



Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan

Annual Actuarial Valuation Report
December 31, 2023 - Ypsilanti, City of (8101)





Spring 2024

Ypsilanti, City of

In care of:
Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan
1134 Municipal Way
Lansing, Michigan 48917

This report presents the results of the Annual Actuarial Valuation, prepared for Ypsilanti, City of (8101) as of December 31, 2023. The report includes the determination of liabilities and contribution rates resulting from the participation in the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan ("MERS"). This report contains the minimum actuarially determined contribution requirement, in alignment with the MERS Plan Document, Actuarial Policy, the Michigan Constitution, and governing statutes. Ypsilanti, City of is responsible for the employer contributions needed to provide MERS benefits for its employees and former employees.

The purposes of this valuation are to:

- Measure funding progress as of December 31, 2023,
- Establish contribution requirements for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2025,
- Provide information regarding the identification and assessment of risk,
- Provide actuarial information in connection with applicable Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) statements, and
- Provide information to assist the local unit of government with State reporting requirements.

This valuation assumed the continuing ability of the plan sponsor to make the contributions necessary to fund this plan. A determination regarding whether or not the plan sponsor is actually able to do so is outside our scope of expertise and was not performed.

The findings in this report are based on data and other information through December 31, 2023. The valuation was based upon information furnished by MERS concerning Retirement System benefits, financial transactions, plan provisions and active members, terminated members, retirees and beneficiaries. We checked for internal reasonability and year-to-year consistency, but did not audit the data. We are not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by MERS.

The Municipal Employees' Retirement Act, PA 427 of 1984 and the MERS' Plan Document Article VI Sec. 71 (1)(d), provides the MERS Board with the authority to set actuarial assumptions and methods after consultation with the actuary. As the fiduciary of the plan, the MERS Retirement Board sets certain assumptions for funding and GASB purposes. These assumptions are reviewed regularly through a comprehensive study, most recently in the fall of 2021. The MERS Retirement Board adopted a Dedicated Gains Policy at the February 17, 2022 Board meeting. The Dedicated Gains Policy automatically reduces the assumed rate of investment return in conjunction with recognizing excess investment gains to mitigate the impact on employer contributions the first year. The policy was effective with the December 31, 2021 annual actuarial valuation.

The Michigan Department of Treasury provides required assumptions to be used for purposes of Public Act 202 reporting. These assumptions are for reporting purposes only and do not impact required contributions. Please refer to the State Reporting page found at the end of this report for information for this filing.

For a full list of all the assumptions used, please refer to the division-specific assumptions described in table(s) in this report, and to the Appendix on the MERS website at:

<https://www.mersofmich.com/Portals/0/Assets/Resources/AAV-Appendix/MERS-2023AnnualActuarialValuation-Appendix.pdf>

The actuarial assumptions used for this valuation, including the assumed rate of investment return, are reasonable for purposes of the measurement. The combined effect of the assumptions is expected to have no significant bias (i.e., not significantly optimistic or pessimistic).

In December 2021, the Actuarial Standards Board (ASB) adopted a revision to the Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 4, *Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Costs or Contributions*. Beginning with the December 31, 2023 annual actuarial valuation, the revised ASOP No. 4 requires the calculation and disclosure of a liability referred to by the ASOP as the "Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure" (LDRM). The LDRM calculation is provided in aggregate, along with aggregate employer results, in a separate report titled "Summary Report of the 78th Annual Actuarial Valuations," and will be available on the MERS website during the fall of 2024.

This report has been prepared by actuaries who have substantial experience valuing public employee retirement systems. To the best of our knowledge, the information contained in this report is accurate and fairly presents the actuarial position of Ypsilanti, City of as of the valuation date. All calculations have been made in conformity with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, with the Actuarial Standards of Practice issued by the Actuarial Standards Board, and with applicable statutes.

Rebecca L. Stouffer, Mark Buis, Kurt Dosson, and Shana M. Neeson are members of the American Academy of Actuaries. These actuaries meet the Academy's Qualification Standards to render the actuarial opinions contained herein. The signing actuaries are independent of the plan sponsor. GRS maintains independent consulting agreements with certain local units of government for services unrelated to the actuarial consulting services provided in this report.



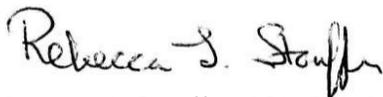
The Retirement Board of the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan confirms that the System provides for payment of the required employer contribution as described in Section 20m of Act No. 314 of 1965 (MCL 38.1140m).

This information is purely actuarial in nature. It is not intended to serve as a substitute for legal, accounting, or investment advice.

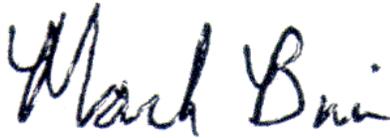
This report was prepared at the request of the MERS Retirement Board and may be provided only in its entirety by the municipality to other interested parties (MERS customarily provides the full report on request to associated third parties such as the auditor for the municipality). GRS is not responsible for the consequences of any unauthorized use. This report should not be relied on for any purpose other than the purposes described herein. Determinations of financial results, associated with the benefits described in this report, for purposes other than those identified above may be significantly different.

If you have reason to believe that the plan provisions are incorrectly described, that important plan provisions relevant to this valuation are not described, that conditions have changed since the calculations were made, that the information provided in this report is inaccurate or is in anyway incomplete, or if you need further information in order to make an informed decision on the subject matter in this report, please contact your Regional Manager at 1.800.767.MERS (6377).

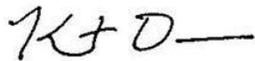
Sincerely,
Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company



Rebecca L. Stouffer, ASA, FCA, MAAA



Mark Buis, FSA, FCA, EA, MAAA



Kurt Dosson, ASA, FCA, MAAA



Shana M. Neeson, ASA, FCA, MAAA



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Executive Summary

Funded Ratio

The funded ratio of a plan is the percentage of the dollar value of the actuarial accrued liability that is covered by the actuarial value of assets. While the funded ratio may be a useful plan measurement, understanding a plan's funding trend may be more important than a particular point in time. Refer to Table 7 to find a history of this information.

	12/31/2023	12/31/2022
Funded Ratio*	114%	124%

* Reflects assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Throughout this report are references to valuation results generated prior to the 2018 valuation date. Results prior to 2018 were received directly from the prior actuary or extracted from the previous valuation system by MERS's technology service provider.

Required Employer Contributions

Your required employer contributions are shown in the following table. Employee contributions, if any, are in addition to the employer contributions.

Effective with the December 31, 2021 valuation, the MERS Retirement Board adopted a Dedicated Gains Policy which allows for recognition of asset gains in excess of a set threshold in combination with lowering the assumed rate of investment return. Effective with the 2020 and 2019 valuations respectively, the MERS Retirement Board adopted updated demographic and economic assumptions. **The combined impact of the prior 2020 and 2019 demographic and economic assumption changes is fully reflected in the 2023 annual actuarial valuation, evidenced with the Phase-in and No Phase-in contribution requirements being equal.** There is no phase-in of dedicated gains.

By default, MERS will invoice you based on the amount in the “No Phase-in” columns. This amount will be considered the minimum required contribution unless you request to be billed the “Phase-in” rates. If you wish to be billed using the phased-in rates, please contact MERS, at which point the alternate minimum required contribution will be the amount in the “Phase-in” columns.

