Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan

Annual Actuarial Valuation Report
December 31, 2022 - Lake Orion, Vlg of (6318)

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Spring 2023

Lake Orion, Vlg of

In care of:
Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan
1134 Municipal Way
Lansing, Michigan 48917

This report presents the results of the Annual Actuarial Valuation, prepared for Lake Orion, Vlg of (6318) as of December 31, 2022. The report includes the determination of liabilities and contribution rates resulting from the participation in the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan ("MERS"). This report contains the minimum actuarially determined contribution requirement, in alignment with the MERS Plan Document, Actuarial Policy, the Michigan Constitution, and governing statutes. Lake Orion, Vlg of is responsible for the employer contributions needed to provide MERS benefits for its employees and former employees.

The purposes of this valuation are to:

- Measure funding progress as of December 31, 2022,
- Establish contribution requirements for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024,
- Provide information regarding the identification and assessment of risk,
- Provide actuarial information in connection with applicable Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) statements, and
- Provide information to assist the local unit of government with state reporting requirements.

This valuation assumed the continuing ability of the plan sponsor to make the contributions necessary to fund this plan. A determination regarding whether or not the plan sponsor is actually able to do so is outside our scope of expertise and was not performed.

The findings in this report are based on data and other information through December 31, 2022. The valuation was based upon information furnished by MERS concerning Retirement System benefits, financial transactions, plan provisions and active members, terminated members, retirees and beneficiaries. We checked for internal reasonability and year-to-year consistency, but did not audit the data. We are not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by MERS.

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The Municipal Employees' Retirement Act, PA 427 of 1984 and the MERS' Plan Document Article VI Sec. 71 (1)(d), provides the MERS Board with the authority to set actuarial assumptions and methods after consultation with the actuary. As the fiduciary of the plan, the MERS Retirement Board sets certain assumptions for funding and GASB purposes. These assumptions are reviewed regularly through a comprehensive study, most recently in the Fall of 2021. The MERS Retirement Board adopted a Dedicated Gains Policy at the February 17, 2022 Board meeting. The Dedicated Gains Policy automatically reduces the assumed rate of investment return in conjunction with recognizing excess investment gains to mitigate the impact on employer contributions the first year. The policy was effective with the December 31, 2021 annual actuarial valuation.

The Michigan Department of Treasury provides required assumptions to be used for purposes of Public Act 202 reporting. These assumptions are for reporting purposes only and do not impact required contributions. Please refer to the State Reporting page found at the end of this report for information for this filing.

For a full list of all the assumptions used, please refer to the division-specific assumptions described in table(s) in this report, and to the Appendix on the MERS website at:
https://www.mersofmich.com/Portals/0/Assets/Resources/AAV-Appendix/MERS-2022AnnualActuarialValuation-Appendix.pdf

The actuarial assumptions used for this valuation, including the assumed rate of investment return, are reasonable for purposes of the measurement.

This report reflects the impact of COVID-19 experience through December 31, 2022. At this time, no future assumptions have been adjusted as a result of COVID-19. Actual future experience will be reflected in each subsequent annual valuation, as experience emerges.

This report has been prepared by actuaries who have substantial experience valuing public employee retirement systems. To the best of our knowledge, the information contained in this report is accurate and fairly presents the actuarial position of Lake Orion, Vlg of as of the valuation date. All calculations have been made in conformity with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, with the Actuarial Standards of Practice issued by the Actuarial Standards Board, and with applicable statutes.

Rebecca L. Stouffer, Mark Buis, Kurt Dosson, and Shana M. Neeson are members of the American Academy of Actuaries. These actuaries meet the Academy's Qualification Standards to render the actuarial opinions contained herein. The signing actuaries are independent of the plan sponsor. GRS maintains independent consulting agreements with certain local units of government for services unrelated to the actuarial consulting services provided in this report.

The Retirement Board of the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan confirms that the System provides for payment of the required employer contribution as described in Section 20m of Act No. 314 of 1965 (MCL 38.1140m).

This information is purely actuarial in nature. It is not intended to serve as a substitute for legal, accounting, or investment advice.

This report was prepared at the request of the MERS Retirement Board and may be provided only in its entirety by the municipality to other interested parties (MERS customarily provides the full report on request to associated third parties such as the auditor for the municipality). GRS is not responsible for the consequences of any unauthorized use. This report should not be relied on for any purpose other than the purposes described herein. Determinations of financial results, associated with the benefits described in this report, for purposes other than those identified above may be significantly different.

If you have reason to believe that the plan provisions are incorrectly described, that important plan provisions relevant to this valuation are not described, that conditions have changed since the calculations were made, that the information provided in this report is inaccurate or is in anyway incomplete, or if you need further information in order to make an informed decision on the subject matter in this report, please contact your Regional Manager at 1.800.767.MERS (6377).

Sincerely,
Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company

Rebecca L. Stouffer

Rebecca L. Stouffer, ASA, FCA, MAAA

Mark Buis

Mark Buis, FSA, FCA, EA, MAAA

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Executive Summary

Funded Ratio

The funded ratio of a plan is the percentage of the dollar value of the actuarial accrued liability that is covered by the actuarial value of assets. While the funded ratio may be a useful plan measurement, understanding a plan's funding trend may be more important than a particular point in time. Refer to Table 7 to find a history of this information.

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Funded Ratio*	69%	69%

* Reflects assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Throughout this report are references to valuation results generated prior to the 2018 valuation date. Results prior to 2018 were received directly from the prior actuary or extracted from the previous valuation system by MERS's technology service provider.

Required Employer Contributions

Your required employer contributions are shown in the following table. Employee contributions, if any, are in addition to the employer contributions.

Effective with the December 31, 2021 valuation, the MERS Retirement Board adopted a Dedicated Gains Policy which allows for recognition of asset gains in excess of a set threshold in combination with lowering the assumed rate of investment return. Effective with the 2020 and 2019 valuations respectively, the MERS Retirement Board adopted updated demographic and economic assumptions. The combined impact of the prior 2020 and 2019 demographic and economic assumption changes may be phased in. This valuation reflects the last year of phase-in. The combined impact of the past economic and demographic changes will be fully reflected in the 2023 annual actuarial valuation.

By default, MERS will invoice you based on the amount in the “No Phase-in” columns. This amount will be considered the minimum required contribution unless you request to be billed the “Phase-in” rates. If you wish to be billed using the phased-in rates, please contact MERS, at which point the alternate minimum required contribution will be the amount in the “Phase-in” columns.

