

ARIZONA STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM
ANNUAL ACTUARIAL VALUATION – LONG TERM
DISABILITY PROGRAM
AS OF JUNE 30, 2016

December 29, 2016

Board of Trustees
Arizona State Retirement System
3300 North Central Avenue, 14th Floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85012

Re: Actuarial Valuation for the Long Term Disability Program as of June 30, 2016

Members of the Board:

We certify that the information contained in this report is accurate and fairly presents the actuarial position of the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) Long Term Disability Program (LTD Program) as of June 30, 2016. This report was prepared at the request of the Board and is intended for use by ASRS staff and those designated or approved by the Board. This report may be provided to parties other than ASRS only in its entirety and only with the permission of the Board.

Actuarial Valuation

The primary purposes of the actuarial valuation report are to determine the adequacy of the current State and employer contribution rates, describe the current financial condition of the LTD Program, analyze changes in the condition of the LTD Program, and provide various summaries of the data.

Plan Provisions

The plan provisions of the LTD Program are summarized in Appendix I. There have been no changes in plan provisions since the last valuation. This valuation incorporates a change in the structure of the administrative expenses. A discussion of this change is included with the assumptions.

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

The assumptions and methods applied in this actuarial valuation were adopted by the Board of Trustees based on the Report on the Actuarial Experience Study covering a five-year period from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2012, dated July 24, 2013, and completed by Buck Consultants. We did not perform an independent analysis of the actuarial assumptions. We believe the assumptions are internally consistent and are reasonable, based on the actual experience of ASRS.

As part of this year's valuation, certain recommendations from an actuarial audit performed in 2013 have been implemented. The changes include the following:

- Incorporate losses from the normal cost of new entrants in the determination of the contribution rate, and
- Incorporate the known one-year lag in the calculation of the contribution rate.

Furthermore, the assumption for administrative expenses was updated to reflect the most recent fee schedule. These changes include the following:

- \$120,000 is included in the normal cost each year for the account management fee,
- A new claims fee of \$364 upon the incidence of disability is included in the active member liability, and
- A claims management fee of \$26 per month per open claim is included in both the active member liability and the reserve for open claims.

Overall, the combined impact of the implementation of the audit recommendations and the updated fee structure was a slight increase in the accrued liability and a 0.01% of payroll increase in the total contribution rate.

The results of the actuarial valuation are dependent upon the actuarial assumptions used. Actual results can and almost certainly will differ, as actual experience deviates from the assumptions. Even seemingly minor changes in the assumptions can materially change the liabilities, calculated contribution rates and funding periods. A review of the impact of a different set of assumptions on the funded status of the LTD Program is outside the scope of this actuarial valuation.

The current actuarial assumptions and methods are outlined in Appendix II of this report.

Funding Adequacy

The financial objectives of the LTD Program are to: (1) maintain reasonably stable contribution rates, and (2) achieve an ultimate funded status of 100%. In order to achieve these objectives, the Board has adopted a closed 15-year amortization period with level-dollar payments.

The actuarial valuation includes a calculation of the contribution rates payable by members and participating employers. These rates, when applied to payroll, yield contribution amounts sufficient to fund the normal cost plus the amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Contribution rates are set annually, based on the valuation of the preceding year. The rate calculated in this report (0.32% of payroll) will apply in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2017. The rate calculated are part of the prior valuation (0.28% of payroll) applied in the fiscal year that began July 1, 2016. Employers and employees share equally in the contribution rate determined as part of the valuation. The primary source of increase in the total contribution rate is the demographic losses on the disabled members which include emerging benefit offsets that are reducing the benefit less than currently assumed in the valuation.

The unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of the LTD Program increased from \$67.2 million

as of June 30, 2015 to \$95.4 million as of June 30, 2016. Additionally, the funded ratio—actuarial value of assets divided by the actuarial accrued liability—decreased from 79.1% to 70.1% as of June 30, 2016. The funded status is one of many metrics used to show trends and develop future expectations about the health of an advanced funded program. The funded status measure itself is not appropriate for assessing the sufficiency of plan assets to cover the estimated cost of settling the plan's benefit obligations or assessing the need for or the amount of future contributions since it does not reflect normal cost contributions, the timing of amortization payments, or future experience other than expected.

System Assets

The total market value of assets for the LTD Program decreased from \$247.3 million to \$206.4 million as of June 30, 2016. Table 2 reconciles the changes in the fund during the year.

Table 3 shows the development of the actuarial value of assets. The actuarial value of assets is equal to the market value of assets less a ten-year phase-in of the difference between the expected investment return and actual income on the market value of assets. The actuarial value is currently 8.3% more than the market value.

