Retirement Funding Formula

Contributions + Investment Income = Benefits + Expenses

$$C + I = B + E$$

How we fund it = What it costs

Let's Talk about the Benefits Side First

Contributions + Investment Income = Benefits + Expenses

"The ultimate cost"

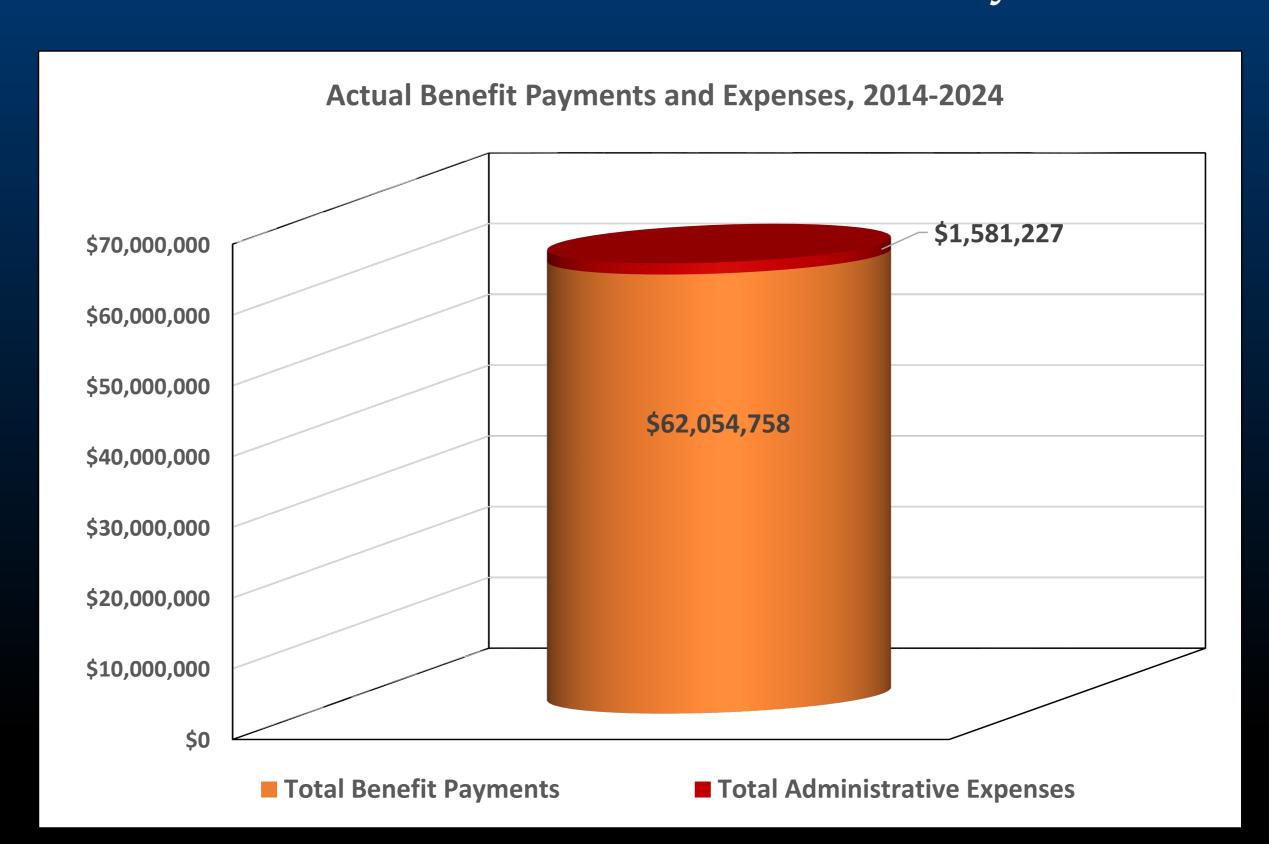
- This Plan is fairly young compared to most other municipal pension plans in Florida (started in 1994)
- So most of the ultimate cost of the Plan has not been paid out yet (Plan Assets are accumulating to pay benefits in future years).