	Percentage of Payroll				Monthly $ Based on Projected Payroll			
	Phase-in	No Phase-in	Phase-in	No Phase-in	Phase-in	No Phase-in	Phase-in	No Phase-in
Valuation Date:	12/31/2022	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2021
Fiscal Year Beginning:	July 1, 2024	July 1, 2024	July 1, 2023	July 1, 2023	July 1, 2024	July 1, 2024	July 1, 2023	July 1, 2023
Division								
01 - DPW	-	-	-	-	$ 11,314	$ 11,625	$ 10,276	$ 10,898
02 - Plc/Disp	-	-	-	-	991	1,036	1,997	2,087
10 - Non Union	-	-	-	-	7,470	7,635	6,654	6,984
20 - Police Un	-	-	-	-	3,416	3,759	2,472	3,158
Total Municipality - Estimated Monthly Contribution					**$ 23,191**	**$ 24,055**	**$ 21,399**	**$ 23,127**
Total Municipality - Estimated Annual Contribution					**$ 278,292**	**$ 288,660**	**$ 256,788**	**$ 277,524**

Employee contribution rates:

	Employee Contribution Rate	
Valuation Date:	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Division		
01 - DPW	5.00%	5.00%
02 - Plc/Disp	5.00%	5.00%
10 - Non Union	5.00%	5.00%
20 - Police Un	5.00%	5.00%

The employer may contribute more than the minimum required contributions, as these additional contributions will earn investment income and may result in lower future contribution requirements. Employers making contributions in excess of the minimum requirements may elect to apply the excess contribution immediately to a particular division, or segregate the excess into one or more “Surplus” divisions. An election in the first case would immediately reduce any unfunded accrued liability and lower the amortization payments throughout the remaining amortization period. An election to set up one or more Surplus divisions would not immediately lower future contributions, however the assets from the Surplus division(s) could be transferred to an unfunded division in the future to reduce the unfunded liability in future years, or to be used to pay all or a portion of the minimum required contribution in a future year. For purposes of this report, the assets in any Surplus division have been included in the municipality’s total assets, unfunded accrued liability, and funded status; however, these assets are not used in calculating the minimum required contribution.

MERS strongly encourages employers to contribute more than the minimum contribution shown above. With the implemented Dedicated Gains policy, market gains and losses will continue to be smoothed over five years; however, since excess returns are used to lower the investment assumption, there will be fewer gains to smooth in down markets. Having additional funds in Surplus divisions will assist plans with navigating any market volatility.

How and Why Do These Numbers Change?

In a defined benefit plan, contributions vary from one annual actuarial valuation to the next as a result of the following:

- Changes in benefit provisions (see Table 2),
- Changes in actuarial assumptions and methods (see the Appendix), and
- Experience of the plan (investment experience and demographic experience); this is the difference between actual experience of the plan and the actuarial assumptions.

These impacts are reflected in various tables in the report. For more information, please contact your Regional Manager.

Comments on Investment Rate of Return Assumption

A defined benefit plan is funded by employer contributions, participant contributions, and investment earnings. Investment earnings have historically provided a significant portion of the funding. The larger the share of benefits being provided from investment returns, the smaller the required contributions, and vice versa. Determining the contributions required to prefund the promised retirement benefits requires an assumption of what investment earnings are expected to add to the fund over a long period of time. This is called the **Investment Return Assumption**.

The MERS Investment Return Assumption is **7.00%** per year. This, along with all of our other actuarial assumptions, is reviewed at least every five years in an Experience Study that compares the assumptions used against actual experience and recommends adjustments if necessary. If your municipality would like to explore contributions at lower assumed investment return assumptions, please review the "What If" projection scenarios later in this report.

Assumption and Method Change in 2022

Effective February 17, 2022, the MERS Retirement Board adopted a dedicated gains policy that automatically lowers the assumed rate of investment return by using excess asset gains to mitigate large increases in required contributions to the Plan. Full details of this dedicated gains policy are available in the Actuarial Policy found on the MERS website. Some goals of the dedicated gains policy are to:

- Provide a systematic approach to lower the assumed rate of investment return between experience studies, and
- Use excess gains to cover both the increase in normal cost and any increase in UAL payment the first contribution year after application (i.e., minimize the first-year impact (i.e., increase) in employer contributions).

The dedicated gains policy was implemented with the December 31, 2021 annual actuarial valuation and was reflected in the computed employer contribution amounts beginning in fiscal year 2023.

Investment performance measured for the one-year period ending December 31, 2022 did not result in excess gains for use in lowering the assumed rate of investment return. As a result, this assumption remains at 7.00%.

Furthermore, there were no other assumption or method changes in 2022.

Protecting MI Pension Grant Program

On July 1, 2022, Michigan lawmakers passed the state budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year. As a part of the budget, $750 million was earmarked for underfunded municipal pension plans in counties, cities, townships, villages and road commissions across the state. Known as the ***Protecting MI Pension Grant Program***, the legislation is designed to support municipal plans that are under 60% funded.

As of the valuation date the amount of funds and list of grant recipients is not yet known. Any funds received by municipalities will be considered in a future valuation.

Comments on Asset Smoothing

To avoid dramatic spikes and dips in annual contribution requirements due to short-term fluctuations in asset markets, MERS applies a technique called **asset smoothing**. This spreads out each year's investment gains or losses over the prior year and the following four years. After initial application of asset smoothing, remaining excess market gains are used to buy down the assumed rate of investment return and increase the level of valuation assets, to the extent allowed by the dedicated gains policy. This smoothing method is used to determine your actuarial value of assets (valuation assets), which is then used to determine both your funded ratio and your required contributions. **The (smoothed) actuarial rate of return for 2022 was 3.51%, while the actual market rate of return was (10.61%).** To see historical details of the market rate of return compared to the smoothed actuarial rate of return, refer to this report's Appendix or view the "How Smoothing Works" video on the Defined Benefit resource page of the MERS website.

As of December 31, 2022, the actuarial value of assets is 116% of market value due to asset smoothing. This means that there are deferred investment losses, which will put upward pressure on contributions in the short term.

If the December 31, 2022 valuation results were based on market value instead of actuarial value:

- The funded percent of your entire municipality would be 60% (instead of 69%); and
- Your total employer contribution requirement for the fiscal year starting July 1, 2024 would be $347,376 (instead of $288,660).

Alternate Scenarios to Estimate the Potential Volatility of Results ("What If Scenarios")

The calculations in this report are based on assumptions about long-term economic and demographic behavior. These assumptions will never materialize in a given year, except by coincidence. Therefore, the results will vary from one year to the next. The volatility of the results depends upon the characteristics of the plan. For example:

- Open divisions that have substantial assets compared to their active employee payroll will have more volatile employer contribution rates due to investment return fluctuations.
- Open divisions that have substantial accrued liability compared to their active employee payroll will have more volatile employer contribution rates due to demographic experience fluctuations.

- Small divisions will have more volatile contribution patterns than larger divisions because statistical fluctuations are relatively larger among small populations.
- Shorter amortization periods result in more volatile contribution patterns.

Many assumptions are important in determining the required employer contributions. In the following table, we show the impact of varying the Investment Return assumption. Lower investment returns would generally result in higher required employer contributions, and vice versa. The three economic scenarios below provide a quantitative risk assessment for the impact of investment returns on the plan's projected financial condition for funding purposes.

The relative impact of the economic scenarios below will vary from year to year, as the participant demographics change. The impact of each scenario should be analyzed for a given year, not from year to year. The results in the table are based on the December 31, 2022 valuation and are for the municipality in total, not by division. These results do not reflect a phase-in of the impact of the actuarial assumptions updated in the 2020 and 2019 valuations. There is no phase-in of dedicated gains.