Data

The valuation was based upon information as of June 30, 2016, furnished by ASRS staff, concerning system benefits, financial transactions, plan provisions, active members, and benefit recipients. We checked for internal and year-to-year consistency, but did not otherwise audit the data. We are not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by ASRS staff.

The tables in Appendix III show key census statistics for the various groups included in the valuation. The active member data used for the LTD Program valuation is the same as the active member data used in the June 30, 2016 actuarial valuation of the ASRS Plan. Please refer to Appendix IV of the actuarial valuation report for the ASRS Plan for more information on the active member data.

Certification

All of our work conforms with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, and to the Actuarial Standards of Practice issued by the Actuarial Standards Board. In our opinion, our calculations also comply with the requirements of, where applicable, the Internal Revenue Code and ERISA.

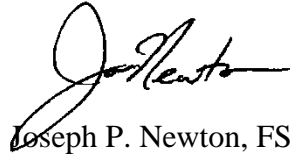
The signing actuaries are independent of the plan sponsor. Ryan Falls and Joe Newton are Enrolled Actuaries, Fellows of the Society of Actuaries, and Members of the American Academy of Actuaries and Paul Wood is an Associate of the Society of Actuaries, and a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries. All three meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries.

Board of Trustees
December 29, 2016
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Respectfully submitted,
Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company



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SECTION A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Item	2016	2015
Membership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active members - Long term disabled (LTD) • Valuation Payroll for subsequent fiscal year 	204,162 3,797 \$ 9,263,859,477	203,252 4,002 \$ 9,072,376,682
Contribution rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members • Employers 	FYE 2018 0.16% 0.16%	FYE 2017 0.14% 0.14%
Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market value (MVA) • Actuarial value (AVA) • Return on market value • Return on actuarial value 	\$ 206,393,988 \$ 223,464,196 -0.2% 4.5%	\$ 247,273,447 \$ 253,469,660 2.5% 7.9%
Actuarial Information on AVA (smoothed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actuarial accrued liability • Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) • Funded ratio 	\$ 318,839,838 \$ 95,375,642 70.1%	\$ 320,623,536 \$ 67,153,876 79.1%
Actuarial Information on MVA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) • Funded ratio 	\$ 112,445,850 64.7%	\$ 73,350,089 77.1%

SECTION B

TABLES

Development of Employer Cost

	June 30, 2016
I. Actuarial accrued liabilities (AAL)	
A. Liabilities due to members' benefits	
1. Active members	\$ 128,899,773
2. Reserve for Open Claims	189,940,065
3. Total actuarial accrued liabilities	\$ 318,839,838
II. Actuarial value of assets	\$ 223,464,196
III. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (Item I. – Item II.)	\$ 95,375,642
IV. Amortization of unfunded actuarial accrued liability	
A. Unfunded AAL amortization at beginning of fiscal year 2018	\$ 11,449,498
B. Interest to middle of year on A	457,980
C. Expected alternate contributions	(250,606)
D. Total unfunded actuarial accrued liability amortization (A+B+C)	\$ 11,656,872
V. Normal cost for the year	
A. Normal cost at beginning of fiscal year 2018	\$ 17,984,741
B. Interest to middle of year on A	719,390
C. Annual Assumed Administrative Fee	120,000
D. Total normal cost for the year (A+B+C)	\$ 18,824,131
VI. Total contribution for the year (Item IV. + Item V.)	\$ 30,481,003
VII. Total covered payroll (projected to 2017/2018 plan year)	\$ 9,541,775,261
VIII. Total contribution for fiscal year 2018 as a percentage of covered payroll	
A. Member portion	0.16%
B. Employer portion	0.16%
C. Total	0.32%
IX. Funded Status	
A. Funded Status on Actuarial Value of Assets	70.1%
B. Market Value of Assets	\$ 206,393,988
C. Funded Status on Market Value of Assets	64.7%