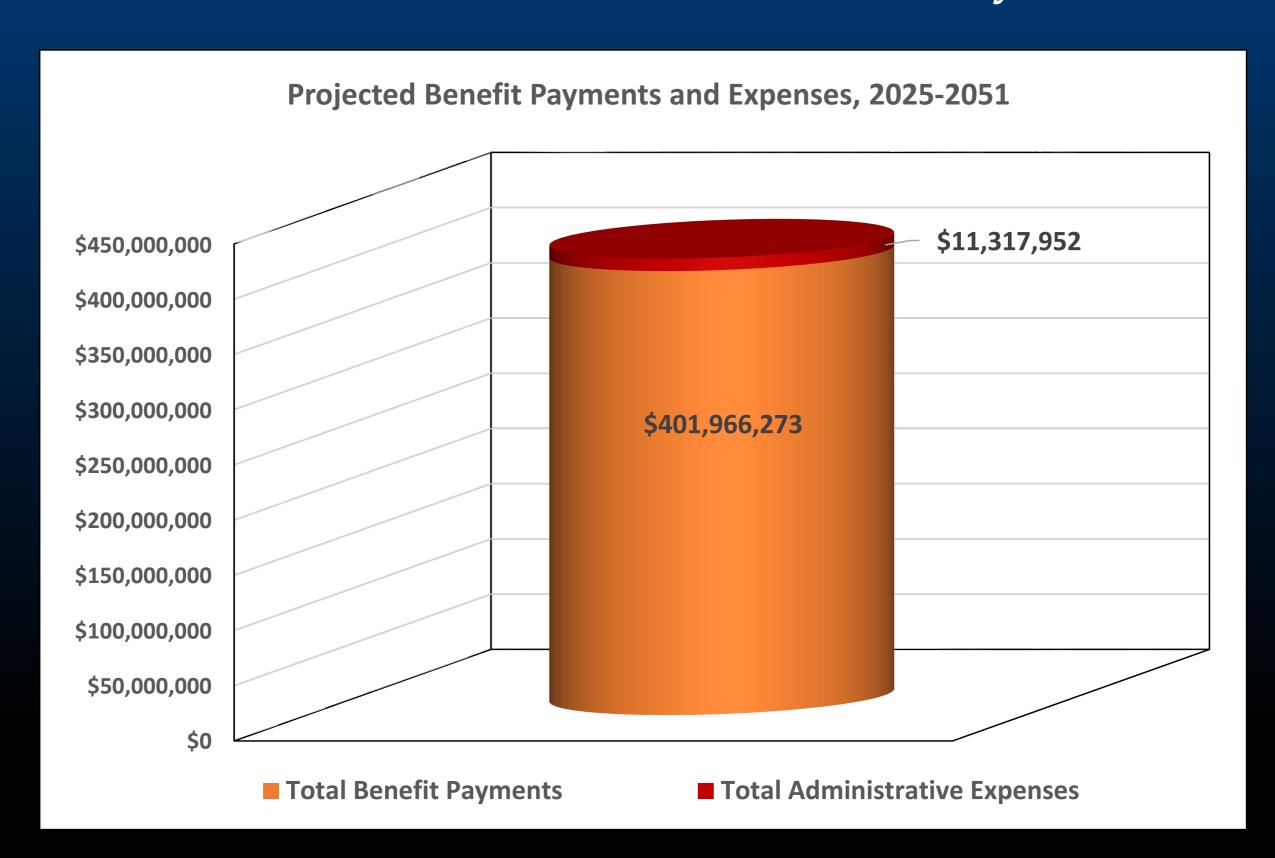
- Benefit Levels Pre-2012:
 - > 3.5% Benefit Multiplier
 - NRD: Age 52 with 10 Years of Service or Completion of 20 Years Regardless of Age
 - Definition of Compensation = Gross Pay (Including OT)
 - > 5-Year Final Average Pay

- Benefit Levels Changed Effective 9/13/2012:
 - 2.75% Benefit Multiplier Post-9/13/2012
 - NRD for Members with Less Than 10 Years of Service as of 9/13/2012: Age 55 with 10 Years of Service or 25 Years Regardless of Age
 - ➤ Definition of Compensation = Base Pay Only (but no less than Gross Pay during the Year Ending 9/13/2012)
 - Still 5-Year Final Average Pay

- Share Plan added in 2017:
 - Funded by 50% of Chapter 185 State Money in excess of 2012 Amount of \$475,215
 - ➤ Total Contributions into Share Plan through 9/30/2025 = \$1.8 Million
 - ➤ About \$16,500 on average per active member

- ❖ Benefit Levels Changed Again Effective 10/1/2019:
 - ➤ 3.0% Benefit Multiplier Post-10/1/2019
 - ➤ NRD back to Age 52&10 or 20 Years of Service Regardless of Age for All Active Members
 - Now the Benefit is calculated as follows:
 - (Pre-9/13/2012 Service) x 3.5% + (Service from 9/13/2012-9/30/2019) x 2.75% + (Service Post-9/30/2019) x 3.0% x (Final Average Pay)





