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OKLAHOMA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

**State of Oklahoma
Uniform Retirement System For
Justices & Judges**

**Actuarial Valuation Report
as of July 1, 2014**





Cavanaugh Macdonald

CONSULTING, LLC

The experience and dedication you deserve

October 8, 2014

Board of Trustees
Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System
5801 N. Broadway Extension, Suite 400
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Members of the Board:

In this report are submitted the results of the annual valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges (URSJJ), prepared as of July 1, 2014.

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the funded status of the System as of July 1, 2014, to calculate the Annual Required Contribution (ARC), and to provide the accounting information under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 27 (GASB 27). While not verifying the data at the source, the actuary performed tests for consistency and reasonability. There have been no changes to the methods or provisions since the last valuation.

Since last year's valuation, a three-year experience study covering 2010-2013 was performed. As a result of the analysis, there were two recommended changes to the System's actuarial assumptions: (1) decrease the salary scale and (2) adjust the rates of retirement. The Board decided to adopt both of the recommended changes and as a result, the System's actuarial accrued liability decreased by \$1.0 million. All of the assumptions are individually reasonable and consistent.

The promised benefits of the System are included in the actuarially calculated contribution rates which are developed using the Entry Age Normal cost method. A five-year market related value of assets is used for actuarial valuation purposes. Gains and losses are reflected in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) that is being amortized by regular annual contributions as a level percentage of payroll, on the assumption that payroll will increase by 4.00% annually.

As in the last valuation, liabilities have been calculated without considering future cost of living adjustments (COLAs) in keeping with House Bill 2132 (2011).

We have prepared the Schedule of Funding Progress and Trend Information shown in the financial section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. All historical information that references a valuation date prior to July 1, 2010 was prepared by the previous actuarial firm.

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October 8, 2014
OPERS Board
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This is to certify that the independent consulting actuaries are members of the American Academy of Actuaries and have experience in performing valuations for public retirement systems, that the valuation was prepared in accordance with principles of practice prescribed by the Actuarial Standards Board, and that the actuarial calculations were performed by qualified actuaries in accordance with accepted actuarial procedures, based on the current provisions of the retirement system and on actuarial assumptions that are internally consistent and reasonably based on the actual experience of the System.

Future actuarial results may differ significantly from the current results presented in this report due to factors such as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements (such as the end of an amortization period or additional cost or contribution requirements based on the plan's funded status); and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. Because the potential impact of such factors is outside the scope of a normal annual actuarial valuation, an analysis of the range of results is not presented herein.

We have also reviewed the supplemental medical benefits provided by the System under Section 401(h) of the Internal Revenue Code and have determined that these benefits are subordinate to the retirement benefits as required.

In our opinion, in order for the System to meet all the benefit obligations of the plan for the current active and inactive members, contributions equal to or exceeding the ARC are necessary. The current ARC is below the normal cost rate and not sustainable indefinitely. The scheduled contribution increases, however, bring the contribution rate above the normal cost rate.

The Table of Contents, which immediately follows, outlines the material contained in the report.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Alisa Bennett'.

Alisa Bennett, FSA, EA, FCA, MAAA
Principal and Consulting Actuary

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Brent A. Banister'.

Brent Banister, PhD, FSA, EA, FCA, MAAA
Chief Pension Actuary



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

The Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges (“URSJJ” or “System”) provides retirement benefits for all Justices and Judges of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, Court of Criminal Appeals, Workers’ Compensation Court, Court of Appeals, and District Courts. URSJJ is administered by the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System and its Board of Trustees.

This report presents the results of the July 1, 2014 actuarial valuation for the System. The primary purposes of performing an actuarial valuation are to:

- Determine the employer contribution rate required to fund the System on an actuarial basis;
- Evaluate the sufficiency of the statutory contribution rate;
- Disclose asset and liability measures as of the valuation date;
- Determine the experience of the System since the last valuation date; and
- Analyze and report on trends in System contributions, assets, and liabilities.

As was done the prior three years, liabilities have been calculated without considering future cost of living adjustments due to House Bill 2132 (2011).

Since last year’s valuation, a three-year experience study covering 2010-2013 was performed. As a result of the analysis, there were two recommended changes to the System’s actuarial assumptions: (1) decrease the salary scale and (2) adjust the rates of retirement. The Board decided to adopt both of the recommended changes and as a result, the System’s actuarial accrued liability decreased \$1.0 million.

The valuation results provide a snapshot view of the System’s financial condition on July 1, 2014. Due to strong investment performance during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014 and overall positive experience on System liabilities, the actuarial value of assets exceeds the actuarial accrued liability by \$15.3 million. A detailed analysis of the change in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability from July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014 is shown on page 6.

The highlights of the valuation are shown below:

Funded Status \$(millions)	Actuarial Valuation Date	
	July 1, 2014	July, 1 2013
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ 258.8	\$ 254.4
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 274.1	\$ 247.5
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ (15.3)	\$ 6.9
Funded Ratio (Actuarial Value)	105.9%	97.3%
Market Value of Assets	\$ 301.5	\$ 263.2
Funded Ratio (Market Value)	116.5%	103.5%

There was a liability gain of \$7.6 million from demographic experience, which resulted in an actuarial accrued liability that was lower than expected (2.9% of expected liability). The components of this net liability gain are identified on page 5 of this report.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The estimated net return on the market value of assets was 17.8% for the year ended June 30, 2014. The actuarial value of assets is determined using a method to smooth investment gains and losses in order to develop more stable contribution rates. The return on the actuarial value of assets was approximately 14.2% which resulted in an actuarial gain of \$16.2 million.

The actuarial contribution rate for the employer decreased from 2013 to 2014:

Contribution Rate	Actuarial Valuation Date	
	July 1, 2014	July 1, 2013
Normal Cost	26.06%	26.66%
Amortization of UAAL	(4.30%)	1.82%
Budgeted Expenses	<u>0.53%</u>	<u>0.53%</u>
Actuarial Contribution Rate	22.29%	29.01%
Less Estimated Member Contribution Rate	<u>8.00%</u>	<u>8.00%</u>
Employer Actuarial Contribution Rate	14.29%	21.01%
Less Employer Statutory Contribution Rate	16.00%	14.50%
Contribution Shortfall/(Surplus)	(1.71%)	6.51%

The contribution surplus in the 2014 valuation is 1.71%, which is a notable improvement over last year's contribution shortfall of 6.51%. The total contribution rate for the System is 24.0% (16.0% for employer and 8.0% for employee), which is below the current normal cost rate of 26.06%. The employer statutory contribution rate is scheduled to increase each year and ultimately reach a rate of 22% in FY2019. With a contribution rate greater than the normal cost rate and a funded ratio over 100%, the Plan should remain sustainable.

EXPERIENCE: July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014

In many respects, an actuarial valuation can be thought of as an inventory process. The inventory is taken as of the actuarial valuation date, which for this valuation is July 1, 2014. On that date, the assets available for the payment of benefits are appraised. The assets are compared with the liabilities of the System, which are generally in excess of the assets. The actuarial process leads to a method of determining the contributions needed by members and employers in the future to balance the System assets and liabilities.

Changes in the System's assets and liabilities impacted the change in the actuarial contribution rates between July 1, 2013 and July 1, 2014. Each component is examined in the following discussion.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASSETS

As of July 1, 2014, the System had total funds when measured on a market value basis of \$301.5 million. This was an increase of \$38.3 million from the July 1, 2013 figure of \$263.2 million. The market value of assets is not used directly in the calculation of the actuarial contribution rate. An asset valuation method, which smoothes the effect of market fluctuations, is used to determine the value of assets used in the valuation, called the “actuarial value of assets.” Differences between the actual return on the market value of assets and the assumed return on the actuarial value of assets are phased in over a five-year period. The resulting value must be no less than 80% of the market value and no more than 120% of market value, referred to as “the corridor.” See Table 3 for the detailed development of the actuarial value of assets as of July 1, 2014.

The actuarial value of assets as of July 1, 2014 was \$274.1 million. The annualized dollar-weighted rate of return for FY2014, measured on the actuarial value of assets, was approximately 14.2%, which resulted in an actuarial gain of \$16.2 million. Measured on the market value of assets, the estimated rate of return was 17.8%, net of investment expenses.

