



**City of Miami Elected Officers’
Retirement Trust**

Actuarial Valuation Report
January 1, 2023

This report is issued for use by the City of Miami and by other professional advisors to the Plan. The information contained in the report may not be provided to other parties without the consent of Acrisure or the Plan Administrator.



Four Gateway Center | 444 Liberty Avenue | Suite 605 | Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Phone: 412.394.9330 | Fax: 412.394.9324

[Acrisure.com/mid-atlantic](https://www.Acrisure.com/mid-atlantic)

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Highlights

Acrisure (formerly Cowden Associates, Inc.) has prepared this report for the City of Miami to:

- Present the results of an actuarial valuation of the City of Miami Elected Officers' Retirement Trust (EORT) as of January 1, 2023;
- Provide a recommended employer contribution amount for the 2023 plan year; and
- Provide reporting information as required under Florida Statute Chapter 112 for financial statements, governmental agencies, and other interested parties.

Contribution Results

The recommended contribution amounts for the current and prior year are shown below. The contribution amount payable as of January 1 should be increased with interest at the valuation interest rate to the actual contribution date.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Contribution if paid on		
January 1	\$ 523,961	\$ 417,310
December 31 (interest added)	\$ 537,060	\$ 427,743 *

*An additional contribution of \$2,282 was made to the EORT as reimbursement for benefits paid to former Commissioner Spence-Jones in 2022 that exceeded the IRS limitation on qualified plan benefits. Benefits payable in 2023 will not exceed the limitation, due to indexing.

The 2023 contribution of \$537,060 at December 31, 2023 is approximately \$109,300 higher than the comparable 2022 amount. Changes are attributable to the following items:

Asset return of -1.09% for 2022, as compared to 2.50% assumed return	\$ 64,200
Actuarial mortality loss (No participants died in 2022)	23,900
Completed amortization of actuarial gain base established in 2018	16,700
Change in W-2 wage for Commissioner Carollo	3,500
Larger than anticipated increase to Section 415 benefit limitation for 2023	<u>1,000</u>
Net increase or (decrease) to contribution	\$ 109,300

Assumption Changes

There have been no actuarial assumption changes since the prior valuation.

Plan Changes

No plan amendments have been adopted since the prior valuation.

Highlights

Investments

The EORT does not have a plan-specific Investment Policy Statement nor an independent investment manager. The Plan Ordinance limits the allowable investments of the trust to specific fixed income investments, including U.S. bonds, certificates of deposit, FHA or VA mortgage notes, high-rated corporate bonds, and venture capital or real estate via commingled ownership. The EORT follows the City's investment policy for its general assets.

For the past several years, EORT assets have been invested in Treasury bonds and government agency bonds with short-term maturities, and money market accounts. In the absence of a formal long-term investment policy, we have relied on recent history to set an expected long-term rate of return for funding and accounting purposes. The assumed *long-term* rate of return (i.e. interest assumption) was reduced for the 2019 valuation, with investments presumed to be approximately 15% cash, 85% fixed income evenly split between short-term Treasuries and short-term government agency bonds, and an underlying inflation assumption of 2.25%.

The EORT is a long-term obligation, with benefits payable for life to its participants, the youngest of whom is age 55 as of the valuation date. We recommend the engagement of an investment advisor and development of a formal long-term investment strategy, reflecting the plan's expected benefit payouts over time. We will revise the interest assumption to be consistent with such policy if developed and implemented.

Plan Interpretation and Administration

Interpretation of existing plan provisions and decisions related to administration of the EORT are the responsibility of the City, as plan sponsor. Acrisure is not a law firm and cannot provide legal advice in this regard. We have relied on guidance provided by the City as to the interpretation of certain plan provisions in order to calculate projected benefits for funding purposes.

Pension Accounting Standards

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) sets forth accounting standards for governmental pension plans. GASB 68 covers employer financial reporting for pension obligations. The City implemented the GASB 68 standards beginning with its 2015 CAFR.

The results presented in this valuation report do not include balance sheet and expense calculations that are required under GASB 68. That information will be provided in a separate report.

Additional Disclosure Information Under F.S. Section 112.664

Florida Statutes were amended in 2013 to require additional actuarial disclosure information for local government pension plans to be submitted to the State. The requirements are described in Section 112.664 of the Florida Statutes. Legislation passed in 2015 required the use of a prescribed mortality assumption, described in F.S. Section 112.63(1)(f).

The additional disclosure information required under Section 112.664 will be provided in separate correspondence.

Principal Valuation Results

Principal results from the current valuation and the prior valuation are shown below.