Reconciliation of Plan Net Assets

	<u>June 30, 2016</u>
1. Market value of assets at beginning of year	\$ 247,273,447
2. Revenue for the year	
a. Contributions for the year	
i. Employer	\$ 11,162,335
ii. Member	10,990,434
iii. Member reimbursement of member contributions	0
iv. Total	<u>\$ 22,152,769</u>
b. Investment income for the year (net of investment expenses)	\$ (387,505)
c. Total revenue	\$ 21,765,264
3. Disbursements for the year	
a. Retirement and disability benefits	\$ 60,065,493
b. Death benefits	0
c. Refunds	0
d. Transfers from other plans	0
e. Transfers to PSPRS	0
f. Other	281,189
g. Administrative expenses	<u>2,298,041</u>
h. Total disbursements	\$ 62,644,723
4. Increase in net assets (Item 2c - Item 3h)	\$ (40,879,459)
5. Market value of assets at end of year (Item 1 + Item 4)	\$ 206,393,988
6. Actual net investment income (Item 2b, no adjustment for admin expenses)	\$ (387,505)
7. Expected net income at 8%	
a. Market value of assets at beginning of year	\$ 19,781,876
b. Contributions for the year	886,111
c. Disbursements (including administrative expenses)	<u>(2,714,605)</u>
d. Total	\$ 17,953,382
8. Excess investment income (Item 6 - Item 5d)	\$ (18,340,887)
9. Estimated dollar weighted market yield	-0.17%

Development of Actuarial Value of Assets

	<u>June 30, 2016</u>
1. Excess (shortfall) on assets for last nine years:	
a. Current year	\$ (18,340,887)
b. Current year - 1	(17,595,438)
c. Current year - 2	24,669,551
d. Current year - 3	9,913,473
e. Current year - 4	(18,922,274)
f. Current year - 5	36,999,159
g. Current year - 6	10,543,678
h. Current year - 7	(68,696,736)
i. Current year - 8	(44,661,134)
2. Deferral of excess (shortfall) on assets:	
a. Current year (90% deferral)	(16,506,798)
b. Current year - 1 (80% deferral)	(14,076,350)
c. Current year - 2 (70% deferral)	17,268,686
d. Current year - 3 (60% deferral)	5,948,084
e. Current year - 4 (50% deferral)	(9,461,137)
f. Current year - 5 (40% deferral)	14,799,664
g. Current year - 6 (30% deferral)	3,163,103
h. Current year - 7 (20% deferral)	(13,739,347)
i. Current year - 8 (10% deferral)	(4,466,113)
j. Total deferred	<u>\$ (17,070,208)</u>
3. Market value of assets	\$ 206,393,988
4. Actuarial value of assets	\$ 223,464,196

Total Experience Gain or Loss

Item (1)	June 30, 2016 (2)
A. Calculation of total actuarial gain or loss	
1. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL), previous year	\$ 67,153,876
2. Normal cost for the year	16,188,442
3. Actual contributions for the year	(22,152,769)
4. Interest at 8%	
a. On UAAL	\$ 5,372,310
b. On normal cost	1,295,075
c. On contributions	(886,111)
d. Total	\$ 5,781,274
5. Assumption change (Gains)/Losses	(3,312,215)
6. Legislative changes	0
7. Expected UAAL (Sum of Items 1 through 7)	63,658,608
8. Actual UAAL	95,375,642
9. Total (gain)/loss for the year (Item 9 - Item 8)	\$ 31,717,034
B. Source of gains and losses	
	% of AAL
10. Asset (Gain)/Loss for the year	2.48% \$ 7,962,589
11. Pay Increases (Less)/Greater than Expected	0.29% 919,454
12. Non-Disabled Demographic (Gains)/Losses	0.07% 239,637
13. Post-Disabled Demographic (Gains)/Losses	3.44% 11,030,371
14. Rehires/New Entrants	1.16% 3,725,318
15. Other (Gains)/Losses	2.45% 7,839,665
16. Total (Sum of Items 10 through 15)	9.89% \$ 31,717,034

Schedule of Funding Progress
 (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Year End June 30,	Actuarial Accrued Liabilities	Actuarial Value of Net Assets	Assets as a % of Accrued Liabilities	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (UAL)	Covered Employee Payroll	UAL as a % of Covered Employee Payroll
2007	\$ 604,486	\$ 231,685	38.3%	372,801	\$ 9,161,804	4.1%
2008	553,185	274,902	49.7%	278,283	9,708,353	2.9%
2009	476,276	311,232	65.3%	165,044	9,834,810	1.7%
2010	477,266	319,308	66.9%	157,958	9,419,952	1.7%
2011	455,695	307,537	67.5%	148,158	9,060,631	1.6%
2012	439,706	295,786	67.3%	143,920	8,868,678	1.6%
2013	332,597	285,018	85.7%	47,579	8,752,783	0.5%
2014	328,928	279,560	85.0%	49,368	8,908,621	0.6%
2015	320,624	253,470	79.1%	67,154	9,072,377	0.7%
2016	318,840	223,464	70.1%	95,376	9,263,859	1.0%

