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Legislative Division of the Public Employees Retirement Association of New Mexico Annual Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2020



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October 29, 2020

The Retirement Board Public Employees Retirement Association Santa Fe, New Mexico

Members of the Board:

We have conducted the annual actuarial valuation of the Legislative Division of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) of New Mexico as of June 30, 2020; the results of the valuation are contained in the following report. The annual valuation is used to determine the contribution requirement that is necessary to fund the annual normal cost and fully amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability with annual payments over a 25-year period. The results of this valuation apply to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2021 (FY 2021). Information contained in our report for plan years prior to June 30, 2010 is based upon valuations performed by the association's prior actuary.

In performing the valuation, we relied on data supplied by the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) and performed limited tests on the data for consistency and reasonableness. In determining the Fund's liabilities, future events, such as investment returns, deaths, retirements, etc., are anticipated based upon the set of actuarial assumptions as approved by the Board. New demographic assumptions and methods were adopted for the June 30, 2020 valuation as follows:

Summary of Recommendations			
Retirement	Increased rates for ages 63-79		
Mortality	Will be determined by next PERA experience study		
Administrative Expenses	Increased assumption from \$6,000 to \$40,000 per year		

The valuation also reflects the passage of Senate Bill 72, which established a new COLA structure effective July 1, 2020. Under SB 72 COLAs are provided through a profit-sharing mechanism using PERA's asset performance. Based on Asset Liability Model (ALM) output, we assume future COLA rates equal the 30-year average COLA rates under the median ALM output, currently 1.60% annually.

Future actuarial results may differ significantly from the current results presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. Since the potential impact of such factors is outside the scope of a normal annual actuarial valuation, an analysis of the range of results is not presented herein.

3550 Busbee Pkwy, Suite 250, Kennesaw, GA 30144 Phone (678) 388-1700 • Fax (678) 388-1730 www.CavMacConsulting.com Offices in Kennesaw, GA • Bellevue, NE



This actuarial valuation was performed to determine the adequacy of statutory contributions to fund the plan. The asset values used to determine unfunded liabilities and funded ratios are not market values but less volatile market related values. A smoothing technique is applied to market values to determine the market related values. The unfunded liability amounts and funded ratios using the market value of assets would be different. The interest rate used for determining liabilities is based on the expected return on assets. Therefore, liability amounts in this report cannot be used to assess a settlement of the obligation.

Measuring pension obligations and actuarially determined contributions requires the use of assumptions regarding future economic and demographic experience. Whenever assumptions are made about future events, there is risk that actual experience will differ from expected. Actuarial valuations include the risk that actual future measurements will deviate from expected future measurements due to actual experience that is different than the actuarial assumptions. The primary areas of risk in this actuarial valuation are:

- Investment Risk the potential that investment returns will be different than expected.
- Longevity and Other Demographic Risks the potential that mortality or other demographic experience will be different than expected.
- Contribution Risk The potential that actual contributions are different than the actuarially determined contributions.

Annual actuarial valuations are performed for PERA which re-measure the assets and liabilities and compute a new actuarially determined contribution. PERA also has experience studies performed every four to five years to analyze the discrepancies between actuarial assumptions and actual experience and determine if the actuarial assumptions need to be changed. Annual actuarial valuations and periodic experience studies are practical ways to monitor and reassess risk.

This is to certify that the undersigned are members of the American Academy of Actuaries and have experience in performing valuations for public retirement systems, that the valuation was prepared in accordance with principles of practice prescribed by the Actuarial Standards Board, and that the actuarial calculations were performed by qualified actuaries in accordance with accepted actuarial procedures, based on the current provisions of the Plan.

Respectfully submitted,

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

analle T. Ceven

Jonathan T. Craven, ASA, EA, FCA, MAAA Consulting Senior Actuary



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The table below summarizes the results of the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation as compared with the prior year.

Valuation Date	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)		
Active Members	\$ 12,093,273	\$ 10,418,240
Deferred Vested Members	582,597	903,779
Retired Members and Survivors	19,470,195	20,198,815
Total	\$ 32,146,065	\$ 31,520,834
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 44,466,366	\$ 43,139,113
Funded Ratio	138.3%	136.9%
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (AAL - Actuarial Value of Assets)	\$ (12,320,301)	\$ (11,618,279)
Calculation of Required Contribution		
(Fiscal Year Ending)	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Normal Cost		
Retirement	\$ 940,033	\$ 796,628
Pre-Retirement Survivors	48,545	19,282_
Total Normal Cost	\$ 988,578	\$ 815,910
Less Expected Member Contribution	70,800	67,200_
Employer Normal Cost	\$ 917,778	\$ 748,710
Expected Administrative Expenses	40,000	6,000
UAAL Amortization Amount (25 Years)	(1,044,588)	(985,067)
Actuarially Determined Contribution (not less than \$0)	\$-	\$-

Table I-1: Comparative Summary of Principal Results



Summary of Key Findings

The funding policy for the Plan determines the employer contribution required to fund the annual normal cost plus an amount to fully amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) over 25 years. This resulting contribution amount is compared to the expected statutory contribution amount to assess the sufficiency of the statutory contribution. The Plan has a significant surplus of assets over liabilities and the actuarially determined contribution for the Plan in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 (FY 2021) is \$0. The employer contribution requirement for FY 2020 was also \$0 as determined in the prior valuation.

