

Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund

Jan. 1, 2015 Actuarial Valuation of Retiree
Health Care Benefits Under GASB 43

October 2015





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Board of Trustees
Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund
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Members of the Board:

This report presents the results of the Jan. 1, 2015 actuarial valuation of the Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) retiree health care benefits. The valuation was prepared in accordance with, and for the purpose of financial disclosure under, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 43 (GASB 43).

Plan benefits include medical and prescription drug benefits and OP&F's reimbursement of Medicare Part B premiums.

The actuarial assumptions and methods used in the valuation were selected in compliance with the requirements under GASB 43. The demographic assumptions are consistent with the assumptions used in the Jan. 1, 2015 actuarial valuation of OP&F's pension plan benefits. The discount rate (interest rate) is 4.25 percent, selected in accordance with GASB 43.

The results of our calculations and analysis indicate that the Annual Required Contribution (ARC) for 2015 is 18.96 percent of payroll. This can be compared to OP&F's allocation of employer contribution toward health care benefits equal to 0.50 percent of payroll. Thus, the contribution allocation is approximately 22 percent of the ARC for Dec. 31, 2014. The funded status (i.e., the ratio of assets to liabilities) of retiree health care benefits is 19.1 percent.

Detailed summaries of the financial results of the valuation are shown in this report. To the best of our knowledge, this report is complete and accurate and has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practice. It should be recognized, however, that significant differences between actual experience and these assumptions could occur. Moreover, other sets of reasonable assumptions can yield materially lesser or greater results.

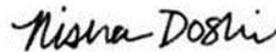
Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from current measurements due to plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic and demographic assumptions, increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements, and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. Because of limited scope, Buck performed no analysis of the potential range of such future differences.

The undersigned are Fellows of the Society of Actuaries, Associates of the Society of Actuaries, Members of the American Academy of Actuaries and meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinions contained in this report. This report has been prepared in accordance with all Applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice. We are available to answer any questions on the material contained in the report, or to provide explanations or further details as may be appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,



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I - Executive Summary

Introduction

This report presents the results of the actuarial valuation of the Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund's retiree health care benefits as of Jan. 1, 2015 under GASB 43. GASB 43 mandates a uniform accrual-based standard of measuring retiree health care and other postemployment benefits. Postemployment costs are recognized systematically over employees' years of service.

GASB 43 is applicable for large systems, such as Ohio Police & Fire, for fiscal years beginning after Dec. 15, 2005.

The principal valuation results include:

- The actuarially required contribution rate to fund health care benefits on a full reserve basis is 18.96 percent of payroll.
- The funded status of the plan as of Jan. 1, 2015, based on the accrued liability and the market value of assets as of that date, is 19.1 percent.

The valuation was based upon membership and financial data submitted by OP&F.

Changes Since Last Year's Valuation

There were no changes in the medical plan provisions since last year's valuation; however there were changes in the 2016 prescription drug plan provisions, the assumptions, the per capita costs, and the short-term trend rates to reflect plan experience. Specifically, the 2015 dollar subsidies for the AARP participants and the 2015 Medicare Part B premium reimbursement amount have been replaced with the actual 2015 amounts. The assumed prescription drug and non-Medicare and non-AARP medical costs and dollar premium subsidies for 2016 have been replaced with actual amounts adopted by the Board in Jun. 2015. The trend rates for 2015, that is the assumed rates of increase from 2015 to 2016, have been adjusted to reflect the expected increases from the actual 2015 amounts to the actual or assumed amounts for 2016. The trend rates for increases after 2016 are have been updated from last year. The net effect of these changes is an experience gain.

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

GASB 43 requires that the discount rate used in the valuation be the estimated long-term yield on investments that are expected to finance postemployment benefits. Depending on the method by which a plan is financed, the relevant investments could be plan assets, employer assets or a combination of plan and employer assets. The investment return should reflect the nature and the mix of both current and expected investments and the basis used to determine the actuarial value of assets.

The Ohio Police & Fire retiree health care plan is partially funded. GASB outlines two reasonable methods of developing a blended discount rate when a plan is partially funded. These methods base the proportion of plan and employer asset returns on 1) the funded ratio and 2) the percentage of ARC actually being contributed to the plan. Ohio Police & Fire has utilized the second methodology to develop a discount rate of 4.25 percent as of Jan. 1, 2015. The development of this discount rate is summarized in Section V.

Separate trend rates are developed for pre-Medicare and post-Medicare medical benefits, prescription drug benefits and Medicare Part B premiums. Trend rates for medical and prescription drug plans have continued to outpace inflation for a number of years. The trend rates used in the valuation are our best estimate for future medical inflation based on the assumption that medical and prescription drug inflation will decline over time.

The actuarial assumptions and methods used for this year's valuation are outlined in Section V.

Medicare Part D

Based on GASB accounting rules, the retiree drug subsidy Ohio Police & Fire receives under Medicare Part D has not been recognized in the actuarial valuation.

Health Care Funded Status

As shown in Table 1, the actuarially determined accrued liability for retiree health care benefits is \$5,399,550,000. The value of assets in the Ohio Police & Fire Health Care Stabilization Fund as of Jan. 1, 2015 is \$1,031,941,000. The difference between the liability and assets is an unfunded accrued liability of \$4,367,609,000. As of Jan. 1, 2015 the ratio of assets to accrued liability is 19.1 percent, which can be compared to 20.1 percent as of Jan. 1, 2014.

Health Care Contribution Rate

Ohio Police & Fire allocates a portion of employer contributions to health care. The total estimated employer contribution for 2015 is 21.61 percent of payroll, of which 0.50 percent of payroll is allocated to the health care fund and the remainder is allocated to the pension fund.

The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) under GASB 43 is 18.98 percent of payroll. This amount consists of 10.92 percent for normal cost, plus 8.04 percent to amortize the unfunded accrued liability of \$4,367,609,000 as a level percentage of payroll over 30 years.