Schedule of LTD Participants Added and Removed From Rolls

Year End June 30,	Added To Rolls			Removed From Rolls			Rolls - End of Year		
	Number	Annual Allowance	Average Annual Allowance	Number	Annual Allowance	Average Annual Allowance	Number	Annual Allowance	Average Annual Allowance
2007	800	\$15,958,305	19,948	747	\$13,060,111	17,483	5,071	\$72,311,627	14,260
2008	640	12,610,021	19,703	829	16,270,484	19,627	4,882	68,651,164	14,062
2009	723	15,966,067	22,083	893	13,502,776	15,121	4,712	71,114,455	15,092
2010	789	17,200,407	21,800	777	15,066,829	19,391	4,724	73,248,033	15,506
2011	752	15,000,150	19,947	867	18,071,429	20,844	4,609	70,176,754	15,226
2012	709	14,394,030	20,302	878	16,419,214	18,701	4,440	68,151,570	15,349
2013	735	15,094,316	20,536	868	17,168,470	19,779	4,307	66,077,416	15,342
2014	658	13,947,128	21,196	759	14,675,124	19,335	4,206	65,349,420	15,537
2015	522	10,914,070	20,908	726	13,155,382	18,120	4,002	63,108,108	15,769
2016	538	11,688,516	21,726	743	13,500,123	18,170	3,797	61,296,501	16,143

Solvency Test
 (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Year End June 30,	Aggregate Accrued Liabilities for:			Net Assets Available for Benefits	Portion of Accrued Liabilities Covered by Net Assets Available for Benefits		
	Active Member Contributions (1)	Retirees and Beneficiaries (2)	Active Members (Employer Financed Portion) (3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
2007	\$ -	\$ 274,947	\$ 329,539	\$ 231,685	100%	84%	0%
2008	-	233,871	319,315	274,902	100%	100%	13%
2009	-	235,921	240,355	311,232	100%	100%	31%
2010	-	242,098	235,168	319,308	100%	100%	33%
2011	-	234,155	221,540	307,537	100%	100%	33%
2012	-	224,090	215,616	295,786	100%	100%	33%
2013	-	207,331	125,265	285,018	100%	100%	62%
2014	-	202,999	125,929	279,560	100%	100%	61%
2015	-	193,129	127,495	253,470	100%	100%	47%
2016	-	189,940	128,900	223,464	100%	100%	26%

APPENDICES

SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

The Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) Long Term Disability Program (LTD Program) began on July 1, 1995. The program covers ASRS LTD Program participants who become disabled on or after July 1, 1995. ASRS members who were receiving LTD benefits prior to July 1, 1995, were transferred to the program on October 1, 1995. Contributions began July 1, 1995, and are now paid 50% by employers and 50% by active members. The major provisions of the LTD Program are summarized below.

Participation

To be eligible, members must be actively at work and engaged to work at least 20 weeks in a fiscal year and at least 20 hours each week. Coverage is contingent on payment of premiums.

Member and Employer Contributions

The contribution rate for the fiscal year beginning on July 1st is based on the results of the most recent actuarial valuation as of the last day of the preceding plan year. The member's contribution rate is equal to the required employer contribution rate. The contribution rate for fiscal year 2017 is 0.14% for each member and each employer, based on the 2015 actuarial valuation. The contribution rate for fiscal year 2018 will be 0.16% based on this valuation.

Monthly Compensation

The member's Monthly Compensation as of the date of disability is determined based the contributions remitted to ASRS.

Qualifications for Benefit

Monthly benefits are not payable until a member has been totally disabled for a period of six consecutive months.

Monthly benefits are not payable to a member whose disability is due to the following:

1. an intentionally self-inflicted injury;
2. war, whether declared or not;
3. an injury incurred while engaged in a felonious criminal act or enterprise;
4. for employees hired on or after July 1, 1988, any injury, sickness, or pregnancy for which you received medical treatment within three months prior to the effective date coverage began under the LTD Income Plan. Except for any employee who becomes an active contributing member on or after July 1, 2008 and receives medical treatment within six months prior to the date coverage begins under the LTD Income Plan. This exclusion does not apply to a disability commencing after a person has been an active contributing member of a participating employer for twelve continuous months.

Monthly benefits are not payable to a member who is receiving retirement benefits from ASRS.

Totally Disabled

A member is considered totally disabled if:

1. during the first thirty months of a period of disability, the member is unable to perform all duties of the position held by the member when the member became totally disabled; and

2. for a member who has received monthly benefits for 24 or more total months, that a member is unable to perform any work for compensation or gain for which the member is reasonably qualified by education, training, or experience.