It is important to note that calculations in this report are mathematical estimates based upon assumptions regarding future events, which may or may not materialize. Actuarial calculations can and do vary from one valuation to the next, sometimes significantly depending on the group's size. Projections are not predictions. Future valuations will be based on actual future experience.

12/31/2022 Valuation Results	**Lower Future Annual Returns**	**Lower Future Annual Returns**	**Valuation Assumptions**
Investment Return Assumption	**5.00%**	**6.00%**	**7.00%**
Accrued Liability	$ 5,485,322	$ 5,017,190	$ 4,614,175
Valuation Assets[1]	$ 3,192,218	$ 3,192,218	$ 3,192,218
Unfunded Accrued Liability	$ 2,293,104	$ 1,824,972	$ 1,421,957
Funded Ratio	58%	64%	69%
Monthly Normal Cost	$ 1,956	$ 1,422	$ 1,011
Monthly Amortization Payment	$ 30,438	$ 26,655	$ 23,044
Total Employer Contribution[2]	$ 32,394	$ 28,077	$ 24,055

[1] The Valuation Assets include assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

[2] If assets exceed accrued liabilities for a division, the division may have an overfunding credit to reduce the division's employer contribution requirement. If the overfunding credit is larger than the normal cost, the division's full credit is included in the municipality's amortization payment above but the division's total contribution requirement is zero. This can cause the displayed normal cost and amortization payment to not add up to the displayed total employer contribution.

Projection Scenarios

The next two pages show projections of the plan's funded ratio and computed employer contributions under the actuarial assumptions used in the valuation and alternate economic assumption scenarios. All three projections account for the past investment experience that will continue to affect the actuarial rate of return in the short term.

The 7.00% scenario provides an estimate of computed employer contributions based on current actuarial assumptions, and a projected 7.00% market return. The other two scenarios may be useful if the municipality chooses to budget more conservatively and make contributions in addition to the minimum requirements. The 6.00% and 5.00% projection scenarios provide an indication of the potential required employer contribution if these assumptions were met over the long term.

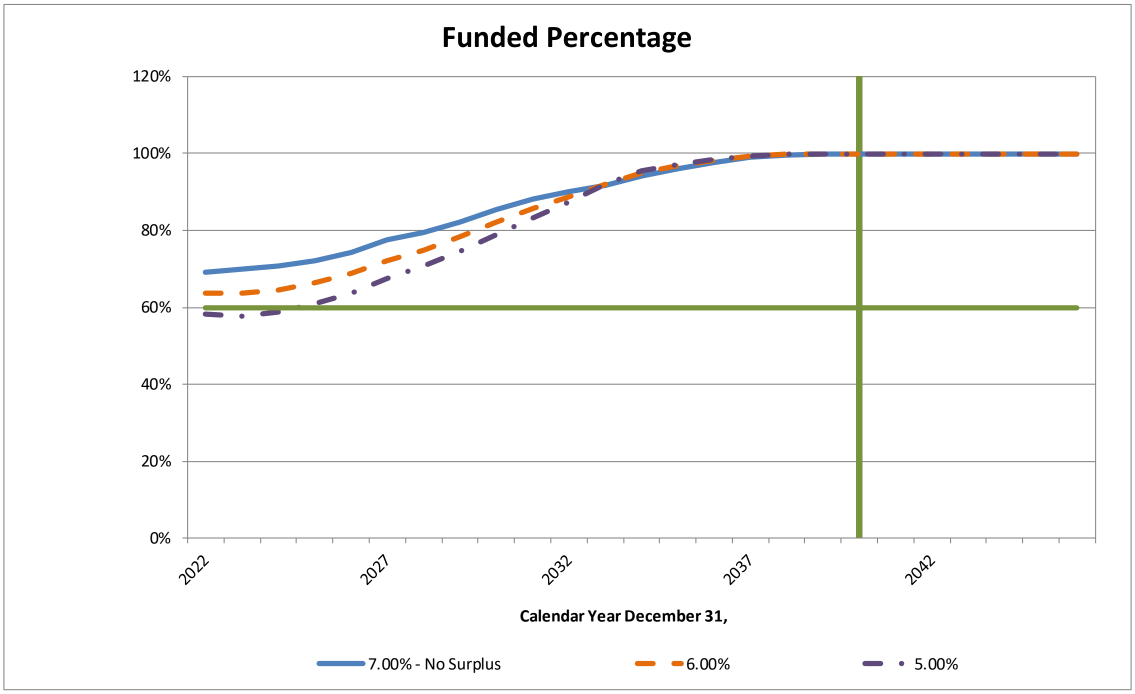
Please note that one or more of your divisions trigger the 3 times benefit payout minimum contribution requirement during the projection period (see table following the projections and the graphs). This contribution requirement was designed so that a plan does not run out of money. This means that if assets in the plan are not enough to pay 3 years of benefit payouts, a minimum contribution is required to raise the level of the assets to be equal to at least 3 years of benefit payments. See the Appendix on MERS' website for a full description of this contribution requirement.

Valuation Year Ending 12/31	Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets[2]	Funded Percentage	Estimated Annual Employer Contribution[3]
7.00%[1] - NO PHASE-IN					
2022	2024	$ 4,614,175	$ 3,192,218	69%	$ 288,660
2023	2025	$ 4,540,000	$ 3,170,000	70%	$ 313,000
2024	2026	$ 4,470,000	$ 3,170,000	71%	$ 337,000
2025	2027	$ 4,390,000	$ 3,170,000	72%	$ 177,000
2026	2028	$ 4,290,000	$ 3,190,000	74%	$ 194,000
2027	2029	$ 4,170,000	$ 3,240,000	78%	$ 200,000
6.00%[1] - NO PHASE-IN					
2022	2024	$ 5,017,190	$ 3,192,218	64%	$ 336,924
2023	2025	$ 4,930,000	$ 3,140,000	64%	$ 362,000
2024	2026	$ 4,850,000	$ 3,130,000	65%	$ 384,000
2025	2027	$ 4,750,000	$ 3,160,000	66%	$ 226,000
2026	2028	$ 4,630,000	$ 3,200,000	69%	$ 243,000
2027	2029	$ 4,490,000	$ 3,250,000	72%	$ 252,000
5.00%[1] - NO PHASE-IN					
2022	2024	$ 5,485,322	$ 3,192,218	58%	$ 388,728
2023	2025	$ 5,380,000	$ 3,110,000	58%	$ 414,000
2024	2026	$ 5,280,000	$ 3,100,000	59%	$ 436,000
2025	2027	$ 5,160,000	$ 3,150,000	61%	$ 279,000
2026	2028	$ 5,030,000	$ 3,210,000	64%	$ 296,000
2027	2029	$ 4,870,000	$ 3,290,000	67%	$ 305,000

