



Cavanaugh Macdonald
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**CONNECTICUT JUDGES, FAMILY SUPPORT
MAGISTRATES, AND COMPENSATION
COMMISSIONERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

**REPORT OF THE ACTUARY ON THE VALUATION
PREPARED AS OF JUNE 30, 2020**





Cavanaugh Macdonald

CONSULTING, LLC

The experience and dedication you deserve

December 15, 2020

State of Connecticut
State Employees Retirement Commission
55 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Members of the Commission:

Connecticut General Statutes Section 5-155a governs the operation of the Connecticut Judges, Family Support Magistrates, and Compensation Commissioners Retirement System (JFSMCCRS). The actuary makes periodic valuations of the contingent assets and liabilities of the Retirement System at the direction of the Commission. We have submitted the report giving the results of the actuarial valuation of the Retirement System prepared as of June 30, 2020.

The purpose of the report is to provide a summary of the funded status of JFSMCCRS as of June 30, 2020 and to recommend rates of actuarially determined contributions rates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. The report indicates that annual employer contributions at the rate of 105.32% of compensation, or \$33,170,039, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 is sufficient to support the benefits of the System.

In preparing the valuation, the actuary relied on data provided by the Comptroller's Office. While not verifying data at the source, the actuary performed tests for consistency and reasonableness.

The information needed for this System under the new Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 67 will be provided in a separate report. However, for informational purposes only, we have also provided some accounting information in Section VI of the report.

The System is funded on an actuarial reserve basis. The actuarial assumptions recommended by the actuary and adopted by the Commission are in the aggregate reasonably related to the experience under the System and to reasonable expectations of anticipated experience under the System. The funding objective of the plan is that contribution rates over time will remain level as a percent of payroll. The valuation method used is the entry age normal method. Gains and losses are reflected in the unfunded accrued liability which is being amortized as a level percent of payroll within a 11-year period. This period is based on the funding policy of JFSMCCRS that amortizes the unfunded accrued liability over a declining period of years, starting with 40 years as of July 1, 1991.



Members of the Commission
December 15, 2020
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This is to certify 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.

In order to prepare the results in this report, we have utilized appropriate actuarial models that were developed for this purpose. These models use assumptions about future contingent events along with recognized actuarial approaches to develop the needed results.

Future actuarial results may differ significantly from the current results 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; 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. Since 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 note that as we are preparing this report, the world is in the midst of a pandemic. We have considered available information, but do not believe that there is yet sufficient data to warrant the modification of any of our assumptions prior to the upcoming experience study. We will continue to monitor the situation and advise the Board in the future of any adjustments that we believe would be appropriate.

The actuarial computations presented in this report are for purposes of determining the recommended funding amounts for the System. Use of these computations for purposes other than meeting these requirements may not be appropriate.

The undersigned meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'John J. Garrett'.

John J. Garrett, ASA, FCA, MAAA
Principal and Consulting Actuary

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Edward J. Koebel'.

Edward J. Koebel, FCA, MAAA, EA
Chief Executive Officer



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Section I: Summary of Principal Results

1. For convenience of reference, the principal results of the current and preceding valuations are summarized below:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Active members:		
Number	180	193
Annual compensation	\$31,495,018	\$34,642,847
Retired members and beneficiaries:		
Number	304	301
Annual allowances	\$30,905,324	\$28,482,969
Deferred Vested Members:		
Number	6	7
Annual allowances	\$651,241	\$744,644
Assets:		
Market Value	\$239,773,354	\$235,925,503
Actuarial Value	\$256,374,452	\$245,270,469
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	\$233,717,103	\$230,918,150
Amortization period (years)	11	12
Funded Ratio based on Actuarial Assets	52.3%	51.5%
Funded Ratio based on Market Value of Assets	48.9%	49.5%
For Fiscal Year Ending	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution (ADEC):		
Normal	\$7,510,092	\$8,298,482
Accrued liability	<u>25,659,947</u>	<u>23,594,981</u>
Total	\$33,170,039	\$31,893,463
Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution Rates (ADEC):		
Normal	23.85%	23.95%
Accrued liability	<u>81.47%</u>	<u>68.11%</u>
Total	105.32%	92.06%





