



**Notes to the Agent  
Multiple-Employer  
Defined Benefit Pension Plan  
GASB 68 Accounting Valuation  
Reports**

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**Measurement Date of June 30, 2019**

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## Overview

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* (GASB 68), requires public employers to comply with accounting and financial reporting standards related to the recognition and calculation of pension obligations. Under GASB 68, employers that participate in a defined benefit pension plan administered as a trust or equivalent arrangement are required to record their portion of the net pension liability, pension expense, and deferred outflows/deferred inflows of resources related to pensions in their financial statements as part of their financial position.

Net pension liability is the plan's total pension liability based on the entry age normal actuarial cost method less the plan's fiduciary net position. This may be a net pension asset when the Plan's fiduciary net position exceeds its total pension liability.

Pension expense is the change in net pension liability from the previous reporting period to the current reporting period less adjustments. This may be a negative expense (pension income), which should be reported as a credit in pension expense.

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are certain changes in total pension liability and fiduciary net position that are to be recognized in future pension expense.

## Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Plan and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

GASB 68 requires that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used.

Valuation Date	June 30, 2018
Measurement Date	June 30, 2019
Measurement Period	July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

## General Information About the Pension Plan

### Plan Description, Benefits Provided and Employees Covered

The Plan is an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). A full description of the pension plan regarding number of employees covered, benefit provisions, assumptions (for funding, but not accounting purposes), and membership information are listed in the Plan's June 30, 2018 Annual Actuarial Valuation Report (funding valuation). Details of the benefits provided can be obtained in Appendix B of the actuarial valuation report. This report and CalPERS' audited financial statements are publicly available reports that can be obtained at CalPERS' website.

### Contribution Description

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers are determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. The total plan contributions are determined through CalPERS' annual actuarial valuation process. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The employer is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. Employer contribution rates may change if plan contracts are amended. Payments made by the employer to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the pension plan terms as plan member contribution requirements are classified as plan member contributions.

### Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Total Pension Liability

The June 30, 2018 valuation was rolled forward to determine the June 30, 2019 total pension liability, based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal in accordance with the requirements of GASB 68
Actuarial Assumptions	
Discount Rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Mortality Rate Table <sup>1</sup>	Derived using CalPERS' membership data for all funds
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	The lesser of contract COLA or 2.50% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance floor on purchasing power applies, 2.50% thereafter

<sup>1</sup> The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS-specific data. The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2015. Pre-retirement and Post-retirement mortality rates include 15 years of projected mortality improvement using 90% of Scale MP-2016 published by the Society of Actuaries. For more details on this table, please refer to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions report from December 2017 that can be found on the CalPERS website.

### Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all of the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both

short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses. The expected real rates of return by asset class are as followed:

<b>Asset class<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Assumed asset allocation</b>	<b>Real return years 1–10<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Real return years 11+<sup>3</sup></b>
Global equity	50.0 %	4.80 %	5.98 %
Fixed income	28.0	1.00	2.62
Inflation assets	—	0.77	1.81
Private equity	8.0	6.30	7.23
Real assets	13.0	3.75	4.93
Liquidity	1.0	—	(0.92)

- (1) In the System's CAFR, Fixed Income is included in Global Debt Securities; Liquidity is included in Short-term Investments; Inflation Assets are included in both Global Equity Securities and Global Debt Securities.
- (2) An expected inflation of 2.00% used for this period.
- (3) An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period.

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

#### **Subsequent Events**

There were no subsequent events that would materially affect the results presented in this disclosure.

#### **Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources**

Under GASB 68, gains and losses related to changes in total pension liability and fiduciary net position are recognized in pension expense systematically over time.

The first amortized amounts are recognized in pension expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and are to be recognized in future pension expense.

The amortization period differs depending on the source of the gain or loss:

Net Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	5 year straight-line amortization
All other amounts	Straight-line amortization over the expected average remaining service lifetime (EARSL) of all members that are provided with benefits (active, inactive, and retired) as of the beginning of the measurement period