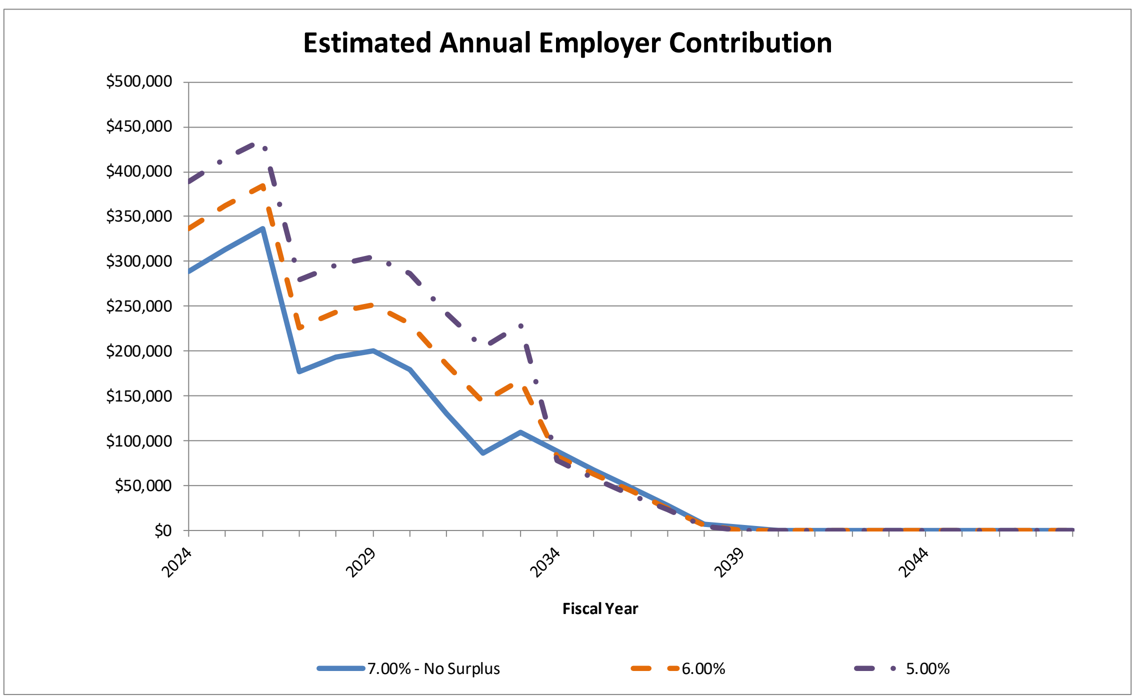
1 Represents both the interest rate for discounting liabilities and the future investment return assumption on the Market Value of assets.

2 Valuation Assets do not include assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

3 All projected contributions are shown with no phase-in.



Notes:
All projected funded percentages are shown with no phase-in.
The green indicator lines have been added at 60% funded and 18 years following the valuation date for PA 202 purposes.



Notes:
All projected contributions are shown with no phase-in.

Valuation Year Ending 12/31	Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1	7.00% No Phase-In	6.00% No Phase-In	5.00% No Phase-In
2022	2024	No	No	No
2023	2025	02	02	02
2024	2026	02	02	02
2025	2027	No	No	No
2026	2028	No	No	No
2027	2029	No	No	No

This table shows in any given year which division(s) are impacted by the 3 times benefit payout minimum required contribution. If "No" appears in the table, it means none of the divisions are impacted.

Table 1: Employer Contribution Details for the Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 2024

Division	Total Normal Cost	Employee Contribution Rate	Employer Contributions[1]: Employer Normal Cost[6]	Employer Contributions[1]: Payment of the Unfunded Accrued Liability[4]	Employer Contributions[1]: Computed Employer Contribution No Phase-In	Computed Employer Contribution With Phase-In	Blended ER Rate No Phase-In[5]	Blended ER Rate With Phase-In[5]	Employee Contribution Conversion Factor[2]
Percentage of Payroll									
01 - DPW	0.00%	5.00%	-	-	-	-			
02 - Plc/Disp	0.00%	5.00%	-	-	-	-			
10 - Non Union	0.00%	5.00%	-	-	-	-			
20 - Police Un	13.48%	5.00%	-	-	-	-			
Estimated Monthly Contribution[3]									
01 - DPW			$ 0	$ 11,625	$ 11,625	$ 11,314			
02 - Plc/Disp			0	1,036	1,036	991			
10 - Non Union			0	7,635	7,635	7,470			
20 - Police Un			1,011	2,748	3,759	3,416			
Total Municipality			**$ 1,011**	**$ 23,044**	**$ 24,055**	**$ 23,191**			
Estimated Annual Contribution[3]			**$ 12,132**	**$ 276,528**	**$ 288,660**	**$ 278,292**			

1 The above employer contribution requirements are in addition to the employee contributions, if any.

2 If employee contributions are increased/decreased by 1.00% of pay, the employer contribution requirement will decrease/increase by the Employee Contribution Conversion Factor. The conversion factor is usually under 1% because employee contributions may be refunded at termination of employment and not used to fund retirement pensions. Employer contributions will all be used to fund pensions.

3 For divisions that are open to new hires, estimated contributions are based on projected fiscal year payroll. Actual contributions will be based on actual reported monthly pays, and will be different from the above amounts. For divisions that will have no new hires (i.e., closed divisions), invoices will be based on the above dollar amounts which are based on projected fiscal year payroll. See description of Open Divisions and Closed Divisions in the Appendix.

4 Note that if the overfunding credit is larger than the normal cost, the full credit is shown above but the total contribution requirement is zero. This will cause the displayed normal cost and unfunded accrued liability contributions not to add across.

5 For linked divisions, the employer will be invoiced the Computed Employer Contribution No Phase-in rate shown above for each linked division (a contribution rate for the open division; a contribution dollar for the closed-but-linked division), unless the employer elects to contribute the Blended Employer Contribution rate shown above, by contacting MERS at 800-767-MERS (6377).

6 For divisions with a negative employer normal cost, employee contributions cover the normal cost and a portion of the payment of any unfunded accrued liability.

Please see the Comments on Asset Smoothing in the Executive Summary of this report.

Table 2: Benefit Provisions

01 - DPW: Closed to new hires

	2022 Valuation	2021 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	10 years	10 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	55/30	55/30
Early Retirement (Reduced):	50/25	50/25
	55/15	55/15
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
Employee Contributions:	5.00%	5.00%
DC Plan for New Hires:	11/1/2008	11/1/2008
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 7/21/1998)	Yes (Adopted 7/21/1998)

02 - Plc/Disp: Open Division

	2022 Valuation	2021 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	10 years	10 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	50/25	50/25
Early Retirement (Reduced):	55/15	55/15
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
Employee Contributions:	5.00%	5.00%
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 7/21/1998)	Yes (Adopted 7/21/1998)

10 - Non Union: Closed to new hires

	2022 Valuation	2021 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	10 years	10 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	55/30	55/30
Early Retirement (Reduced):	50/25	50/25
	55/15	55/15
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
Employee Contributions:	5.00%	5.00%
DC Plan for New Hires:	11/1/2008	11/1/2008
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 7/21/1998)	Yes (Adopted 7/21/1998)

20 - Police Un: Closed to new hires

	2022 Valuation	2021 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	10 years	10 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	55/25	55/25
Early Retirement (Reduced):	50/25	50/25
	55/15	55/15
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
Employee Contributions:	5.00%	5.00%
DC Plan for New Hires:	11/1/2008	11/1/2008
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 7/21/1998)	Yes (Adopted 7/21/1998)