Section I: Summary of Principal Results

2. The results of the valuation are given in Schedule A.
3. Comments on the valuation results are given in Section IV, comments on the experience and actuarial gains and losses during the valuation year are given in Section VII and the rates of contribution payable by employers are given in Section V.
4. Schedule B of this report presents the development of the actuarial value of assets.
5. Schedule D details the actuarial assumptions and methods employed. There were no changes to the actuarial assumptions or methods since the last valuation.
6. Schedule F gives a summary of the benefit and contribution provisions of the plan. There were no changes to the plan provisions since the last valuation.
7. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 67 (GASB 67) in June 2012 and is effective for plan years beginning after June 15, 2013, which is the year ending June 30, 2014 for the Retirement System. GASB 67 replaces GASB 25 for plans and a separate GASB 67 report will be prepared for the Commission. We have provided some supplemental disclosure information and tables in Section VI.
8. As shown in the Summary of Principal Results, the funded ratio of 52.3% is the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the accrued liability. The funded ratio is an indication of progress in funding the promised benefits using a long-term, stable funding approach. Since the ratio is less than 100%, there is a need for contributions in addition to the plan's normal cost. The funded ratio based on the market value of assets is also provided for informational purposes.
9. The table on the following page provides a history of some pertinent figures.





Section I: Summary of Principal Results

Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date June 30	Active Members				Retired Lives				Valuation Results (\$ thousands)		
	Number	Payroll (\$ thousands)	Average Salary (\$ thousands)	% increase from previous year	Number	Active/Retired Ratio	Annual Benefits (\$ thousands)	Benefits as % of Payroll	Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	UAAL
2012	204	30,308	148.6	(0.3)	239	0.854	20,519	67.7	319,520	174,672	144,848
2014	212	33,386	157.5	6.0	250	0.848	22,506	67.4	343,868	190,150	153,718
2016	204	34,897	171.1	8.6	250	0.816	23,173	66.4	433,603	209,860	223,743
2018	209	34,970	167.3	(2.2)	284	0.736	27,631	79.0	443,087	231,881	211,206
2019	193	34,643	179.5	7.3	301	0.641	28,483	82.2	476,188	245,270	230,918
2020	180	31,495	175.0	(2.5)	304	0.592	30,905	98.1	490,091	256,374	233,717





Section II: Membership

Data regarding the membership of the System for use as a basis for the valuation were furnished by the Comptroller's office. The following tables summarize the membership of the Retirement System as of June 30, 2020 upon which the valuation was based. Detailed tabulations of the data are given in Schedule G.

Active Members

Group	Number	Payroll	Group Averages			
			Salary	Age*	Benefit Service*	Eligibility Service*
Judges	156	\$27,627,881	\$177,102	59.7	11.0	21.3
Compensation Commissioners	16	\$2,715,102	\$169,694	56.4	8.2	18.8
Family Support Magistrates	8	\$1,152,035	\$144,004	58.0	6.7	17.0
Total	180	\$31,495,018	\$174,972	59.3	10.5	20.9

*Years

Of the 180 active members, 131 are vested and 49 are non-vested.

Retired Lives

Type of Benefit Payment	No.	Annual Benefits	Group Averages	
			Benefit	Age*
Retirement	220	\$25,999,433	\$118,179	76.0
Survivor	84	\$4,905,891	\$58,403	82.3
Total	304	\$30,905,324	\$101,662	77.8

*Years

This valuation also includes 6 deferred vested members with estimated annual benefits of \$651,241.





Section III: Assets

1. As of June 30, 2020, the total market value of assets amounted to \$239,773,354 as reported by the Comptroller's Office. We have reflected a \$356 adjustment to the beginning of year assets. The estimated investment return for the plan year since the last valuation was 2.32%. Schedule C shows receipts and disbursements of the System for the two years preceding the valuation date and a reconciliation of the fund balances at market value.
2. The actuarial value of assets used for the current valuation was \$256,374,452. The estimated investment return for the plan year on an actuarial value of assets basis was 5.20%, which can be compared to the assumed investment return of 6.90%. Schedule B shows the development of the actuarial value of assets as of June 30, 2020.