	Actuarial Valuation as of January 1	
	2023	2022
<u>Plan Participants</u>		
Active	1	1
Terminated, with deferred benefit	0	1
Retired, benefit in payment status	7	6
Total	8	8
<u>Funding Valuation</u>		
Valuation interest rate	2.50%	2.50%
Present Value of Projected Benefits	\$ 10,240,717	\$ 10,361,071
Value of Plan Assets	8,418,942	8,588,866
Present Value of Future City Contributions	\$ 1,821,775	\$ 1,772,205
Recommended Contribution for Plan Year		
If paid on valuation date	\$ 523,961	\$ 417,310
If paid 12 months after valuation date (interest added)	\$ 537,060	\$ 427,743
Excess benefits payable during plan year	\$ 0	\$ 2,282
<u>Participant Statistics</u>		
Average Age		
Active participants	67.8	66.8
Terminated participants with deferred benefit	n/a	54.4
Retired participants in payment status	68.6	69.8
Average Monthly Benefit		
Active participants (projected)	\$ 8,493	\$ 8,385
Terminated participants with deferred benefit	0	10,601
Retired participants in payment status	7,018	6,421

Actuarial Certification

I certify that I have performed an actuarial valuation of the City of Miami Elected Officers' Retirement Trust for the plan's sponsor, the City of Miami, as of January 1, 2023 in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles applied consistently with the preceding valuation. I meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render this actuarial opinion, and to the best of my knowledge do not have a conflict of interest, and am able to act independently in rendering this opinion.

Participant data and asset information used for this valuation were provided by the City of Miami Finance Department. We have reviewed the participant data and found it to be reasonable and of sufficient quality for valuation purposes. The plan sponsor is solely responsible for the accuracy and comprehensiveness of data provided as of the valuation date.

The plan document, in the form of the most-recently updated EORT Ordinance, was provided by the City by way of an online resource. The plan sponsor has provided guidance on the interpretation of certain plan provisions for the purpose of benefit projections for funding calculations.

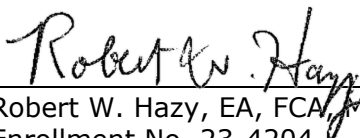
The actuarial assumptions, including discount rates, mortality tables and other assumptions identified in this report, meet the requirements and intent of Part VII, Chapter 112 of the Florida Statutes. The City of Miami is responsible for selecting, in consultation with the actuary, the Plan's funding policy, actuarial valuation methods, asset valuation methods and assumptions. Methods and assumptions used for the valuation are described in Section 4.

This report does not include an analysis of the range of future costs. Future measurements may differ significantly from the current measurement.

This actuarial valuation and/or cost determination was prepared and completed by me or under my direct supervision, and I acknowledge responsibility for the results. To the best of my knowledge, the results are complete and accurate, and in my opinion, the techniques and assumptions used are reasonable and meet the requirements and intent of Part VII, Chapter 112, Florida Statutes. There is no benefit or expense to be provided by the plan and/or paid from the plan's assets for which liabilities or current costs have not been established or otherwise taken into account in the valuation. All known events or trends which may require a material increase in plan costs or required contribution rates have been taken into account in the valuation.


I am available to provide further information or answer any questions with respect to this report.

Certified by


Robert W. Hazy, EA, FCA, MAAA
Enrollment No. 23-4204

1/29/2024
Date

Assisted by


Richard C. Smith, EA, ASA, FCA, MAAA
Enrollment No. 23-5991

1/29/2024
Date

Section 1 – Participant Data and Cost Calculations

Participant data and the calculation of plan liability as of January 1, 2023 and the recommended contribution for 2023 are shown in this section.

The recommended annual contribution has been determined under the Projected Unit Credit Cost Method, which was adopted effective with the January 1, 2012 actuarial valuation.

The Projected Unit Credit method develops two components for the annual contribution, as follows:

- A Normal Cost, which is the liability for benefits to be earned in the current year by those participants who are still earning additional benefits, and
- An amortization payment toward the Unfunded Accrued Liability for past service benefits.
 - The Unfunded Accrued Liability is the liability for benefits earned to date minus plan assets.
 - The Unfunded Accrued Liability is amortized over a specified period of years.

The Unfunded Accrued Liability as of January 1, 2012 was amortized over a 10-year period from that date. Actuarial experience gains and losses occurring after January 1, 2012 are amortized over a 5-year period. Demographic-related actuarial assumption changes are amortized over a 5-year period. Economic actuarial assumption changes are amortized over a 10-year period.

A. Basic Data

Status	Name	Date of Birth	Plan Entry Date	End of Term in Office	Benefit Commencement Date	Monthly Benefit
ASA	Carollo, Joe	3/12/1955	12/1/2017	a 12/1/2025	12/1/2025	b See Exhibit B
RP	Diaz, Manuel A	11/5/1954			11/11/2009	6,875.00
RP	Gonzalez, Angel	10/28/1944			11/16/2009	4,794.17
RP	Gort, Wilfredo	11/9/1940	1/1/2010	a 12/1/2019	12/1/2019	8,488.07
RP	Regalado, Tomas	5/24/1947	9/4/1996	12/1/2017	12/1/2017	7,045.99
RP	Sanchez, Joe M	4/13/1965	6/5/1998	11/9/2009	5/1/2020	6,283.28
RP	Sarnoff, Marc D	12/28/1959	12/2/2006	12/1/2015	12/1/2015	5,039.38
RP	Spence-Jones, Michelle	8/2/1967	12/2/2005	12/1/2013	9/1/2022	10,600.90 c

Count Status Description

- 1 ASA Active participant, payment suspended following return to office, accruing benefits
- 7 RP Retired participant, in payment status
- 8 Total number of participants

Other notes

- a. Date of return to office
- b. Assumed benefit commencement date for active participants is the later of the end of the current term in office or age 55.
- c. Monthly benefit payable from EORT during 2022 plan year was limited to \$10,030.48 by Internal Revenue Code Section 415. There is no Section 415 limit applicable to the 2023 plan year.

