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GASB STATEMENT NO. 67 REPORT

FOR THE

KANSAS PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

RETIREMENT SYSTEM

MEASUREMENT DATE: JUNE 30, 2018





Cavanaugh Macdonald

CONSULTING, LLC

The experience and dedication you deserve

December 20, 2018

Board of Trustees
Kansas Public Employees Retirement System
611 S. Kansas Ave., Suite 100
Topeka, KS 66603

Dear Members of the Board:

Presented in this report is information to assist the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System in meeting the requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67 for the June 30, 2018 Measurement Date. The calculations in this report have been made on a basis that is consistent with our understanding of this accounting standard (GASB 67).

The annual funding actuarial valuation, performed as of December 31, 2017, was used as the basis for much of the information presented as of June 30, 2018 in this report. The valuation was based upon data, furnished by the Executive Director and KPERS staff, concerning active, inactive and retired members along with pertinent financial information. This information was reviewed for completeness and internal consistency, but was not audited by us. The valuation results depend on the integrity of the data. If any of the information is inaccurate or incomplete our results may be different and our calculations may need to be revised. Please see the actuarial valuation report, dated July 10, 2018, for additional details on the funding requirements for the System including actuarial assumptions and methods and the funding policy.

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate. The calculations were performed by qualified actuaries according to generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, as well as in conformity with Actuarial Standards of Practice issued by the Actuarial Standards Board. The calculations are based on the current provisions of the System, and on actuarial assumptions that are internally consistent and individually reasonable based on the actual experience of the System. In addition, the calculations were completed in compliance with applicable law and, in our opinion, meet the requirements of GASB 67.



Board of Trustees
December 20, 2018
Page 2

These results are only for financial reporting and may not be appropriate for funding purposes or other types of analysis. Calculations for purposes other than satisfying the requirements of GASB 67 may produce significantly different results. Future actuarial results may differ significantly from the current results presented in this report due to such factors as changes in plan experience or changes in economic or demographic assumptions.

We, Patrice A. Beckham, FSA, Brent A. Banister, FSA, and Bryan K. Hoge, FSA are members of the American Academy of Actuaries and meet the Qualification Standards to render the actuarial opinion contained herein. We are available to answer any questions on the material contained in this report or to provide explanations or further details as may be appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Patrice Beckham' in a cursive style.

Patrice A. Beckham, FSA, EA, FCA, MAAA
Principal and Consulting Actuary

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Brent A. Banister' in a cursive style.

Brent A. Banister, Ph.D., FSA, EA, FCA, MAAA
Chief Actuary

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Bryan K. Hoge' in a cursive style.

Bryan K. Hoge, FSA, EA, FCA, MAAA
Senior Actuary



TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
	Summary of Principal Results	1
	Introduction	2
I	Notes to Financial Statements	4
II	Required Supplementary Information	11
 <u>Appendix</u>		
A	Required Supplementary Information Tables Exhibit A – Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability Exhibit B – Schedule of Employer Contributions	22
B	Summary of Main Benefit Provisions	26
C	Statement of Actuarial Assumptions	38



REPORT OF THE ANNUAL GASB STATEMENT NO. 67

KANSAS PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RESULTS

Valuation Date (VD):	December 31, 2017
Prior Measurement Date:	June 30, 2017
Measurement Date (MD):	June 30, 2018
Membership Data:	
Retirees and Beneficiaries	99,807
Inactive Vested Members	25,234
Inactive Nonvested Members	34,732
Active Employees	<u>151,687</u>
Total	311,460
Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR):	
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	7.75%
Municipal Bond Index Rate at Prior Measurement Date	3.56%
Municipal Bond Index Rate at Measurement Date	3.89%
Fiscal Year in which Fiduciary Net Position is Projected to be Depleted	N/A
Single Equivalent Interest Rate at Prior Measurement Date	7.75%
Single Equivalent Interest Rate at Measurement Date	7.75%
Net Pension Liability:	
Total Pension Liability (TPL)	\$28,596,716,346
Fiduciary Net Position (FNP)	<u>19,696,209,235</u>
Net Pension Liability (NPL = TPL – FNP)	\$8,900,507,111
FNP as a percentage of TPL	68.88%



INTRODUCTION

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 67 (GASB 67), “*Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*”, in June 2012. The effective date for reporting under GASB 67 for the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS) was fiscal year-end June 30, 2014. Based on the provisions of GASB 67, KPERS is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan.

This report, prepared as of June 30, 2018 (the Measurement Date), presents information to assist KPERS in meeting the requirements of GASB 67 for fiscal year 2018. Much of the material provided in this report is based on the data, assumptions and results of the annual funding valuation of the System performed as of December 31, 2017 (the Valuation Date). The results of that valuation were detailed in a report dated July 10, 2018.

A major item to be reported in GASB 67 is the Total Pension Liability (TPL) utilizing the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method. If the valuation date at which the TPL is determined is before the Measurement Date, as is the case here, the TPL must be rolled forward to the Measurement Date. The Net Pension Liability (NPL) is then set equal to the rolled forward TPL minus the System’s Fiduciary Net Position (FNP) (basically the fair (market) value of assets). The benefit provisions recognized in the calculation of the TPL are summarized in Appendix B.

Among the items needed for the liability calculation is the discount rate, or Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR), as described by GASB 67. To determine the SEIR, the FNP must be projected using GASB 67 guidelines into the future for as long as there are anticipated benefits payable under the plan’s provisions applicable to the members and beneficiaries of the System on the Measurement Date. If the FNP is not projected to be depleted at any point in the future, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments expected to be used to finance the benefit payments may be used as the SEIR.

If, however, the FNP is projected to be depleted at a future measurement date, the SEIR is determined as the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by discounting all projected benefit payments through the date of depletion by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion by a 20-year tax-exempt municipal bond (rating AA/Aa or higher) rate. The rate used, if necessary, for this purpose is the monthly average of the Bond Buyers General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate (formerly published monthly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System).



Our calculations indicated that the FNP is not projected to be depleted, so the Municipal Bond Index Rate is not used in the determination of the SEIR for either the calculation of the TPL at June 30, 2017 or June 30, 2018. The SEIR at both the Prior Measurement Date and current Measurement Date is 7.75%, the long-term assumed rate of return on investments. Please see Paragraph 31.b.(1) for more explanation of the development of the SEIR.

The FNP projections are based upon the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System's financial status on the Measurement Date, the indicated set of methods and assumptions, and the requirements of GASB 67. As such, the FNP projections are not reflective of the expected cash flows and asset accumulations that would occur on an ongoing plan basis, reflecting the impact of future members. Therefore, the results of this test do not necessarily indicate whether or not the fund will actually run out of money, the financial condition of the System, or the System's ability to make benefit payments in future years.

The sections that follow provide the results of all of the necessary calculations, presented in the order laid out in GASB 67, for note disclosure and Required Supplementary Information (RSI).



SECTION I – NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The material presented herein will follow the order presented in GASB 67. Paragraph numbers are provided for ease of reference.

Paragraphs 30.a. (1)-(3): This information will be supplied by the System.

Paragraph 30.a. (4): The data required regarding the membership of the System were furnished by the System. The following table summarizes the membership of the System as of December 31, 2017, the Valuation Date, which was used to develop the June 30, 2018 TPL.

Membership

	Inactive Members Or Their Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	Inactive Vested Members Entitled To But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	Inactive Nonvested Members	Active Members	Total
State	20,075	4,241	4,660	21,427	50,403
School	53,521	13,816	17,491	84,239	169,067
Local	20,534	6,773	11,325	38,281	76,913
KP&F	5,398	398	1,256	7,481	14,533
Judges	279	6	0	259	544
Total	99,807	25,234	34,732	151,687	311,460

Paragraphs 30.a. (5)-(6) and Paragraphs 30.b.-f.: This information will be supplied by the System.

Paragraph 31.a. (1)-(4): As stated earlier, the NPL is equal to the TPL minus the FNP. That result, as of June 30, 2018, is presented in the following table.



Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2018	
Total Pension Liability	
State	\$ 4,496,592,333
School	15,125,065,644
Local	5,405,939,338
KP&F	3,379,299,575
Judges	<u>189,819,456</u>
Total Pension Liability	\$ 28,596,716,346
Fiduciary Net Position	<u>19,696,209,235</u>
Net Pension Liability	\$ 8,900,507,111
Ratio of Fiduciary Net Position to Total Pension Liability	68.88%

Paragraph 31.b.: This paragraph requires information to be disclosed regarding the actuarial assumptions and other inputs used to measure the TPL. The complete set of actuarial assumptions and other inputs utilized in developing the TPL are outlined in Appendix C. The TPL as of June 30, 2018 was determined based on an actuarial valuation prepared as of December 31, 2017 rolled forward six months to June 30, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Price Inflation	2.75 percent
Salary increases, including price inflation	3.50 to 12.00 percent
Long-term Rate of Return, net of investment expense, including price inflation	7.75 percent
Municipal Bond Index Rate	
Prior Measurement Date	3.56 percent
Measurement Date	3.89 percent
Year FNP is projected to be depleted	N/A
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Prior Measurement Date	7.75 percent
Measurement Date	7.75 percent



Mortality

Mortality rates were based on the RP 2014 Mortality Tables, with age setbacks and age set forwards as well as other adjustments based on different membership groups. Future mortality improvements are anticipated using Scale MP-2016. Different adjustments apply to pre-retirement versus post-retirement versus post-disability mortality tables. See Appendix C for more detailed descriptions.

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study, which covered the three-year period of January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2015. The experience study report is dated November 18, 2016.

Paragraph 31.b.(1)

- (a) Discount rate (SEIR):** The discount rate used to measure the TPL at June 30, 2018 was 7.75 percent. There was no change in the discount rate from the Prior Measurement Date.