Section IV: Comments on Valuation

1. Schedule A of this report outlines the results of the valuation of the Retirement System as of June 30, 2020. The valuation was prepared in accordance with the actuarial assumptions and methods set forth in Schedule D and the actuarial cost method which is described in Schedule E.
2. The valuation shows that the System has a total actuarial accrued liability of \$490,091,555, of which \$329,335,769 is for the benefits payable on account of present retired members, beneficiaries of deceased members, and inactive members entitled to deferred vested benefits, and \$160,755,786 is for the benefits expected to be payable on account of present active members, based on service to the valuation date. Against these liabilities, the System has total present assets for valuation purposes of \$256,374,452 as of June 30, 2020. When this amount is deducted from the actuarial accrued liability of \$490,091,555, there remains \$233,717,103 as the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.
3. The employer's contributions to the System consist of normal cost contributions and accrued liability contributions. The normal cost represents the ultimate cost of the benefits and the accrued liability contribution is an addition (reduction in case of a surplus) due to the amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. The valuation indicates that annual employer normal contributions at the rate of 23.85% of active members' compensation are required to provide the currently accruing benefits of the System.
4. Accrued liability contributions of 81.47% of member's compensation are required to be made to amortize the unfunded accrued liability within 11 years from the valuation date as a level percentage of projected payroll. See Schedule I of this report for a projection of the Unfunded Accrued Liability.
5. Therefore, the total actuarially determined employer contribution rate is 105.32% of member's compensation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.





Section V: Contributions Payable by Employer

The following table shows the amount and rate of contribution payable by the employer as determined from the present valuation for the 2021/2022 fiscal year.

Contribution for	Contribution Amount	Contribution Rate
Normal Cost:		
Service retirement benefits	\$8,047,214	25.55%
Disability benefits	1,000,771	3.18
Survivor benefits	<u>131,343</u>	<u>0.42</u>
Total	\$9,179,328	29.15%
Less Member Contributions:	\$1,669,236	5.30%
Employer Normal Cost	\$7,510,092	23.85%
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (11 year level percent of payroll amortization)	\$25,659,947	81.47%
Total	\$33,170,039	105.32%

Contribution for Fiscal Year 2021-2022	Judges	Compensation Commissioners	Family Support Magistrates	Total
Employer Normal Cost	\$6,571,865	\$658,741	\$279,486	\$7,510,092
Amortization Payment	\$22,822,720	\$2,034,073	\$803,154	\$25,659,947
Total	\$29,394,585	\$2,692,814	\$1,082,640	\$33,170,039





Section V: Contributions Payable by Employer

The official contribution requirement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023 will be determined in the June 30, 2021 valuation. However, we have estimated the contribution requirement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023 using standard roll forward techniques from this valuation. These results assume a 6.90% investment return on actuarial value of assets and a 4.50% annual growth in the compensation of active members.

Contribution for	2022/2023	
	As % of Pay	\$
Employer Normal Cost	23.85%	\$7,848,046
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities	82.91%	27,288,215
Total	106.76%	\$35,136,261





Section VI: Accounting Information

The information required under Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) will be issued in separate reports. The following information is provided for informational purposes only.

1. The following is a distribution of the number of employees by type of membership:

NUMBER OF ACTIVE AND RETIRED MEMBERS AS OF JUNE 30, 2020

GROUP	NUMBER
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	304
Terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving benefits	6
Active plan members	180
Total	490

2. The schedule of funding progress is shown below:

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS (Dollar amounts in thousands)

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 Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b - a) / c)
6/30/2012	\$174,672	\$319,520	\$ 144,848	54.7%	\$30,308	477.9%
6/30/2014	190,150	343,868	153,718	55.3	33,386	460.4
6/30/2016	209,860	433,603	223,743	48.4	34,897	641.2
6/30/2018	231,881	443,087	211,206	52.3	34,970	604.0
6/30/2019	245,271	476,189	230,918	51.5	34,643	666.6
6/30/2020	256,374	490,091	233,717	52.3	31,495	742.1





Section VI: Accounting Information

3. The following shows the schedule of employer contributions (all dollar amounts are in thousands).

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Valuation Date Ending June 30</u>	<u>Actuarially Determined Contribution</u>	<u>Actual Contribution</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>
2015	2012	17,731,131	17,731,131	100%
2016	2014	18,258,707	18,258,707	100%
2017	2014	19,163,487	19,163,487	100%
2018	2016	25,457,910	25,457,910	100%
2019	2016	27,427,480	27,427,480	100%
2020	2018	27,010,989	27,010,985	100%
2021	2019	31,893,463	N/A	N/A
2022	2020	33,170,039	N/A	N/A

4. The information presented in the supplementary schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuation at June 30, 2020. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows.

Valuation date	06/30/2020
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level percent of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	11 years
Asset Method	Smoothed market with 20% recognition of investment gains and losses
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	6.90%
Projected salary increases	4.50%
Cost-of-living adjustments	2.25% - 4.50%





Section VII: Experience

Actual experience will never (except by coincidence) coincide exactly with assumed experience. It is assumed that gains and losses will be in balance over a period of years, but sizable year to year fluctuations are common. Detail on the derivation of the experience gain/(loss) for the period ended June 30, 2020 is shown below.