ACA Excise Tax

Health Care Reform legislation added a new High Cost Plan Excise Tax (also known as the “Cadillac Tax”) starting in calendar year 2018. For valuation purposes, we examined the value of the tax in future years:

The tax is 40% of the excess of a) the cost of coverage over b) the limit. We calculated “a” (the cost of coverage), based on the gross costs listed in this report. We calculated “b” (the limit) starting with the statutory limits (\$10,200 single and \$27,500 family) adjusted for the following:

- Limits will increase from 2018 to 2019 by 4.0% (3.0% assumed CPI plus 1%);
- Limits will increase after 2019 by 3.0% (assumed CPI);
- For retirees over age 55 but not on Medicare, the limit is increased an additional dollar amount of \$1,650 for single coverage, \$3,450 for family coverage; and
- Accumulated non-Medicare eligible medical/drug trend for the period from 2010 through 2018 are being compared with the assumed 55% trend increase for the federal standard Blue Cross/Blue Shield option, with trend in excess of 55% applied on the base amount before the additional amount for “early” retirees.

Using the above methodology the Excise Tax was determined to add an additional 3.4% to the obligations and has been included in the results that follow.

II – Summary of Valuation Results

This section presents detailed results of the Jan. 1, 2015 GASB 43 actuarial valuation of the Ohio Police & Fire retiree health care benefits and consists of Tables 1 to 4, as described below. All liabilities and contribution rates reflect plan costs net of retiree premiums.

- **Table 1** presents a summary of the actuarial valuation results, including the number of active and inactive members, and members and dependents currently receiving benefits as of the valuation date, plan liabilities, assets and the annual contribution rate.
- **Table 2** shows the market value of assets in the Health Care Stabilization Fund available to pay benefits as of Dec. 31, 2014, reconciled with the value as of the end of the prior year. The actuarial value of assets is the market value.
- **Table 3** shows a reconciliation of the Unfunded Accrued Liability as of Jan. 1, 2015.
- **Table 4** shows the Schedule of Funding Progress under GASB 43. The Schedule of Funding Progress shows the history of the plan's funded status since the initial application of GASB 43. The initial application of GASB 43 for Ohio Police & Fire is the fiscal year beginning Jan. 1, 2006.
- **Table 5** shows the Schedule of Employer Contributions under GASB 43. The Schedule of Employer Contributions shows the history of employer contributions compared to the Annual Required Contribution for health care. The initial year is the fiscal year beginning Jan. 1, 2006.

Table 1

**Retiree Health Care Benefits
Summary of Results Of Actuarial Valuation
As of Jan. 1, 2015**
(\$ Amounts in Thousands)

| Item | Jan. 1, 2015 | Jan. 1, 2014 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Membership Data | | |
| 1. Number of Members | | |
| a) Active Members | 27,602 | 27,451 |
| b) Inactive Members | 178 | 142 |
| c) Retirees, Spouses, and Beneficiaries | 25,645 | 25,568 |
| d) Children of Current Retirees | 1,177 | 1,226 |
| e) Waivers to Elect Coverage | 3,006 | 3,008 |
| f) Total | 57,608 | 57,395 |
| 2. Membership Payroll | \$ 1,986,569 | \$ 1,942,269 |
| Valuation Results | | |
| 3. Present Value of Future Benefits | | |
| a) Active Members | \$ 5,670,343 | \$ 5,448,449 |
| b) Inactive Members | 35,103 | 28,278 |
| c) Retirees, Spouses, and Beneficiaries | 2,516,093 | 2,543,060 |
| d) Total | \$ 8,221,539 | \$ 8,019,787 |
| 4. Accrued Liability | | |
| a) Active Members | \$ 2,848,354 | \$ 2,673,221 |
| b) Inactive Members | 35,103 | 28,278 |
| c) Retirees, Spouses, and Beneficiaries | 2,516,093 | 2,543,060 |
| d) Total | \$ 5,399,550 | \$ 5,244,559 |
| 5. Assets | \$ 1,031,941 | \$ 1,053,534 |
| 6. Unfunded Liability | \$ 4,367,609 | \$ 4,191,025 |
| 7. Funded Ratio | 19.1% | 20.1% |
| 8. Annual Required Contribution | | |
| a) Normal Cost | \$ 216,966 | \$ 204,778 |
| b) Unfunded Accrued Liability | 162,592 | 150,765 |
| c) Total Cost | \$ 379,558 | \$ 355,543 |
| 9. Annual Required Contribution as a Percentage of Payroll | | |
| a) Normal Cost Rate | 10.92% | 10.54% |
| b) Unfunded Accrued Liability Amortization Rate | <u>8.04%</u> | <u>7.61%</u> |
| c) Total Cost Rate | 18.96% | 18.15% |
| 10. Employer Contribution to Health Care Stabilization Fund | 0.50% | 0.50% |

Table 2

Health Care Stabilization Fund

As of Dec. 31, 2014

(\$ Amounts in Thousands)

| Item | Amount |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Market Value as of Dec. 31, 2013 | \$ 1,053,534 |
| 2. Contributions in 2014 | |
| (a) Employer | \$ 9,895 |
| (b) Member Premiums | 69,966 |
| (c) Total | \$ 79,861 |
| 3. Benefits and Administrative Expenses in 2014 | \$ 200,326 |
| 4. Investment Income in 2014 | \$ 80,862 |
| 5. Other Income in 2014 | |
| (a) Recoveries and Rebates | \$ 8,588 |
| (b) Medicare Part D Reimbursements | 9,422 |
| (c) Total | \$ 18,010 |
| 6. Market Value as of Dec. 31, 2014 (1) + (2) - (3) + (4) + (5) | \$ 1,031,941 |
| 7. Rate of Return (per 2014 Comprehensive Financial Report) | 6.79% |