	Percentage of Payroll				Monthly \$ Based on Projected Payroll			
	Phase-in	No Phase-in	Phase-in	No Phase-in	Phase-in	No Phase-in	Phase-in	No Phase-in
	12/31/2023	12/31/2023	12/31/2022	12/31/2022	12/31/2023	12/31/2022	12/31/2022	12/31/2022
Valuation Date:	July 1, 2025	July 1, 2025	July 1, 2024	July 1, 2024	July 1, 2025	July 1, 2025	July 1, 2024	July 1, 2024
Fiscal Year Beginning:	2025	2025	2024	2024	2025	2025	2024	2024
Division								
01 - Gnrl Non Un	-	-	-	-	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
10 - Gnrl AFSCME	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
11 - Gnrl Dspth	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
14 - Cty Mgr	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
16 - AFSCME after 7/1/2010	6.13%	6.13%	3.81%	3.88%	6,334	6,334	2,669	2,718
17 - Non-Union after 1/1/2013	8.59%	8.59%	8.10%	8.14%	5,408	5,408	5,033	5,055
Total Municipality -								
Estimated Monthly Contribution					\$ 11,742	\$ 11,742	\$ 7,702	\$ 7,773
Total Municipality -								
Estimated Annual Contribution					\$ 140,904	\$ 140,904	\$ 92,424	\$ 93,276

Employee contribution rates:

Valuation Date:	Employee Contribution Rate	
	12/31/2023	12/31/2022
Division		
01 - Gnrl Non Un	5.00%	5.00%
10 - Gnrl AFSCME	5.00%	5.00%
11 - Gnrl Dspth	10.00%	10.00%
14 - Cty Mgr	0.00%	0.00%
16 - AFSCME after 7/1/2010	5.00%	5.00%
17 - Non-Union after 1/1/2013	5.00%	5.00%

The employer may contribute more than the minimum required contributions, as these additional contributions will earn investment income and may result in lower future contribution requirements. Employers making contributions in excess of the minimum requirements may elect to apply the excess contribution immediately to a particular division, or segregate the excess into one or more “Surplus” divisions. An election in the first case would immediately reduce any unfunded accrued liability and lower the amortization payments throughout the remaining amortization period. An election to set up one or more Surplus divisions would not immediately lower future contributions, however the assets from the Surplus division(s) could be transferred to an unfunded division in the future to reduce the unfunded liability in future years, or to be used to pay all or a portion of the minimum required contribution in a future year. For purposes of this report, the assets in any Surplus division have been included in the municipality’s total assets, unfunded



accrued liability, and funded status; however, these assets are not used in calculating the minimum required contribution.

MERS strongly encourages employers to contribute more than the minimum contribution shown above. With the implemented dedicated gains policy, market gains and losses will continue to be smoothed over five years; however, since excess returns are used to lower the investment assumption, there will be fewer gains to smooth in down markets. Having additional funds in Surplus divisions will assist plans with navigating any market volatility.

The required employer contribution rates, or dollars if the division is closed, determined in this report are reasonable under Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 4, Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Costs or Contributions, based on:

- The use of reasonable actuarial assumptions and cost methods,
- The use of reasonable amortization and asset valuation methods; and
- Application of the MERS funding policy which will accumulate sufficient assets to make benefit payments when due, assuming all assumptions will be realized, and the required employer contributions are made when due.

How and Why Do These Numbers Change?

In a defined benefit plan, contributions vary from one annual actuarial valuation to the next as a result of the following:

- Changes in benefit provisions (see Table 2),
- Changes in actuarial assumptions and methods (see the Appendix); and
- Experience of the plan (investment experience and demographic experience); this is the difference between actual experience of the plan and the actuarial assumptions.

These impacts are reflected in various tables in the report. For more information, please contact your Regional Manager.

Comments on Investment Rate of Return Assumption

A defined benefit plan is funded by employer contributions, participant contributions, and investment earnings. Investment earnings have historically provided a significant portion of the funding. The larger the share of benefits being provided from investment returns, the smaller the required contributions, and vice versa. Determining the contributions required to prefund the promised retirement benefits requires an assumption of what investment earnings are expected to add to the fund over a long period of time. This is called the **Investment Return Assumption**.

The MERS Investment Return Assumption is **6.93%** per year. This, along with all of our other actuarial assumptions, is reviewed at least every five years in an Experience Study that compares the assumptions used against actual experience and recommends adjustments if necessary. If your municipality would like to explore contributions at lower assumed investment return assumptions, please review the “What If” projection scenarios later in this report.

Assumption and Method Changes in 2023



Effective February 17, 2022, the MERS Retirement Board adopted a dedicated gains policy that automatically lowers the assumed rate of investment return by using excess asset gains to mitigate large increases in required contributions to the Plan. Full details of this dedicated gains policy are available in the Actuarial Policy found on the MERS [website](#). Some goals of the dedicated gains policy are to:

- Provide a systematic approach to lower the assumed rate of investment return between experience studies; and
- Use excess gains to cover both the increase in normal cost and any increase in UAL payment the first contribution year after application (i.e., minimize the first-year impact (i.e., increase) in employer contributions).

The dedicated gains policy was implemented with the December 31, 2021 annual actuarial valuation and was reflected in the computed employer contribution amounts beginning in fiscal year 2023.

Investment performance measured for the one-year period ending December 31, 2023 resulted in current year excess gains for use in lowering the assumed rate of investment return. As a result, the assumed rate of investment return was lowered from 7.00% to 6.93%. The December 31, 2023 valuation liabilities were developed using this new, lower assumption. Additionally, as a result of recognizing excess market gains, the valuation assets used to fund these liabilities are 1.4% higher than if there were no dedicated gains policy. The combined impact of these changes will minimize the first-year impact on employer contributions and may result in an increase or a decrease in employer contributions.

There were no other assumption or method changes in 2023.

Future Assumption and Method Changes

As the fiduciary of the plan, the MERS Retirement Board sets certain assumptions for funding and GASB purposes. These assumptions are reviewed periodically through a comprehensive study, called an Experience Study. The next Experience Study will commence during the fall of 2024.

Protecting MI Pension Grant Program

On July 1, 2022, Michigan lawmakers passed the State budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year. As a part of the budget, \$750 million was earmarked for underfunded municipal pension plans in counties, cities, townships, villages and road commissions across the State. Known as the **Protecting MI Pension Grant Program**, the legislation is designed to support municipal plans that are under 60% funded.

Funds received by municipalities were deposited into the MERS trust during August 2023 and are reflected in this valuation.

Comments on Asset Smoothing

To avoid dramatic spikes and dips in annual contribution requirements due to short-term fluctuations in asset markets, MERS applies a technique called **asset smoothing**. This spreads out each year's investment gains or losses over the prior year and the following four years. After initial application of asset smoothing, remaining excess market gains are used to buy down the assumed rate of investment return and increase the level of valuation assets, to the extent allowed by the dedicated gains policy. This smoothing method is used to determine your actuarial value of assets (valuation assets), which is then used to determine both your funded ratio and your required contributions. **The (smoothed) actuarial rate of return for 2023 was 5.54%, while the actual market rate of return was 10.94%.** The actuarial rate of return is below the assumed rate of return,



which will put upward pressure on the employer contribution requirements determined in this valuation. To see historical details of the market rate of return compared to the smoothed actuarial rate of return, refer to this report's Appendix or view the "[How Smoothing Works](#)" video on the [Defined Benefit resource page](#) of the MERS website.

As of December 31, 2023, the actuarial value of assets is 110% of market value due to asset smoothing. This means that there are deferred investment losses, which will put upward pressure on contributions in the short term.

If the December 31, 2023 valuation results were based on market value instead of actuarial value:

- The funded percent of your entire municipality would be 104% (instead of 114%); and
- Your total employer contribution requirement for the fiscal year starting July 1, 2025 would be \$263,388 (instead of \$140,904).

Alternate Scenarios to Estimate the Potential Volatility of Results ("What If Scenarios")

The calculations in this report are based on assumptions about long-term economic and demographic behavior. These assumptions will never materialize in a given year, except by coincidence. Therefore, the results will vary from one year to the next. The volatility of the results depends upon the characteristics of the plan. For example:

- Open divisions that have substantial assets compared to their active employee payroll will have more volatile employer contribution rates due to investment return fluctuations.
- Open divisions that have substantial accrued liability compared to their active employee payroll will have more volatile employer contribution rates due to demographic experience fluctuations.
- Small divisions will have more volatile contribution patterns than larger divisions because statistical fluctuations are relatively larger among small populations.
- Shorter amortization periods result in more volatile contribution patterns.

Many assumptions are important in determining the required employer contributions. In the following table, we show the impact of varying the Investment Return assumption. Lower investment returns would generally result in higher required employer contributions, and vice versa. The three economic scenarios below provide a quantitative risk assessment for the impact of investment returns on the plan's projected financial condition for funding purposes.

The relative impact of the economic scenarios below will vary from year to year, as the participant demographics change. The impact of each scenario should be analyzed for a given year, not from year to year. The results in the table are based on the December 31, 2023 valuation and are for the municipality in total, not by division.

It is important to note that calculations in this report are mathematical estimates based upon assumptions regarding future events, which may or may not materialize. Actuarial calculations can and do vary from one valuation to the next, sometimes significantly depending on the group's size. Projections are not predictions. Future valuations will be based on actual future experience.