	<u>\$ Thousands</u>
(1) UAAL* as of June 30, 2019	230,918.2
(2) Normal cost for 2020 fiscal year	10,134.6
(3) Actual contributions during 2020 fiscal year	28,585.8
(4) Interest accrual: $[(1)+(2)] \times .069 - [(3) \times .0339]$	<u>15,663.5</u>
(5) Expected UAAL as of June 30, 2020: (1) + (2) - (3) + (4)	228,130.5
(6) Assumption Changes	0.0
(7) Plan Changes	<u>0.0</u>
(8) Expected UAAL as of June 30, 2020: (5) + (6) + (7)	228,130.5
(9) Actual UAAL as of June 30, 2020	233,717.1
(10) Gain/(loss): (8) – (9) (See Schedule H)	(5,586.6)
(11) Gain/(loss) as percent of actuarial accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2019 (\$476,188.6)	(1.2)%

*Unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Valuation Date June 30	Actuarial Gain/(Loss) as a % of Beginning Accrued Liabilities
2018	3.7%
2019	(5.6)%
2020	(1.2)%





Section VIII: Risk Assessment

Overview

Actuarial Standards of Practice (ASOP) No. 51, issued by the Actuarial Standards Board, provides guidance on assessing and disclosing risks related to pension plan funding. This guidance is binding on all credentialed actuaries practicing in the United States. This standard was issued as final in September 2017 with application to measurement dates on or after November 1, 2018.

The term “risk” frequently has a negative connotation, but from an actuarial perspective, it may be thought of as simply the fact that what actually happens in the real world will not always match what was expected, based on actuarial assumptions. Of course, when actual experience is better than expected, the favorable risk is easily absorbed. The risk of unfavorable experience will likely be unpleasant, and so there is an understandable focus on aspects of risk that are negative.

Risk usually can be reduced or eliminated at some cost. Consumers, for example, buy auto and home insurance to reduce the risk of accidents or catastrophes. Another way to express this concept, however, is that there is generally some reward for assuming risk. Thus, retirement plans invest not just in US Treasury bonds which have almost no risk, but also in equities which are considerably riskier – because they have an expected reward of a higher return that justifies the risk.

Under ASOP 51, the actuary is called on to identify the significant risks to the pension plan and provide information to help those sponsoring and administering the plan understand the implications of these risks. In this section, we identify some of the key risks for the System and provide information to help interested parties better understand these risks.





Section VIII: Risk Assessment

Investment Risk

The investment return on assets is the most obvious risk – and usually the largest risk – to funding a pension plan. To illustrate the magnitude of this risk, please review the following chart showing the Asset Volatility Ratio (AVR), defined as the market value of assets divided by covered payroll.

Valuation Date June 30	Market Value of Assets	Covered Payroll	Asset Volatility Ratio
2018	222,808,356	34,969,766	6.37
2019	235,925,503	34,642,847	6.81
2020	239,773,354	31,495,018	7.61

The asset volatility ratio is especially useful to compare across plans or through time. It is also frequently useful to consider how the AVR translates into changes in the Required Contribution Rate (actuarially determined employer contribution rate). For example, the following table demonstrates that with an AVR of 7.00, if the market value return is 10% below assumed, or -3.10% for the System, there will be an increase in the Required Contribution Rate of 1.54% payroll in the first year. Without asset smoothing or without returns above the expected return in the next four years, the impact on the Required Contribution Rate would be 7.69%. A higher AVR would produce more volatility in the Required Contribution Rate.

AVR	Unsmoothed Amortization Increase due to 10% market loss	Smoothed Amortization Increase
5.0	5.49%	1.10%
6.0	6.59%	1.32%
7.0	7.69%	1.54%
8.0	8.78%	1.76%





Section VIII: Risk Assessment

Sensitivity Measures

Valuations are generally performed with a single set of assumptions that reflects the best estimate of future conditions, in the opinion of the actuary and typically the governing board. Note that under actuarial standards of practice, the set of economic assumptions used for funding must be consistent. To enhance the understanding of the importance of an assumption, a sensitivity test can be performed where the valuation results are recalculated using a different assumption or set of assumptions.

The following tables contains the key measures for the System using the valuation assumption for investment return of 6.90%, along with the results if the assumption were 5.90% or 7.90%. In this analysis, only the investment return assumption is changed. Consequently, there may be inconsistencies between the investment return and other economic assumptions such as inflation or payroll increases. In addition, simply because the valuation results under alternative assumptions are shown here, it should not be implied that CMC believes that either assumption (5.90% or 7.90%) would comply with actuarial standards of practice.

