GRS Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company
Consultants & Actuaries

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT BENEFITS TRUST
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

ACTUARIAL VALUATION REPORT

AS OF JUNE 30, 2010

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May 30, 2011

Retirement Board
40 Fountain Street, First Floor
Providence, RI 02903-1854

Dear Members of the Board:

Subject: Actuarial Valuation of the JRBT as of June 30, 2010

This is the June 30, 2010 actuarial valuation of the Judicial Retirement Benefits Trust (JRBT). This report describes the current actuarial condition of the JRBT, determines the recommended employer contribution rate, and analyzes changes in the contribution rate. Valuations are prepared annually, as of June 30, the last day of the JRBT plan year. Benefits for state judges hired before January 1, 1990 are funded by the state from general assets, on a pay-as-you-go basis, and are not included in this valuation.

Under Rhode Island General Laws, the employer contribution rate for Judges is certified annually by the State of Rhode Island Retirement Board. This rate is determined actuarially, based on the plan provisions in effect as of the valuation date and the actuarial assumptions and methods adopted by the Board or set by statute. The Board's current policy is that the contribution rate determined by a given actuarial valuation becomes effective two years after the valuation date. For example, the rate determined by the June 30, 2010 actuarial valuation will be applicable for the year beginning July 1, 2012 and ending June 30, 2013.

Financing objectives and funding policy

The actuarial cost method and the amortization periods are set by statute. Contribution rates and liabilities are computed using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. The employer contribution rate is the sum of two pieces: the employer normal cost rate and the amortization rate. The normal cost rate is determined as a percent of pay. The employer normal cost rate is the difference between this and the member contribution rate. The amortization rate is determined as a level percent of pay. It is the amount required to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over a closed period (30 years as of June 30, 1999, 19 years remaining as of June 30, 2010). The amortization rate is adjusted for the two-year deferral in contribution rates.

Progress toward realization of financing objectives

The funded ratio (the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the actuarial accrued liability) is a standard measure of a plan's funded status. In the absence of benefit improvements, it should increase over time, until it reaches 100%.

The funded ratio, as can be seen in Table 3 of this report, decreased from 88.3% to 77.8% between the valuations. The funded ratio is defined as the actuarial value of assets divided by the actuarial accrued liability. If the market value of assets were used, rather than the actuarial value, the funded ratio would be 65.9%. The employer contribution rate increased from 18.69% to 28.17% for fiscal year 2013. Much of the change in funded ratio and contribution rate is attributable to the Board's recent adoption of updated actuarial assumptions that are used to perform the actuarial valuation. An analysis of the changes in the employer contribution rate appears on Table 10a of this report. An analysis of the changes in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability appears on Table 10c.

Additional information regarding these assumptions changes is provided further below and in the body of this report.

Benefit provisions

The benefit provisions reflected in this valuation are those which were in effect on June 30, 2010. No material changes were made to the benefit provisions since the preceding valuation. The benefit provisions are summarized in Appendix B of this report.

Assumptions and methods

There were several changes to the assumptions and methods since the last actuarial valuation. Assumptions such as the annual investment return, mortality tables, payroll growth rate, and salary increases were modified based on an experience study presented in April 2011 and adopted by the Board. Most significantly, the investment return assumption was decreased from 8.25% to 7.50%, and the mortality assumption was modified for continual future increases in life expectancy. We believe the assumptions are internally consistent and are reasonable, based on the actual experience of JRBT.

The results of the actuarial valuation are dependent on the actuarial assumptions used. Actual results can and almost certainly will differ, as actual experience deviates from the assumptions. Even seemingly minor changes in the assumptions can materially change the liabilities and the calculated contribution rates.

The actuarial assumptions and methods used in this report comply with the parameters for disclosure that appear in GASB 25.

Data

The System's staff supplied data for active members and retirees as of June 30, 2010. We did not audit this data, but we did apply a number of tests to the data, and we concluded that it was reasonable and consistent with the prior year's data. The System's staff also supplied asset data as of June 30, 2010.

Certification

All of our work conforms with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices and with the Actuarial Standards of Practice issued by the Actuarial Standards Board. In our opinion, our calculations also comply with the requirements of Rhode Island state law and, where applicable, the Internal Revenue Code, ERISA, and the Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The undersigned are independent actuaries. All are Enrolled Actuaries and Members of the American Academy of Actuaries. They all meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries, and they are experienced in performing valuations for large public retirement systems.

Sincerely,
Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company

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Table of Contents

		Page
Section I	Executive Summary	2
Section II	Discussion	3
Section III	Tables	
	1 – Development of Contribution Rate	9
	2 – Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits	10
	3 – Schedule of Funding Progress	11
	4 – Notes to Required Supplementary Information	12
	5 – Plan Net Assets	13
	6 – Reconciliation of Plan Net Assets	14
	7 – Development of Actuarial Asset Value	15
	8 – Distribution of Assets at Market Value	16
	9 – History of Investment Return Rates	17
	10a – Analysis of Change in Employer Cost	18
	10b – History of Employer Contribution Rates	19
	10c – Analysis of Change in the UAAL	20
	11 – Membership Data	21
	12 – Historical Summary of Active Member Data	22
	13 – Distribution of Active Members by Age and By Years of Service	23
Appendices	Appendix A – Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods	24
	Appendix B – Summary of Benefit Provisions	29
	Glossary	31

Executive Summary

Item	Valuation Date: June 30, 2010		June 30, 2009
	After Assumption Changes	Before Assumption Changes	Disclosed in Prior Year's Report
Membership			
Number of:			
- Active members	49	49	45
- Retirees and beneficiaries	10	10	10
- Inactive members	-	-	-
- Total	59	59	55
Payroll supplied by ERSRI, annualized	$ 7,461,120	$ 7,461,120	$ 6,843,454
Contribution rates			
Member	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%
State	28.17%	20.06%	18.69%
Assets			
Market value	$ 32,267,469	$ 32,267,469	$ 27,729,085
Actuarial value	38,074,287	38,074,287	36,839,221
Return on market value	13.4%	13.4%	-19.5%
Return on actuarial value	1.2%	1.2%	1.9%
Employer contribution	$ 1,180,817	$ 1,180,817	$ 1,700,174
Ratio of actuarial value to market value	118.0%	118.0%	132.9%
Actuarial Information			
Employer normal cost %	16.54%	13.49%	13.46%
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	$ 10,867,073	$ 6,531,454	$ 4,898,819
Amortization rate	11.63%	6.57%	5.23%
Funding period	19 years	19 years	20 years
GASB funded ratio	77.8%	85.4%	88.3%
Projected employer contribution			
Fiscal year ending June 30,	2013	2013	2012
Projected payroll	$ 8,392,745	$ 8,514,377	$ 7,809,518
Projected employer contribution	2,364,236	1,707,984	1,459,599