12/31/2023 Valuation Results	Lower Future Annual Returns	Lower Future Annual Returns	Valuation Assumptions
Investment Return Assumption	4.93%	5.93%	6.93%
Accrued Liability	\$ 25,157,465	\$ 22,348,835	\$ 20,022,596
Valuation Assets ¹	\$ 22,864,744	\$ 22,864,744	\$ 22,864,744
Unfunded Accrued Liability	\$ 2,292,721	\$ (515,909)	\$ (2,842,148)
Funded Ratio	91%	102%	114%
Monthly Normal Cost	\$ 31,185	\$ 22,473	\$ 15,900
Monthly Amortization Payment	\$ 13,357	\$ (19,379)	\$ (44,293)
Total Employer Contribution²	\$ 51,626	\$ 30,191	\$ 11,742

¹ The Valuation Assets include assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

² If assets exceed accrued liabilities for a division, the division may have an overfunding credit to reduce the division's employer contribution requirement. If the overfunding credit is larger than the normal cost, the division's full credit is included in the municipality's amortization payment above but the division's total contribution requirement is zero. This can cause the displayed normal cost and amortization payment to not add up to the displayed total employer contribution.

Projection Scenarios

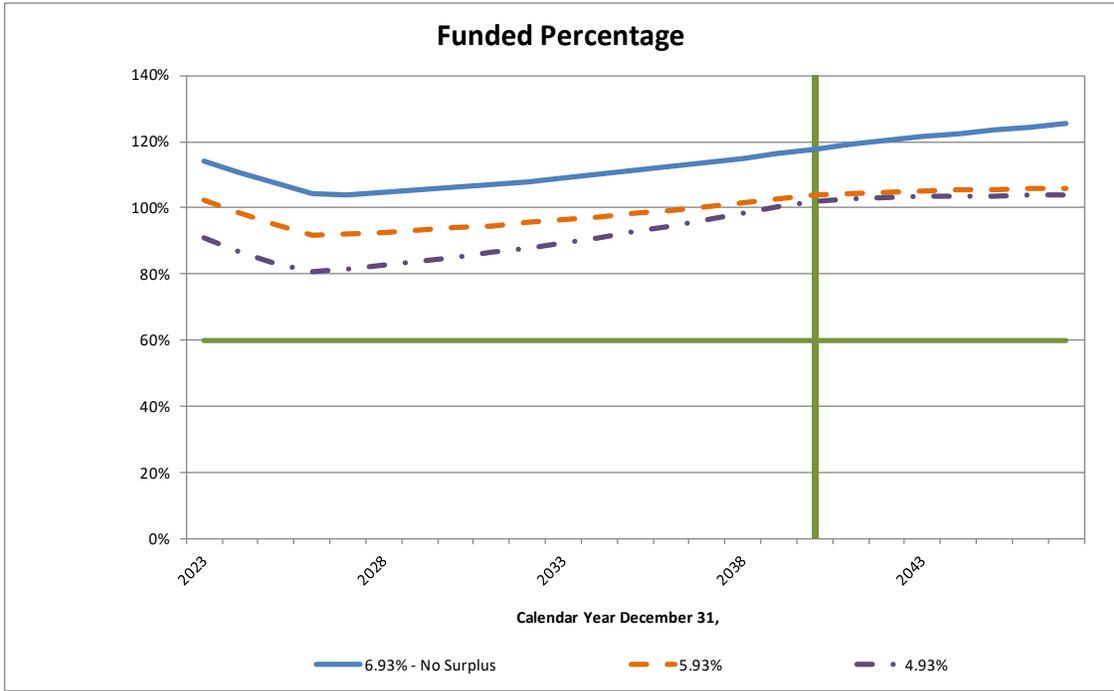
The next two pages show projections of the plan's funded ratio and computed employer contributions under the actuarial assumptions used in the valuation and alternate economic assumption scenarios. All three projections account for the past investment experience that will continue to affect the actuarial rate of return in the short term.

The 6.93% scenario provides an estimate of computed employer contributions based on current actuarial assumptions, and a projected 6.93% market return. The other two scenarios may be useful if the municipality chooses to budget more conservatively and make contributions in addition to the minimum requirements. The 5.93% and 4.93% projection scenarios provide an indication of the potential required employer contribution if these assumptions were met over the long term.

Valuation Year Ending 12/31	Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets ²	Funded Percentage	Estimated Annual Employer Contribution
6.93%¹					
2023	2025	\$ 20,022,596	\$ 22,864,744	114%	\$ 140,904
2024	2026	\$ 20,300,000	\$ 22,400,000	111%	\$ 221,000
2025	2027	\$ 20,600,000	\$ 22,100,000	107%	\$ 260,000
2026	2028	\$ 21,000,000	\$ 21,900,000	104%	\$ 299,000
2027	2029	\$ 21,400,000	\$ 22,200,000	104%	\$ 314,000
2028	2030	\$ 21,700,000	\$ 22,700,000	105%	\$ 324,000
5.93%¹					
2023	2025	\$ 22,348,835	\$ 22,864,744	102%	\$ 362,292
2024	2026	\$ 22,600,000	\$ 22,200,000	98%	\$ 412,000
2025	2027	\$ 23,000,000	\$ 21,800,000	95%	\$ 460,000
2026	2028	\$ 23,400,000	\$ 21,400,000	92%	\$ 522,000
2027	2029	\$ 23,800,000	\$ 21,900,000	92%	\$ 535,000
2028	2030	\$ 24,200,000	\$ 22,400,000	93%	\$ 549,000
4.93%¹					
2023	2025	\$ 25,157,465	\$ 22,864,744	91%	\$ 619,512
2024	2026	\$ 25,400,000	\$ 22,000,000	86%	\$ 712,000
2025	2027	\$ 25,900,000	\$ 21,500,000	83%	\$ 796,000
2026	2028	\$ 26,300,000	\$ 21,200,000	81%	\$ 880,000
2027	2029	\$ 26,700,000	\$ 21,800,000	82%	\$ 903,000
2028	2030	\$ 27,100,000	\$ 22,400,000	83%	\$ 927,000

¹ Represents both the interest rate for discounting liabilities and the future investment return assumption on the Market Value of assets.

² Valuation Assets do not include assets from Surplus divisions, if any.



Notes:

The green indicator lines have been added at 60% funded and 17 years following the valuation date for PA 202 purposes.

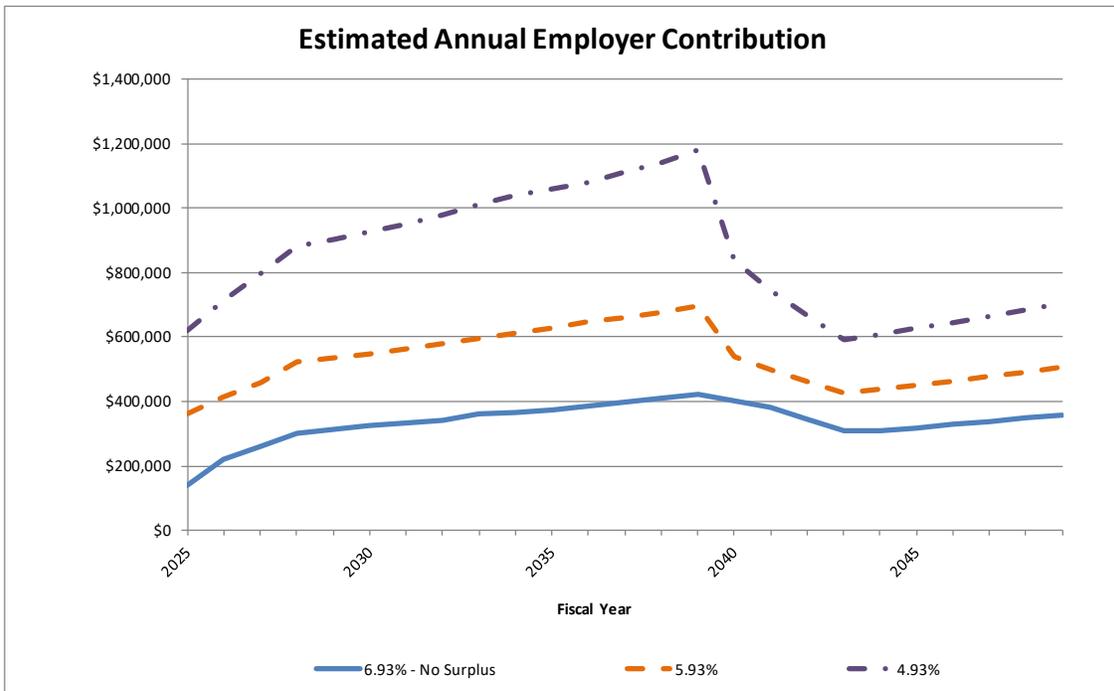


Table 1: Employer Contribution Details for the Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 2025

