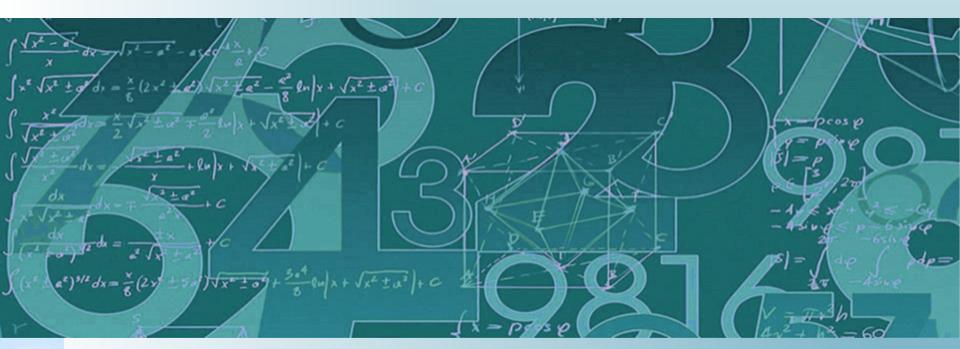
Pension Funding Wrap-Up



Presentation to: LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board





Today's Presentation

- Comparing actuarial cost methods
- Funding policies used or required
- Managing plan funded status
- Possible Board action today
 - Change actuarial cost method?
 - Change or adopt new funding policies?
 - Adopt trigger (or corridor) for funded status above 100%?

What Is Pension Funding?

- Accumulating assets to pay for the benefits provided under the plan
- Managed through the use of two key components
 - Actuarial cost method
 - Determines required contributions to fully fund plan
 - OSA presentations to the Board in <u>July</u> and <u>September</u>
 - Board funding policies
 - Overlay cost method to help achieve specific funding goals
 - OSA presentation to the Board in October



Any Cost Method Can Achieve The Board's Funding Goals*

- Why might the Board keep the Aggregate Cost Method?
 - Consistent with all other Washington State retirement plans
 - One contribution rate that rolls all plan costs together
 - No UAAL (or surplus) amount separately identified and requiring an amortization policy
 - Has provided a solid foundation for LEOFF 2 historical funding
- Why might the Board switch to the Entry Age Normal Cost Method?
 - Potential for increased consistency with Board's minimum rate policy
 - Used by majority of public pension plans nationally
 - Consistent with results reported in financial documents (CAFR)

^{*}When combined with appropriate funding policies.

Actuarial Valuation Reporting-Aggregate Cost Method

Development of Member Contribution Rate		
Aggregate Cost Method		
(Dollars in millions)		
a. Present Value of Benefits	\$13,672	
b. Valuation Assets	\$11,037	
c. Unfunded PVFB (a - b)	\$2,635	
d. Present Value of Salaries (x2)	\$41,227	
e. Member Contribution Rate (c / d)	6.39%	
f. Member Minimum Contribution Rate	8.54%	
g. Final Member Contribution Rate	8.54%	

Actuarial Valuation Reporting-Entry Age Normal Cost Method

Development of Member Contribution Rate		
Entry Age Normal Cost Method (Dollars in Millions)		
a. 2018 Benefits Cost	\$320	
b. 2018 Salaries (x2)	\$3,742	
c. Normal Cost Rate (a / b)	8.54%	
d. Unfunded Accrued Liability	(\$878)	
e. 15-Year Present Value of Salaries (x2)	\$34,107	
f. UAAL Rate (d / e)	(2.57%)	
g. Total EAN Rate (c + f)	5.97%	
h. Member Minimum Contribution Rate	8.54%	
i. Final Member Contribution Rate	8.54%	

Funding Policies Help Achieve Funding Goals

- Funding policies can address
 - Adequacy, stability, and affordability of contribution rates
 - Risk management
- Policies can achieve similar outcomes even when applied to different actuarial cost methods
- Current LEOFF 2 funding policies used to achieve rate stability
 - Minimum contribution rates
 - Asset smoothing method
 - Four-year rate adoption

Entry Age Normal Cost Method Requires Additional Policy

Amortize the UAAL, whether positive or negative (surplus)

EAN Cost Method - Member Contribution Rate				
	UAAL Amortization Period			
	10-Year	15-Year	20-Year	
Normal Cost*	8.59%	8.59%	8.59%	
UAAL	(3.21%)	(2.57%)	(2.31%)	
Total EAN Rate	5.38%	6.02%	6.28%	