Contribution Rates

The employer contribution rate for JRBT is determined actuarially. The rate determined in each valuation becomes effective two years after the valuation date, in this case as of July 1, 2012. The rate consists of two pieces: the employer's normal cost rate and the amortization rate. The normal cost rate is the employer's Entry Age normal cost expressed as a percent of pay. The amortization rate is the contribution required to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) over 19 years as a level percent of pay.

The increase in the employer contribution rate, from 18.69% to 28.17% of payroll, was principally due to the changes in actuarial assumptions as a result of an experience study that was completed in the April 2011.

An analysis of the changes in the employer contribution rate appears in Table 10a of this report and a history of the employer contribution rates appears in Table 10b. Table 10c shows a reconciliation of the UAAL.

Financial Data and Experience

Assets for JRBT are held in trust and are commingled with those of several other plans and programs—including the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island—for investment purposes. The State Treasurer is responsible for setting the asset allocation policy and for investing the funds.

Table 5 shows the net plan assets for JRBT. Table 6 shows a reconciliation of the assets between the previous valuation and this valuation. Table 7 shows the development of the actuarial value of assets. Table 8 shows the distribution of investments by category — almost 64% of assets at market value are held in equities, including real estate and private equity — and Table 9 shows a historical summary of the return rates. As can be seen, the market value rate of return was 13.4% for the year ended June 30, 2010, and the return on an actuarial asset value basis was 1.2%.

The average annual return based on the market value of assets over the last ten years (July 1, 2000 – June 30, 2010) was 2.29%. This is less than the current 7.50% annual investment return assumption. The average annual return based on the actuarial value of assets over the same period was 5.00%.

All returns above are net of both investment and administrative expenses, and therefore, may differ from other information provided by the General Treasurer's office or the investment managers and advisors.

The System's staff provided all of the financial information used in this report.

Member Data

The System's staff supplied member data as of June 30, 2010. While we did not audit this data, we did perform various tests to ensure that it was internally consistent, consistent with the prior year's data, and was reasonable overall. Information provided for active members includes: name, identification number, sex, a code indicating whether the member was active or inactive, date of birth, service, salary, date of last contribution, and accumulated member contributions without interest. For retired members, data includes: name, an identification number, sex, date of birth, date of retirement, amount of benefit (original, COLA, gross), a code indicating the option elected and the type of retiree (service retiree, disabled retiree, beneficiary), and if applicable, the joint pensioner's date of birth and sex.

Table 11 and Table 12 show information and statistics about the active and retired members. Table 13 shows the distribution of active members by age and service.

The total payroll shown on the statistical tables is the amount that was supplied by the System's staff. For the liability calculations, reported pays were adjusted in accordance with the actuarial assumptions to reflect one year's salary increase.

Benefit Provisions

Appendix B of this report includes a summary of the benefit provisions for JRBT. There were no changes in the benefit provisions since the preceding valuation.

There are no ancillary benefits—e.g., cost of living benefits—that are currently provided by a source independent of JRBT but that might be deemed a JRBT liability if continued beyond the availability of funding by the current funding source.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Appendix A of this report includes a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used in this valuation. Costs are determined using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. This method was adopted effective June 30, 1999.

The method used to determine the actuarial value of assets is a five-year smoothed market method. This technique is further described in Section III of Appendix A. The development of the actuarial value of assets utilizing this method is shown on Table 7.

Discussion of the Experience Study

Between the June 30, 2009 actuarial valuation and this report, the Retirement Board asked GRS to analyze the assumptions and methods used in the JRBT actuarial valuation. The experience study was performed for the period June 30, 2004 to June 30, 2010. The study examined the assumptions used for expected investment rate, inflation rate, retirement, mortality, termination, disability, salary increases, payroll growth, and other miscellaneous assumptions.

Our recommended changes for JRBT are:

1. Decrease the annual investment return rate from 8.25% to 7.50%, in line with assumption made for ERSRI.

2. Decrease the salary increase assumption from 4.50% to 4.00%, in line with the wage inflation assumption made for ERSRI.

3. Decrease the payroll growth assumption from 4.50% to 4.00% to be consistent with the change above. This does not include any allowance for future membership growth.

4. Reduce the COLA assumption for members not eligible to retire by June 12, 2010 from 2.50% to 2.35%.

5. Modify the post-termination mortality assumptions for retirees in line with the mortality assumptions made for state employees of ERSRI.

6. Active mortality rates were set as 75% of the RP-2000 Combined tables with white-collar adjustment for males and females, for reasons discussed in the ERSRI experience report.

All of the changes recommended by GRS were based on an experience study presented in April 2011. We believe the assumptions are internally consistent and are reasonable, based on the actual experience of JRBT.

GASB 25 and Funding Progress

Accounting requirements for JRBT are set by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 25 (GASB 25). Table 3 of this report shows a historical summary of the funded ratios and other information for JRBT. Table 4 shows other information needed in connection with disclosure under GASB 25.

GASB 25 requires that plans calculate an Annual Required Contribution (ARC) and, if actual contributions received are less than the ARC, this must be disclosed. The ARC must be calculated in accordance with certain parameters. In particular, it must include a payment to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. This amortization payment must be computed using a funding period no greater than 30 years. Further, the amortization payment included in the ARC may be computed as a level amount, or it may be computed as an amount that increases with payroll. However, if payments are computed on a level percent of payroll approach, the payroll growth assumption may not anticipate future membership growth.