As of June 30, 2020	-1% Discount Rate (5.90%)	Current Discount Rate (6.90%)	+1 Discount Rate (7.90%)
Accrued Liability	539,931,729	490,091,555	447,187,660
Unfunded Liability	283,557,277	233,717,103	190,813,208
Funded Ratio (AVA)	47.5%	52.3%	57.3%
ADEC Amount	39,065,119	31,170,039	27,969,416





Section VIII: Risk Assessment

Mortality Risk

The mortality assumption is a significant assumption for valuation results, second only to the investment assumption in most situations. The System's mortality assumption utilizes a mortality table (with separate rates for males and females, as well as different rates by status) and a projection scale for how the mortality table is expected to improve through time.

The future, however, is not known, and actual mortality improvements may occur at a faster rate than expected, or at a slower rate than expected (or even decline). Although changes in mortality will affect the benefits paid, this assumption is carefully studied during the regular experience studies that the System conducts so that incremental changes can be made to smoothly reflect emerging experience.

Contribution Risk

The System is primarily funded by member and employer contributions to the trust fund, together with the earnings on those accumulated contributions. Each year in the valuation, the Required Contribution Rate is determined, based on the System's funding policy. This rate is the sum of the rates for the normal cost for the plan, the amortization of the UAAL. Since the Employer is obligated to make 100% of the Required Contribution Rate by statute and has historically made the full contribution, there is little contribution risk.





Schedule A: Results of Valuation

	JUNE 30, 2020
ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY	
Present value of prospective benefits payable in respect of:	
Present active members	
- Service retirement benefits	\$157,769,942
- Disability retirement benefits	2,156,148
- Death and survivor benefits	<u>829,696</u>
- Total	\$160,755,786
Present inactive members and members entitled to deferred vested benefits:	\$6,099,178
Present annuitants and beneficiaries	<u>\$323,236,591</u>
Total actuarial accrued liability [1(a) + 1(b) + 1(c)]	\$490,091,555
ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS	<u>\$256,374,452</u>
UNFUNDED ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY [1(d) – 2]	\$233,717,103





Schedule B: Development of Actuarial Value of Assets

	June 30, 2020
(1) Actuarial Value Beginning of Year*	\$245,270,469
(2) Market Value End of Year	239,773,354
(3) Market Value Beginning of Year	235,925,859
(4) Cash Flow	
(a) Contributions	28,585,819
(b) Disbursements	<u>(30,200,448)</u>
(c) Net: (4)(a) + (4)(b)	(1,614,629)
(5) Investment Income	
(a) Market Total: (2) – (3) – (4)(c)	5,462,124
(b) Assumed Rate	6.90%
(c) Amount for Immediate Recognition: [(1) x (5)(b)] + [(4)(c) x (5)(b) x 0.491661]	16,868,887
(6) Expected Actuarial Value at End of Year: (1) + (4)(c) + (5)(c)	260,524,727
(7) Phased-In Recognition of Investment Income	
(a) Difference between Market & Expected Actuarial Value: (2) – (6)	(20,751,373)
(b) 20% of Difference: 0.2 x (7)(a)	(4,150,275)
(8) Preliminary Actuarial Value End of Year: (6) + (7)(b)	256,374,452
(9) Final Actuarial Value End of Year Using 20% Corridor: Greater of [(7) and .8 x (2)], but no more than 1.2 x (2)	256,374,452
(10) Difference Between Market & Actuarial Values: (2) – (9)	(16,601,098)
(11) Rate of Return on Actuarial Value	5.20%

* Before corridor constraints, if applicable.





Schedule C: Summary of Receipts & Disbursements

MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS	Year Ending June 30, 2020	Year Ending June 30, 2019
Receipts for the Year		
Contributions:		
Members	\$ 1,574,834	\$ 1,693,504
Employer	<u>27,010,985</u>	<u>27,427,480</u>
Subtotal	\$ 28,585,819	\$ 29,120,984
Investment Earnings (net of expenses)	5,462,124	13,381,764
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	\$ 34,047,943	\$ 42,502,748
<u>Disbursements for the Year</u>		
Benefit Payments	\$ 30,200,448	\$ 29,385,574
Refunds to Members	0	0
Administrative Expenses	0	0
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>27</u>
TOTAL	\$ 30,200,448	\$ 29,385,601
<u>Excess of Receipts over Disbursements</u>	\$ 3,847,495	\$ 13,117,147
<u>Reconciliation of Asset Balances</u>		
Asset Balance as of the Beginning of Year (adjusted)*	\$ 235,925,859	\$ 222,808,356
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements	<u>3,847,495</u>	<u>13,117,147</u>
Asset Balance as of the End of Year	\$ 239,773,354	\$ 235,925,503
Rate of Return	2.32%	6.01%

*CAFR adjustment increase of \$356 as of June 30, 2019





Schedule D: Outline of Actuarial Assumptions & Methods

Adopted or reaffirmed by the Commission for the June 30, 2016 and later valuations.