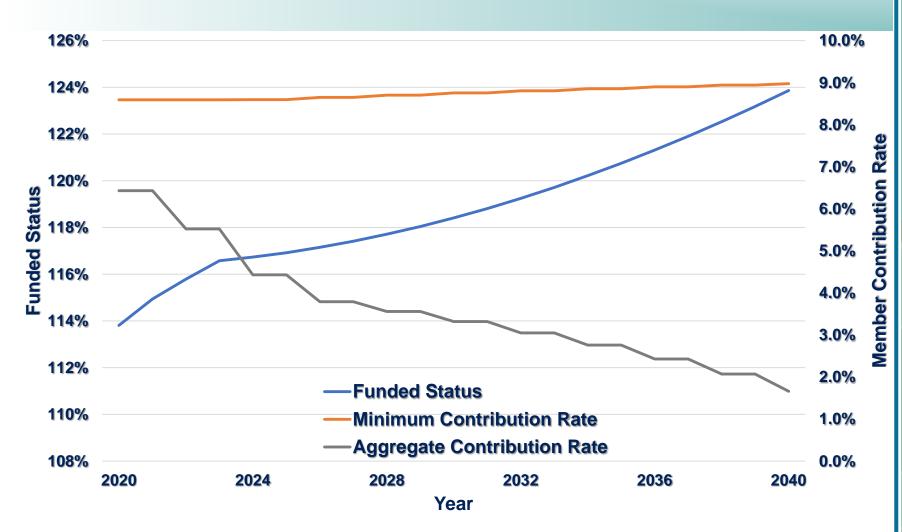
^{*}Includes 2017 Supplemental Rate of 0.05% adopted by the Board.

- Determines how quickly the UAAL is paid and funded status returns to 100%
- Policy can be set with goal of achieving intergenerational equity
 - Amortize over remaining working life of active members

Managing Plan Funded Status

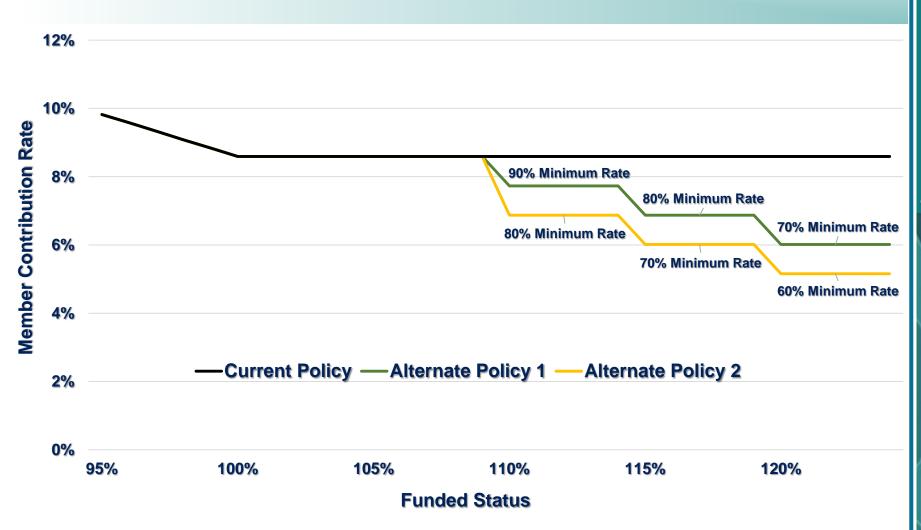
- Actuarial cost method produces contribution rates to achieve full funding (100% funded status)
 - If funded status drops below 100%, contribution rates will increase
 - If funded status goes above 100%, contribution rates will decrease
 - Contribution rate volatility is present
- Funding policies can impact the progression of the funded status
 - Minimum rate policy increases funded status
- Current LEOFF 2 pension funding manages a declining funded status but not an increasing funded status
 - Upside trigger or corridor could be added to funding policies

LEOFF 2 Projected Funded Status And Member Contributions*

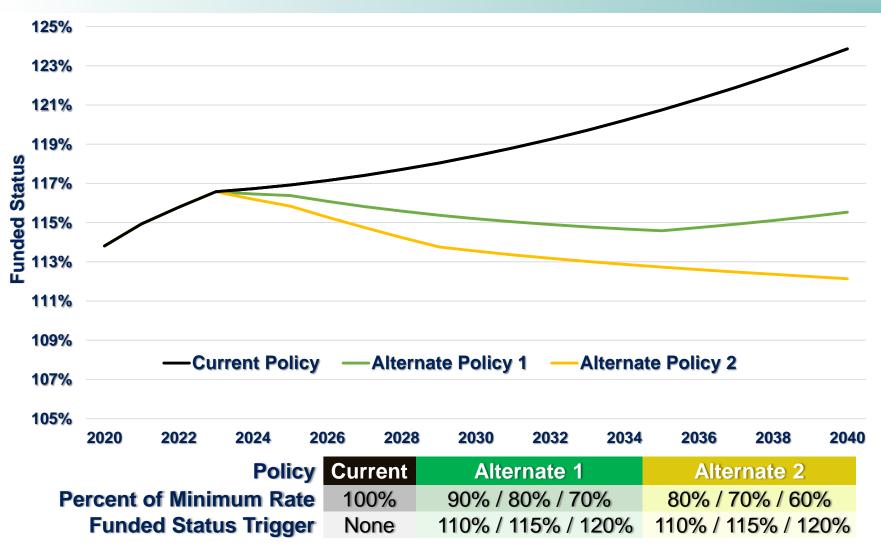


*Under current cost method and polices and assuming all future experience matches assumptions.