Section 1 – Participant Data and Cost Calculations

B. Benefit Projection for Active Participants

	Joe Carollo
1. Service at 1/1/2023	18.0833
2. Projected service at assumed termination date	21.0000
3. Benefit formula percentage at termination date (maximum percentage)	100%
4. Highest W-2 Pay in Last 3 Years	\$ 101,918.76
5. Projected monthly benefit = (3) x (4) ÷ 12	\$ 8,493.23

C. Present Value of Projected Benefits

Status	Name	Age (nearest birthday) on:			Projected Monthly Benefit	Present Value of Projected Monthly Benefit
		1/1/2023 Valuation Date	Assumed Termina- tion Date	Benefit Commence- ment Date		
ASA	Carollo, Joe	68	71	71	\$ 8,493.23	\$ 1,282,103
RP	Diaz, Manuel A	68			6,875.00	1,243,634
RP	Gonzalez, Angel	78			4,794.17	566,787
RP	Gort, Wilfredo	82			8,488.07	803,451
RP	Regalado, Tomas	76			7,045.99	920,153
RP	Sanchez, Joe M	58			6,283.28	1,506,167
RP	Sarnoff, Marc D	63			5,039.38	1,064,407
RP	Spence-Jones, Michelle	55			10,600.90	2,854,015
	Total					\$10,240,717

No participants are earning additional future benefits.
The Accrued Liability is equal to the Present Value of Projected Benefits.

Section 1 – Participant Data and Cost Calculations

D. Contribution Calculation

Unfunded Accrued Liability as of January 1, 2023:

Accrued Liability	\$ 10,240,717
Plan Assets	<u>8,418,942</u>
Unfunded Accrued Liability	\$ 1,821,775

Contribution for 2023 Plan Year:

Normal Cost:

Benefit cost	\$ 0
Estimated expenses for 2023	<u>2,400</u>
Total Normal Cost	\$ 2,400

Amortization of Unfunded Accrued Liability - see Exhibit E

	<u>521,561</u>
City contribution if paid on January 1, 2023	\$ 523,961
Interest at 2.50% to December 31, 2023	<u>13,099</u>
City contribution if paid on December 31, 2023	\$ 537,060

The interest adjustment should reflect elapsed time between January 1, 2023 and the date of the contribution.

E. Amortization of Unfunded Accrued Liability

The unfunded accrued liability is amortized by level annual payments in accordance with the schedule below:

Unfunded accrued liability as of January 1, 2012	10 years
Changes in unfunded accrued liability after January 1, 2012:	
Actuarial experience gains or losses	5 years
Actuarial assumption changes - demographic	5 years
Actuarial assumption changes - economic	10 years

Amortization payments for 2023 are shown in the table below.

Type of Base	Amortization Period			Balances		Amortization Payment at Jan. 1, 2023
	Date Created	Initial Years	Years Left	Initial	Outstanding at Jan. 1, 2023	
Actuarial Loss	1/1/2019	5	1	\$ 197,293	\$ 41,430	\$ 41,430
Assumption Change	1/1/2019	10	6	1,489,649	937,514	166,054
Actuarial Loss	1/1/2020	5	2	928,251	385,105	194,930
Assumption Change	1/1/2020	5	2	93,640	38,849	19,664
Actuarial Loss	1/1/2021	5	3	239,181	147,037	50,227
Actuarial Gain	1/1/2022	5	4	(195,995)	(158,708)	(41,158)
Actuarial Loss	1/1/2023	5	5	430,548	<u>430,548</u>	<u>90,414</u>
Total					\$ 1,821,775	\$ 521,561

Section 2 – Information Required by Florida Statute, Chapter 112

The Florida Protection of Public Employee Retirement Benefits Act is set forth in Part VII of Chapter 112 of the Florida Statutes (sections 112.60 through 112.67). Section 112.63 requires each retirement system to have a regularly scheduled actuarial report and sets forth the information required for each actuarial report.

Chapter 60T-1 of the Florida Administrative Code sets forth rules under which municipal and special district units of government are to provide information on their retirement systems to the Division of Retirement (Bureau of Program Services) pursuant to Part VII of Chapter 112 of the Florida Statutes. Specific exhibits are described in subsection 1.003. Required information is shown in this section.