The normal cost amount increased from \$815,910 to \$988,578. Beginning with the June 30, 2020 valuation, the annual expected administrative expenses of \$40,000 are included in the calculation of the actuarially determined contribution. The UAAL decreased from \$(11.6) million to \$(12.3) million and results in a decrease to the annual amortization amount from \$(985,067) to \$(1,044,588). The Plan's funded ratio has increased from 136.9% to 138.3%. We note the following key findings:

- The Plan experienced an actuarial loss on plan assets of \$747,597. This represents a 2.3% decrease to the funded ratio. Table III-4 provides the calculation of the actuarial investment loss for this year.
- The Plan experienced a net loss of \$866,467 on plan liabilities due to non-investment related experience, which represents a 4.1% decrease to the funded ratio.
- The Plan experienced a net loss of \$162,888 on plan liabilities due to the active legislators' assumed per diem rate increasing by more than the assumed rate. This represents a 0.6% decrease to the funded ratio.
- Senate Bill 72 established a new COLA structure effective July 1, 2020. These changes resulted in a decrease of \$931,549 to Fund liabilities and an increase of 4.3% to the funded ratio.
- As a result of an experience study performed in the last year, there were assumption changes made for the current valuation. These changes resulted in a decrease of \$373,300 to Fund liabilities and an increase of 1.5% to the funded ratio.

Section II of the report provides summarized information on the membership data used in the valuation. Section III covers the Plan's assets and Section IV covers the Plan's liabilities. The results of the valuation are provided in Section V and the accounting information is in Section VI. The appendices provide additional information on: A) the Plan members, B) the actuarial assumptions and methods, and C) the summary of the benefit provisions of the plan. It is important to note that all information contained in this report for periods prior to June 30, 2010 were produced by a prior actuarial consulting firm.



Data regarding the membership of the Plan for use in the valuation were furnished by PERA. The following table summarizes the membership data as of June 30, 2020 and is compared with that reported for the prior year.

Group	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Total Active Members	118	99
Inactive Members*	25	29
Retirees		
Service*	155	159
Disabled	0	0
Beneficiaries	<u>40</u>	<u>35</u>
Total Retirees	195	194
Totals	338	322

Table II-1: Summary of Membership Data as of June 30, 2020

* As of June 30, 2020, inactive members include 11 non-vested members with contributions on deposit. Service retirees include 2 co-payees.

Group	Number	Total Annual Benefits	Average Annual Benefits	Average Age
Deferred Vested	14	\$ 89,582	\$ 6,399	54.89
Retirees				
Service*	155	1,680,185	10,840	75.70
Disability	0	0	N/A	N/A
Survivors	<u>40</u>	437,466	10,937	80.57
Retiree Totals	195	\$2,117,651	\$ 10,860	76.70
Total	209	\$2,207,233	\$ 10,561	75.24

* Includes 2 co-payees.



The following tables provide information on PERA's market value of assets and the development of the actuarial value of assets. The difference between the Fund's total market and actuarial value is allocated to each Division of PERA in relation to the percent of each Division's market value to the market value of the total Fund.

	June 30, 2020	J	June 30, 2019
Beginning of Year Market Value	\$ 15,507,545,549	\$ 1	15,210,482,641
Audit Adjustment	-		-
Revised Beginning of Year Market Value	\$ 15,507,545,549	\$ 1	15,210,482,641
Revenues:			
a. Member Contributions	\$ 289,776,597	\$	274,026,281
b. Employer Contributions	367,524,721		339,676,103
c. Appropriations	55,900,000		-
d. Purchases of Service	7,376,041		7,616,812
e. Investment Income			
1. Interest, dividends, etc.	295,948,452		415,268,426
2. Realized/Unrealized gains (losses)	(457,794,648)		581,382,118
3. Security lending and other gains (losses)	3,072,416		3,351,124
f. Other Income	1,645,633		2,046,688
g. Settlement Award	 -		-
h. Total Revenues	\$ 563,449,212	\$	1,623,367,552
Expenditures:			
a. Benefit Payments	\$ 1,255,018,086	\$	1,193,943,794
b. Refunds of member contributions	44,903,265		54,336,705
c. Investment expenses	64,770,855		64,440,773
d. Administrative expenses	14,318,349		13,583,372
e. Total Expenditures	\$ 1,379,010,555	\$	1,326,304,644
End of Year Market Value	\$ 14,691,984,206	\$ 1	15,507,545,549