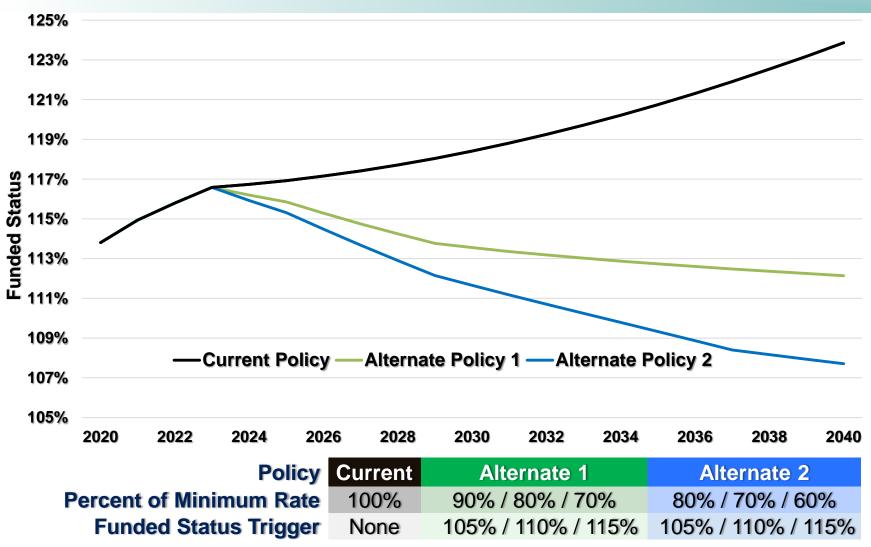
Member Contribution Rates Under Alternate Policies



Expected Funded Status Under Alternate Policies With 110% Funded Status Trigger



Expected Funded Status Under Alternate Policies With 105% Funded Status Trigger



Additional Comments

- Step-down approach to minimum contribution rates can support rate stability while addressing issue of rising funded status
- Funded status stabilizes around reasonable levels under each alternate policy
 - Provides a buffer against adverse deviation in the future
- Additional risks added to the system under each alternate policy is limited

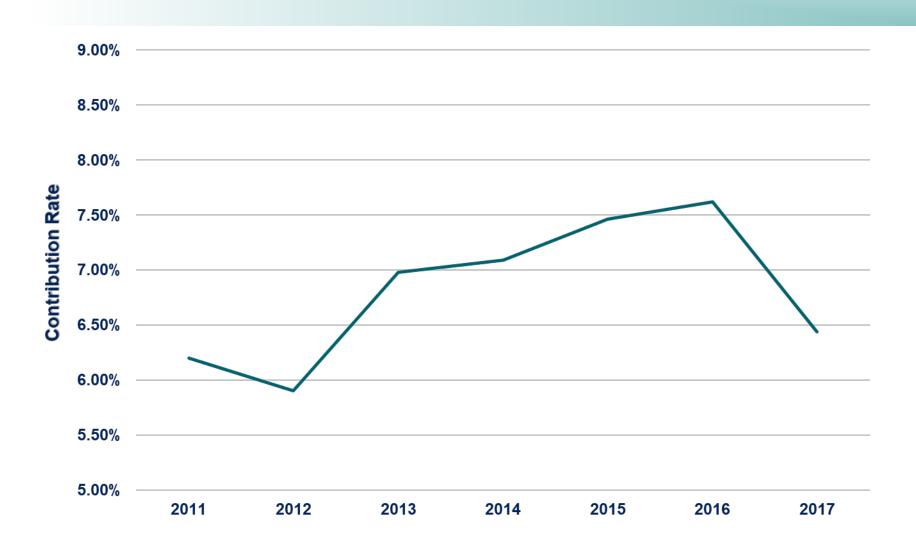
Questions?



Appendix And Disclosures

- We relied on our projections system to estimate future funded status of LEOFF 2 under current and reduced minimum contribution rate policies. Please see <u>our website</u> for additional information.
- All analysis in this presentation was developed with assumptions, data, and methods consistent with the <u>June 30, 2017, Actuarial</u> <u>Valuation Report</u> (AVR). More information on the AVR is available on our website.
- The analysis presented came from earlier presentations to the LEOFF 2 Board. Please see our <u>July</u>, <u>September</u>, and <u>October</u> presentations on pension funding for more details.

Historical LEOFF 2 Aggregate Contribution Rates



Historical LEOFF 2 EAN Data