Division	Total Normal Cost	Employee Contribution Rate	Employer Contributions ¹			Computed Employer Contribution With Phase-In	Blended ER Rate No Phase-In ⁵	Blended ER Rate With Phase-In ⁵	Employee Contribution Conversion Factor ²
			Employer Normal Cost ⁶	Payment of the Unfunded Accrued Liability ⁴	Computed Employer Contribution No Phase-In				
Percentage of Payroll									
01 - Gnrl Non Un	14.27%	5.00%	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	
10 - Gnrl AFSCME	13.57%	5.00%	-	-	-	-	2.34%	2.34%	
11 - Gnrl Dspth	0.00%	10.00%	-	-	-	-			
14 - Cty Mgr	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-			
16 - AFSCME after 7/1/2010	11.94%	5.00%	6.94%	-0.81%	6.13%	6.13%	2.34%	2.34%	0.81%
17 - Non-Union after 1/1/2013	11.05%	5.00%	6.05%	2.54%	8.59%	8.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%
Estimated Monthly Contribution³									
01 - Gnrl Non Un			\$ 1,273	\$ (29,954)	\$ 0	\$ 0			
10 - Gnrl AFSCME			3,640	(6,559)	0	0			
11 - Gnrl Dspth			0	(8,535)	0	0			
14 - Cty Mgr			0	0	0	0			
16 - AFSCME after 7/1/2010			7,176	(842)	6,334	6,334			
17 - Non-Union after 1/1/2013			3,811	1,597	5,408	5,408			
Total Municipality			\$ 15,900	\$ (44,293)	\$ 11,742	\$ 11,742			
Estimated Annual Contribution³			\$ 190,800	\$ (531,516)	\$ 140,904	\$ 140,904			

- ¹ The above employer contribution requirements are in addition to the employee contributions, if any.
- ² If employee contributions are increased/decreased by 1.00% of pay, the employer contribution requirement will decrease/increase by the Employee Contribution Conversion Factor. The conversion factor is usually under 1% because employee contributions may be refunded at termination of employment and not used to fund retirement pensions. Employer contributions will all be used to fund pensions.
- ³ For divisions that are open to new hires, estimated contributions are based on projected fiscal year payroll. Actual contributions will be based on actual reported monthly pays, and will be different from the above amounts. For divisions that will have no new hires (i.e., closed divisions), invoices will be based on the above dollar amounts which are based on projected fiscal year payroll. See description of Open Divisions and Closed Divisions in the Appendix.
- ⁴ Note that if the overfunding credit is larger than the normal cost, the full credit is shown above but the total contribution requirement is zero. This will cause the displayed normal cost and unfunded accrued liability contributions not to add across.
- ⁵ For linked divisions, the employer will be invoiced the Computed Employer Contribution No Phase-in rate shown above for each linked division (a contribution rate for the open division; a contribution dollar for the closed-but-linked division), unless the employer elects to contribute the Blended Employer Contribution rate shown above, by contacting MERS at 800-767-MERS (6377).
- ⁶ For divisions with a negative employer normal cost, employee contributions cover the normal cost and a portion of the payment of any unfunded accrued liability.



Please see the Comments on Asset Smoothing in the Executive Summary of this report.

Table 2: Benefit Provisions

01 - Gnrl Non Un: Closed to new hires, linked to Division 17

	2023 Valuation	2022 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.50% Multiplier (80% max)	2.50% Multiplier (80% max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	10 years	10 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	50/25 55/15	50/25 55/15
Early Retirement (Reduced):	-	-
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
Employee Contributions:	5.00%	5.00%
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 2/7/1972)	Yes (Adopted 2/7/1972)

10 - Gnrl AFSCME: Closed to new hires, linked to Division 16

	2023 Valuation	2022 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.50% Multiplier (80% max)	2.50% Multiplier (80% max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	10 years	10 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	50/25 55/15	50/25 55/15
Early Retirement (Reduced):	-	-
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
Employee Contributions:	5.00%	5.00%
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 2/7/1972)	Yes (Adopted 2/7/1972)

11 - Gnrl Dsptch: Open Division

	2023 Valuation	2022 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	10 years	10 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	55/15 20 & Out	55/15 20 & Out
Early Retirement (Reduced):	-	-
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
Employee Contributions:	10.00%	10.00%
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 2/7/1972)	Yes (Adopted 2/7/1972)

14 - Cty Mgr: Closed to new hires

	2023 Valuation	2022 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.50% Multiplier (80% max)	2.50% Multiplier (80% max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	8 years	8 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	55/15	55/15
Early Retirement (Reduced):	50/25	50/25
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
COLA for Future Retirees:	2.50% (Non-Compound)	2.50% (Non-Compound)
Employee Contributions:	0.00%	0.00%
RS50% Percentage:	50%	50%
DC Plan for New Hires:	2/1/2017	2/1/2017
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 2/7/1972)	Yes (Adopted 2/7/1972)

16 - AFSCME after 7/1/2010: Open Division, linked to Division 10

	2023 Valuation	2022 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.00% Multiplier (no max)	2.00% Multiplier (no max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	10 years	10 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	50/25 55/15	50/25 55/15
Early Retirement (Reduced):	-	-
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
Employee Contributions:	5.00%	5.00%
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 2/7/1972)	Yes (Adopted 2/7/1972)

17 - Non-Union after 1/1/2013: Open Division, linked to Division 01

	2023 Valuation	2022 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.00% Multiplier (no max)	2.00% Multiplier (no max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	10 years	10 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	55/25	55/25
Early Retirement (Reduced):	50/25 55/15	50/25 55/15
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
Employee Contributions:	5.00%	5.00%
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 2/7/1972)	Yes (Adopted 2/7/1972)



Table 3: Participant Summary

Division	2023 Valuation		2022 Valuation		2023 Valuation		
	Number	Annual Payroll ¹	Number	Annual Payroll ¹	Average Age	Average Benefit Service ²	Average Eligibility Service ²
01 - Gnrl Non Un							
Active Employees	2	\$ 170,356	4	\$ 335,220	51.6	20.5	20.5
Vested Former Employees	9	101,942	8	103,562	49.4	8.5	14.1
Retirees and Beneficiaries	31	757,602	29	649,655	73.1		
Pending Refunds	8		10				
10 - Gnrl AFSCME							
Active Employees	9	\$ 580,399	10	\$ 520,422	51.6	20.1	20.1
Vested Former Employees	1	10,884	3	51,247	47.4	11.1	11.1
Retirees and Beneficiaries	22	410,159	20	365,538	71.9		
Pending Refunds	2		2				
11 - Gnrl Dspth							
Active Employees	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vested Former Employees	3	23,882	3	23,882	49.7	7.9	13.4
Retirees and Beneficiaries	2	5,429	2	5,429	69.9		
Pending Refunds	4		5				
14 - Cty Mgr							
Active Employees	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vested Former Employees	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retirees and Beneficiaries	1	55,068	1	54,009	71.8		
Pending Refunds	0		0				
16 - AFSCME after 7/1/2010							
Active Employees	21	\$ 1,045,265	17	\$ 697,513	39.1	2.8	2.8
Vested Former Employees	4	12,924	6	16,035	47.2	4.3	14.0
Retirees and Beneficiaries	1	2,382	0	0	50.1		
Pending Refunds	19		12				
17 - Non-Union after 1/1/2013							
Active Employees	9	\$ 684,552	9	\$ 595,070	45.2	5.6	5.6
Vested Former Employees	2	17,427	1	4,272	44.3	5.3	13.1
Retirees and Beneficiaries	2	29,986	2	29,786	62.1		
Pending Refunds	2		2				
Total Municipality							
Active Employees	41	\$ 2,480,572	40	\$ 2,148,225	43.8	8.1	8.1
Vested Former Employees	19	167,059	21	198,998	48.3	7.3	13.7
Retirees and Beneficiaries	59	1,260,626	54	1,104,417	71.8		
Pending Refunds	35		31				
Total Participants	154		146				

¹ Annual payroll for active employees; annual deferred benefits payable for vested former employees; annual benefits being paid for retirees and beneficiaries.

² Descriptions can be found under Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions in the Appendix.