Table III-1: Total PERA Market Value Reconciliation



The actuarial value of assets represents a "smoothed" value developed with the purpose of dampening the impact of market volatility on the assets used in determining valuation results. The actuarial value is first determined for the total PERA assets and is calculated by spreading the recognition of unexpected investment income over four years. The amount of unexpected investment income in each year is the difference between expected actuarial value investment income and actual market value investment income. Table III-2 provides the calculation of the actuarial value of assets for PERA.

1. Actuarial Value Beginning of Year	\$	15,543,469,780
2. Market Value End of Year		14,691,984,206
3. Revised Market Value Beginning of Year		15,507,545,549
4. Cash Flow		
a. Contributions & Appropriations	\$	713,201,318
b. Service Purchases		7,376,041
c. Benefit Payments and Refunds		(1,299,921,351)
d. Administrative Expenses		(14,318,349)
e. Other		1,645,633
f. Net	\$	(592,016,708)
5. Investment Income		
a. Market Total (2 - 3 - 4f)	\$	(223,544,635)
b. Assumed Rate		7.25 %
c. Amount for Immediate Recognition		1,105,440,953
d. Amount for Phased-In Recognition		(1,328,985,588)
		(1,020,000,000)
6. Phased-In Recognition of Investment Income		
a. Current Year: 0.25 * 5d	\$	(332,246,397)
b. First Prior Year (2018/2019) \$ (150,214,662) x 25%	1	(37,553,666)
c. Second Prior Year (2017/2018) \$ (73,898,297) x 25%)	(18,474,574)
d. Third Prior Year (2016/2017) \$ 454,743,664 x 25%	1	113,685,916
e. Total Recognized Investment Gain	\$	(274,588,721)
7. Audit Adjustment	\$	-
8. Actuarial Value End of Year	\$ 1	15,782,305,304
(1 + 4f + 5c + 6e + 7)		
0. Difference Detween Merket & Actuaries Values (2. 8)	¢	(1,000,221,000)
9. Difference Between Market & Actuarial Values (2 - 8)	\$	(1,090,321,098)
10. Rate of Return on Actuarial Value		5.45 %
11. Actuarial Value as a Percentage of Market Value		107.42 %

Table III-2: Development of Actuarial Value of Assets as of June 30, 2020(Total PERA Fund Balance)



The actuarial valuation adjustment is the difference between the actuarial value of assets, derived in Table III-2, and the total PERA fund balances at market value. The adjustment is allocated to each division of PERA in proportion to the total PERA fund balance at market value. The portion allocated to the Legislative Division was approximately 0.28% of the total PERA fund balance and is calculated in Table III-3.

	Legis	slative Division	PERA Totals	
Member Contribution Fund Employer Contribution Fund	\$	823,365 36,112,696	\$ 2,752,678,391 4,300,863,132	
Retirement Reserve Fund		4,458,345	7,638,442,683	
Total Fund Balances Actuarial Valuation Adjustment	\$	41,394,406 3,071,960	\$ 14,691,984,206 1,090,321,098	
Total Actuarial Value of Assets	\$	44,466,366	\$ 15,782,305,304	

Table III-3: Allocation of Actuarial Value of PERA Assets as of June 30, 2020

The actuarial valuation assumes the rate of investment return on the assets of the Plan is 7.25%. This assumption is based upon the reasonable long-term expected return on the assets. In each year, the Plan will experience actuarial gains and losses due to the actual investment return of the assets. Table III-4 provides the calculation of the gain or loss due to the investment experience on the actuarial value of assets for the year ended June 30, 2020.

1. Beginning of Year Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	\$ 43,139,113
2. Employee and Employer Contributions	1,171,586
3. Benefit Payments	(2,152,012)
4. Administrative Expenses	(40,091)
5. Other	4,608
6. Interest $[1 \times 7.25\% + (2 + 3 + 4 + 5) \times 7.25\% \times 0.5]$	 3,090,759
7. Expected End of Year AVA	\$ 45,213,963
8. Actual End of Year AVA	 44,466,366
9. Actuarial Investment Gain (Loss) (8 - 7)	\$ (747,597)



The total actuarial present value of benefits is the value of all future benefits expected to be paid to current members of the Plan as of the valuation date. An actuarial cost method allocates each individual's present value of benefits to past and future years of service. The actuarial accrued liability includes the portion of the active member present value of benefits allocated to past service as well as the entire present value of benefits for retirees, beneficiaries and inactive members. The portion of the actuarial present value allocated to the future service of active members is called the present value of future normal costs. Table IV-1 presents the calculation and allocation of the actuarial present value of benefits.