Table 3: Participant Summary

Division	2022 Valuation Number	2022 Valuation Annual Payroll[1]	2021 Valuation Number	2021 Valuation Annual Payroll[1]	2022 Valuation Average Age	2022 Valuation Average Benefit Service[2]	2022 Valuation Average Eligibility Service[2]
01 - DPW							
Active Employees	0	$ 0	0	$ 0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vested Former Employees	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retirees and Beneficiaries	10	178,939	10	178,939	73.1		
Pending Refunds	1		1				
02 - Plc/Disp							
Active Employees	0	$ 0	0	$ 0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vested Former Employees	1	436	1	436	58.7	1.0	19.3
Retirees and Beneficiaries	2	29,070	2	29,070	83.6		
Pending Refunds	0		0				
10 - Non Union							
Active Employees	0	$ 0	0	$ 0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vested Former Employees	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retirees and Beneficiaries	4	102,268	4	102,268	80.7		
Pending Refunds	0		1				
20 - Police Un							
Active Employees	3	$ 199,895	3	$ 192,851	57.7	23.6	23.6
Vested Former Employees	1	11,690	1	11,690	59.8	11.3	11.3
Retirees and Beneficiaries	2	52,663	2	52,663	64.4		
Pending Refunds	1		1				
Total Municipality							
Active Employees	**3**	**$ 199,895**	**3**	**$ 192,851**	**57.7**	**23.6**	**23.6**
Vested Former Employees	**2**	**12,126**	**2**	**12,126**	**59.3**	**6.2**	**15.3**
Retirees and Beneficiaries	**18**	**362,940**	**18**	**362,940**	**75.0**		
Pending Refunds	**2**		**3**				
Total Participants	**25**		**26**				

[1] Annual payroll for active employees; annual deferred benefits payable for vested former employees; annual benefits being paid for retirees and beneficiaries.

[2] Descriptions can be found under Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions in the Appendix.

Table 4: Reported Assets (Market Value)

Division	2022 Valuation Employer and Retiree[1]	2022 Valuation Employee[2]	2021 Valuation Employer and Retiree[1]	2021 Valuation Employee[2]
01 - DPW	$ 905,612	$ 13,232	$ 1,075,408	$ 12,634
02 - Plc/Disp	66,656	752	82,135	718
10 - Non Union	311,599	0	377,860	2,603
20 - Police Un	1,246,287	213,326	1,437,834	194,148
Municipality Total[3]	**$ 2,530,154**	**$ 227,309**	**$ 2,973,237**	**$ 210,103**
Combined Assets[3]	**$2,757,463**		**$3,183,339**	

1 Reserve for Employer Contributions and Benefit Payments.

2 Reserve for Employee Contributions.

3 Totals may not add due to rounding.

The December 31, 2022 valuation assets (actuarial value of assets) are equal to 1.157665 times the reported market value of assets (compared to 0.998523 as of December 31, 2021). Refer to the Appendix for a description of the valuation asset derivation and a detailed calculation of valuation assets.

Table 5: Flow of Valuation Assets

Year Ended 12/31	Employer Contributions Required	Employer Contributions Additional	Employee Contributions	Investment Income (Valuation Assets)	Benefit Payments	Employee Contribution Refunds	Net Transfers	Valuation Asset Balance
2012	$ 96,204	$ 0	$ 25,802	$ 119,237	$ (279,679)	$ (19,382)	$ 0	$ 2,978,121
2013	107,988	0	21,460	159,226	(305,876)	(15,542)	0	2,945,377
2014	107,335	0	16,627	158,039	(318,418)	(110)	0	2,908,850
2015	107,460	179	14,348	127,555	(336,655)	0	0	2,821,737
2016	114,072	0	13,867	132,989	(286,658)	(8,058)	0	2,787,949
2017	175,164	6,696	14,011	163,497	(289,575)	0	0	2,857,742
2018	175,560	11,718	13,571	102,874	(298,323)	0	0	2,863,142
2019	125,022	8,370	12,552	129,861	(303,553)	0	0	2,835,394
2020	153,066	5,022	9,392	209,980	(366,093)	0	0	2,846,761
2021	207,246	1,674	9,642	476,516	(363,201)	0	0	3,178,638
2022	264,522	0	9,995	104,614	(362,940)	(2,611)	0	3,192,218

Notes:

Transfers in and out are usually related to the transfer of participants between municipalities, and to employer and employee payments for service credit purchases (if any) that the governing body has approved.

The investment income column reflects the recognized investment income based on Valuation Assets. It does not reflect the market value investment return in any given year.

The Valuation Asset balance includes assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Table 6: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities and Valuation Assets as of December 31, 2022

Division	Actuarial Accrued Liability					Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
	Active Employees	Vested Former Employees	Retirees and Beneficiaries	Pending Refunds	Total			
01 - DPW	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,708,583	$ 13,232	$ 1,721,815	$ 1,063,713	61.8%	$ 658,102
02 - Plc/Disp	0	4,732	174,671	0	179,403	78,035	43.5%	101,368
10 - Non Union	0	0	816,163	0	816,163	360,727	44.2%	455,436
20 - Police Un	1,107,605	142,924	633,093	13,172	1,896,794	1,689,743	89.1%	207,051
Total	**$ 1,107,605**	**$ 147,656**	**$ 3,332,510**	**$ 26,404**	**$ 4,614,175**	**$ 3,192,218**	**69.2%**	**$ 1,421,957**

Please see the Comments on Asset Smoothing in the Executive Summary of this report.

The December 31, 2022 valuation assets (actuarial value of assets) are equal to 1.157665 times the reported market value of assets. Refer to the Appendix for a description of the valuation asset derivation and a detailed calculation of valuation assets.

Table 7: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2008	$ 3,946,549	$ 3,249,279	82%	$ 697,270
2009	3,943,132	3,079,721	78%	863,411
2010	4,040,684	3,051,725	76%	988,959
2011	4,153,987	3,035,939	73%	1,118,048
2012	4,090,224	2,978,121	73%	1,112,103
2013	4,183,027	2,945,377	70%	1,237,650
2014	4,113,991	2,908,850	71%	1,205,141
2015	4,306,914	2,821,737	66%	1,485,177
2016	3,969,121	2,787,949	70%	1,181,172
2017	3,960,734	2,857,742	72%	1,102,992
2018	4,021,337	2,863,142	71%	1,158,195
2019	4,261,012	2,835,394	67%	1,425,618
2020	4,488,614	2,846,761	63%	1,641,853
2021	4,623,052	3,178,638	69%	1,444,414
2022	4,614,175	3,192,218	69%	1,421,957

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015, 2019, 2020 and 2021 actuarial valuations.

The Valuation Assets include assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Throughout this report are references to valuation results generated prior to the 2018 valuation date. Results prior to 2018 were received directly from the prior actuary or extracted from the previous valuation system by MERS's technology service provider.