VALUATION INTEREST RATE: 6.90% per annum, compounded annually, net of expenses.

SALARY INCREASES: 4.50% at all ages.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENTS:

Group	Rate
Hired prior to January 1, 1981 and retired prior to October 2, 2011	4.50%
Hired on or after January 1, 1981 and retired prior to October 2, 2011	2.60%
Retired on or after October 2, 2011	2.25%
All surviving spouses of active or retired members	2.25%

PAYROLL GROWTH ASSUMPTION: 3.50% per annum.

SEPARATIONS BEFORE SERVICE RETIREMENT: Representative values of the assumed annual rates of separation before service retirement are as follows:

WITHDRAWAL: None.

DISABILITY: 30% of 1975 Social Security Table

RETIREMENT: 50% are assumed to retire at later of age 65 and 10 years of service. The remaining actives are assumed to retire at age 70.

DEATHS AFTER RETIREMENT: The RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2020 at 100% for males and 95% for females is used for the period after retirement and for dependent beneficiaries. Representative values of the assumed annual rates of mortality are as follows:

Age	Men	Women	Age	Men	Women
40	.043%	.031%	65	0.705%	0.579%
45	.067	.052	70	1.133	0.933
50	.272	.194	75	1.943	1.553
55	.384	.250	80	3.407	2.688
60	.501	.348	85	6.247	4.826

In our opinion, the projection of the mortality rates with Scale BB continues to provide a sufficient margin in the assumed rates of mortality to allow for additional improvement in mortality experience.

The RP-2014 Disability Retiree Mortality Table at 65% (males) and 85% (female) is used for the period after disability.

ASSET METHOD: Actuarial Value, as developed in Schedule B. The actuarial value of assets recognizes a portion of the difference between the market value of assets and the expected value of assets, based on the assumed valuation rate of return. The amount recognized each year is 1/5 of the difference between market value and expected actuarial value. In addition, the actuarial value of assets cannot be less than 80% or more than 120% of the market value of assets.





Schedule D: Outline of Actuarial Assumptions & Methods

VALUATION METHOD: Entry Age Normal cost method. See Schedule E for a brief description of this method.

SPOUSES: For members who have elected spouse coverage, husbands are assumed to be three years older than their wives.

PERCENT MARRIED: 80% of active members are assumed to be married.





Schedule E: Actuarial Cost Method

1. The valuation is prepared on the projected benefit basis, under which the present value, at the interest rate assumed to be earned in the future (currently 6.90%), of each active member's expected benefit at retirement or death is determined, based on his age, service, sex and compensation. The calculations take into account the probability of a member's death or termination of employment prior to becoming eligible for a benefit, as well as the possibility of his terminating with a service, disability or survivor's benefit. Future salary increases are also anticipated. The present value of the expected benefits payable on account of the active members is added to the present value of the expected future payments to retired members and beneficiaries and inactive members to obtain the present value of all expected benefits payable from the System on account of the present group of members and beneficiaries.
2. The employer contributions required to support the benefits of the System are determined following a level funding approach, and consist of a normal contribution and an accrued liability contribution.
3. The normal contribution is determined using the "entry age normal" method. Under this method, a calculation is made to determine the uniform and constant percentage rate of employer contribution which, if applied to the compensation of the average new member during the entire period of his anticipated covered service, would be required in addition to the contributions of the member to meet the cost of all benefits payable on his behalf.
4. The unfunded accrued liability is determined by subtracting the present value of prospective employer normal contributions and member contributions, together with the current actuarial value of assets held, from the present value of expected benefits to be paid from the System.





Schedule F: Summary of Main System Provisions

AS INTERPRETED FOR VALUATION PURPOSES

The Connecticut Judges, Family Support Magistrates, and Compensation Commissioners Retirement System (CT JFSMCCRS) is a defined benefit pension plan established by the Connecticut General Assembly for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits for Judges, Family Support Magistrates, and Compensation Commissioners in Connecticut, and their survivors and other beneficiaries.