- 1.5% Annual COLA negotiated / agreed to in 2022 Collective Bargaining Agreement
 - ➤ Ordinance implementing COLA not adopted until 2025, so not reflected in liabilities in 2024
 - ➤ COLA Increases start on October 1st following separation from employment (DROP Exit or Retirement without entering DROP)
 - ➤ Increase in Present Value of Future Benefits = \$15.5 M
 - ➤ Increase in Required Contribution = \$1.59 M

Now Let's Talk about the Funding Side

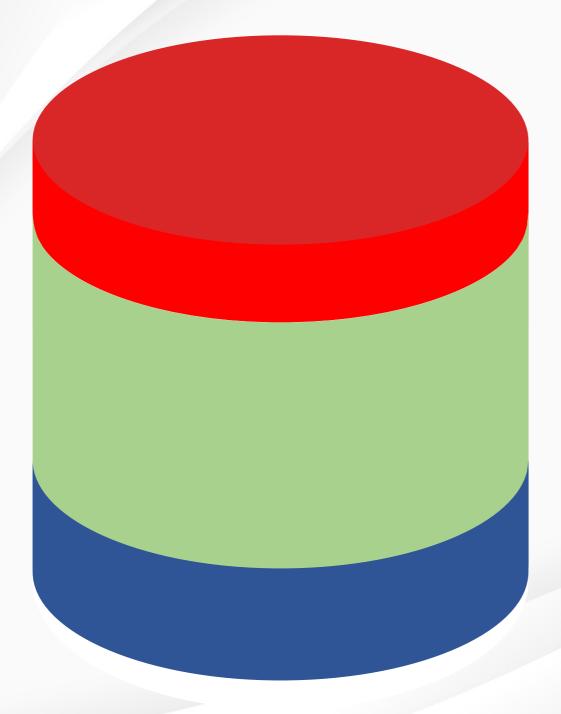
Contributions + Investment Income = Benefits + Expenses

C + I = Contributions + Income

"How the ultimate cost is paid for"

C + I = B + E

tributions + Investment Income = How to Pay for the Bene



City Contribution

Normal Costs + Unfunded Liability

Investment Earnings

ROI

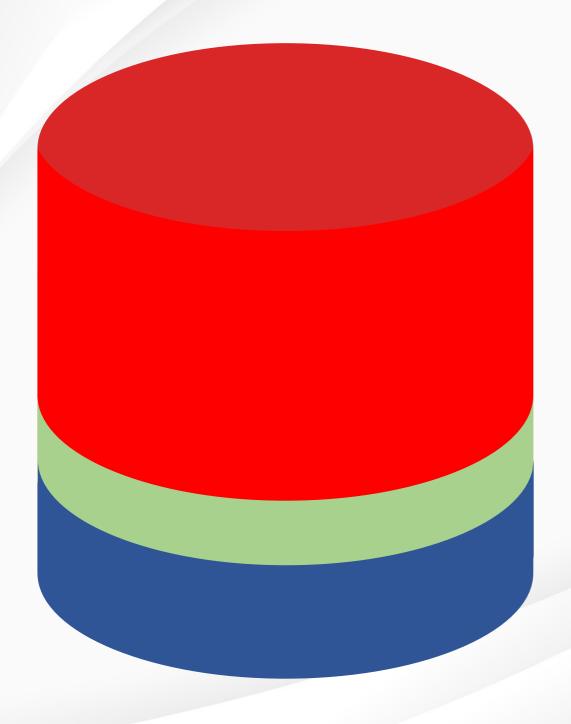
Dividends and Interest Appreciation

Employee Contributions

+ P&F 175/185 State Funding

$$C + I = B + E$$

tributions + Investment Income = How to Pay for the Bene



City Contribution

Normal Costs + Unfunded Liability

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Dividends and Interest Appreciation

Employee Contributions

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- * Let's begin 20 years ago as of 10/1/2005:
 - Actuarial Accrued Liability = \$35.0 M
 - ➤ Actuarial Value of Assets = \$18.9 M
 - Funded Ratio = 54%
 - ► Investment Return Assumption was 8.5%
 - Benefit Levels:
 - ➤ 3.5% benefit multiplier, 20 & Out, covered compensation was gross pay (including OT)