For JRBT, the calculated contribution rate shown in Table 1 is the ARC. The amortization period was established as 30 years as of June 30, 1999, and there are 19 years remaining as of June 30, 2010. The period and amortization method comply with the requirements of GASB 25. The payroll growth rate used in the amortization calculations does not include any allowance for membership growth.

Development of Contribution Rate (Judges)

	June 30, 2010		June 30, 2009
	After Assumption Changes	Before Assumption Changes	Disclosed in Prior Year's Report
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Compensation			
(a) Supplied by ERSRI, annualized	$ 7,461,120	$ 7,461,120	$ 6,843,454
(b) Adjusted for one-year's pay increase	7,759,564	7,796,870	7,151,409
2. Actuarial accrued liability	48,941,360	44,605,741	41,738,040
3. Actuarial value of assets	38,074,287	38,074,287	36,839,221
4. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) (2 - 3)	10,867,073	6,531,454	4,898,819
5. Remaining amortization period at valuation date	19	19	20
6. Contribution effective for fiscal year ending:	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
7. Base pay projected for two-year delay	8,392,745	8,514,377	7,809,518
8. Amortization of UAAL	976,147	559,547	408,540
9. Normal cost			
(a) Total normal cost rate	25.29%	22.24%	22.21%
(b) Employee contribution rate	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%
(c) Employer normal cost rate (a - b)	16.54%	13.49%	13.46%
10. Employer contribution rate as percent of payroll			
(a) Employer normal cost rate	16.54%	13.49%	13.46%
(b) Amortization payments (8 / 7)	11.63%	6.57%	5.23%
(c) Total (a + b)	28.17%	20.06%	18.69%
11. Estimated employer contribution amount (7 * 10(c))	$ 2,364,236	$ 1,707,984	$ 1,459,599

Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits

		June 30, 2010		June 30, 2009
		After Assumption Changes	Before Assumption Changes	Disclosed in Prior Year's Report
		(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Active members			
	a. Service retirement benefits	$ 50,551,735	$ 45,238,306	$ 41,632,607
	b. Deferred termination benefits	-	-	-
	c. Refunds	-	-	-
	d. Pre-retirement death benefits	1,188,345	1,225,551	1,155,118
	e. Non-occupational disability retirement benefits	-	-	-
	f. Occupational disability retirement benefits	-	-	-
	g. Total	$ 51,740,080	$ 46,463,857	$ 42,787,725
2.	Retired members			
	a. Service retirements	$ 8,721,594	$ 7,989,025	$ 8,014,709
	b. Disability retirements	-	-	-
	c. Beneficiaries	1,905,110	1,796,533	1,819,846
	d. Total	$ 10,626,704	$ 9,785,558	$ 9,834,555
3.	Inactive members	$ -	$ -	$ -
4.	Total actuarial present value of future benefits	$ 62,366,784	$ 56,249,415	$ 52,622,280
5.	Determination of actuarial accrued liability			
	a. Total actuarial present value of future benefits	$ 62,366,784	$ 56,249,415	$ 52,622,280
	b. Less present value of future normal costs	(13,425,424)	(11,643,674)	(10,884,240)
	c. Actuarial accrued liability (a + b)	$ 48,941,360	$ 44,605,741	$ 41,738,040

Schedule of Funding Progress
(As required by GASB #25)

Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (3)-(2)	Funded Ratio (2)/(3)	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as % of Payroll (4)/(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
June 30, 1999	5,521,693	7,415,237	1,893,544	74.5%	3,169,183	59.7%
June 30, 2000	7,374,851	9,719,608	2,344,757	75.9%	3,533,354	66.4%
June 30, 2001	9,190,325	12,026,257	2,835,932	76.4%	4,092,423	69.3%
June 30, 2002	11,129,208	16,243,709	5,114,501	68.5%	4,738,059	107.9%
June 30, 2003	13,270,977	18,435,395	5,164,418	72.0%	5,303,153	97.4%
June 30, 2004	16,019,053	21,845,744	5,826,691	73.3%	5,637,865	103.3%
June 30, 2005	19,347,372	22,250,728	2,903,356	87.0%	5,684,585	51.1%
June 30, 2006	23,873,009	27,504,102	3,631,093	86.8%	6,313,069	57.5%
June 30, 2007 [1]	29,630,637	35,355,326	5,724,689	83.8%	6,451,666	88.7%
June 30, 2008 [2]	34,670,394	38,115,602	3,445,208	91.0%	6,601,889	52.2%
June 30, 2009	36,839,221	41,738,040	4,898,819	88.3%	6,843,454	71.6%
June 30, 2010	38,074,287	48,941,360	10,867,073	77.8%	7,461,120	145.6%

[1] Reflects the benefit changes enacted by Article 35.

[2] Restated to reflect the benefit changes enacted by Article 16.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
(as required by GASB #25)

Valuation date	June 30, 2010
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level percentage, closed
Remaining amortization period	19 years
Asset valuation method	5-Yr Smoothed Market
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return:	7.50% *
Projected salary increase:	4.00% *
Cost of living adjustment	
a. For members retired or eligible for retirement as of June 12, 2010:	3.00%
b. For all other members:	2.35% **

* Includes inflation at: 2.75%

** COLA applicable to benefit up to $35,000/year, indexed from 2010.

Plan Net Assets
(Assets at Market or Fair Value)

Item	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Cash and cash equivalents	$ 545	$ 37
2. Receivables:		
a. Employer and member contributions	$ 15,511	$ 297,349
b. Transfers receivable	-	-
c. Miscellaneous	-	-
d. Total receivables	$ 15,511	$ 297,349
3. Investments		
a. Pooled trust	$ 32,479,143	$ 27,429,812
b. Plan specific investments	-	-
c. Total	$ 32,479,143	$ 27,429,812
4. Invested securities lending collateral	$ -	$ -
5. Property and equipment	$ 6,112	$ 8,720
6. Total assets	$ 32,501,311	$ 27,735,918
7. Liabilities		
a. Other post-employment benefit liability, net	$ 459	$ 228
b. Securities lending liability	-	-
c. Accounts and vouchers payable	233,383	6,605
d. Total liabilities	$ 233,842	$ 6,833
8. Total market value of assets available for benefits Total (Item 6 - Item 7)	$ 32,267,469	$ 27,729,085