Eligibility Requirements

Any appointed Judge, Family Support Magistrate, or Compensation Commissioner of the State of Connecticut.

Final Average Compensation

For members hired prior to July 1, 2011, salary of office;
For members hired on or after July 1, 2011, Average annual salary for 5 years preceding retirement;

plus longevity payments based on service as follows:

Completed Years of Service	Annual Longevity as % of Compensation
0-9	0.00%
10-14	0.75%
15-19	1.50%
20-24	2.25%
25 or more	3.00%

Normal Retirement Benefit

Eligibility

For those who retire before July 1, 2022, the earliest of age 65 or 20 years of service or 30 years of total state service with at least 10 years as a Judge, Family Support Magistrate or Compensation Commissioner.

For those who retire on or after July 1, 2022, the earliest of age 65 with 10 years of vesting service, age 63 with 25 years of vesting service, or 30 years of vesting service.

Retirement is mandatory at age 70.

Benefit

66.67% of Final Average Compensation reduced for less than 10 years of service by a ratio of the number of years of completed service to the number of years of service which would have been completed at age 70, or 10 years, whichever is less.





Schedule F: Summary of Main System Provisions

Disability Retirement Benefit

Any member becoming permanently disabled is entitled to 66.67% of Final Average Compensation commencing upon determination of disability.

Death Benefit

The spouse of any member who was hired before January 1, 1981 and dies in active service or after retirement is entitled to 33.33% of the final compensation of the member at time of death commencing the first of the month after death.

The spouse of any member who was hired on or after January 1, 1981 and dies in active service is entitled to 33.33% of the final compensation of the member at time of death commencing the first of the month after death.

The spouse of any member who was hired on or after January 1, 1981 and who dies after retirement is entitled to 50% of the monthly benefit of the member at the time of death.

The spouse of any member who dies after leaving active service and before retirement is entitled to 50% of the benefit the member would have received upon retirement commencing when the member would have been eligible.

Deferred Vested Retirement Benefit

Eligibility

10 years of service.

Benefit

Members hired before 1981 who resign on or before October 1, 2011 – 50% of the retirement benefit at 10 years increasing to 100% after 15 years.

Members hired before 1981 who resign on or after October 2, 2011 – 100% of the retirement benefit multiplied by the ratio of service at termination to projected service at the earliest retirement age (the earlier of age 65 or 20 years of service).

Members hired on or after January 1, 1981 – 100% of the retirement benefit multiplied by the ratio of service at termination to projected service at the earliest retirement age (the earlier of age 65 or 20 years of service).

Commencement

For members who resign on or before October 1, 2011 - Benefits shall commence upon the attainment of the earlier of age 65 or the attainment of 20 years of service (assuming the member had remained in service).





Schedule F: Summary of Main System Provisions

For members hired before 1981 who resign on or after October 2, 2011 – Benefits shall commence no earlier than at age 62.

For members hired on or after January 1, 1981 who resign on or after October 2, 2011 – Benefits shall commence no earlier than at age 65.

Cost of Living Adjustments

For members hired prior to 1981 and retire prior to October 2, 2011, benefits are increased in line with current compensation of an active member in the same position.

For members hired on or after January 1, 1981 and retire prior to October 2, 2011, benefits are increased in line with a cost of living index, not to exceed 3% per year.

For members retiring on or after October 2, 2011 and all surviving spouses, the annual adjustment will be 60% of the increase in CPI up to 6% and 75% of the increase in the CPI over 6%. The minimum COLA shall be 2.0% and the maximum COLA shall be 7.5%.

Member Contributions

Members contribute 5% of annual compensation. Upon withdrawal prior to benefit eligibility, contributions are refunded without interest.





Schedule G: Tables of Membership Data

STATUS RECONCILIATION OF ACTIVE AND INACTIVE MEMBERS

	<u>Actives</u>	<u>Retirees</u>	<u>Disabled</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Vested Terms</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Headcounts as of June 30, 2019	193	210	0	91	7	501
2. Change in status during period:						
a. Death	(1)	(5)		(9)		(15)
b. Disabled						
c. Retired	(11)	14		(2)	(1)	
d. Terminated Vested						
e. Terminated Not Vested	(1)					(1)
f. Benefits Expired/Refund						
3. New member due to:						
a. New Hires						
b. Rehires						
c. Death of Participant				3		3
d. Adjustments		1		1		2
4. Headcounts as of June 30, 2020	180	220	0	84	6	490





Schedule G: Tables of Membership Data

The Number and Average Annual Compensation of Active Employees
By Age and Benefit Service as of June 30, 2020