Additional disclosure information that is required under Section 112.664 will be provided in separate correspondence.

		Actuarial valuation prepared as of:	
		1/1/2023	1/1/2022
<u>1. Participant Data</u>			
a. Active members			
i. Number	1		1
ii. Total annual payroll on which benefits are based	\$ 101,919		\$ 100,461
iii. Average annual pay on which benefits are based	\$ 101,919		\$ 100,461
b. Retired members and beneficiaries (other than disabled):			
i. Number	7		6
ii. Total annualized benefit	\$ 589,521		\$ 462,311
c. Disabled members receiving benefits:			
i. Number	0		0
ii. Total annualized benefit	\$ 0		\$ 0
d. Terminated vested members			
i. Number	0		1
ii. Total annualized benefit (without regard to IRC Section 415 limit)	\$ 0		\$ 127,211
<u>2. Assets</u>			
a. Actuarial value of assets	\$ 8,418,942		\$ 8,588,866
b. Market value of assets	\$ 8,418,942		\$ 8,588,866

Section 2- Information Required by Florida Statute, Chapter 112

	Actuarial valuation prepared as of:	
	1/1/2023	1/1/2022
3. Liabilities		
a. Present value of all future expected benefit payments:		
i. Active members		
- Retirement benefits	\$ 1,282,103	\$ 1,234,824
- Vesting benefits	0	0
- Disability benefits	0	0
- Death benefits	0	0
- Return of contributions	0	0
- Total	\$ 1,282,103	\$ 1,234,824
ii. Terminated vested members	\$ 0	\$ 2,812,250
iii. Retired members and beneficiaries:		
- Retired (other than disabled) and beneficiaries	\$ 8,958,614	\$ 6,313,997
- Disabled members	0	0
- Total	\$ 8,958,614	\$ 6,313,997
iv. Total present value of all future expected benefit payments	\$10,240,717	\$10,361,071
b. Actuarial accrued liability	\$10,240,717	\$10,361,071
c. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability = (3b) - (2a)	\$ 1,821,775	\$ 1,772,205
4. Pension Cost		
a. Normal cost at valuation date		
i. Benefit cost	\$ 0	\$ 0
ii. Estimated expenses	2,400	2,400
iii. Total normal cost	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,400
b. Amortization of unfunded accrued liability See amortization schedule in Section 1, Exhibit E	521,561	414,910
c. Total required contribution	\$ 523,961	\$ 417,310
- as a percentage of payroll	514.10%	415.40%
d. Amount to be contributed by members	n/a	n/a
- as a percentage of payroll	n/a	n/a
e. Amount to be contributed by City	\$ 523,961	\$ 417,310
- as a percentage of payroll	514.10%	415.40%

Section 2- Information Required by Florida Statute, Chapter 112

5. Past Contributions

	Plan Year		
	2023	2022	2021
a. Required contribution (if paid on January 1)	\$ 523,961	\$ 417,310	\$ 775,062
b. Actual contribution made by City	to be determined	\$ 430,025	\$ 796,094

6. Other Disclosures

	Actuarial valuation prepared as of:	
	1/1/2023	1/1/2022
a. Present value of active members':		
i. Future salaries:		
- at attained age	\$ 298,360	\$ 387,380
- at entry age	n/a	n/a
ii. Future contributions	\$ 0	\$ 0
b. Present value of future City contributions	\$ 1,821,775	\$ 1,772,205
c. Present value of future expected benefit payments for active members at entry age	n/a	n/a
d. Amount of active and inactive members' accumulated contributions	\$ 0	\$ 0

Section 2- Information Required by Florida Statute, Chapter 112

		Asset measurement date:	
		12/31/2022	12/31/2021
<u>7. Statement of Assets as of Valuation Date</u>			
a. Market value:			
i. Cash (money market)	\$ 1,777,192	\$ 890,699	
ii. Bonds	6,634,010	6,887,924	
iii. Contributions receivable	0	796,094	
iv. Other receivables (accrued income)	7,740	14,149	
v. Benefits payable	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
vi. Total	\$ 8,418,942	\$ 8,588,866	
b. Statement value:			
i. Cash	\$ 1,777,192	\$ 890,699	
ii. Bonds	<u>6,775,781</u>	<u>6,924,648</u>	
iii. Total	\$ 8,552,973	\$ 7,815,347	

The actuarial value is set equal to the market value of assets.
Asset figures were provided by the City.