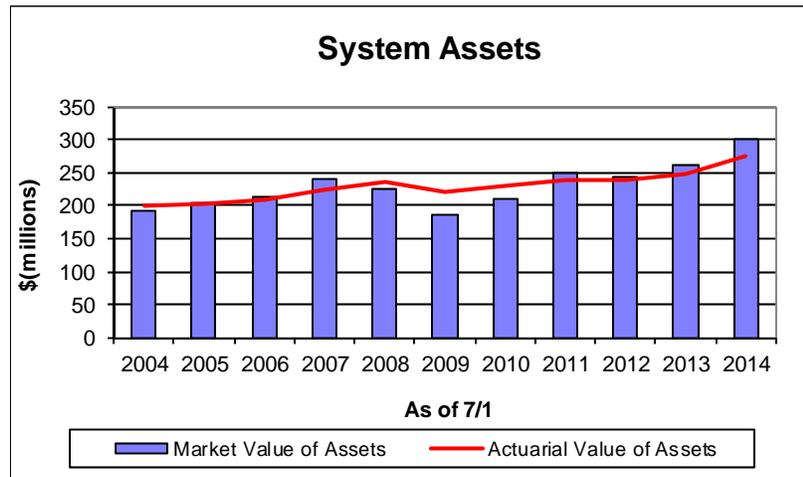
The components of the change in the market and actuarial value of assets for the System are set forth below:

	Market Value \$(millions)	Actuarial Value \$(millions)
Net Assets, July 1, 2013	\$ 263	\$ 248
• Employer and Member Contributions	7	7
• Benefit Payments and Expenses	(15)	(15)
• Investment Income/(Loss)	46	34
Preliminary Value July 1, 2014	301	274
Application of Corridor	N/A	N/A
Final Net Assets, July 1, 2014	\$ 301	\$ 274
Estimated Rate of Return	17.8%	14.2%

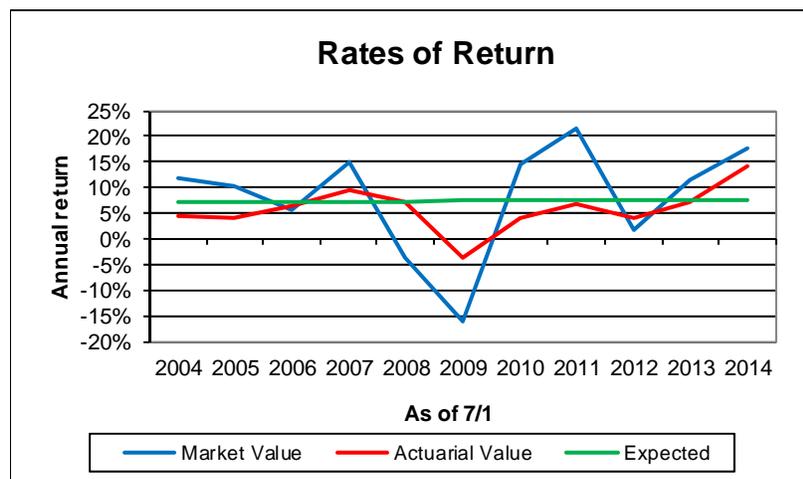
Due to the use of an asset smoothing method, there is about \$27.4 million of deferred investment gain that has not yet been recognized. This deferred investment experience will be reflected in the actuarial value of assets over the next few years.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



There have been years during the last decade in which the actuarial value of assets has been higher than the market value. However, due to favorable investment experience over the most recent fiscal years, the market values as of July 1, 2013 and July 1, 2014 are higher than the actuarial values.



Rates of return on the market value of assets are very volatile. The more stable return on the actuarial value of assets illustrates the advantage of using an asset smoothing method.

SYSTEM LIABILITIES

The actuarial accrued liability is that portion of the present value of future benefits that will not be paid by future normal costs. The difference between this liability and the asset value at the same date is referred to as the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL). The UAAL will be reduced if the employers' contributions exceed the employers' normal cost for the year, after allowing for interest on the previous years' unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Benefit improvements, experience gains/losses, and changes in the actuarial assumptions and methods will also impact the total actuarial accrued liability and the unfunded portion thereof.

The unfunded actuarial accrued liability as of July 1, 2014 is:

Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$258,787,677
Actuarial Value of Assets	<u>274,070,696</u>
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability/(Surplus)	\$ (15,283,019)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

See Table 5 for the detailed development of the Actuarial Accrued Liability and Table 7 for the calculation of the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability.

Other factors influencing the UAAL from year to year include actual experience versus that expected based on the actuarial assumptions (both asset and liability), changes in the actuarial assumptions, procedures or methods and changes in benefit provisions. The actual experience measured in this valuation is that which occurred during the plan year ending June 30, 2014. There was an experience gain on the actuarial value of assets and an experience gain on liabilities. The total gain resulted in a \$23.8 million decrease in the UAAL.

Between July 1, 2013 and July 1, 2014 the change in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability for the System was as follows:

	<u>\$(millions)</u>
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, July 1, 2013	\$6.9
· effect of contributions less than actuarial rate	2.7
· expected decrease due to amortization method	(0.1)
· investment experience	(16.2)
· liability experience ¹	(7.6)
· other experience	0.0
· change in actuarial assumptions	<u>(1.0)</u>
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, July 1, 2014	(\$15.3)

¹ Liability gain is about 2.9% of total expected actuarial accrued liability

The liability gain for the System can be allocated to the actual experience related to each actuarial assumption as follows:

Liability Source	Impact of AAL \$(millions)	% of Expected Liability
Salary Increases	(\$5.90)	(2.2%)
Mortality	(0.09)	(0.0%)
Termination of Employment	0.29	0.1%
Retirements	(1.40)	(0.5%)
Disability	0.00	0.0%
New Entrants and Rehires	0.05	0.0%
Change in assumptions	(1.05)	(0.4%)
Miscellaneous/Data Changes	<u>0.50</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
Total (Gain)/Loss	(\$7.60)	(2.9%)

A detailed summary of the change in the UAAL is shown in Table 9.

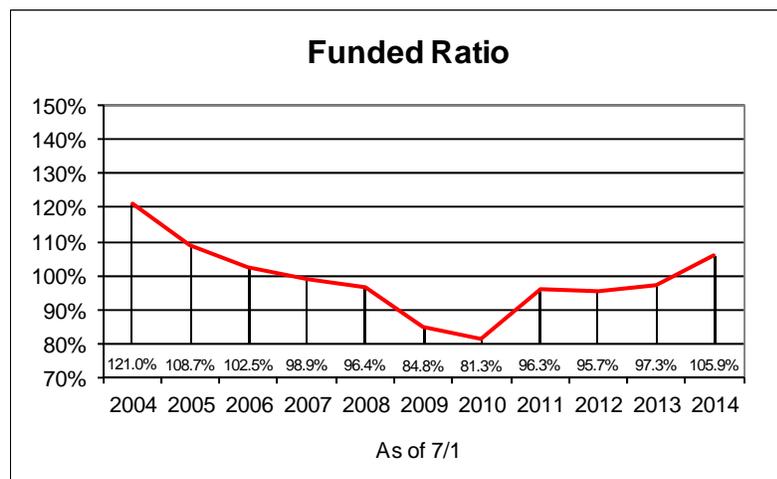
For the first time in a number of years, the actuarial value of assets exceeds the actuarial liability. This does not mean that all future benefits are paid for; rather, it indicates that the System has accumulated more assets at this point than what is required by the funding method. The ability of the System to remain in this position will depend upon both future experience and contributions received from the plan sponsor and others.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An evaluation of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability on a pure dollar basis may not provide a complete analysis because only the difference between the assets and liabilities (which are both very large numbers) is reflected. Another way to evaluate the unfunded actuarial accrued liability and the progress made in its funding is to track the funded status, which is the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the actuarial accrued liability. The funded status information, on both an actuarial and market value basis, is shown in the following table in \$(millions).

	7/1/2009	7/1/2010	7/1/2011	7/1/2012	7/1/2013	7/1/2014
Using Actuarial Value of Assets:						
Funded Ratio	84.8%	81.3%	96.3%	95.7%	97.3%	105.9%
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	\$40	\$53	\$9	\$11	\$7	(\$15)
Using Market Value of Assets:						
Funded Ratio	70.6%	74.7%	100.6%	97.8%	103.5%	116.5%
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	\$77	\$72	(\$1)	\$6	(\$9)	(\$43)



At the beginning of the period shown, the funded ratio was well over 100%. Several factors contributed to the sharp decline in the funded ratio, including changes in the benefit provisions, contributions less than the actuarial rate, changes in actuarial assumptions, demographic experience, and investment experience. The increase in 2011 was due to the elimination of the COLA assumption and reserve as a result of legislation (HB 2132).

CONTRIBUTION RATES

The funding objective of the System is to pay the normal cost rate plus an amount that will pay off the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over a closed 20-year period commencing July 1, 2007.