	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Present Value of Future Normal Cost	Actuarial Present Value of Benefits
Active Members			
Service Retirement	\$ 11,649,809	\$ 4,514,022	\$ 16,163,831
Disability Retirement	-	-	-
Survivor Benefits	443,464	195,061	638,525
Total for Active Members	\$ 12,093,273	\$ 4,709,083	\$ 16,802,356
Inactive Members	\$ 582,597		\$ 582,597
Retirees and Beneficiaries			
Service Retirements	\$ 16,405,911		\$ 16,405,911
Disability Retirements	-		-
Beneficiaries	3,064,284		3,064,284
Total for Retirees and Beneficiaries	\$ 19,470,195		\$ 19,470,195
Total	\$32,146,065	\$4,709,083	\$36,855,148

Table IV-1: Allocation of the Actuarial Present Value of Benefits as of June 30, 2020



Under the valuation funding method, an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) exists to the extent that the actuarial accrued liability exceeds the actuarial value of assets as presented in Section III. The calculation of the UAAL as of the valuation date is shown in Table IV-2.

Table IV-2: Calculation of the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability and Funded Ratio

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
1. Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ 32,146,065	\$ 31,520,834
2. Actuarial Value of Assets	<u>44,466,366</u>	<u>43,139,113</u>
3. Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (1 - 2)	\$ (12,320,301)	\$(11,618,279)
Funded Ratio (2 / 1)	138.3%	136.9%

Although the terminology used to describe the excess of the Plan's actuarial accrued liability over the Plan's actuarial value of assets is call the "unfunded" actuarial accrued liability, the actuarially determined contribution in the valuation includes an amortization payment amount sufficient to fully amortize the UAAL within 25 years.

The funded ratio of the Plan is the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the actuarial accrued liability as of the valuation date. As of June 30, 2020, the funded ratio of the Plan is 138.3% as compared to a ratio of 136.9% as of June 30, 2019. The ratio is a commonly used measure of the funding progress and can be useful in reviewing the historical trend of a plan's funding progress. Such a review should also consider the impact to this measure over the historical period due to changes to plan benefits, changes to the actuarial assumptions and methods, and significant impact that investment experience can have on the ratio over short-term periods. We caution that no single "point in time" measure can provide a universal basis for comparing one plan's funded status to another.



The calculation of the Plan's actuarial assets and liabilities requires the use of several assumptions concerning the future experience of the Plan and its members. In each annual valuation, the latest year of actual experience is compared to that expected by the prior valuation. The differences are actuarial gains and losses which decrease or increase the UAAL. Table IV-3 provides the reconciliation of the UAAL.

	UAAL	Funded Ratio
1. Beginning of Year	\$ (11,618,279)	136.9 %
2. Normal Cost	815,910	
3. Expected Contributions	(967,200)	
4. Other Income + Expenses	35,483	
5. Interest [$1 \times 7.25\% + (2 + 3 + 4) \times 7.25\% \times 0.5$]	 (846,523)	
6. Expected End of Year	\$ (12,580,609)	138.8 %
7. Actuarial Experience (Gain) / Loss		
Additional Contributions (with interest)	\$ (211,795)	0.7 %
Investment Experience	747,597	(2.3)%
Loss due to Per Diem rate increase more than 3%	162,888	(0.6)%
Liability Experience	866,467	(4.1)%
Change due to SB72	(931,549)	4.3 %
Assumption Changes	 (373,300)	1.5 %
Total Actuarial Experience (Gain) / Loss	\$ 260,308	
8. Actual End of Year (6 + 7)	\$ (12,320,301)	138.3 %

Table IV-3: Reconciliation of the UAAL



Section IV of this report presented the Plan's actuarial accrued liability as the portion of the present value of benefits allocated to past years of service. The portion of the active members' present value of benefits allocated to future years of service is funded through annual normal cost contributions comprised of both active member and employer contributions. The portion of the total annual normal cost amount in excess of the expected amount of active member contributions is the employer portion of the Plan's normal cost. The normal cost amount was developed as of the valuation date and presented in Table V-1.

The employer's minimum contribution necessary to satisfy the funding policy is the dollar amount required to fund the annual normal cost of the Plan and fully amortize the UAAL over 25 years in constant dollar amounts. The calculation of the contribution requirement is provided in Table V-1.