Table 3

**Analysis of Change in Unfunded Accrued Liability
As of Jan. 1, 2015**

(\$ Amounts in Thousands)

| Item | Amount |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Unfunded Accrued Liability at Jan. 1, 2014 | \$ 4,191,025 |
| 2. Normal Cost | 204,778 |
| 3. Contributions* | 19,318 |
| 4. Interest Credit at 4.25% to Dec. 31, 2014 | <u>182,060</u> |
| 5. Expected Unfunded Accrued Liability at Dec. 31, 2014 (1) + (2) - (3) + (4) + (5) | \$ 4,558,545 |
| 6. Actual Unfunded Accrued Liability at Jan. 1, 2015 | <u>4,367,608</u> |
| 7. Net Gain (6) - (7) | \$ 190,937 |
| 8. Reasons for Net Gain | |
| (a) Gain from Investment Return on Actuarial Value of Assets | \$ 43,277 |
| (b) Loss from Demographic Change | (20,505) |
| (c) Gain from Claim Experience | 168,165 |
| (d) Gain from Discount Rate Change | <u>-</u> |
| (e) Grand Total | \$ 190,937 |

* Employer contribution and Medicare Part D reimbursement

Table 4

Schedule of Funding Progress
GASB Statement No. 43 Disclosure
(\$ Amounts in Thousands)

| Valuation as of Jan. 1 | Valuation Assets | Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) | Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) | Ratio of Assets to AAL | Active Member Payroll | UAAL as a Percentage of Active Member Payroll |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 2015 | \$1,031,941 | \$5,399,550 | \$4,367,609 | 19.1% | \$1,986,569 | 219.9% |
| 2014 | 1,053,534 | 5,244,559 | 4,191,025 | 20.1% | 1,942,269 | 215.8% |
| 2013 | 935,592 | 4,234,767 | 3,299,175 | 22.1% | 1,913,383 | 172.5% |
| 2012 | 780,142 | 3,698,777 | 2,918,635 | 21.1% | 1,897,413 | 153.8% |
| 2011 | 717,730 | 3,295,313 | 2,577,583 | 21.8% | 1,868,502 | 137.9% |
| 2010 | 573,399 | 3,232,391 | 2,658,992 | 17.7% | 1,895,196 | 140.3% |
| 2009 | 438,658 | 3,163,622 | 2,724,964 | 13.9% | 1,900,935 | 143.3% |
| 2008 | 526,999 | 3,623,484 | 3,096,485 | 14.5% | 1,831,438 | 169.1% |
| 2007 | 436,598 | 3,273,690 | 2,837,092 | 13.3% | 1,782,851 | 159.1% |
| 2006 | 343,040 | 3,334,861 | 2,991,821 | 10.3% | 1,756,230 | 170.4% |

The above information needs to be included in the GASB 43 disclosure as of Dec. 31, 2015.

Table 5

Schedule of Employer Contributions
GASB Statement No. 43 Disclosure
(\$ Amounts in Thousands)

| Year Ended Dec. 31 | Annual Required Contribution | Percentage Contributed |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2014 | \$355,543 | 5.4% |
| 2013 | 282,049 | 27.6% |
| 2012 | 245,847 | 56.3% |
| 2011 | 241,539 | 57.1% |
| 2010 | 248,912 | 54.3% |
| 2009 | 256,297 | 52.1% |
| 2008 | 285,844 | 48.8% |
| 2007 | 250,163 | 51.6% |
| 2006 | 264,137 | 51.6% |

The information presented above was determined as part of the actuarial valuation as of one year prior to the dates indicated (i.e., the contribution determined by the valuation completed as of Jan. 1, 2014 was contributed in the year ending Dec. 31, 2014). The actual percentage contributed includes employer contributions and Medicare Part D reimbursement that Ohio Police & Fire has elected to contribute to the Health Care Stabilization Fund.

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Valuation date: | Jan. 1, 2015 |
| Actuarial Cost method: | Entry Age |
| Amortization method: | Level percent of payroll, open |
| Remaining amortization period: | 30 years |
| Asset valuation method: | Fair value |
| Actuarial assumptions: | |
| — Investment return (discount rate) | 4.25% |
| — Projected salary increases | 0.50% - 7.25% |
| — Payroll increases | 3.75% |
| — Inflation assumption | 3.25% |
| — Health care cost trend rates: | |

| | <u>Initial Rate 3 Years</u> | <u>Ultimate Rate</u> | <u>Ultimate Year</u> |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| • Non-Medicare | 2.00%, 6.50%, 6.00% | 4.50% | 2020 |
| • Non-AARP | 2.00%, 6.50%, 6.00% | 4.50% | 2020 |
| • AARP | 6.00%, 5.75%, 5.50% | 4.50% | 2020 |
| • Rx Drug | 3.11%, 6.50%, 6.00% | 4.50% | 2020 |
| • Medicare Part B | 5.40%, 5.30%, 5.20% | 5.00% | 2019 |

The Ohio Police & Fire retiree health care plan is partially funded. The discount rate is a blended rate based on the plan and employer rates of return, using the plan rate times the percentage of the ARC contributed and the employer rate times the percentage not contributed.

III – Retiree Health Care Benefit Provisions

Eligibility for Coverage

All pension benefit recipients are eligible to enroll in the plan. Members who were hired prior to Jul. 1, 2013 are eligible to receive a pension at age 48 with 25 years of service or 62 with 15 years of service. Members who were hired after Jul. 1, 2013 are eligible to receive a pension at age 52 with 25 years of service or 62 with 15 years of service. In addition, a member is eligible to enroll in the plan if they are receiving a disability pension or they are the survivor of a member. A member may enroll a spouse, dependent children, generally until age 28, and sponsored dependents. Only benefit recipients are eligible for reimbursement of Medicare Part B reimbursement.

Coverage begins at the time of OP&F retirement or the first of the following month, if the member requests this effective date.

