

County—	Total valuation.	County—	Total valuation.	County—	Total valuation.
Anderson	\$15,095,968	Goliad	9,265,467	*Navarro	52,804,729
Andrews	2,246,478	Gonzales	13,781,608	Newton	5,413,493
*Angelina	14,513,640	*Gray	3,839,813	Nolan	8,370,525
Aransas	2,814,985	Grayson	48,295,330	Nueces	20,217,329
Archer	14,077,449	Gregg	5,394,477	Ochiltree	5,080,308
Armstrong	4,976,965	Grimes	12,445,395	Oldham	4,169,325
Atascosa	11,242,649	Guadalupe	13,602,615	Orange	16,870,490
Austin	12,261,399	Hale	10,242,766	*Palo Pinto	17,192,091
Bailey	3,468,748	Hall	8,008,890	*Panola	6,608,470
Bandera	2,625,900	Hamilton	9,652,490	Parker	13,136,061
Bastrop	15,490,860	*Hansford	2,679,673	*Parmer	6,069,225
*Baylor	6,671,950	Hardeman	9,962,613	Pecos	8,530,915
Bee	8,313,968	*Hardin	18,011,230	*Polk	9,956,805
*Bell	29,792,750	Harris	205,038,348	Porter	20,014,620
Bexar	131,198,246	*Harrison	15,737,060	*Presidio	6,701,397
Blanco	3,201,970	Hartley	4,718,419	Rains	3,032,415
Borden	2,334,770	Haskell	8,657,816	Randall	5,604,031
Bosque	2,210,294	Hays	9,980,860	Reagan	1,755,077
Bowie	4,748,096	Hemphill	5,494,752	Real	1,608,890
Brewster	28,139,895	*Henderson	9,256,810	Red River	13,524,950
Brazos	10,404,152	*Hidalgo	28,493,019	*Reeves	5,967,201
Brewster	8,749,742	Hill	30,085,940	Refugio	6,116,192
Briscoe	3,077,248	*Hockley	3,456,760	Roberts	3,175,677
Brooks	4,467,828	Hood	3,849,212	Robertson	12,646,161
Brown	12,384,517	Hopkins	9,633,066	Rockwall	4,658,171
*Burleson	9,277,257	Houston	8,195,630	Runnels	12,088,650
Burnet	7,402,236	*Howard	5,540,865	Rusk	7,465,670
Caldwell	15,096,886	Hudspeth	5,511,435	*Sabine	5,397,990
*Calhoun	4,702,368	Hunt	25,253,970	San Augustine	5,615,578
Callahan	7,347,931	Hutchinson	1,760,924	*San Jacinto	4,106,020
*Cameron	24,975,030	Iowa	2,708,599	*San Patricio	9,688,335
*Camp	2,600,000				8,685,385
Carson	4,400,000				3,648,900
Cass	6,800,000				6,838,816
*Castro	4,200,000				6,907,762
Chambers	4,200,000				8,717,560
Cherokee	12,400,000				3,238,963
Childress	7,200,000				14,145,951
Clay	13,400,000				1,427,029
*Cochran	1,300,000				3,357,640
Coke	3,200,000				25,864,260
Coleman	12,800,000				2,378,714
Collin	30,000,000				4,606,367
Collingsworth	5,600,000				3,866,672
*Colorado	13,800,000				5,390,687
Comal	7,000,000	Kerr	6,299,999	Tarrant	140,573,810
Comanche	14,563,014	Kimble	4,210,357	Taylor	22,480,535
Concho	5,239,164	King	2,345,264	Terrell	5,031,917
Cooke	16,362,356	Kinney	4,823,129	*Terry	3,420,598
Correll	10,325,000	Kiowa	7,670,433	Throckmorton	4,580,697
Cottle	6,955,975	Knott	6,818,350	Titus	4,785,618
Crane	610,319	Lamar	28,456,582	Tom Green	13,260,940
*Crockett	3,336,400	*Lamb	6,211,880	Travis	42,938,007
*Crosby	4,973,806	Lampasas	6,540,290	*Trinity	6,239,250
*Culberson	3,809,000	*La Salle	4,448,283	Tyler	6,180,689
*Dallas	10,098,555	Lavaca	18,039,588	Upshur	5,691,612
Dallas	224,759,500	Lee	6,781,748	Upton	1,974,675
Dawson	5,024,600	Leon	7,086,013	Uvalde	9,630,467
Deaf Smith	7,923,325	Liberty	20,754,682	*Val Verde	12,420,801
Delta	7,064,960	*Limestone	46,283,272	Van Zandt	9,982,416
Denton	19,923,150	Lipscomb	4,968,779	Victoria	8,387,832
De Witt	29,354,480	*Live Oak	5,445,735	*Walker	8,219,397
Dickens	4,777,849	*Llano	6,338,240	*Wallis	3,693,257
Dimmit	5,036,358	*Loving	563,964	Ward	3,631,314
Donley	6,284,110	Lubbock	15,508,565	Washington	11,605,300
Duval	7,671,675	Lynn	5,417,542	Webb	16,641,930
Eastland	38,417,580	*Madison	4,450,740	Wharton	15,540,290
*Ector	2,327,752	Marion	3,811,575	Wheeler	4,622,174
*Edwards	4,529,145	Martin	2,553,785	Wichita	67,820,600
Ellis	37,250,700	Mason	5,858,850	Wilbarger	15,855,402
*El Paso	76,512,321	*Matagorda	20,007,880	*Willacy	4,929,736
Erath	12,068,950	*Maverick	6,425,381	Williamson	31,717,840
Falls	19,275,369	McCombs	9,257,351	Wilson	9,939,218
Fannin	21,317,679	McLennan	66,752,410	Winkler	820,010
Fayette	19,164,455	McMullen	3,045,663	Wise	13,048,602
Fisher	7,310,693	Medina	11,927,890	Wood	8,168,882
Floyd	10,241,800	Menard	3,980,600	Yockum	1,581,406
Foard	4,882,287	Midland	5,052,750	Young	15,159,400
Fort Bend	15,457,424	Milam	18,192,826	Zapata	1,785,800
Franklin	2,018,780	Mills	5,448,480	Zavalla	4,843,714
*Freestone	9,910,850	Mitchell	7,161,380		
Frio	7,168,049	Montague	12,875,495	Total	\$3,473,401,843
Gaines	5,859,782	Montgomery	10,572,470		
Galveston	56,246,294	*More	1,394,546		
Garza	4,279,506	*Morris	4,015,542		
Gillespie	6,065,431	Motley	4,994,216		
Glasscock	2,058,847	Nacogdoches	12,151,260		

SUMMARY VALUATION REPORT
as of Dec. 31, 2023

Bastrop County - 110

*Report for 1924 not available at time table was compiled; figures for 1923 inserted.