1. Present Value of Future Benefits	\$ 36,855,148
2. Present Value of Future Normal Costs	 4,709,083
3. Actuarial Accrued Liability (1 - 2)	\$ 32,146,065
4. Actuarial Value of Assets	 44,466,366
5. Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (3 - 4)	\$ (12,320,301)
6. UAAL Amortization Payment (25 years)	(1,044,588)
7. Total Normal Cost	988,578
8. Less: Expected Employee Contribution	 70,800
9. Employer Normal Cost (7-8)	917,778
10. Expected Administrative Expenses	 40,000
11. Actuarially Determined Contribution $(6 + 9 + 10, \text{ not less than } \$0)$	\$ -

Table V-1: Calculation of Required Employer Contributionfor Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020



The tables provided in this section present information relevant for the annual financial reporting of the Fund. GASB Statement No. 67 required disclosure information will be provided in a separate supplemental report. Additional disclosure information is provided below.

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Plan Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)
6/30/2020	 \$ 44,466,366 43,139,113 42,602,900 42,479,371 40,450,852 36,868,121 33,392,919 28,939,243 25,168,813 23,508,201 	\$32,146,065	\$(12,320,301)	138.3 %
6/30/2019		31,520,834	(11,618,279)	136.9 %
6/30/2018		30,939,745	(11,663,155)	137.7 %
6/30/2017		28,056,686	(14,422,685)	151.4 %
6/30/2016		27,942,951	(12,507,901)	144.8 %
6/30/2015		26,610,331	(10,257,790)	138.5 %
6/30/2014		25,833,342	(7,559,577)	129.3 %
6/30/2013		25,127,311	(3,811,932)	115.2 %
6/30/2012		27,429,263	2,260,450	91.8 %
6/30/2011		26,347,359	2,839,158	89.2 %
6/30/2010	22,125,806	26,675,356	4,549,550	82.9 %
6/30/2009	21,156,210	24,345,140	3,188,930	86.9 %
6/30/2008	19,999,435	21,414,312	1,414,877	93.4 %
6/30/2007	17,142,953	19,591,914	2,448,961	87.5 %
6/30/2006	13,677,848	19,433,505	5,755,657	70.4 %

Table VI-1: Schedule of Funding Progress



	Ag		Accrued I y Actuaria Assets				
Valuation Date	(1) Active Member Contributions	(2) Retirees, Survivors and Inactive Members	(3) Active Members (Employer Financed Portion)	Actuarial Value of Assets	(1)	(2)	(3)
6/30/2020	\$ 823,365	\$ 20,052,792	\$ 11,269,908	\$ 44,466,366	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
6/30/2019	751,334	21,102,594	9,666,906	43,139,113	100.00	100.00	100.00
6/30/2018	808,527	18,493,679	11,637,539	42,602,900	100.00	100.00	100.00
6/30/2017	753,758	18,105,164	9,197,764	42,479,371	100.00	100.00	100.00
6/30/2016	808,856	16,858,156	10,275,939	40,450,852	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table VI-2: Solvency Test

Table VI-3: Schedule of Retirants Added to and Removed from Rolls

	Addeo	l to Rolls	Remove	ed from Rolls	Rolls End of Year			
Valuation Date	Number Added	Annual Allowances	Number Removed	Annual Allowances	Number	Annual Allowances	% Increase in Annual Allowances	Average Annual Allowances
6/30/2020	6	\$ 87,219	5	\$ 44,912	195	\$ 2,117,651	2.04 %	\$ 10,860
6/30/2019	17	255,728	6	48,710	194	2,075,344	11.08 %	10,698
6/30/2018	5	95,699	8	112,239	183	1,868,326	(0.88)%	10,209
6/30/2017	14	218,597	10	83,281	186	1,884,866	7.73 %	10,134
6/30/2016	3	59,052	7	44,779	182	1,749,550	0.82 %	9,613



Valuation Date	June 30, 2020
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level Dollar, Open
Remaining amortization period	25 years
Asset valuation method	4-year Smoothed Market
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return*	7.25%
Adminstrative Expenses	\$40,000 annually
Projected increase in per diem rate	3.00%
Post-retirement benefit increases	1.60% compounded annually, based upon 30 year average of median COLA output from latest Asset Liability Model.
* Includes inflation at 2.50%	(2.50% for certain retirees and disabled participants age 75 or older or with annual benefits less than \$25,000 and at least 25 years of service at retirement)