Types of Plans

For 2015, Ohio Police & Fire offers one medical plan for members not eligible for AARP coverage and one prescription drug plan as summarized below. The 2016 prescription drug plan is also shown below.

| Medical Coverage | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| In Network Coverage | |
| Deductible | \$500/\$1,000 |
| Coinsurance | 80% |
| Out-of-Pocket Maximum | \$1,500/\$3,000 |
| Office Visit Copay | \$30 |
| Admission Copay | \$250 |
| Out-of-Network Coverage | |
| Deductible | \$1,000/\$2,000 |
| Coinsurance | 50% |
| Out-of-Pocket Maximum | \$5,000/\$10,000 |
| Office Visit Copay | 50% |
| Admission Copay | \$250 |

| Prescription Drug Coverage | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Retail Option | 2015 Design | 2016 Design |
| Days Supply (as prescribed) | 30 | 30 |
| Tier 1 | \$5 | \$7 |
| Tier 2 | \$20 | \$25 |
| Tier 3 | \$30 | \$35 |
| Mail Service Option | | |
| Days Supply (as prescribed) | 90 | 90 |
| Tier 1 | \$10 | \$14 |
| Tier 2 | \$40 | \$50 |
| Tier 3 | \$60 | \$70 |

The prescription drug plan tiers are described below:

Tier 1: Includes primarily generic drug; however, some generic drugs may fall into other tiers.

Tier 2: Middle copay level includes many brand-name drugs.

Tier 3: Includes several prescriptions with a Tier 1 or Tier 2 alternative.

Drugs are sorted into the 3 tiers, based on the overall clinical and pharmacoeconomic value of each particular drug and how it stacks up against other drugs in the same therapy class. Therefore, where each drug is placed within the 3 tiers is based on the effectiveness and cost of that drug.

Members who enroll in an Ohio Police & Fire health care plan are responsible for paying all or part of the cost of health care coverage through a monthly premium deduction, copayments/coinsurance and deductibles. Ohio Police & Fire pays the remaining cost. The monthly premium rates differ depending on the person's date of retirement and Medicare status. Member premiums are a percentage of the OP&F full cost premiums. The applicable percentage is 25 percent for members, 50 percent for spouses and children of members who retired on or before Jul. 24, 1986 and 75 percent for spouses and children of members who retired after Jul. 24, 1986.

| Plan | Monthly Member Premiums | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Pre-7/25/86 Retirees | | | Post-7/24/86 Retirees | | |
| | Benefit Recipient | Spouse | Child(ren) | Benefit Recipient | Spouse | Child(ren) |
| Medical 2015 – Non-Medicare Eligible | \$ 214.97 | \$ 284.62 | \$ 148.75 | \$ 214.97 | \$ 426.92 | \$ 223.13 |
| Non-AARP Eligible | 69.66 | 117.45 | 117.45 | 69.66 | 176.17 | 176.17 |
| Prescription Drug 2015 | 68.11 | 128.33 | 38.14 | 68.11 | 192.49 | 57.21 |
| Medical 2016 – Non-Medicare Eligible | \$ 219.26 | \$ 290.30 | \$ 151.73 | \$ 219.26 | \$ 435.46 | \$ 227.59 |
| Non-AARP Eligible | 71.06 | 119.80 | 119.80 | 71.06 | 179.70 | 179.70 |
| Prescription Drug 2016 | 70.23 | 132.31 | 39.33 | 70.23 | 198.47 | 59.00 |

Effective Jan. 1, 2008, Ohio Police & Fire replaced its self-insured medical plan for members and dependents age 65 or older and enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B with a choice of the B, F, or L fully insured MediGap plans offered by AARP/UHC. Ohio Police & Fire subsidizes the participant's premiums by an amount equal to a percentage of the AARP/UHC Plan L premium for the State of Ohio. The applicable percentage is 75 percent for members, 50 percent for spouses and children of members who retired on or before Jul. 24, 1986 and 25 percent for spouses and children of members who retired after Jul. 24, 1986.

For members who have been enrolled in Medicare Part B for less than 3 years, AARP/UHC applies a 30 percent discount to the base premium (3-6 year level) upon initial enrollment. This discount will decrease by 3 percent each year for 10 years until the premium is equal to the base premium level.



Members who have been enrolled in Medicare Part B for more than 6 years upon initial coverage with AARP/UHC receive a 10 percent surcharge to the base premium. This surcharge will continue to be applied for the full time the member is covered under the AARP/UHC plans.

There are 16 states in which AARP/UHC does not vary its premium rates by length of Medicare Part B coverage at initial enrollment. For these states, the OP&F subsidy will be set at the subsidy for the 6+ year level.

| Time from Medicare Part B Effective Date | 2015 Monthly Subsidy for AARP/UHC | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| | State of Ohio Plan L Monthly Premium | | OP&F Subsidy Pre-7/25/86 Retirees | | OP&F Subsidy Post-7/24/86 Retirees | |
| | Benefit Recipient | Spouse | Benefit Recipient | Spouse | Benefit Recipient | Spouse |
| < 3 Years * | \$ 95.37 | \$ 95.37 | \$ 95.37 | \$ 68.13 | \$ 95.37 | \$ 34.06 |
| 3- 6 Years | 136.25 | 136.25 | 102.19 | 68.13 | 102.19 | 34.06 |
| 6+ Years | 149.87 | 149.87 | 102.19 | 68.13 | 102.19 | 34.06 |

* Illustrated rates reflect 30 percent discount for a new retiree in 2015

Medicare Part B Premium Reimbursement

For service and disability retirements, as well as survivors, Ohio Police & Fire reimburses the standard Medicare Part B premium (\$104.90 per month for 2015) provided the retiree is not eligible for reimbursement from any other sources.

IV – Participant Data

The participant data as of Jan. 1, 2015 is summarized in the following tables:

- **Table 6** summarizes the number of participants by status.
- **Table 7** summarizes the number of active members by age and years of service.
- **Table 8** summarizes the number of retired members — including spouses and surviving spouses of retirees — by health care plan enrollment (for those participants currently enrolled in retiree health care coverage).

Table 6

**Number of Participants
As of Jan. 1, 2015**

| Status | Number |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Active Members | 27,602 |
| Inactive Members | |
| Eligible for Allowances | 178 |
| Retirees and Beneficiaries | |
| Retirees and Spouses | |
| Retirees | 10,234 |
| Spouses | 5,129 |
| Total | 15,363 |
| Disability Retirees | |
| Retirees | 4,257 |
| Spouses | 1,779 |
| Total | 6,036 |
| Children of Current Retirees | 1,177 |
| Survivors | 4,214 |
| Orphans | 32 |
| Waivers to Elect Coverage | 3,006 |
| Total | 29,828 |
| Grand Total | 57,608 |

There are also 1,098 participants who receive Medicare Part B reimbursements only.