Actuarial certification: Dec. 31, 2023

Milliman has performed an actuarial valuation of the retirement plan as of Dec. 31, 2023. This valuation reflects the benefit provisions and contribution rates in effect as of Jan. 1, 2024. In preparing this valuation, we relied without audit on information (some oral and some written) supplied by the Texas County & District Retirement System staff. This information includes, but is not limited to, statutory provisions, employee data and financial information. We found this information to be reasonably consistent and comparable with information used for other purposes. The valuation results depend on the integrity of this information. If any of this information is inaccurate or incomplete, our calculations may need to be revised and our results may be different.

This report is a summary of the valuation results for your plan. Additional system-wide results are provided in the TCDRS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and the TCDRS system-wide actuarial valuation report.

All costs, liabilities, rates of interest and other factors for TCDRS have been determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions and methods that are reasonable (taking into account the experience of TCDRS and reasonable expectations); and which, in combination, offer a reasonable estimate of anticipated experience affecting TCDRS. These estimates were developed using models employing standard actuarial techniques. While the valuation results are based on assumptions that are reasonable both individually and in the aggregate, there may be other reasonable assumption sets that will produce different results. The TCDRS Board of Trustees has the final decision regarding the appropriateness of the assumptions and adopted them as indicated in Section 4 of this report.

This report is an estimate of your plan's financial condition as of a single date and is not intended to predict your plan's future condition or guarantee future financial soundness. Actuarial valuations only affect the timing of contributions, not the ultimate cost of benefits.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report. Due to the limited scope of our assignment, we did not perform an analysis of the potential range of future measurements.

Actuarial computations presented in this report are for purposes of determining the recommended funding amounts for TCDRS. Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) financial

accounting requirements are provided in a separate document and differ from those disclosed in this report. The calculations in the enclosed report have been made on a basis consistent with our understanding of TCDRS' funding policy. Determinations for other purposes may be significantly different from the results contained in this report. Accordingly, additional determinations may be needed for other purposes.

Milliman's work was prepared solely for TCDRS in TCDRS' capacity as plan administrator of the system. To the extent that Milliman's work is not subject to disclosure under applicable public records laws, Milliman's work may not be provided to third parties without Milliman's prior written consent; provided, however, we understand that in performing its duties as plan administrator, TCDRS intends to distribute the report to its participating employers and to the independent auditors of its participating employers. In addition, TCDRS may be required to release a copy of the report, if a valid request is filed pursuant to the Texas Public Information Act.

Milliman does not have a legal contract with parties other than TCDRS. The distribution of Milliman's report by TCDRS to participating employers and their auditors does not create or imply any legal duty between Milliman and the participating employers or their auditors. Milliman does not intend to benefit or create a legal duty to any recipient of its work product other than TCDRS. Milliman does not authorize the inclusion of Milliman's name or reports in any offering, memorandum, prospectus, securities filing, or solicitation of investment. Any third-party recipient should engage qualified professionals for advice appropriate to its own specific needs. The consultants who worked on this assignment are actuaries. Milliman's advice is not intended to be a substitute for qualified legal or accounting counsel.

On the basis of the foregoing, we hereby certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this report is complete and accurate and has been prepared in accordance with generally recognized and accepted actuarial principles and practices. We are members of the American Academy of Actuaries and meet the Qualification Standards to render the actuarial opinion contained herein. We respectfully submit the following report. If you have any questions, please contact TCDRS and they will either provide additional information or forward your request to us.

Matt Larrabee, FSA, EA, MAAA
Consulting Actuary, Milliman Inc.

Nick Collier, ASA, EA, MAAA
Consulting Actuary, Milliman Inc.

Bastrop County, #110
Actuarial valuation results for your TCDRS plan
as of Dec. 31, 2023

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the major findings of the valuation for your retirement plan and reflects your benefit provisions in effect as of Jan. 1, 2024.

Much of the material contained in this report is intended to provide information to other actuaries to help comply with actuarial standards of practice. In particular, if an independent review is conducted by another actuary, the report provides information on the methods and calculations to aid the actuary in reviewing and verifying study results. More information can be found in TCDRS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the year ended Dec. 31, 2023.

FACTORS IMPACTING EMPLOYER RATES

Due to investment earnings that were greater than the assumed investment return of 7.5%, the TCDRS Board credited 10.5% earnings to plan assets and increased systemwide reserves, which may be used in the future to help offset adverse experience.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report presents the results of the actuarial valuation for your TCDRS retirement plan. The report consists of five sections:

- Section 1 is a summary of the actuarial valuation results as of the valuation date — Dec 31, 2023— for your plan.
- Section 2 includes a summary of your member and benefit recipient data, and a summary of your plan assets.
- Section 3 is a summary of the plan provisions.
- Section 4 is a summary of the actuarial methods and assumptions.
- Section 5 includes a brief glossary of terms used in this report.

SECTION I
Actuarial valuation results for your TCDRS plan
as of Dec. 31, 2023

RATES EFFECTIVE 2025

The following shows some key results of the actuarial valuation as of Dec. 31, 2023. For comparison purposes, the results of the prior valuation are also shown. All the results are based on your Jan. 1, 2024 plan provisions and 2024 elected rate. To the extent that you make changes in plan provisions effective Jan. 1, 2025, change your elected rate for 2025, or make an additional elective contribution during 2024, the Dec. 31, 2023 results and 2025 rates will be adjusted in next year's summary valuation report. Please refer to the bottom of the section titled "Reasons for Rate Change" in the Retirement Plan Assessment for an analysis of what caused the changes in your required rate.

Employer Name: Bastrop County

Employer Number: 110

Plan Assets & Liabilities	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
1. Present value of future benefits:		
Benefit recipients	\$61,574,667	\$58,354,324
Members	\$123,847,567	\$113,376,149
Total	\$185,422,234	\$171,730,473
2. Present value of future normal cost contributions	\$35,636,439	\$30,755,966
3. Actuarial accrued liability (line 1 – line 2)	\$149,785,795	\$140,974,507
4. Actuarial value of assets	\$132,202,701	\$123,324,848
5. Unfunded/(Overfunded) actuarial accrued liability [UAAL/(OAAL)] (line 3 – line 4)	\$17,583,094	\$17,649,659
6. Funded ratio (line 4 / line 3)*	88.3%	87.5%
7. Effective amortization period (in years)**	16.8	17.3
Retirement Plan Funding	2025	2024
Total normal cost rate	14.03%	14.08%
Member deposit rate	7.00%	7.00%
Employer-paid normal cost rate	7.03%	7.08%
UAAL/(OAAL) rate	4.04%	4.71%
Required rate	11.07%	11.79%
Elected rate	N/A	N/A
Retirement plan rate (greater of required or elected rate)	11.07%	11.79%

* The funded ratio assumes on-going TCDRS plan participation. The funded ratio does not represent the financial status for a terminating plan.