8. Plan Asset Reconciliation

a. Market value of assets as of December 31, 2021	\$ 8,588,866
b. Income:	
i. Employer contributions for 2022 plan year (including receivables)	\$ 430,025
ii. Interest and dividends	63,376
iii. Realized gain or (loss)	(48,711)
iv. Unrealized gain or (loss)	(105,047)
v. Other income	<u>0</u>
vi. Total income	\$ 339,643
c. Disbursements:	
i. Regular benefit payments (including benefits receivable)	\$ (507,167)
ii. Other benefit payments	0
iii. Investment expenses	0
iv. Administrative expenses	<u>(2,400)</u>
v. Total disbursements	\$ (509,567)
d. Market value of assets as of December 31, 2022	\$ 8,418,942

Section 2- Information Required by Florida Statute, Chapter 112

9. Plan Experience Review

a. Salary scale:	
i. Assumed annual salary increases	0.00%
ii. Actual salary increases:	
- 2022	1.45%
- 2021	-0.15%
- 2020	0.03%
b. Investment return:	
i. Assumed rate of return on assets	2.50%
ii. Actual rate of return on assets	
- 2022	-1.09%
- 2021	-0.25%
- 2020	0.89%

10. Statement of Actuarial Present Value of Accrued Benefits

	Actuarial valuation date:	
	1/1/2023	1/1/2022
a. Vested accrued benefits		
i. Active participants	\$ 1,282,103	\$ 1,234,824
ii. Inactive participants receiving benefits	8,958,614	6,313,997
iii. Terminated vested and actives with frozen benefits	0	2,812,250
iv. Total value of all vested accrued benefits	\$ 10,240,717	\$ 10,361,071
b. Non-vested accrued benefits	0	0
c. Total actuarial present value of all accrued benefits	\$ 10,240,717	\$ 10,361,071

11. Statement of Changes in Total Actuarial Present Value of Accrued Benefits

a. Actuarial present value of accrued benefits at beginning of year	\$ 10,361,071
b. Increase or (decrease) during the year attributable to:	
i. Increase for interest and probability of payment due to decrease in discount period and benefits accrued	\$ 252,159
ii. Benefits paid	(507,167)
iii. Assumption changes	0
iv. Plan changes	0
v. (Gains) or losses	134,654
vi. Net increase or (decrease)	\$ (120,354)
c. Actuarial present value of accrued benefits at end of year	\$ 10,240,717

Section 3 – Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of expected benefit payments from the Plan. The actuarial cost method is used to determine an annual contribution to fund the value of expected benefits that is in excess of current assets. Actuarial assumptions and the cost method are selected by the City, in consultation with the actuary. The assumptions, cost method and other calculation methods are described below.

A. Actuarial Assumptions

Interest Rate

2.50% compounded annually, net of any investment expenses.

The interest assumption reflects the expected long-term rate of return on the trust assets. Trust investments are restricted to primarily fixed income investments, in accordance with Section 40-294(c) of the Plan. The assumed return reflects an anticipated allocation of 15% cash, 85% fixed income evenly split between short-term Treasuries and short-term government agency bonds, and an underlying inflation assumption of 2.25%.

At the time of this report, the global economy continues to show sensitivity to multiple influences, most notably the Russia-Ukraine war and rising inflation. Assumptions have been reviewed and selected as best estimates based on information as of the valuation date (January 1, 2023). We will reevaluate assumptions impacted by inflation at subsequent measurement dates.

Salary Increases

No future salary increases are assumed for current office holders.

Mortality Rate After Commencement of Monthly Benefits

PubG-2010(A) Retiree Table (general employees, benefits weighted, above-median income, sex-distinct), with fully-generational mortality improvement projected under Scale MP-2018.

The assumption is selected in conformance with Florida Statutes Section 112.63(1)(f), which requires covered plans to use the mortality tables and methodology employed by the Florida Retirement System (FRS) in one of its two most recently published actuarial valuation reports.

Mortality Rate Prior to Commencement of Monthly Benefits

No mortality is assumed for years prior to the expected commencement date for monthly benefits. This assumption is consistent with the Plan's pre-retirement death benefit, which provides a lump sum payment equal to the present value of the participant's accrued benefit for death prior to retirement.

Termination of Employment

Termination of covered employment for each participant currently in office is assumed to occur at the end of the current term of office, provided that the participant will have enough service for full vesting under the Plan.

Section 3 – Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Commencement of Benefits

Payment of monthly lifetime benefits for current office holders is assumed to occur at the later of the end of the current term in office or attainment of age 55. Age 55 is the minimum age for benefit commencement under the Plan.

Increase to Legal Benefit Limits

The limit applicable to benefits that can be paid from a qualified retirement trust as described in Section 415(b) of the Internal Revenue Code is assumed to be indexed, with annual increases of 2.5% after 2023.

Estimated Expenses

Estimated administrative expenses paid from the trust have been added to the normal cost. Estimated expenses for 2023 are equal to actual expenses paid in the previous year.

Prescribed Assumptions

Effective January 1, 2016, Florida Statutes Section 112.63(1)(f) requires covered plans to use the mortality tables and methodology employed by the Florida Retirement System (FRS) in one of its two most recently published actuarial valuation reports.

The mortality assumption used for the January 1, 2023 EORT actuarial valuation reflects the mortality assumption as described in the July 1, 2022 Actuarial Valuation Report for FRS.