Table VI-4: Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions



Nearest	Completed Years of Service							
Age	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30+	Total
Under 30	1							1
30 to 34	1	2						3
35 to 39	5							5
40 to 44	4	2	1					7
45 to 49	4	3	2					9
50 to 54	6	3	5					14
55 to 59	6	2	1	2				11
60	2	2						4
61	1		1	1	1			4
62	3	2						5
63	2	1			1			4
64	1	1				1		3
65		1						1
66	1	1	2					4
67	2	1		2		2		7
68	1	2	2					5
69	1				1	1		3
70	2	2	2	1		1		8
71	2			2				4
72						1		1
73	2			1		1	1	5
74								0
75	1							1
76			1		1			2
77		1						1
78	1			1				2
79							1	1
80 & Over	1			2				3
Total	50	26	17	12	4	7	2	118

Table A-1: Schedule of Active Participant Data as of June 30, 2020

Average Age:59.66Average Service:8.71



Type of Pension	Number	Total Annual Benefits	Average Annual Pension
Normal Retirement Pensions			
Single Life Pension Terminating Upon Death	97	\$ 979,086	\$ 10,094
Two Life 100% Survivor Pension			
Retired Member Recipient	49	595,515	12,153
Survivor Recipient	22	223,780	10,172
Two Life 50% Survivor Pension			
Retired Member Recipient	11	138,817	12,620
Survivor Recipient	5	23,192	4,638
Total Normal Retirement Pensions	184	\$ 1,960,390	\$ 10,654
Pre-Retirement Survivor Pensions			
Spouse Recipient	11	\$ 157,261	\$ 14,296
Total Pre-Retirement Survivor Pensions	11	\$ 157,261	\$ 14,296
Total Pensions Being Paid	195	\$ 2,117,651	\$ 10,860

Table A-2: Number of Annual Retirement Allowances of Benefit Recipientsas of June 30, 2020



	Retired Member		Survivor	Beneficiaries	Totals		
Attained Age	Number	Annual Pensions	Number	Annual Pensions	Number	Annual Pensions	
Under 40			1	\$ 5,352	1	\$ 5,352	
40 to 44							
45 to 49	2	\$ 22,315			2	22,315	
50 to 54	3	45,208			3	45,208	
55 to 59	5	69,334	1	7,586	6	76,920	
60 to 64	8	89,959			8	89,959	
65 to 69	25	287,339	3	58,378	28	345,717	
70 to 74	35	403,588	6	60,518	41	464,106	
75 to 79	24	239,009	4	33,109	28	272,118	
80 to 84	20	191,388	9	94,797	29	286,185	
85 to 89	24	219,455	8	120,815	32	340,270	
90 to 94	8	96,937	7	54,047	15	150,984	
95 to 99	1	15,653	1	2,864	2	18,517	
100 & Over							
Total	155	\$ 1,680,185	40	\$ 437,466	195	\$ 2,117,651	

Table A-3. Distribution	of Participants	Receiving Repofits	s of Juno 30 2020
Table A-3: Distribution	of rarucipants	Receiving Denemis a	is of June 30, 2020

Table A-4: Distribution of Retirees by Years of Service at Retirement (not including Disabled Members, Beneficiaries, and Co-Payees)

	Years of Credited Service at Retirement							
	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30+	Total
Average Monthly Benefit* Number of Retirees*	\$536 9	\$452 32	\$823 45	\$1,080 25	\$1,338 18	\$897 6	\$1,805 13	\$921 148

* Does not include 5 retirees with missing years of service at retirement.



Table A-5: Distribution of Recent Retiree Ages at Retirement (not including Disabled Members, Beneficiaries, and Co-Payees)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	All Current
	Retirees	Retirees	Retirees	Retirees	Retirees	Retirees
Number	1	11	3	13	1	153
Average Monthly Benefit at Retirement	\$1,430	\$1,117	\$1,435	\$1,698	\$5,293	\$1,027
Average Attained Age at Retirement	60.67	67.70	68.33	66.81	56.42	64.41

Table A-6: Status Reconciliation

			P			
	Active Members	Terminated Members*	Service Retired**	Disability Retired	All Beneficiaries	Total
June 30, 2019	99	29	159	0	35	322
Increase (Decrease) From:						
Service Retirement		(1)	1			
Disability Retirement						
Deaths	(1)	(2)	(5)			(8)
Survivors					4	4
Co-Payee						
Other Pension Terminations						
Vested Terminations	(2)	2				
Non-Vested Terminations	(2)	0				(2)
New Entrants/Rehires	24	(3)				21
Data Adjustments					1	1
June 30, 2020	118	25	155	0	40	338

* Includes 14 deferred vested members, 11 terminated members with contributions on deposit at June 30, 2020.

** Includes 2 co-payees.



Appendix B: Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial Cost Methods Used for the Valuation

An actuarial cost method is a procedure for allocating the actuarial present value of benefits and expenses to time periods. The method used for this valuation is known as the entry age normal level dollar cost method and has the following characteristics:

- The total present value of projected benefits of each individual is allocated on a level basis over service from entry age to retirement age. The portion of this present value allocated to the valuation year is the normal cost.
- ii) The actuarial liability is the accumulation of past normal costs on the valuation date.