Table 7

**Active Membership Data
As of Jan. 1, 2015**

| Age | Years of Service | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40+ | | |
| Under 25 | 574 \$46,019 | | | | | | | | | | 574 \$46,019 |
| 25-29 | 2,131 \$51,584 | 374 \$66,155 | 2 \$81,153 | | | | | | | | 2,507 \$53,781 |
| 30-34 | 1,468 \$54,252 | 1,628 \$69,283 | 438 \$71,826 | 2 \$69,517 | | | | | | | 3,536 \$63,358 |
| 35-39 | 622 \$53,784 | 1,001 \$67,908 | 1,647 \$73,575 | 660 \$76,279 | 5 \$71,050 | | | | | | 3,935 \$69,455 |
| 40-44 | 245 \$53,059 | 497 \$66,651 | 1,309 \$70,684 | 2,483 \$75,123 | 752 \$80,011 | 14 \$87,258 | | | | | 5,300 \$72,938 |
| 45-49 | 96 \$54,325 | 181 \$64,435 | 542 \$69,607 | 1,512 \$73,585 | 2,063 \$78,975 | 906 \$83,339 | 18 \$81,969 | | | | 5,318 \$76,301 |
| 50-54 | 42 \$49,105 | 69 \$63,551 | 162 \$67,043 | 533 \$72,241 | 1,054 \$76,602 | 1,608 \$80,771 | 482 \$84,071 | 9 \$79,442 | | | 3,959 \$77,714 |
| 55-59 | 21 \$43,516 | 31 \$60,654 | 59 \$62,248 | 152 \$69,314 | 351 \$72,360 | 621 \$78,335 | 538 \$82,993 | 93 \$90,670 | 3 \$79,087 | | 1,869 \$77,243 |
| 60-64 | 10 \$59,713 | 7 \$60,111 | 15 \$72,606 | 42 \$67,953 | 96 \$73,650 | 151 \$75,520 | 141 \$79,150 | 48 \$80,876 | 9 \$87,072 | | 519 \$75,647 |
| Over 64 | 1 \$ 59,394 | 3 \$ 57,575 | 8 \$ 62,449 | 7 \$ 62,180 | 12 \$ 70,768 | 26 \$ 71,371 | 9 \$ 72,315 | 7 \$ 80,578 | 12 \$ 87,113 | | 85 \$ 72,142 |
| Total | 5,210 \$52,070 | 3,791 \$67,834 | 4,182 \$71,539 | 5,391 \$74,310 | 4,333 \$77,892 | 3,326 \$80,731 | 1,188 \$82,878 | 157 \$86,582 | 24 \$86,095 | | 27,602 \$70,587 |

Table 8

**Current Enrollment Of Retired Participants
As of Jan. 1, 2015**

(excludes those non-Medicare eligible retirees who waived coverage who will return when Medicare eligible)

| | UHC | AARP | Prescription Drug Only | Total |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Not Eligible For Medicare | | | | |
| Benefit Recipients | 5,280 | 206 | 107 | 5,593 |
| Spouses | 2,334 | 207 | 48 | 2,589 |
| Children | 1,141 | - | 5 | 1,146 |
| Eligible For Medicare | | | | |
| Benefit Recipients | 561 | 12,342 | 241 | 13,144 |
| Spouses | 180 | 4,079 | 60 | 4,319 |
| Children | 29 | 1 | 1 | 31 |
| Total | 9,525 | 16,835 | 462 | 26,822 |

V – Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Exhibits

Table 9

**Retirees and Beneficiaries Added to and Removed From Rolls
Health Care Trust Fund
(Dollars in Thousands)**

| Year Beginning Jan. 1 | Added to rolls | | Removed from rolls | | Rolls end of year | | Average Annual Subsidy | Increase in Average Subsidy |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Number | Annual Subsidy | Number | Annual Subsidy | Number | Annual Subsidy | | |
| | 2014 | 1,845 | \$8,967 | 1,817 | \$8,509 | 26,822 | | |
| 2013 | 1,710 | 8,008 | 1,639 | 7,540 | 26,794 | 125,482 | 4.683 | 0.083 |
| 2012 | 2,361 | 10,862 | 1,682 | 7,397 | 26,723 | 122,943 | 4.601 | 0.203 |
| 2011 | 2,241 | 9,855 | 1,593 | 6,378 | 26,044 | 114,528 | 4.397 | 0.394 |
| 2010 | 1,579 | 6,322 | 1,491 | 6,497 | 25,396 | 101,679 | 4.004 | (0.354) |
| 2009 | 1,568 | 6,833 | 1,626 | 6,244 | 25,308 | 110,286 | 4.358 | 0.517 |
| 2008 | 1,218 | 4,678 | 2,638 | 9,345 | 25,366 | 97,414 | 3.840 | 0.298 |
| 2007 | 1,496 | 5,300 | 1,497 | 6,861 | 26,786 | 94,889 | 3.542 | (1.041) |
| 2006 | 1,291 | 5,917 | 3,063 | 12 | 26,787 | 122,767 | 4.583 | 0.711 |