COVID-19

We have not adjusted our results for the effects of the COVID-19 virus and its variants. The public health emergency in the United States ended in May 2023. In late 2022, the World Health Organization stated that the disease was unlikely to be an emergency in 2023. The disease is now endemic.

Models Used

Acrisure uses a third-party actuarial software package for pension valuation work.

This software package is used worldwide by many actuarial and investment firms. The software models future benefit cash flows, present values, and attribution to various periods, based on deterministic or stochastic assumption sets and benefit parameters provided by the user. The model is highly flexible and also supports comparisons between periods, maintenance of plan specific participant databases, and preparation of reports under various accounting and regulatory structures.

In the absence of adequate review, the model's complexity and flexibility could lead to unintentional results. However, the model contains robust tools to test and verify the reasonableness of results. Our internal technical review utilizes these tools.

We have reviewed the model's documentation, and have relied on the expertise of the software vendor for the underlying structure, methodology, and extensive supporting calculations. We have not performed a substantial audit of the model or its structure beyond typical use in preparing results, as this is typically not done by plan actuaries. However, we expect that the very deep market of qualified users for this same model ensures that no materially significant issues can or will persist.

Section 3 – Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

B. Actuarial Cost Method

Effective with the January 1, 2012 valuation, the City's annual contribution is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Cost Method.

The Projected Unit Credit method develops two components for the annual contribution:

- A Normal Cost, which is the present value for benefits to be earned in the current year (reflecting one additional year of service and compensation projected to the assumed retirement date) for those participants who are still earning additional benefits, and
- An amortization payment toward the Unfunded Accrued Liability for past service benefits.
 - The Accrued Liability is the present value for benefits based on service earned to date and compensation projected to the assumed retirement date.
 - The Unfunded Accrued Liability is the Accrued Liability *minus* Plan Assets.
 - The Unfunded Accrued Liability is amortized over a specified period of years.

The Unfunded Accrued Liability is amortized in accordance with the following schedule:

- Unfunded Accrued Liability as of January 1, 2012: 10 years
- Changes in Unfunded Accrued Liability occurring after January 1, 2012
 - Actuarial experience gains or losses: 5 years
 - Changes in actuarial assumptions:
 - 5 years for demographic assumptions
 - 10 years for economic assumptions

The annual contribution is calculated as payable on the first day of the plan year. Interest at the assumed annual rate of 2.50% should be added for payment at a later date.

C. Asset Valuation Method

The value of assets used for contribution determination is the market value of assets on the valuation date, with contributions receivable for the prior plan year added, benefits payable for the prior plan year subtracted, and accrued income or other payable amounts added or subtracted.

Plan asset values at December 31, 2022, asset transaction information for 2022, and receivable amounts as of December 31, 2022 were provided to us by the City.

Section 4 – Summary of Plan Provisions

Key plan provisions used for actuarial funding calculations are summarized below. This summary should not be relied on for the determination of individual participants' benefits. The legal ordinance or plan document will govern in all cases.

Plan Name

City of Miami Elected Officers' Retirement Trust (EORT)

Plan Eligibility

Elected Officers of the City are covered under this Plan. Elected Officer is defined to be the Mayor or a Commissioner.

Officers first elected after October 22, 2009 are not eligible to participate in the Plan.

Contributions

All contributions are paid by the City. No participant contributions are required.

Service

Years served in the capacity of an Elected Officer are counted as Service under this Plan.

Benefit Amount

For a participant with 7 or more years of Service, an annual benefit of
50% of Compensation
+ 5% of Compensation for each year of Service in excess of 7 years

The maximum benefit is 100% of Compensation.

Compensation for benefit calculation purposes is the highest W-2 wage amount during the last three years of the participant's term of office.

The Plan benefit is payable beginning on the date the participant ceases to be an Elected Officer, but no earlier than the participant's 55th birthday. The benefit is payable monthly, for the participant's lifetime.

Vesting

Seven years of Service is required for vesting for participants in office or elected between October 1, 2001 and October 22, 2009.

The vesting requirement for a participant whose term of office ended prior to October 1, 2001 was ten years of Service.

Section 4 – Summary of Plan Provisions

Pre-Retirement Death Benefit

A death benefit will be payable on behalf of a participant who dies either

- While in office, without regard to vesting status, or
- After termination of employment with vesting, if prior to the date of commencement for monthly benefit payments

The benefit amount is the lump sum value of the participant's accrued benefit. The lump sum value will be determined using the interest and mortality assumptions used for the most recent actuarial valuation for the Plan.

For a participant with less than 7 years of Service, the accrued benefit will be
 $50\% \text{ of Compensation} \times \text{Service at date of death} \div 7$

Form of Payment

Single life annuity is the only permitted form of payment.

There is no post-retirement death benefit.

Legal Maximum for Benefit Payments

Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code imposes a limit on the amount of the monthly benefit that can be paid to an individual participant from a qualified retirement plan. The EORT includes provisions for the payment of benefits that exceed Internal Revenue Code limits. Such payments are to be made from the City's General Fund.