- ❖ 10/1/2006: Investment Return Assumption Lowered from 8.5% to 7.5%
 - ➤ Actuarial Accrued Liability Increased from \$35.0M to \$46.5 M
 - ➤ Actuarial Value of Assets = \$22.7 M
 - Funded Ratio = 48.9%
 - This was the Lowest Funded Ratio the Plan has ever had

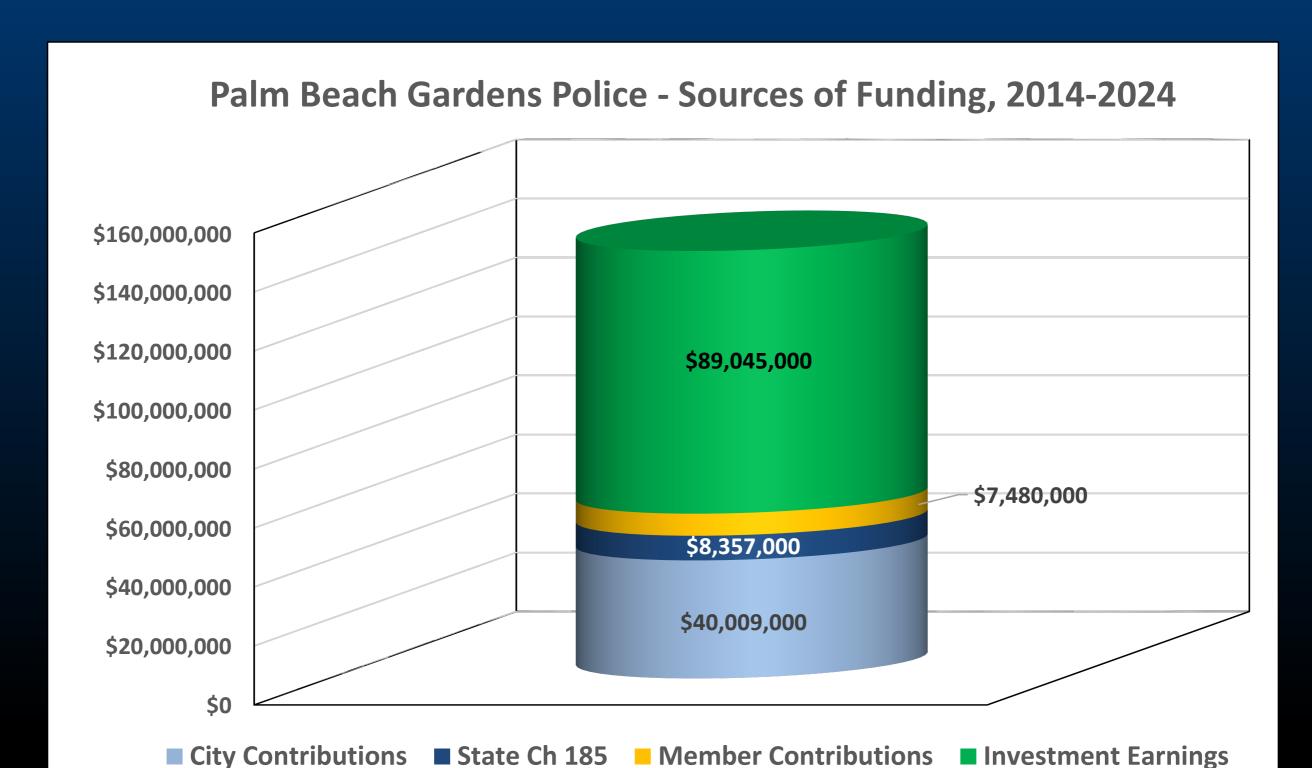
- * After the Great Financial Crisis hit in 2008-09:
 - ➤ Required contributions increased from 40% of pay as of 10/1/2007 to over 60% of pay by the time the asset decline was fully phased into the actuarial value of assets (by 2012).
 - Pension reform in 2012
 - ➤ Benefit multiplier cut from 3.5% to 2.75%
 - Definition of Comp changed to Base Pay only
 - ➤ New tier for NR eligibility (55&10, 25&Out)

- Methods and Assumptions were changed to be more conservative
 - ➤ New amortization bases amortized over 15 years starting in 2008
 - ➤ Investment return assumption lowered 10 to 15 bps per year starting 10/1/2011, despite contrib. increases and funded ratio pressure; reached final target of 6.0% as of 10/1/2022
 - Amortization periods for all pre-2008 bases reduced to no more than 15 years in 2017; many older bases are now close to being paid off.

