AJRS

# **ARKANSAS JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

**Annual Financial Report 2015** 



# Arkansas Judicial Retirement System

A Pension Trust Fund of the State of Arkansas



# **Annual Financial Report**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 Gail H. Stone, Executive Director

Prepared by
Arkansas Public Employees Retirement System
124 West Capitol Avenue, Suite 400
Little Rock, AR 72201

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GAYLE FORD Circuit Judge (Retired) MARK HEWETT Circuit Judge (Retired) CHARLES YEARGAN Circuit Judge MARICA HEARNSBERGER

Circuit Judge

GAIL H. STONE AJRS Executive Director

# RET

# **INTRODUCTION**

A Brief History

System Highlights

Letter of Transmittal

**Board of Trustees** 

AJRS Senior Staff

**Outside Professional Service Providers** 

#### A Brief History

Arkansas Judicial Retirement System

With the passage of Act 365 on March 28, 1953, the Arkansas General Assembly created the Arkansas Judicial Retirement System (AJRS or the System).

The statutes providing for and governing AJRS may be found in Chapters 2 and 8 of Title 24 of the Arkansas Code Annotated (A.C.A.). The administration and control of the System is vested in the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Judicial Retirement System (the Board). The Board is appointed by the Arkansas Judicial Council.

The System provides for the retirement of all circuit judges, court of appeals judges and Arkansas Supreme Court justices. Act 399 of 1999 created a Tier II benefit plan for all persons who become members of the System after August 1, 1999 Any active member of the System prior to August 1,1999 had until the end of the term in office in which the member is serving on the effective date to elect coverage under Tier II.

Act 744 of 2009 permits Tier I judges with at least 20 years of judicial service to continue making 6% employee contributions in exchange for a 2.5% increase in benefits for each additional year of service. The maximum benefit payable is 75% of final salary.

This annual financial report, which covers the period from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, provides comprehensive information about the System including statements of financial condition, investment objectives and policy, an actuarial report, historical and statistical information on active members, annuitants and benefit payments, as well as a description of the retirement plan.

### System Highlights As of June 30, 2015

A CTT /F N AFN ADEDC

ACTIVE MEMBERS	
Number	139
Average Age (yrs.)	58.6
Average Service (yrs.)	16.4
Average Annual Salary	\$ 160,489

2015 RETIREES	Age and Service	Disability
Retired Members	14	NA
Average Age (yrs.)	69.5	NA
Average Service (yrs.)	0.0	NA
Average Monthly Benefit	\$ 7,128.52	NA
Total Retired Members Average Monthly Benefit	137 \$ 7,198.27	

### INTRODUCTION

#### Letter of Transmittal



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BOARD OF TRUSTEES ROBERT EDWARDS, Chairman Circuit Judge

GAYLE FORD Circuit Judge (Retired) MARK HEWETT Circuit Judge (Retired) CHARLES YEARGAN Circuit Judge MARCIA HEARNSBERGER Circuit Judge GAIL H. STONE AJRS Executive Director

January 2, 2016

#### Dear AJRS Members:

The Arkansas Judicial Retirement System (AJRS) is pleased to present the Annual Financial Report for the period ending June 30, 2015. The report is designed to provide a clear and concise picture of the financial conditions of the System. The report includes the following sections:

- Introduction
- Financial
- Investment
- Actuarial
- Statistical

#### **Accounting System**

The accrual basis of accounting is used to record the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of the Arkansas Judicial Retirement System Trust Fund. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned, without regard to date of collection, and expenses are recorded when incurred, regardless of when payment is made. Investments are reported at market values determined by the custodial agent. The agent's determination of market value includes, among other things, using pricing services or prices quoted by independent brokers at current exchange rates.

#### **Funding**

The System is funded through contributions from the state and employees as well as investment income. The general financial objective of the System is to establish and receive contributions which, expressed as a percentage of active member payroll, will remain approximately level from generation to generation.

#### **Investments**

In accordance with the Investment Code contained in A.C.A. Title 24, Chapter 2, the Board is required to invest the funds in conformity with the "prudent investor rule." The Investment Code permits the Board to establish an investment policy based upon certain investment criteria and allows the Board to retain professional investment advisors to assist the Board in making investments. The Board has established an investment policy that reflects the level of risk that is deemed appropriate for the fund. The investment advisor retained by the Board is listed in the schedule of professional services contractors.

#### **Professional Services**

Professional services are provided to AJRS by a firm selected by the Board to aid in the efficient and effective management of the System. A listing for this firm as well as other professional services contractors retained by AJRS is shown on page 12 of this report.