Table 4: Reported Assets (Market Value)

Division	2023 Valuation		2022 Valuation	
	Employer and Retiree ¹	Employee ²	Employer and Retiree ¹	Employee ²
01 - Gnrl Non Un	\$ 10,369,353	\$ 409,617	\$ 9,787,363	\$ 587,137
10 - Gnrl AFSCME	6,663,352	471,164	6,254,390	540,205
11 - Gnrl Dspch	652,573	96,612	588,025	93,013
14 - Cty Mgr	637,695	0	626,178	0
16 - AFSCME after 7/1/2010	463,846	221,357	357,240	185,168
17 - Non-Union after 1/1/2013	591,462	217,512	501,643	176,833
Municipality Total³	\$ 19,378,281	\$ 1,416,262	\$ 18,114,838	\$ 1,582,356
Combined Assets³	\$20,794,543		\$19,697,195	

¹ Reserve for Employer Contributions and Benefit Payments.

² Reserve for Employee Contributions.

³ Totals may not add due to rounding.

The December 31, 2023 valuation assets (actuarial value of assets) are equal to 1.099555 times the reported market value of assets (compared to 1.157665 as of December 31, 2022). Refer to the Appendix for a description of the valuation asset derivation and a detailed calculation of valuation assets.

Table 5: Flow of Valuation Assets

Year Ended 12/31	Employer Contributions		Employee Contributions	Investment Income (Valuation Assets)	Benefit Payments	Employee Contribution Refunds	Net Transfers	Valuation Asset Balance
	Required	Additional						
2013	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 108,988	\$ 1,049,864	\$ (786,836)	\$ (2,697)	\$ 17,585	\$ 18,461,521
2014	0	0	109,007	1,037,595	(813,912)	(1,011)	0	18,793,200
2015	16,097	0	118,024	905,580	(813,225)	(1,162)	0	19,018,514
2016	37,997	0	120,244	962,058	(825,912)	(23,109)	0	19,289,792
2017	38,443	0	112,810	1,151,896	(803,314)	(7,120)	0	19,782,507
2018	33,752	0	107,886	708,289	(870,122)	(36,035)	0	19,726,277
2019	32,835	0	100,384	912,094	(1,023,366)	(7,672)	0	19,740,552
2020	43,253	0	103,080	1,537,725	(1,027,097)	(8,804)	0	20,388,709
2021	65,044	0	117,817	3,433,321	(1,017,798)	(18,545)	0	22,968,548
2022	88,502	0	117,864	710,197	(1,066,000)	(16,359)	0	22,802,752
2023	94,290	0	125,642	1,067,964	(1,185,134)	(40,770)	0	22,864,744

Notes:

Transfers in and out are usually related to the transfer of participants between municipalities, and to employer and employee payments for service credit purchases (if any) that the governing body has approved.

The investment income column reflects the recognized investment income based on Valuation Assets. It does not reflect the market value investment return in any given year.

The Valuation Asset balance includes assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.



**Table 6: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities and Valuation Assets
as of December 31, 2023**

Division	Actuarial Accrued Liability					Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
	Active Employees	Vested Former Employees	Retirees and Beneficiaries	Pending Refunds	Total			
01 - Gnrl Non Un	\$ 991,058	\$ 730,430	\$ 7,920,125	\$ 56,394	\$ 9,698,007	\$ 11,852,071	122.2%	\$ (2,154,064)
10 - Gnrl AFSCME	3,264,962	52,121	4,328,630	111	7,645,824	7,844,793	102.6%	(198,969)
11 - Gnrl Dspth	0	183,814	28,800	17,732	230,346	823,770	357.6%	(593,424)
14 - Cty Mgr	0	0	635,211	0	635,211	701,181	110.4%	(65,970)
16 - AFSCME after 7/1/2010	522,715	115,604	31,626	40,250	710,195	753,418	106.1%	(43,223)
17 - Non-Union after 1/1/2013	695,548	63,984	334,727	8,754	1,103,013	889,511	80.6%	213,502
Total	\$ 5,474,283	\$ 1,145,953	\$ 13,279,119	\$ 123,241	\$ 20,022,596	\$ 22,864,744	114.2%	\$ (2,842,148)

The following results show the combined accrued liabilities and assets for each set of linked divisions. These results are already shown in the table on the prior page(s).

Table 6 (continued)

Division	Actuarial Accrued Liability					Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
	Active Employees	Vested Former Employees	Retirees and Beneficiaries	Pending Refunds	Total			
Linked Divisions 16, 10	\$ 3,787,677	\$ 167,725	\$ 4,360,256	\$ 40,361	\$ 8,356,019	\$ 8,598,211	102.9%	\$ (242,192)
Linked Divisions 17, 01	1,686,606	794,414	8,254,852	65,148	10,801,020	12,741,582	118.0%	(1,940,562)

Please see the Comments on Asset Smoothing in the Executive Summary of this report.

The December 31, 2023 valuation assets (actuarial value of assets) are equal to 1.099555 times the reported market value of assets. Refer to the Appendix for a description of the valuation asset derivation and a detailed calculation of valuation assets.



Table 7: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2009	\$ 11,686,193	\$ 17,576,766	150%	\$ (5,890,573)
2010	11,787,614	17,795,672	151%	(6,008,058)
2011	12,209,422	18,010,045	148%	(5,800,623)
2012	12,460,118	18,074,617	145%	(5,614,499)
2013	12,834,271	18,461,521	144%	(5,627,250)
2014	13,407,385	18,793,200	140%	(5,385,815)
2015	14,783,387	19,018,514	129%	(4,235,127)
2016	14,560,664	19,289,792	133%	(4,729,128)
2017	14,899,204	19,782,507	133%	(4,883,303)
2018	15,284,277	19,726,277	129%	(4,442,000)
2019	16,182,201	19,740,552	122%	(3,558,351)
2020	16,709,107	20,388,709	122%	(3,679,602)
2021	17,992,216	22,968,548	128%	(4,976,332)
2022	18,431,743	22,802,752	124%	(4,371,009)
2023	20,022,596	22,864,744	114%	(2,842,148)

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2023 actuarial valuations.

The Valuation Assets include assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Throughout this report are references to valuation results generated prior to the 2018 valuation date. Results prior to 2018 were received directly from the prior actuary or extracted from the previous valuation system by MERS's technology service provider.

Tables 8 and 9: Division-Based Comparative Schedules

Division 01 - Gnrl Non Un

Table 8-01: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2013	\$ 6,660,607	\$ 9,800,537	147%	\$ (3,139,930)
2014	6,928,425	10,038,634	145%	(3,110,209)
2015	7,743,049	10,201,834	132%	(2,458,785)
2016	7,542,073	10,352,691	137%	(2,810,618)
2017	7,630,087	10,633,982	139%	(3,003,895)
2018	7,764,735	10,600,833	137%	(2,836,098)
2019	8,367,980	10,527,833	126%	(2,159,853)
2020	8,551,417	10,760,518	126%	(2,209,101)
2021	9,197,110	12,263,582	133%	(3,066,472)
2022	9,255,626	12,010,195	130%	(2,754,569)
2023	9,698,007	11,852,071	122%	(2,154,064)

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2015, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2023 actuarial valuations.

The percent funded does not reflect valuation assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Table 9-01: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution ¹	Employee Contribution Rate ²
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2013	15	\$ 904,114	\$ 0	5.00%
2014	14	891,907	\$ 0	5.00%
2015	13	869,354	\$ 0	5.00%
2016	12	798,737	\$ 0	5.00%
2017	11	764,159	\$ 0	5.00%
2018	7	504,495	\$ 0	5.00%
2019	5	387,772	\$ 0	5.00%
2020	5	390,964	\$ 0	5.00%
2021	5	418,195	\$ 0	5.00%
2022	4	335,220	\$ 0	5.00%
2023	2	170,356	\$ 0	5.00%

1 For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.

2 For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 reflect the employer contribution requirement without phase-in. If applicable, the current phase-in contribution is shown in Table 1.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.



Division 10 - Gnrl AFSCME

Table 8-10: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2013	\$ 5,213,584	\$ 7,058,618	135%	\$ (1,845,034)
2014	5,467,240	7,104,391	130%	(1,637,151)
2015	5,853,967	7,099,234	121%	(1,245,267)
2016	5,699,175	7,110,742	125%	(1,411,567)
2017	5,851,443	7,218,138	123%	(1,366,695)
2018	5,999,902	7,139,053	119%	(1,139,151)
2019	6,171,821	7,130,509	116%	(958,688)
2020	6,453,485	7,342,097	114%	(888,612)
2021	6,766,617	7,963,659	118%	(1,197,042)
2022	6,896,134	7,865,865	114%	(969,731)
2023	7,645,824	7,844,793	103%	(198,969)

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2015, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2023 actuarial valuations.

