

Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System

Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2021

Produced by Cheiron October 2021

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October 21, 2021

Board of Trustees Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System 12015 Lee Jackson Memorial Highway, Suite 350 Fairfax, Virginia 22033

Re: Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2021

Dear Members of the Board:

At your request, we have conducted our annual actuarial valuation of the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System (the "System) as of June 30, 2021. The results of the valuation are contained in this report. The purpose of this report is to present the annual actuarial valuation of the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System. This report is for the use of the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System Board of Trustees and its auditors in preparing financial reports in accordance with applicable law and accounting requirements.

Your attention is called to the Foreword in which we refer to the general approach employed in the preparation of this report. We also comment on the sources and reliability of both the data and the actuarial assumptions on which our findings are based. Those comments are the basis for our certification that this report is complete to the best of our knowledge and belief. The results of this report are only applicable to the County contribution for Fiscal Year 2023 and rely on future plan experience conforming to the underlying assumptions. To the extent that actual plan experience deviates from the underlying assumptions, the results would vary accordingly.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the assumptions, changes in assumptions, and changes in plan provisions or applicable law.

In preparing our report, we relied on information (some oral and some written) supplied by the Retirement System. This information includes, but is not limited to, plan provisions, employee data, and financial information. We performed an informal examination of the obvious characteristics of the data for reasonableness and consistency in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice No. 23.

This report was prepared exclusively for the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System for the purpose described herein. Other users of this report are not intended users as defined in the Actuarial Standards of Practice, and Cheiron assumes no duty or liability to any other user.

Board of Trustees Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System October 21, 2021 Page ii

This report and its contents have been prepared in accordance with generally recognized and accepted actuarial principles and practices and our understanding of the Code of Professional Conduct and applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice set out by the Actuarial Standards Board as well as applicable laws and regulations. Furthermore, as credentialed actuaries, we meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the opinions contained in this report. This report does not address any contractual or legal issues. We are not attorneys, and our firm does not provide any legal services or advice.

Sincerely, Cheiron

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hi Taylor A. Taylor, FSA, MAAA, EA

Consulting Actuary



FOREWORD

Cheiron has performed the Actuarial Valuation of the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System as of June 30, 2021. The purpose of this report is to:

- 1) Measure and disclose, as of the valuation date, the financial condition of the System,
- 2) Indicate trends in the financial progress of the System,
- 3) Determine the contribution rate to be paid by the County for Fiscal Year 2023, and
- **4) Provide specific information** and documentation required for the System's financial reporting.

An actuarial valuation establishes and analyzes system assets and liabilities on a consistent basis and traces the progress of both from one year to the next. It includes measurement of the system's investment performance, as well as an analysis of actuarial liability gains and losses.

Section I presents a summary containing our findings and disclosing important trends experienced by the System in recent years.

Section II presents risk factors to consider in the future outlook of the Plan.

Section III contains details on various asset measures, together with pertinent performance measurements.

Section IV shows similar information on the System's liabilities, measured for actuarial, accounting, and governmental reporting purposes.

Section V develops the County contribution rate, determined using actuarial techniques.

Section VI includes the required items to be included in the System's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

The appendices to this report contain a summary of the System's membership at the valuation date, a summary of the major provisions of the System, and the actuarial methods and assumptions used in the valuations.

In preparing our report, we relied on information (some oral and some written) supplied by the System's staff. This information includes, but is not limited to, plan provisions, employee data, and financial information. We performed an informal examination of the obvious characteristics of the data for reasonableness and consistency in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice No. 23.



FOREWORD

The actuarial assumptions reflect our understanding of the likely future experience of the System, and the assumptions taken individually represent our best estimate for the future experience of the System. The results of this report are dependent upon future experience conforming to these assumptions. To the extent that future experience deviates from the actuarial assumptions, the true cost of the System could vary from our results.



SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY

General Comments

The employer's annual contribution to this System is determined by using an amortization layer method. Under this funding approach, the employer's contribution rate consists of the normal cost rate plus expense rate plus layered amortization Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAL) bases. The UAL rates are summarized in Section V. The normal cost rate and actuarial accrued liability will be measured using the entry age funding method. The UAL is amortized over a series of fixed 15-year periods as a level percentage of payroll. Future gains and losses and changes in actuarial assumptions will be amortized in layers over separate 15-year periods.

The employer contribution rate for Fiscal Year (FY) 2023, as calculated under this method, remained at 39.31% for FY 2023.

This valuation contains information reported in the June 30, 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the System. Additional information regarding GASB Statement No. 67 can be found in a separate report.

Since the previous valuation, an experience study was performed to review the actuarial assumptions and methods. A description of the changes the Board has approved appears in Appendix B. The current results reflect these assumption changes which increase the liabilities by \$61 million. As a partial offset to this liability impact, the smoothed value of assets includes an additional recognition of \$17.5 million of the remaining balance of past investment gains. This additional recognition allows the calculated contribution rate to remain at its current level.

Trends

The System outperformed the investment assumption during the Fiscal Year ending in 2021, causing an actuarial gain on the asset side of the System. The actual return on a market value basis was 25.26%. On an actuarial value basis, the assets returned 10.27% compared with an assumed rate of return of 7.25%. The actuarial gain recognized for funding purposes was \$57 million.

The measurement of liabilities produced a gain this year in the amount of \$4 million. This gain was due to experience compared to our assumptions about salary increases, retirement behavior, COLA, and death, etc. Specific components of the gain include:

- The average salary increase was 3.7% for active participants who were in both the June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2021 valuations. This was less than expected based on the actuarial assumption, creating a liability gain of \$6 million.
- The valuation assumed a 2.50% cost-of-living adjustment in 2020 for benefits in pay status. The actual CPI-based COLA was 2.60% last year, creating a liability loss of \$1 million.



SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY

- An annual component of liability loss is the delayed recognition of new hires throughout the year. This does not contribute to an increase in the System's Unfunded Liability because both the member and employer contribute from the date of hire. However, when we look only at the liability side, they are a component of the annual liability loss. This year this accounts for a \$1 million loss.
- Finally, there was a slight liability gain component that is made up of various other causes such as members terminating, retiring, dying, or becoming disabled in a way contrary to the assumption.

The combination of liability and investment experience, together with County plus member contributions over the last year, led to the System's funding ratio (Actuarial Value of Assets over actuarial accrued liability) increasing from 82.7% at June 30, 2020 to 84.7% at June 30, 2021.

It is important to take a step back from the latest results and view them in the context of the System's recent history. On the next three pages, we present a series of charts that display key factors in the valuations over the last 15 years. After the historical review, we present a few projection graphs, showing the possible condition of the System over the next 15 years under various market return scenarios.



SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY



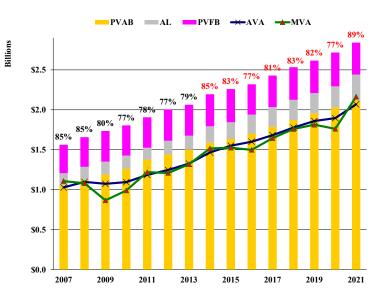
Growth in Assets

Assets and Liabilities

The three colored bars represent the three different measures of liability mentioned in this report. The amount represented by the top of the pink bars, the Present Value of Future Benefits (PVFB), is the amount needed to provide all benefits for the current participants and their beneficiaries. If the System had assets equal to the PVFB, no contributions would, in theory, be needed for the current members. For funding purposes, the target amount is represented by the top of the gray bar. Through the 2013 valuation, we compare the Actuarial Value of Assets to this measure of liability in developing the funded percent (black numbers). Starting in 2014, the comparison uses the Market Value of Assets (red numbers). These are the percentages shown in the graph labels.

There was an increase in the Market Value of Assets (MVA) (amount in billions shown above bars) over last year due to a return of 25.26%. The Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA) increased due to the recognition of past asset gains. The System recognized only a portion of the asset gains this year, and there remains \$95.8 million in unrecognized gains that will be phased in over the next few years.

Over the period of July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2021, the System's assets returned approximately 5.95% per year measured at actuarial value, compared to the valuation assumption of 6.75% per year.

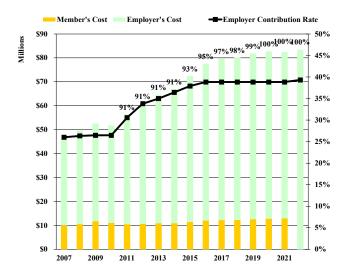




SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY

Contribution Rates

The stacked bars in this graph show the contributions made by both the County and the members (left-hand scale). The black line shows the County contribution rate as a percent of payroll (right-hand scale).

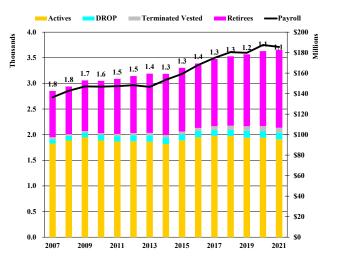


The member contribution rate is set by the County Ordinance. The County contribution rate is set by the actuarial process, as constrained by the corridor method. Note there is a lag in the rate shown. For example, the 2021 value is the rate prepared by the 2019 valuation and implemented for the period June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021. Starting with FY 2011, the County contribution has been based on a corridor floor greater than 90%. The data labels show the change in this metric.

Participant Trends

As with many systems in this country, there has been a steady growth in the number of retired members as the system has matured. The active-to-inactive ratio has decreased from 1.8 actives to each inactive in 2007 to 1.1 actives for each inactive today. While this would be an alarming trend in a pay-as-you-go system, the pool of invested assets has been established in anticipation of this development.

The chart also shows the number of DROP participants. Neither County nor member contributions are made on their behalf, which leads to a slightly lower growth in effective covered payroll for this System.

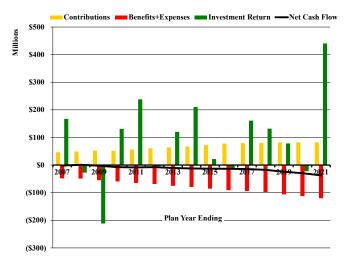




SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY

Cash Flow

The graph shows the annual cash flows into and out of the System. The graph shows the magnitude of the investment returns on the market value (green bars) compared to the contributions (yellow bars). The net cash flow (line) is comparing the contributions to benefits and expenses (red bar). Negative cash flow is expected for a mature system such as this one. The implications of a system with negative cash flow are that the impact of market fluctuations can be more severe. This is, because as assets are being depleted to pay benefits in down markets, less principal is available to be reinvested during periods of favorable returns.





SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY

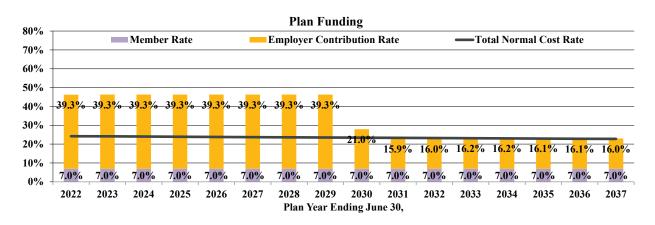
Future Outlook

Base-line Projections

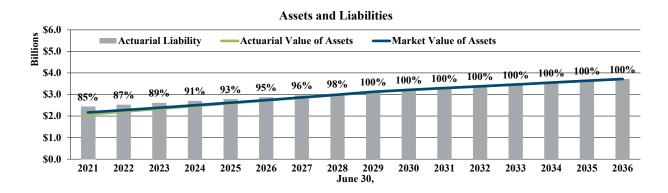
The two graphs below show the expected progress of the System over the next 15 years, assuming the System's assets earn 6.75% on their *market value*.

Contributions are calculated using a full actuarial calculation. The County does not intend to reduce the contribution rate until the System is 100% funded. Once the System is 100% funded, the contribution rate will drop as returns keep the funding above 100%.

The graph entitled "Plan Funding" illustrates future County and member contribution rates.



The "Assets and Liabilities" graph shows the projected funding status over the next 15 years. The funded ratio based on the Actuarial Value of Assets slowly increases over the entire period until reaching 100% funded by 2029.





SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY

The future funding status of this System will be influenced by the investment earnings. The prior projection assumed the System would earn 6.75% each and every year, which is extremely unlikely.

In the projections that follow, we show the risk to the System under volatile markets. The System has averaged an 8.96% return per year since 1980. In the following charts, we show results assuming returns over the next 15 years average 4.25%, 6.75%, and 9.25%. Different patterns of returns will produce different results from those shown here.

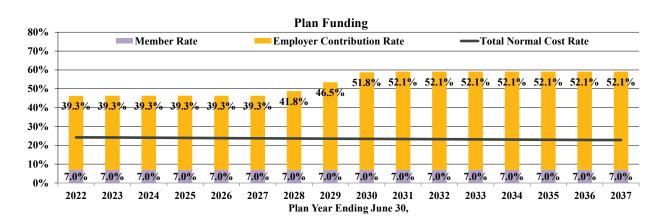
	Table 1	I-1	
Fiscal Year	Average	Average	Average
Ending June 30,	4.25%	6.75%	9.25%
2022	6.92%	1.59%	(6.60)%
2023	6.30	6.42	3.79
2024	0.92	16.97	17.40
2025	2.23	29.26	31.81
2026	4.41	18.67	(9.73)
2027	(0.94)	4.86	9.72
2028	0.73	10.28	15.06
2029	16.84	3.55	(13.19)
2030	8.75	14.85	14.44
2031	8.50	(1.19)	14.08
2032	(2.86)	1.30	30.03
2033	(4.50)	(9.12)	24.17
2034	3.45	3.90	3.20
2035	6.52	(1.34)	6.62
2036	8.42	7.08	9.47
Average	4.25%	6.75%	9.25%

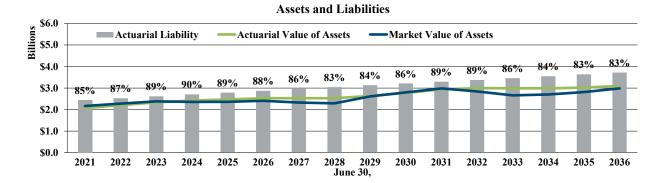


SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY

Alternative Projection – with average return of 4.25% in the period

Under this scenario, the County contribution rate increases from 39% to about 52% of payroll. The System's funding drops to as low as 83% on an actuarial value basis, even with the ramping up of contributions.



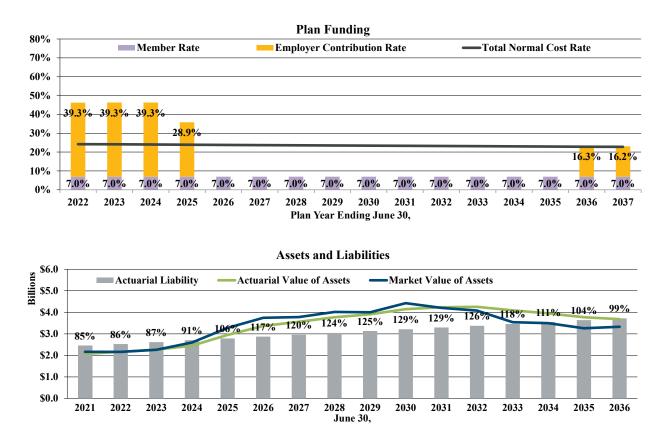




SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY

Alternative Projection – with average return of 6.75% in the period

Under this scenario, in which the System is assumed to experience lower than expected returns for the first two years followed by higher-than-average returns in the next few years, the County contribution rate remains level over the next few years as the asset losses are phased in and the funding ratio remains below 100%. After that time, the contribution drops dramatically as returns continue to push the funded percent over 100%.

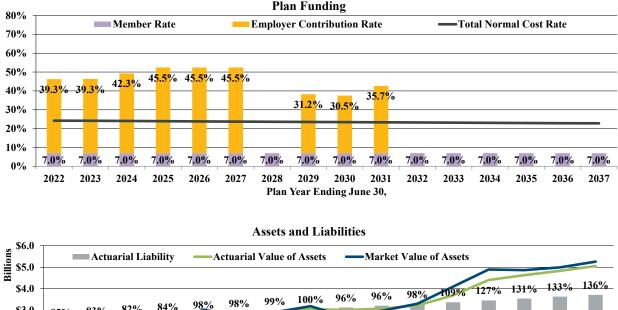


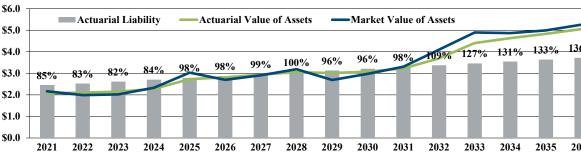


SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY

Alternative Projection – with average return of 9.25% in the period

Similar to the prior scenario, the County contribution rate increases in the early years due to the assumed underperformance. The highest contribution rate of 45.5% is maintained until the System reaches full funding. The System reaches full funding in 2028 but goes below again for several years due to the phase in of amortized prior bases. By the end of the projection period, the member contribution rate is the only amount being contributed.





2028

2029

June 30,

2030

2031

2032

2034

2035

2036



2023

2024

2025

2026

SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY

Table					
Summary of Prini	-				
Valuation as of:	•	June 30, 2020		June 30, 2021	% Chg.
Participant Counts					
Actives (excluding DROP)		1,941		1,909	(1.6)%
DROPs		128		128	0.0%
Terminated Vesteds		98		97	(1.0)%
In Pay Status		1,462		1,518	3.8%
Total		3,629		3,652	0.6%
Annual Salaries of Active Members	\$	187,502,364	\$	185,544,167	(1.0)%
Annual Retirement Allowances for Retired Members					
and Beneficiaries (Base amount only - not supplements)	\$	93,921,464	\$	100,483,234	7.0%
Assets and Liabilities					
Actuarial Liability (AL)	\$	2,294,056,800	\$	2,442,188,474	6.5%
Assets for Valuation Purposes (AVA)		1,896,388,193		2,069,254,787	9.1%
Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$	397,668,607	\$	372,933,687	(6.2)%
Actuarial Value Funding Ratio (AVA / AL)		82.7%		84.7%	
Market Value Funding Ratio (MVA / AL)		76.8%		88.7%	
Present Value of Accrued Benefits	\$	2,030,726,864	\$	2,208,596,473	8.8%
Market Value of Assets		1,762,102,370		2,165,025,555	22.9%
Unfunded Accrued Liability	\$	268,624,494	\$	43,570,918	(83.8)%
(not less than \$0)					
Accrued Benefit Funding Ratio		86.8%		98.0%	
Contributions as a Percentage of Payroll	F	iscal Year 2022	F	iscal Year 2023	
Employer Normal Cost		17.22%		17.20%	
UAL Amortization		21.84%		21.76%	
Administrative Expense	_	0.25%	_	0.35%	
County Rate		39.31%		39.31%	
, ,					



SECTION II – IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RISK

Actuarial valuations are based on a set of assumptions about future economic and demographic experience. These assumptions represent a reasonable estimate of future experience, but actual future experience will undoubtedly be different and may be significantly different. This section of the report is intended to identify the primary risks to the Plan, provide some background information about those risks, and provide an assessment of those risks.

Identification of Risks

The fundamental risk to a pension plan is that the contributions needed to pay the benefits become unaffordable. While we believe it is unlikely that the System by itself would become unaffordable, the contributions needed to support the System may differ significantly from expectations. While there are a number of factors that could lead to contribution amounts deviating from expectations, we believe the primary sources are:

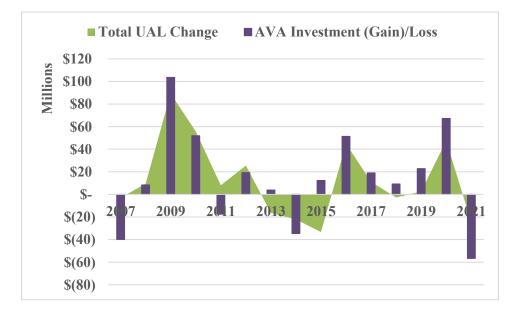
- Investment risk,
- Interest rate risk,
- Longevity and other demographic risks,
- Contribution risk, and
- Assumption change risk.

Other risks that we have not identified may also turn out to be important.