** This is the period it would take for the UAAL to be fully paid down assuming the retirement plan rate shown is paid each year in the future and all future experience emerges exactly as assumed.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)

If a plan has a UAAL (i.e., the Actuarial Accrued Liability exceeds the Actuarial Value of Assets), this does not indicate that the plan is insufficiently funded or is behind in making required contributions. All TCDRS employers pay 100% of their required rate. Just by paying the required rate, the employer is funding the existing UAAL over a closed period of 20 years or less.

The UAAL represents the estimated amount needed to fully fund benefits attributable to service already rendered by employees. Most new plans begin with a UAAL. The UAAL will increase when a plan adopts benefit increases attributable to past service, like a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for retirees. Actuarial gains and losses (for example, investment returns either greater than or less than the assumed rate of return) and changes in actuarial assumptions will also affect the UAAL.

UAAL Contribution Rate and Explanatory Notes

Amortization payments are based on a fixed schedule. Payments with a date established of Dec. 31, 2022 or earlier increase by the payroll assumption each year; payments first established after that date are fixed dollar amounts. Amortization payments are adjusted from Dec. 31 amounts to reflect that actual contributions are made on a monthly basis.

Date Established	Description	Remaining Period as of Dec. 31, 2024	2025 Amortization Payment / (Credit)
Dec. 31, 2020	Initial UAAL	17 Years	\$1,388,779
Dec. 31, 2021	Plan Change	13 Years	\$43,322
		Total Amortization Payment / (Credit):	\$1,432,101
		Projected Payroll:	\$35,474,734
		UAAL / (OAAL) Contribution Rate (Amortization as % of Payroll):	4.04%

UAAL Amortization and Explanatory Notes

UAAL amortization payments/credits (see column C below) are based on a fixed schedule. Payments with a date established of Dec. 31, 2022 or earlier increase by the payroll assumption each year; payments first established after that date are fixed dollar amounts. If the employer makes additional contributions (either through a lump-sum contribution or an elected rate greater than the required rate) or there is an actuarial gain in the current year, the outstanding balance of the oldest UAAL layer and associated future payments will be reduced by these amounts. The assets and liabilities used in the calculation of the UAAL are as of Dec. 31, 2023, but the contribution rates are not effective until Jan. 1, 2025. Therefore, the UAAL is projected to Dec. 31, 2024 in the calculation of the contribution rate.

TCDRS does not charge any fees to employers, and employers are not assessed an interest fee on the UAAL. The “Adjustment Due to Decrease in Discount Period” (see column B below) shows the impact of one-year’s passage of time and reflects anticipated future returns on investments. During this period, both employer assets and liabilities are projected to grow at the same rate of interest (also referred to as the discount rate). The discount rate used in this calculation is 7.5%. Lowering the discount rate would increase required employer contribution rates.

Date Established	Description	Balance as of Dec. 31, 2023 (A)	Adjustment Due to Decrease in Discount Period (B)	Amortization Payment / (Credit) on Dec. 31, 2024 (C)	Projected Balance as of Dec. 31, 2024 (A) + (B) – (C)
Dec. 31, 2020	Initial UAAL	\$17,106,418	\$1,282,981	\$1,640,988	\$16,748,411
Dec. 31, 2021	Plan Change	\$476,676	\$35,751	\$81,161	\$431,266
	UAAL / (OAAL) as of Dec. 31, 2023:	\$17,583,094			

SECTION 2

Additional plan information

Members	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022
Number of members:	1,066	1,006
Number of depositing members:	554	530
Average monthly salary:*	\$5,055	\$4,533
Average age:*	43.55	44.02
Average length of service in years:*	10.28	10.42

*Averages for depositing members.

Benefit Recipients		
Number of benefit recipients:	339	331
Average monthly benefit:	\$1,559	\$1,506

Plan Assets			
<i>Employees Saving Fund (ESF)</i> This is the total sum balance of your members' accounts.		<i>Subdivision Accumulation Fund (SAF)</i> This is your employer account.	
Balance as of Jan. 1, 2023	\$27,505,509	Balance as of Jan. 1, 2023	\$92,417,457
Additions:		Additions:	
Member deposits	\$2,368,021	Employer contributions	\$4,042,546
Annual interest	\$1,812,020	Allocated net income/(loss)	\$10,779,892
		Transfers from Reserves	\$0
		Transfers from ESF	\$2,080,247
Deductions:		Deductions:	
Transfers to the SAF	\$2,080,247	Retirement allowances	\$6,181,461
Withdrawals	\$585,784	Other transfers:	\$0
Net escheatments	\$0		
Fund balance as of Dec. 31, 2023	\$29,019,519	Fund balance as of Dec. 31, 2023	\$103,138,681

Development of Allocated Net Income/(Loss) in SAF	
1) Prior year balance for allocation (includes ESF and SAF)	\$119,922,966
2) Allocated net income/(loss) (10.5% x Line 1)	\$12,591,911
3) Annual interest to ESF	\$1,812,020
4) Allocated net income/(loss) to SAF* (Line 2 – Line 3)	\$10,779,892

ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS AS OF Dec. 31, 2023

The assets used in the valuation are adjusted to reduce volatility in contribution rates by the application of a smoothing method. These smoothed assets are referred to as the actuarial value of assets. The method used to determine the actuarial value of the Subdivision Accumulation Fund is described in the Actuarial Methods section of Section 4.

Development of Actuarial Value of Assets

1) Subdivision Accumulation Fund (SAF) balance	\$103,138,681
2) Total unrecognized actuarial asset gain/(loss) in SAF (see below)	(\$44,501)
3) Actuarial value of SAF* (Line 1 – Line 2)	\$103,183,182
4) Employees Saving Fund (ESF) balance	\$29,019,519
5) Actuarial value of assets* (Line 3 + Line 4)	\$132,202,701

Development of Unrecognized Actuarial Asset Gain/(Loss) in SAF

Year Ended	Adjusted Actuarial Asset Gain/(Loss) for Year**		Percent Excluded	Gain/(Loss) Excluded
December 31, 2020	\$0	x	20.00%	\$0
December 31, 2021	\$0	x	40.00%	\$0
December 31, 2022	(\$74,168)	x	60.00%	(\$44,501)
December 31, 2023	\$0	x	80.00%	\$0
Total Unrecognized Actuarial Asset Gain/(Loss) in SAF *				= (\$44,501)

Development of Current Year Actuarial Asset Gain/(Loss) in SAF

1) Prior year balance for allocation (includes ESF and SAF)	\$119,922,966
2) Assumed allocated net income (7.5% x Line 1)	\$8,994,222
3) Actual allocated net income/(loss) (10.5% x Line 1)	\$12,591,911
4) Current year gain/(loss) to be recognized over five years* (Line 3 – Line 2)	\$3,597,689

* Small differences may occur due to the rounding of numbers.