Tables 8 and 9: Division-Based Comparative Schedules

Division 01 - DPW

Table 8-01: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2012	$ 1,813,373	$ 1,384,612	76%	$ 428,761
2013	1,815,849	1,353,945	75%	461,904
2014	1,752,832	1,333,116	76%	419,716
2015	1,813,997	1,275,999	70%	537,998
2016	1,787,197	1,205,921	68%	581,276
2017	1,731,984	1,161,230	67%	570,754
2018	1,721,195	1,092,731	63%	628,464
2019	1,733,532	1,033,214	60%	700,318
2020	1,782,848	999,466	56%	783,382
2021	1,787,747	1,086,435	61%	701,312
2022	1,721,815	1,063,713	62%	658,102

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2012, 2015, 2019, 2020 and 2021 actuarial valuations.
The percent funded does not reflect valuation assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Table 9-01: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution[1]	Employee Contribution Rate[2]
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2012	3	$ 135,205	$ 3,035	5.00%
2013	2	100,069	$ 3,252	5.00%
2014	2	97,605	$ 3,177	5.00%
2015	1	44,615	$ 4,472	5.00%
2016	1	45,784	$ 5,302	5.00%
2017	1	46,363	$ 5,794	5.00%
2018	0	0	$ 7,222	5.00%
2019	0	0	$ 9,534	5.00%
2020	0	0	$ 11,095	5.00%
2021	0	0	$ 10,898	5.00%
2022	0	0	$ 11,625	5.00%

1 For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.

2 For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 reflect the employer contribution requirement without phase-in. If applicable, the current phase-in contribution is shown in Table 1.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Table 8-02: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2012	$ 220,523	$ 211,424	96%	$ 9,099
2013	216,219	191,483	89%	24,736
2014	209,561	171,663	82%	37,898
2015	215,577	150,292	70%	65,285
2016	208,436	129,392	62%	79,044
2017	201,178	113,137	56%	88,041
2018	191,278	97,977	51%	93,301
2019	187,349	86,533	46%	100,816
2020	192,360	79,819	41%	112,541
2021	187,524	82,731	44%	104,793
2022	179,403	78,035	43%	101,368

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2012, 2015, 2019, 2020 and 2021 actuarial valuations.
The percent funded does not reflect valuation assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Table 9-02: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution[1]	Employee Contribution Rate[2]
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2012	0	$ 0	$ 74	0.00%
2013	0	0	$ 216	0.00%
2014	0	0	$ 364	0.00%
2015	0	0	$ 747	0.00%
2016	0	0	$ 1,009	2.00%
2017	0	0	$ 1,320	5.00%
2018	0	0	$ 1,475	5.00%
2019	0	0	$ 1,701	5.00%
2020	0	0	$ 2,001	5.00%
2021	0	0	$ 2,087	5.00%
2022	0	0	$ 1,036	5.00%

1 For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.
2 For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 reflect the employer contribution requirement without phase-in. If applicable, the current phase-in contribution is shown in Table 1.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Division 10 - Non Union

Table 8-10: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2012	$ 1,238,986	$ 634,546	51%	$ 604,440
2013	1,262,396	580,979	46%	681,417
2014	1,232,320	501,547	41%	730,773
2015	1,261,091	411,766	33%	849,325
2016	868,238	383,074	44%	485,164
2017	848,574	420,407	50%	428,167
2018	825,164	437,194	53%	387,970
2019	825,942	390,492	47%	435,450
2020	844,712	361,553	43%	483,159
2021	842,101	379,901	45%	462,200
2022	816,163	360,727	44%	455,436

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2012, 2015, 2019, 2020 and 2021 actuarial valuations.
The percent funded does not reflect valuation assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Table 9-10: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution[1]	Employee Contribution Rate[2]
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2012	1	$ 60,466	$ 3,839	2.00%
2013	0	0	$ 4,326	0.00%
2014	0	0	$ 5,078	0.00%
2015	0	0	$ 14,312	0.00%
2016	0	0	$ 2,914	2.00%
2017	0	0	$ 3,553	5.00%
2018	0	0	$ 4,441	5.00%
2019	0	0	$ 5,852	5.00%
2020	0	0	$ 6,777	5.00%
2021	0	0	$ 6,984	5.00%
2022	0	0	$ 7,635	5.00%

1 For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.
2 For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 reflect the employer contribution requirement without phase-in. If applicable, the current phase-in contribution is shown in Table 1.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Table 8-20: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2012	$ 817,342	$ 747,539	92%	$ 69,803
2013	888,563	818,970	92%	69,593
2014	919,278	902,524	98%	16,754
2015	1,016,249	983,680	97%	32,569
2016	1,105,250	1,069,562	97%	35,688
2017	1,178,998	1,162,968	99%	16,030
2018	1,283,700	1,235,240	96%	48,460
2019	1,514,189	1,325,155	88%	189,034
2020	1,668,694	1,405,923	84%	262,771
2021	1,805,680	1,629,571	90%	176,109
2022	1,896,794	1,689,743	89%	207,051

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2012, 2015, 2019, 2020 and 2021 actuarial valuations.
The percent funded does not reflect valuation assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Table 9-20: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution[1]	Employee Contribution Rate[2]
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2012	6	$ 293,540	$ 1,553	5.00%
2013	5	278,682	$ 1,615	5.00%
2014	4	227,030	$ 984	5.00%
2015	4	223,996	$ 1,176	5.00%
2016	4	231,558	$ 1,281	5.00%
2017	4	233,959	$ 1,059	5.00%
2018	4	244,394	$ 1,484	5.00%
2019	3	182,199	$ 3,111	5.00%
2020	3	187,983	$ 4,016	5.00%
2021	3	192,851	$ 3,158	5.00%
2022	3	199,895	$ 3,759	5.00%

1 For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.
2 For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 reflect the employer contribution requirement without phase-in. If applicable, the current phase-in contribution is shown in Table 1.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Table 10: Division-Based Layered Amortization Schedule

Division 01 - DPW

Table 10-01: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance[1]	Original Amortization Period[2]	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1/2024: Outstanding UAL Balance[3]	Remaining Amortization Period[2]	Annual Amortization Payment
Initial	12/31/2015	$ 537,998	14	$ 263,686	3	$ 94,392
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	38,535	12	21,231	3	7,596
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	(11,155)	10	(8,058)	5	(1,800)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	71,247	10	58,436	6	11,052
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	42,140	10	37,946	7	6,264
Assumption	12/31/2019	47,648	10	39,897	7	6,588
Experience	12/31/2020	111,008	10	108,778	8	16,008
Experience	12/31/2021	(38,899)	10	(40,630)	9	(5,412)
Experience	12/31/2022	35,589	10	39,391	10	4,812
Total				**$ 520,677**		**$ 139,500**

[1] For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

[2] According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

[3] This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2022 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2022 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

Table 10-02: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance[1]	Original Amortization Period[2]	Outstanding UAL Balance[3]	Remaining Amortization Period[2]	Annual Amortization Payment
				Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1/2024		
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	$ 12,299	10	$ 7,498	4	$ 2,052
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	9,753	10	7,042	5	1,572
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	9,286	10	7,616	6	1,440
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	11,302	10	10,172	7	1,680
Assumption	12/31/2019	3,518	10	2,731	7	456
Experience	12/31/2020	21,677	10	21,240	8	3,132
Experience	12/31/2021	3,286	10	3,432	9	456
Experience	12/31/2022	12,191	10	13,493	10	1,644
Total				**$ 73,224**		**$ 12,432**