SECTION II – IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RISK

Investment Risk is the potential for investment returns to be different than expected. Lower investment returns than anticipated will increase the Unfunded Actuarial Liability necessitating higher contributions in the future unless there are other gains that offset these investment losses. The potential volatility of future investment returns is determined by the System's asset allocation, and the affordability of the investment risk is determined by the amount of assets invested relative to the size of the plan sponsor or other contribution base.

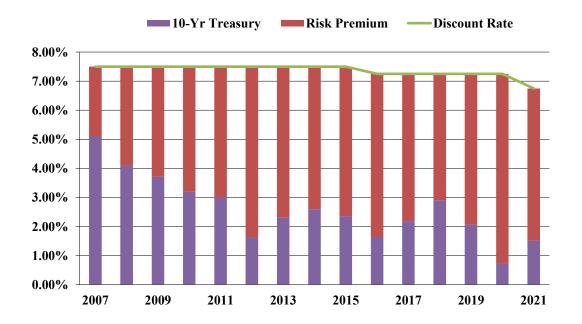


The graph above shows the impact of investment gains and losses on the smoothed Actuarial Value of Assets over the last 15 years compared to the System's total change in UAL.



SECTION II – IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RISK

Interest rate risk is the potential for interest rates to be different than expected. For public plans, short-term fluctuations in interest rates have little or no effect as the System's liability is usually measured based on the expected return on assets. Longer-term trends in interest rates, however, can have a powerful effect. The chart below shows the yield on a 10-year Treasury security compared to the System's assumed rate of return. The difference is a simple measure of the amount of investment risk taken. As interest rates have declined, plans faced a choice: maintain the same level of risk and reduce the expected rate of return, maintain the same expected rate of return, and take on more investment risk, or some combination of the two strategies.





SECTION II – IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RISK

Longevity and other demographic risks are the potential for mortality or other demographic experience to be different than expected. Generally, longevity and other demographic risks emerge slowly over time and are often dwarfed by other changes, particularly those due to investment returns. The following graph shows the demographic gains and losses over the last fifteen years compared to the total change in the UAL for each year.



Contribution risk is the potential for actual future contributions to deviate from expected future contributions. There are different sources of contribution risk ranging from the sponsor choosing to not make contributions in accordance with the funding policy to material changes in the contribution base (e.g., covered employees, covered payroll, sponsor revenue) that affect the amount of contributions the plan can collect. Historically, the System has made contributions in accordance with their funding policy.

Assumption change risk is the potential for the environment to change such that future valuation assumptions are different than the current assumptions. Assumption change risk is an extension of the other risks identified, but rather than capturing the risk as it is experienced, it captures the cost of recognizing a change in environment when the current assumption is no longer reasonable.

Plan Maturity Measures

The future financial condition of a mature pension plan is more sensitive to each of the risks identified above than a less mature plan. Before assessing each of these risks, it is important to understand the maturity of this System compared to other plans and how the maturity has changed over time.

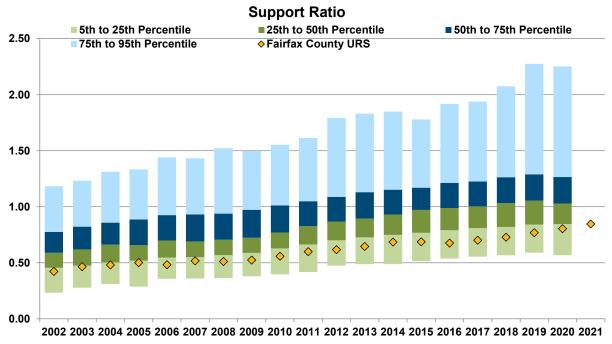


SECTION II – IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RISK

Plan maturity can be measured in a variety of ways, but they all get at one basic dynamic – the larger the plan is compared to the contribution or revenue base that supports it, the more sensitive the plan will be to risk. The measures below have been selected as the most important in understanding the primary risks identified for this System.

Inactives per Active (Support Ratio)

One simple measure of plan maturity is the ratio of the number of inactive members (those receiving benefits or entitled to a deferred benefit) to the number of active members. The revenue base supporting the plan is usually proportional to the number of active members, so a relatively high number of inactives compared to actives indicates a larger plan relative to its revenue base as well.



Survey Data from Public Plans Database as of 6/28/2021

The graph above shows the distribution from the 5th to 95th percentile of support ratios for the plans in the Public Plans Database. The gold diamonds show how the Retirement System compares to the other plans.

Whereas the support ratios for the plans as a whole have increased over the period as they mature, URS's support ratio has increased over the period and is among the 5th to 25th percentile of the Public Plans Database for most years.

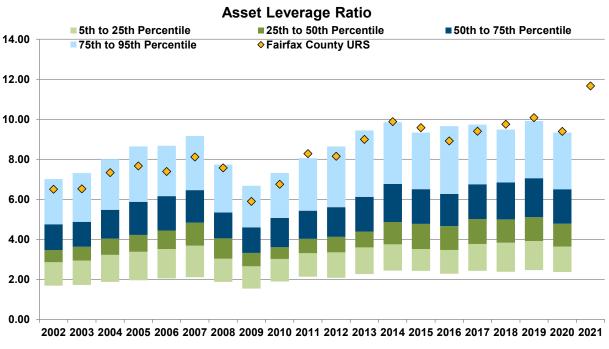


SECTION II – IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RISK

Leverage Ratios

Leverage or volatility ratios measure the size of the Plan compared to its revenue base more directly. An asset leverage ratio of 5.0, for example, means that if the System experiences a 10% loss on assets compared to the expected return, the loss would be equivalent to 50% of payroll.

The same investment loss for a system with an asset leverage ratio of 10.0 would be equivalent to 100% of payroll. As the system becomes better funded, the asset leverage ratio will increase, and if it was 100% funded, the leverage ratio would equal the Actuarial Liability (AL) leverage ratio.



Survey Data from Public Plans Database as of 6/28/2021

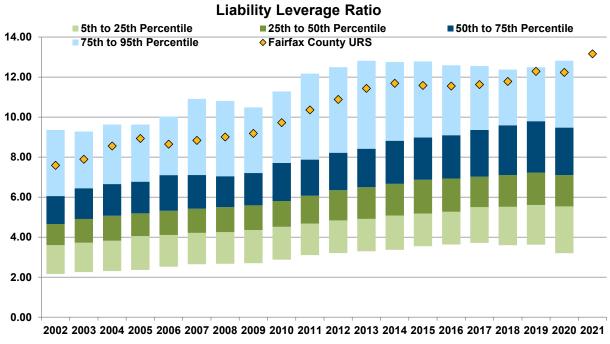
The chart above shows the distribution from the 5th to 95th percentile of asset leverage ratios for the Plans in the Public Plans Database. The gold diamonds show how the System compares.

The System's asset leverage ratio has historically been in the 75th to 95th percentile compared to other plans but has risen above the 95th percentile in recent years. This asset leverage ratio will continue to increase as the System approaches 100% funded.



SECTION II – IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RISK

The Actuarial Liability leverage ratio of 5.0 means that if the System experiences a 10% loss on liability compared to the expected liability, the liability loss would be equivalent to 50% of payroll.



Survey Data from Public Plans Database as of 6/28/2021

The chart above shows the distribution from the 5th to 95th percentile of Actuarial Liability leverage ratios for the plans in the Public Plans Database. The gold diamonds show how the System compares.

The System's Actuarial Liability leverage ratio has historically been in the 75th to 95th percentile compared to other plans. But as the System matures and more of the liability is due to inactive members, this ratio continues to increase. The ratio has been over 10.0 over the last 10 years with the ratio currently around 13.2 in 2021.



SECTION III – ASSETS

Pension system assets play a key role in the financial operation of the System and in the decisions the Trustees may make with respect to future deployment of those assets. The level of assets, the allocation of assets among asset classes, and the methodology used to measure assets will likely impact benefit levels, County contributions, and the ultimate security of participants' benefits.

In this section, we present detailed information on the System's assets including:

- **Disclosure** of the System's assets at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2021,
- Statement of the changes in market values during the year,
- Development of the Actuarial Value of Assets,
- An assessment of investment performance, and
- A projection of the System's expected **cash flows** for the next 10 years.

Disclosure

The Market Value of Assets represents "snap-shot or cash-out" values, which provide the principal basis for measuring financial performance from one year to the next. Market values, however, can fluctuate widely with corresponding swings in the marketplace. As a result, market values are usually not suitable for long-range planning.

The actuarial values are market values that have been smoothed; they are used for evaluating the System's ongoing liability to meet its obligations.

Current methods employed by this System set the actuarial value equal to the expected value plus $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the difference between the expected value of assets and the actual market value, where the expected value is equal to the prior year's actuarial value, rolled forward with actual contributions, benefit payments, and administrative expenses plus interest imputed at the prior year investment return assumption of 7.25%.