Benefit Amount

Benefits payable from the plan equal two-thirds of a member's monthly compensation at the time of disability. Benefits are offset by:

1. 85% of Social Security disability benefits that the member or the members dependents are eligible to receive;
2. 85% of Social Security retirement benefits that the member is eligible to receive;
3. all of any workers compensation benefits;
4. all of any payments for a veterans disability if both of the following apply:
 - a. the veterans disability payment is for the same condition or a condition related to the condition currently causing the members total disability;
 - b. the veterans disability is due to service in the armed forces of the United States;
5. all of any other benefits by reason of employment that are financed partly or wholly by an employer including payments for sick leave; and
6. 50% of any salary, wages, commissions, or similar pay that the member receives or is entitled to receive from any gainful employment in which the member engages.

Benefit Period

Monthly benefits cease to be payable to a member at the earliest of the following:

1. the date the member ceases to be totally disabled;
2. the date the member ceases to be under the direct care of a doctor or refuses to undergo any medical examination requested by the company selected by the Board to administer the LTD Program;
3. the date the member withdraws employee contributions with interest from the ASRS Plan and ceases to be a member; and
4. the later of following:
 - a. the members normal retirement date;
 - b. the month following 60 months of payments if disability occurs before age 65;
 - c. the month following attainment of age 70 if disability occurs at age 65 or after but before age 69;
 - d. the month following twelve-months of payments if disability occurs at or after age 69.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses associated with the operation of the LTD Program are payable by the LTD Program. The current fee schedule is as follows:

Account Management Fee:	\$120,000 per year
New Claims Fee:	\$364 per claim
Claims Management Fee:	\$26 per claim per month

SUMMARY OF ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

The assumptions and methods applied in this actuarial valuation were adopted by the Board of Trustees on March 24, 2013 based on the Report on the Actuarial Experience Study covering a five-year period from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2012, dated July 24, 2013.

I. Valuation Date

The valuation date is June 30 of each plan year. This is the date as of which the actuarial present value of future benefits and the actuarial value of assets are determined.

II. Actuarial Cost Method

The actuarial valuation uses the Projected Unit Credit actuarial cost method which develops a normal cost and an accrued liability based on the benefit accrued as of the valuation date. The normal cost is the present value of the benefits that accrue during the year. The benefit accrued during the year is the retirement benefit based on pay projected to a member's retirement date, based on service accrued as of the valuation date. The actuarial accrued liability is the present value of benefits allocated to service prior to the valuation date. Disability benefits are attributed from hire to expected date of disability.

III. Actuarial Value of Assets

The actuarial value of assets is equal to the market value of assets less a ten-year phase-in of the Excess (Shortfall) between expected investment return and actual income on the market value of assets. There is no corridor around market value within which the actuarial value is required to fall.

IV. Actuarial Assumptions

Investment Return: 8.00% per year, net of investment-related expenses (composed of an assumed 3.00% inflation rate and a 5.00% real rate of return)

Decrement Timing: All decrements are assumed to occur at the middle of the valuation year.

Disability Retirement Decrements:

Sample rates for eligible members:

Annual Rates per 100 Members	
Age	Unisex
20	0.0491
25	0.0541
30	0.0654
35	0.0997
40	0.1583
45	0.2449
50	0.3649
55	0.4280
60	0.4655

Termination of Claims in Payment due to Death or Recovery

150% of the 1987 Commissions’ Group Long Term Disability Valuation Table (1987 CGDT) applicable to plans with a six month elimination period.

Offsets for Disabled Members

The valuation assumes that the amounts reported as offsets (other than overpayment offsets) will continue to apply to each member’s benefit until that benefit expires. For members within three years of initial receipt of LTD benefits, benefit amounts are adjusted to reflect future expected offsets, assuming 90% of members will have offsets after 3 years.

The valuation assumes that these offsets reduce the gross benefits by 45% and that the weighted average months of overpayment is equal to 19 months.

Offsets for Active Members

The valuation assumes that LTD Program benefits, after all applicable offsets, are 55% of the benefits before the offsets. This is the percentage that applies for 90% of currently disabled members within 3 years of receipt of LTD benefits.

Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR)

The liability for new LTD recipients was loaded by 20% to reflect IBNR.

Census Data and Assets

- The valuation was based on members of ASRS as of June 30, 2016 and does not take into account future members.
- All census data was supplied by ASRS and was subject to reasonable consistency checks.
- Asset data was supplied by ASRS.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses, based on the amounts outlined in the Plan Provisions, are incorporated into the normal cost and actuarial accrued liability as follows:

- The account management fee is explicitly included with the normal cost,
- The new claims fee is included in the active member liability, and
- The claims management fee is included in both the active member liability and the reserve for open claims.