Reconciliation of Plan Net Assets

Item	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Market value of assets as of beginning of year		
a. Market value of assets as of beginning of year	$ 27,729,085	$ 32,783,006
b. Adjustment for market value of assets	-	-
c. Adjusted market value of assets as of beginning of year	$ 27,729,085	$ 32,783,006
2. Contributions		
a. Members	$ 638,181	$ 617,315
b. State	1,180,817	1,700,174
c. Service purchases	-	-
d. Total	$ 1,818,998	$ 2,317,489
3. Investment earnings, net of investment expenses	$ 3,795,252	$ (6,506,645)
4. Expenditures for the year		
a. Benefit payments	$ (995,605)	$ (808,249)
b. Cost-of-living adjustments	(39,971)	(28,073)
c. Post-retirement death benefits	-	-
d. Pre-retirement death benefits	(12,000)	-
e. Social security supplements	-	-
f. Supplemental pensions	-	-
g. Refunds	-	-
h. Administrative expenses	(28,290)	(28,443)
i. Total expenditures	$ (1,075,866)	$ (864,765)
5. Transfers and other adjustments	$ -	$ -
6. Market value of assets at end of year	$ 32,267,469	$ 27,729,085

Development of Actuarial Value of Assets

			Year Ending June 30, 2010
1.	Market value of assets at beginning of year	$	27,729,085
2.	Net new investments		
	a. Contributions	$	1,818,998
	b. Benefits paid		(1,047,576)
	c. Refunds		0
	d. Subtotal		771,422
3.	Market value of assets at end of year	$	32,267,469
4.	Net earnings (3-1-2)	$	3,766,962
5.	Assumed investment return rate		8.25%
6.	Expected return	$	2,319,471
7.	Excess return (4-6)	$	1,447,491

8. Excess return on assets as of 06/30/2010:

Period End (1)	Excess Return (2)	Percent Deferred (3)		Deferred Amount (4)
June 30, 2006	715,629	0%	$	0
June 30, 2007	2,638,766	20%		527,753
June 30, 2008	(4,780,235)	40%		(1,912,094)
June 30, 2009	(9,300,784)	60%		(5,580,470)
June 30, 2010	1,447,491	80%		1,157,993
			$	(5,806,818)

9.	Actuarial value of assets as of 06/30/2010, (Item 3 - Item 8)	$	38,074,287
10.	Ratio of actuarial value to market value		118.0%

Distribution of Assets at Market Value
(Percentage of Total Investments)

Item (1)	June 30, 2010 (2)	June 30, 2009 (3)
Cash & cash equivalents	11.1%	4.6%
U.S. government & agency securities	14.3%	15.8%
Corporate bonds & notes	11.0%	8.5%
Foreign bonds	0.0%	0.0%
U.S. equity securities	33.6%	39.1%
Foreign equity securities	16.7%	18.4%
Real estate, venture capital, other	13.3%	13.6%
Total investments	100.0%	100.0%

History of Investment Return Rates

Year Ending June 30 of	Market	Actuarial
(1)	(2)	(3)
1995	17.0%	10.2%
1996	13.7%	13.7%
1997	19.1%	19.1%
1998	16.1%	16.5%
1999	10.1%	14.7%
2000	9.1%	8.8%
2001	-11.0%	4.9%
2002	-8.4%	0.9%
2003	4.3%	1.4%
2004	18.0%	4.1%
2005	10.2%	5.9%
2006	11.6%	8.8%
2007	18.2%	12.2%
2008	-5.9%	9.1%
2009	-19.5%	1.9%
2010	13.4%	1.2%
Average Returns:		
Last 5 Years	2.53%	6.59%
Last 10 Years	2.29%	5.00%
Since 1995	6.58%	8.21%

Analysis of Change in Employer Cost

	Basis	Employer Cost
1.	Employer contribution rates from prior valuation	18.69%
2.	Impact of changes, gains and losses	
	a. Non-salary liability experience (gain)/loss	0.20%
	b. Salary (gain)/loss	-1.52%
	c. Total payroll growth (gain)/loss	-0.19%
	d. Investment experience (gain)/loss	2.88%
	e. Changes in assumptions	8.11%
	f. Changes in plan provisions	0.00%
	g. Total	9.48%
3.	Employer contribution rates from current valuation	28.17%

History of Employer Contribution Rates

Valuation Date as of June 30,	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Employer Contribution Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)
1998	2001	31.09%
1999	2002	31.58%
2000	2003	33.42%
2001	2004	33.90%
2002	2005	36.19%
2003	2006	35.51%
2004	2007	36.07%
2005	2008	32.07%
2006	2009	24.06%[1]
2007	2010	16.19%[2]
2008	2011	16.19%[2]
2009	2012	18.69%
2010	2013	28.17%

[1] Reflects changes in benefit provisions enacted by Article 35.

[2] Restated to reflect changes in benefit provisions enacted by Article 16.

Analysis of Change in UAAL

Basis	June 30, 2010
(1)	(2)
1. UAAL as of 06/30/2009:	$ 4,899
2. Impact of changes, gains and losses	
a. Interest at 8.25% for one year	404
b. Expected amortization payments	(202)
c. Investment experience (gain)/loss	2,607
d. Salary (gain)/loss	(1,323)
e. Non-salary liability experience (gain)/loss	146
f. Changes in assumptions	4,336
g. Changes in plan provisions	-
i. Total	$ 5,968
3. UAAL as of 06/30/2010:	$ 10,867

Note: All dollar figures are shown in thousands.