** Gains/Losses are adjusted each year due to the application of the asset smoothing method, which increases the prior year's value with interest and offsets gains and losses.

Actuarial reports must comply with Actuarial Standards of Practice, which mandate disclosure of potential risks and the effect of assumptions on calculations. Accordingly, the following disclosures are provided.

RISK DISCUSSION DISCLOSURE

(Required by Actuarial Standard of Practice #51)

The results of any actuarial valuation are based on a set of assumptions. Although in our opinion, the current assumptions provide a reasonable estimate of future expectations, it is almost certain that future experience will differ from the assumptions to some extent. When actual experience varies from the assumptions, future liabilities and the required contribution rate will vary, possibly significantly, from that shown in this analysis. Examples of factors that can have a significant impact on valuation results are:

- Investment return
- Payroll variation
- Demographic experience (mortality, salary increases, withdrawal / retirement from employment, etc.)

There are many assumptions that go into determining employer contribution rates. The investment return assumption is one of the most impactful assumptions on employer contribution rates as it is used to determine how much funding is expected to come from investment earnings versus contributions.

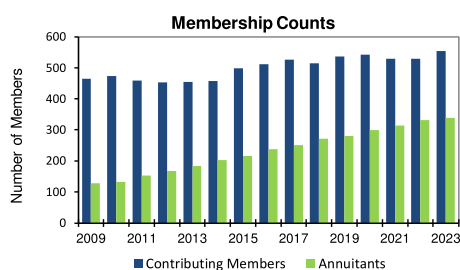
When calculating the required contribution rate, the consulting actuary uses assumptions adopted by the TCDRS Board. The Board relies on input from the consulting actuary, an auditing actuary, other investment professionals, and TCDRS staff in setting assumptions.

The current investment return assumption is 7.5%. If actual investment returns fall short of the assumption, this will have a rate-increasing effect on the required employer contribution rate; and conversely, if actual returns exceed 7.5%, this will have a rate-decreasing effect on the required contribution rate. Mature plans will have greater contribution rate volatility than more recently established plans because assets are greater in relation to their payrolls.

Payroll variation can cause year-to-year swings in the required contribution rate. Similarly, demographic experience that is different from assumed can cause changes in both the required contribution rate and the funded percentage.

Small plans with fewer employees tend to have higher required contribution rate volatility than larger plans. This is because demographic experience for one participant (or a small number of participants) can cause a larger percentage change in the payroll and/or liability calculations of a small plan.

The magnitude of the increase or decrease in the required contribution rate for an individual plan is affected by its maturity level. Plans that joined TCDRS decades ago will generally have accumulated a larger amount of assets relative to their payroll and are considered more mature than younger plans that more recently joined TCDRS. Accumulating assets to pay for future benefit obligations is a good thing, but it does mean changes in the investment markets will have a larger impact on the required contribution rate for these plans as they mature. Another measure of maturity is the relationship of annuitants to active contributing members. The following graph shows a historical perspective of this relationship for your plan.



Sensitivity to Future Returns

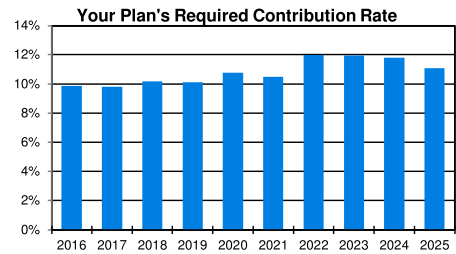
The following analysis is designed to give you an idea of how much your required rate might change from year to year under different economic scenarios. Potential investment results were generated using TCDRS' current target asset portfolio and capital market assumptions to estimate the 25th, 50th and 75th percentile investment returns. The 75th percentile represents a down market scenario, meaning we expect that there is a 75% chance that actual returns will be greater. Lower-than-assumed returns equate to higher required rates. The 25th percentile represents an up-market scenario.

Projection of Required Contribution Rate			
Year	Up Market 25 th Percentile	Average 50 th Percentile	Down Market 75 th Percentile
2025	11.07%	11.07%	11.07%
2026	10.52%	11.07%	11.62%
2027	9.66%	11.08%	12.41%
2028	8.50%	11.08%	13.38%
2029	6.99%	11.08%	14.51%

Note that the further the projection is in the future, the more uncertainty there is in these estimates. Actual results may be outside of the ranges shown depending on future returns and other factors. These estimates assume no changes in your benefit provisions or the underlying assumptions and are not designed for budgeting purposes. They are based on your plan's current maturity level. As your plan matures over time, investment return fluctuations are expected to have an increased impact on the variance in the required contribution rate.

Historical Variation in Required Contribution Rate

The following graph shows how your required contribution rate has varied over the last ten years.



Understanding and Reducing Future Risk

For employers that want to reduce future variations in their required contribution rate, one effective method is adopting an elected rate that is greater than the required contribution rate (or increasing their existing elected rate). An elected rate provides a buffer so that future adverse experience is less likely to impact the actual contribution rate paid and also provides stronger funding to the plan.

Employers that want to better understand the magnitude of potential fluctuations in their required contribution rate should contact their TCDRS employer services representative (800-651-3848).

Estimated Impact of Diversified Investment Portfolio
Low Default Risk Obligation Measure (LDROM) Disclosure
(Required by Actuarial Standard of Practice #4)

TCDRS benefits are funded by a combination of employer contributions, employee contributions, and investment earnings. Investment earnings fund a majority of the benefits. Plan assets are invested in a diversified portfolio that is designed to maximize return over the long term for a given level of risk. The diversified portfolio includes risk-bearing, return-seeking asset classes.

TCDRS’ investment strategy balances two types of risk: the long-term risk that the average investment return will not be sufficient for investment earnings to fund the majority of future benefits versus the short-term risk of varying returns from year-to-year. Asset classes with higher expected returns tend to be more volatile (and risky) than asset classes with lower expected returns. TCDRS’ investment portfolio design seeks a level of long-term return such that investment earnings are projected to fund the majority of future benefits, while also keeping contribution rate volatility from year-to-year variation in returns within acceptable levels.

Long-term investing in return-seeking asset classes is expected, but not guaranteed, to increase the portion of benefit funding that comes from investment earnings compared to an investing approach that uses only low-risk, non-return-seeking asset classes. It also increases short-term volatility which is why TCDRS employs tools to offset that risk including a system-wide reserves fund to offset adverse experience, the ability for employers to adjust benefits and costs, and asset smoothing techniques.