Board Funding Policy: Amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (the difference between the actuarial accrued liability and accrued assets) over an open 30-year period. This is done in accordance with PERA Board funding objectives adopted October 1996. As of June 30, 2020, funding value of assets exceeded accrued liabilities. The excess was amortized over 25 years and applied as a credit to the computed employer normal cost and expected administrative expenses.

The actuarial value of assets used for funding purposes is derived as follows: prior year total actuarial value of assets for each PERA division is increased by contributions and expected investment income and reduced by refunds, benefit payments and expenses. To this amount 25% of the difference between expected and actual investment income for each of the previous four years is added. The actuarial value of assets for each division is allocated in proportion to the total PERA Fund balance at market value.



Actuarial Assumptions Used for the Valuation

The rate of investment return (effective June 30, 2018): 7.25% per annum net of investment expenses.

Annual Post-retirement Cost of Living Adjustment rate: 1.60% per year beginning 7/1/2023.

Administrative expenses: \$40,000.

The rates of separation from active membership: None.

The rates of active member disability: None.

The rate of increase in the per diem was 3.0% per annum. This assumption was first used in the June 30, 2004 valuation and was based on an observed trend in the per diem rate prior to that valuation. The current assumed per diem rate is \$192.

The rate of retirement from active membership (effective with the June 30, 2020 valuation): 50% of members were assumed to retire immediately upon satisfying age and service requirements, with 100% assumed to retire at age 80.

It was assumed that any service rendered by a legislator prior to the valuation date and not already purchased would not be purchased.



Mortality Assumption: RPH-2014 Blue Collar mortality table with female ages set forward one year. Future improvement in mortality rates is assumed using 60% of the MP-2017 projection scale generationally.

Sample Mortality Rates (Base Rates)								
Pre-Commencement			Post-Commencement			Post-Commencement		
Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
25	0.000733	0.000244	35	0.001793	0.001169	80	0.053460	0.042932
30	0.000717	0.000317	40	0.002156	0.001611	85	0.088524	0.072752
35	0.000797	0.000417	45	0.003275	0.002671	90	0.146859	0.125111
40	0.000958	0.000598	50	0.005604	0.004235	95	0.223428	0.197901
45	0.001455	0.001013	55	0.007342	0.005165	100	0.313988	0.291040
50	0.002490	0.001685	60	0.009893	0.006890	105	D' 11 1	
55	0.004071	0.002510	65	0.014089	0.010092	110	Disabled retirees use the same assumption as healthy lives.	
60	0.006743	0.003606	70	0.021101	0.016038	115		
65	0.011612	0.005456	75	0.032952	0.026199	120	as neartify	11765.



Appendix B: Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions

Marriage Assumption:	100% of males and 100% of females are assumed to be married for purposes of death-in-service benefits. Male spouses are assumed to be three years older than female spouses.
Pay Increase Timing:	N/A.
Decrement Timing:	Decrements are assumed to occur at the beginning of the year.
Eligibility Testing:	Eligibility for benefits is determined based upon the age nearest birthday and service nearest whole year on the date the decrement is assumed to occur.
Decrement Relativity:	Decrement rates are used directly from the experience study without adjustment for multiple decrement table effects.
Incidence of Contributions:	Contributions are assumed to be received at the beginning of the year.
Normal Form of Benefit:	Straight life.
Credited Service:	Service nearest the whole year is used to determine the amount of benefit payable.



Appendix B: Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Definitions of Technical Terms

Actuarial Accrued Liability. The difference between the actuarial present value of future benefit payments and the actuarial present value of future normal costs.

Actuarial Cost Method. A mathematical procedure for allocating the dollar amount of the "actuarial present value of future benefit payments" between future normal cost and actuarial accrued liability.

Actuarial Present Value. The amount of funds currently required to provide a payment or series of payments in the future. It is determined by discounting future payments at predetermined rates of interest and by probabilities of payment.

Amortization. Paying off an amount with periodic payments of interest and principal – as opposed to paying off with a lump sum payment.

Experience Gain (Loss). The difference between actual actuarial costs and anticipated actuarial costs – during the period between two valuation dates.

Normal Cost. The actuarial cost allocated to the current year by the actuarial cost method.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability. The difference between the actuarial accrued liability and the actuarial value of assets. Sometimes referred to as "unfunded accrued liability."



Voluntary Retirement

Plan 1 and Plan 1 Enhanced:

Age 65 with 5 or more years of credited service; age 64 with 8 or more years of credited service; age 63 with 11 or more years of credited service; age 60 with 12 or more years of credited service; or any age with 14 or more years of credited service.