Membership Data (State Judges)

		June 30, 2010 (1)	June 30, 2009 (2)
1.	Active members		
	a. Number	49	45
	b. Number vested	10	7
	c. Total annualized payroll supplied by State	$ 7,461,120	$ 6,843,454
	d. Average salary	$ 152,268	$ 152,077
	e. Average age	58.8	58.6
	f. Average service	10.2	10.0
2.	Inactive members		
	a. Number	0	0
3.	Service retirees		
	a. Number	6	6
	b. Total annual benefits	$ 802,987	$ 793,210
	c. Average annual benefit	$ 133,831	132,202
	d. Average age	73.0	72.0
4.	Disabled retirees		
	a. Number	0	0
	b. Total annual benefits	$ 0	$ 0
	c. Average annual benefit	N/A	N/A
	d. Average age	N/A	N/A
5.	Beneficiaries and spouses		
	a. Number	4	4
	b. Total annual benefits	$ 239,656	$ 235,298
	c. Average annual benefit	$ 59,914	$ 58,825
	d. Average age	75.9	74.9

Historical Summary of Active Member Data

Valuation as of June 30,	Active Members: Number	Active Members: Percent Increase	Covered Payroll: Amount	Covered Payroll: Percent Increase	Average Salary: Amount	Average Salary: Percent Increase	Average Age	Average Service
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1996	27	---	$ 2,596,860	---	$ 96,180	---	51.5	3.2
1997	28	3.7%	2,815,218	8.4%	100,544	4.5%	53.0	4.1
1998	29	3.6%	3,039,957	8.0%	104,826	4.3%	54.0	4.9
1999	29	0.0%	3,169,183	4.3%	109,282	4.3%	55.0	5.9
2000	31	6.9%	3,533,354	11.5%	113,979	4.3%	55.9	6.5
2001	35	12.9%	4,092,423	15.8%	116,926	2.6%	55.4	6.4
2002	39	11.4%	4,738,059	15.8%	121,489	3.9%	55.6	7.5
2003	42	7.7%	5,303,153	11.9%	126,266	3.9%	55.8	7.6
2004	44	4.8%	5,637,865	6.3%	128,133	1.5%	56.9	8.2
2005	44	0.0%	5,684,585	0.8%	129,195	0.8%	58.3	8.4
2006	45	2.3%	6,313,069	11.1%	140,290	8.6%	58.3	9.0
2007	44	-2.2%	6,451,666	2.2%	146,629	4.5%	59.0	9.8
2008	43	-2.3%	6,601,889	2.3%	153,532	4.7%	59.4	10.4
2009	45	4.7%	6,843,454	3.7%	152,077	-0.9%	58.6	10.0
2010	49	8.9%	7,461,120	9.0%	152,268	0.1%	58.8	10.2

Distribution of Active Members by Age and by Years of Service
As of 06/30/2010

	Years of Credited Service												
	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 & Over	Total
Attained Age	Count & Avg. Comp.	Count & Avg. Comp.	Count & Avg. Comp.	Count & Avg. Comp.	Count & Avg. Comp.	Count & Avg. Comp.	Count & Avg. Comp.	Count & Avg. Comp.	Count & Avg. Comp.	Count & Avg. Comp.	Count & Avg. Comp.	Count & Avg. Comp.	Count & Avg. Comp.
Under 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
30-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
35-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
40-44	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	$147,674	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$147,674
45-49	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	$142,132	$132,969	$144,319	$0	$0	$131,199	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$137,655
50-54	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	11
	$0	$142,679	$0	$0	$0	$149,854	$0	$155,418	$155,208	$0	$0	$0	$150,554
55-59	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	10
	$0	$0	$162,631	$143,130	$0	$147,185	$150,879	$169,910	$0	$0	$0	$0	$153,238
60-64	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	8
	$140,642	$0	$0	$0	$0	$154,461	$156,762	$172,428	$0	$0	$0	$0	$162,005
65-69	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	8	0	0	0	0	14
	$0	$0	$156,762	$0	$0	$148,876	$137,759	$155,077	$0	$0	$0	$0	$152,188
70 & Over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	4	3	3	1	0	17	3	17	1	0	0	0	49
	$144,531	$139,442	$154,570	$143,130	$0	$148,284	$148,466	$160,965	$155,208	$0	$0	$0	$152,268

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

I. Valuation Date

The valuation date is June 30th of each plan year. This is the date as of which the actuarial present value of future benefits and the actuarial value of assets are determined.

II. Actuarial Cost Method

The actuarial valuation uses the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Under this method, the employer contribution rate is the sum of (i) the employer normal cost rate, and (ii) a rate that will amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL).

1. First, the actuarial present value of future benefits is determined by discounting the projected benefits for each member back to the valuation date using the assumed investment return rate as the discount rate. For active members, the projected benefits are based on the member's age, service, sex and compensation, and based on the actuarial assumptions. The calculations take into account the probability of the member's death, disability, or termination of employment prior to becoming eligible for a retirement benefit, as well as the possibility of the member will remain in service and receive a service retirement benefit. Future salary increases are anticipated. The present value of the expected benefits payable to all active members is added to the present value of the expected future payments to retired participants and beneficiaries to obtain the present value of all expected benefits. Liabilities for future members are not included.

2. The employer contributions required to support the benefits are determined as a level percentage of salary, and consist of a normal contribution and an amortization contribution.

3. The normal contribution is determined using the entry age method. Under this method, a calculation is made to determine the rate of contribution which, if applied to the compensation of each new member during the entire period of anticipated covered service, would be required to meet the cost of all benefits payable on his behalf. This calculation reflects the plan provisions that apply to members hired after July 1, 2009, i.e., the Article 16 provisions, even for members hired before that date. That is, the normal cost is the cost of a replacement employee. The salary-weighted average of these rates is the normal cost rate.

4. The employer normal cost rate is equal to (i) the normal cost rate, minus (ii) the member contribution rate.

5. The actuarial accrued liability is equal to the present value of all benefits less the present value of future normal costs. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) is then determined as (i) the actuarial accrued liability, minus (ii) the actuarial value of assets.

6. The amortization contribution rate is the level percentage of payroll required to reduce the UAAL to zero over the remaining amortization period. The UAAL is being amortized over the remainder of a closed 30-year period from June 30, 1999. The employer contribution rate determined by this valuation will not be effective until two years after the valuation date. The determination of the contribution rate reflects this deferral. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) and covered payroll are projected forward for two years, and we then determine the amortization charge required to amortize the UAAL over the remaining amortization period from that point. In projecting the UAAL, we increase the UAAL for interest at the assumed rate and we decrease it for the amortization payments. The amortization payments for these two years are determined by subtracting the current employer normal cost from the known contribution rates for these years, based on the two prior actuarial valuations. Contributions are assumed to be made monthly throughout the year.