- (b) Projected cash flows:** The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate was based on member and Employer contributions as outlined below:

In KPERS, the State, School and Local employers do not necessarily contribute the full actuarial contribution rate. Based on legislation first passed in 1993, the employer contribution rates certified by the Board may not increase by more than the statutory cap. Subsequent legislation in 2012 set the statutory cap at 0.90% for fiscal year 2014, 1.0% for fiscal year 2015, 1.1% for fiscal year 2016 and 1.2% for fiscal year 2017. In addition, the statutory contribution rate for the State and School groups is determined using the combined results of the two groups.

In the recent past, the Legislature has made several changes to the statutory rates that deviated from the scheduled contribution increases set under the caps established in 2012. Under 2015 SB 4, the previously certified State/School statutory rate for FY 2015 of 11.27% was reduced to 8.65% for the last half of FY 2015 as part of the Governor's allotment. That same session, SB 228 recertified statutory rates for the State/School group to 10.91% for FY 2016 and 10.81% for FY 2017 in anticipation of the issuance of \$1 billion in bonds. Legislation in the 2016 session (SB 161) provided for the delay of up to \$100 million in State and School contributions to the Retirement System for FY 2016. Concurrently, 2016 House Sub for SB 249 provided that the delayed contributions would be repaid in full, with interest at 8%, by June 30, 2018. However, legislation passed by the 2017 Legislature removed the repayment provision. In addition, 2017 S Sub for



Sub HB 2052 delayed \$64 million in FY 2017 contributions, to be repaid over 20 years in level dollar installments. The first two years of the \$6.4 million payment have been paid in full, as scheduled. In addition, appropriations for FY 2018 fully funded the State/School group statutory contribution rate of 12.01% for that year. Additional legislation in the 2017 Session (S Sub for HB 2002) provided for a reduction of \$194 million from the previously certified contribution rate of 13.21% in the State/School contributions for FY 2019. Like the FY 2017 reduction, it is to be paid back over a 20-year period, beginning in FY 2020. Therefore, both reductions are accounted for as long-term receivables. The 2018 Legislature passed House Substitute for Senate Bill 109 that provided additional contributions to KPERS of \$82 million and \$56 million. The \$56 million was received June 30, 2018 and is accounted for as FY 2018 contributions. The \$82 million was received the first week of July and is accounted for as FY 2019 contributions. A contingent payment of up to \$56 million is to be paid on June 30, 2019 as FY 2019, if actual FY 2019 receipts exceed the consensus revenue estimates.

Based on the results of the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation, the statutory contribution rate for the State/School group is equal the actuarially required rate (ARC rate) in FY 2021 with an ARC rate of 14.23%. Projections based on the same valuation indicate that the contribution rate will increase to 15.41% in FY 2023 and remain between 15.50% and 15.00% until FY 2036 when the unfunded actuarial liability is paid off. To date, the highest contribution rate that has actually been paid for the State/School group has been 12.01% in FY 2018. While additional contributions were made in FY 2018, 2019 and are scheduled for FY 2020, other actions by the legislature in recent years to reduce the certified statutory contribution rates create some uncertainty as to whether the full statutory contributions, as projected in the future, will actually be funded. While there are a number of unknown factors that may improve the state's ability to fund the full statutory contribution rate in future years, in our professional judgment the expected level of contributions (around 15% of payroll) and the state's struggle in the past to make contributions of 11% to 12% of payroll, make full funding of the projected State/School group contributions unlikely.

Therefore, for purposes of the projected cash flows for the State/School group, we believe employer contributions should be assumed to be limited rather than made at the full statutory contribution rate. Based on actual contribution rates in the past, a contribution in the range of 11% to 12% seems to be a reasonable estimate. Our modeling indicates that employer contribution rates for the State/School group in this range are still sufficient to avoid a depletion date.



The Local group of KPERS is currently contributing the full actuarial contribution rate. Employers also contribute the full actuarial contribution rate for KP&F and Judges. The expected employer actuarial contribution rate was modeled for future years for these groups, assuming all actuarial assumptions are met in future years.

For KPERS, member contributions are 6% of compensation. For KP&F, member contributions are 7.15% of compensation. For Judges, member contributions are 6% of compensation; however upon reaching the maximum retirement benefit level of 70% of Final Average Salary, the contribution rate is reduced to 2%. The blended member contribution rate for Judges used in the projection of cash flows was 5.64%.

The FNP projections are based upon the System's financial status on the Valuation Date, the indicated set of methods and assumptions, and the requirements of GASB 67. As such, the FNP projections are not reflective of the expected cash flows and asset accumulations that would occur on an ongoing plan basis, reflecting the impact of future members. Therefore, the results of this test do not necessarily indicate whether or not the fund will actually run out of money, the financial condition of the System, or the System's ability to make benefit payments in future years.

(c) Long-term rate of return: The long-term expected rate of return on plan investments is reviewed regularly as part of the triennial experience study prepared for the System. The results of the most recent experience study were presented in a report dated November 18, 2016. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and an analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation), along with estimates of variability and correlations for each asset class, were developed by the System's investment consultant. These ranges were combined to develop the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by some investment consultants are often intended for use over a 10-year investment horizon and are not always useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The long-term rate of return assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption (30 to 50 years) and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

(d) Municipal bond rate: The discount rate determination does not use a municipal bond rate. If it were required, the rate would be 3.89% on the Measurement Date.



(e) **Periods of projected benefit payments:** Projected future benefit payments for all current plan members were projected through 2117.

(f) **Assumed asset allocation:** The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of the most recent experience study, dated November 18, 2016, as provided by KPERS investment consultant, Pension Consulting Alliance, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Global Equity	47.0%	6.85%
Fixed Income	13.0%	1.25
Yield Driven	8.0%	6.55
Real Return	11.0%	1.71
Real Estate	11.0%	5.05
Private Equity	8.0%	9.85
Cash Equivalents	<u>2.0%</u>	(0.25)
Total	100.0%	

*Arithmetic mean

(g) **Sensitivity analysis:** This paragraph requires disclosure of the sensitivity of the NPL to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the NPL of the membership groups, along with the total for the entire System, calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent, as well as the NPL if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (6.75 percent) or one percentage-point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate:



	1% Decrease (6.75%)	Current Discount Rate (7.75%)	1% Increase (8.75%)
All Membership Groups			
Total Pension Liability	\$31,935,890,275	\$28,596,716,346	\$25,775,943,424
Fiduciary Net Position	<u>19,696,209,235</u>	<u>19,696,209,235</u>	<u>19,696,209,235</u>
Net Pension Liability	\$12,239,681,040	\$8,900,507,111	\$6,079,734,189
State/School			
Total Pension Liability	\$21,883,563,298	\$19,621,657,977	\$17,708,431,808
Fiduciary Net Position	<u>13,098,172,530</u>	<u>13,098,172,530</u>	<u>13,098,172,530</u>
Net Pension Liability	\$8,785,390,768	\$6,523,485,447	\$4,610,259,278
Local			
Total Pension Liability	\$6,056,345,686	\$5,405,939,338	\$4,856,287,247
Fiduciary Net Position	<u>4,012,149,344</u>	<u>4,012,149,344</u>	<u>4,012,149,344</u>
Net Pension Liability	\$2,044,196,342	\$1,393,789,994	\$844,137,903
Police and Fire			
Total Pension Liability	\$3,788,426,585	\$3,379,299,575	\$3,036,770,043
Fiduciary Net Position	<u>2,417,097,885</u>	<u>2,417,097,885</u>	<u>2,417,097,885</u>
Net Pension Liability	\$1,371,328,700	\$962,201,690	\$619,672,158
Judges			
Total Pension Liability	\$207,554,706	\$189,819,456	\$174,454,326
Fiduciary Net Position	<u>168,789,476</u>	<u>168,789,476</u>	<u>168,789,476</u>
Net Pension Liability	\$38,765,230	\$21,029,980	\$5,664,850

Paragraph 31.c.: The actuarial valuation upon which the TPL is based is December 31, 2017. The valuation results were used to determine the TPL on the Measurement Date by rolling the liabilities forward six months to June 30, 2018 using standard actuarial techniques. The roll-forward begins with the actuarial liability at December 31, 2017, adds half the annual normal cost (also called Service Cost), subtracts the actual benefit payments and refunds for the six month period and then applies interest to June 30, 2018 using the discount rate as of the Measurement Date.



SECTION II – REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

There are several tables of Required Supplementary Information (RSI) that need to be included in the System’s financial statements:

Paragraphs 32.a.-c.: The required tables of schedules are provided in Appendix A.

Paragraph 32.d.: The required schedule presenting the annual money-weighted rates of return is to be supplied by the System.

Paragraph 34: The following information should be noted regarding the RSI, particularly for the *Schedule of Employer Contributions*:

Changes of benefit and funding terms: The following changes to the plan provisions were made as identified below. Legislative changes are typically reflected in the prior December 31 valuation.

2018: The 2018 Legislature passed House Substitute for Senate Bill 109 that provided for the following additional funding to the KPERS School group:

- An additional payment of \$82 million in July 2018 (received by KPERS).
- A contingent additional payment of up to \$56 million to be paid in FY 2018, if actual FY 2018 receipts exceed the consensus revenue estimates (full amount received by KPERS on June 30, 2018).
- A contingent additional payment of up to \$56 million to be paid in FY 2019, if actual FY 2019 receipts exceed the consensus revenue estimates.

2017: The 2017 Legislature passed several bills that impacted the provisions and funding of KPERS:

Senate Substitute for Substitute for HB 2052 (S Sub for Sub HB 2052) provides that the contributions for the School group for fiscal year 2017 (FY 2017) will be reduced so the total State/School contribution will be \$64.13 million less than the scheduled statutory contributions. This reduction in employer contributions for fiscal year 2017 will be repaid in level-dollar annual installments of \$6.4 million over twenty years beginning in fiscal year 2018. These payments are determined as a contribution rate for School employers to be paid in addition to the statutory State/School contribution rate. These payments are treated as a long-term receivable by KPERS. S Sub for Sub HB 2052 provides that the repayment of the contribution reduction from FY 2016 with interest (\$115 million), scheduled in FY 2018, will not be made.