Plan 2:

Age 65 with 5 or more years of credited service or any age with 10 or more years of credited service.

Superannuation Annuity

Plan 1:	\$250 a year times credited service.
Plan 1 Enhanced:	\$500 a year times credited service.
Plan 2:	11% of the per diem rate in effect, pursuant to Section 2-1-8 NMSA on the
	January 1 of the calendar year that the member retires multiplied by 60
	and further multiplied by credited service.

Deferred Annuity

A Legislative member who terminates with 5 or more years of credited service may apply for a superannuation annuity upon reaching voluntary retirement date, provided accumulated contributions are not withdrawn. The annuity is based upon Legislative service credit at time of termination.

Survivor Pensions – Death in the Line of Duty

Pensions are paid to the eligible spouse and eligible children if survivor coverage has not been elected under the Elective Survivor Pension Beneficiary provision. The amount of pension payable for life to an eligible spouse is 80% of the accrued normal retirement pension.



Appendix C: Summary of Plan Provisions

Survivor Pensions – Death Not In the Line of Duty

Requires 5 years of credited service. Benefit applies to members and vested former members who have not elected coverage under the Elective Survivor Pension Beneficiary provision. Pensions are paid to an eligible spouse OR eligible children. The amount of pension payable for the life of an eligible spouse is up to 80% of accrued normal retirement pension. An eligible child pension is paid if there is not an eligible spouse or following the death of an eligible spouse. The amount of pension payable to each eligible child is an equal share of 50% of accrued normal retirement pension. An eligible child is an unmarried natural or adopted child who is under age 18. A child's pension terminates upon death, marriage or reaching age 18. The pension of any remaining eligible children is recalculated whenever a child's pension is terminated.

Member's Contributions

Plan 1:	\$100 for each year of credited service.
Plan 1 Enhanced:	\$200 for each year of credited service
Plan 2:	\$600 for each year of credited service.

Elective Survivor Beneficiary Pension

Applicable to members with 5 or more years of credited service and vested former members who have elected option B and designated a survivor pension beneficiary who has an insurable interest. The amount of pension is the amount of accrued normal retirement pension under optional form of payment B (100% continuation to beneficiary).

Disability Retirement

Applicable to members and vested former members with 5 or more years of credited service. The 5 year credited service requirement is waived if the disability is incurred in the line of duty. The amount of disability pension is the accrued normal retirement pension at time of disability retirement. If the disability is in the line of duty, the credited service used is the amount that would have been acquired when first eligible for normal retirement.

State's Contributions

Annual appropriations to finance portions of benefits not financed by members' contributions, determined by actuarial valuation.



Appendix C: Summary of Plan Provisions

Cost-of-Living Increases

Effective July 1, 2020, there will be no COLA increases for fiscal years 2021, 2022, and 2023 (July 1, 2020, July 1, 2021, and July 1, 2022). In lieu of these COLAs, an annual non-compounding additional payment equal to 2% of annual benefit as of June 30, 2020 (inclusive of all past COLAs) will be payable.

Beginning July 1, 2023 and each July 1 thereafter, the COLA increase will be determined as an amount equal to the smoothed investment rate of return on the actuarial value of assets on June 30 of the preceding calendar year, less the COLA "hurdle rate,*" multiplied by the funded ratio on June 30 of the preceding calendar year; or 0.5%, whichever is greater, subject to the following:

- If the funded ratio of the fund is less than 100% on June 30 of the preceding calendar year, the COLA amount shall not exceed 3.0%.
- If the funded ratio of the fund is greater than or equal to 100% on June 30 of the preceding calendar year, the COLA amount shall not exceed 5.0%.
- The minimum COLA amount for any year will be 0.5%.

Pensions are increased by the COLA amount determined above each July 1 subject to the following eligibility periods:

- Retirees who have been retired for at least 2 full calendar years.
- Retirees who attained at least age 65 and have been retired for at least 1 full calendar year.
- Disabled retirees who have been retired for at least 1 full calendar year.
- Survivor beneficiaries who have received a survivor pension for at least 2 full calendar years.
- Survivor beneficiaries of a deceased retiree who otherwise would have been retired for at least 2 full calendar years.

For certain retirees, pensions are increased each July 1 by 2.5% subject to the eligibility periods listed above, provided the conditions below are met:

- Retirees who retired with at least 25 years of service and whose annual pension is \$25,000 or less.
- Disabled retirees whose annual pension is \$25,000 or less.
- Retirees who attained at least age 75 prior to July 1, 2020.

*The COLA "hurdle rate" is the investment rate of return required to fund a COLA in excess of 0.5% as determined by the fund's actuaries.