Table 10

**Analysis of Financial Experience – Health Care Trust Fund
Gains and Losses as of Jan. 1, 2015 and Jan. 1, 2014**

| Type of Activity | Gain (Loss) | |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| | Jan. 1, 2015 | Jan. 1, 2014 |
| Plan experience: | | |
| Turnover <i>If more liabilities are released by withdrawal separations from active membership than assumed, there is a gain. If smaller releases, a loss.</i> | \$ 43,440 | \$ (2,485,621) |
| Retirement <i>If members retire at older ages than assumed, there is a gain. If younger, a loss.</i> | 2,688,907 | (11,491,271) |
| Disability Retirement <i>If disability claims are less than assumed, there is a gain. If more claims, a loss.</i> | 19,805,645 | 16,462,068 |
| New Entrants <i>If new entrants join OP&F, there is a loss.</i> | (11,471,301) | (1,819,245) |
| Deaths <i>If more deaths occur than assumed, there is a gain. If fewer deaths, a loss.</i> | 114,439,222 | 64,735,083 |
| Claims Costs <i>If per capita costs or trend rates are less than assumed, there is a gain. Otherwise there is a loss.</i> | 168,165,402 | 132,825,323 |
| Investment <i>If there is greater investment return than assumed, there is a gain. If less return, a loss.</i> | 43,276,507 | 111,629,684 |
| Other Experience <i>If all other experience, including but not limited to data changes, increases the unfunded liability, there is a loss. If a decrease, there is a gain.</i> | (146,011,272) | (350,477,198) |
| Net gain (or loss) during the year due to plan experience | 190,936,550 | (40,621,177) |
| Change assumptions effective Jan. 1, 2015: | 0 | (612,516,661) |
| Total net gain (or loss) | \$ 190,936,550 | \$ (653,137,838) |

VI – Assumptions and Methods

ASSUMPTIONS

DISCOUNT RATE: 4.25 percent per annum, compounded annually.

The development of the discount rate used in the valuation is summarized below:

Investment Returns

| | | |
|---|---|-------|
| Plan Assets (Long-Term Return) | = | 8.25% |
| Employer Assets (Estimated Short-Term Return) | = | 4.00% |

Based on Percentage of ARC Contributed

| | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1. Contribution Allocated to Health Care | = | 0.50% |
| 2. Annual Required Contribution (2014) | = | 18.15% |
| 3. Portion of ARC Contributed: (1) / (2) | = | 2.75% |
| 4. Multiplied by long-term investment return | = | 0.23% |
| 5. Portion of ARC not Contributed: 100% - (3) | = | 97.25% |
| 6. Multiplied by short-term investment return | = | 3.89% |
| 7. Total: (4) + (6) | = | 4.12% |

Based on the methodology above, Ohio Police & Fire has selected a discount rate of 4.25 percent.

SALARY INCREASE RATES: Assumed annual salary increases are as follows:

| Years of Service | Salary Increase Rate |
|------------------|----------------------|
| less than 1 | 11.00% |
| 1 | 9.50% |
| 2 | 8.50% |
| 3 | 6.50% |
| 4 | 5.00% |
| 5 or more | 4.25% |

HEALTH CARE COST TREND RATES: The trend rate is the annual rate at which the cost of covered medical services is assumed to increase from the current year to the next year. The valuation reflects costs and premiums established for 2015 and 2016 for Non-Medicare, Non-AARP and Rx. Thus, the trend rates for 2015 and 2016 for those benefits reflect actual increases from 2015 to 2016 and expected increases from 2016 to 2017. Beginning in 2015, the per-capita costs are assumed to increase by the following percentages each year.

| Year | Non-Medicare | Non-AARP | AARP | Rx Drug | Medicare Part B |
|-------|--------------|----------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 2015 | 2.00% | 2.00% | 6.00% | 3.11% | 5.40% |
| 2016 | 6.50% | 6.50% | 5.75% | 6.50% | 5.30% |
| 2017 | 6.00% | 6.00% | 5.50% | 6.00% | 5.20% |
| 2018 | 5.50% | 5.50% | 5.25% | 5.50% | 5.10% |
| 2019 | 5.00% | 5.00% | 5.00% | 5.00% | 5.00% |
| 2020+ | 4.50% | 4.50% | 4.50% | 4.50% | 5.00% |

PER CAPITA HEALTH CARE COSTS: Average costs for the self-insured medical and prescription drug plans were developed based on claims experience and current enrollment, taking into consideration trend and any changes in the plans. Retiree contributions were calculated based on the average costs and the applicable subsidy percentages under the plan. For the valuation, age-specific per capita gross costs were used. Shown below are sample age-specific amounts.

2015 Age-Specific Monthly Gross Costs

| Age | Non-Medicare Eligible Medical | | | Non-AARP Eligible Medical | | | Prescription Drugs | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|--------------------|--------|------------|
| | Benefit Recipient | Spouse | Child(ren) | Benefit Recipient | Spouse | Child(ren) | Benefit Recipient | Spouse | Child(ren) |
| 20 | | | \$ 297 | | | \$ 198 | | | \$ 76 |
| 50 | \$ 637 | \$ 424 | | \$ 103 | \$ 133 | | \$ 142 | \$ 142 | |
| 55 | 747 | 497 | | 121 | 156 | | 167 | 167 | |
| 60 | 882 | 587 | | 143 | 184 | | 197 | 197 | |
| 65 | | | | 308 | 398 | | 236 | 236 | |
| 70 | | | | 360 | 466 | | 277 | 277 | |
| 75 | | | | 406 | 525 | | 312 | 312 | |
| 80 | | | | 444 | 574 | | 341 | 341 | |
| 85 | | | | 473 | 612 | | 363 | 363 | |

AARP/UHC OUT-OF-STATE PERCENTAGE: There are 20 states in which AARP/UHC does not vary its premium rates by length of Medicare Part B coverage at initial enrollment. For these states, the OP&F subsidy will be set at the subsidy for the 6+ year level. Based on current retiree demographics, it is assumed that 10 percent of new retirees will reside in one of these states.

WITHDRAWAL RATES: The following sample withdrawal rates are based on age and service (for causes other than death, disability, or retirement).