One way to measure the expected value of investing in a diversified, risk-bearing, return-seeking portfolio over a low-default risk, non-return-seeking portfolio is to compare the employer normal cost rates under two scenarios: the employer normal cost rate contribution using the Board’s return assumption versus the employer normal cost rate if the return assumption reflected a low-default risk, non-return-seeking portfolio. The employer normal cost rate, which is stated as a percentage of pay, is the allocated cost of benefits earned during the current year, net of employee contributions. A rate calculation that uses an assumption based on a non-return-seeking, low-default risk portfolio is called a Low Default Risk Obligation Measure (LDROM).

The table below shows the employer normal cost rate for the selected plan options under the Board’s current funding assumption of 7.5% investment return, and under an LDROM assumption using recent yields on 30-year U.S. Treasury Bonds. The LDROM is a required disclosure under Actuarial Standards of Practice and is not indicative of expected plan costs or funding.

	Funding Assumption (Exp. Return)	30-Year U.S. Treasury Rate (LDROM)
Assumed Return	7.50%	4.03%
Employer Normal Cost Rate (as a % of pay)	7.03%	26.42%

The difference in employer normal cost rates between the two assumptions illustrates the projected, but not guaranteed, value of investing in a diversified, risk-bearing, return-seeking portfolio over a low-default risk, non-return-seeking portfolio.

As noted, LDROM represents the estimated employer normal cost rate if assets were invested solely in a low-default risk, non-return-seeking portfolio. Since plan assets are not invested in that manner, the LDROM does not indicate TCDRS’ funding status or progress, nor does it provide information on expected plan contributions or participant benefit security.

SECTION 3

Plan Provisions

PLAN PROVISIONS

The following summary reflects your plan as of Jan. 1, 2024. Further descriptions of the plan provisions follow. No future plan provision changes are assumed for purposes of this valuation. Future plan provision changes may be adopted by the plan but are not reflected in these valuation results.

Basic Plan Options	
Employee Deposit Rate	7%
Employer Matching (Future Deposits)	200%
Retirement Eligibility	
Age 60 (Vesting)	8 years of service
Rule of	75 years total age + service
At Any Age	30 years of service
Optional Benefits	
Partial Lump-Sum Payment at Retirement	No

Membership

All full- and part-time employees must participate in TCDRS, regardless of the number of hours they work in a year or their age. Only those employees who are classified as “temporary” are excluded from enrollment.

Termination of Membership

TCDRS membership is terminated by death, retirement, withdrawal of account balance from the plan or attainment of the age under which distribution must occur under federal law.

Employee Deposits

TCDRS is a savings-based plan. Every paycheck, a portion of each employee’s pay — from 4% to 7% as set by the employer — is deposited into their TCDRS account. Your employees’ current deposit rate is 7%. By law, employee accounts earn 7% interest annually.

Service

Employees receive a month of service for each month that they make a deposit into their account. Service may also be granted for periods of employment prior to the employer joining TCDRS and for military or certain other service.

Within TCDRS, periods of service with any TCDRS participating employer are generally combined. Also, service periods with other Texas public retirement plans participating with TCDRS in the Texas Proportionate Retirement Program are combined to satisfy TCDRS retirement eligibility and vesting requirements.

Eligibility Requirements

Service Retirement Benefits

The amount of service an employee needs to earn a future benefit is called the vesting requirement. When an employee is vested he or she has the right to a monthly benefit at age 60 or older. Employers may choose 5-, 8- or 10-year vesting. The vesting requirement for your employees is 8 years of service. In addition, employees may retire before age 60 if they meet one of the following requirements, set by the employer:

- “Rule of” eligibility — Under these rules, a vested employee can retire if their age plus years of service time add up to at least 75 or 80. Your plan requirement is Rule of 75.
- 20-year or 30-year retirement at any age — This lets employees retire when they have at least 20 or 30 years of service time. Your plan requirement is 30 years of service.

Retirees elect to receive their lifetime benefit by choosing from one of seven actuarially equivalent payment options.

Disability Retirement Benefits

A member who is vested and who is totally and permanently disabled is eligible for a disability retirement benefit. A member who is not vested is eligible for disability retirement benefits if the total and permanent disability was a result of an on-the-job injury.

Survivor Benefits

Benefits are payable to the beneficiaries or estate of a deceased member. The eligibility requirement for an employer-provided Survivor Benefit is four years of TCDRS service. Otherwise the Survivor Benefit is the deceased member's account balance.

Determination of Retirement Benefits

Employer Matching Rate

A member's retirement benefit is calculated based on the employee's account balance and the employer matching. The current employer matching rate for future deposits is 200% for your employees. The employee's account balance with employer matching is converted to an annuity at retirement and then he or she receives a payment every month for the rest of his or her life.

Payment Options

Retirees elect to receive their monthly lifetime benefit by choosing from one of the following seven actuarially equivalent payment options.

- **Single Life option** – Monthly payments cease upon death of the retiree. This option provides the highest monthly benefit.
- **Guaranteed Term Benefit options** – The two guaranteed term benefit options are 10-Year Guaranteed Term and 15-Year Guaranteed Term. These options provide a lifetime monthly benefit to the retiree. In addition, if the retiree passes away within 10 or 15 years of the retirement date, the beneficiary will receive the monthly benefit until the end of the guaranteed term.
- **Dual Life options** – The four dual life options are 100% to Beneficiary, 75% to Beneficiary, 50% to Beneficiary and 100% to Beneficiary With Pop-Up. Under each of these options, after the death of the retiree, the beneficiary receives a monthly lifetime benefit equal to the selected percentage of the retiree's benefit payment. Under the 100% to Beneficiary With Pop-Up option, if the beneficiary dies before the retiree, the monthly benefit amount will “pop up” to a higher monthly amount, as if the retiree had retired under the Single Life option.

All options pay a death benefit equal to the excess of the person's account at retirement over the total monthly benefits that have been paid.

Each employer may elect the partial lump-sum option. This payment option allows the retiring member to receive an immediate lump-sum payment not to exceed his or her account balance and choose a reduced monthly lifetime benefit from any of the payment options.

Annuity Purchase Rates (Factors for Conversion to Monthly Annuity Payments)

For benefits based on member deposits made prior to Jan. 1, 2018 (including interest on those deposits, employer matching and other employer credits), benefit credits are converted into monthly benefit payments using the UP-1984 Table with an age set back of five years for retirees and an age set back of 10 years for beneficiaries, and an interest rate of 7.0%.

For benefits based on member deposits made on Jan. 1, 2018, or later (including interest on those deposits, employer matching and other employer credits), benefit credits are converted into monthly benefit payments using a custom generational mortality table (see below for details) and an interest rate of 7.0%. The rates in this mortality table vary based on the member’s year of birth, so the conversion factors also vary by year of retirement.