Other Actuarial Valuation Procedures

- No provision was made in this actuarial valuation for the limitations of Internal Revenue Code Sections 415 or 401(a)17.
- Valuation payroll (earnings applied to the current valuation year) is the expected payroll for the fiscal year following the valuation date.
- Adjustment for Contribution Timing – Contribution rates are increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ of a year's interest to reflect the fact that contributions are made throughout the fiscal year and are further adjusted to reflect the one year lag.

DETAILED SUMMARIES OF MEMBERSHIP DATA

<u>TABLE NUMBER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	
A	18	RECONCILIATION OF LIVES
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TABLE A

RECONCILIATION OF LIVES

LTD Members as of June 30. 2015	4,002
Recovered	(238)
Retired	(419)
Death	(86)
New LTD	538
LTD Members as of June 30 2016	3,797

TABLE B

SUMMARY OF OPEN LTD CLAIMS

<u>Offset Description</u>	<u>June 30, 2015</u>	<u>June 30, 2016</u>
Number	4,002	3,797
Average age	54.6	54.5
Average monthly benefit before Offset Assumption	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,345
Total monthly benefit before Offset Assumption	\$ 5,259,000	\$ 5,108,000
Average Offset Assumption	\$ 142	\$ 142
Total Offset Assumption	\$ 569,000	\$ 541,000
Average monthly benefit	\$ 1,172	\$ 1,203
Total monthly benefit	\$ 4,690,000	\$ 4,567,000

TABLE C
LTD OPEN CLAIMS STATISTICS

Year Ended June 30	Number of Open Claims	Number of Active Members	Disabled Ratio	Open Claims Reserve Liability (\$'s millions)	Active Payroll (\$'s millions)	Liability to Payroll Ratio
2007	5,071	224,001	2.26%	\$ 267.6	\$ 9,161.8	2.92%
2008	4,882	226,415	2.16%	226.9	9,708.4	2.34%
2009	4,712	222,515	2.12%	229.4	9,834.8	2.33%
2010	4,724	213,530	2.21%	235.5	9,420.0	2.50%
2011	4,609	208,939	2.21%	227.7	9,060.6	2.51%
2012	4,440	203,994	2.18%	217.9	8,868.7	2.46%
2013	4,307	202,693	2.12%	201.7	8,752.8	2.30%
2014	4,206	203,201	2.07%	197.6	8,908.6	2.22%
2015	4,002	203,252	1.97%	188.0	9,072.4	2.07%
2016	3,797	204,162	1.86%	189.9	9,263.9	2.05%

TABLE D
SUMMARY OF OFFSETS

<u>Description</u>	<u>Total Amount of Monthly Offset</u>	<u>Number of Offsets</u>
Social Security Disability	\$ 2,496,118	2,604
Social Security Dependent	145,232	328
Social Security Retirement	70,468	65
SSDIB-Estimated	1,649	4
Workers Compensation	612,275	120
Short Term Disability	4,021	2
State Disability	179	1
Salary Continuance	-	-
Veteran's Benefits	36,156	26
Pension	2,909	3
Overpayment	30,378	29
All Other	<u>65,916</u>	<u>73</u>
Total Offset Before Assumption	\$ 3,465,302	3,255
Total Assumed Offsets	<u>540,655</u>	
Total Offsets	\$ 4,005,957	

TABLE E
SUMMARY OF COUNTS AND PAYMENTS BY DURATION AND AGE

The following tables illustrate the counts and net monthly payment by duration and age as of June 30, 2016.

Age at Disability	Duration										
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11
Below 30	3	5	9	6	6	3	6	7	7	9	5
	\$4,744	\$7,558	\$12,346	\$6,435	\$7,248	\$4,236	\$4,484	\$8,652	\$9,266	\$7,572	\$2,862
30-39	16	26	40	37	25	26	42	27	29	28	34
	\$33,032	\$43,627	\$61,160	\$58,576	\$28,456	\$29,535	\$56,194	\$30,795	\$40,258	\$37,807	\$33,702
40-49	30	113	101	132	113	108	86	103	71	73	84
	\$48,048	\$229,530	\$185,825	\$184,283	\$144,911	\$131,285	\$109,101	\$117,625	\$101,142	\$86,174	\$105,860
50-59	100	220	214	213	213	179	93	54	45	21	14
	\$213,601	\$365,935	\$315,392	\$338,601	\$261,369	\$196,916	\$113,534	\$63,288	\$50,048	\$24,922	\$17,036
Over 59	39	92	77	73	72	35	0	0	0	0	0
	\$69,069	\$151,474	\$110,988	\$96,713	\$91,982	\$55,790	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	188	456	441	461	429	351	227	191	152	131	137
	\$368,494	\$798,124	\$685,711	\$684,607	\$533,966	\$417,762	\$283,314	\$220,361	\$200,713	\$156,474	\$159,460