SECTION III – ASSETS

Table III-1 Statement of Assets at Market Value									
June 30, 2020 June 30, 2021									
Assets		oune 00, 2020		oune eo, 2021					
Equity in County's Pooled Cash,									
Contributions Receivable and Other Assets	\$	6,140,262	\$	7,343,103					
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable	•	2,808,871	•	3,103,469					
Receivable from Sale of Investments		1,006,699		2,078,729					
Capital Assets		9,586		8,660					
US Government Obligations		8,982,546		65,457,530					
Asset-Backed Securities		77,573,933		105,861,291					
Other Bonds and Notes		109,290,666		113,880,957					
Common and Preferred Stock		273,820,518		387,526,678					
Pooled and Mutual Funds		1,063,043,012		1,308,801,657					
Short-Term Investments		223,292,920		182,195,144					
Cash Collateral Received Under									
Securities Lending Agreements		17,462,395		19,283,770					
Total Assets	\$	1,783,431,408	\$	2,195,540,988					
Liabilities									
Payable for Collateral Received Under									
Securities Lending Agreements	\$	17,462,395	\$	19,283,770					
Payable for Purchase of Investments		1,393,852		6,004,679					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses		2,472,791		5,226,984					
Total Liabilities	\$	21,329,038	\$	30,515,433					
Net Assets Available for Benefits	\$	1,762,102,370	\$	2,165,025,555					



SECTION III – ASSETS

Table III-2						
Changes in Market Values						
Value of Assets – July 1, 2020			\$	1,762,102,370		
Additions						
Additions						
Contributions:	¢	(0.4(4.042				
County Contributions	\$	69,464,042				
Employee Contributions		12,980,620	¢	82 444 ((2		
Total Contributions			\$	82,444,662		
Investment Income:						
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in						
Fair Value of Investments	\$	440,845,024				
Interest		9,898,772				
Dividends		12,835,266				
Total Investment Income	\$	463,579,062				
Investment Activity Expenses:						
Management Fees	\$	(21,991,473)				
Custodian Fees		(94,888)				
Consulting Expense		(410,537)				
Allocated Administrative Expenses		(902,073)				
Total Investment Activity Expenses	\$	(23,398,971)				
From Securities Lending Activities:						
Securities Lending Income	\$	250,822				
Securities Lending Expenses		,				
Borrowers Rebates		(83,680)				
Management Fees		0				
Net Income from Securities Lending						
Activities	\$	167,142				
	Ψ	107,112				
Net Investment Income			\$	440,347,233		
Total Additions			\$	522,791,895		
Deductions						
Annuity Benefits	\$	(108,503,532)				
Disability Benefits	φ	(7,978,801)				
Survivor Benefits		(1,808,161)				
Refunds and Other Expenses		(1,808,101) (899,880)				
Administrative Expenses		(678,336)				
Total Deductions		(070,550)	\$	(119,868,710)		
<u>Total</u> Nat Increase (Decrease)			¢	102 022 105		
Net Increase (Decrease)			<u>\$</u>	402,923,185		
Value of Assets – June 30, 2021			\$	2,165,025,555		



SECTION III – ASSETS

Actuarial Value of Assets

The Actuarial Value of Assets represents a "smoothed" value developed by the actuary to reduce or eliminate erratic results which could develop from short-term fluctuations in the Market Value of Assets. For this System, the actuarial value has been calculated by adding 33¹/₃% of the difference between market value and expected value to the expected value. The actuarial value of assets in this July 1, 2021 also recognizes an additional amount of past deferred gains in order to offset the increase in liability caused by changes in assumptions. The following table illustrates the calculation of the Actuarial Value of Assets for the June 30, 2021 valuation.

	Table III-3 Development of Actuarial Value of Assets as of June 30, 2021	
1.	Actuarial Value of Assets at June 30, 2020	\$ 1,896,388,193
2.	Amount in (1) with Interest to June 30, 2021	2,033,876,337
3.	Employer and Member Contributions for the Plan Year Ended June 30, 2021	82,444,662
4.	Interest on Contributions Assuming Received Uniformly Throughout the Year to June 30, 2021	2,936,329
5.	Disbursements from Trust Except Investment Expenses, July 1, 2020 Through June 30, 2021	(119,868,710)
6.	Interest on Disbursements Assuming Payments Made Uniformly Throughout the Year to June 30, 2021	(4,269,215)
7.	Expected Value of Assets at June 30, 2021 = $(2) + (3) + (4) + (5) + (6)$	1,995,119,403
8.	Market Value of Assets at June 30, 2021	 2,165,025,555
9.	Excess of (8) Over (7)	\$ 169,906,152
10.	Additional Recognition of Past Deferred Gains	\$ 17,500,000
11.	Actuarial Value of Assets at June 30, 2021 = (7) + 33-1/3% of (9) + (10)	\$ 2,069,254,787



SECTION III – ASSETS

Investment Performance

The Market Value of Assets (MVA) returned 25.26% during 2021, which is less than the assumed 7.25% return. A return of 10.27% on the Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA) is primarily the result of the asset smoothing method being utilized for the calculation of the Actuarial Value of Assets. Since only $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the gain or loss from the performance of the System is recognized in a given year, in periods of very good performance, the AVA can lag significantly behind the MVA. In a period of negative returns, the AVA does not decline as rapidly as the MVA.

		Table III	-4				
	Annual Rates of Return						
Year Ending	Market	Actuarial	Total Return Standard & Poor's 500	Barclays Global Aggregate			
<u>June 30,</u>	Value	Value	Index	Index ¹			
1997	17.2%	12.9%	34.6%	8.2%			
1998	16.2%	10.8%	30.2%	10.5%			
1999	9.6%	13.4%	22.7%	3.1%			
2000	5.2%	10.4%	7.3%	4.6%			
2001	(2.8)%	5.7%	(14.8)%	11.2%			
2002	(4.9)%	2.3%	(18.0)%	8.6%			
2003	5.4%	3.3%	0.3%	10.4%			
2004	14.3%	6.7%	19.1%	0.3%			
2005	10.4%	7.9%	6.3%	6.8%			
2006	10.5%	8.8%	8.6%	(0.8)%			
2007	17.8%	11.8%	20.6%	6.1%			
2008	(2.5)%	6.7%	(13.1)%	7.1%			
2009	(19.6)%	(1.9)%	(26.2)%	5.5%			
2010	15.2%	2.6%	14.4%	9.5%			
2011	24.1%	9.1%	30.8%	3.9%			
2012	(0.3)%	5.9%	5.4%	7.5%			
2013	10.0%	7.2%	20.6%	(0.1)%			
2014	16.0%	10.0%	24.6%	4.4%			
2015	1.4%	6.7%	7.4%	1.8%			
2016	(0.9)%	4.2%	4.0%	6.0%			
2017	10.8%	6.1%	17.9%	(0.3)%			
2017	8.1%	6.7%	14.4%	(0.4)%			
2018	4.5%	6.0%	10.4%	7.9%			
2020	(1.2)%	3.6%	7.5%	8.7%			
2020	25.3%	11.2%	40.8%	(0.3)%			

¹ Formerly the Lehman Global Aggregate Bond Index.



SECTION III – ASSETS

Expected benefit payments are projected for the closed group valued at June 30, 2021. Projecting any further than 10 years using a closed group would not yield reliable predictions due to the omission of new hires.

Expected employer contributions are projected based on the current County contribution rate of 39.31% for FY 2022 through FY 2029 and then continuing to calculate a rate with 15 year amortization layers thereafter. This projection assumes no further liability gains or losses, continued reflection of untapped investment gains or losses in the future, an annual increase in the total covered payroll, and models the anticipated impact of new hires coming in with altered plan provisions.

Table III-5Projection of System's Benefit Payments and Employer Contributions							
Year Beginning	Expected	Expected					
<u>July 1,</u>	Benefit Payments	<u>County Contributions</u>					
2021	\$ 122,110,000	\$ 72,936,000					
2022	127,751,000	74,577,000					
2023	132,873,000	76,255,000					
2024	140,335,000	77,971,000					
2025	147,667,000	79,725,000					
2026	154,235,000	81,519,000					
2027	160,834,000	83,353,000					
2028	168,207,000	85,229,000					
2029	175,256,000	87,147,000					
2030	183,116,000	67,822,000					



SECTION IV – LIABILITIES

In this section, we present detailed information on System liabilities including:

- **Disclosure** of System liabilities at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2021,
- Statement of **changes** in these liabilities during the year, and
- A projection of future liabilities.

Disclosure

Several types of liabilities are calculated and presented in this report. Each type is distinguished by the people ultimately using the figures and the purpose for which they are using them.

- **Present Value of Benefits:** Used for analyzing the financial outlook of the System, this represents the amount of money needed today to fund all future benefits of the System, assuming participants continue to accrue benefits and all assumptions are met.
- Actuarial Liability: Used for funding calculations and GASB disclosures, this liability is calculated taking the Present Value of Benefits above and subtracting the present value of future member contributions and future employer normal costs under an acceptable actuarial funding method. This method is referred to as the Entry Age Normal funding method.
- **Present Value of Accrued Liabilities:** Used for communicating the current level of liabilities, this liability represents the total amount of money needed today to fully fund the current accrued obligations of the System, assuming no future accruals of benefits and that all assumptions are met, including the 6.75% investment return. These liabilities are also used to assess whether the System can meet its current benefit commitments.

None of the liability figures disclosed in this report is meant to be a measure of the System's settlement liability.

The following table discloses each of these liabilities for the current and prior valuations. With respect to each disclosure, a subtraction of the appropriate value of the System's assets yields, for each respective type, a net surplus, or an **Unfunded Liability**.



SECTION IV – LIABILITIES

Table I	V-1					
Liabilities/Net (Surplus)/Unfunded						
		June 30, 2020		June 30, 2021		
Present Value of Future Benefits						
Active Participant Benefits (excluding DROP)	\$	1,310,324,681	\$	1,306,894,739		
DROP Participant Benefits		179,034,635		191,182,141		
Retiree Benefits		1,211,787,816		1,327,125,571		
Terminated Vested and Inactive Members		15,413,268		16,825,600		
Present Value of Benefits (PVB)	\$	2,716,560,400	\$	2,842,028,051		
Market Value of Assets (MVA)	\$	1,762,102,370	\$	2,165,025,555		
Future Employee Contributions		120,186,028		114,002,206		
Future County Contributions		834,272,002		563,000,290		
Total Resources	\$	2,716,560,400	\$	2,842,028,051		
Actuarial Accrued Liability						
Present Value of Benefits (PVB)	\$	2,716,560,400	\$	2,842,028,051		
Present Value of Future Normal Costs (PVFNC)						
County Portion		302,317,572		285,837,371		
Employee Portion		120,186,028		114,002,206		
Actuarial Liability	\$	2,294,056,800	\$	2,442,188,474		
(AL = PVB - PVFNC)						
Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)		1,896,388,193		2,069,254,787		
Net (Surplus)/Unfunded (AL – AVA)	\$	397,668,607	\$	372,933,687		
Present Value of Accrued Benefits						
Present Value of Benefits (PVB)	\$	2,716,560,400	\$	2,842,028,051		
Present Value of Future Benefit Accruals (PVFBA)		685,833,536		633,431,578		
Present Value of Accrued Benefits	\$	2,030,726,864	\$	2,208,596,473		
(PVAB = PVB - PVFBA)						
Market Value of Assets (MVA)	\$	1,762,102,370	\$	2,165,025,555		
Net Unfunded, not less than \$0 (PVAB – MVA)	\$	268,624,494	\$	43,570,918		



SECTION IV – LIABILITIES

Changes in Liabilities

Each of the liabilities disclosed in the prior table is expected to change at each valuation. The components of that change, depending upon which liability is analyzed, can include:

- New hires since the last valuation
- Benefits accrued since the last valuation
- Plan amendments increasing benefits
- Passage of time which adds interest to the prior liability
- Benefits paid to retirees since the last valuation
- Participants retiring, terminating, or dying at rates different than expected
- A change in actuarial or investment assumptions
- A change in the actuarial funding method

Unfunded Liabilities will change because of all of the above and due to changes in System assets resulting from the following:

- County contributions less than the full actuarial contribution
- Investment earnings different than expected
- A change in the method used to measure System assets

In each valuation, we report on those elements of change that are of particular significance, potentially affecting the long-term financial outlook of the System. Below we present key changes in liabilities since the last valuation.