III. Actuarial Value of Assets

The actuarial value of assets is based on the market value of assets with a five-year phase-in of actual investment return in excess of (less than) expected investment income. Expected investment income is determined using the assumed investment return rate and the market value of assets (adjusted for receipts and disbursements during the year). The returns are computed net of administrative and investment expenses.

IV. Actuarial Assumptions

A. Economic Assumptions

1. Investment return: 7.50% per year, compounded annually, composed of an assumed 2.75% inflation rate and a 4.75% net real rate of return. This rate represents the assumed return, net of all investment and administrative expenses.

2. Salary increase rate: Salaries are assumed to increase at the rate of 4.00% per year.

   Salary increases are assumed to occur once a year, on July 1. Therefore the pay used for the period between the valuation date and the first anniversary of the valuation date is equal to the reported pay for the prior year, increased by the salary increase assumption.

3. Payroll growth rate: In the amortization of the unfunded frozen liability, payroll is assumed to increase 4.00% per year. This assumption includes no allowance for future membership growth.

4. COLA: For members retired or eligible to retire by June 12, 2010, the post-retirement benefit increase is set by statute at 3.0%. For all other members, the COLA is equal to the increase in the CPI, but limited to 3.00%. For these members, we assume the COLA increase will average 2.35% per year. The indexed COLA

limitation ($35,000 for 2010) is also assumed to increase at 2.35% per annum, compounded.

5. B. Demographic Assumptions

1. Post-termination mortality rates (non-disabled lives)

   a. Healthy males – 115% of RP-2000 Combined Healthy for Males with White Collar adjustments, projected with Scale AA from 2000.

   b. Healthy females - 95% of RP-2000 Combined Healthy for Females with White Collar adjustments, projected with Scale AA from 2000.

2. Post-termination mortality rates (disabled lives)

   a. Healthy males – 60% of the PBGC Table Va for disabled males eligible for Social Security disability benefits.

   b. Healthy females - 60% of the PBGC Table VIa for disabled females eligible for Social Security disability benefits.

3. Pre-termination mortality rates – 75% of the RP-2000 Combined tables with white-collar adjustment for males and females

4. Disability rates – None

5. Termination rates - None

6. Retirement rates – 33% of members are assumed to retire when first eligible for a reduced retirement benefit (age 65 with 10 years of service, or any age with 20 years of service). All other members are assumed to retire when eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit (age 65 with 20 years of service, or age 70 with 15 years of service). Judges who have not reached eligibility for a retirement benefit by age 75 are assumed to terminate at age 75 and receive either a reduced retirement benefit, if eligible, or a refund.

C. Other Assumptions

1. Percent married: 85% of employees are assumed to be married.

2. Age difference: Male members are assumed to be three years older than their spouses, and female members are assumed to be three years younger than their spouses.

3. No surviving spouse will remarry and there will be no children's benefit.

4. All married members appointed after January 1, 2009 will elect the optional spouse's coverage at retirement.

5. Investment and Administrative expenses: The assumed investment return rate represents the anticipated net return after payment of all investment and administrative expenses.

V. Participant Data

Participant data was supplied in electronic files for active members and retirees. The data for active members included birth date, sex, service, salary and employee contribution account balance. For retired members and beneficiaries, the data included date of birth, sex, spouse's date of birth (where applicable), amount of monthly benefit, date of retirement, and a form of payment code.

Summary of Benefit Provisions

1. Effective Date and Authority: The Judicial Retirement Benefits Trust (JRBT) became effective on January 1, 1990 for judges hired on or after that date. Benefits are described in Rhode Island General Laws, Title 8, Chapters 3, 8, and 16, Title 28, Chapter 30, and Title 31, Chapter 43.

2. Plan Year: A twelve-month period ending June 30th.

3. Administration: The Judicial Retirement Benefits Trust is administered by the State of Rhode Island Retirement Board. However, the State Treasurer is responsible for the investment of the trust assets, including the establishment of the asset allocation policy. Assets are commingled for investment purposes with those of the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island and various other plans and programs.

4. Type of Plan: The Judicial Retirement Benefits Trust is a qualified governmental defined benefit retirement plan. For Governmental Accounting Standards Board purposes, it is a single-employer plan.

5. Eligibility: All judges or justices of the Supreme Court, a superior court, a district court, a family court, an administrative adjudication court or a workers' compensation court participate in this plan if they were hired on or after January 1, 1990. (These are referred to collectively as state judges.) Benefits for state judges hired before January 1, 1990 are being paid by the state from the general assets of the state, on a pay-as-you-go basis. Eligible state judges become members at their date of employment.

6. Salary: Contributions are based on the judge's salary. Benefits are based on the judge's salary at the time of retirement.

7. Employee Contributions: State judges contribute 8.75% of their salary per year. The state "picks up" the members' contributions for its employees under the provisions of Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 414(h).

8. Employer Contributions: The state contributes an actuarially determined percentage of the member's annual salary. Contributions determined in a given actuarial valuation go into effect two years after the actuarial valuation.

9. Final Average Compensation (FAC)

   a. For judges who became members on or before July 2, 1997, one-twelfth of the judge's annual salary at the time of retirement.

   b. For judges who became members after July 2, 1997 but before July 1, 2009, one-twelfth of the average of the judge's highest three consecutive annual salaries.

   c. For judges who became members on or after July 1, 2009, one-twelfth of the average of the judge's highest five consecutive annual salaries.

   d. Benefits for death while an active member are based on the member's salary at the time of death, regardless of when the judge became a member.