Age at Disability	Duration										Total
	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Over 20	
Below 30	5	6	4	3	4	6	4	6	2	27	133
	\$3,304	\$4,166	\$3,577	\$2,218	\$4,225	\$5,738	\$4,128	\$4,801	\$1,565	\$23,149	\$132,275
30-39	26	40	41	30	41	20	20	19	13	31	611
	\$27,754	\$43,877	\$43,259	\$30,533	\$35,974	\$18,200	\$13,319	\$14,253	\$11,175	\$28,980	\$720,466
40-49	70	73	51	34	29	15	1	7	3	0	1,297
	\$77,940	\$74,110	\$47,755	\$31,431	\$22,019	\$13,417	\$1,231	\$2,814	\$2,111	\$0	\$1,716,612
50-59	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,368
	\$2,029	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,962,672
Over 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	388
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$576,016
Total	103	119	96	67	74	41	25	32	18	58	3,797
	\$111,028	\$122,153	\$94,592	\$64,183	\$62,218	\$37,356	\$18,678	\$21,867	\$14,851	\$52,129	\$5,108,042

GLOSSARY

Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL): That portion, as determined by a particular Actuarial Cost Method, of the Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits which is not provided for by future Normal Costs. It is equal to the Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits minus the actuarial present value of future Normal Costs.

Actuarial Assumptions: Assumptions as to future experience under the Fund. These include assumptions about the occurrence of future events affecting costs or liabilities, such as:

- mortality, withdrawal, disablement, and retirement;
- future increases in salary;
- future rates of investment earnings and future investment and administrative expenses;
- characteristics of members not specified in the data, such as marital status;
- characteristics of future members;
- future elections made by members; and
- other relevant items.

Actuarial Cost Method or Funding Method: A procedure for allocating the Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits to various time periods; a method used to determine the Normal Cost and the Actuarial Accrued Liability. These items are used to determine the ARC.

Actuarial Gain or Actuarial Loss: A measure of the difference between actual experience and that expected based upon a set of Actuarial Assumptions, during the period between two Actuarial Valuation dates. Through the actuarial assumptions, rates of decrements, rates of salary increases, and rates of fund earnings have been forecasted. To the extent that actual experience differs from that assumed, Actuarial Accrued Liabilities emerge which may be the same as forecasted, or may be larger or smaller than projected. Actuarial gains are due to favorable experience, e.g., the Fund's assets earn more than projected, salaries do not increase as fast as assumed, members retire later than assumed, etc. Favorable experience means actual results produce actuarial liabilities not as large as projected by the actuarial assumptions. On the other hand, actuarial losses are the result of unfavorable experience, i.e., actual results that produce actuarial liabilities which are larger than projected. Actuarial gains will shorten the time required for funding of the actuarial balance sheet deficiency while actuarial losses will lengthen the funding period.

Actuarially Equivalent: Of equal actuarial present value, determined as of a given date and based on a given set of Actuarial Assumptions.

Actuarial Present Value (APV): The value of an amount or series of amounts payable or receivable at various times, determined as of a given date by the application of a particular set of Actuarial Assumptions. For purposes of this standard, each such amount or series of amounts is:

- a. adjusted for the probable financial effect of certain intervening events (such as changes in compensation levels, marital status, etc.),
- b. multiplied by the probability of the occurrence of an event (such as survival, death, disability, termination of employment, etc.) on which the payment is conditioned, and
- c. discounted according to an assumed rate (or rates) of return to reflect the time value of money.

Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits: The Actuarial Present Value of those benefit amounts which are expected to be paid at various future times under a particular set of Actuarial Assumptions, taking into account such items as the effect of advancement in age and past and anticipated future compensation and service credits. The Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits includes the liabilities for active members, retired members, beneficiaries receiving benefits, and inactive, nonretired members either entitled to a refund or a future retirement benefit. Expressed another way, it is the value that would have to be invested on the valuation date so that the amount invested plus investment earnings would be provide sufficient assets to pay all projected benefits and expenses when due.

Actuarial Valuation: The determination, as of a valuation date, of the Normal Cost, Actuarial Accrued Liability, Actuarial Value of Assets, and related Actuarial Present Values for a plan. An Actuarial valuation for a governmental retirement system typically also includes calculations of items needed for compliance with GASB.