The percent funded does not reflect valuation assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Table 9-10: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution ¹	Employee Contribution Rate ²
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2013	17	\$ 726,722	\$ 0	5.00%
2014	17	769,034	\$ 0	5.00%
2015	15	691,487	\$ 0	5.00%
2016	15	692,746	\$ 0	5.00%
2017	15	695,805	\$ 0	5.00%
2018	14	652,396	\$ 0	5.00%
2019	13	628,198	\$ 0	5.00%
2020	12	572,700	\$ 0	5.00%
2021	10	525,696	\$ 0	5.00%
2022	10	520,422	\$ 0	5.00%
2023	9	580,399	\$ 0	5.00%

¹ For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.

² For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 reflect the employer contribution requirement without phase-in. If applicable, the current phase-in contribution is shown in Table 1.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Division 11 - Gnrl Dsptch

Table 8-11: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2013	\$ 285,030	\$ 583,516	205%	\$ (298,486)
2014	285,182	594,895	209%	(309,713)
2015	309,999	602,064	194%	(292,065)
2016	312,854	611,111	195%	(298,257)
2017	309,216	618,028	200%	(308,812)
2018	312,317	618,780	198%	(306,463)
2019	329,333	626,441	190%	(297,108)
2020	184,237	659,087	358%	(474,850)
2021	201,350	766,050	380%	(564,700)
2022	217,169	788,414	363%	(571,245)
2023	230,346	823,770	358%	(593,424)

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2015, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2023 actuarial valuations.

The percent funded does not reflect valuation assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Table 9-11: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution ¹	Employee Contribution Rate ²
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2013	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0.00%
2014	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2015	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2016	0	0	\$ 0	10.00%
2017	0	0	\$ 0	10.00%
2018	0	0	\$ 0	10.00%
2019	0	0	\$ 0	10.00%
2020	0	0	\$ 0	10.00%
2021	0	0	\$ 0	10.00%
2022	0	0	\$ 0	10.00%
2023	0	0	\$ 0	10.00%

¹ For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.

² For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 reflect the employer contribution requirement without phase-in. If applicable, the current phase-in contribution is shown in Table 1.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Division 14 - Cty Mgr

Table 8-14: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2013	\$ 564,852	\$ 614,843	109%	\$ (49,991)
2014	566,407	603,142	107%	(36,735)
2015	596,626	583,878	98%	12,748
2016	597,458	563,228	94%	34,230
2017	597,597	547,025	92%	50,572
2018	595,031	517,757	87%	77,274
2019	613,787	493,119	80%	120,668
2020	625,678	681,067	109%	(55,389)
2021	641,335	751,813	117%	(110,478)
2022	636,934	724,904	114%	(87,970)
2023	635,211	701,181	110%	(65,970)

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2015, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2023 actuarial valuations.

The percent funded does not reflect valuation assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Table 9-14: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution ¹	Employee Contribution Rate ²
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2013	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0.00%
2014	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2015	0	0	\$ 79	0.00%
2016	0	0	\$ 226	0.00%
2017	0	0	\$ 346	0.00%
2018	0	0	\$ 571	0.00%
2019	0	0	\$ 945	0.00%
2020	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2021	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2022	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2023	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%

¹ For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.

² For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 reflect the employer contribution requirement without phase-in. If applicable, the current phase-in contribution is shown in Table 1.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Division 16 - AFSCME after 7/1/2010

Table 8-16: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2013	\$ 53,995	\$ 219,375	406%	\$ (165,380)
2014	46,437	238,132	513%	(191,695)
2015	68,992	259,854	377%	(190,862)
2016	104,021	288,942	278%	(184,921)
2017	136,035	320,641	236%	(184,606)
2018	183,801	349,938	190%	(166,137)
2019	242,744	382,710	158%	(139,966)
2020	332,125	450,229	136%	(118,104)
2021	435,099	549,843	126%	(114,744)
2022	467,555	627,927	134%	(160,372)
2023	710,195	753,418	106%	(43,223)

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2015, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2023 actuarial valuations.

The percent funded does not reflect valuation assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Table 9-16: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution ¹	Employee Contribution Rate ²
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2013	3	\$ 104,597	0.00%	5.00%
2014	3	98,634	0.00%	5.00%
2015	6	205,852	0.00%	5.00%
2016	7	259,369	0.00%	5.00%
2017	6	223,243	0.00%	5.00%
2018	11	403,608	1.91%	5.00%
2019	14	523,390	3.02%	5.00%
2020	16	567,604	3.88%	5.00%
2021	18	691,954	4.55%	5.00%
2022	17	697,513	3.88%	5.00%
2023	21	1,045,265	6.13%	5.00%

¹ For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.

² For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 reflect the employer contribution requirement without phase-in. If applicable, the current phase-in contribution is shown in Table 1.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Division 17 - Non-Union after 1/1/2013

Table 8-17: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2013	\$ 39,607	\$ 50,427	127%	\$ (10,820)
2014	77,088	66,748	87%	10,340
2015	147,736	111,084	75%	36,652
2016	207,588	188,477	91%	19,111
2017	282,325	266,616	94%	15,709
2018	337,117	323,146	96%	13,971
2019	456,536	397,045	87%	59,491
2020	562,165	495,711	88%	66,454
2021	750,705	673,601	90%	77,104
2022	958,325	785,447	82%	172,878
2023	1,103,013	889,511	81%	213,502

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2015, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2023 actuarial valuations.

The percent funded does not reflect valuation assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Table 9-17: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution ¹	Employee Contribution Rate ²
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2013	6	\$ 281,732	6.13%	5.00%
2014	5	262,838	7.49%	5.00%
2015	10	573,830	6.87%	5.00%
2016	9	512,732	6.38%	5.00%
2017	9	519,507	6.37%	5.00%
2018	8	470,839	6.64%	5.00%
2019	7	498,450	7.26%	5.00%
2020	7	514,696	7.24%	5.00%
2021	9	624,428	7.90%	5.00%
2022	9	595,070	8.14%	5.00%
2023	9	684,552	8.59%	5.00%

¹ For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.

² For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 reflect the employer contribution requirement without phase-in. If applicable, the current phase-in contribution is shown in Table 1.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Table 10: Division-Based Layered Amortization Schedule

Division 01 - Gnrl Non Un

Table 10-01: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance ¹	Original Amortization Period ²	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1/2025		
				Outstanding UAL Balance ³	Remaining Amortization Period ²	Annual Amortization Payment
Initial	12/31/2015	\$ (2,458,785)	10	\$ (1,653,111)	7	\$ (272,424)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	(229,202)	15	(194,945)	8	(28,620)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	(172,977)	15	(156,708)	9	(20,808)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	(76,365)	15	(72,769)	10	(8,856)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	17,893	15	17,658	11	1,992
Assumption	12/31/2019	263,790	15	273,630	11	30,792
Experience	12/31/2020	(176,566)	15	(181,128)	12	(19,020)
Experience	12/31/2021	(966,297)	15	(1,018,106)	13	(100,380)
Experience	12/31/2022	160,093	15	173,321	14	16,140
Experience	12/31/2023	426,877	15	472,011	15	41,736
Total				\$ (2,340,147)		\$ (359,448)

¹ For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

² According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

³ This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2023 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2023 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

Division 10 - Gnrl AFSCME

Table 10-10: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance ¹	Original Amortization Period ²	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1/2025		
				Outstanding UAL Balance ³	Remaining Amortization Period ²	Annual Amortization Payment
Initial	12/31/2015	\$ (1,245,267)	10	\$ (814,639)	7	\$ (134,244)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	(127,107)	15	(108,094)	8	(15,864)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	43,682	15	39,568	9	5,256
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	111,419	15	106,184	10	12,924
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	(140,008)	15	(138,203)	11	(15,552)
Assumption	12/31/2019	174,519	15	178,333	11	20,076
Experience	12/31/2020	14,981	15	15,373	12	1,620
Experience	12/31/2021	(360,613)	15	(379,946)	13	(37,464)
Experience	12/31/2022	159,605	15	172,793	14	16,092
Experience	12/31/2023	700,090	15	774,111	15	68,448
Total				\$ (154,520)		\$ (78,708)

¹ For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

² According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

³ This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2023 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2023 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