Under the Entry Age Normal cost method, the actuarial contribution rate consists of:

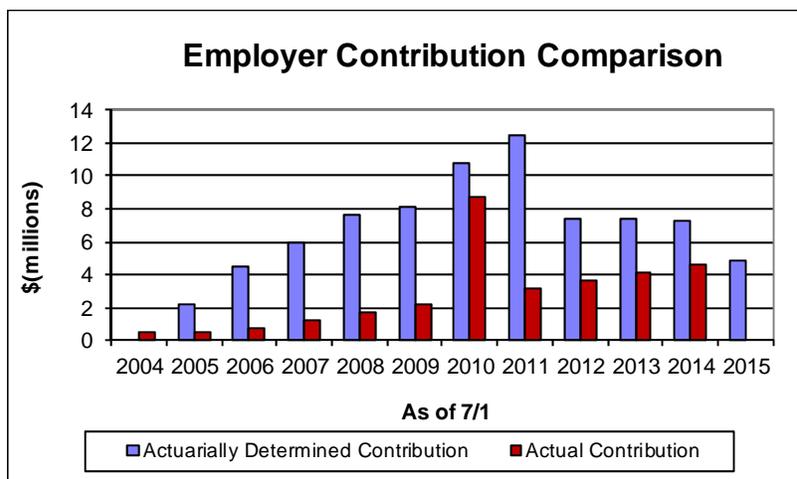
- A “normal cost” for the portion of projected liabilities allocated by the actuarial cost method to service of members during the year following the valuation date;
- An “unfunded actuarial accrued liability contribution” for the excess of the portion of projected liabilities allocated to service to date over the actuarial value of assets.

Contributions to the System are made by the members and their employers. Members pay 8.0% of compensation. The employer rate is currently 16.0% and is scheduled to increase each year until it reaches 22.0% for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. If all assumptions are met in future years, this contribution schedule is expected to be adequate to fund the System.



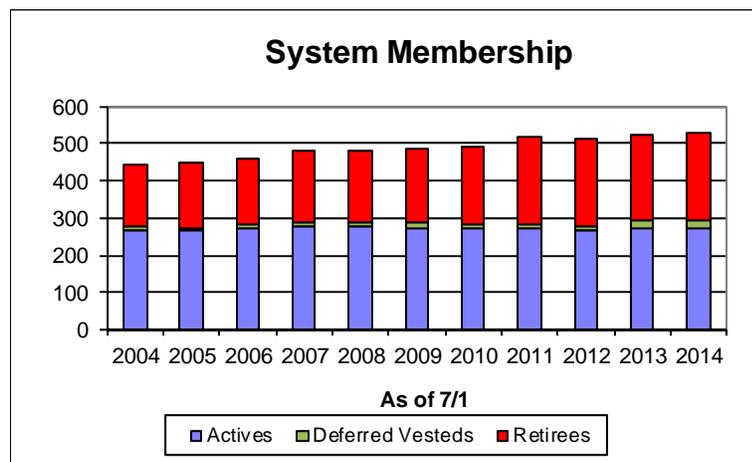
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following graph shows the total actuarially determined employer contribution compared to the amount actually received each year. The funding policy contribution equals the System's normal cost, budgeted expenses, and an amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over a 20-year closed period beginning July 1, 2007. As of July 1, 2014, 13 years remain in the amortization period.



MEMBER INFORMATION

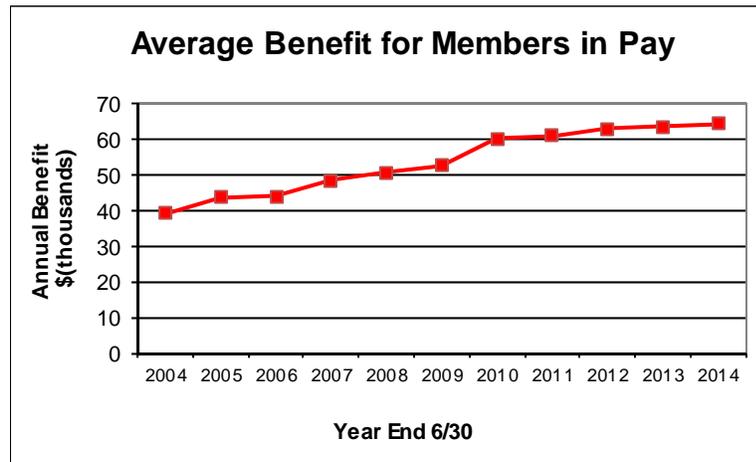
The number of active members increased from 273 in the 2013 valuation to 274 in the 2014 valuation. The retired member and beneficiary count increased by five and the average retirement benefit amount increased. There were 235 retirees and beneficiaries in the 2014 valuation, with an average benefit of \$5,270 per month. This represents about a 1.2% increase in the average monthly benefit from the previous year.



The number of active members has been fairly stable over this time period. The number of retirees has increased slightly, which is expected in an ongoing retirement system.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The average benefit for retirees has climbed steadily over the past 10 years as members retire with higher salaries and, therefore, higher benefits than those already retired. In addition, effective July 1, 2004, the maximum benefit was increased from 72.5% to 100% of pay. Ad hoc COLAs granted by the Legislature have also increased the average benefit during this period.

GENERAL COMMENTS

As the graph on page 5 shows, investment experience continues to be extremely volatile which creates significant challenges when funding retirement systems. The rate of return on the market value of assets for FY 2014 was about 17.8% and returns for the last five years have generally been above the expected rate. Because of the strong investment experience in recent years, the market value of assets exceeds the actuarial value of assets (calculated using the asset smoothing method).

Due to the asset smoothing method, the rate of return on the actuarial value of assets was 14.2%. Because this return is significantly higher than the assumed rate of return of 7.5%, there was a large actuarial gain from asset experience of \$16.2 million. There was also an experience gain of \$7.6 million on liabilities, largely due to salary experience resulting from pay that was lower than expected. Due to an actuarial gain of \$23.8 million, the actuarial value of assets exceeds the actuarial accrued liability in the current valuation, and there is a \$15.3 million surplus.

The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is amortized using a payment schedule that is a level percent of payroll. Because the actuarial assets now exceed the actuarial liability, the excess is amortized and provides a credit to offset the normal cost. There was also a small decrease in the normal cost rate. The combined impact of these factors was a decrease of 6.72% in the actuarial contribution rate, resulting in a total actuarial contribution rate of 22.29% in the current valuation. Also, the statutory employer contribution rate increased from 14.50% to 16.00%, so there is a contribution surplus in this year's valuation of 1.71%. The total contribution rate of 24% remains below the normal cost of the benefits, so absent the scheduled increases, the current excess of actuarial assets over actuarial liability would be utilized to pay for this shortfall.

The funded ratio of the System improved from 97.3% to 105.9% when using the actuarial value of assets. As the deferred gains are ultimately recognized, this will improve, assuming all other assumptions are met.

Currently, the employer contribution exceeds the actuarial required contribution rate. However, the total contribution rate (employee and employer) remains below the normal cost rate.



SECTION 1 – SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

For convenience of reference, the principal results of the valuation and a comparison with the preceding year's results are summarized below.

COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL VALUATION RESULTS

	7/1/2014 Valuation	7/1/2013 Valuation	% Change
1. PARTICIPANT DATA			
Number of:			
Active Members	274	273	0.4
Retired and Disabled Members and Beneficiaries	235	230	2.2
Inactive Members	18	19	(5.3)
Total members	<u>527</u>	<u>522</u>	1.0
Projected Annual Salaries of Active Members	\$ 34,281,695	\$ 34,325,368	(0.1)
Annual Retirement Payments for Retired Members and Beneficiaries	\$ 14,861,872	\$ 14,370,410	3.4
2. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Total Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ 258,787,677	\$ 254,408,963	1.7
Market Value of Assets	\$ 301,469,209	\$ 263,230,961	14.5
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 274,070,696	\$ 247,531,035	10.7
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ (15,283,019)	\$ 6,877,928	(322.2)
Funded Ratio	105.9%	97.3%	8.8
3. EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATES AS A PERCENT OF PAYROLL			
Normal Cost Rate	26.06%	26.66%	
Amortization of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	(4.30%)	1.82%	
Budgeted Expenses	0.53%	0.53%	
Total Actuarial Required Contribution Rate	<u>22.29%</u>	<u>29.01%</u>	
Less Member Contribution Rate	<u>8.00%</u>	<u>8.00%</u>	
Employer Actuarial Required Contribution Rate	14.29%	21.01%	
Less Statutory State Employer contribution Rate	<u>16.00%</u>	<u>14.50%</u>	
Contribution Shortfall/(Surplus)	(1.71%)	6.51%	



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Market Value of Assets

The current market value represents the "snapshot" or "cash-out" value of System assets as of the valuation date. In addition, market values of assets provide the basis for measuring investment performance. As of July 1, 2014, the market value of assets for the System was \$301 million. Table 1 is a comparison, at market values, of System assets as of June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 in total and by investment category. Table 2 summarizes the change in the market value of assets from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014.