Actuarial Value of Assets or Valuation Assets: The value of the Fund's assets as of a given date, used by the actuary for valuation purposes. This may be the market or fair value of plan assets, but commonly actuaries use a smoothed value in order to reduce the year-to-year volatility of calculated results, such as the funded ratio and the ARC.

Actuarially Determined: Values which have been determined utilizing the principles of actuarial science. An actuarially determined value is derived by application of the appropriate actuarial assumptions to specified values determined by provisions of the law.

Amortization Method: A method for determining the Amortization Payment. The most common methods used are level dollar and level percentage of payroll. Under the Level Dollar method, the Amortization Payment is one of a stream of payments, all equal, whose Actuarial Present Value is equal to the UAAL. Under the Level Percentage of Pay method, the Amortization payment is one of a stream of increasing payments, whose Actuarial Present Value is equal to the UAAL. Under the Level Percentage of Pay method, the stream of payments increases at the assumed rate at which total covered payroll of all active members will increase.

Amortization Payment: That portion of the pension plan contribution or ARC which is designed to pay interest on and to amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability.

Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) or Annual Required Contribution (ARC): A calculated contribution for a defined benefit pension plan for the reporting period, most often determined based on the funding policy of the plan. Typically the calculated contribution has a normal cost payment and an amortization payment.

Closed Amortization Period: A specific number of years that is counted down by one each year and therefore declines to zero with the passage of time. For example if the amortization period is initially set at 30 years, it is 29 years at the end of one year, 28 years at the end of two years, etc. See Funding Period and Open Amortization Period.

Decrements: Those causes/events due to which a member's status (active-inactive-retiree-beneficiary) changes, that is: death, retirement, disability, or termination.

Defined Benefit Plan: An employer-sponsored retirement benefit that provides workers, upon attainment of designated age and service thresholds, with a monthly benefit based on the employee's salary and length of service. The value of a benefit from a defined benefit plan is generally not affected by the return on the assets that are invested to fund the benefit.

Defined Contribution Plan: A retirement plan, such as a 401(k) plan, a 403(b) plan, or a 457 plan, in which the contributions to the plan are assigned to an account for each member, and the plan's earnings are allocated to each account, and each member's benefits are a direct function of the account balance.

Employer Normal Cost: The portion of the Normal Cost to be paid by the employers. This is equal to the Normal Cost less expected member contributions.

Experience Study: A periodic review and analysis of the actual experience of the Fund which may lead to a revision of one or more actuarial assumptions. Actual rates of decrement and salary increases are compared to the actuarially assumed values and modified as deemed appropriate by the Actuary.

Funded Ratio: The ratio of the actuarial value of assets (AVA) to the actuarial accrued liability (AAL). Plans sometimes calculate a market funded ratio, using the market value of assets (MVA), rather than the AVA.

Funding Period or Amortization Period: The term "Funding Period" is used in two ways. In the first sense, it is the period used in calculating the Amortization Payment as a component of the ARC. This funding period is chosen by the Board of Trustees. In the second sense, it is a calculated item: the number of years in the future that will theoretically be required to amortize (i.e., pay off or eliminate) the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, based on the statutory employer contribution rate, and assuming no future actuarial gains or losses.

GASB: The Governmental Accounting Standards Board is an organization that exists in order to promulgate accounting standards for governmental entities.

Normal Cost: That portion of the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits and expenses which is allocated to a valuation year by the Actuarial Cost Method. Any payment in respect of an Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability is not part of Normal Cost (see Amortization Payment). For pension plan benefits which are provided in part by employee contributions, Normal Cost refers to the total of employee contributions and employer Normal Cost unless otherwise specifically stated. Under the entry age normal cost method, the Normal Cost is intended to be the level cost (when expressed as a percentage of pay) needed to fund the benefits of a member from hire until ultimate termination, death, disability or retirement.

Open Amortization Period: An open amortization period is one which is used to determine the Amortization Payment but which does not change over time. In other words, if the initial period is set as 30 years, the same 30-year period is used in determining the Amortization Period each year. In theory, if an Open Amortization Period is used to amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, the UAAL will never completely disappear, but will become smaller each year, either as a dollar amount or in relation to covered payroll.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability: The excess of the Actuarial Accrued Liability over the Actuarial Value of Assets. This value may be negative in which case it may be expressed as a negative Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, also called the Funding Surplus.

Valuation Date or Actuarial Valuation Date: The date as of which the value of assets is determined and as of which the Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits is determined. The expected benefits to be paid in the future are discounted to this date.