Senate Substitute for HB 2002 (S Sub for HB 2002) contains KPERS funding provisions for FY 2018 and FY 2019, including the following:

- **FY 2018:** The contributions for the State/School group for fiscal year 2018 will be made at the currently scheduled statutory rate of 12.01%. In addition, the first installment of \$6.4 million on the 20-year amortization of the contribution reduction for FY 2017 will be paid.
- **FY 2019:** The contributions for School employers within the State/School group for fiscal year 2019 will be reduced so the total State/School employer contribution is \$420 million, including the second installment of \$6.4 million on the contribution reduction for FY 2017. This results in an expected reduction of \$194 million that will be repaid by the School group as a level dollar amount over 20 years beginning in FY 2020.
- **FY 2020:** The current statutory cap of 1.2% per year will apply in determining the statutory contribution rate for the State/School group for FY 2020. The certified statutory rate from FY 2019 of 13.21%, without inclusion of the \$6.4 million amortization of the contribution reduction for FY 2017 and \$19.4 million amortization of the contribution reduction for FY 2019, will be increased by 1.2%, resulting in a statutory contribution rate for FY 2020 of 14.41%. The current statutory cap of 1.2% per year will apply for all subsequent years

SB 205 changed the duty-related death benefit for KP&F members to the greater of 50% of Final Average Salary and the member's accrued retirement benefit under the 100% joint and survivor option, payable to the member's spouse. Including any benefits that may be due to child beneficiaries, the total monthly benefits may not exceed 90% of the member's Final Average Salary. Prior to this bill, the duty-related spousal death benefit for a KP&F member was 50% of Final Average Salary, and the maximum available to the family was 75% of the member's Final Average Salary.

House Substitute for SB 21 (H Sub for SB21) included changes to the working after retirement rules for members who retire on or after January 1, 2018. The key provisions of the bill were to lengthen the waiting period for KPERS members to return to work from 60 days to 180 days for members who retire before attaining



age 62, remove the earnings limitation for all retirees, and establish a single employer contribution schedule for all retirees.

2016: The 2016 Legislature passed two bills that impacted the provisions and funding of KPERS:

House Substitute for SB 168 (KPERS Omnibus Bill) included changes to the working after retirement rules, technical changes to the DROP program for the Kansas Highway Patrol, and technical changes to KPERS and the KPERS 457 plans. The provisions of the bill tighten the requirement that there be no pre-arrangement for a retired member to return to work. It also extends from July 1, 2017 to July 1, 2020, the grandfather provisions for those retirees in a licensed school position who retired before May 1, 2015 and establishes a 30% employer contribution rate, subject to actuarial review by the Board every three years, for retirees working in positions that are exempt from the general working after retirement rules. The bill also increased the earnings limitation for KP&F retirees from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

The valuation process does not include an assumption regarding the re-employment of retirees so the working after retirement provisions in House Sub for SB 168 did not have an impact on the valuation results. The technical changes to the DROP program and other KPERS provisions also did not have an impact on the valuation results.

House Sub for SB 161 provided for the delay of up to \$100 million in State and School contributions to the Retirement System for fiscal year 2016. House Sub for SB 249 provided that the delayed contributions would be repaid in full, with interest at 8%, by June 30, 2018. In the December 31, 2015 valuation, the delayed contributions with interest were treated as a long-term receivable.

2015: The 2015 Legislature passed four bills that impacted the provisions of KPERS and KP&F:

House Bill 2095 (HB 2095) contained both working after retirement provisions and a new DROP pilot program for the Kansas Highway Patrol. The working after retirement provisions change the existing policy governing retirees returning to work starting July 1, 2016. Most new retirees will be subject to an annual \$25,000 earnings limitation if they return to work for any KPERS affiliated employer. Employers contribute the statutory employer contribution rate on all wages paid to



the retirees. There are exceptions to the general rule for special education teachers, hard-to-fill positions, and instances of a hardship. State hospital nurses, Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center instructors, legislative staff, and elected city and county officials are exempted from the earnings limitation. The valuation process does not include an assumption regarding the re-employment of retirees so the working after retirement provisions of HB 2095 did not have an impact on the valuation results. While the cost impact of working after retirement cannot be reliably determined, the new working after retirement rules appear to have fewer incentives for members to retire when first eligible and return to work. If the new rules change retirement patterns in the future, resulting in later retirement ages, it will have a favorable impact on plan liabilities.

HB 2095 also created a Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) for the Kansas Highway Patrol members of KP&F. Members are eligible for the DROP at normal retirement age, must select a period of three to five years to continue working, during which time their benefit is deposited into a DROP account. At ultimate retirement, the member receives the balance of the DROP account as a lump sum and continues to receive the monthly benefit. The DROP sunsets in 2020. The addition of the DROP to the KP&F benefit structure only for members of the Kansas Highway Patrol had a small impact on the overall valuation results because there were only about 450 active members impacted out of a total of 7,200. The TPL increased \$1.4 million, the normal cost rate increased 0.01%, and the total KP&F employer actuarial contribution rate increased 0.03%.

Late in CY 2014, the State/School employer contribution rate was reset for the last half of FY 2015 as a part of a state budget allotment implemented by the Governor. Senate Bill 4, as amended by Senate Substitute for HB 2094 (SB 4) reduced the previously certified FY 2015 employer contribution rate of 11.27% to 8.65% to correspond with the Governor's allotment.

Senate Bill 228 (SB 228) authorized the issuance of \$1.0 billion in bonds, net of fees, to be used to reduce the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the State/School group. The interest rate on the bonds can be no greater than 5% and the State Finance Council must approve any bond issue before the bonds are sold (approval received July 2, 2015). The debt service on the bonds is subject to State General Fund appropriation and is not an obligation of the System. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the timing and issuance of the bonds at the time of the valuation was performed, no bond proceeds were reflected in the December 31, 2014 valuation. The bonds were issued in August, 2015 (after the valuation report



was issued) and net proceeds of \$1.0 billion were deposited in the KPERS trust fund. SB 228 also reset the employer contribution rate for the State/School group for FY 2016 from 12.37% to 10.91% and for FY 2017 rate from 13.57% to 10.81%.

- 2014: The 2014 Legislature passed HB 2533 which made changes to the KPERS 3 benefit structure, which is effective for new members on/after January 1, 2015. House Bill 2533 lowered the guaranteed interest crediting rate from 5.25% to 4.00%, replaced the discretionary dividend with a formulaic dividend, and set the annuity interest rate equal to the assumed rate of return less 2.00%. These changes did not impact the December 31, 2013 valuation because there were no KPERS 3 members in the System at that time.
- 2013: Sub HB 2333, passed by the 2012 Legislature, created a 90-day election period for KPERS 1 members of the system on July 1, 2013 to permit them to choose to (1) contribute 5% of compensation as employee contributions effective January 1, 2014 and 6% effective January 1, 2015 and receive a 1.85% multiplier for all years of future service or (2) continue to contribute 4% of compensation as employee contributions and receive a 1.40% multiplier for all years of future service. The election was subject to approval by the Internal Revenue Service, and if such approval was not granted, there was to be no election and the default option (option 1 above) was to apply. The IRS did not take action on KPERS' request to approve the election. Therefore, the default was implemented on January 1, 2014.

House Bill 2213 (HB 2213) was passed by the 2013 legislature and signed by the Governor on June 14, 2013. HB 2213 changed the effective date for the higher multiplier of 1.85% for all years of service for KPERS 2 members from July 1, 2014 to July 1, 2012.

HB 2213 also increased the cap on the maximum retirement benefit in KP&F from 80% to 90% of final average salary and increased the employee contribution rate from 7% of pay until the member has 32 years of service to 7.15% of pay for all years of service.

- 2012: The 2012 Legislature passed Sub House Bill 2333 (Sub HB 2333) which created a KPERS 3 retirement plan for new members effective January 1, 2015 which is a cash balance retirement plan. Correctional officers are not included in this new tier but will remain in KPERS 2. The employee contribution rate for KPERS 3 members is 6%. Employer credits will vary based on years of service: 3% of compensation for 1-4 years of service, 4% for 5-11 years, 5% for 12-23 years and



6% for 24 or more years of service. Interest credits are a guaranteed 5.25% on employee and employer account balances. Possible additional interest credits of 0% to 4% may be granted by the KPERS Board based on KPERS' actual investment returns and funding. Normal retirement age is age 60 with 30 years of service or age 65 with 5 years of service. The benefit is a guaranteed lifetime benefit based on the account balance at retirement. There is a partial lump sum option up to 30% at normal retirement age.

Sub HB 2333 also included changes for current KPERS 1 and KPERS 2 members. Sub HB 2333 created a 90-day election period for KPERS 1 members of the system on July 1, 2013 to permit them to choose to (1) contribute 5% of compensation as employee contributions effective January 1, 2014 and 6% effective January 1, 2015 and receive a 1.85% multiplier for all years of future service or (2) continue to contribute 4% of compensation as employee contributions and receive a 1.40% multiplier for all years of future service. Changes in the benefit multiplier are effective January 1, 2014 and impact only future years of service. The election was subject to approval by the Internal Revenue Service, with the provision that, if such approval was not granted, there would be no election and the default option (option 1 above) would apply.

Sub HB 2333 eliminated the cost of living adjustment (COLA) for KPERS 2 members, effective July 1, 2012. However, KPERS 2 members who retire after July 1, 2014 receive a higher multiplier of 1.85% for all years of service, not just future years of service (House Bill 2213 in the 2013 session changed the date from January 1, 2014 to July 1, 2012).

The bill also provided for increases in the statutory cap on the employer contribution rate. The cap increased from 0.6% per year to 0.9% in FY 2014, 1.0% in FY 2015, 1.1% in FY 2016 and 1.2% in FY 2017 and after.