[1] For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

[2] According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

[3] This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2022 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2022 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

Table 10-10: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance[1]	Original Amortization Period[2]	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1/2024: Outstanding UAL Balance[3]	Remaining Amortization Period[2]	Annual Amortization Payment
Initial	12/31/2015	$ 849,325	14	$ 368,012	3	$ 131,736
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	(371,833)	12	(204,886)	3	(73,344)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	25,111	10	18,137	5	4,044
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	34,989	10	28,694	6	5,424
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	36,672	10	33,030	7	5,460
Assumption	12/31/2019	21,160	10	17,137	7	2,832
Experience	12/31/2020	65,315	10	64,006	8	9,420
Experience	12/31/2021	5,406	10	5,644	9	756
Experience	12/31/2022	39,183	10	43,368	10	5,292
Total				**$ 373,142**		**$ 91,620**

[1] For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

[2] According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

[3] This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2022 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2022 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

Table 10-20: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance[1]	Original Amortization Period[2]	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 7/1/2024: Outstanding UAL Balance[3]	Remaining Amortization Period[2]	Annual Amortization Payment
Initial	12/31/2015	$ 32,569	14	$ 15,600	3	$ 5,580
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	4,926	12	2,703	3	972
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	(21,238)	10	(15,343)	5	(3,420)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	34,774	10	28,515	6	5,400
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	91,580	10	82,480	7	13,620
Assumption	12/31/2019	48,582	10	43,060	7	7,116
Experience	12/31/2020	64,084	10	62,792	8	9,240
Experience	12/31/2021	(89,803)	10	(93,801)	9	(12,492)
Experience	12/31/2022	51,541	10	57,046	10	6,960
Total				**$ 183,052**		**$ 32,976**

[1] For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

[2] According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

[3] This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2022 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2022 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

GASB Statement No. 68 Information

The following information has been prepared to provide some of the information necessary to complete GASB Statement No. 68 disclosures. GASB Statement No. 68 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. Additional resources, including an Implementation Guide, are available at http://www.mersofmich.com/.

Actuarial Valuation Date:		12/31/2022
Measurement Date of the Total Pension Liability (TPL):		12/31/2022
At 12/31/2022, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:		
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits:		18
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits (including refunds):		4
Active employees:		3
		25
Total Pension Liability as of 12/31/2021 measurement date:	$	4,529,050
Total Pension Liability as of 12/31/2022 measurement date:	$	4,522,193
Service Cost for the year ending on the 12/31/2022 measurement date:	$	25,527
Change in the Total Pension Liability due to:		
- Benefit changes[1]:	$	0
- Differences between expected and actual experience[2]:	$	17,137
- Changes in assumptions[2]:	$	0
Average expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive):		0

[1] A change in liability due to benefit changes is immediately recognized when calculating pension expense for the year.

[2] Changes in liability due to differences between actual and expected experience, and changes in assumptions, are recognized in pension expense over the average remaining service lives of all employees.

Covered employee payroll (Needed for Required Supplementary Information):	$	199,895

Note: Covered employee payroll may differ from the GASB Statement No. 68 definition.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to changes in the discount rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Change in Net Pension Liability as of 12/31/2022:	$ 388,636	$ 0	$ (337,474)

Note: The current discount rate shown for GASB Statement No. 68 purposes is higher than the MERS assumed rate of return. This is because for GASB Statement No. 68 purposes, the discount rate must be gross of administrative expenses, whereas for funding purposes it is net of administrative expenses.

Benefit Provision History

The following benefit provision history is provided by MERS. Any corrections to this history or discrepancies between this information and information displayed elsewhere in the valuation report should be reported to MERS. All provisions are listed by date of adoption.

01 - DPW	
12/1/2020	Non-Accelerated Amortization
12/31/2018	Accelerated to 5-year Amortization
12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - Yes
11/1/2008	DC Adoption Date 11-01-2008
11/1/2001	Benefit B-3 (80% max)
11/1/2001	Benefit F55 (With 30 Years of Service)
11/1/2001	Member Contribution Rate 5.00%
7/21/1998	Covered by Act 88
3/21/1997	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
2/26/1996	Day of work defined as 8 Hours a Day for All employees.
2/26/1996	Exclude Temporary Employees
1/1/1994	E 2% COLA Adopted (01/01/1994)
1/1/1984	Benefit C-2/Base B-1 (No Max)
7/1/1983	Member Contribution Rate 2.00%
7/1/1970	Benefit FAC-5 (5 Year Final Average Compensation)
7/1/1970	10 Year Vesting
7/1/1970	Benefit C (Old) (No Max)
7/1/1970	Member Contribution Rate 3.00% Under $4,200.00 - Then 5.00%
7/1/1970	Fiscal Month - July
	Defined Benefit Normal Retirement Age - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

02 - Plc/Disp	
12/1/2020	Non-Accelerated Amortization
12/31/2018	Accelerated to 5-year Amortization
12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - Yes
12/1/2005	Participant Contribution Rate 5%
7/1/1999	Benefit F50 (With 25 Years of Service)
7/21/1998	Covered by Act 88
2/26/1996	Day of work defined as 8 Hours a Day for All employees.
2/26/1996	Exclude Temporary Employees
7/1/1995	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
7/1/1995	Benefit B-3 (80% max)
7/1/1995	Benefit F55 (With 25 Years of Service)
1/1/1994	E 2% COLA Adopted (01/01/1994)
1/1/1984	Benefit C-2/Base B-1 (No Max)
7/1/1983	Member Contribution Rate 2.00%
7/1/1970	Benefit FAC-5 (5 Year Final Average Compensation)
7/1/1970	10 Year Vesting
7/1/1970	Benefit C (Old) (No Max)
7/1/1970	Member Contribution Rate 3.00% Under $4,200.00 - Then 5.00%
7/1/1970	Fiscal Month - July

02 - Plc/Disp

	Defined Benefit Normal Retirement Age - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

10 - Non Union

12/1/2020	Non-Accelerated Amortization
12/31/2018	Accelerated to 5-year Amortization
12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - Yes
11/1/2008	DC Adoption Date 11-01-2008
12/1/2005	Participant Contribution Rate 5%
4/1/2004	Benefit F55 (With 30 Years of Service)
7/21/1998	Covered by Act 88
2/26/1996	Exclude Temporary Employees
8/1/1994	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
8/1/1994	10 Year Vesting
8/1/1994	Benefit B-3 (80% max)
8/1/1994	Member Contribution Rate 2.00%
7/1/1970	Fiscal Month - July
	Defined Benefit Normal Retirement Age - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

20 - Police Un

12/1/2020	Non-Accelerated Amortization
12/31/2018	Accelerated to 5-year Amortization
12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - Yes
11/1/2008	DC Adoption Date 11-01-2008
7/1/2005	Member Contribution Rate 5.00%
9/1/2002	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
9/1/2002	10 Year Vesting
9/1/2002	Benefit B-3 (80% max)
9/1/2002	Benefit F55 (With 25 Years of Service)
9/1/2002	Member Contribution Rate 2.00%
7/21/1998	Covered by Act 88
7/1/1970	Fiscal Month - July
	Defined Benefit Normal Retirement Age - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

Plan Provisions, Actuarial Assumptions, and Actuarial Funding Method

Details on MERS plan provisions, actuarial assumptions, and actuarial methodology can be found in the Appendix. Some actuarial assumptions are specific to this municipality and its divisions. These are listed below.