Police

| Age | Years of Service | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10+ |
| 25 | 10.3% | 6.3% | 3.5% | 4.4% | 3.9% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 1.5% |
| 30 | 10.4% | 5.8% | 4.4% | 3.5% | 3.2% | 3.0% | 2.9% | 2.5% | 2.2% | 1.8% | 1.5% |
| 35 | 13.0% | 5.3% | 3.2% | 3.8% | 3.5% | 3.4% | 3.2% | 3.1% | 2.5% | 1.7% | 1.3% |
| 40 | 14.0% | 6.0% | 4.6% | 4.5% | 4.1% | 3.9% | 3.3% | 3.2% | 1.8% | 1.5% | 0.9% |
| 45 | 16.0% | 6.3% | 6.1% | 5.9% | 5.2% | 4.3% | 3.5% | 3.5% | 2.1% | 1.2% | 0.8% |
| 50 | 18.0% | 8.3% | 8.1% | 7.5% | 6.5% | 5.3% | 4.1% | 4.0% | 3.9% | 3.1% | 1.5% |
| 55 | 20.0% | 12.0% | 10.0% | 9.4% | 8.0% | 6.5% | 5.2% | 5.1% | 4.9% | 4.5% | 1.7% |
| 60 | 20.0% | 12.0% | 10.0% | 9.4% | 8.0% | 6.5% | 5.2% | 5.1% | 4.9% | 4.5% | 1.7% |

Firefighters

| Age | Years of Service | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10+ |
| 25 | 2.8% | 2.2% | 1.6% | 1.5% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.8% |
| 30 | 3.8% | 1.6% | 1.8% | 1.7% | 1.6% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.9% |
| 35 | 4.2% | 3.4% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.25% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 0.8% |
| 40 | 4.5% | 3.6% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 1.5% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 1.0% | 0.6% |
| 45 | 4.6% | 3.8% | 2.7% | 2.6% | 2.5% | 1.9% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.1% | 0.5% |
| 50 | 6.1% | 4.4% | 4.0% | 3.8% | 3.5% | 2.7% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 1.5% | 0.7% |
| 55 | 6.1% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 4.0% | 3.5% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 2.0% | 1.5% | 1.1% |
| 60 | 6.1% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 4.0% | 3.5% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 2.0% | 1.5% | 1.1% |

RATES OF DISABILITY: The following are sample rates of disability.

| Age | Police | Firefighters |
|-----|--------|--------------|
| 20 | .002% | .004% |
| 30 | .255% | .063% |
| 40 | .732% | .454% |
| 50 | 1.126% | .891% |
| 55 | .933% | 1.350% |
| 60 | .966% | 1.331% |
| 64 | 1.441% | 3.126% |

9 percent of non-Medicare eligible disabled members are assumed to become Medicare eligible prior to reaching the age of 65.

RETIREMENT RATES: The following rates of retirement apply to members not in DROP.

| Age | Police | Firefighters |
|-------|--------|--------------|
| 48 | 10% | 10% |
| 49-52 | 5% | 5% |
| 53-54 | 11% | 5% |
| 55-57 | 11% | 10% |
| 58-59 | 5% | 13% |
| 60 | 15% | 20% |
| 61 | 25% | 20% |
| 62 | 25% | 50% |
| 63 | 25% | 20% |
| 64 | 25% | 25% |
| 65-69 | 35% | 25% |
| 70 | 100% | 100% |

DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTION PLAN (DROP) ELECTIONS: 90 percent of members who do not retire when first eligible are assumed to elect DROP.

DROP RETIREMENT RATES: The following rates of retirement apply to members in DROP.

Police

| Age | Years in DROP | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 48 | 5% | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | 5% | 5% | | | | | | | |
| 50 | 4% | 5% | 5% | | | | | | |
| 51 | 4% | 5% | 5% | 10% | | | | | |
| 52 | 4% | 5% | 5% | 10% | 10% | | | | |
| 53 | 4% | 5% | 5% | 10% | 10% | 12% | | | |
| 54 | 4% | 5% | 5% | 10% | 10% | 12% | 14% | | |
| 55 | 5% | 5% | 5% | 15% | 15% | 12% | 17% | 30% | |
| 56 | 5% | 5% | 5% | 15% | 15% | 12% | 17% | 30% | 100% |
| 57 | 5% | 5% | 5% | 15% | 15% | 12% | 17% | 30% | 100% |
| 58 | 5% | 5% | 5% | 15% | 15% | 12% | 17% | 30% | 100% |
| 59 | 16% | 5% | 5% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 18% | 32% | 100% |
| 60 | 16% | 5% | 5% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 18% | 32% | 100% |
| 61 | 16% | 5% | 5% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 18% | 32% | 100% |
| 62 | 16% | 5% | 5% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 18% | 32% | 100% |
| 63 | 16% | 5% | 5% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 18% | 32% | 100% |
| 64 | 19% | 5% | 5% | 17% | 17% | 16% | 19% | 35% | 100% |
| 65-69 | 19% | 5% | 5% | 17% | 17% | 16% | 19% | 35% | 100% |
| 70 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Firefighters

| Age | Years in DROP | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 48 | 2% | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | 4% | 3% | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | 4% | 3% | 3% | | | | | | | |
| 51 | 4% | 3% | 3% | 10% | | | | | | |
| 52 | 4% | 3% | 3% | 10% | 12% | | | | | |
| 53 | 4% | 3% | 3% | 10% | 12% | 13% | | | | |
| 54 | 4% | 3% | 3% | 10% | 12% | 13% | 15% | | | |
| 55 | 5% | 3% | 3% | 12% | 12% | 13% | 17% | 27% | | |
| 56 | 5% | 3% | 3% | 12% | 12% | 13% | 17% | 27% | 100% | |
| 57 | 5% | 3% | 3% | 12% | 12% | 13% | 17% | 27% | 100% | |
| 58 | 5% | 3% | 3% | 17% | 16% | 15% | 20% | 35% | 100% | |
| 59 | 6% | 3% | 3% | 17% | 16% | 15% | 20% | 35% | 100% | |
| 60 | 6% | 3% | 3% | 17% | 16% | 15% | 20% | 35% | 100% | |
| 61 | 6% | 3% | 3% | 17% | 16% | 15% | 20% | 35% | 100% | |
| 62 | 6% | 3% | 3% | 17% | 16% | 15% | 20% | 35% | 100% | |
| 63 | 30% | 3% | 3% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 40% | 100% | |
| 64 | 30% | 3% | 3% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 40% | 100% | |
| 65-69 | 30% | 3% | 3% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 40% | 100% | |
| 70 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

RETIREMENT AGE FOR INACTIVE VESTED PARTICIPANTS: Commencement at age 48 and 25 years of service from full-time hire date, whichever is later.