Division 11 - Gnrl Dsptch

Table 10-11: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance ¹	Original Amortization Period ²	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1/2025		
				Outstanding UAL Balance ³	Remaining Amortization Period ²	Annual Amortization Payment
Initial	12/31/2015	\$ (292,065)	10	\$ (203,904)	7	\$ (33,600)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	16,472	10	7,913	3	2,832
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	(7,811)	10	(4,727)	4	(1,296)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	(30,406)	10	(21,786)	5	(4,848)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	(49,100)	10	(39,749)	6	(7,512)
Assumption	12/31/2019	12,575	10	11,588	6	2,184
Experience	12/31/2020	(193,974)	10	(174,441)	7	(28,752)
Experience	12/31/2021	(114,253)	10	(111,247)	8	(16,332)
Experience	12/31/2022	(44,123)	10	(46,084)	9	(6,120)
Experience	12/31/2023	(66,680)	10	(73,730)	10	(8,976)
Total				\$ (656,167)		\$ (102,420)

¹ For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

² According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

³ This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2023 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2023 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

Division 14 - Cty Mgr

Table 10-14: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance ¹	Original Amortization Period ²	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1/2025		
				Outstanding UAL Balance ³	Remaining Amortization Period ²	Annual Amortization Payment
Experience	12/31/2020	\$ (69,319)	10	\$ (62,338)	7	\$ (10,272)
Experience	12/31/2021	(50,217)	10	(48,903)	8	(7,176)
Experience	12/31/2022	20,794	10	21,721	9	2,880
Experience	12/31/2023	14,989	10	16,574	10	2,016
Total				\$ (72,946)		\$ (12,552)

¹ For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

² According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

³ This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2023 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2023 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

Division 16 - AFSCME after 7/1/2010

Table 10-16: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance ¹	Original Amortization Period ²	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1/2025		
				Outstanding UAL Balance ³	Remaining Amortization Period ²	Annual Amortization Payment
Initial	12/31/2015	\$ (190,862)	10	\$ (121,990)	7	\$ (20,100)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	6,579	15	5,575	8	816
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	(3,711)	15	(3,353)	9	(444)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	11,940	15	11,378	10	1,380
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	11,518	15	11,364	11	1,284
Assumption	12/31/2019	4,471	15	5,124	11	576
Experience	12/31/2020	11,870	15	12,169	12	1,284
Experience	12/31/2021	(5,910)	15	(6,230)	13	(612)
Experience	12/31/2022	(53,447)	15	(57,859)	14	(5,388)
Experience	12/31/2023	113,500	15	125,500	15	11,100
Total				\$ (18,322)		\$ (10,104)

¹ For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

² According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

³ This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2023 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2023 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

Division 17 - Non-Union after 1/1/2013

Table 10-17: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance ¹	Original Amortization Period ²	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1/2025		
				Outstanding UAL Balance ³	Remaining Amortization Period ²	Annual Amortization Payment
Initial	12/31/2015	\$ 36,652	23	\$ 34,827	15	\$ 3,084
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	(19,106)	22	(20,654)	15	(1,824)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	391	21	400	15	36
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	(1,181)	20	(1,249)	15	(108)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	38,427	19	40,749	15	3,600
Assumption	12/31/2019	7,308	19	7,437	15	660
Experience	12/31/2020	3,679	18	3,939	15	348
Experience	12/31/2021	8,521	17	9,128	15	804
Experience	12/31/2022	95,772	16	104,136	15	9,204
Experience	12/31/2023	34,400	15	38,037	15	3,360
Total				\$ 216,750		\$ 19,164

¹ For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

² According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

³ This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2023 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2023 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

GASB Statement No. 68 Information

The following information has been prepared to provide some of the information necessary to complete GASB Statement No. 68 disclosures. GASB Statement No. 68 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. Additional resources, including an Implementation Guide, are available at <http://www.mersofmich.com/>.

Actuarial Valuation Date:		12/31/2023
Measurement Date of the Total Pension Liability (TPL):		12/31/2023
At 12/31/2023, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:		
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits:		59
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits (including refunds):		54
Active employees:		<u>41</u>
		154
Total Pension Liability as of 12/31/2022 measurement date:	\$	17,962,959
Total Pension Liability as of 12/31/2023 measurement date:	\$	19,504,562
Service Cost for the year ending on the 12/31/2023 measurement date:	\$	283,438
Change in the Total Pension Liability due to:		
- Benefit changes ¹ :	\$	0
- Differences between expected and actual experience ² :	\$	1,074,930
- Changes in assumptions ² :	\$	140,989
Average expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive):		2

¹ A change in liability due to benefit changes is immediately recognized when calculating pension expense for the year.

² Changes in liability due to differences between actual and expected experience, and changes in assumptions, are recognized in pension expense over the average remaining service lives of all employees.

Covered employee payroll (Needed for Required Supplementary Information):	\$	2,480,572
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Note: Covered employee payroll may differ from the GASB Statement No. 68 definition.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to changes in the discount rate:

	1% Decrease <u>(6.18%)</u>	Current Discount Rate <u>(7.18%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(8.18%)</u>
Change in Net Pension Liability as of 12/31/2023:	\$ 2,222,068	\$ 0	\$ (1,859,144)

Note: The current discount rate shown for GASB Statement No. 68 purposes is higher than the MERS assumed rate of return. This is because for GASB Statement No. 68 purposes, the discount rate must be gross of administrative expenses, whereas for funding purposes it is net of administrative expenses.



Benefit Provision History

The following benefit provision history is provided by MERS. Any corrections to this history or discrepancies between this information and information displayed elsewhere in the valuation report should be reported to MERS. All provisions are listed by date of adoption.

01 - Gnrl Non Un

1/1/2021	Service Credit Qualification - 160 hours
1/1/2021	Gross Wages
12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - Yes
1/1/2013	Day of work defined as 8 Hours a Day for All employees.
4/1/2006	2.50% Multiplier (Capped at 80% of FAC)
4/1/2006	Member Contribution Rate 5.00%
9/1/2000	Temporary 2.50% Multiplier (Capped at 80% of FAC) (09/01/2000 - 12/03/2000)
1/1/1999	Benefit F50 (With 25 Years of Service)
1/1/1994	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
1/1/1990	2.25% Multiplier (Capped at 80% of FAC)
3/1/1985	Benefit F55 (With 15 Years of Service)
2/7/1972	Covered by Act 88
6/1/1967	1.20% Multiplier on FAC < \$4,200 and 1.70% Multiplier on FAC > \$4,200
5/1/1946	Benefit FAC-5 (5 Year Final Average Compensation)
5/1/1946	10 Year Vesting
5/1/1946	1.00% Multiplier on FAC < \$4,200 and 1.50% Multiplier on FAC > \$4,200
5/1/1946	Member Contribution Rate 3.00% Under \$4,200.00 - Then 5.00%
5/1/1946	Fiscal Month - July
	Normal Retirement Age (DB) - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

10 - Gnrl AFSCME

1/1/2021	Service Credit Qualification - 160 hours
1/1/2021	Gross Wages
12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - Yes
1/1/2006	2.50% Multiplier (Capped at 80% of FAC)
1/1/2006	Member Contribution Rate 5.00%
9/1/2000	Temporary 2.50% Multiplier (Capped at 80% of FAC) (09/01/2000 - 12/03/2000)
1/1/1999	Benefit F50 (With 25 Years of Service)
7/1/1991	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
1/1/1990	Benefit FAC-5 (5 Year Final Average Compensation)
1/1/1990	10 Year Vesting
1/1/1990	2.25% Multiplier (Capped at 80% of FAC)
1/1/1990	Member Contribution Rate 3.00% Under \$4,200.00 - Then 5.00%
1/1/1985	Benefit F55 (With 15 Years of Service)
2/7/1972	Covered by Act 88
5/1/1946	Fiscal Month - July
	Normal Retirement Age (DB) - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

11 - Gnrl Dsptch

12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - Yes
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11 - Gnrl Dsptch

5/1/2007	Member Contribution Rate 10.00%
1/1/2000	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
1/1/1999	20 Years & Out
7/1/1991	2.25% Multiplier (Capped at 80% of FAC)
7/1/1991	Member Contribution Rate 3.00% Under \$4,200.00 - Then 5.00%
7/1/1990	Benefit FAC-5 (5 Year Final Average Compensation)
7/1/1990	10 Year Vesting
7/1/1990	2.25% Multiplier
10/1/1985	Benefit F55 (With 15 Years of Service)
2/7/1972	Covered by Act 88
5/1/1946	Fiscal Month - July
	Normal Retirement Age (DB) - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