Actuarial Value of Assets

Neither the market value of assets, representing a "cash-out" value of System assets, nor the book value of assets, representing the cost of investments, may be the best measure of the System's ongoing ability to meet its obligations.

To arrive at a suitable value for the actuarial valuation, a technique for determining the actuarial value of assets is used, which dampens swings in the market value while still indirectly recognizing market values.

The actuarial value of assets is based on a five-year moving average of expected and actual market values determined as follows:

- at the beginning of each fiscal year, a preliminary expected actuarial asset value is calculated as the sum of the previous year's actuarial value increased with a year's interest at the System's valuation rate plus net cash flow adjusted for interest (at the same rate) to the end of the previous fiscal year;
- the expected actuarial asset value is set equal to the preliminary expected actuarial value plus the unrecognized investment gains and losses as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year;
- the difference between the expected actuarial asset value and the market value is the investment gain or loss for the previous fiscal year;
- the (final) actuarial asset value is the preliminary value plus 20% of the investment gains and losses for each of the five previous fiscal years, but in no case more than 120% of the market value or less than 80% of the market value.

Table 3 shows the development of the actuarial value of assets (AVA) as of the valuation date.



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Table 1

Analysis of Net Assets at Market Value

	June 30, 2014		June 30, 2013	
	Amount \$(millions)	% of Total	Amount \$(millions)	% of Total
Cash & Equivalents	\$ 1.6	0.5%	\$ 6.1	2.3%
Short-term Investments	2.8	0.9%	0.6	0.2%
Government Obligations	61.8	20.2%	60.3	22.2%
Corporate Bonds	29.2	9.6%	27.8	10.3%
Domestic Equity	135.9	44.5%	113.0	41.7%
International Equity	74.2	24.3%	63.3	23.3%
Subtotal	\$ 305.5	100.0%	\$ 271.1	100.0%
Net Receivables/(Payables)	(4.0)		(7.9)	
Net Assets	\$ 301.5		\$ 263.2	

**SECTION 2 - ASSETS****Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges****Table 2****Statement of Changes in Net Assets**

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30	
	2014	2013
1. Market Value of Net Assets at Beginning of Year	\$ 263,230,961	\$ 243,819,421
2. Contributions		
a. Members	\$ 2,543,885	\$ 2,543,584
b. Participating court employers	4,610,812	4,129,300
c. Total contributions (2a) + (2b)	\$ 7,154,697	\$ 6,672,884
3. Net Investment Income		
a. Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments	\$ 44,117,711	\$ 25,514,457
b. Interest	2,043,885	2,143,265
c. Securities lending activities	187,977	12,040
d. Total investment income/(loss) (3a) + (3b) + (3c)	\$ 46,349,573	\$ 27,669,762
e. Investment expenses	(137,441)	(171,391)
f. Net investment income/(loss) (3d) + (3e)	\$ 46,212,132	\$ 27,498,371
g. Total additions/(subtractions) (2c) + (3f)	\$ 53,366,829	\$ 34,171,255
4. Deductions		
a. Retirement, death, and survivor benefits	\$ 14,939,499	\$ 14,599,877
b. Refunds and withdrawals	56,892	31,831
c. Administrative expenses	132,190	128,007
d. Total deductions (4a) + (4b) + (4c)	\$ 15,128,581	\$ 14,759,715
5. Net Change in Assets (3g) - (4d)	\$ 38,238,248	\$ 19,411,540
6. Market Value of Net Assets at End of Year (1) + (5)	\$ 301,469,209	\$ 263,230,961

**SECTION 2 - ASSETS****Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges****Table 3****Determination of Actuarial Value of Assets**

1. Market Value as of July 1, 2013	\$	263,230,961
2. Contributions		
a. Member	\$	2,543,885
b. Employer		4,610,812
c. Total (a) + (b)	\$	<u>7,154,697</u>
3. Decreases During Year		
a. Benefit payments	\$	(14,939,499)
b. Refunds and withdrawals		(56,892)
c. Administrative expenses		(132,190)
d. Total (a) + (b) + (c)	\$	<u>(15,128,581)</u>
4. Expected Return on Assets at 7.5%	\$	19,448,707
5. Expected Market Value as of June 30, 2013 (1) + (2c) + (3d) + (4)	\$	274,705,784
6. Actual Market Value as of June 30, 2014	\$	301,469,209
7. Year End 2014 Asset Gain/(Loss) (6) - (5)	\$	26,763,425

Schedule of Asset Gains/(Losses)

Year End	Original Amount	Recognized in Prior Years	Recognized in This Year	Recognized in Future Years
2010	\$ 24,554,582	\$ 19,643,666	\$ 4,910,916	\$ 0
2011	27,583,180	16,549,908	5,516,636	5,516,636
2012	(13,086,687)	(5,234,675)	(2,617,337)	(5,234,675)
2013	9,509,688	1,901,938	1,901,938	5,705,812
2014	26,763,425	0	5,352,685	21,410,740
Total	<u>\$ 75,324,188</u>	<u>\$ 32,860,837</u>	<u>\$ 15,064,838</u>	<u>\$ 27,398,513</u>

8. Asset Gain/(Loss) to be Recognized in the Future	\$	27,398,513
9. Initial Actuarial Value as of June 30, 2013 (6) - (8)	\$	274,070,696
10. Constraining Values:		
a. 80% of market value (6) x 0.8	\$	241,175,367
b. 120% of market value (6) x 1.2	\$	361,763,051
11. Actuarial Value as of June 30, 2013	\$	274,070,696
(9), but not less than (10a), nor greater than (10b)		



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

In the previous section, an actuarial valuation was compared with an inventory process, and an analysis was given of the inventory of assets of the System as of the valuation date, July 1, 2014. In this section, the discussion will focus on the commitments of the System, which are referred to as its liabilities.

Table 4 contains the actuarial present value of all future benefits (PVFB) for contributing members, inactive members, retirees and their beneficiaries.

The liabilities summarized in Table 4 include the actuarial present value of all future benefits expected to be paid with respect to each member. For an active member, this value includes measures of both benefits already earned and future benefits expected to be earned. For all members, active and retired, the value includes benefits earnable and payable for the rest of their lives and, if an optional benefit is chosen, for the lives of the surviving beneficiaries.

The actuarial assumptions used to determine liabilities are based on the results of an experience study covering the three-year period ended June 30, 2013. This set of assumptions is shown in Appendix B. The liabilities reflect the benefit structure in place as of July 1, 2014.

Actuarial Liabilities

A fundamental principle in financing the liabilities of a retirement program is that the cost of its benefits should be related to the period in which benefits are earned, rather than to the period of benefit distribution. An actuarial cost method is a mathematical technique that allocates the present value of future benefits into annual costs. In order to do this allocation, it is necessary for the funding method to “break down” the present value of future benefits into two components:

- (1) that which is attributable to the past; and
- (2) that which is attributable to the future.

Actuarial terminology calls the part attributable to the past the “past service liability” or the “actuarial accrued liability.” The portion allocated to the future is known as the “present value of future normal costs,” with the specific piece of it allocated to the current year being called the “normal cost.” Table 5 contains the calculation of actuarial liabilities for all groups.

In valuations prior to July 1, 2011, the System used an assumption of a 2% annual COLA each year in developing liabilities and contribution rates. The System did not have an automatic COLA provision, but ad hoc COLAs had historically been granted by the Legislature. The 2011 Oklahoma Legislature passed House Bill 2132 which removed COLAs from the definition of “non-fiscal retirement bills” in the Oklahoma Pension Legislation Actuarial Analysis Act (OPLAAA). The impact of this change was to make any COLA bill subject to all of the requirements of OPLAAA, including the requirement that such bills provide adequate funding to pay the cost. As a result, beginning with the July 1, 2011 actuarial valuation, the liabilities of the System have been calculated without a COLA assumption.