Increase in Final Average Compensation

Division	FAC Increase Assumption
All Divisions	3.00%

Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions

Loads – None.

Amortization Policy for Closed Not Linked Divisions: The default funding policy for closed not linked divisions, including open divisions with zero active members, is to follow a non-accelerated amortization, where each closed period decreases by one year each year until the period is exhausted. In select instances, closed not linked division(s) may follow an accelerated amortization policy.

Risk Commentary

Determination of the accrued liability, the employer contribution, and the funded ratio requires the use of assumptions regarding future economic and demographic experience. Risk measures, as illustrated in this report, are intended to aid in the understanding of the effects of future experience differing from the assumptions used in the course of the actuarial valuation. Risk measures may also help with illustrating the potential volatility in the accrued liability, the actuarially determined contribution and the funded ratio that result from the differences between actual experience and the actuarial assumptions.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions due to changing conditions; increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements (such as the end of an amortization period, or additional cost or contribution requirements based on the Plan's funded status); and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. The scope of an actuarial valuation does not include an analysis of the potential range of such future measurements.

Examples of risk that may reasonably be anticipated to significantly affect the plan's future financial condition include:

- **Investment Risk** – actual investment returns may differ from the expected returns;
- **Asset/Liability Mismatch** – changes in asset values may not match changes in liabilities, thereby altering the gap between the accrued liability and assets and consequently altering the funded status and contribution requirements;
- **Salary and Payroll Risk** – actual salaries and total payroll may differ from expected, resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected;
- **Longevity Risk** – members may live longer or shorter than expected and receive pensions for a period of time other than assumed; and
- **Other Demographic Risks –** members may terminate, retire or become disabled at times or with benefits other than assumed resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected.

  The effects of certain trends in experience can generally be anticipated. For example, if the investment return since the most recent actuarial valuation is less (or more) than the assumed rate, the cost of the plan can be expected to increase (or decrease). Likewise, if longevity is improving (or worsening), increases (or decreases) in cost can be anticipated.

PLAN MATURITY MEASURES

Risks facing a pension plan evolve over time. A young plan with virtually no investments and paying few benefits may experience little investment risk. An older plan with a large number of members in pay status and a significant trust may be much more exposed to investment risk. Generally accepted plan maturity measures include the following:

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
1. Ratio of the market value of assets to total payroll	13.8	16.5	15.6	15.4	10.7
2. Ratio of actuarial accrued liability to payroll	23.1	24.0	23.9	23.4	16.5
3. Ratio of actives to retirees and beneficiaries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
4. Ratio of market value of assets to benefit payments	7.5	8.8	8.0	9.2	8.8
5. Ratio of net cash flow to market value of assets (boy)	-2.9%	-4.9%	-7.1%	-6.0%	-3.4%

RATIO OF MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS TO TOTAL PAYROLL

The relationship between assets and payroll is a useful indicator of the potential volatility of contributions. For example, if the market value of assets is 2.0 times the payroll, a return on assets 5% different than assumed would equal 10% of payroll. A higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) level of this maturity measure generally indicates a higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) volatility in plan sponsor contributions as a percentage of payroll.

RATIO OF ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY TO PAYROLL

The relationship between actuarial accrued liability and payroll is a useful indicator of the potential volatility of contributions for a fully funded plan. A funding policy that targets a funded ratio of 100% is expected to result in the ratio of assets to payroll and the ratio of liability to payroll converging over time.

RATIO OF ACTIVES TO RETIREES AND BENEFICIARIES

A young plan with many active members and few retirees will have a high ratio of actives to retirees. A mature open plan may have close to the same number of actives to retirees resulting in a ratio near 1.0. A super-mature or closed plan may have significantly more retirees than actives resulting in a ratio below 1.0.

RATIO OF MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS TO BENEFIT PAYMENTS

The MERS' Actuarial Policy requires a total minimum contribution equal to the excess (if any) of three times the expected annual benefit payments over the projected market value of assets as of the participating municipality or court's Fiscal Year for which the contribution applies. The ratio of market value of assets to benefit payments as of the valuation date provides an indication of whether the division is at risk for triggering the minimum contribution rule in the near term. If the division triggers this minimum contribution rule, the required employer contributions could increase dramatically relative to previous valuations.

RATIO OF NET CASH FLOW TO MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS

A positive net cash flow means contributions exceed benefits and expenses. A negative cash flow means existing funds are being used to make payments. A certain amount of negative net cash flow is generally expected to occur when benefits are prefunded through a qualified trust. Large negative net cash flows as a percent of assets may indicate a super-mature plan or a need for additional contributions.

State Reporting

The following information has been prepared to provide some of the information necessary to complete the Public Act 202 pension reporting requirements for the State of Michigan's Local Government Retirement System Annual Report (Form No. 5572). Additional resources are available at www.mersofmich.com and on the State website.

Form 5572 Line Reference	Description	Result
10	**Membership as of December 31, 2022**	
11	Indicate number of active members	3
12	Indicate number of inactive members (excluding pending refunds)	2
13	Indicate number of retirees and beneficiaries	18
14	**Investment Performance for Calendar Year Ending December 31, 2022[1]**	
15	Enter actual rate of return - prior 1-year period	(10.37)%
16	Enter actual rate of return - prior 5-year period	4.95%
17	Enter actual rate of return - prior 10-year period	6.79%
18	**Actuarial Assumptions**	
19	Actuarial assumed rate of investment return[2]	7.00%
20	Amortization method utilized for funding the system's unfunded actuarial accrued liability, if any	Level Percent
21	Amortization period utilized for funding the system's unfunded actuarial accrued liability, if any[3]	10
22	Is each division within the system closed to new employees?[4]	Yes
23	**Uniform Assumptions**	
24	Enter retirement pension system's actuarial value of assets using uniform assumptions	$2,978,697
25	Enter retirement pension system's actuarial accrued liabilities using uniform assumptions[5]	$4,670,959
27	Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) using uniform assumptions, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023	$182,028

1. The Municipal Employees' Retirement System's investment performance has been provided to GRS from MERS Investment Staff and is included here for reporting purposes. The investment performance figures reported are net of investment expenses on a rolling calendar year basis for the previous 1-, 5-, and 10-year periods as required under PA 530.
2. Net of administrative and investment expenses.
3. Populated with the longest amortization period remaining in the amortization schedule, across all divisions in the plan. This is when each division and the plan in total is expected to reach 100% funded if all assumptions are met.
4. If all divisions within the employer are closed, "yes." If at least one division is open (including shadow divisions), "no."
5. Line 25 actuarial accrued liability is determined under PA 202 uniform assumptions which differ from the valuation assumptions. In particular, the assumed rate of return for PA 202 purposes is 6.85%.