	Τ	able IV-2			
]	Present Value of Benefits	Actuarial Liability]	Present Value of Accrued Benefits
Liabilities 6/30/2020	\$	2,716,560,400	\$ 2,294,056,800	\$	2,030,726,864
Liabilities 6/30/2021		2,842,028,051	 2,442,188,474		2,208,596,473
Liability Increase (Decrease)	\$	125,467,651	\$ 148,131,674	\$	177,869,609
Change Due to:					
Plan Amendment	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss		Not Calculated	(4,252,565)		Not Calculated
Method and Assumption Change		43,934,834	60,741,861		92,879,752
Benefits Accumulated and Other Sources		81,532,817	91,642,378		84,989,857



SECTION V – CONTRIBUTIONS

In the process of evaluating the financial condition of any pension system, the actuary analyzes the assets and liabilities to determine what level (if any) of contributions is needed to properly maintain the funding status of the system. Typically, the actuarial process will use a funding technique that will result in a pattern of contributions that is both stable and predictable.

For this System, the funding method employed is the **Entry Age Actuarial** cost method. Under this method, there are three components to the total contribution: the normal cost rate, the **Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAL)** rate, and the administrative expense rate. The normal cost rate is determined in the following steps. First, an individual normal cost rate is determined by taking the value, as of entry age into the System, of each member's projected future benefits. This value is then divided by the value, also at entry age, of the member's expected future salary. Second, the normal cost rate is multiplied by current salary and added together to obtain the total System's normal cost. This is divided by total salary to convert it to the total System's normal cost rate. Finally, the total normal cost rate is reduced by the average member contribution rate to produce the County's normal cost rate.

Development of County Contribution Rate

The employer's total contribution rate is equal to the normal cost rate plus rate changes due to amendments passed or assumption changes adopted since July 1, 2001 plus a 15-year amortization of the UAL that existed on June 30, 2018 other than that which existed from prior amendment and assumption change bases. In the future, additional amortization bases will be created each year. Finally, the rate includes an expense rate. Please see Table V-2 for details.

This section contains a comparison of the County contribution rates for FY 2022 and 2023 in Table V-1. Tables V-2 and V-3 show the calculations of the FY 2022 and 2023 rate using a closed 15-year layered amortization approach.



SECTION V – CONTRIBUTIONS

The table below presents and compares the budgeted rate for the System for this valuation and the prior one.

The UAL rate is the level percent of member payroll which, when applied to each year's payroll, will be sufficient to amortize the various layers of Unfunded Actuarial Liability over their respective 15-year periods.

Table V-1 Actuarially Determined Rate (for County Contribution)							
Valuation Date June 30, 2020 June 30, 2021							
Fiscal Year	2022	2023					
Normal Cost Rate	17.22%	17.20%					
UAL Rate	21.84%	21.76%					
Expense Rate	0.25%	0.35%					
Total County Rate	39.31%	39.31%					



SECTION V – CONTRIBUTIONS

	Table V-2				
	Development of UAL Amortiza	tion Lay	er		
			une 30, 2020 for FY 2022)		June 30, 2021 (for FY 2023)
1.	Present Value of Future Benefits	(101 1 1 2022)		(101 1 1 2020)
	a. Active Employees	\$	1,310,324,681	\$	1,306,894,739
	b. DROP	Ψ	179,034,635	Ψ	191,182,141
	c. Retired Members		1,211,787,816		1,327,125,571
	d. Vested Terminated and Inactive Members		15,413,268		16,825,600
	e. Total Present Value	\$	2,716,560,400	\$	2,842,028,051
2.	Present Value of Future Normal Costs				
	a. County Portion	\$	302,317,572	\$	285,837,371
	b. Employee Portion	ψ	120,186,028	Ψ	114,002,206
	c. Total Present Value	\$	422,503,600	\$	399,839,577
3.	Actuarial Liability (1) – (2)	\$	2,294,056,800	\$	2,442,188,474
4.	Actuarial Value of Assets	\$	1,896,388,193	\$	2,069,254,787
5.	Unfunded Accrued Liability (UAL)	\$	397,668,607	\$	372,933,687
6.	Oustanding Prior Bases (see Table V-3)		335,656,218		385,003,229
7.	New Base at July 1, 2020//2021		62,012,389		(12,069,542)
8.	Expected County Contribution FY 2021//2022		72,825,918		72,936,283
	(County Rate x Expected Payroll)				
9.	Employer Normal Cost Payments		(32,287,907)		(31,913,597)
	Expense Payments (using 0.25%/0.35% assumption)		(468,756)		(649,405)
11.	Net Contribution to apply to UAL		40,069,255		40,373,281
12.	Amortization of prior bases (from Table V-3)		36,283,298		42,026,764
13.	Excess UAL Payment (11 - 12)	\$	3,785,957	\$	(1,653,483)
14	Remaining New Base One Year Later (7 - 13, with interest)	\$	62,587,490	\$	(11,175,860)
	14-year Amortization Factor	Ψ	10.3847	Ψ	10.3966
	New UAL Amortization Layer (14 / 15)	\$	6,026,914	\$	(1,074,957)
17.	Next Year Amortization of Bases (from Table V-3)		36,048,569		42,364,007
	Total UAL Payments (16 + 17)	\$	42,075,483	\$	41,289,050
19.	Estimated Payroll	\$	192,658,679	\$	189,718,911
	UAL as a % of Payroll		21.84%	· · ·	21.76%



SECTION V – CONTRIBUTIONS

				ole V-3			
				nortization Base			EX 2022
Tvi	be of Base	Date Established	June 30, 2021 Outstanding Amount	FY 2022 Amortization Payment	June 30, 2022 Outstanding Amount ¹	Amortization Years	FY 2023 Amortization Payment
1.	Reduce Disability Offset to 40%	7/1/2007	\$ 575,853	·		1	\$ -
2.	Reduce Disability Offset to 30%	7/1/2008	451,027	238,017	235,552	2	243,372
3.	Assumption Changes	7/1/2010	1,225,397	337,252	959,663	4	344,840
4.	Reduce Disability Offset to 25%	7/1/2013	592,944	99,221	530,453	7	101,453
5.	Reduce Disability Offset to 15%	7/1/2014	1,328,074	198,458	1,212,672	8	202,923
6.	Assumption Changes	7/1/2016	17,543,043	2,183,441	16,471,270	10	2,232,568
7.	Unfunded Base	7/1/2018	284,582,838	30,711,236	272,061,364	12	31,402,239
8.	New UAL Layer 2019	7/1/2019	16,116,563	1,637,254	15,512,822	14	1,674,092
9.	New UAL Layer 2020	7/1/2020	<u>62,587,490</u>	<u>6,026,914</u>	<u>60,585,145</u>	15	<u>6,162,520</u>
	Total		\$ 385,003,229	\$ 42,026,764	\$ 367,568,941		\$ 42,364,007



SECTION VI – ACCOUNTING STATEMENT INFORMATION

ASC Topic 960 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) describes certain disclosures regarding a plan's funded status.

The FASB ASC Topic 960 disclosures provide a quasi "snap-shot" view of how the System's assets compare to its liabilities if contributions stopped and accrued benefit claims had to be satisfied. However, due to potential legal requirements and the possibility that alternative interest rates would have to be used to determine the liabilities, these values may not be a good indication of the amount of money it would take to buy the benefits for all members if the System were to terminate.

FASB ASC Topic 960 specifies that a comparison of the Present Value of Accrued (accumulated) benefits with the market value of the assets as of the valuation date must be provided. The relevant amounts as of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2021 are exhibited in Table VI-1, which also includes a reconciliation of liabilities determined as of the prior valuation, June 30, 2020 to the liabilities as of June 30, 2021.

Table VI-2 is a history of gains and losses in Accrued Liability, and Table VI-3 is the schedule of funded liabilities by type, which shows the portion of Accrued Liability covered by assets. See our report dated October 21, 2021 for the required disclosures under GASB Statement No. 67.