Sub HB 2333 also provided for the State to make additional contributions beginning in FY 2014 to fund the unfunded actuarial liability (UAL) of the State/School group until their funded ratio reaches at least 80%. The additional contribution stream, which is to come from the Expanded Lottery Act Revenue Fund (ELARF), is determined as 50% of the money credited to the ELARF, after an annual reduction of \$10.5 million.

2011: Senate Substitute for HB 2194 (Sub HB 2194) was passed by the 2011 Legislature, but its provisions were contingent on action by the 2012 Legislature. Therefore,



the plan changes were not reflected in the formal valuation results in the December 31, 2010 valuation report. Sub HB 2194 contained significant changes for both KPERS employers and current and future members. The bill established a 13 member KPERS Study Commission to study alternative plan designs during the rest of 2011 and make a recommendation for plan design to the 2012 Legislature that would provide for the long term sustainability of the System. Report recommendations had to be voted on by the 2012 Legislature for other parts of the bill to become effective.

The bill provided for increases in the statutory cap on the employer contribution rate. The cap increased from 0.6% per year to 0.9% in FY 2014, 1.0% in FY 2015, 1.1% in FY 2016 and 1.2% in FY 2017 and after.

The law created a 90-day election period starting July 1, 2013 to permit KPERS 1 members to choose between a 6% contribution rate with a 1.85% multiplier for all years of future service or a 4% contribution and a 1.40% multiplier for all years of future service. Changes were effective January 1, 2014 and impacted only future service. The election was to be subject to approval by the Internal Revenue Service. If such approval was not granted, there was to be no election and the default option would apply.

The law also provided for a 90-day election period starting July 1, 2013 to permit KPERS 2 members at that time to choose between the 1.75% multiplier and losing the cost of living adjustment (COLA) for all service or a 1.40% multiplier for future years of service and keeping the COLA. The multiplier change was not to affect the service already earned by the members, but the COLA loss was for all service credit over the member's entire career. Changes were to be effective January 1, 2014. Similar to KPERS 1, the election was subject to approval by the Internal Revenue Service. If such approval was not granted, there would be no election and the default option would apply. New employees would automatically have a 6% contribution rate and the 1.75% multiplier with no COLA.

Inactive members returning to KPERS covered employment after July 2013 would receive the default option. Senate Substitute for HB 2194 also provided that 80% of the proceeds from excess real estate property sales would be used to pay down KPERS' unfunded actuarial liability.



Changes in actuarial assumptions and methods:

12/31/2016 valuation:

All Groups

- o Price inflation assumption was lowered from 3.00% to 2.75%.
- o Investment return assumption was lowered from 8.00% to 7.75%.
- o General wage growth assumption was lowered from 4.00% to 3.50%.
- o Payroll growth assumption was lowered from 4.00% to 3.00%.

In addition to the changes pertaining to actuarial assumptions, the Board has also adopted a new method for paying off the unfunded actuarial liability (UAL). Under the new method, the UAL is amortized using a “layered” approach, where the December 31, 2015 UAL serves as the initial (legacy) base and is amortized over a period originally set at 40 years beginning July 1, 1993. As of December 31, 2016, sixteen years remain in that period. The change to the UAL as of December 31, 2016 that resulted from the assumption changes is amortized over a closed 25-year period. Any change to the UAL that results from actuarial experience is amortized over closed 20-year periods.

KPERS

- o The post-retirement healthy mortality assumption was changed to the RP-2014 Mortality Table, with adjustments to better fit the observed experience for the various KPERS groups. The most recent mortality improvement scale, MP-2016, is used to anticipate future mortality improvements in the valuation process through the next experience study.
- o The active member mortality assumption was modified to also be based on the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table with adjustments.
- o The retirement rates for the select period (when first eligible for unreduced benefits under Rule of 85) were increased, but all other retirement rates were decreased.
- o Disability rates were decreased for all three groups.
- o The termination of employment assumption was increased for all three groups.
- o The interest crediting rate assumption for KPERS 3 members was lowered from 6.50% to 6.25%.

KP&F

- o The post-retirement healthy mortality assumption was changed to the RP-2014 Mortality Table with 1-year age set forward and the MP-2016 Scale is used to anticipate future mortality improvements.



- o The mortality assumption for disabled members was changed to the RP-2014 Disabled Lives Table (generational using MP-2016) with a one-year age set forward.
- o The active member mortality assumption was modified to the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table with a 1-year age set forward with a 90% scaling factor.
- o The retirement rates for Tier I were lowered and the ultimate assumed retirement age was changed from 63 to 65 for Tier II.
- o The termination of employment rates for Tier II were increased to better match the observed experience.

Judges

- o The post-retirement healthy mortality assumption was changed to the RP-2014 Mortality Table with a 2-year age setback and the MP-2016 Scale is used to anticipate future mortality improvements.
- o The active member mortality assumption was modified to the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table with a 2-year age setback with an 80% scaling factor.
- o The retirement rates were modified with increases at some ages and decreases at others.

12/31/2014 valuation:

KPERS

- o Increase active member mortality for females in the State and School groups.
- o Reduce disability rates by 20% for all three KPERS groups.
- o Increase the termination of employment rates for State-Males and Local Males and Females.
- o Modify the election of a deferred benefit by Local vested members who terminate employment in future years.
- o Modify the retirement rates for the C60 group.
- o Increase the load for the impact of final average salary provisions for Local, C55 and C60 members hired before July 1, 1993.
- o Establish an interest crediting rate of 6.50% for KPERS 3 members.

Judges

- o Modify the retirement rates.

There is currently a lag between the valuation date in which the contribution rates are determined and the effective date of those contribution rates, i.e., two year lag for Local employers and a two and one-half year lag for the State. A change was made in determining the amortization payment on the unfunded actuarial liability



(UAL) by projecting the UAL to the first day of the fiscal year in which the contribution rate will apply.

12/31/2011 valuation:

KPERS

- o Lower the pre-retirement mortality rates for females in both State and School.
- o Adjust early retirement rates for State and School.
- o Adjust the ultimate retirement rates under Rule of 85 for State.
- o Adjust the retirement rates for the Correctional Groups (C55 and C60)
- o Value the greater of the refund value or present value of accrued benefit upon termination for active KPERS 2 members assumed to terminate in the future.
- o Assume 12% of all future benefit payments will be paid as a lump sum.

KP&F

- o Adjust the retirement rates for both KPERS 1 and KPERS 2
- o Assume 12% of all future benefit payments will be paid as a lump sum.

Judges

- o Lower retirement rates at most ages and extend rates down to ages 60.
- o Assume 12% of all future benefit payments will be paid as a lump sum.

The requirement that the actuarial value of assets fall between 80% and 120% of fair (market) value (referred to as the “corridor”) was eliminated.



Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions.

The actuarially determined contribution rates in the schedule of employer contributions are calculated annually on each valuation date (December 31). There is a lag between the valuation date and the effective date of the application of the contribution rates. The lag for the State, School, Judges and KP&F (State) is two and a half years. The lag for Local employers (KPERS and KP&F) is two years. For example, the results of the December 31, 2017 valuation set employer contribution rates for fiscal year 2021 for the State (July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021) and 2020 for Local employers (calendar year 2020). The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine actuarial contribution rates reported in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed (Level dollar for Judges)
Remaining amortization period	Layered bases varying from 15 to 24 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed value
Price Inflation	2.75 percent
Salary increase, including price inflation	3.50 to 12.00 percent
Long-term Rate of Return, net of investment expense, including price inflation	7.75 percent

Please see the information presented earlier in regard to Paragraph 34 for detailed information on the benefit changes and assumption changes that may have impacted the Actuarially Determined Contributions shown in the *Schedule of Employer Contributions*.



APPENDIX A

**REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**



Exhibit A
GASB 67 Paragraph 32(a)
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
(\$ in Thousands)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability					
Service Cost	\$552,423	\$570,703	571,263	571,944	572,291
Interest	2,084,822	2,046,674	1,985,329	1,926,405	1,866,797
Benefit changes	0	713	0	1,467	0
Difference between expected and actual experience	(47,143)	(154,326)	(133,493)	(135,542)	(216,248)
Changes of assumptions	0	574,844	0	(53,014)	0
Benefit payments	(1,690,887)	(1,616,195)	(1,558,909)	(1,459,918)	(1,375,875)
Refunds of contributions	<u>(64,967)</u>	<u>(70,481)</u>	<u>(68,123)</u>	<u>(64,462)</u>	<u>(56,971)</u>
Net change in Total Pension Liability	\$834,247	\$1,351,932	796,067	786,880	789,994
Total Pension Liability - beginning	\$27,762,469	\$26,410,538	25,614,471	24,827,591	24,037,597
Total Pension Liability - ending (a)	\$28,596,716	\$27,762,469	26,410,538	25,614,471	24,827,591
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions – employer	\$831,735	\$761,610	739,184	690,564	701,818
Contributions – member	420,285	414,538	404,856	382,058	332,163
Contributions – other employer*	56,000	0	1,000,000	0	0
Net investment income	1,516,929	2,060,925	49,171	561,174	2,553,843
Benefit payments	(1,690,887)	(1,616,195)	(1,558,909)	(1,459,918)	(1,375,875)
Administrative expense	(12,460)	(11,116)	(12,172)	(10,768)	(9,636)
Refunds of contributions	(64,967)	(70,481)	(68,123)	(64,462)	(56,971)
Other	<u>5,734</u>	<u>(97,873)</u>	<u>2,905</u>	<u>1,076</u>	<u>242</u>
Net change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$1,062,369	\$1,441,408	556,912	99,724	2,145,584
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – beginning	\$18,633,840	\$17,192,432	16,635,521	16,535,797	14,390,213
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - ending (b)	19,696,209	18,633,840	17,192,432	16,635,521	16,535,797
Net Pension Liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$8,900,507	\$9,128,629	9,218,106	8,978,950	8,291,794

Note: Schedule is intended to show 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

* Bond proceeds for 2015, additional contributions for 2018



Exhibit A (Continued)
GASB 67 Paragraph 32(b)
SCHEDULE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
(\$ in Thousands)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability	\$28,596,716	\$27,762,469	\$26,410,538	\$25,614,471	\$24,827,591
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>19,696,209</u>	<u>18,633,840</u>	<u>17,192,432</u>	<u>16,635,521</u>	<u>16,535,797</u>
Net Pension Liability	\$8,900,507	\$9,128,629	\$9,218,106	\$8,978,950	\$8,291,794
Ratio of Plan Fiduciary Net Position to Total Pension Liability	68.88%	67.12%	65.10%	64.95%	66.60%
Covered payroll*	\$6,824,710	\$6,715,593	\$6,388,450	\$6,635,196	\$6,424,739
Net Pension Liability as a percentage of covered payroll	130.42%	135.93%	144.29%	135.32%	129.06%

* Provided by the System

Note: Schedule is intended to show 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available.



