

# Valuation Results as of June 30, 2014 

Presented by Brian B. Murphy and Judith A. Kermans<br>December 1, 2014

- June 30, 2014 Valuation Results
- Projections of June 30, 2015 Valuation
- Going Forward


## Funding Objectives

- Intergenerational equity with respect to plan costs
- Stable pattern of contribution rates
- Ratio of Assets to Liabilities targeted at 100\%


## Financing Increasing Benefit Obligations



## What Is Needed To Meet Objectives?

- Reasonable forecasts of resources and obligations (i.e., good assumptions)
- Smoothing devices
- Level \% of payroll funding method (EANC)
- Market-related asset valuation method
- Funding discipline
- A sound investment program


## Covered Population Overview

|  | Number at June 30 |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | \% Change |  |
| Active | 70,225 |  | 70,660 | $-0.6 \%$ |
| TDROP | 4,127 |  | 4,265 | $-3.2 \%$ |
| Inactive | 11,763 |  | 13,099 | $-10.2 \%$ |
| Retired | 38,478 |  | 36,254 | $6.1 \%$ |
| Total | 124,593 |  | 124,278 | $0.3 \%$ |

ATRS receives $14 \%$ of pay contributions for 3,845 retirees who have returned to work.

## Non-TDROP Active Members

|  |  | Group Averages |  |  | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 30 | Number | Age | Service | Annual <br> Earnings |  |
| 2007 | 69,226 | 44.4 | 9.3 | 31,645 | $3.03 \%$ |
| 2008 | 70,172 | 44.5 | 9.4 | 32,319 | $2.13 \%$ |
| 2009 | 70,655 | 44.7 | 9.5 | 32,804 | $1.50 \%$ |
| 2010 | 72,208 | 44.7 | 9.7 | 32,980 | $0.54 \%$ |
| 2011 | 72,293 | 44.8 | 9.9 | 33,995 | $3.08 \%$ |
| 2012 | 71,195 | 45.0 | 10.1 | 34,362 | $1.08 \%$ |
| 2013 | 70,660 | 45.0 | 10.2 | 34,920 | $1.62 \%$ |
| 2014 | 70,225 | 44.7 | 10.2 | 35,673 | $2.16 \%$ |

## T-DROP Actives, Inactive and Retired Members

|  | T-DROP Active <br> Members |  | Deferred Members |  | Retired Members |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Payroll <br> (\$Mil) |  | Vested <br> Benefit <br> Number <br> (\$Mil) | Number | Benefit <br> (\$Mil) |
|  | 4,709 | $\$ 270$ | 10,689 | $\$ 45$ | 25,611 | $\$ 485$ |
|  | 4,630 | 267 | 11,688 | 56 | 26,801 | 516 |
| 2009 | 4,631 | 274 | 11,766 | 53 | 28,818 | 565 |
| 2010 | 4,608 | 275 | 11,924 | 54 | 30,587 | 613 |
| 2011 | 4,487 | 271 | 12,404 | 57 | 32,099 | 657 |
| 2012 | 4,432 | 268 | 12,654 | 59 | 34,160 | 709 |
| 2013 | 4,265 | 260 | 13,099 | 63 | 36,254 | 764 |
| 2014 | 4,127 | 253 | 11,763 | 61 | 38,478 | 822 |

## Ratio of Actives to Retirees



Members in T-DROP are included with Active members

## Retirement Benefits as a Percent of Member Payroll



Valuation Year

## Computed Actuarial Liabilities

| Actuarial Accrued Liabilities for: | \$Millions |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ |
| Age and service retirement allowances based on total |  |  |
| service likely to be rendered by present active members | $\$ 5,423$ | $\$ 5,322$ |
| Age and service retirement allowances based on total |  |  |
| service likely to be rendered by present $T$-DROP members | 2,319 | 2,389 |
| Benefits payable to present retirees and beneficiaries | 8,652 | 8,093 |
| Benefits payable for all other reasons | 916 | 914 |
| Total | $\$ 17,310$ | $\$ 16,718$ |
| Applicable Assets | 13,375 | 12,247 |
| Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (UAAL) | $\$ 3,935$ | $\$ 4,471$ |