Palm Beach Gardens Police - Funding History

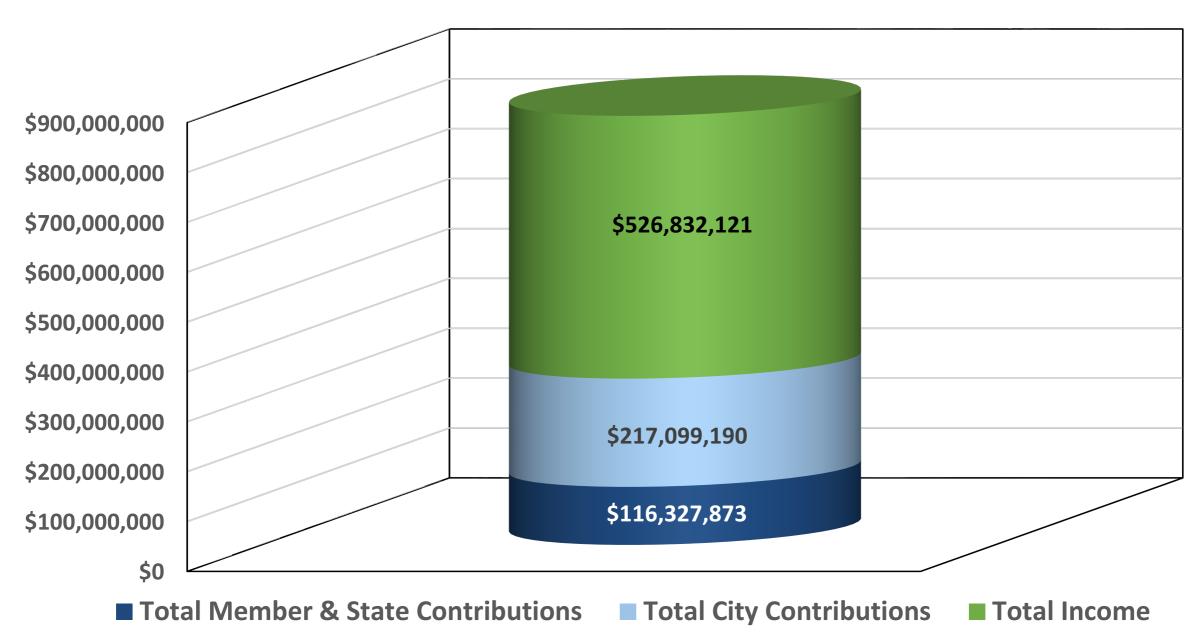
- ❖ Funded Ratio at 10/1/2006 = 49%
- **❖** Funded Ratio at 10/1/2015 = 72%
- Funded Ratio at 10/1/2024 = 88% (99% on a rolled forward market value basis as of 9/30/2024 under GASB 67)

Where has the Total Funding Come From?



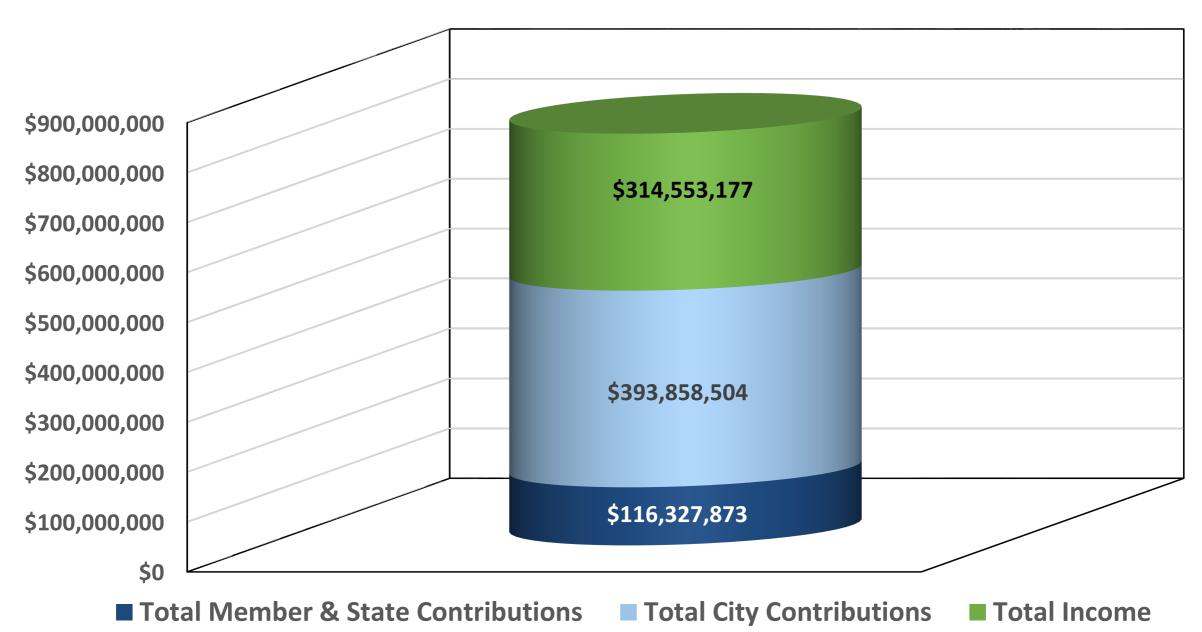
Where will Future Funding Come From?