SECTION VI – ACCOUNTING STATEMENT INFORMATION

		Table VI-1				
		Accounting Statement Infor	mat			
				June 30, 2020		June 30, 2021
А.		SB ASC Topic 960 Basis				
	1.	Present Value of Benefits Accrued and Vested to Date			÷	
		a. Members Currently Receiving Payments	\$	1,211,787,816	\$	1,327,125,571
		b. Vested Terminated and Inactive Members		15,413,268		16,825,600
		c. DROP		179,034,635		191,182,141
		d. Active Members		543,061,629		583,112,297
		e. Total PVVB	\$	1,949,297,348	\$	2,118,245,609
	2.	Present Value of Non-Vested Accrued				
		Benefits for Active Members		81,429,516		90,350,864
	3.	Total Present Value of Accrued Benefits	\$	2,030,726,864	\$	2,208,596,473
	4.	Assets at Market Value		1,762,102,370		2,165,025,555
	5.	Unfunded Present Value of Accrued Benefits, But Not Less Than Zero	\$	268,624,494	\$	43,570,918
	6.	Ratio of Assets to Value of Benefits (4) / (3)		86.8%		98.0%
B.	Sta	tement of Changes in Present Value of Accrued Benefit	5			
2.		uarial Present Value of Accrued Benefits as of July 1, 2020			\$	2,030,726,864
	Ŧ					
	Inci	rease (Decrease) During Years Attributable to:			ф	140 (40 000
		Passage of Time			\$	149,640,829
		Benefit Paid – FY 2021				(119,190,374)
		Assumption Changes				92,879,752
		Benefit Change				0
		Benefits Accrued, Other Gains/Losses			¢	54,539,402
		Net Increase (Decrease)			\$	177,869,609
	Act	uarial Present Value of Accrued Benefits as of June 30, 20	21		\$	2,208,596,473



SECTION VI - ACCOUNTING STATEMENT INFORMATION

		ļ	Table ` Analysis of Finan		vnerience								
Gains and Losses in Accrued Liability During Years Ended June 30													
Resulting from Differences Between Assumed Experience and Actual Experience													
				Gain	(or Loss) for Ye	ar ei	iding June 30,						
Type of Activity	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		
Investment Income Combined Liability Experience	\$ (51,308,849) <u>15,038,096</u>	\$	(19,058,604) (6,047,672)	\$	(9,182,282) 1,127,589	\$	(22,760,419) 7,935,310	\$	(67,142,912) <u>6,625,376</u>	\$	56,635,384 4,252,565		
Gain (or Loss) During Year from Financial Experience	\$ (36,270,753)	\$	(25,106,276)	\$	(8,054,693)	\$	(14,825,109)	\$	(60,517,536)	\$	60,887,949		
Non-Recurring Items Composite Gain (or Loss) During Year	(21,285,640) \$ (57,556,393)	\$	(839,465) (25,945,741)	\$	(956,369) (9,011,062)	\$	<u>0</u> (14,825,109)	\$	<u>0</u> (60,517,536)	\$	(43,241,861) 17,646,088		

	Table VI-3 Schedule of Funded Liabilities by Type												
	Aggregate Accrued Liabilities For												
	(1)		Por	tion of Accr	ued								
Valuation	Active		Retirees	Ac	tive Members			Liabilities					
Date	Member		Vested Terms,		(Employer		Reported	by Reported Assets					
June 30,	June 30, Contributions		Beneficiaries & DROP		anced Portion)		Assets*	(1)	(2)	(3)			
2016	\$ 155,579,540	\$	978,657,862	\$	806,219,828	\$	1,601,320,543	100%	100%	58%			
2017	154,777,842		1,046,091,139		832,820,471		1,683,381,052	100%	100%	58%			
2018	168,602,734		1,097,926,481		859,320,715		1,778,267,298	100%	100%	60%			
2019	169,786,637		1,156,254,071		883,389,088		1,859,253,613	100%	100%	60%			
2020	175,048,915		1,211,787,816		907,220,069		1,896,388,193	100%	100%	56%			
2021	170,599,835		1,327,125,571		944,463,068		2,069,254,787	100%	100%	61%			

* Reported Assets are the actuarial value of assets in this demonstration.



APPENDIX A – MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The data for this valuation was provided electronically by the Fairfax County Retirement System staff. Cheiron did not perform a formal audit on the data. However, we did perform checks of the data for reasonableness and consistency in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice No. 23 – Data Quality. The data was collected as of December 31, 2020.

Data reported in this Appendix is as of the December 31, 2020 data collection date. Covered payroll and benefits in pay status reported elsewhere in this report have been adjusted to approximate the June 30, 2021 values.

For inactive participants given with a Joint and Survivor form of benefit and no continuation percentage provided, a survivor percentage of 100% is assumed.



APPENDIX A – MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Active Members *												
Plan	Count	Average Age	Average Service	Average Salary								
А	0	0.00	0.00	\$	0							
В	18	53.36	25.78		114,756							
С	0	0.00	0.00		0							
D	1,201	44.35	17.14		105,681							
Е	553	33.09	4.79		75,720							
F	137	28.22	0.70		51,842							
Total	1,909	40.02	12.46	\$	93,224							

Summary of Membership Data as of December 31, 2020

* Excludes DROP participants.

Inactive Members and DROP Participants										
	Count		Total Annual Benefit	Μ	verage onthly enefit					
Service Retirement ¹	Count		Denem	D	chefit					
Basic Benefit	1,308	\$	88,298,602	\$	5,626					
Pre-62 Supplement	39		1,167,768		2,495					
Pre-Social Security Supplement	762		6,040,967		661					
Service-Connected Disability ²	151	\$	7,644,888	\$	4,219					
Ordinary Disability	16	\$	297,158	\$	1,548					
Beneficiaries	43	\$	1,591,268	\$	3,084					
DROP	128	\$	9,738,611	\$	6,340					
Vested Former Members ³	97	\$	1,655,992	\$	1,423					

¹ Supplements shown include only amounts currently payable. For members who are in Plan B, and have not yet attained age 55, this means their pre-62 supplement will double in future years.
² Benefits are net of offsets for Workers' Compensation and Social Security.

³ Benefits are payable at age 55.



APPENDIX A – MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

			Terminated		Service- Connected	Ordinary		
	Active	DROP	Vested	Retired	Disability	Disability	Beneficiary	Total
Participant count as of July 1, 2020	1,941	128	98	1,254	154	18	36	3,629
New Hires / Re-hires	89		(2)					87
Terminated Vested	(7)		7					0
DROP	(58)	58						0
Retired	(19)	(58)	(2)	79				0
Deceased with beneficiary				(5)			7	2
Deceased without beneficiary	(1)			(20)	(3)	(2)		(26)
Benefits Expired) O
Ordinary Disability								0
Service-Connected Disability								0
Return of Contributions	(36)		(4)					(40)
Corrections								<u> </u>
Change	(32)	0	(1)	54	(3)	(2)	7	23
Participant count as of June 30, 2021	1,909	128	97	1,308	151	16	43	3,652



APPENDIX A – MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Distribution of Active Participants - - Plan B

COUNTS BY AGE/SERVICE												
				Servio	e							
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total			
Under 25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
25 to 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
30 to 34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
35 to 39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
40 to 44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
45 to 49	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5			
50 to 54	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8			
55 to 59	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3			
60 to 64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1			
65 & up	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1			
Total	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	1	18			

COUNTS BY AGE/SERVICE

		Service										
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total			
Under 25	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0			
25 to 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
30 to 34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
35 to 39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
40 to 44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
45 to 49	0	0	0	0	0	100,503	481,443	0	581,946			
50 to 54	0	0	0	0	0	450,892	503,077	0	953,969			
55 to 59	0	0	0	0	0	109,012	121,453	94,571	325,037			
60 to 64	0	0	0	0	0	109,361	0	0	109,361			
65 & up	0	0	0	0	0	95,299	0	0	95,299			
Total	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 865,067	\$ 1,105,973	\$ 94,571	\$ 2,065,611			



APPENDIX A – MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Distribution of Active Participants - - Plan D

COUNTS BY AGE/SERVICE													
		Service											
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total				
Under 25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
25 to 29	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8				
30 to 34	0	0	39	57	1	0	0	0	97				
35 to 39	1	0	39	144	81	0	0	0	265				
40 to 44	0	0	18	83	124	44	1	0	270				
45 to 49	0	0	6	36	96	112	24	0	274				
50 to 54	0	0	2	22	59	83	39	4	209				
55 to 59	0	0	1	7	16	15	12	9	60				
60 to 64	0	0	2	1	4	5	1	4	17				
65 & up	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1				
Total	1	0	115	350	382	259	77	17	1,201				

COUNTS BY AGE/SERVICE

		Service												
Age	Under 1	1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		20 to 24		25 to 29	30 & Up	Total
Under 25	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
25 to 29	0		0	642,202		0		0		0		0	0	642,202
30 to 34	0		0	3,502,413		5,376,069		98,431		0		0	0	8,976,913
35 to 39	67,430		0	3,226,655		13,597,038		8,449,613		0		0	0	25,340,736
40 to 44	0		0	1,596,368		7,858,630		13,381,356		5,175,560		191,116	0	28,203,030
45 to 49	0		0	507,323		3,365,575		10,283,968		13,715,531		3,358,847	0	31,231,244
50 to 54	0		0	184,922		1,998,836		6,142,264		9,742,815		5,313,445	571,845	23,954,127
55 to 59	0		0	40,847		618,132		1,557,291		1,695,327		1,624,680	1,216,102	6,752,379
60 to 64	0		0	141,374		107,788		345,026		525,530		162,530	438,394	1,720,641
65 & up	0		0	0		0		102,054		0		0	0	102,054
Total	\$ 67,430	\$	0	\$ 9,842,104	\$	32,922,069	\$	40,360,004	\$	30,854,762	\$	10,650,617	\$ 2,226,340	\$ 126,923,326



APPENDIX A – MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Distribution of Active Participants - - Plan E

COUNTS BY AGE/SERVICE													
				Serv	ice								
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total				
Under 25	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	24				
25 to 29	0	129	55	0	0	0	0	0	184				
30 to 34	0	77	97	0	0	0	0	0	174				
35 to 39	0	44	63	1	0	0	0	0	108				
40 to 44	0	11	17	0	0	0	0	0	28				
45 to 49	0	6	9	1	0	0	0	0	16				
50 to 54	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	9				
55 to 59	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	8				
60 to 64	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2				
65 & up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total	0	302	249	2	0	0	0	0	553				

COUNTS BY AGE/SERVICE

						Ser	vice						
Age	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9	10 to 14		15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	L	Total
Under 25	\$ C	\$	1,490,755	\$	79,990	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	5	\$ 1,570,745
25 to 29	C)	8,844,310		4,498,869	0		0	0	0	0		13,343,179
30 to 34	C)	5,458,989		8,117,610	0		0	0	0	0		13,576,599
35 to 39	C)	3,038,683		5,271,855	98,650		0	0	0	0		8,409,188
40 to 44	C)	773,116		1,401,453	0		0	0	0	0		2,174,569
45 to 49	C)	424,820		714,235	99,021		0	0	0	0		1,238,075
50 to 54	C)	648,219		156,810	0		0	0	0	0		805,030
55 to 59	C)	276,649		326,011	0		0	0	0	0		602,660
60 to 64	C)	70,842		82,008	0		0	0	0	0		152,850
65 & up	C)	0		0	0		0	0	0	0		0
Total	\$ 0) \$	21,026,382	\$ 2	0,648,841	\$ 197,671	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	5	\$ 41,872,894