If the market value of assets were used, the UAAL would be $\$ 2,454$ Million

## Assets and Volatility

- Under the asset valuation method, investment gains and losses are spread over a 4-year period
- To reduce the impact of past volatility in the investment market, the Funding Value of assets was set equal to the Market Value as of June 30, 2012
- This means that there are no phase-ins of prior gains and losses from the 2011 or 2012 valuation
- This year there was a $\$ 1.5$ billion investment gain which will be recognized over 4 years


## Development of Funding Value of Assets

2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
A. Funding Value Beginning of Year
B. Market Value End of Year
C. Market Value Beginning of Year
D. Non-Investment Net Cash Flow
E. Investment Return

E1. Market Total: B-C-D
E2. Amount for Immediate Recognition (8\%)
E3. Amount for Phased-In Recognition: E1-E2
F. Phased-In Recognition of Investment Return

F1. Current Year: $0.25 \times$ E3
F2. First Prior Year
F3. Second Prior Year
F4. Third Prior Year
F5. Accelerated Market Value Recognition
F6. Total Recognized Investment Gain
G. Funding Value End of Year:

G1. Preliminary Funding Value End of Year: A+D+E2+F6
G2. Upper Corridor Limit: $120 \%$ x B
G3. Lower Corridor Limit: $80 \% \times B$
G4. Funding Value End of Year

| $\$ 11,146,221,518$ | $\$ 11,483,885,509$ | $\$ 12,246,805,197$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $11,483,885,509$ | $12,829,565,578$ | $14,856,276,668$ |
| $11,894,877,338$ | $11,483,885,509$ | $12,829,565,578$ |
| $(284,584,663)$ | $(336,581,359)$ | $(394,588,772)$ |
|  |  |  |
| $(126,407,166)$ | $1,682,261,428$ | $2,421,299,862$ |
| $880,314,335$ | $905,247,586$ | $963,960,865$ |
| $(1,006,721,501)$ | $777,013,842$ | $1,457,338,997$ |

H. Actual/Projected Difference between Market and Funding Value
I. Market Rate of Return
J. Funding Rate of Return
K. Ratio of Funding Value to Market Value

|  | - | $582,760,381$ | $1,481,511,168 *$ | $922,922,958$ |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(1.08) \%$ | $14.87 \%$ | $19.17 \%$ |  | $364,334,750$ |
| $5.65 \%$ | $9.72 \%$ | $12.64 \%$ |  |  |
| $100.00 \%$ | $95.46 \%$ | $90.03 \%$ |  |  |

The Funding Value of Assets recognizes assumed investment Return (line E2) fully each year. Differences between actual and assumed investment return (line E3) are phased-in over a closed 4-year period. During periods when investment performance exceeds the assumed rate, Funding Value of Assets will tend to be less than market value. During periods when investment performance is less than the assumed rate, Funding Value of Assets will tend to be greater than market value. The Funding Value of Assets is unbiased with respect to Market Value. At any time it may be either greater or less than Market Value. If assumed rates are exactly realized for 3 consecutive years, it will become equal to Market Value.

## Results of 6/30/2014 Valuation

|  | $\$$ Millions |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2014 | 2013 |  |
|  | $\$ 17,310$ | $\$ 16,718$ |  |
| Accrued Liabilities | 13,375 |  | 12,247 |
|  | 3,935 | 4,471 |  |
| UAAL |  |  |  |
| - \% Funded $(2) /(1):$ | $77 \%$ | $73 \%$ |  |
| - \% Funded based on MVA | $86 \%$ | $74 \%$ |  |

## Results of 6/30/2014 Valuation

|  |  | \% Payroll |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014 | 2013 |
| 1) | ER Normal Cost | 6.84\% | 6.89\% |
| 2) | UAAL | 7.16\% | 7.11\% |
| 3) | Employer Contribution Rate | 14.00\% | 14.00\% |
|  | Amortization Years | 39 | 70 |

If the Market Value of Assets were used in the calculations, the amortization period would be 16 years instead of 39 years.