Age	Years of Service							Total	
	0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 30	30 & Up	No.	Payroll
Under 25									\$ 0
25 to 29									0
30 to 34									0
35 to 39	3							3	488,386
40 to 44	3			2				5	837,868
45 to 49	4	4	1					9	1,531,618
50 to 54	10	2	9		1			22	3,792,608
55 to 59	16	7	10	10	2	1		46	8,093,709
60 to 64	14	11	8	6	8			47	8,250,913
65 to 69	4	9	8	7	5	10	1	44	7,813,341
70 & Up			1		1	2		4	686,575
Total	54	33	37	25	17	13	1	180	\$ 31,495,018

Average Age: 59.3
Average Benefit Service: 10.5
Average Eligibility Service: 20.9





Schedule G: Tables of Membership Data

NUMBER OF RETIRED MEMBERS AND THEIR BENEFITS BY AGE

Age	Number	Total Annual Benefits	Average Annual Benefits
Under 60	4	\$ 425,022	\$ 106,255
60 – 64	5	636,009	127,202
65 – 69	30	3,412,189	113,740
70 – 74	73	8,494,362	116,361
75 – 79	41	5,029,545	122,672
80 – 84	26	3,211,846	123,533
85 – 89	25	2,938,852	117,554
90 & Over	16	1,851,608	115,725
Total	220	\$ 25,999,433	\$ 118,179

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND THEIR BENEFITS BY AGE

Age	Number	Total Annual Benefits	Average Annual Benefits
Under 60	1	\$ 60,306	\$ 60,306
60 – 64	0	0	0
65 – 69	4	243,092	60,773
70 – 74	13	752,713	57,901
75 – 79	12	736,434	61,369
80 – 84	18	1,046,311	58,128
85 – 89	20	1,150,307	57,515
90 & Over	16	916,728	57,296
Total	84	\$ 4,905,891	\$ 58,404

In addition, there are 6 deferred vested employees entitled to deferred annual benefits totaling \$651,241.





Schedule H: Analysis of Financial Experience

Gains & Losses in Accrued Liabilities Resulting from Difference Between Assumed Experience & Actual Experience (\$ Thousands)

Type of Activity	\$ Gain (or Loss) For One Year Period Ending 6/30/2020	\$ Gain (or Loss) For One Year Period Ending 6/30/2019
Age & Service Retirements. If members retire at older ages, there is a gain. If younger ages, a loss.	\$ 4,149.5	\$ (4,122.9)
Disability Retirements. If disability claims are less than assumed, there is a gain. If more claims, a loss.	731.9	712.2
Death-in Service Benefits. If survivor claims are less than assumed, there is a gain. If more claims, there is a loss.	(143.4)	(112.9)
Withdrawal From Employment. If more liabilities are released by withdrawals than assumed, there is a gain. If smaller releases, a loss.	310.3	(294.7)
Pay Increases. If there are smaller pay increases than assumed, there is a gain. If greater increases, a loss.	12,126.1	(6,485.7)
New Members. Additional unfunded accrued liability will produce a loss.	0.0	(4,861.7)
Investment Income. If there is a greater investment income than assumed, there is a gain. If less income, a loss.	(4,150.3)	(2,336.2)
Death After Retirement. If retirants live longer than assumed, there is a loss. If not as long, a gain.	(135.2)	2,877.4
Other. Miscellaneous gains and losses resulting from changes in valuation software, data adjustments, timing of financial transactions, etc.	(18,475.5)	(10,052.8)
Gain (or Loss) During Year From Financial Experience	<u>\$ (5,586.6)</u>	<u>\$ (24,677.3)</u>
Non-Recurring Items. Adjustments for plan amendments, assumption changes, or method changes.	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Composite Gain (or Loss) During Year	<u>\$ (5,586.6)</u>	<u>\$ (24,677.3)</u>





Schedule I: Projection of Unfunded Accrued Liability

Valuation Year	Unfunded Accrued Liability	Amortization Period	Amortization Payment
2020	233,717,103	11	25,659,947
2021	223,285,537	10	26,558,045
2022	211,204,662	9	27,487,577
2023	197,328,141	8	28,449,642
2024	181,498,403	7	29,445,379
2025	163,545,826	6	30,475,967
2026	143,287,862	5	31,542,626
2027	120,528,107	4	32,646,618
2028	95,055,297	3	33,789,250
2029	66,642,239	2	34,971,874
2030	35,044,664	1	36,195,890
2031	0	0	37,462,746