Reliance on City Legal Opinion

Acrisure has relied on guidance from the City's Law Department regarding interpretation of existing plan provisions, including benefit entitlement for officers who: (i) were first elected to office prior to October 22, 2009, (ii) began receiving payments from the plan, and (iii) returned to office after October 22, 2009. Relevant provisions are described in Acrisure (formerly Cowden) correspondence dated January 31, 2020 and February 18, 2020, which follow up on guidance provided by the City Law Department via email correspondence dated January 31, 2020 and February 14, 2020.

Section 5 – Risk Disclosure

This section provides commentary on significant risks applicable to the City as plan sponsor, in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 51, Assessment and Disclosure of Risk Associated with Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Contributions. Related maturity measures specific to the EORT are included, along with a low-default-risk obligation measure.

Overview

Sponsors of defined benefit plans are exposed to various risks related to their plans. Most sponsors view risk as the potential for future outcomes to differ significantly from expected. Differences are inevitable and generate experience gains or losses at the next valuation date, causing the required contribution to increase (for a loss) or decrease (for a gain) over a fixed number of years to make up for the difference.

Risk management is typically focused on outcomes that are unfavorable. Because of this, our assessment focuses on the negative consequences that certain risks may present to you as plan sponsor. It is important to note that there is also the possibility that outcomes will be more positive than expected and may present opportunities for a sponsor to be in a better position to mitigate risk in the future.

We address the following in this section of the report:

- Identification and definition of significant risks applicable to you as plan sponsor.
- An assessment of the risks most likely to trigger negative outcomes.
- Identification of other less significant risks considered.
- A discussion of plan maturity and how it may affect your view of risk.

Please note that the risks discussed in this report are in the context of cash contribution requirements applicable to you as plan sponsor. Less than favorable outcomes may also have negative consequences for financial statements (GASB 68 disclosures), affecting your credit rating and ability to borrow money. We are available to discuss how these risks may affect your financial statements or any other disclosure requirements, or to provide additional analysis regarding any of the information discussed in this section of the report.

Identification and Definition of Significant Risks

Contribution Risk: Contribution risk is the possibility that actual future contributions will differ widely from expected contributions. The risk items described below affect contribution risk. Also of concern is the potential that a plan sponsor may not be able to make contributions when necessary due to adverse business conditions. We are available to provide projections of future contribution levels under varying scenarios, if there is a specific outcome that you must avoid.

Investment Risk: Investment risk is the chance that investment income will differ from expected. From the perspective of a plan sponsor, the significant risk is that actual return will be lower than expected, resulting in increased contributions to make up for shortfalls in investment returns. Generally, the higher the expected return that a sponsor seeks, the greater the volatility in returns will be, and thus the higher the risk to the sponsor that unfavorable experience may occur.

Section 5 – Risk Disclosure

Asset/Liability Mismatch Risk: Asset/liability mismatch occurs when plan liabilities and plan assets do not move in tandem with market changes. For example, a private-employer pension plan will have liabilities that are based loosely on the corporate bond market but may have assets that are heavily weighted in equities. If equities experience little or no return, but corporate bond rates decline, the deficit in plan funding will increase. Public pension plan liabilities, on the other hand, are based on a long-term expected return on plan assets assumption, dependent only on asset allocation without adjustment for risk or changes in interest rates, and so will not likely move in tandem with plan assets in the short term.

Interest Rate Risk: Potentially negative outcomes may occur if market interest rates differ from expected. Specifically, falling rates will reduce the plan's ability to achieve returns in the long run from fixed income assets. The significance of this risk is magnified in the short term if a public plan sponsor who is permitted to do so settles a significant portion of plan liabilities via lump sum payments or de-risks a portion of the liabilities through the purchase of non-participating annuities.

Risks Most Likely to Trigger Negative Outcomes

Investment Risk: The consequence of less than favorable returns over a long period is simply that those lost returns must instead be made up by future contributions. For plans that do not dedicate assets to liability and that have a more aggressive equity allocation (generally over 60%), the extra volatility in year-to-year contribution levels may negatively impact cash flow planning. Higher contribution requirements after unfavorable returns may coincide with other cash flow pressures on the sponsor.

EORT investments are limited to fixed income instruments, as specified by the Plan Ordinance. The investment return assumption (a/k/a interest assumption) for funding was reduced for the 2019 valuation to reflect lower anticipated returns for the plan's current investments.