## Funded Ratio: Actuarial Value of Assets as Percents of Accrued Liabilities



## Experience in FY 2014

- The amortization period this year is 39 years, a decrease from last year's period of 70 years
- Sources of Decrease:
- Market Value of Assets rate of return of $19.17 \%$, compared to an assumed $8.0 \%$ return
- Other areas of experience will be detailed in the Gain/Loss analysis but they will likely be less impactful than the $19.17 \%$ ROR


## The Rest of the Story

- Unless there is an investment loss in FY 2015, the amortization period is likely to fall below 30 years in the next valuation.
- Based on the June 30, 2014 valuation, an employer contribution rate of $14.9 \%$ of payroll would be needed to return the amortization period to 30 years now.
- An even higher contribution rate (over 17\% of pay) would be needed to avoid "negative amortization". More on this later.


## The Future

- Let's have a look at projected valuation results and the amortization period for the next five years based on alternate future rates of investment return for 2015
- All scenarios assume an $8 \%$ return for years after 2015
- All scenarios assume a $14 \%$ of pay contribution rate
- Of course, actual experience will determine what actually happens


## About Projections

- The projections that follow are based upon many assumptions about the future.
- Actual future valuation results will take all known future information into account and will differ from the projections -- perhaps materially.
- Projected results are very sensitive to the rates of payroll growth and liability growth that are assumed. In the long run, according to theory, both of those figures should approach $3.25 \%$.


## Projected Amortization Years

| Valuation Year | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Projection A |  |  |  |
| Investment Return | $8 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| Amortization Years | 27 | 20 | 16 |
| Projection B |  |  |  |
| Investment Return | $2 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| Amortization Years | 31 | 25 | 23 |
| Projection C |  |  |  |
| Investment Return | $19 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| Amortization Years | 21 | 12 | 6 |

## Going Forward

- Projections indicate that if future experience is reasonably in line with assumptions, the amortization period should fall below 30 years in the next valuation
- That is, of course, good news
- However, with a 30 year period, the UAAL grows in $\$$ amount each year, although it declines as a $\%$ of payroll. This situation is referred to as "negative amortization" and is falling out of favor
- "Negative Amortization" in the context of a mortgage is said to occur during any period during which the loan payment is less than the interest due so that the outstanding balance of the loan actually increases, rather than decreases, as one would normally expect


## Going Forward

- Based upon ATRS' assumptions, it takes about an 18 year period to avoid the "negative amortization"
- Therefore, it would really be desirable to have a lower amortization period than 30 years
- With reasonably good experience, projections show that we may be at there (at 18 years) in a few years, even without a contribution rate increase. A contribution increase to the $17 \%$ of pay area would get us there now
- If the Market Value of Assets were used, we would already be at 16 years


## Going Forward

- After the June 30, 2015 valuation, the ATRS will be due for the next Experience Study
- The Actuary recommends that such studies be done at least every 5 years
- The study will focus on experience during the last 5 years related to:
- Investments
- Retirements
- Deaths/Mortality (actives, vested and retired people)
- Quits/other activity (option factors, service purchases)
- As part of the study, we would also provide some risk metrics for ATRS
- Depending on the risk metrics, we may make a recommendation to lower the assumed rate of return


## Going Forward

- As part of the Experience Study, ATRS may, as it has done in the past, want to:
- Engage the Investment Consultant to review earnings expectation, risk and volatility of current asset allocation
- Make adjustments to investments and funding policy as needed to foster long term stability and security for ATRS


## Disclaimers

- Circular 230 Notice: Pursuant to regulations issued by the IRS, to the extent this presentation concerns tax matters, it is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of (i) avoiding taxrelated penalties under the Internal Revenue Code or (ii) marketing or recommending to another party any taxrelated matter addressed within. Each taxpayer should seek advice based on the individual's circumstances from an independent tax advisor.
- This presentation shall not be construed to provide tax advice, legal advice or investment advice.
- Readers are cautioned to examine original source materials and to consult with subject matter experts before making decisions related to the subject matter of this presentation.