MORTALITY: Rates of death are based on the RP2000 Combined Table, age-adjusted as follows. For active members, set back six years. For disability retirements, set forward five years for police and three years for firefighters. For service retirements, set back zero years for police and two years for firefighters. For beneficiaries, set back zero years. The rates are applied on a fully generational basis, with a base year of 2009, using mortality improvement Scale AA.

MEMBER PARTICIPATION: 60 percent of eligible non-Medicare members are assumed to elect coverage and 90 percent of Medicare eligible members are assumed to elect coverage. 50 percent of non-Medicare members who elect coverage are assumed to elect coverage for their spouses and children, and 70 percent of Medicare members who elect coverage are assumed to elect coverage for their spouses and children. 88 percent of future Medicare eligible members are assumed to elect the Medicare Part B benefit. Additionally, 75 percent of all non-Medicare members who waived coverage are assumed to elect plan coverage once they become Medicare eligible.

SPOUSE'S AGE: Wives are assumed to be three years younger than their husbands.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN: Each member is assumed to have two children, born when the member was age 26.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE: Per-capita costs include administrative expenses.

UNKNOWN DATA FOR MEMBERS: Same as those exhibited by members with similar known characteristics.

METHODS

ACTUARIAL COST METHOD: Projected benefit method with level percentage entry age normal cost and open-end unfunded accrued liability. Gains and losses are reflected in the accrued liability. Normal cost is expressed as a mid-year amount.

ASSET VALUATION METHOD: Market value of assets.

PAYROLL GROWTH: Inflation rate of 3.25 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.50 percent.

DATA

CENSUS AND ASSETS: The valuation was based on members of OP&F as of Jan. 1, 2014 and does not take into account future members. All census and asset data was supplied by OP&F.

VII – Glossary of Terms

| | |
|--|---|
| Accrued Liability | The present value as of the valuation date of all of the prior normal costs of the plan. It is the portion of the present value of future plan benefits attributable to service accrued as of the valuation date. If all assumptions were realized and contributions equal to the normal cost were made annually from the inception of the plan, the accrued liability would equal the plan assets. Mathematically, the accrued liability is equal to the difference between (a) the present value of future plan benefits, and (b) the present value of future normal cost. Sometimes referred to as “actuarial accrued liability.” |
| Actuarial Assumptions | Estimates of future plan experience with respect to rates of mortality, disability, turnover, retirement, investment income and salary increases. Decrement assumptions (rates of mortality, disability, turnover and retirement) are generally based on past experience, often modified for projected changes in conditions. Economic assumptions (salary increases and investment income) consist of an underlying rate in an inflation-free environment plus a provision for a long-term average rate of inflation. |
| Actuarial Cost Method | The cost of a pension or retiree health care plan should be recognized during the working lifetime of the members who are ultimately going to receive benefits, preferably by actually funding amounts sufficient to provide completely for each member’s benefit at the time of retirement. The mathematical budgeting procedure for allocating the cost of benefits is called the “actuarial cost method.” The cost method allocates the dollar amount of the “present value of future plan benefits” between the “present value of future normal cost” and the “accrued liability.” Sometimes referred to as the “actuarial funding method.” |
| Actuarially Required Contribution Rate | The contribution rate necessary to advance fund benefits. In this valuation, that rate is equal to the normal cost plus amortization of the unfunded accrued liability over a 30-year period. |
| Advance Funding | Funding on a full reserve basis. See definition of full reserve basis. |
| Amortization | Paying off an interest-bearing liability by means of periodic payments of interest and principal, as opposed to paying it off with a lump sum payment. |
| Entry Age Normal Cost Method | A funding method based upon the premise that if all assumptions are realized, the annual contribution as a percentage of payroll will remain level from year to year. This premise means that the present value of all future normal costs at a member’s hire age (i.e., entry age) is exactly equal to the present value of all future benefits. |
| Experience Gain (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, in accordance with the actuarial cost method being used. |
| Full Reserve Basis | The philosophy behind every proper funding method is that benefits should be funded during the working lifetime of the members. This means that at retirement, contributions plus interest on those |

contributions are sufficient to provide completely for the benefits expected to be paid out. This advance funding is called funding on a full reserve basis.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Funded Status | The percentage of the total accrued liability that the assets represent. |
| Market Value of Assets | The value of assets segregated in the trust fund to provide benefits. The market value is the amount that the plan could reasonably expect to receive for its investments as of the valuation date in a current sale between a willing buyer and a willing seller, that is, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. |
| Normal Cost | The annual cost of the benefits that accrue during the year. The normal cost is the amount necessary to be contributed to pay for the benefits that are earned during the year. It is the cost of keeping the fund at the desired level if the assumptions are realized and if the assets equal the accrued liability (i.e., the cost under “normal” circumstances). Sometimes referred to as “current service cost.” |
| Present Value | The amount of funds presently required to provide a payment or series of payments in the future. The present value is determined by discounting the future payments at a predetermined rate of interest, taking into account the probability of payment. |
| Present Value of Future Plan Benefits | The value as of the valuation date of all of the benefits expected to be paid in the future based upon the actuarial assumptions. |
| Present Value of Future Normal Cost | The value as of the valuation date of all of the future normal costs of the plan based upon the actuarial assumptions. |
| Set Back in Age | Used in applying rates of mortality. Set back in age means assuming that the age of a member is younger than it actually is. For example, if the male mortality is setback by one year that means a male age 50 is assumed to be age 49 for purposes of applying the mortality table. |
| Set Forward in Age | Used in applying rates of mortality. Set forward in age means assuming that the age of a member is older than it actually is. For example, if the female mortality is set forward by one year that means a female age 50 is assumed to be age 51 for purposes of applying the mortality table. |
| Trend Rates | The annual rates at which the cost of covered medical services and prescription drugs are assumed to increase. |
| Unfunded Accrued Liability | The difference between the actuarial accrued liability and the valuation assets. |