Annuity Purchase Rates (2014 TCDRS Unisex Mortality Table)	Average of the male and female rates for service retirees for member mortality. 30%/70% male/female blend for beneficiary mortality. Males –The RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table for males projected to 2014 with scale AA and then projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale thereafter, with a one-year set-forward. Females –The RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table for females projected to 2014 with scale AA and then projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale thereafter, with no age adjustment.
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Monthly benefits are calculated by dividing the total benefit credits by the associated annuity purchase rate. Sample annuity purchase rates for the single life form of payment are shown below:

Table 1
Sample Annuity Purchase Rates

Sample Retirement Age	Annuity Purchase Rate for Single Life Benefit			
	Pre-2018 Deposits	Post-2017 Deposits 2020 Retirement Date	Post-2017 Deposits 2030 Retirement Date	Post-2017 Deposits 2040 Retirement Date
50	147.2259	155.2309	156.5194	157.7373
55	138.8321	147.2718	148.9675	150.5769
60	128.9240	137.1731	139.3300	141.3890
65	117.4861	125.0176	127.6430	130.1663
70	104.6995	110.8674	113.9168	116.8715
75	91.2252	94.7558	98.1199	101.4138

SECTION 4

Actuarial procedures and assumptions

THE ACTUARIAL VALUATION

Each year Milliman, TCDRS' independent consulting actuarial firm, analyzes your plan to determine your employer contribution rate. We study your workforce and estimate the benefits you will pay to your employees. We estimate how much the benefits you will provide are worth in today's dollars — this is what's known as the present value future benefits. We then compare the assets you have already invested with what you will need to pay for benefits. Based on this comparison, we determine how much you will need to pay each year to fund those benefits.

Please keep in mind that the ultimate cost of a retirement program is based on the actual benefits paid to the employees. The actuarial valuation assumptions and methods are used to allocate the contributions to the plan over various time periods, but ultimately do not impact the true cost of the plan.

The actuarial procedures and assumptions used in this valuation are described in this section. The actuarial assumptions are intended to estimate the future plan experience of the members and benefit recipients of your retirement plan. In our opinion, these assumptions offer a reasonable estimate of anticipated experience affecting TCDRS and are expected to have no significant bias. Any variations in future plan experience from that expected under these assumptions will result in corresponding changes in the estimated costs of the plan's benefits.

The assumptions have been established based on the experience study for TCDRS, details of which can be found in the Investigation of Experience report located on [TCDRS.org/Employer](https://www.tcdrs.org/Employer). The assumptions were reviewed at the December 2021 TCDRS Board of Trustees meeting and revised demographic assumptions were adopted as shown in this section. These revisions included changes to the merit salary, mortality, retirement, and termination assumptions. The assumptions are reviewed annually for continued compliance with relevant actuarial standards of practice. In particular, we have relied on the expected return determined by Cliffwater, TCDRS' investment consultant, in assessing the compliance of the investment return assumption. The assumptions applicable to your plan regarding merit salary increase rates, mortality rates, retirement rates and termination of employment rates are illustrated in Tables 2 through 6. The numerical rates provided in the tables represent the likelihood of these events occurring. The following provides additional information regarding the actuarial methods and assumptions.

ACTUARIAL METHODS

Actuarial Cost Method — Entry age actuarial cost method, level percent of payroll. For purposes of this calculation, the current plan provisions are assumed to have always applied.

Plan Funding — The change in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) attributable to each year is amortized over a closed 20-year period, except for the following situations. 1) The UAAL attributable to benefit increases in a given year is amortized over a closed 15-year period. 2) If there is an overfunded actuarial accrued liability (OAAL), the amortization period is an open 30-year period. 3) If a UAAL decrease occurs due to extra employer contributions (lump sum or elected rate greater than required rate) or an actuarial gain, that decrease is offset against the oldest existing actuarial loss layer. For UAAL layers with a date established December 31, 2022 or earlier, the amortization is a level percent of payroll; for layers that are established after that date, the amortization is on a level dollar basis. If a UAAL exists, the amortization method is projected to eliminate the UAAL and reach a funded ratio of at least 100% in 20 years or less.

Records and Data — The data regarding active employees, retired employees, survivors and the financial information used in this valuation were supplied by TCDRS and are accepted for valuation purposes without audit. Certain adjustments are made in cases of missing information.

Actuarial Value of Assets — The actuarial value of assets is equal to the employer assets (ESF plus SAF) adjusted for a five-year recognition of the difference between the expected and actual interest credited to the employer assets for each year. The prior year's deferred actuarial gains and losses are increased by one year's interest based on the prior year's investment return assumption. In cases where there are deferred actuarial gains in the prior year, any current year actuarial loss is offset against the oldest actuarial gain. If any of the current year actuarial loss remains after

the initial offset, the remainder is offset against the next oldest gain, and so on. If there are deferred actuarial losses in the prior year and there is an actuarial gain for the current year, the current year gain is offset against the prior actuarial losses in a similar fashion.

Adjustment for Plans with the Partial-Lump Sum Payment Option (PLSO): Liability and Normal Cost — For employers who have elected the PLSO, a 0.75% increase is applied to the ESF portion of the estimated monthly benefit for future retirees to account for the higher actuarial value of the lump sum. This applies to the liability and normal cost calculations for valuation purposes and does not affect the member’s actual benefit.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

TCDRS system-wide economic assumptions:

Real rate of return	5.00%
Inflation	2.50%
Long-term investment return	7.50%

The assumed long-term investment return of 7.5% is net after investment and administrative expenses and is expected to enable the system to credit each employer’s Subdivision Accumulation Fund (SAF) with a nominal annual rate of 7.5% on the combined ESF and SAF funds, less the amount credited to the employer’s ESF. Under the TCDRS Act, the ESF is credited with a nominal annual rate of 7%. It is assumed interest will be credited at the nominal annual rate of 7.5% for calculating the actuarial accrued liability and the normal cost contribution rate for the retirement plan of each participating employer.

The annual salary increase rates assumed for individual members vary by length of service and by entry-age group. The annual rates consist of a general wage inflation component of 3.00% (made up of 2.50% inflation and 0.50% productivity increase assumptions) and a merit, promotion and longevity component that on average approximates 1.7% per year for a career employee. (See Table 2 for Merit Salary Increases.)

Employer-specific economic assumptions:

Growth in membership	0.00%
Payroll growth	3.00%

The payroll growth assumption is for the aggregate covered payroll of an employer.