Exhibit B

GASB 67 Paragraph 32.c. SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS (\$ in Thousands)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Actuarially determined employer contribution	\$937,808	\$920,789	\$891,638	\$908,019	\$842,286	\$825,197	\$843,362	\$709,964	\$682,062	\$660,834
Contractually required contribution	817,653	745,021	721,313	676,173	668,811	617,925	568,015	525,727	492,006	449,236
Actual employer contributions	<u>817,653</u>	<u>745,021</u>	<u>721,313</u>	<u>676,173</u>	<u>668,811</u>	<u>617,925</u>	<u>568,015</u>	<u>525,727</u>	<u>492,006</u>	<u>449,236</u>
Annual contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>120,155</u>	<u>175,768</u>	<u>170,325</u>	<u>231,846</u>	<u>173,475</u>	<u>207,272</u>	<u>275,347</u>	<u>184,237</u>	<u>190,056</u>	<u>211,598</u>
Covered payroll	\$6,824,710	\$6,715,593	\$6,388,450	\$6,635,196	\$6,424,739	\$6,523,850	\$6,541,464	\$6,483,143	\$6,527,400	\$6,403,432
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.98%	11.09%	11.29%	10.19%	10.41%	9.47%	8.68%	8.11%	7.54%	7.02%

Note: the information presented in this table was provided by the System.

Actuarial valuations are prepared annually for the System with separate contribution rates determined for the KPERS State/School group, KPERS Local group, Kansas Police and Fire Retirement System, and the Retirement System for Judges. The results of the annual actuarial valuation, performed as of the last day of each calendar year, sets the employer contribution rates for the fiscal year ending four years later than the year of the valuation for the state of Kansas and three years later than the year of the valuation for local employers. The Board certifies the employer contribution rates each year based on the results of the actuarial valuation. However, the full actuarial contribution rate is not necessarily contributed for all KPERS groups. Based on state statutes, the employer contribution rates certified by the Board for KPERS (State, School, Local) may not increase by more than the statutory cap which has been changed periodically, most recently in 2012. The recent history of the statutory cap was 0.9% for fiscal year 2014, 1.0% for fiscal year 2015, 1.1% for fiscal year 2016, and 1.2% for fiscal year 2017 and beyond. The full actuarial contribution rate, without regard to any caps, is paid by all employers who participate in KP&F and by the state of Kansas for the Judges System.



APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF MAIN BENEFIT PROVISIONS

Plan Membership

The Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (the Retirement System, or, the System), is an umbrella organization administering three statewide retirement systems: the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS), the Kansas Police and Firemen’s Retirement System (KP&F), and the Kansas Retirement System for Judges. All three systems are defined benefit, contributory plans that cover nearly all public employees in Kansas. The Kansas Retirement System for Judges is a single employer plan, while the other two are cost-sharing, multiple employer plans. Participation by the State of Kansas is mandatory, whereas participation by local political subdivisions is optional, but irrevocable once elected. Benefit payments are also provided for a certain group of legislative employees.

KANSAS PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM Summary of Provisions *

* KPERS 2 refers to members who either began their participation or rehired on or after July 1, 2009, but before January 1, 2015. KPERS 3 refers to non-corrections members who either began their participation or rehired on or after January 1, 2015. Corrections members do not participate in KPERS 3.

This valuation reflects the benefit structure in place as of December 31, 2017.

Employee Membership

Membership is mandatory for all employees in covered positions, except elected officials. A covered position for non-school employees is one that is covered by Social Security, is not seasonal or temporary, and requires at least 1,000 hours of work per year. School employees who work at least 630 hours per year or 3.5 hours per day for at least 180 days are eligible for membership. Effective July 1, 2009, all employees become KPERS members on their date of employment. Prior to July 1, 2009, only School employees were covered immediately, but there was a one-year service requirement for the State and Local groups. Members who retire under the provisions of the Retirement System may not become contributing members again.

Normal Retirement

Eligibility –

KPERS 1: (a) Age 65, or (b) age 62 with ten years of credited service, or (c) any age when combined age and years of credited service equal 85 “points”. Age is determined by the member’s last birthday and is not rounded up.

KPERS 2 & 3: (a) Age 65 with 5 years of credited service or (b) age 60 with 30 years of credited service.



Benefit –

KPERS 1 & 2: Benefits are based on the member’s years of credited service, Final Average Salary (FAS), and a statutory multiplier. For those who were hired prior to July 1, 1993, Final Average Salary equals the greater of either: a four-year Final Average Salary, including add-ons, such as sick and annual leave; or a three-year Final Average Salary, excluding add-ons, such as sick and annual leave. For those who are hired on or after July 1, 1993 and before July 1, 2009, Final Average Salary equals the average of the three highest years of salary, excluding add-ons, such as sick and annual leave. Effective July 1, 2009, (KPERS 2), Final Average Salary equals the average of the five highest years of salary, excluding additional compensation.

KPERS 3: KPERS 3 members participate in a cash balance plan with benefits based on the Annuity Savings Account balance, the Retirement Annuity Account balance, and an annuity factor. The member’s annuity factor at retirement is based on the member’s age and benefit payment form. The current annuity factors were adopted by the Board upon recommendation of the actuary. They are expected to be updated periodically. The interest rate used to calculate the current annuity factors is 5.75% (7.75% assumed investment return, minus 2.00%), and the mortality table used is a set of blended mortality rates from the current post-retirement mortality assumptions for KPERS members. The blended mortality rates are projected to 2030 using improvement scale MP-2016. The weighting used to blend the mortality rates is shown in the following table:

	<u>Members</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>
State – Males	17.5%	42.5%
State – Females	42.5%	17.5%
School – Males	7.5%	8.5%
School – Females	8.5%	7.5%
Local – Males	12.5%	11.5%
Local– Females	11.5%	12.5%

A member’s Annuity Savings Account balance is the sum of mandatory member contributions plus the interest credits and dividends on those contributions. A member’s Retirement Annuity Account is the sum of all employer retirement credits to the account plus the interest credits and dividends on those credits.

Mandatory member contributions are 6% of compensation. The employer retirement credits follow the schedule below:

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Retirement Credit Rate</u>
Less than 5	3%
5 – 11	4%
12 – 23	5%
24 or more	6%

Interest credits are 4% per annum, paid quarterly. The interest credits are based on the account balances as of the last day of the preceding quarter. There is also a possibility of additional interest credits, depending on KPERS’ investment return. These additional interest credits are called “dividends” and are equal to 75% of the five-year average net compound rate of return, as determined by the board, for the preceding calendar year and the previous four calendar years on the market value of assets that is above 6.0%. A schedule of historical dividend rates is contained in the following table:



<u>Year</u>	<u>Applicable Rate of Return</u>	<u>Compound Average</u>	<u>Dividend</u>
2015	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
2016	8.5%	4.3%	0.0%
2017	14.0%	7.4%	1.1%

Prior Service Credit – Prior service credit is 0.75% or 1.00% of Final Average Salary per year [School employees receive 0.75% of Final Average Salary for each year of prior service that is not credited under the former Kansas School Retirement System (KSRS)].

Participating Service Credit –

KPERS 1: Participating service credit is 1.75% of Final Average Salary for years of service prior to January 1, 2014. Participating service credit is 1.85% of Final Average Salary for years of service after December 31, 2013.

KPERS 2: For those retiring on or after January 1, 2012, participating service credit is 1.85% for all years of service.

KPERS 3: Not applicable for the Cash Balance Plan.

Early Retirement

Eligibility – Eligibility is age 55 and 10 years of credited service.

Benefit –

KPERS 1: The normal retirement benefit is reduced 0.2% per month for each month between the ages of 60 and 62, and 0.6% for each month between the ages of 55 and 60.

KPERS 2: The normal retirement benefit is reduced actuarially for early commencement. The reduction factor is 35.0% at age 60 and 57.5% at age 55. If the member has 30 years of credited service, the early retirement reduction is less (50% of regular reduction).

KPERS 3: The early retirement benefit is determined in the same manner as a normal retirement benefit, but is based on the account balances and annuity factor at the member’s retirement age.

Vesting Requirements

Eligibility – Effective July 1, 2009, a member must have five years of credited service (ten years prior to July 1, 2009). Should the vested member terminate employment, the member must leave accumulated contributions on deposit with the Retirement System to be eligible for future benefits. If a vested member terminates employment and withdraws accumulated contributions, the member forfeits all rights and privileges under the Retirement System.

Benefit –

KPERS 1 & 2: Retirement benefits are payable when the vested member reaches normal retirement age, or reduced benefits are payable when the vested member reaches a specified early retirement age.



KPERS 3: Retirement benefits are payable when the vested member meets the retirement eligibility requirements and is based on the member's account balances at retirement. The member's vested account will be granted interest credits and dividends during the deferral period between termination of employment and retirement.