10. Full Retirement

   a. Eligibility: All judges are eligible for unreduced retirement at or after age 65 if the judge has served for 20 years, or at or after age 70 after 15 years of service.

   b. Monthly Benefit:
      (i) Judges who were appointed prior to January 1, 2009 receive 100% of FAC at retirement.
      (ii) Judges who were appointed on or after January 1, 2009 but prior to July 1, 2009 receive 90% of FAC at retirement, and take an additional 10% reduction to 80% of FAC at retirement if they wish to elect the spouse's death benefit.
      (iii) Judges who were appointed on or after July 1, 2009 receive 80% of FAC at retirement, or 70% of FAC at retirement if they wish to elect the spouse's death benefit.

   c. Payment Form: Benefits are paid as a monthly life annuity. Members appointed prior to January 1, 2009 automatically receive the spouse's death benefit described below. Members appointed on or after January 1, 2009 must elect to a reduced benefit as described above if they wish to receive the spouse's death benefit. There are no other optional forms of payment available.

   d. Death Benefit: After the death of a retired member, if the member was married, 50% of the retiree's benefit is paid to the surviving spouse for life (or until remarriage) if spouse's death benefit is elected. (No election or benefit reduction is required for members appointed prior to January 1, 2009.)

11. Reduced Retirement

    a. Eligibility: A judge is eligible for a reduced retirement benefit at age 65 if the judge has served for 10 years, or at any age after 20 years of service.

    b. Reduced Retirement Benefit:
       (i) For judges who were appointed prior to January 1, 2009: 75% of FAC at retirement.
       (ii) For judges who were appointed on or after January 1, 2009 but prior to July 1, 2009: receive 70% of FAC at retirement, or take an additional 10% reduction to 60% of FAC at retirement if they wish to elect the spouse's death benefit.
       (iii) For judges who were appointed on or after July 1, 2009: receive 65% of FAC at retirement, or 55% of FAC at retirement if they wish to elect the spouse's death benefit.

    c. Payment Form: Same as for Full Retirement.

    d. Death Benefit: Same as for Full Retirement.

12. Refunds

    a. Eligibility: All judges leaving covered employment for a reason other than death or retirement.

    b. Benefit: A lump-sum payment equal to the sum of his/her employee contributions. No interest is credited on these contributions.

13. Death Benefit of Active Members

    After the death of an active member, if the member was married, a benefit will be paid to the spouse until his/her death or remarriage. The benefit is equal to 25% of the judge's salary at death if the member had less than seven years of service. If the judge had at least seven but less than 15 years of service, the benefit is equal to 1/3 of the judge's salary at death. If the judge had at least 15 years of service or if the judge was eligible for retirement, the spouse receives 50% of the judge's salary at death. Benefits are payable until the spouse's death or remarriage. Benefits may be paid to any minor children after the death of the spouse. If an active member dies without having a spouse or minor children, a refund is paid to the member's beneficiary.

14. Post-retirement Benefit Increase:

a. For members who retired or will be eligible for retirement as of June 12, 2010: members receive an increase equal to 3.00% of the original benefit each year, beginning in January of the year in which the member reaches the third anniversary of retirement. The increase applies to both retirement and death benefits. This increase is not tied in any way to actual increases in the cost of living. (Judges of the administrative adjudication and workers compensation courts receive a compound 3.00% increase, rather than a simple 3.00% increase.)

b. For members who are or were formally justices of supreme, superior, family, and district courts and were not retired or were not eligible to retire as of June 12, 2010: The member will receive the first COLA upon the later of their third anniversary of retirement or when the member reaches age 65. The annual increase in the member's benefit will be equal to the lesser of their original benefit and the COLA limit in effect in the year the member retires, multiplied by the percentage increase in CPI up to a maximum of 3.0% per year. The COLA will be provided on a simple basis. The applicable annual COLA limit will be $35,000 in 2010, and increase annually by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) up to a maximum of 3.0% per year. No COLA would be paid on any part of the annual benefit in excess of this limit. The annual increase in the COLA limit will be determined on a compound basis.

c. For members who are or were formally judges of the administrative adjudication court, traffic tribunal, and workers' compensation court and were not retired or were not eligible to retire as of June 12, 2010: The member will receive the first COLA upon the later of their third anniversary of retirement or when the member reaches age 65. The annual increase in the member's benefit will be equal to the lesser of the current benefit and the current COLA limit, multiplied by the percentage increase in CPI up to a maximum of 3.0% per year. The COLA will be provided on a compound basis. The applicable annual COLA limit will initially be $35,000, and increase annually by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) up to a maximum of 3.0% per year. No COLA would be paid on any part of the annual benefit in excess of this limit. The annual increase in the COLA limit will be determined on a compound basis.

Glossary

Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL): That portion, as determined by a particular Actuarial Cost Method, of the Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits which is not provided for by future Normal Costs. It is equal to the Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits minus the actuarial present value of future Normal Costs.

Actuarial Assumptions: Assumptions as to future experience under the Fund. These include assumptions about the occurrence of future events affecting costs or liabilities, such as:

- mortality, withdrawal, disablement, and retirement;
- future increases in salary;
- future rates of investment earnings and future investment and administrative expenses;
- characteristics of members not specified in the data, such as marital status;
- characteristics of future members;
- future elections made by members; and
- other relevant items.

Actuarial Cost Method or ***Funding Method:*** A procedure for allocating the Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits to various time periods; a method used to determine the Normal Cost and the Actuarial Accrued Liability. These items are used to determine the ARC.

Actuarial Gain or ***Actuarial Loss:*** A measure of the difference between actual experience and that expected based upon a set of Actuarial Assumptions, during the period between two Actuarial Valuation dates. Through the actuarial assumptions, rates of decrements, rates of salary increases, and rates of fund earnings have been forecasted. To the extent that actual experience differs from that assumed, Actuarial Accrued Liabilities emerge which may be the same as forecasted, or may be larger or smaller than projected. Actuarial gains are due to favorable experience, e.g., the Fund's assets earn more than projected, salaries do not increase as fast as assumed, members retire later than assumed, etc. Favorable experience means actual results produce actuarial liabilities not as large as projected by the actuarial assumptions. On the other hand, actuarial losses are the result of unfavorable experience, i.e., actual results that produce actuarial liabilities which are larger than projected. Actuarial gains will shorten the time required for funding of the actuarial balance sheet deficiency while actuarial losses will lengthen the funding period.