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Table 4

**Present Value of Future Benefits
As of July 1, 2014**

	<u>Total</u>
1. Active Employees	
a. Retirement Benefit	\$ 167,597,783
b. Withdrawal Benefit	6,405,646
c. Pre-Retirement Death Benefit	3,657,856
d. Return of Member Contributions	448,555
e. Supplemental Medical Benefit	1,689,996
f. Subtotal	\$ <u>179,799,836</u>
2. Inactive Nonvested Members	\$ 441,577
3. Inactive Vested Members	\$ 4,939,114
4. Disabled Members	\$ 910,519
5. Retirees	\$ 117,902,618
6. Beneficiaries	\$ 14,948,167
7. Supplemental Medical Benefit for Retirees and Inactive Vested Members	\$ <u>1,383,930</u>
8. Total PVFB	\$ 320,325,761



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Table 5

**Actuarial Accrued Liability
As of July 1, 2014**

	<u>Total</u>
1. Present Value of Future Benefits for Active Members	
a. Retirement Benefit	\$ 167,597,783
b. Withdrawal Benefit	6,405,646
c. Pre-Retirement Death Benefit	3,657,856
d. Return of Member Contributions	448,555
e. Supplemental Medical Benefit	1,689,996
f. Subtotal	<u>\$ 179,799,836</u>
2. Present Value of Future Normal Costs for Active Members	
a. Retirement Benefit	\$ 53,892,137
b. Withdrawal Benefit	4,883,392
c. Pre-Retirement Death Benefit	1,365,467
d. Return of Member Contributions	778,851
e. Supplemental Medical Benefit	618,237
f. Subtotal	<u>\$ 61,538,084</u>
3. Present Value of Future Benefits for Inactive Members	<u>140,525,925</u>
4. Total Actuarial Accrued Liability (1f) - (2f) + (3)	<u>\$ 258,787,677</u>



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

In the previous two sections, attention has been focused on the assets and the liabilities (present value of future benefits) of the System. A comparison of Tables 3 and 4 indicates that there is a shortfall in current actuarial assets needed to meet the present value of all future benefits for current members and beneficiaries.

In an active system, there will always be a difference between the assets and the present value of all future benefits. An actuarial valuation determines a schedule of future contributions that will provide for this funding in an orderly fashion.

The method used to determine the incidence of the contributions in various years is called the actuarial cost method. Under an actuarial cost method, the contributions required to meet the difference between current assets and current liabilities are allocated each year between two elements: (1) the normal cost; and (2) the payment on the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

The term “fully funded” is often applied to a system in which contributions at the normal cost rate are sufficient to pay for the benefits of existing employees as well as for those of new employees. More often than not, systems are not fully funded, either because of past benefit improvements that have not been completely funded and/or because of actuarial deficiencies that have occurred because experience has not been as favorable as anticipated under the actuarial assumptions. Under these circumstances, an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) exists.

Description of Rate Components

The actuarial cost method used by the System is the traditional Entry Age Normal (EAN) cost method as a level percent of pay. Under the EAN cost method, the actuarial present value of each member’s projected benefit is allocated on a level basis over the member’s compensation between the entry age of the member and the assumed exit age. The portion of the actuarial present value allocated to the valuation year is called the normal cost. The actuarial present value of benefits allocated to prior years of service is called the actuarial accrued liability. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability represents the difference between the actuarial accrued liability and the actuarial value of assets as of the valuation date. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is calculated each year and reflects experience gains/losses.

Effective with the July 1, 2008 valuation, the UAAL is amortized as a level percent of payroll over a closed 20-year period commencing July 1, 2007. For July 1, 1998 and prior years, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability was amortized over 25 years from July 1, 1987. For the July 1, 1999 valuation, the amortization period was changed to 40 years from July 1, 1987. Given a stable active workforce, the level percent of payroll amortization method is expected to produce a payment stream that is constant as a percent of covered payroll.

Contribution Rate Summary

The normal cost rate is developed in Table 6. Table 7 illustrates the development of the contribution rate for amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Table 8 explains the development of the total actuarial contribution rate.



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Table 6

**Normal Cost Contribution Rates
As a Percentage of Salary**

	Total	% of Pay
1. Normal Cost		
a. Retirement Benefit	\$ 7,899,186	23.05%
b. Withdrawal Benefit	603,231	1.76%
c. Pre-Retirement Death Benefit	196,339	0.57%
d. Return of Member Contributions	126,950	0.37%
e. Supplemental Medical Benefit	107,024	0.31%
f. Total	<u>\$ 8,932,730</u>	<u>26.06%</u>
2. Estimated Payroll for the Year	\$ 34,281,695	
3. Normal Cost Rate (1f)/(2)	26.06%	



SECTION 4 – EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Table 7

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability Contribution Rate

1. Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits	\$	320,325,761
2. Actuarial Present Value of Future Normal Costs		<u>61,538,084</u>
3. Actuarial Accrued Liability (1) - (2)	\$	258,787,677
4. Actuarial Value of Assets		<u>274,070,696</u>
5. Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (3) - (4)	\$	(15,283,019)
6. Amortization of UAAL over 20 years from July 1, 2007 (assumed mid-year) *	\$	(1,475,351)
7. Total Estimated Payroll for Year Ending June 30, 2015	\$	34,281,695
8. Amortization as a Percent of Payroll		(4.30%)

*The UAAL is amortized as a level percent of payroll, assuming payroll increases 4.0% per year.



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Table 8

Actuarial Contribution Rate

	July 1	
	2014	2013
1. Total Normal Cost Rate	26.06%	26.66%
2. Amortization of UAAL ¹	(4.30%)	1.82%
3. Budgeted Expenses ²	0.53%	0.53%
4. Total Actuarial Contribution Rate (1) + (2) + (3)	22.29%	29.01%
5. Member Contribution Rate	8.00%	8.00%
6. Employer Actuarial Contribution Rate (4) - (5)	14.29%	21.01%

¹ Amortization of UAAL is a level percent of payroll.

² Provided by the System.



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Table 9

Calculation of Actuarial Gain/(Loss)

1. Expected Actuarial Accrued Liability	
a. Actuarial accrued liability at July 1, 2013	\$ 254,408,963
b. Normal cost at July 1, 2013	9,152,201
c. Benefit payments for fiscal year ending June 30, 2014	(14,996,391)
d. Interest on (a), (b), and (c)	18,865,477
e. Change in actuarial assumptions	(1,045,574)
f. Expected actuarial accrued liability as of July 1, 2014	\$ 266,384,676
(a) + (b) + (c) + (d) + (e)	
2. Actuarial Accrued Liability at July 1, 2014	\$ 258,787,677
3. Actuarial Accrued Liability Gain/(Loss) (1f) - (2)	\$ 7,596,999
4. Expected Actuarial Value of Assets	
a. Actuarial value of assets at July 1, 2013	\$ 247,531,035
b. Contributions for fiscal year ending June 30, 2014	7,154,697
c. Benefit payments and administrative expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 2014	(15,128,581)
d. Interest on (a), (b), and (c)	18,271,213
e. Expected actuarial value of assets as of July 1, 2014	\$ 257,828,364
(a) + (b) + (c) + (d)	
5. Actuarial Value of Assets at July 1, 2014	\$ 274,070,696
6. Actuarial Value of Assets Gain/(Loss) (5) - (4e)	\$ 16,242,332
7. Net Actuarial Gain/(Loss) (3) + (6)	\$ 23,839,331



SECTION 4 – EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Table 10

Summary of Contribution Requirements

	Actuarial Valuation as of		Percent Change
	July 1, 2014	July 1, 2013	
1. Expected Annual Payroll	\$ 34,281,695	\$ 34,325,368	(0.13%)
2. Total Normal Cost	\$ 8,932,730	\$ 9,152,201	(2.40%)
3. Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ (15,283,019)	\$ 6,877,928	(322.20%)
4. Amortization of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability over 20 Years from July 1, 2007*	\$ (1,475,351)	\$ 626,056	(335.66%)
5. Budgeted Expenses (Provided by the System)	\$ 182,420	\$ 182,776	(0.19%)
6. Total Required Contribution (2) + (4) + (5)	\$ 7,639,799	\$ 9,961,033	(23.30%)
7. Estimated Member Contributions	\$ 2,742,536	\$ 2,746,029	(0.13%)
8. Required Employer Contribution (6) - (7)	\$ 4,897,263	\$ 7,215,004	(32.12%)
9. Previous Year's Actual Contribution			
a. Member	\$ 2,543,885	\$ 2,543,584	0.01%
b. Employer	4,610,812	4,129,300	11.66%
c. Total	\$ 7,154,697	\$ 6,672,884	7.22%

*Amortization of UAAL is a level percent of payroll.



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 25, Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans as amended by GASB 50, (referred to as GASB 25), establishes financial reporting standards for defined benefit pension plans. Beginning with fiscal years ending after June 15, 2014, a new standard, GASB 67, replaces GASB 25 for Plan reporting. A separate report will provide this information.

In Table 12, we provide the Net Pension Obligation, as required for the State under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 27 (GASB 27). This will be replaced by GASB 68 next year.

In addition to information required by GASB, we also provide exhibits showing the funding history, the expected benefit payments, and the present value of accumulated benefits under FASB Statement No. 35 and an exhibit showing the expected benefit payments for the System.