APPENDIX A – MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Distribution of Active Participants - - Plan F

				COUNIS BY A	GE/SEKVICE				
				Servi	ce				
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total
Under 25	24	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
25 to 29	33	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	58
30 to 34	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
35 to 39	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
40 to 44	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
45 to 49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
50 to 54	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
55 to 59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
60 to 64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 & up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	81	55	1	0	0	0	0	0	137

COUNTS BY AGE/SERVICE

				Ser	vice						
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14		15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up)	Total
Under 25	\$ 1,163,021	\$ 1,151,719	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 2,314,740
25 to 29	1,592,668	1,367,427	46,830	0		0	0	0		0	3,006,925
30 to 34	510,358	444,213	0	0		0	0	0		0	954,571
35 to 39	377,935	118,431	0	0		0	0	0		0	496,366
40 to 44	82,926	8,657	0	0		0	0	0		0	91,584
45 to 49	48,819	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	48,819
50 to 54	119,861	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	119,861
55 to 59	69,525	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	69,525
60 to 64	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
65 & up	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Total	\$ 3,965,113	\$ 3,090,447	\$ 46,830	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 7,102,390



APPENDIX A – MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Distribution of Active Participants - - Total

				ecenteri	IOE/SERVICE				
				Servi	ice				
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total
Under 25	24	43	1	0	0	0	0	0	68
25 to 29	33	153	64	0	0	0	0	0	250
30 to 34	10	85	136	57	1	0	0	0	289
35 to 39	9	46	102	145	81	0	0	0	383
40 to 44	2	12	35	83	124	44	1	0	301
45 to 49	1	6	15	37	96	113	28	0	296
50 to 54	2	7	4	22	59	87	43	4	228
55 to 59	1	4	5	7	16	16	13	10	72
60 to 64	0	1	3	1	4	6	1	4	20
65 & up	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	82	357	365	352	382	267	86	18	1,909

COUNTS BY AGE/SERVICE

				Ser	vice					
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14		15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total
Under 25	\$ 1,163,021	\$ 2,642,473	\$ 79,990	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,885,484
25 to 29	1,592,668	10,211,737	5,187,901	0		0	0	0	0	16,992,306
30 to 34	510,358	5,903,202	11,620,023	5,376,069		98,431	0	0	0	23,508,083
35 to 39	445,364	3,157,114	8,498,510	13,695,691		8,449,613	0	0	0	34,246,292
40 to 44	82,926	781,773	2,997,821	7,858,630		13,381,356	5,175,560	191,116	0	30,469,182
45 to 49	48,819	424,820	1,221,558	3,464,596		10,283,968	13,816,033	3,840,290	0	33,100,084
50 to 54	119,861	648,219	341,732	1,998,836		6,142,264	10,193,707	5,816,522	571,845	25,832,986
55 to 59	69,525	276,649	366,858	618,132		1,557,291	1,804,340	1,746,133	1,310,673	7,749,601
60 to 64	0	70,842	223,382	107,788		345,026	634,891	162,530	438,394	1,982,853
65 & up	0	0	0	0		102,054	95,299	0	0	197,353
Total	\$ 4,032,542	\$ 24,116,829	\$ 30,537,775	\$ 33,119,742	\$	40,360,003	\$ 31,719,830	\$ 11,756,591	\$ 2,320,912	\$ 177,964,224



APPENDIX B – ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

A. Long-Term Assumptions Used to Determine System Costs and Liabilities

1. Demographic Assumptions

a. Healthy Mortality

	eaths Per 10,00 ality Projected t	
Age	Male	Female
50	26	18
55	37	32
60	65	55
65	105	83
70	162	130
75	285	219
80	522	380
85	963	657
90	1,604	1,142
95	2,347	1,839
100	3,217	2,853

The PubS-2010 Healthy Annuitant Head-Count Weighted Mortality Table for males and females, respectively, projected using the MP-2020 model, with an ultimate rate of 0.85% for ages 20-80 grading down to an ultimate rate of 0% for ages 114-120 and convergence to the ultimate rate in the year 2027. The valuation uses fully generational projection of mortality improvements. Sample rates shown are those projected through the valuation date.

5% of pre-retirement deaths are assumed to be service connected.



APPENDIX B – ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

b. Beneficiary/Survivor Mortality

	Annual Deaths Per 10,000 Members Mortality Projected to 2021						
Age	Male	Female					
20	4	2					
25	4	2					
30	6	3					
35	9	4					
40	10	5					
45	12	6					
50	47	37					
55	62	41					
60	84	49					
65	114	66					
70	170	104					
75	281	182					
80	493	333					
85	876	621					
90	1,497	1,172					
95	2,288	1,913					
100	3,217	2,853					

The PubG-2010 Healthy Annuitant Head-Count Weighted Mortality Table for males and females, respectively, projected using the MP-2020 model, with an ultimate rate of 0.85% for ages 20-80 grading down to an ultimate rate of 0% for ages 114-120 and convergence to the ultimate rate in the year 2027. The valuation uses fully generational projection of mortality improvements. Sample rates shown are those projected through 2021.



APPENDIX B – ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

Annual Deaths Per 10,000 Members Mortality Projected to 2021							
Age	Male	Female					
20	5	2					
25	5	2					
30	7	4					
35	8	5					
40	9	6					
45	10	7					

c. Active Separation from Service Due to Death

The PubS-2010 Employee Head-Count Weighted Mortality Table for males and females, respectively, projected using the MP-2020 model, with an ultimate rate of 0.85% for ages 20-80 grading down to an ultimate rate of 0% for ages 114-120 and convergence to the ultimate rate in the year 2027. The valuation uses fully generational projection of mortality improvements. Sample rates shown are those projected through the valuation date.

d. Disabled Mortality

	Annual Deaths Per 10,000 Members Mortality Projected to 2021							
Age	Male	Female						
45	33	22						
50	43	30						
55	63	56						
60	98	92						
65	143	120						
70	207	169						
75	329	292						
80	553	499						

The PubS-2010 Disabled Head-Count Weighted Annuitant Mortality Table for males and females, respectively, projected using the MP-2020 model, with an ultimate rate of 0.85% for ages 20-80 grading down to an ultimate rate of 0% for ages 114-120 and convergence to the ultimate rate in the year 2027. The valuation uses fully generational projection of mortality improvements. Sample rates shown are projected through the valuation date.



APPENDIX B – ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

e.	Termination of l	Employment	(Prior to Normal	Retirement Eligibility)	
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Annual Termina	Annual Terminations Per 1,000 Members					
Service	Male and Female					
0	129					
5	32					
10	16					
15	8					
20	8					
25	0					

f. Disability

Annual Disabilities	Per 10,000 Members*
Age	Male and Female
20	3
25	4
30	5
35	7
40	10
45	17
50	28
55	40
60	40

* Disabilities are assumed to be all service connected. Of these, 38% are assumed to receive Workers' Compensation benefits. 5% of all service-connected disabilities are at the 90% severe level.



APPENDIX B – ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

g. Retirement/DROP

Years of Service	Retirement/DROP*
5-24	20%
25	35
26	25
27	35
28	30
29	30
30	30
31	30
32	30
33	30
34	30
35+	100

* 75% of those who leave under this decrement are assumed to DROP, with the other 25% taking immediate retirement.

h. Merit/Seniority Salary Increase (in addition to General Wage Increases)

Year of Service	Merit/Seniority Increase
0	6.50%
5	3.00%
10	2.00%
15	1.75%
20	1.50%
25	0.50%
30+	0.00%

i. Family Composition

For purposes of valuing the pre-retirement death benefit, an assumption is made concerning how many employees are married. The assumption used in this valuation is that 80% of employees are married at death while active and that the female spouse is three years younger than the male spouse.

j. Sick Leave Credit

Unused sick leave balances as reported for each active member are used as of the valuation date. Future sick leave accruals are assumed to accrue at 100% of each participant's annual average but are capped at 124 hours per year.



APPENDIX B – ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

2. Economic Assumptions

a.	Rate of Investment Return:	6.75%
b.	Rate of General Wage Increase:	2.25%*
c.	Rate of Increase in Cost of Living:	2.10%**
d.	Rate of Increase in Total Payroll	
	(for Amortization):	2.25%
e.	Administrative Expenses as a	
	Percentage of Payroll:	0.35%

* General Wage Increase assumption applies for projecting contributions and developing Social Security benefits.

** Benefit increases are limited to 4% per year.

3. Rationale for Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions were adopted by the Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of the actuary, based on an experience study performed in 2021. The results of this study were presented in a report dated October 2021 and are incorporated into this report by reference.

4. Changes Since Last Valuation

All of the assumptions were reviewed as part of the experience study performed in early 2021. The assumptions that were changed since the last valuation include healthy and disabled mortality rates, termination, disability, retirement and DROP rates, salary increases, sick leave credit, investment return (decreased by 0.50%), general wage increase (decreased by 0.50%), cost-of-living adjustments, total payroll increase, and administrative expenses as a percentage of payroll.



APPENDIX B – ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

B. Actuarial Methods

1. Funding Method

The Entry Age Normal cost method is used to determine costs. Under this method, the employer contribution has three components: the normal cost, the payment toward the Unfunded Actuarial Liability, and the expense rate.

The normal cost is a level percent of pay cost, which, along with the member contributions, will pay for projected benefits at retirement for each plan participant.

The Actuarial Liability is that portion of the present value of projected benefits that will not be paid by future employer normal costs or member contributions. The difference between this liability and funds accumulated as of the same date is referred to as the Unfunded Actuarial Liability.

The expense rate is added to cover the System's administrative expenses.

The employer's total contribution rate is equal to the normal cost rate plus rate changes due to amendments passed or assumption changes adopted since July 1, 2001 plus a 15-year level percent of pay amortization of the UAL that existed on June 30, 2018 other than prior unamortized amendment and assumption change bases. In the future, additional amortization bases will be created each year. Finally, the rate includes an expense rate.

2. Actuarial Value of Assets

For purposes of determining the County contribution to the System, we use an Actuarial Value of Assets. The asset adjustment method dampens the volatility in asset values that could occur because of fluctuations in market conditions. Use of an asset smoothing method is consistent with the long-term nature of the actuarial valuation process.