Table 2
Merit Salary Increases*

Years of Service	Entry Age			
	Before 30	Ages 30–39	Ages 40–49	50 and later
0	5.25%	4.75%	4.25%	3.50%
1	4.50	4.00	3.50	2.75
2	4.10	3.25	2.85	2.20
3	3.70	3.00	2.50	1.75
4	3.35	2.75	2.25	1.65
5	3.10	2.60	2.15	1.55
6	2.85	2.40	2.05	1.40
7	2.65	2.25	1.90	1.25
8	2.50	2.15	1.80	1.15
9	2.35	2.00	1.65	1.05
10	2.20	1.85	1.50	0.95
11	2.10	1.75	1.35	0.85
12	1.95	1.65	1.25	0.80
13	1.85	1.55	1.10	0.75
14	1.75	1.45	1.00	0.70
15	1.65	1.35	0.90	0.65
16	1.50	1.25	0.85	0.60
17	1.40	1.15	0.75	0.55
18	1.30	1.05	0.70	0.50
19	1.25	1.00	0.65	0.45
20	1.20	0.95	0.60	0.40
21	1.15	0.90	0.55	0.40
22	1.10	0.85	0.50	0.40
23	1.00	0.75	0.45	0.40
24	0.94	0.65	0.40	0.40
25	0.88	0.60	0.40	0.40
26	0.82	0.60	0.40	0.40
27	0.76	0.60	0.40	0.40
28	0.70	0.60	0.40	0.40
29	0.65	0.60	0.40	0.40
30 & Up	0.60	0.60	0.40	0.40

* These rates do not include the wage inflation rate of 3.00% per year. For example, a member who entered the system at age 20 and is in the first year of service is assumed to receive an 8.41% total annual increase in his salary. The 8.41% is a combination of the 5.25% merit increase and the 3.00% wage inflation. Note that the two components are compounded, so it is a slightly different result than just adding the two percentages.

DEMOGRAPHIC ASSUMPTIONS

TCDRS system-wide demographic assumptions:

Group Term Life Program Assumptions and Methods — Only the mortality assumptions apply in the calculation of the Group Term Life contribution rates (applicable for employers who elect to participate in the Group Term Life Program). Rates are determined based on 80% of the calculated one-year term life cost for the current population.

Replacement of Terminated Members — New employees are assumed to replace any terminated members and have similar entry ages.

Former Employees Working for Another TCDRS Employer — Former employees who have left their accounts on deposit and are now an active depositing member with another TCDRS employer are treated for valuation purposes as an active member with no future member deposits.

Family Composition — For current retirees, beneficiary information is supplied by TCDRS. For purposes of calculating the Survivor Benefit for current depositing and non-depositing members, male members are assumed to have a female beneficiary who is three years younger. Female members are assumed to have a male beneficiary who is three years older.

Postretirement Benefit Increases — No future increases in retiree or beneficiary benefits are assumed for funding purposes.

Internal Revenue Code Section 415 Limit — The Internal Revenue Code Section 415 maximum benefit limitations are not reflected in the valuation for funding purposes. Any limitation is reflected in a member's benefit after retirement.

Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)(17) — Compensation is limited under IRC Section 401(a)(17) and the limit is assumed to increase at the rate of inflation for valuation purposes.

Option Elected at Retirement — Future retired members are assumed to elect the standard (single life) retirement option with a monthly benefit for the retiree's lifetime only. Current retirees and beneficiaries are valued based on the option previously selected. All options include a cash refund feature which for valuation purposes is approximated by assuming monthly payments are received for a minimum of four years. This approximation applies for both current and future retirees.

Disability — The rates of disability used in this valuation are illustrated in Table 3. Members who become disabled are eligible to commence benefit payments regardless of age. Rates of disability are in a custom table based on TCDRS experience.

Table 3
Annual Rates of Disability*

Age	Work Related Male and Female	All Causes Male and Female	Age	Work Related Male and Female	All Causes Male and Female
less than 25	0.001%	0.001%	43	0.001%	0.058%
25	0.001	0.003	44	0.001	0.066
26	0.001	0.006	45	0.001	0.074
27	0.001	0.009	46	0.001	0.082
28	0.001	0.011	47	0.001	0.090
29	0.001	0.013	48	0.001	0.099
30	0.001	0.014	49	0.001	0.108
31	0.001	0.016	50	0.001	0.117
32	0.001	0.018	51	0.001	0.126
33	0.001	0.020	52	0.001	0.135
34	0.001	0.023	53	0.001	0.144
35	0.001	0.025	54	0.001	0.153
36	0.001	0.028	55	0.001	0.162
37	0.001	0.030	56	0.001	0.171
38	0.001	0.034	57	0.001	0.180
39	0.001	0.038	58	0.001	0.189
40	0.001	0.042	59	0.001	0.198
41	0.001	0.046	60 & Above	0.000	0.000
42	0.001	0.050			

* The probability of disability from All Causes is applicable for members who are vested (satisfied service requirement for retirement at age 60). Before a member is vested, the Work-Related disability assumptions are applicable. No disability retirements are assumed to occur after a member becomes eligible for service retirement.

Mortality

Depositing members	135% of Pub-2010 General Employees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for males and 120% Pub-2010 General Employees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010.
Service retirees, beneficiaries and non-depositing members	135% of Pub-2010 General Healthy Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for males and 120% Pub-2010 General Healthy Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010.
Disabled retirees	160% of Pub-2010 General Disabled Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for males and 125% Pub-2010 General Disabled Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table for females, both projected with 100% of the MP-2021 Ultimate scale after 2010.

Service Retirement — Members eligible for service retirement are assumed to retire at the rates shown in Table 4.

Table 4
Annual Rates of Service Retirement

Age	Active Svc < 15	Active Svc 15-24	Active Svc 25-29	Active Svc 30+	Deferred All Svc
40-49	5.3%	6.3%	7.7%	8.8%	0.0%
50	5.6	6.8	8.3	9.4	0.0
51	5.6	6.8	8.3	9.4	0.0
52	6.0	7.2	8.8	10.0	0.0
53	6.0	7.2	8.8	10.0	0.0
54	6.8	8.1	9.9	11.3	0.0
55	6.8	8.1	9.9	11.3	0.0
56	6.8	8.1	9.9	11.3	0.0
57	7.5	9.0	11.0	12.5	0.0
58	7.5	9.0	11.0	12.5	0.0
59	7.5	9.0	11.0	12.5	0.0
60	9.0	10.8	13.2	15.0	12.0
61	9.0	10.8	13.2	15.0	12.0
62	13.5	16.2	19.8	22.5	18.0
63	11.3	13.5	16.5	18.8	15.0
64	11.3	13.5	16.5	18.8	15.0
65	22.5	22.5	27.5	27.5	25.0
66	22.5	22.5	27.5	27.5	25.0
67	21.6	21.6	26.4	26.4	24.0
68	18.9	18.9	23.1	23.1	21.0
69	18.9	18.9	23.1	23.1	21.0
70	20.7	20.7	25.3	25.3	23.0
71	20.7	20.7	25.3	25.3	23.0
72	20.7	20.7	25.3	25.3	23.0
73	20.7	20.7	25.3	25.3	23.0
74	20.7	20.7	25.3	25.3	23.0
75 & Above	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For all eligible members ages 75 and later, retirement is assumed to occur immediately.