Other Benefits

Withdrawal Benefit – Members who terminate employment may withdraw contributions with interest after the last day on the employer's payroll. Withdrawing member contributions forfeits all membership rights and benefits, which a member may have accrued prior to withdrawing their contributions from the Retirement System. Inactive, non-vested members who return to covered employment within five years after terminating employment, will not have lost any membership rights or privileges if they *haven't* withdrawn contributions. The Retirement Act provides for withdrawal of contributions 31 days after employment terminates, but it does not allow members to borrow from contributions.

Disability Benefit –

KPERS 1 & 2: Members receiving disability benefits under the KPERS Death and Disability Benefits Program continue to receive service credit under KPERS. If a disabled member retires after receiving disability benefits for at least five years immediately preceding retirement, the member's Final Average Salary is adjusted by the actuarial salary increase assumption rates in existence during the member's period of disability prior to July 1, 1993, 5% per year to July, 1998 and the change in CPI-U less 1%, not to exceed 4% after July, 1998.

KPERS 3: For any KPERS 3 member who becomes disabled, such member's Annuity Savings Account and Retirement Annuity Account will be credited with employee contributions, employer retirement credits, interest credits and dividends for the entire period of disability, but no later than the member's normal retirement age. The salary upon which credits are based shall be the employee's salary at the time of disability. After five years of disability, the underlying salary shall be increased by the lesser of (a) the percentage increase in CPI-U, minus 1%, and (b) 4% per annum.

Death Benefits – Pre-retirement death (non-service connected) –

KPERS 1 & 2: The member's accumulated contributions plus interest are paid in a lump sum to the designated beneficiary. In lieu of receiving the member's accumulated contributions, the surviving spouse of a member who is eligible to retire at death may elect to receive benefits under any survivor option. The spouse must be the member's sole designated beneficiary to exercise this option. If the member had at least 10 years of credited service, but had not reached retirement age, the spouse may elect to leave the member's contributions on deposit with the System and receive a monthly benefit to begin on the date the member would have been eligible to retire.

KPERS 3: If a vested member dies before attaining normal retirement age, the member's surviving spouse shall receive an annuity on the date the member would have attained normal retirement age had such member not died. The benefit is based upon the member's Annuity Savings Account and Retirement Annuity Account, and is payable as a single life annuity with 10-year certain.

Service-connected accidental death – The member's accumulated contributions plus interest, plus lump sum amount of \$50,000, plus annual benefit based on 50% of Final Average Salary; reduced by Workers'



Compensation benefits and subject to a minimum benefit of \$100 a month; are payable to a spouse, minor children, or dependent parents, for life, or until the youngest child reaches age 18 (or up to age 23 if they are full-time students), in this order of preference. The monthly accidental death benefit is in lieu of any joint/survivor benefit for which the surviving spouse would have been eligible. For KPERS 3 members, Final Average Salary equals the average of the three final years of salary.

Post-retirement death – A lump sum amount of \$4,000 is payable to the member’s beneficiary. If the member has selected a retirement option, benefits are paid to the joint annuitant or the designated beneficiary. Under joint and survivor retirement options, if the joint annuitant predeceases the retired member, the reduced option benefit is increased to the amount the retired member would have received if no retirement option had been elected. Benefits payable to a joint annuitant cease at the joint annuitant’s death. If a member does not select an option, the designated beneficiary receives the excess, if any, of the member’s accumulated contributions plus interest over total benefits paid to date of death.

Member Contributions

KPERS 1: Prior to January 1, 2014, member contributions were 4% of compensation for KPERS 1. 2012 HB 2333 established an election by KPERS 1 members, contingent upon IRS approval, between different contribution rate and benefit levels. The legislation provided that, if the IRS rejected or did not take action to approve the election, KPERS 1 members would default to an increase in their employee contributions to 5% of compensation effective January 1, 2014, and 6% effective January 1, 2015, with an increase in the benefit multiplier to 1.85% beginning January 1, 2014, for future years of service only. Subsequently, the IRS issued a private letter ruling stating that the election granted to KPERS 1 members under 2012 HB 2333 was impermissible.

KPERS 2: The member contribution rate for KPERS 2 is 6% of compensation.

KPERS 3: The member contribution rate for KPERS 3 is 6% of compensation.

Interest on Member Contributions

KPERS 1: Interest is credited to members’ contribution accounts on June 30 each year, based on the account balance as of the preceding December 31. Those who became members prior to July 1, 1993, have interest credited to their accounts at the rate of 8% per year. Those who become members on and after July 1, 1993, have interest credited to their accounts at the rate of 4% per year.

KPERS 2: Interest is credited to members’ contribution accounts on June 30 each year, based on the account balance as of the preceding December 31, at the rate of 4% per year.

KPERS 3: Interest credited varies by years of service. Please refer to the KPERS 3 Benefit section under Normal Retirement in these Plan Provisions.

Employer Contributions

Rates are certified by the Board of Trustees, based on the results of annual actuarial valuations and statutory provisions.



Board of Regents Plan Members (TIAA and equivalents)

Board of Regents plan members (TIAA and equivalents) do not make contributions to KPERS. They receive prior service benefits for service before 1962; the benefit is 1% of Final Average Salary for each year of credited prior service. Service after 1961 is counted for purposes of determining eligibility for vesting.

Correctional Members

Correctional employees, as certified to the Board of Trustees by the Secretary of Corrections, are defined in K.S.A. 74-4914a: (a) correctional officers, (b) certain directors and deputy directors of correctional institutions, (c) correctional power plant operators, (d) correctional industries employees, (e) correctional food service employees, and (f) correctional maintenance employees.

KPERS 1: For groups (a) and (b) with at least 3 consecutive years of credited service in such positions immediately preceding retirement, normal retirement age is 55 or Rule of 85; and early retirement requirements are age 50 with 10 years of credited service. For groups (c), (d), (e), and (f) with at least 3 consecutive years of service in such positions immediately preceding retirement, normal retirement age is 60 or Rule of 85, and early retirement requirements are 55 with 10 years of credited service.

KPERS 2: For groups (a) and (b) with at least 3 consecutive years of credited service in such positions immediately preceding retirement, normal retirement age is 55 with 10 years of credited service, and early retirement requirements are age 50 with 10 years of credited service. For groups (c), (d), (e), and (f) with at least 3 consecutive years of service in such positions immediately preceding retirement, normal retirement age is 60 with 10 years of credited service, and early retirement requirements are 55 with 10 years of credited service.

Cost of Living Adjustments (COLAs)

KPERS 2 Members Who Retired Prior to July 1, 2012: 2% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) each year beginning at age 65 or the second July 1 after the retirement date, whichever is later. Other KPERS 2 members will not receive a COLA.

KPERS 3: Upon retirement, the benefit option selected by the member may include a self-funded cost of living adjustment feature, in which the account value is converted to a benefit amount that increases by a fixed percentage over time.



KANSAS POLICE & FIREMEN'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Normal Retirement

Tier I – age 55 and 20 years of service or 32 years of service (regardless of age).

Tier II – age 50 and 25 years of service, or age 55 and 20 years of service, or age 60 and 15 years of service.

Benefits – Benefits are based on the member's Final Average Salary. For those who were hired prior to July 1, 1993, Final Average Salary equals the average of the highest three of the last five years of credited participating service, including add-ons, such as sick and annual leave. For those who are hired on or after July 1, 1993, Final Average Salary equals the average of the highest three of the last five years of participating service, excluding add-ons, such as sick and annual leave. Benefits are based on a member's years of credited service and a multiplier of 2.5% of Final Average Salary for each year of credited service, to a maximum of 90% of Final Average Salary (first effective July 1, 2013).

Local Plan – For members covered by local plan provisions on the employer's entry date, normal retirement is at age 50 with 22 years of credited service.

Early Retirement

Eligibility – Members must be at least age 50 and have 20 years of credited service.

Benefit – Normal retirement benefits are reduced 0.4% per month under age 55.

Vesting Requirements

Eligibility – Tier I: The member must have 20 years of credited service; if terminating employment, the member must leave contributions on deposit with the Retirement System to be eligible for future benefits. Unreduced benefits are payable at age 55 or reduced benefits are payable as early as age 50.

Eligibility – Tier II: The member must have 15 years of credited service to be considered vested. If terminating employment, the member must leave contributions on deposit with the Retirement System to be eligible for future benefits. A vested member may draw unreduced benefits as early as age 50 with 25 years of credited service, age 55 with 20 years of credited service, or age 60 with 15 years of credited service. A reduced benefit is available at age 50 with 20 years of credited service.

Other Benefits

Withdrawal Benefits – Members who terminate employment before retirement may withdraw contributions with interest after the last day on the employer's payroll. Withdrawal of contributions forfeits all membership rights and benefits, which a member may have accrued prior to withdrawing accumulated contributions from the Retirement System. Inactive, nonvested members, who return to covered employment within five years after terminating employment, will not have lost any membership rights or privileges if they *haven't* withdrawn contributions.



Disability Benefits

Tier I: Service-connected disability – There are no age or service requirements to be eligible for this benefit. There is an annual benefit of 50% of Final Average Salary, plus 10% of Final Average Salary for each dependent child under age 18 (or up to age 23 for full-time students), to a maximum of 75% of Final Average Salary. If dependent child benefits aren't payable, the benefit is 50% of Final Average Salary or 2.5% for each year of credited service up to a maximum of 90% of Final Average Salary. Upon the death of a member after two years from the proximate cause of death which is the original service-connected disability, the same benefits are payable. Upon the death of a member after two years from a cause different than the disability for which the member is receiving service-connected disability benefits, the surviving spouse receives a lump sum payment of 50% of Final Average Salary. Additionally, a pension benefit of one-half the member's benefit is payable to either the spouse or to the dependent children.