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Table 11

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b)-(a)	Funded Ratio (a)/(b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percent of Covered Payroll ((b) - (a))/(c)
7/1/2009	\$ 221,576,179	\$ 261,396,022	\$ 39,819,843	84.8%	\$ 33,579,668	118.6%
7/1/2010	230,010,299	282,765,405	52,755,106	81.3%	35,023,262	150.6%
7/1/2011	237,626,663	246,792,232	9,165,569	96.3%	34,700,819	26.4%
7/1/2012	238,553,638	249,378,900	10,825,262	95.7%	33,336,632	32.5%
7/1/2013	247,531,035	254,408,963	6,877,928	97.3%	34,325,368	20.0%
7/1/2014	274,070,696	258,787,677	(15,283,019)	105.9%	34,281,695	(44.6%)



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Table 12

Accounting Information for GASB 27

	Fiscal Year End	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Annual Required Contribution	\$ 4,897,263	\$ 7,215,004
Interest on Net Pension Obligation	1,993,724	1,827,696
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution	(2,566,196)	(2,218,187)
Annual Pension Cost	\$ 4,324,791	\$ 6,824,513
Actual Contribution	*	4,610,812
Increase in Net Pension Obligation	*	2,213,701
Beginning of Year Net Pension Obligation	\$ 26,582,986	\$ 24,369,285
End of Year Net Pension Obligation	*	26,582,986
Interest Rate	7.50%	7.50%
Amortization Period	13	14
Amortization Factor	10.3589	10.9861

* Not available until the end of the fiscal year. However, GASB 68 will replace GASB 27 for FY2015.



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Table 13

Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Benefits

The actuarial present value of vested and nonvested accumulated benefits is computed on an ongoing System-wide basis in order to provide information on benefit liabilities calculated in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 35. In this calculation, a determination is made of all benefits earned by current participants as of the valuation date; the actuarial present value is then computed using demographic assumptions and an assumed interest rate. Assumptions regarding future salary and accrual of future benefit service are not necessary for this purpose.

	July 1	
	2014	2013
Vested benefits		
Active members	\$ 84,781,887	\$ 82,646,852
Vested terminated members	4,939,114	5,439,748
Unclaimed contributions	441,577	565,688
Retirees and beneficiaries	133,761,304	129,453,361
Supplemental medical insurance premiums	3,073,926	2,527,490
Total vested benefits	\$ 226,997,808	\$ 220,633,139
Nonvested benefits for active members	\$ 8,582,489	\$ 9,500,353
Total accumulated benefits	\$ 235,580,297	\$ 230,133,492
Market value of assets available for benefits	\$ 301,469,209	\$ 263,230,961
Funded ratio	128.0%	114.4%
Number of members		
Vested members		
Active members	156	151
Vested terminated members	18	19
Retirees and beneficiaries	235	230
Total vested members	409	400
Nonvested active members	118	122
Total members	527	522



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Table 13 (continued)

Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Benefits

A statement of changes in the actuarial present value of accumulated System benefits follows. This statement shows the effect of certain events on the actuarial present value shown on the previous page.

Present value of accrued benefits as of July 1, 2013	\$	230,133,492
Increase/(decrease) during the year attributable to:		
Benefits accrued and (gains)/losses		4,365,560
Increase due to interest		16,707,814
Benefits paid		(14,996,391)
Change in actuarial assumptions		(630,178)
Net increase/(decrease)	\$	<u>5,446,805</u>
Present value of accrued benefits as of July 1, 2014	\$	235,580,297

**Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges****Table 14****Projected Benefit Payments**

The table below shows estimated benefits expected to be paid over the next ten years, based on the assumptions used in this valuation. The “Actives” column shows benefits expected to be paid to members currently active on July 1, 2014. The “Retirees” column shows benefits as of July 1, 2014 expected to be paid to all members receiving benefit payments or to members who have terminated employment and are entitled to a deferred vested benefit.

Retirement, Survivor and Withdrawal Benefits

Year Ending June 30	Actives	Retirees	Total
2015	\$ 1,633,000	\$ 14,844,000	\$ 16,477,000
2016	3,300,000	14,618,000	17,918,000
2017	4,889,000	14,262,000	19,151,000
2018	6,275,000	13,929,000	20,204,000
2019	7,665,000	13,551,000	21,216,000
2020	9,119,000	13,239,000	22,358,000
2021	10,532,000	12,897,000	23,429,000
2022	11,939,000	12,514,000	24,453,000
2023	13,435,000	12,130,000	25,565,000
2024	14,770,000	11,683,000	26,453,000

Supplemental Medical Premium Benefits

Year Ending June 30	Actives	Retirees	Total
2015	\$ 18,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 178,000
2016	42,000	156,000	198,000
2017	63,000	150,000	213,000
2018	79,000	145,000	224,000
2019	94,000	139,000	233,000
2020	111,000	136,000	247,000
2021	125,000	132,000	257,000
2022	138,000	127,000	265,000
2023	153,000	123,000	276,000
2024	165,000	116,000	281,000



APPENDIX A – SUMMARY OF SYSTEM PROVISIONS

Uniform Retirement System of Justices & Judges

Following is a summary of the major System provisions used to determine the System's financial position as of July 1, 2014.

Effective date and authority	<p>The System became effective January 13, 1969.</p> <p>The System is provided for under Sections 1101-1111 of Title 20 of the Oklahoma Statutes.</p>
Administration	<p>The State Judicial Retirement Fund is administered by the Board of Trustees of the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System. The Board acts as the fiduciary for investment and administration of the System.</p>
Employees included	<p>All justices and judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Criminal Appeals, Workers Compensation Court, Court of Appeals or District Court who serve in the State of Oklahoma participate in the Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges.</p>
Member contributions	<p>Before September 1, 2005, basic member contributions equal 5% of salary, while married members could have elected an 8% contribution rate in order to provide survivor coverage. After September 1, 2005, the member contribution rate for all members is 8% of salary.</p>
Employer contributions	<p>Before July 1, 1997, the fund received an amount equal to 10% of the Court Fund receipts. After July 1, 1997, employer contributions were based on members' salaries and a yearly schedule and, effective January 1 2001, were changed to 2.0% of the member's salary. Effective for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2006, employer contributions increased to 3.0% of the member's salary and will increase annually up to 22.0% for fiscal years ending June 30, 2019, and thereafter.</p>
Service considered	<p>Any justice or judge who becomes a member of the System when first eligible will receive credit for all years of service with the Supreme Court, Court of Criminal Appeals, Workers' Compensation Court, Court of Appeals, or a District Court of the State of Oklahoma.</p>



Uniform Retirement System of Justices & Judges

Compensation considered	Salary received by the justice or judge while serving in the referenced courts.
Final average salary	The average monthly salary received during the thirty-six (36) highest months of active service as a justice or judge.
Eligibility for benefits	A justice or judge must complete eight (8) years of service to be eligible for any benefit from the System. A member who leaves the System, for any reason, prior to the completion of eight (8) years of service is entitled only to a return of his/her accumulated contributions without interest.
Normal retirement date	A member who completes eight (8) years of service and attains age sixty-five (65), or completes ten (10) years of service and attains age sixty (60), or completes eight (8) years of service and whose sum of years of service and age equals or exceeds eighty (80), may begin receiving retirement benefits at his/her request. For judges taking office after January 1, 2012, retirement age is sixty-seven (67) with eight (8) years of service or age sixty-two (62) with ten (10) years of service.
Normal retirement benefit	The benefit, payable monthly for the life of the member, is equal to 4% of average monthly salary multiplied by the number of years in service. In no event, however, will the benefit exceed 100% of final average salary.
Disability retirement	A member who completes fifteen (15) years of service, attains age fifty-five (55), and is ordered to retire by reason of disability is eligible for disability retirement benefits. The benefit, payable for life, is calculated in the same manner as a normal retirement benefit.
Survivor coverage	The spouse of a deceased active member who had met normal or vested retirement provisions may elect a spouse's benefit. The spouse's benefit is the benefit that would have been paid if the member had retired and elected the reduced benefit with the joint and 100% survivor option (Option B),



Uniform Retirement System of Justices & Judges

Survivor coverage (continued)

or a 50% unreduced benefit for certain married participants making 8% of pay contributions prior to September 1, 2005. Spouses of members who made the voluntary contributions prior to July 1, 1999 and die or retire after July 1, 1999 may receive up to 65% of the unreduced benefit. If the member has ten (10) years of service and the death is determined to be employment related, this benefit is payable immediately to the spouse. Otherwise, the benefit is payable to the spouse on the date the deceased member would have been eligible. This benefit is payable only to the surviving spouse of a member and they must be married ninety (90) days prior to the member's termination of employment as a justice or judge.