Actuarially Equivalent: Of equal actuarial present value, determined as of a given date and based on a given set of Actuarial Assumptions.

Actuarial Present Value (APV): The value of an amount or series of amounts payable or receivable at various times, determined as of a given date by the application of a particular set of Actuarial Assumptions. For purposes of this standard, each such amount or series of amounts is:

d. adjusted for the probable financial effect of certain intervening events (such as changes in compensation levels, marital status, etc.)

e. multiplied by the probability of the occurrence of an event (such as survival, death, disability, termination of employment, etc.) on which the payment is conditioned, and

f. discounted according to an assumed rate (or rates) of return to reflect the time value of money.

Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits: The Actuarial Present Value of those benefit amounts which are expected to be paid at various future times under a particular set of Actuarial Assumptions, taking into account such items as the effect of advancement in age and past and anticipated future compensation and service credits. The Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits includes the liabilities for active members, retired members, beneficiaries receiving benefits, and inactive, nonretired members either entitled to a refund or a future retirement benefit. Expressed another way, it is the value that would have to be invested on the valuation date so that the amount invested plus investment earnings would be provide sufficient assets to pay all projected benefits and expenses when due.

Actuarial Valuation: The determination, as of a valuation date, of the Normal Cost, Actuarial Accrued Liability, Actuarial Value of Assets, and related Actuarial Present Values for a plan. An Actuarial valuation for a governmental retirement system typically also includes calculations of items needed for compliance with GASB 25, such as the funded ratio and the ARC.

Actuarial Value of Assets or ***Valuation Assets:*** The value of the Fund's assets as of a given date, used by the actuary for valuation purposes. This may be the market or fair value of plan assets, but commonly actuaries use a smoothed value in order to reduce the year-to-year volatility of calculated results, such as the funded ratio and the ARC.

Actuarially Determined: Values which have been determined utilizing the principles of actuarial science. An actuarially determined value is derived by application of the appropriate actuarial assumptions to specified values determined by provisions of the law.

Amortization Method: A method for determining the Amortization Payment. The most common methods used are level dollar and level percentage of payroll. Under the Level Dollar method, the Amortization Payment is one of a stream of payments, all equal, whose Actuarial Present Value is equal to the UAAL. Under the Level Percentage of Pay method, the Amortization payment is one of a stream of increasing payments, whose Actuarial Present Value is equal to the UAAL. Under the Level Percentage of Pay method, the stream of payments increases at the assumed rate at which total covered payroll of all active members will increase.

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

Annual Required Contribution (ARC): The employer's periodic required contributions, expressed as a dollar amount or a percentage of covered plan compensation, determined under GASB 25. The ARC consists of the Employer Normal Cost and the Amortization Payment.

Closed Amortization Period: A specific number of years that is counted down by one each year, and therefore declines to zero with the passage of time. For example if the amortization period is initially set at 30 years, it is 29 years at the end of one year, 28 years at the end of two years, etc. See Funding Period and Open Amortization Period.

Decrements: Those causes/events due to which a member's status (active-inactive-retiree-beneficiary) changes, that is: death, retirement, disability, or termination.

Defined Benefit Plan: A retirement plan that is not a Defined Contribution Plan. Typically a defined benefit plan is one in which benefits are defined by a formula applied to the member's compensation and/or years of service.

Defined Contribution Plan: A retirement plan, such as a 401(k) plan, a 403(b) plan, or a 457 plan, in which the contributions to the plan are assigned to an account for each member, and the plan's earnings are allocated to each account, and each member's benefits are a direct function of the account balance.

Employer Normal Cost: The portion of the Normal Cost to be paid by the employers. This is equal to the Normal Cost less expected member contributions.

Experience Study: A periodic review and analysis of the actual experience of the Fund which may lead to a revision of one or more actuarial assumptions. Actual rates of decrement and salary increases are compared to the actuarially assumed values and modified as deemed appropriate by the Actuary.

Funded Ratio: The ratio of the actuarial value of assets (AVA) to the actuarial accrued liability (AAL). Plans sometimes calculate a market funded ratio, using the market value of assets (MVA), rather than the AVA, although GASB 25 reporting requires the use of the AVA.

Funding Period or ***Amortization Period:*** The term "Funding Period" is used it two ways. In the first sense, it is the period used in calculating the Amortization Payment as a component of the ARC. This funding period is chosen by the Board of Trustees. In the second sense, it is a calculated item: the number of years in the future that will theoretically be required to amortize (i.e., pay off or eliminate) the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, based on the statutory employer contribution rate, and assuming no future actuarial gains or losses.

GASB: Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

GASB 25 and ***GASB 27***: Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 25 and No. 27. These are the governmental accounting standards that set the accounting rules for public retirement systems and the employers that sponsor or contribute to them. Statement No. 27 sets the accounting rules for the employers that sponsor or contribute to public retirement systems, while Statement No. 25 sets the rules for the systems themselves.

Normal Cost: That portion of the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits and expenses which is allocated to a valuation year by the Actuarial Cost Method. Any payment in respect of an Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability is not part of Normal Cost (see Amortization Payment). For pension plan benefits which are provided in part by employee contributions, Normal Cost refers to the total of employee contributions and employer Normal Cost unless otherwise specifically stated. Under the entry age normal cost method, the Normal Cost is intended to be the level cost (when expressed as a percentage of pay) needed to fund the benefits of a member from hire until ultimate termination, death, disability or retirement.

Open Amortization Period: An open amortization period is one which is used to determine the Amortization Payment but which does not change over time. In other words, if the initial period is set as 30 years, the same 30-year period is used in determining the Amortization Period each year. In theory, if an Open Amortization Period is used to amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, the UAAL will never completely disappear, but will become smaller each year, either as a dollar amount or in relation to covered payroll.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability: The excess of the Actuarial Accrued Liability over the Actuarial Value of Assets. This value may be negative in which case it may be expressed as a negative Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, also called the Funding Surplus.

Valuation Date or Actuarial Valuation Date: The date as of which the value of assets is determined and as of which the Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits is determined. The expected benefits to be paid in the future are discounted to this date.