In determining the Actuarial Value of Assets, we calculate an expected actuarial value based on cash flow for the year and imputed returns at the actuarial assumption. This expected value is compared to the market value, and one-third of the difference is added to the preliminary actuarial value to arrive at the final actuarial value.

In 2021, there was an additional recognition of \$17.5 million of the remaining balance of past investment gains.

3. Valuation Timing

All participant data is collected as of the December 31 prior to the valuation date. Initial valuation runs are performed as of December 31, and the resulting liabilities are then adjusted for six months to the June 30 valuation date. The adjustment takes into account the actual July 1 cost-of-living increase and any other changes that are known to have occurred in that six-month period.



APPENDIX B – ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

4. Changes Since Last Valuation

There was an additional recognition of \$17.5 million of the past investment gains.

5. Rationale for Change in Asset Smoothing Method

This one-time adjustment to the asset smoothing method was made to recognize both the fact that market returns on investments were extraordinarily high this year and the desire to make changes to the actuarial assumptions while maintaining a level contribution rate. The County has established a policy of not allowing the contribution rate to go down until the System has paid off its unfunded actuarial liability. Absent recognizing these additional gains that rate would have increased with this valuation report and not recognizes the anticipated reductions that would occur in future valuations as the remaining investment gains flow through the asset smoothing method.

6. Statement of Disclosures Regarding Models Used

Cheiron utilizes and relies on the actuarial software program known as ProVal for the intended purpose of calculating liabilities and projected benefit payments. ProVal is a produce of Winklevoss Technologies.

The projected expected results of future valuations in this report were developed using P-scan, our proprietary tool for the intended purpose of developing projections.

As part of the review process for this actuarial valuation, we have performed a number of tests to verify that the results are reasonable and appropriate. We are not aware of any material inconsistencies, unreasonable output resulting from the aggregation of assumptions, material limitations or known weaknesses that would affect this report.



APPENDIX C – SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

1. Membership

The plan covers uniformed employees including non-clerical employees of the Fire and Rescue Department, Park Police Department, Sheriff's Department, Helicopter Pilots, Department of Public Safety Communications, and Game Wardens, who are not covered by the Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System, the Employees' Retirement System, or the VRS. In order to join, an eligible employee must take a physical examination, agree to make required contributions, and may not be within five years of his normal retirement date.

Plan A members as of July 1, 1981 were given the opportunity to join Plan B at that time. Between July 1, 1981 and March 31, 1998, all members were enrolled in Plan B. As of April 1, 1998, Plan A members were given the opportunity to join Plan C, and Plan B members were given the opportunity to join Plan D. On and following April 1, 1998, all members were enrolled in Plan D. Members hired on or after January 1, 2013 and prior to July 1, 2019, all members are enrolled in Plan E. Members hired on or after July 1, 2019 will join Plan F.

2. Member Contributions

- *Plan A:* 4% of compensation up to Social Security wage base and 5-3/4% of compensation in excess of wage base
- *Plan B:* 7.08% of compensation up to Social Security wage base and 8.83% of compensation in excess of wage base
- *Plan C:* 4% of compensation
- Plan D, E, and F: 7.08% of compensation

Interest is credited at the rate of 5% per year.

Member contributions are made through an "employer pick-up" arrangement, which results in deferral of the taxes on these contributions.

3. Credited Service

All service as a member plus certain purchased prior service is credited. Also, credit is allowed at the rate of one month for 172 hours of accrued unused sick leave. For those hired on or after January 1, 2013, the amount of unused sick leave that may be used is capped at 2,080 hours.

4. Average Final Compensation

Compensation includes salary paid due to regularly scheduled hours worked, holiday hours worked, administrative emergency leave worked, and shift differential paid. It does not include premium pay such as all overtime. Pay at the rate of final salary is credited for any unused sick leave period. Average final compensation is the average over the high 36 consecutive months (or shorter period of total service).



APPENDIX C – SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

Participants whose average final compensation was affected by the 1992-1993 step freeze shall have their average final compensation adjusted.

5. Social Security Wage Base

The amount of wages subject to Social Security (FICA) taxes (\$132,900 in 2021)

6. Social Security Breakpoint

The Social Security breakpoint is the average of past and future Social Security wage bases over an employee's career.

7. Normal Retirement

Eligibility

- (i) age 55 with six years of service, or
- (ii) completion of 25 years of service

Benefit

Plan A Benefit: 2.0% of average final compensation multiplied by credited service, plus, starting at age 55, 100% of the Pre-62 Supplement defined below.

Plan B Benefit: 2.0% of average final compensation multiplied by credited service, plus 50% of the Pre-62 Supplement defined below until age 55 and 100% of the supplement after age 55.

Pre-62 Supplement: Estimated Primary Social Security Benefit multiplied by a ratio, not to exceed one of the years of credited service as of the date of the calculation, to 25. If the member was hired prior to July 1, 1976, this ratio is equal to one. The supplement is reduced by the Social Security benefits the member is eligible to receive.

Pre-Social Security Supplement (Plans A&B): 0.2% of average final compensation multiplied by credited service.

Plans C, D, and E Benefit: 2.5% of average final compensation multiplied by credited service.

Pre-Social Security Supplement (Plans C, D, and E): 0.3% of average final compensation multiplied by credited service.

All benefits above increased by 3%.

Plan F Benefit: 2.5% of average final compensation multiplied by credited service.



APPENDIX C – SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

Plan F: Early Age Option of 0.3% of average final compensation up to the Social Security breakpoint times credited service. This benefit is payable from retirement age until the participant reaches his/her SSRA (age 65, 66, or 67). After SSRA, the base benefit would be reduced to account for the accelerated pre-SSRA benefit.

8. Early Retirement

Eligibility

20 years of service

Benefit

Plans A and B: Normal retirement benefit, excluding the Pre-Social Security supplement, calculated using average final compensation and service at early retirement, actuarially reduced.

Plan A: The Pre-62 Supplement is not provided until age 55; the full supplement is provided at this time.

Plan B: Prior to age 55, one-half of the Pre-62 Supplement is provided. At age 55, the full supplement is paid.

Plans C, D, and E: Normal retirement benefit calculated using average final compensation and service at early retirement, actuarially reduced.

All benefits above increased by 3%.

Plan F: Normal retirement benefit calculated using average final compensation and service at early retirement, actuarially reduced.

9. DROP (Deferred Retirement Option Program)

Eligibility

All members are eligible for DROP participation upon attaining eligibility for normal service retirement. Members can only participate in DROP once, and their election is irrevocable.

Benefit

The benefit scheduled to begin at normal retirement will be credited to a separate DROP account within the Retirement System, accumulating with interest while the member continues to work for a period of 36 months. Upon completion of the three-year period, DROP participation ends, and participants must terminate employment. At that time, the participant will receive payment of the accumulated DROP benefits and begin receiving his or her monthly retirement benefit (in the same amount as determined at commencement of DROP participation, plus annual cost-of-living increases).



APPENDIX C – SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

For those hired on or after January 1, 2013, the amount credited to the DROP account will exclude the Pre-Social Security Supplement described in item 7.

The DROP account will be credited with interest at an annual rate of 5%, compounded monthly.

Death or Disability during DROP

Non-Service-Connected: The effective date of the death or disability will be treated as the end of the DROP participation.

Service-Connected Disability: The member may elect either (1) to receive the service-connected disability benefits to which he or she would otherwise be entitled (forfeiture of DROP balance) or (2) the normal retirement benefit plus the DROP account balance.

Service-Connected Death: The beneficiary will receive payment of the accumulated DROP benefits and the regular service-connected benefit.

10. Service-Connected Disability

Eligibility

No age or service requirement

Benefit

40% of final compensation less 100% of Virginia Workers' Compensation benefit

If severely disabled, the benefit is 90% of final compensation with the same offsets for Social Security and Workers' Compensation.

11. Ordinary Disability

Eligibility

Five years of credited service

<u>Benefit</u>

Plans A, B, C, D, and E: 2% of average final compensation times years of credited service; maximum is 60% of average final compensation, increased by 3%

Plan F: 2% of average final compensation times years of credited service; maximum is 60% of average final compensation



APPENDIX C – SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

12. Service - Connected Death

Eligibility

No age or service requirement

Benefit

Lump sum payment of \$10,000 plus ordinary death benefit

13. Ordinary Death

<u>Eligibility</u>

Less than five years of service

Benefit

Return of employee contributions with interest, payable in a lump sum

Eligibility

Five or more years of service

Benefit

Spouse Allowance: In lieu of the refund of contributions, the spouse of the deceased member may elect an allowance of 50% of the normal retirement benefit, excluding the Pre-Social Security Retirement Age supplement, based on average final compensation and service as of the date of the member's death. The allowance is payable for the life of the spouse but ceases upon the spouse's remarriage, if such remarriage occurs prior to the spouse's age 60.

14. Vesting

Eligibility

Five years of service

Benefit

Normal retirement benefit based on average final compensation and service at date of termination. Benefit is payable in full at age 55 or actuarially reduced and payable at early retirement age. No supplements are payable.



APPENDIX C – SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

A member may withdraw his contributions with interest at termination, in which case no vested benefit is payable.

15. Withdrawal

Eligibility

Not eligible for other benefits

Benefit

Contributions with interest

16. Form of Payment

The normal form of payment is a life annuity with a guarantee that at least the amount of member contributions with interest will be paid to the retiree or beneficiaries.

A member may elect an actuarially equivalent "pop-up" Joint and Survivor benefit.

17. Cost-of-Living Adjustment

Each July 1, benefits are increased by the lesser of 4% or the increase in the cost-of-living index for the Washington metropolitan area. The increase is prorated for those who have not been retired for a full year.

Cost-of-living adjustments do not apply to the Pre-62 or Pre-Social Security Supplements or to deferred vested benefits prior to benefit commencement. For Plan A and C benefits, cost-of-living adjustments do not apply to service retirement benefits until the member has attained age 55.

In addition to automatic adjustments, benefits may be further increased on an ad hoc basis, if actuarial experience has been favorable.

18. Changes Since Last Valuation

None