Employer-specific demographic assumptions:

Other Terminations of Employment — The rate of assumed future termination from active participation in the plan for reasons other than death, disability or retirement are illustrated in Table 5. The rates vary by length of service, entry-age group (age at hire) and sex. No termination after eligibility for retirement is assumed.

Table 5
Annual Rates of Termination

Years of Service	Entry Age 20		Entry Age 30		Entry Age 40		Entry Age 50	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	33.0%	33.0%	27.0%	27.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.0%	22.0%
1	25.00	25.00	21.00	21.00	18.00	18.00	16.00	16.00
2	21.00	21.00	18.00	18.00	14.00	14.00	13.00	13.00
3	18.00	18.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00
4	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00
5	13.00	13.00	11.00	11.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	8.00
6	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00
7	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00
8	9.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.50
9	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00
10	7.00	7.00	6.50	6.50	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00
11	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	4.80	4.80	0.00	0.00
12	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.50	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00
13	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00
14	5.00	5.00	4.70	4.70	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00
15	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00
16	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
17	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00
18	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00
19	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00
20	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30 & Later	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Adjustment for Partial Lump-Sum Payment Option: Termination Rates — The termination rate is 0% for the two years immediately prior to retirement eligibility. Rates are reduced at ages near retirement as it is anticipated that a member would be less likely to take a withdrawal if the partial lump-sum payment option was available.

Withdrawals — Members who terminate may either elect to leave their account with TCDRS or withdraw their funds. The probability that a member elects a withdrawal varies by length of service and vesting schedule. Rates applied to your plan are shown in Table 6. For non-depositing members who are not vested, 100% are assumed to elect a withdrawal.

Table 6
Probability of Withdrawal

Years of Service	Probability	Years of Service	Probability
0	100%	15	26%
1	100	16	25
2	100	17	24
3	100	18	23
4	100	19	22
5	100	20	21
6	100	21	20
7	100	22	19
8	34	23	19
9	33	24	18
10	32	25	18
11	31	26	17
12	30	27	17
13	29	28	16
14	27	29*	16

* Members with more than 29 years of service are not assumed to refund.

Timing of Withdrawals — For former employees only eligible for a refund of their account balance, it is assumed there is a 10% probability of the former employee electing a refund of their account balance in each of the ten years following the valuation date. That is, the account balance is assumed to be distributed within ten years of the valuation date.

For current active members who will receive a refund of their account balance, it is assumed that 50% of those members elect a refund of their account balance immediately upon termination, and the remaining 50% elect a refund at a rate of 10% in each of the ten years following the year of refund.

Current deferred vested inactive members are assumed to keep their accounts with TCDRS until their assumed retirement.

SECTION 5

Glossary

Actuarial Accrued Liability This refers to the present value of future benefits less the present value of future normal cost contributions.

Actuarial Assumptions Factors that actuaries use in estimating the cost of funding your plan. Examples of actuarial assumptions are mortality rates, assumed investment return and employment termination rates. These assumptions are used to estimate the cost of funding your plan.

Actuarial Experience Investigation The process actuaries use to help set actuarial assumptions.

Actuarial Valuation The process an actuary uses to calculate your required employer contribution rate.

Actuarial Value of Assets The value of cash, investments and other property belonging to a pension plan, as used by the actuary for the purpose of an actuarial valuation.

Annuity Purchase Rates The factors used to convert benefit credits to a monthly benefit when a member retires. Monthly benefits are calculated by dividing the total benefit credits by the associated annuity purchase rate. Sample annuity purchase rates for the standard form of payment are shown in Section 3.

Benefit Recipients This group includes both retirees and survivor beneficiaries receiving monthly payments.

Employer Contribution Rate The percentage of your covered payroll needed to fund your current and past earned benefits.

Total Normal Cost Rate - The percentage of your organization's covered payroll needed to fund benefits for your current employees over their careers. There are two components of the total normal cost rate, the member deposit rate and the employer-paid normal cost rate. See also entry-age actuarial cost method.

Member Deposit Rate – This is the employee's portion of the total normal cost rate. It is a fixed percentage of pay contributed by employees.

Employer-Paid Normal Cost Rate – This is the employer's portion of the total normal cost rate. It is equal to the total normal cost rate minus the member deposit rate.

UAAL/(OAAL) Rate - UAAL stands for unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The rate is the percentage of your covered payroll needed to fund benefits not funded by your normal cost rate. See also entry-age actuarial cost method. OAAL stands for overfunded actuarial accrued liability. In cases where an OAAL exists (Actuarial Value of Assets is greater than Actuarial Accrued Liability), the OAAL rate acts as a credit that reduces the required contribution rate.

Required Rate - This is the sum of the employer-paid normal cost rate and the UAAL/OAAL rate.

Elected Rate - To help keep employer contribution rates more stable, a plan may choose to pay an elected rate, a rate that is greater than the required contribution rate. Adopting an elected rate may create a cushion in the event the plan has negative experience and may make budgeting easier.

Retirement Plan Rate - This is the greater of the required rate or the elected rate.

Entry-Age Actuarial Cost Method An actuarial cost method under which the expected future benefits of each individual are funded on a level basis over the individual's employment. The portion of the present value of future benefits allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The portion of the present value not provided for at the valuation date by the present value of future normal costs (PVFNC) is called the actuarial accrued liability.

ESF The Employees Saving Fund. This is the fund where your employees' accounts are maintained.

Funded Ratio This is the ratio of your plan's actuarial value of assets to actuarial accrued liability. The funded ratio assumes on-going contributions. It does not represent the financial status of a terminating plan. It is a snapshot in time and moves from year to year.

Members This group includes both employees and former employees that have accounts at TCDRS. In other words, depositing and non-depositing persons with a TCDRS account.

Overfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (OAAL)

OAAL refers to the excess, if any, of the actuarial value of assets over the actuarial accrued liability. (See also “Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability.”)

Payroll For valuation purposes, payroll represents the portion of your organization's payroll earned by your employees who participate in your TCDRS plan.

Plan Assets This is the amount set aside to pay for your plan's future benefits. It is sum of the your ESF and SAF balances.

Plan Experience What actually happens to your plan assets and covered employees over time.

Present Value of Future Benefits The estimated value, in today's dollars, of the future benefits that the actuary expects will be paid under your plan. Actuaries calculate this amount using actuarial assumptions.

Present Value of Future Normal Cost Contributions

The portion of the present value of future benefits allocated to a valuation year based on your workforce entry and exit ages is called normal cost. This is the current value of normal cost contributions for all future years.

SAF Subdivision Accumulation Fund. This is the fund where your employer account is maintained.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)

The UAAL is the excess, if any, of the actuarial accrued liability over the actuarial value of assets. (See also “Overfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability.”)