14 - Cty Mgr

12/1/2020	Non-Accelerated Amortization
2/1/2017	Accelerated to 15-year Amortization
2/1/2017	DC Adoption Date 02-01-2017
12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - Yes
1/1/2006	E2 2.5% COLA for future retirees (10/01/2005)
10/1/2005	Day of work defined as 8 Hours a Day for All employees.
10/1/2005	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
10/1/2005	Benefit RS 50 (50% Post-Ret. Spouse Benefits)
10/1/2005	8 Year Vesting
10/1/2005	2.50% Multiplier (Capped at 80% of FAC)
10/1/2005	Benefit F55 (With 15 Years of Service)
10/1/2005	Member Contribution Rate 0.00%
2/7/1972	Covered by Act 88
5/1/1946	Fiscal Month - July
	Normal Retirement Age (DB) - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

16 - AFSCME after 7/1/2010

1/1/2021	Service Credit Qualification - 160 hours
1/1/2021	Gross Wages
12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - Yes
7/1/2010	Day of work defined as 8 Hours a Day for All employees.
7/1/2010	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
7/1/2010	2.00% Multiplier
7/1/2010	Benefit F50 (With 25 Years of Service)
7/1/2010	Benefit F55 (With 15 Years of Service)
1/1/2010	10 Year Vesting
1/1/2010	Member Contribution Rate 5.00%
2/7/1972	Covered by Act 88
5/1/1946	Fiscal Month - July
	Normal Retirement Age (DB) - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

17 - Non-Union after 1/1/2013

1/1/2021	Service Credit Qualification - 160 hours
1/1/2021	Gross Wages
12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - Yes
1/1/2013	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
1/1/2013	10 Year Vesting
1/1/2013	2.00% Multiplier
1/1/2013	Benefit F55 (With 25 Years of Service)
1/1/2013	Member Contribution Rate 5.00%
2/7/1972	Covered by Act 88
5/1/1946	Fiscal Month - July
	Normal Retirement Age (DB) - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

Plan Provisions, Actuarial Assumptions, and Actuarial Funding Method

Details on MERS plan provisions, actuarial assumptions, and actuarial methodology can be found in the Appendix. Some actuarial assumptions are specific to this municipality and its divisions. These are listed below.

Increase in Final Average Compensation

Division	FAC Increase Assumption
All Divisions	3.00%

Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions

Loads – None.

Amortization Policy for Closed Not Linked Divisions: The default funding policy for closed not linked divisions, including open divisions with zero active members, is to follow a non-accelerated amortization, where each closed period decreases by one year each year until the period is exhausted. In select instances, closed not linked division(s) may follow an accelerated amortization policy.

Risk Commentary

Determination of the accrued liability, the employer contribution, and the funded ratio requires the use of assumptions regarding future economic and demographic experience. Risk measures, as illustrated in this report, are intended to aid in the understanding of the effects of future experience differing from the assumptions used in the course of the actuarial valuation. Risk measures may also help with illustrating the potential volatility in the accrued liability, the actuarially determined contribution and the funded ratio that result from the differences between actual experience and the actuarial assumptions.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions due to changing conditions; 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. The scope of an actuarial valuation does not include an analysis of the potential range of such future measurements.

Examples of risk that may reasonably be anticipated to significantly affect the plan's future financial condition include:

- **Investment Risk** – actual investment returns may differ from the expected returns;
- **Asset/Liability Mismatch** – changes in asset values may not match changes in liabilities, thereby altering the gap between the accrued liability and assets and consequently altering the funded status and contribution requirements;
- **Salary and Payroll Risk** – actual salaries and total payroll may differ from expected, resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected;
- **Longevity Risk** – members may live longer or shorter than expected and receive pensions for a period of time other than assumed; and
- **Other Demographic Risks** – members may terminate, retire or become disabled at times or with benefits other than assumed resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected.

The effects of certain trends in experience can generally be anticipated. For example, if the investment return since the most recent actuarial valuation is less (or more) than the assumed rate, the cost of the plan can be expected to increase (or decrease). Likewise, if longevity is improving (or worsening), increases (or decreases) in cost can be anticipated.

Plan Maturity Measures

Risks facing a pension plan evolve over time. A young plan with virtually no investments and paying few benefits may experience little investment risk. An older plan with a large number of members in pay status and a significant trust may be much more exposed to investment risk. Generally accepted plan maturity measures include the following:

December 31,	Ratio of:				
	Market Value of Assets to Total Payroll	Actuarial Accrued Liability to Payroll	Actives to Retirees and Beneficiaries	Market Value of Assets to Benefit Payments	Net Cash Flow to Market Value of Assets (BOY)
2018	8.9	7.5	0.8	19.9	-3.9%
2019	9.6	7.9	0.8	18.9	-5.0%
2020	10.2	8.2	0.8	20.2	-4.6%
2021	10.2	8.0	0.8	22.2	-4.1%
2022	9.2	8.6	0.7	18.2	-3.8%
2023	8.4	8.1	0.7	17.0	-5.1%

Ratio of Market Value of Assets to Total Payroll

The relationship between assets and payroll is a useful indicator of the potential volatility of contributions. For example, if the market value of assets is 2.0 times the payroll, a return on assets 5% different than assumed would equal 10% of payroll. A higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) level of this maturity measure generally indicates a higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) volatility in plan sponsor contributions as a percentage of payroll.

Ratio of Actuarial Accrued Liability to Payroll

The relationship between actuarial accrued liability and payroll is a useful indicator of the potential volatility of contributions for a fully funded plan. A funding policy that targets a funded ratio of 100% is expected to result in the ratio of assets to payroll and the ratio of liability to payroll converging over time.

Ratio of Actives to Retirees and Beneficiaries

A young plan with many active members and few retirees will have a high ratio of actives to retirees. A mature open plan may have close to the same number of actives to retirees resulting in a ratio near 1.0. A super-mature or closed plan may have significantly more retirees than actives resulting in a ratio below 1.0.

Ratio of Market Value of Assets to Benefit Payments

The MERS' Actuarial Policy requires a total minimum contribution equal to the excess (if any) of three times the expected annual benefit payments over the projected market value of assets as of the participating municipality or court's Fiscal Year for which the contribution applies. The ratio of market value of assets to benefit payments as of the valuation date provides an indication of whether the division is at risk for triggering the minimum contribution rule in the near term. If the division triggers this minimum contribution rule, the required employer contributions could increase dramatically relative to previous valuations.

Ratio of Net Cash Flow to Market Value of Assets

A positive net cash flow means contributions exceed benefits and expenses. A negative cash flow means existing funds are being used to make payments. A certain amount of negative net cash flow is generally expected to occur when benefits are prefunded through a qualified trust. Large negative net cash flows as a percent of assets may indicate a super-mature plan or a need for additional contributions.

State Reporting

The following information has been prepared to provide some of the information necessary to complete the Public Act 202 pension reporting requirements for the State of Michigan’s Local Government Retirement System Annual Report (Form No. 5572). Additional resources are available at www.mersofmich.com and on the State [website](#).

Form 5572		
Line Reference	Description	Result
10	Membership as of December 31, 2023	
11	Indicate number of active members	41
12	Indicate number of inactive members (excluding pending refunds)	19
13	Indicate number of retirees and beneficiaries	59
14	Investment Performance for Calendar Year Ending December 31, 2023¹	
15	Enter actual rate of return - prior 1-year period	11.60%
16	Enter actual rate of return - prior 5-year period	8.07%
17	Enter actual rate of return - prior 10-year period	6.49%
18	Actuarial Assumptions	
19	Actuarial assumed rate of investment return ²	6.93%
20	Amortization method utilized for funding the system's unfunded actuarial accrued liability, if any	Level Percent
21	Amortization period utilized for funding the system's unfunded actuarial accrued liability, if any ³	15
22	Is each division within the system closed to new employees? ⁴	No
23	Uniform Assumptions	
24	Enter retirement pension system's actuarial value of assets using uniform assumptions	\$21,666,956
25	Enter retirement pension system's actuarial accrued liabilities using uniform assumptions ⁵	\$20,086,389
27	Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) using uniform assumptions, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2024	\$207,528

1. The Municipal Employees’ Retirement System’s investment performance has been provided to GRS from MERS Investment Staff and is included here for reporting purposes. The investment performance figures reported are net of investment expenses on a rolling calendar year basis for the previous 1-, 5-, and 10-year periods as required under PA 530.
2. Net of administrative and investment expenses.
3. Populated with the longest amortization period remaining in the amortization schedule, across all divisions in the plan. This is when each division and the plan in total is expected to reach 100% funded if all assumptions are met.
4. If all divisions within the employer are closed, “yes.” If at least one division is open (including shadow divisions), “no.”
5. Line 25 actuarial accrued liability is determined under PA 202 uniform assumptions which differ from the valuation assumptions. In particular, the assumed rate of return for PA 202 purposes is 6.90%.