Tier I: Non-Service-connected disability – An annual benefit of 2.5% times years of credited service times Final Average Salary with a minimum of 25% of FAS and a maximum of 90% of FAS.

Tier II: There is no distinction between service-connected and non-service-connected disability benefits. The annual benefit is 50% of Final Average Salary. Service Credit is granted during the period of disability. Disability benefits convert to age and service retirement at the earliest date the member is eligible for full retirement benefits. If the member is disabled for at least five years immediately preceding retirement, the member's Final Average Salary is adjusted during the period of disability.

Death Benefits (Tier I and Tier II)

Active Member Service Connected Death – There is no age or service requirement. An annual benefit equal to the greater of the accrued retirement benefit under the 100% joint and survivor option and 50% of Final Average Salary is payable to the spouse, plus 10% of Final Average Salary for each dependent child under age 18 (or up to age 23 for full-time students), to a maximum of 90% of Final Average Salary Active Member.

Active Member Non-Service Connected Death – A lump sum of 100% of Final Average Salary and a pension of 2.5% of Final Average Salary per year of credited service (to a maximum of 50%) is payable to the spouse. If there is no spouse, the monthly benefit is paid to the dependent children (age 18, or 23 if a full time student). If there is no surviving spouse or eligible children, the beneficiary will receive a lump sum payment of 100% of the member's current annual pay, inclusive of the member's accumulated contributions.

Inactive Member Death – If an inactive member is eligible for retirement when death occurs, and the inactive member's spouse is the sole beneficiary, the spouse may elect to receive benefits as a joint annuitant under any option in lieu of a refund of the member's accumulated contributions.

Post-Retirement Death – There is a lump sum amount of \$4,000 payable, less any death benefit payable under local plan provisions. If the member has selected a retirement option, benefits are paid to the joint annuitant or the designated beneficiary. Under joint and survivor options, if the joint annuitant predeceases the retired member, the benefit is increased to the amount the retired member would have received if no option had been selected. Benefits payable to the joint annuitant cease when the joint annuitant dies. If no option is selected, the designated beneficiary receives the excess, if any, of the member's accumulated contributions over total benefits paid to the date of death. The surviving spouse of a transfer member (who was covered by local plan on the employer's entry date, who dies after retirement, and who has not elected a retirement benefit option) receives a lump sum payment of 50% of Final Average Salary. Additionally,



a pension benefit of three-fourths of the member's benefit is payable either to the spouse or dependent children.

Classifications

Tier I – Members have Tier I coverage if they were employed prior to July 1, 1989, and they did not elect coverage under Tier II.

Tier II – Members have Tier II coverage if they were employed July 1, 1989, or later. This also includes members employed before July 1, 1989 who elected Tier II coverage.

Some KP&F members are considered either Tier I or Tier II Transfer or Brazelton members.

Transfer Member – A member who is a former member of a local plan who elected to participate in KP&F. Former Kansas Highway Patrol and former Kansas Bureau of Investigation members are included in this group.

Brazelton member – A member who participated in a class action lawsuit, whose contribution is lower, and whose benefits are offset by Social Security.

Member Contributions

Member contributions are 7.15% of compensation, effective July 1, 2013.

Brazelton members contribute .008% with a Social Security offset. Benefits payable to these members are reduced by one-half of original Social Security benefits accruing from employment with the participating employer.

Employer Contributions

Individual rates are certified by the Board of Trustees for each participating employer based on the results of annual actuarial valuations.

Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) for Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)

Upon attaining normal retirement age, members of the KHP have the option of participating in the DROP plan for a minimum of three years and no more than five years. This is a one-time, irrevocable election. After electing to participate, a member's monthly retirement benefit is deposited into the member's DROP account for the duration of the DROP period. The DROP account accrues interest on an annual basis, equalling either 0.0% or 3.0%. Employer and employee contributions continue to be made to the System, but the member does not earn any additional service credit after the effective date of the DROP election. At the end of the DROP period, a member is entitled to a distribution from the DROP account.



KANSAS JUDGES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Normal Retirement

Eligibility – (a) Age 65, or (b) age 62 with ten years of credited service, or (c) any age when combined age and years of credited service equals 85 “points”. Age is determined by the member’s last birthday and is not rounded up.

Benefit – The benefit is based on the member’s Final Average Salary, which is the average of the three highest years of service under any retirement system administered by KPERS. The basic formula for those who were members prior to July 1, 1987, is 5% of Final Average Salary for each year of service up to ten years, plus 3.5% for each year of service greater than ten, to a maximum of 70% of Final Average Salary. For those who became members on or after July 1, 1987, the formula is 3.5% for each year, to a maximum benefit of 70% of Final Average Salary.

Early Retirement

Eligibility – A member must be age 55 and have ten years of credited service to take early retirement.

Benefit – The retirement benefit is reduced 0.2% per month for each month between the ages of 60 and 62, and 0.6% per month for each month between the ages of 55 and 60.

Vesting Requirements

Eligibility – There is no minimum service requirement; however, after terminating employment, the member must leave contributions on deposit with the Retirement System in order to be eligible for future benefits. Eligible judges who have service credited under KPERS have vested benefits under both KPERS and the Retirement System for Judges when the combined total credited service equals ten years.

Benefit – Normal benefit accrued at termination is payable at age 62 or in reduced amount at age 55, provided the member has 10 years of credited service. Otherwise, benefits are not payable until age 65.

Other Benefits

Disability Benefits – These benefits are payable if a member is defined as totally and permanently disabled as certified by the Supreme Court. The disability benefit, payable until age 65, is 3.5% of Final Average Salary for each year of service (minimum of 50% and maximum of 70% of Final Average Salary). Benefits are recalculated when the member reaches retirement age based on participating service credit for the period of disability. If a judge is disabled for at least five years immediately preceding retirement, the judge’s Final Average Salary is adjusted.

Withdrawal Benefit – Members who terminate employment may withdraw contributions with interest, but they will forfeit any right to a future benefit if they do.



Pre-retirement Death – A refund of the member’s accumulated contributions is payable. In lieu of receiving the member’s accumulated contributions, the surviving spouse of a member who is eligible to retire at death may elect to receive benefits under any survivor benefit option. If the member had at least ten years of credited service, but hadn’t reached retirement age at the time of death, the spouse may elect a monthly benefit to begin on the date the member first would have been eligible to retire as long as the member’s contributions aren’t withdrawn.

Post-retirement Death – A lump sum death benefit of \$4,000 is payable to the member’s beneficiary. If the member had selected an option with survivor benefits, those benefits are paid to the joint annuitant or to the member’s designated beneficiary. Under retirement options with survivor benefits, if the joint annuitant predeceases the retired member, the retirement benefit is increased to the amount the retired member would have received if no survivor benefits had been elected. Benefits payable to a joint annuitant cease when the joint annuitant dies. If no option was chosen by the retired member, the member’s designated beneficiary receives the excess, if any, of the member’s accumulated contributions over the total benefits paid to the date of the retired member’s death.

Member Contributions

Judges contributions are 6% of compensation. Upon reaching the maximum retirement benefit level of 70% of Final Average Salary, the contribution rate is reduced to 2%.

Employer Contributions

Rates are certified by the Board of Trustees, based on the results of annual actuarial valuations.



APPENDIX C

STATEMENT OF ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

KPERS

Rate of Investment Return	7.75%
Price Inflation	2.75%
Payroll Growth:	3.00%
KPERS 3 Interest Crediting Rate, including dividends	6.25% per annum
Administrative Expenses:	0.16% of covered payroll
Rates of Mortality: Post-retirement	The RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant table was first adjusted by an age setback or set forward. Rates were further adjusted to fit actual experience. Rates are projected into the future using Scale MP-2016.

Starting Table

School Males: RP-2014 M White Collar Healthy +0
 School Females: RP-2014 F White Collar Healthy +0
 State Males: RP-2014 M Healthy +2
 State Females: RP-2014 F Healthy +1
 Local Males: RP-2014 M Healthy +2
 Local Females: RP-2014 F Healthy +1

Sample Rates (2014)

Age	School		State		Local	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
50	0.310%	0.172%	0.462%	0.332%	0.532%	0.276%
55	0.438%	0.225%	0.635%	0.397%	0.732%	0.367%
60	0.585%	0.323%	0.868%	0.582%	1.001%	0.536%
65	0.849%	0.544%	1.267%	0.909%	1.461%	0.838%
70	1.389%	0.876%	1.974%	1.460%	2.276%	1.346%
75	2.383%	1.459%	3.208%	2.381%	3.699%	2.196%
80	4.520%	3.192%	5.255%	4.249%	6.163%	3.939%
85	8.618%	6.444%	9.025%	7.662%	10.674%	7.119%
90	15.900%	11.824%	15.570%	13.531%	18.416%	12.573%
95	26.671%	20.501%	23.721%	22.137%	28.057%	20.570%
100	39.563%	31.961%	32.978%	32.888%	39.006%	30.559%

Pre-retirement	School Males: 80 % of RP-2014 M White Collar +0 School Females: 80% of RP-2014 F White Collar +0 State Males: 90% of RP-2014 M Total Dataset +2 State Females: 90% of RP-2014 F Total Dataset +1 Local Males: 90% of RP-2014 M Total Dataset +2 Local Females: 90% of RP-2014 F Total Dataset +1
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Disabled Life Mortality

RP-2014 Disabled Life Table with same age adjustments as used for pre-retirement mortality tables.