Asset/Liability Mismatch Risk: When a plan's asset allocation is *not* dedicated to specific liabilities, there is a potential for asset/liability mismatch risk. Some asset/liability mismatch risk may be cyclical. For example, decreasing corporate bond yields with or without concurrent poor equity experience can reverse in the long run. The risk to you as a plan sponsor in the short term is the unfavorable circumstance of selling assets to pay current benefits to participants when those assets are at a low point. Because of the cyclical nature of this type of risk, the impact may not be as significant if you intend to maintain the plan for the long term.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk may decrease the long-term asset return profile for the plan and may increase cash contributions required in the near term. In a case where you may wish to settle plan liabilities, lower interest rates will generally increase the cost of settlement. Interest rate risk can be mitigated to some extent by dedicating assets to liabilities so that assets and liabilities move in tandem. However, dedication generally reduces expected future returns, and funded deficits will still increase by a smaller amount in a declining interest rate environment. That is, you will expect to make additional contributions on average in return for less risk. If you have no immediate intention to settle plan liabilities, the impact of interest rate risk may be no more than accelerating contribution requirements.

Section 5 – Risk Disclosure

Mortality Risk: Mortality risk is the risk that plan participants live longer or less long than expected. For smaller plans, this risk can be substantial over the long term. The long-term mortality risk can be mitigated by settling plan liabilities through payment of lump sums or the purchase of non-participating annuities, if economic conditions are favorable.

The EORT provides a pre-retirement death benefit to participants not yet in pay status, equal to the lump sum value of the participant's accrued benefit. At January 1, 2023, one of the eight EORT participants was not yet in pay status. The probability of death prior to benefit commencement for this participant, which is small, is reflected in the funding liability calculations. However, death prior to benefit commencement will trigger a large unexpected benefit payout.

Other Less Significant Risks or Risks that Are Difficult to Quantify

Demographic/Participant Risks other than Mortality: Demographic risks other than mortality are risks that participant behavior will differ widely from expected. This can include participants electing to commence benefits earlier than expected, or in a different form than expected. This is not a risk for the EORT, since benefit commencement dates are known and the benefits are payable only in the form of a single life annuity.

Inflation Risk: Inflation risk occurs in final average pay (FAP) plans and in plans that provide automatic cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) to retirees when actual inflation is higher than expected. Since wages are generally tied to inflation, FAP plans will be paying out higher pensions when inflation is higher than expected. Similarly, COLAs may be higher than expected. This is not a risk for the EORT, since nearly all benefit amounts are fixed and no COLA is provided.

Legislative Risk: Legislative risk is the chance that changes in law or regulatory guidance will force an unfavorable outcome for you as plan sponsor. The EORT is subject to the Florida Protection of Public Employees Act, as set forth in Part VII of Chapter 112 of the Florida Statutes, most recently revised in 2016. The Act sets minimum funding and reporting requirements, with oversight by the Florida Department of Management Services, Bureau of Local Retirement Systems. The EORT is also subject to certain federal requirements, such as the limitation on qualified plan benefits in Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Plan Maturity Measures

Plan maturity refers to the composition of your plan by age. A recently-established plan with no retirees is considered to be an immature plan. A very mature plan is one whose liability is primarily on behalf of participants who are in pay status.

The risk to a plan sponsor increases as a plan becomes more mature. Simply put, a sponsor's revenue may or may not grow, but as a plan becomes more mature, its potential impact will grow without regard to the supporting revenue-generating activities. We generally consider a plan that has liabilities greater than 50% attributable to participants in pay status to be a mature plan.

The EORT has over 85% of its liability attributable to participants in pay status at 1/1/2023.

Section 5 – Risk Disclosure

A significant risk is that benefit payouts can outpace contributions and investment earnings as a plan matures, with the worst outcome to be insolvency, where available assets cannot cover current benefit payments. Key asset transactions for the EORT over the last five years are shown below.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
City contributions ^{a., b.}	\$ 366,358	\$ 568,910	\$ 792,760	\$ 796,094	\$ 430,025
Benefit payments	\$ 318,442	\$ 319,771	\$ 476,745	\$ 491,782	\$ 507,167
Asset value at beginning of year ^{c.}	\$7,375,239	\$7,546,162	\$7,925,356	\$8,307,061	\$8,588,866
Benefit payments as a percentage of assets	5%	4%	6%	6%	6%
Rate of investment return	1.74%	1.80%	0.89%	-0.25%	-1.09%

a. Contribution for plan year, including receivable at year-end

b. 2022 contribution includes \$2,282 reimbursement for excess benefit payments in 2022, in accordance with Ordinance Section 40-299

c. Including receivable contribution for prior plan year

Low-Default-Risk-Obligation Measure

The Accrued Liability displayed in this report, which has been calculated using a 2.50% discount rate, represents a low-default-risk obligation measure. This measure reflects the present value of future cash flows expected from the plan under the assumption that a sponsor could invest against funding those cash flows using investments that have a low default risk. This lower default risk, in combination with the ability to match investment maturity with future cash flows, would allow a plan sponsor to fund a plan with a very stable funding deficit or surplus. A low risk of default is also assumed to improve benefit security for participants.

Most plans do not follow this approach in the long term because, while funding would be more predictable, the expected future contributions would be much higher to offset the lower expected return vs. a portfolio invested in assets with higher risk but higher expected returns.

The EORT, however, does employ a lower risk funding approach, as the Plan Ordinance limits allowable investments to specific fixed-income investments.