Optional forms of retirement benefits

The Maximum Benefit is an unreduced single-life annuity with a guaranteed refund of the contribution accumulation. Three (3) other types of benefit payments are available to retiring members:

Option A – A reduced benefit with Joint and 50% Survivor annuity and a return to the unreduced amount if the joint annuitant dies.

Option B – A reduced benefit with Joint and 100% Survivor annuity and a return to the unreduced amount if the joint annuitant dies.

Original Surviving Spouse Plan – An unreduced benefit with Joint and 50% Survivor annuity available only to members who made additional voluntary survivor benefit contributions of 3% of salary prior to September 1, 2005. Spouses of members who made the voluntary contributions prior to July 1, 1999 and die or retire after July 1, 1999 may receive up to 65% of the unreduced benefit.

For married members, spousal consent is required for any option other than Option A, or a joint annuitant other than the spouse.

Post-retirement death benefit

Upon the death of any retired member, a \$5,000 lump-sum death benefit will be paid to the member's beneficiary. If there is no beneficiary, then the benefit will be paid to the estate.



Uniform Retirement System of Justices & Judges

Minimum benefits

In no event will a member, or the estate of a member receive an amount or amounts less than the member's accumulated contributions without interest.

If a former member is not eligible for any other benefit from the System, the member will receive a transfer of these contributions. Similarly, if a member dies while having no spousal coverage, or upon the death of a spouse receiving survivor benefits, the member's beneficiary will receive the excess of the accumulated contributions over all benefits received by either the member, or the member and spouse combined.

Supplemental medical insurance

The System contributes the lesser of \$105 per month or the Medicare Supplement Premium to the Office of Management and Enterprise Services, Employees Group Insurance Division for members receiving retirement benefits.

Expenses

The expenses of administering the System are paid from the retirement trust fund.



Uniform Retirement System of Justices & Judges

Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method

Liabilities and contributions shown in this report are computed using the Individual Entry Age Level Percent of Pay actuarial cost. Sometimes called the “funding method,” this is a particular technique used by actuaries for establishing the amount of the annual actuarial cost of pension benefits, or normal cost, and the related unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Ordinarily the annual contribution to the System is comprised of (1) the normal cost, and (2) an amortization payment on the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Under the Entry Age Actuarial Cost method, the **Normal Cost** is computed as the level percentage of pay which, if paid from the earliest time each member would have been eligible to join the System if it then existed (thus, entry age) until his or her retirement or termination, would accumulate with interest at the rate assumed in the valuation to a fund sufficient to pay all benefits under the System.

The **Actuarial Accrued Liability** under this method, at any point in time, is the theoretical amount of the fund that would have accumulated had annual contributions equal to the normal cost been made in prior years (it does not represent the liability for benefits accrued to the valuation date). The **Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability** is the excess of the actuarial accrued liability over the actuarial value of System assets on the valuation date.

Under this method, experience gains or losses, i.e. decreases or increases in actuarial accrued liabilities attributable to deviations in experience from the actuarial assumptions, adjust the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Asset Valuation Method

The actuarial value of assets is based on a five-year moving average of expected and actual market values determined as follows:

- at the beginning of each fiscal year, a preliminary expected actuarial asset value is calculated as the sum of the previous year’s actuarial value increased with a year’s interest at the System valuation rate plus net cash flow adjusted for interest (at the same rate) to the end of the previous fiscal year;
- the expected actuarial asset value is set equal to the preliminary expected actuarial value plus the unrecognized investment gains and losses as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year;
- the difference between the expected actuarial asset value and the market value is the investment gain or loss for the previous fiscal year;
- the (final) actuarial asset value is the preliminary value plus 20% of the investment gains and losses for each of the five (5) previous fiscal years, but in no case more than 120% of the market value or less than 80% of the market value.



Uniform Retirement System of Justices & Judges

Amortization Method

Effective July 1, 2008, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is amortized as a level percent of payroll over a 20-year closed period commencing July 1, 2007. Given a stable active workforce, this amortization method is expected to produce a payment stream that is consistent as a percent of covered payroll.

Valuation Procedures

The actuarial accrued liability held for nonvested, inactive members who have a break in service, or for nonvested members who have quit or been terminated, even if a break in service has not occurred as of the valuation date, is equal to the amount of the individual's unclaimed contributions.

The wages used to project the benefits and liabilities are actual earnings for the year ending June 30, 2014 increased by the salary scale to develop expected earnings for the current valuation year. Earnings are annualized for members with less than twelve months of reported earnings.

The calculations for the required employer contribution are determined as of mid-year. This is a reasonable estimate since contributions are made on a monthly basis throughout the year.

We did not value the 415 limit for active participants. The impact was assumed to be *de minimus*.

The compensation limitation under IRC Section 401(a)(17) is considered in this valuation.

Liability is included for members who appear to be deferred vested, but who have not yet submitted certain paperwork and therefore are not in the vested data provided. An estimated benefit was provided by the System. A corrected benefit and status will be provided by the System when the actual benefit and status have been finalized.

Members who are contributing to the System, but have not yet filled out an enrollment application, are included as active members. Where data elements are missing, reasonable estimates are used. Age is based on average entry age for other members. Gender is assigned in proportion to the overall group.



Uniform Retirement System of Justices & Judges

Economic Assumptions

Investment Return:	7.5% net of investment expenses per annum, compounded annually
Salary Increases:	5.00% per year
Payroll Growth:	4.0% per year
Ad hoc benefit increase assumption:	
Monthly benefits	No increases assumed
Medical supplement	No increases assumed
Projection of 401(a)(17) compensation limit:	Projected with inflation at 3.0%

Demographic Assumptions

Retirement age:

Active members hired before 1/1/2012

<u>Attained Age</u>	<u>Annual Rates of Retirement Per 100 Eligible Members</u>
Below 62	10
62 – 65	20
66 – 67	10
68 – 74	30
75+	100

Active members hired after 1/1/2012

<u>Attained Age</u>	<u>Annual Rates of Retirement Per 100 Eligible Members</u>
Below 62	10
62 – 65	25
66	10
67 – 69	30
70	20
71 – 74	10
75+	100



Uniform Retirement System of Justices & Judges

Retirement age:
(continued)

Deferred vested members

Participants with deferred benefits are assumed to commence benefits on a date provided by the System. Actives expected to terminate with a vested benefit are assumed to commence benefits at age sixty (60).

Mortality Rates:

Active participants and
non-disabled pensioners

RP-2000 Combined Active/Retired Healthy Mortality Table projected to 2010 using Scale AA, setback one (1) year.

Disabled pensioners

RP-2000 Combined Active/Retired Healthy Mortality Table projected to 2010 using Scale AA set forward fourteen (14) years.

Separation Rates:

Separation for all reasons other
than death

2% for all years of service prior to retirement eligibility.

Disability Rates:

0% for all years

Marital Status:

Age difference
Percentage married

Males are assumed to be four (4) years older than spouses.
85%

Other Assumptions:

Provisions for expenses

Administrative expenses, as budgeted for the Oklahoma Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges.

Form of payment

Active members who were contributing 8% of pay as of August 31, 2005, are assumed to retire with an unreduced benefit payable as a 50% Joint and Survivor annuity. All other members are assumed to retire with a life-only annuity.