Rates of Salary Increase

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Rate of Increase*</u>		
	<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
1	11.50%	10.00%	10.00%
5	6.05%	5.10%	5.70%
10	4.60%	4.40%	4.70%
15	4.10%	3.90%	4.30%
20	3.60%	3.60%	4.10%
25	3.50%	3.50%	3.60%
30	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%

*Includes general wage increase assumption of 3.50% (composed of 2.75% inflation and 0.75% productivity)

Load for Pre-1993 Hires

State: 2.2%, School: 0.5%,
Local: 2.0%, KPF: 7.0%
C55/C60: 2.2%

Rates of Termination

<u>Duration</u>	<u>School</u>		<u>State</u>		<u>Local</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
0	21.00%	23.00%	21.00%	21.00%	21.00%	24.00%
1	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	17.00%	21.00%
2	14.50%	14.50%	15.25%	15.25%	14.25%	18.00%
3	11.00%	11.00%	13.50%	12.75%	12.50%	14.75%
4	8.50%	9.00%	12.00%	10.75%	11.00%	12.75%
5	7.00%	7.75%	10.75%	9.75%	9.75%	11.00%
6	6.25%	7.00%	9.50%	8.75%	8.75%	10.00%
7	5.75%	6.25%	8.50%	7.75%	7.75%	9.00%
8	5.25%	5.50%	7.50%	7.00%	6.50%	8.00%
9	4.75%	5.00%	6.50%	6.25%	5.75%	7.00%
10	4.25%	4.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.25%	6.25%
11	4.00%	4.00%	5.00%	5.00%	4.75%	5.50%
12	3.75%	3.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	5.00%
13	3.50%	3.25%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	4.75%
14	3.25%	3.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.50%
15	3.00%	2.75%	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%	4.25%
16	2.75%	2.50%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%	4.00%
17	2.50%	2.25%	3.40%	3.40%	3.40%	3.80%
18	2.25%	2.00%	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.60%
19	2.00%	1.75%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.40%
20	1.75%	1.50%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	3.20%
21	1.50%	1.40%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	3.00%
22	1.40%	1.30%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.75%
23	1.30%	1.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.50%
24	1.20%	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.25%
25	1.00%	1.10%	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	2.00%
26	1.10%	1.00%	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%	1.75%
27	1.00%	0.75%	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%	1.50%
28	0.75%	0.50%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.25%
29	0.50%	0.50%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
30	0.50%	0.50%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%
30+	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%



Retirement Rates

School

<u>Age</u>	<u>Rule of 85</u>	
	1st Year	After 1st Year
	<u>With 85 Points</u>	<u>With 85 Points</u>
53	20%	15%
55	20%	15%
57	24%	15%
59	28%	22%
61	25%	25%

Early Retirement

<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>
55	3%
56	3%
57	3%
58	5%
59	10%
60	12%
61	16%

Normal Retirement

<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>
62	25%
63	25%
64	30%
65	35%
66-74	30%
75	100%

State

<u>Age</u>	<u>Rule of 85</u>	
	1st Year	After 1st Year
	<u>With 85 Points</u>	<u>With 85 Points</u>
53	16%	12%
55	16%	12%
57	16%	10%
59	16%	10%
61	25%	20%

Early Retirement

<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>
55	4%
56	4%
57	4%
58	6%
59	6%
60	8%
61	15%

Normal Retirement

<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>
62	20%
63	20%
64	20%
65	35%
66-74	27%
75	100%



Local

Rule of 85				
<u>Age</u>	1st Year		After 1st Year	
	<u>With 85 Points</u>		<u>With 85 Points</u>	
53	15%		7%	
55	15%		10%	
57	15%		10%	
59	15%		12%	
61	25%		20%	

Early Retirement		Normal Retirement	
<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>
55	3%	62	22%
56	3%	63	22%
57	3%	64	22%
58	3%	65	35%
59	6%	66-69	27%
60	6%	70-74	25%
61	15%	75	100%

- Inactive vested members – Earliest unreduced retirement age.
- For correctional employees with an age 55 normal retirement date -

<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>
55	10%
58	10%
60	15%
62	20%
65	100%

- For correctional employees with an age 60 normal retirement date -

<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>
60	20%
61	20%
62	35%
63	20%
64	20%
65	60%
66	60%
67	60%
68	100%

- For TIAA employees – Age 66.



Rates of Disability

<u>Age</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
25	.020%	.023%	.022%
30	.022%	.065%	.047%
35	.027%	.103%	.070%
40	.046%	.200%	.103%
45	.088%	.300%	.180%
50	.145%	.400%	.260%
55	.195%	.500%	.310%
60	.280%	.550%	.380%

Indexation of Final Average Salary for Disabled Members: 1.75% per year

Probability of Vested Members Leaving Contributions With System

KPERS 1:	<u>Age</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
	25	80%	65%	60%
	30	80%	65%	70%
	35	80%	65%	70%
	40	80%	65%	70%
	45	82%	75%	70%
	50	87%	85%	74%
	55	100%	100%	100%

KPERS 2: Members are assumed to elect to take a refund if it is more valuable than the deferred annuity. The comparison is based on 7.75% interest and a 50% Male/50% Female blend of the RP-2014 Mortality Table, projected to 2045 (static).

KPERS 3: 100% of vested members are assumed to leave their contributions with the System.

Marriage Assumption: 70% of all members are assumed married with male spouse assumed 3 years older than the female.

Partial Lump Sum Option (PLSO): 40% of KPERS 1 and KPERS 2 members are assumed to take a PLSO equal to 30% of the value of their benefit upon retirement. 100% of KPERS 3 members are assumed to take a PLSO equal to 30% of the value of their benefit upon retirement.



KPF

Rate of Investment Return	7.75%
Price Inflation	2.75%
Payroll Growth:	3.00%
Administrative Expenses:	0.16% of covered payroll
Rates of Mortality:	Mortality rates are projected into the future using Scale MP-2016
Post-retirement	RP-2014 Total Dataset Table, set forward one year
Pre-retirement	90% of the RP-2014 Total Dataset Table, set forward one year *
	*70% of preretirement deaths assumed to be service related.
Disabled Life Mortality	RP-2014 Disabled Life Table, set forward one year

Rates of Salary Increase	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Rate of Increase*</u>
	1	12.0%
	5	6.5%
	10	4.4%
	15	3.8%
	20	3.5%
	25	3.5%
	*Includes general wage increase assumption of 3.50% (composed of 2.75% inflation and 0.75% productivity)	

Rates of Termination	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	1	11.0%
	5	6.0%
	10	2.8%
	15	1.8%
	20	1.1%
	25	0.0%

Retirement Rates

Tier 1:	Early Retirement		Normal Retirement	
	<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	50	5%	55	30%
	51	7%	56	30%
	52	7%	57	30%
	53	15%	58	30%
	54	30%	59	30%
			60	30%
			61	30%
			62	100%



Tier 2:	Early Retirement		Normal Retirement	
	<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	50	10%	50	25%
	51	10%	51	25%
	52	10%	52	25%
	53	10%	53	25%
	54	20%	54	25%
			55	25%
			56	35%
			57	35%
			58	20%
			59	30%
			60	25%
			61	25%
			62	30%
			63	30%
			64	30%
			65	100%

Inactive Vested: Earliest unreduced retirement age.

Rates of Disability

<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate*</u>
22	.06%
27	.07%
32	.15%
37	.35%
42	.56%
47	.76%
52	.96%
57	1.00%

*90% assumed to be service-connected under KP & F Tier 1.

Marriage Assumption: 80% of all members assumed married with male spouse assumed to be three years older than female. When an active member dies, they have no child beneficiaries.

DROP Election 75% of Kansas Highway Patrol members are assumed to enter DROP for the maximum DROP period.



Judges

Rate of Investment Return	7.75%												
Price Inflation	2.75%												
Administrative Expenses:	0.16% of covered payroll												
Rates of Mortality:	Mortality rates are projected into the future using Scale MP-2016.												
Post-retirement	RP-2014 Total Dataset Table, set back two years												
Pre-retirement	80% of RP-2014 Total Dataset Table, set back two years												
Rates of Salary Increase	4.00%												
Rates of Termination	None assumed												
Disabled Life Mortality	RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Table, set back two years												
Rates of Disability	None assumed												
Retirement Rates	<table><thead><tr><th><u>Age</u></th><th><u>Rate</u></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>62</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>63-64</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>65-66</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>67-69</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>70+</td><td>100%</td></tr></tbody></table>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>	62	20%	63-64	10%	65-66	25%	67-69	10%	70+	100%
<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate</u>												
62	20%												
63-64	10%												
65-66	25%												
67-69	10%												
70+	100%												

Marriage Assumption: 70% of all members are assumed married with male spouse assumed 3 years old than female.



TECHNICAL VALUATION PROCEDURES

Data Procedures

In-pay members:

If a birth date is not available, the member is assumed to have retired at 62. If a retirement date is also not available, the member is assumed to be 75.

If a beneficiary birth date is needed but not supplied, males are assumed to be 3 years older than females.

Not in-pay members:

If a birth date is not available, it is assigned according to the following schedule:

<u>System</u>	<u>Active member age at hire</u>	<u>Inactive member age at valuation</u>
KPERS	34.7	50
KPF	27.5	49
Judges	43.4	54

If gender is not provided, it is assigned randomly with a 40% probability of being male and 60% probability of being female.

If salary information is not available for an active record, it is assigned according to the following schedule:

<u>System</u>	<u>Salary</u>
KPERS	\$24,700
KPF	\$36,100
Judges	\$79,100

Salaries for first year members are annualized.

Other Valuation Procedures

No actuarial accrued liability in excess of the unclaimed member contribution balance is held for nonvested, inactive members. A reserve is also held for accounts that have been forfeited but could be reclaimed in the future.

Benefits above the projected IRC Section 415 limit for active participants are assumed to be immaterial for the valuation. The compensation limitation under IRC Section 401(a) (17) is considered in this valuation. On a projected basis, the impact of this limitation is insignificant.

Salary increases are assumed to apply to annual amounts.

Decrements are assumed to occur mid-year, except that immediate retirement is assumed for those who are at or above the age at which retirement rates are 100%. Standard adjustments are made for multiple decrements. Withdrawal does not operate once early or unreduced retirement eligibility is met.

KPERS 3 employees who transfer employment to a non-KPERS covered position are treated as actives who are not accruing benefits.