Projected Contributions + Investment Income, 2025-2051 Scenario 1: Average Compound Annual Return = 6.2% Projected Funded Ratio in 2051 = 102.8%



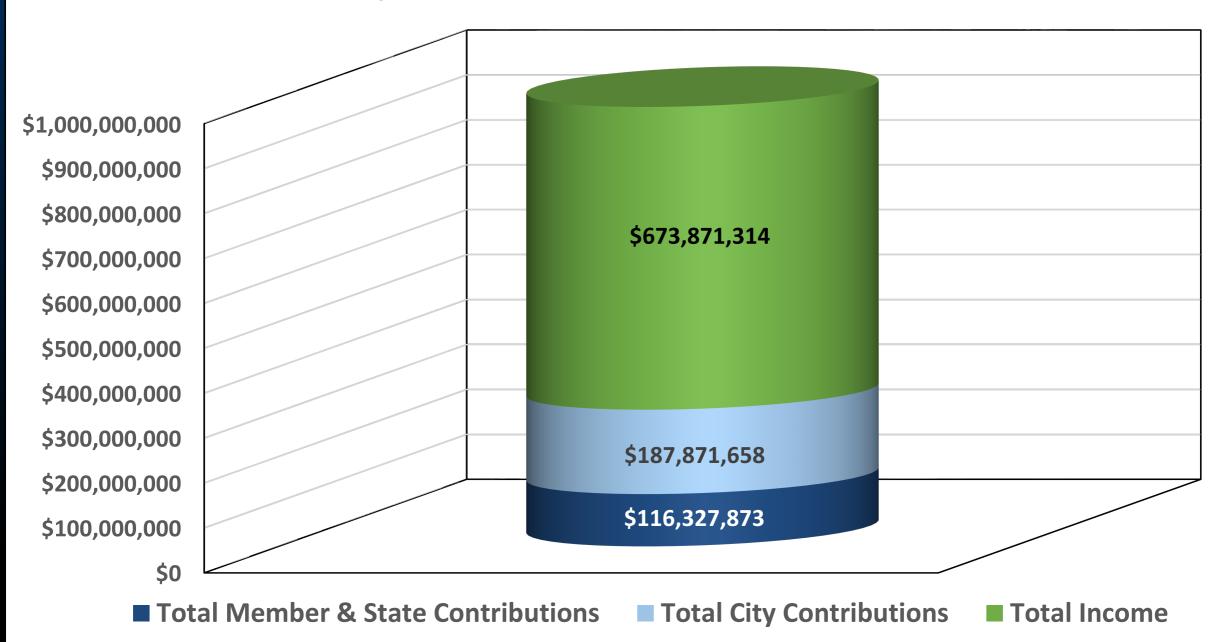
Where will Future Funding Come From?

Projected Contributions + Investment Income, 2025-2051 Scenario 2: Average Compound Annual Return = 3.6% Projected Funded Ratio in 2051 = 99.8%



Where will Future Funding Come From?

Projected Contributions + Investment Income, 2025-2051 Scenario 3: Average Compound Annual Return = 7.1% Projected Funded Ratio in 2051 = 126.2%



Range of Future Outcomes

- After 500 randomized simulations...
 - Projected Funded Ratio at 10/1/2051 varies from 61% to 402%
 - Median Projected Funded Ratio at 10/1/2051 = 120.4%
 - Projected Funded Ratio at 10/1/2051 is over 100% in 70% of the simulations