**Uniform Retirement system for Justices and Judges
Valuation Data Distribution - Actives**

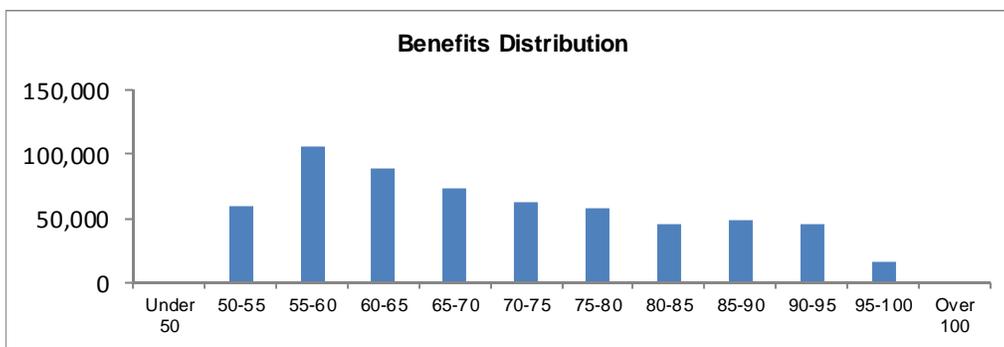
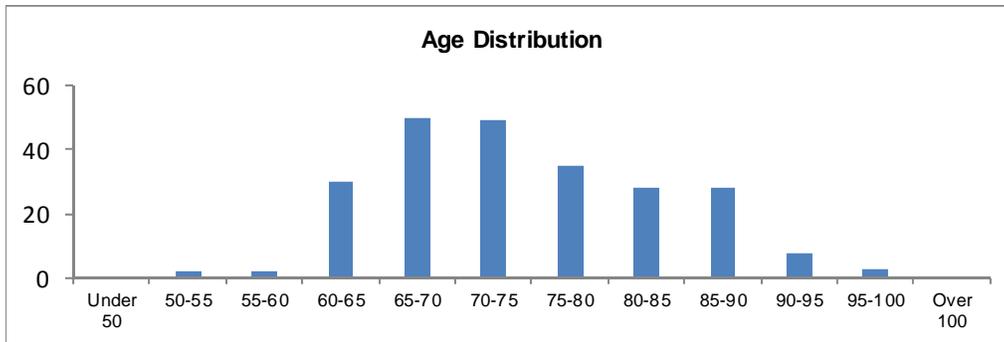
Age	Years of Service									Total
	0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 & Up	
Under 35 Avg. Pay	1 \$107,784									1 \$107,784
35 to 39 Avg. Pay	5 \$119,678	1 \$107,784								6 \$117,696
40 to 44 Avg. Pay	9 \$102,566	4 \$115,218	3 \$111,088							16 \$107,327
45 to 49 Avg. Pay	11 \$97,710	9 \$117,283	4 \$125,129	2 \$112,740	1 \$107,784					27 \$109,783
50 to 54 Avg. Pay	18 \$112,620	14 \$116,988	9 \$118,797	7 \$119,111						48 \$115,999
55 to 59 Avg. Pay	19 \$108,122	9 \$112,293	5 \$113,731	9 \$116,594	8 \$121,257	2 \$117,696				52 \$113,239
60 to 64 Avg. Pay	9 \$113,600	17 \$120,465	8 \$120,133	17 \$123,526	8 \$121,412	5 \$129,093	5 \$128,350	1 \$117,696		70 \$121,536
65 to 69 Avg. Pay	4 \$112,742	7 \$119,465	4 \$110,262	9 \$123,615	2 \$117,696	3 \$127,606	3 \$141,234	1 \$133,801		33 \$121,713
70 & up Avg. Pay	1 \$107,784	6 \$126,574	5 \$117,696	5 \$127,607	1 \$141,234		1 \$133,801		2 \$134,420	21 \$125,601
Total Avg. Pay	77 \$108,659	67 \$118,153	38 \$117,426	49 \$121,614	20 \$121,288	10 \$126,368	9 \$133,250	2 \$125,748	2 \$134,421	274 \$117,202



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

Retirees, Beneficiaries, & Disableds

Age	Number			Annual Benefits		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 50	0	0	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
50-55	0	2	2	0	119,475	119,475
55-60	1	1	2	103,702	109,528	213,230
60-65	24	6	30	2,239,027	443,832	2,682,859
65-70	37	13	50	2,975,639	739,103	3,714,742
70-75	36	13	49	2,309,126	770,366	3,079,492
75-80	28	7	35	1,797,395	236,535	2,033,930
80-85	15	13	28	861,696	399,428	1,261,124
85-90	12	16	28	729,453	616,038	1,345,491
90-95	6	2	8	332,707	32,139	364,846
95-100	1	2	3	28,260	18,426	46,686
Over 100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	160	75	235	\$ 11,377,005	\$ 3,484,870	\$ 14,861,875





Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

	Actuarial Valuation as of		% Change
	7/1/2014	7/1/2013	
1. Active members			
a. Number	274	273	0.4%
b. Annual compensation	\$ 34,281,695	\$ 34,325,368	(0.1%)
c. Average annual compensation	\$ 125,116	\$ 125,734	(0.5%)
d. Average age	57.7	57.2	0.9%
e. Average service	11.7	11.5	1.7%
2. Accumulated member contributions			
a. Active members	\$ 24,434,587	\$ 23,130,164	5.6%
b. Unclaimed contribution amounts	\$ 441,577	\$ 565,688	(21.9%)
c. Total	\$ 24,876,164	\$ 23,695,851	5.0%
3. Vested terminated members			
a. Number	18	19	(5.3%)
b. Annual deferred benefits	\$ 554,924	\$ 593,953	(6.6%)
c. Average annual deferred benefit	\$ 30,829	\$ 31,261	(1.4%)
d. Annual supplemental medical insurance premiums	\$ 22,680	\$ 23,940	(5.3%)
4. Retired members			
a. Number	176	176	0.0%
b. Annual retirement benefits	\$ 12,767,158	\$ 12,655,916	0.9%
c. Average annual retirement benefit	\$ 72,541	\$ 71,909	0.9%
d. Annual supplemental medical insurance premiums	\$ 158,760	\$ 157,500	0.8%
5. Beneficiaries			
a. Number	57	52	9.6%
b. Annual retirement benefits	\$ 1,978,762	\$ 1,598,542	23.8%
c. Average annual retirement benefit	\$ 34,715	\$ 30,741	12.9%
6. Disabled members			
a. Number	2	2	0.0%
b. Annual retirement benefits	\$ 115,952	\$ 115,952	0.0%
c. Average annual retirement benefit	\$ 57,976	\$ 57,976	0.0%
d. Annual supplemental medical insurance premiums	\$ 2,520	\$ 2,520	0.0%
7. Total members included in valuation	527	522	1.0%



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

	Active Members	Vested Terminated	Receiving Benefits			Total Members
			Retirees	Disability Retirees	Beneficiaries	
As of July 1, 2013	273	19	176	2	52	522
Age retirements	(8)	(2)	10	0	0	0
Disability retirements	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths without payments continuing	0	0	(2)	0	(4)	(6)
Deaths with payments continuing	(1)	0	(8)	0	9	0
Nonvested terminations/refund of contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vested terminations	(1)	1	0	0	0	0
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Data adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehires	0	0	0	0	0	0
New entrants during the year	11	0	0	0	0	11
Net change	1	(1)	0	0	5	5
As of July 1, 2014	274	18	176	2	57	527



Uniform Retirement System For Justices & Judges

	Active	Retired	Vested Terminated	Total
Records submitted on data file	297	396	14	682
Remove deceased retirees	0	(161)	0	(161)
Remove terminated employees	(23)	0	0	(23)
Add assumed vesteds	0	0	4	4
Data errors	0	0	0	0
Total valued	274	235	18	527



Uniform Retirement System of Justices & Judges

Accrued Benefit

The amount of an individual's benefit (whether or not vested) as of a specific date, determined in accordance with the terms of a pension plan and based on compensation and service to that date.

Actuarial Accrued Liability

That portion, as determined by a particular Actuarial Cost Method, of the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits and expenses which is not provided for by future Normal Costs.

Actuarial Assumptions

Assumptions as to the occurrence of future events affecting pension costs, such as: mortality, withdrawal, disablement, and retirement; changes in compensation, rates of investment earnings, and asset appreciation or depreciation; procedures used to determine the Actuarial Value of Assets; and other relevant items.

Actuarial Cost Method

A procedure for determining the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits and expenses and for developing an actuarially equivalent allocation of such value to time periods, usually in the form of a Normal Cost and an Actuarial Accrued Liability.

Actuarial 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 (2) Actuarial Valuation dates, as determined in accordance with a particular Actuarial Cost Method.

Actuarial Present Value

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.

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 pension plan.

Actuarial Value of Assets

The value of cash, investments and other property belonging to a pension plan, as used by the actuary for the purpose of an Actuarial Valuation.

Actuarially Equivalent

Of equal Actuarial Present Value, determined as of a given date with each value based on the same set of Actuarial Assumptions.

Amortization Payment

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



Deferred Vested Participant

A vested member who has terminated employment prior to early or normal retirement age who does not withdraw his or her contributions and is, therefore, due a retirement benefit at a later date.

Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method

A method under which the Actuarial Present Value of the Projected Benefits of each individual included in an Actuarial Valuation is allocated on a level basis over the earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit ages. The portion of this Actuarial Present Value allocated to a valuation year is called the Normal Cost. The portion of this Actuarial Present Value not provided for at a valuation date by the Actuarial Present Value of future Normal Costs is called the Actuarial Accrued Liability.

Market Value of Assets

The fair value of cash, investments and other property belonging to a pension plan that could be acquired by exchanging them on the open market.

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 Projected Benefits

Projected Benefits

Those pension plan 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.

Unaccrued Benefit

The excess of an individual's Projected Benefits over the Accrued Benefits as of a specified date.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

The excess of the Actuarial Accrued Liability over the Actuarial Value of Assets.

Withdrawal Liability

The liability due to an active member terminating employment with a deferred vested benefit.