#### Acknowledgments

This report is the result of the combined efforts of the AJRS staff under the direction of the Board. Its purpose is to provide complete and reliable information as a basis for making management decisions, as a means for determining compliance with legal provisions, and as a means for determining responsible stewardship over the assets contributed by the members and employers.

Judge Robert Edwards Chairman, AJRS Board

Colvert Educada

Gail H. Stone Executive Director

Said H. Stone

# INTRODUCTION

# Arkansas Judicial Retirement System Board of Trustees

The Honorable Robert Edwards, Chair Circuit Judge

1600 E. Booth, Suite 500 Searcy, AR 72143

The Honorable Gayle Ford

Retired Circuit Judge 113 Grand Lane Mena, AR 71953

The Honorable Mark Hewett

Circuit Judge 901 South B Street Fort Smith, AR 72901

The Honorable Charles Yeargan

Circuit Judge P.O. Box 820 Murfreesboro, AR 71958

The Honorable Marcia Hearnsberger

Circuit Judge Garland County Courthouse, Room 304 Hot Springs, AR, 71901

Administrative Office

Gail Stone - Executive Director
Arkansas Judicial Retirement System
124 West Capitol Avenue, Suite 400
Little Rock, AR 72201
501-682-7800
1-800-682-7377

#### **AJRS Senior Staff**

Ms. Gail Stone

**Executive Director** 

Mr. Jay Wills

**Chief Counsel** 

Mr. Jason Willett

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Carlos Borromeo

Chief Investment Officer

Ms. Susan Bowers

**Assistant Director of Investments** 

Ms. Allison Woods

Director of Benefits Administration

Mr. Phillip Norton

Director of Information Technology

Ms. Becky Walker

**Director of Operations** 

Ms. Jacobia Twiggs

Manager, Educational Outreach

Ms. Jennifer Taylor

Manager, Retiree Services Section

Mr. Jon Aucoin

Manager, Communications Section

# INTRODUCTION

### **Outside Professional Service Providers**

#### **Custodian Bank**

The Bank of New York Mellon Pittsburgh, PA 15258

#### Actuary

Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Co. Southfield, MI 48076

#### **Investment Consultant**

Callan Associates, Inc. Chicago, IL 60602

#### **Investment Managers**

Batterymarch Financial Management, Inc. Boston, MA 02116

Capital Guardian Trust Co. Los Angeles, CA 90017

Invesco Real Estate Dallas, TX 75240

MacKay Shields New York, NY 10105

Boston Partners Boston, MA 02108

Wellington Management Company Boston, MA 02210



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GAYLE FORD Circuit Judge (Retired) MARK HEWETT Circuit Judge (Retired) CHARLES YEARGAN Circuit Judge MARICA HEARNSBERGER Circuit Judge GAIL H. STONE

AJRS Executive Director

# **FINANCIAL**

### **Basic Financial Statements**

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Notes to the Financial Statements

# Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer Contributions
Schedule of Funding Progress
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
Schedule of the Net Pension Liability
Schedule of Investment Returns

# Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Administrative Expenses
Schedule of Investment Expenses
Payments for Professional Consultants

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

To help facilitate a better understanding of the financial condition of the Arkansas Judicial Retirement System (AJRS or the System) as of June 30, 2015, management has prepared this narrative analysis. This narrative is intended to supplement the System's financial statements, and, as such, should be read in conjunction with these statements, which are presented on page 16 and page 17.

#### Revenues

The fiscal year 2015 revenue from employer and employee contributions totaled \$6.03 million. This amount is \$245,846 less than fiscal year 2014. Court fees for fiscal year 2015 were \$609,388, which is \$155,495 less than fiscal year 2014.

Net investment gain for fiscal year 2015 was \$9.97 million after investment expenses of \$1,203,702, a decrease of \$19.821 million from fiscal year 2014. Overall, the System's total additions decreased by \$20.227 million from fiscal year 2014. The primary reason for this large decrease was the lower investment return achieved in fiscal year 2015.

#### **Expenses**

Benefit payments for fiscal year 2015 were \$10.763 million, or \$796,851 more than fiscal year 2014. Administrative expenses were \$137,951, of which \$24,615 was for professional fees and \$106,303 was transferred to the Arkansas Public Employment Retirement System for indirect administrative costs.

# STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION As of June 30, 2015

	2015	2014
ASSETS		-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ \$2,614,398	\$ 2,303,730
Receivables		
Contributions	288,901	254,997
Deceased Retirant Receivable	1,212	899
Investment Principal Receivable	339,825	168,321
Accrued Investment Income Receivable	818,379	609,793
Total Receivables	1,448,317	1,034,010
Investments, At Fair Value		
Government Securities		
U.S. Government Securities	21,175,809	19,479,909
U.S. Government Agency Securities	2,799,386	1,647,651
Futures	(43,034)	33,337
Corporate Securities		
Fixed Income Commingled	13,863,986	13,984,184
Collateralized Obligations	3,195,731	4,698,737
Corporate Bonds	34,339,069	30,544,947
Common Stock	53,724,351	54,232,785
Domestic Equity Commingled	36,595,418	35,450,908
International Securities		
Global Commingled	34,114,766	34,834,138
Global Corporate Fixed Income	2,640,989	2,955,347
Forwards	(12,959)	(883)
Emerging Markets	445,194	449,387
Real Estate	17,678,979	15,433,610
Commercial Loans	616,430	654,296
Total Investments	221,134,115	214,398,353
TOTAL ASSETS	225,196,830	217,736,093
LIABILITIES		
Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	314,968	305,552
Investment Principal Payable	1,758,112	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,073,080	305,552
NET POSITION RESTRICTED FOR PENSION BENEFITS	\$ 223,123,750	\$ 217,430,541

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

For the year ended June 30, 2015

	2015	2014
ADDITIONS		
Contributions		
Employer	\$ 5,078,901	\$ 5,345,572
Employee	946,149	925,324
Court Fees	609,388	764,883
Total Contributions	6,634,438	7,035,779
Investment Income		
Interest	2,804,513	2,608,166
Dividends	1,908,027	1,780,295
Currency Gain/(Loss)	(192,891)	65,620
Investment Gain	6,655,877	26,439,314
Total Investment Income	11,175,526	30,893,395
Less: Investment Expense	1,203,702	1,100,282
Net Investment Income	9,971,824	29,793,113
Other Additions	<u>.</u>	
Miscellaneous Additions	2,092	6,873
TOTAL ADDITIONS	16,608,354	36,835,765
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefits	10,762,871	9,966,020
Refunds of Contributions	14,320	18,836
Administrative Expenses	137,951	130,529
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	10,915,142	10,115,385
NET INCREASE (DECREASE)	5,693,212	26,720,380
NET POSITION		
Beginning of Year	217,430,541	190,710,161
End of Year	\$ 223,123,753	\$ 217,430,541

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 1: Plan Description

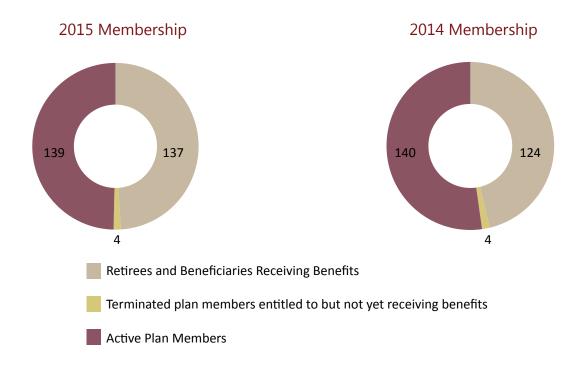
AJRS is a single-employer, defined benefit pension plan established on March 28, 1953.

The System provides for the retirement of all circuit judges, court of appeals judges, and Supreme Court justices. The laws governing operations of AJRS are set forth in Arkansas Code of 1987 Annotated (A.C.A.) §§ 24-8-201 through 24-8-228 and §§ 24-8-701 through 24-8-717. The administration and control of the System is vested in the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Judicial Retirement System (the Board), which includes five members selected by the Arkansas Judicial Council.

#### Membership

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, membership was as follows:

MEMBERSHIP	2015	2014
Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	137	124
Terminated plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	4	4
Active Plan Members	139	140
TOTAL	280	268



#### Contributions

Contribution provisions are established by state law and may be amended only by the Arkansas General Assembly. The contribution rate of each member of the System is 6% of annual salary for Tier I (A.C.A. § 24-8-209) and 5% of annual salary for Tier II (A.C.A. § 24-8-706). When a judge is certified as eligible for retirement, no further contribution is required of him for Tier I (A.C.A. § 24-8-211) or for Tier II (A.C.A. § 24-8-708). The employer contribution rate is 12% of salaries paid.

In addition to the 12% employer rate\_and the statutory fees, the Chief Fiscal Officer of the State is required to transfer from the Constitutional and State Central Services Fund an amount that is equal to the difference between the mandatory contribution rate and the actuarially determined rate necessary to fund the plan (A.C.A. § 24-8-210).

Additionally, supplemental contributions are paid to the system from the Constitutional and Fiscal Agencies Fund in accordance with Section 8 of Act 922 of 1983.

#### Plan Administration

Costs for administering the plan are paid out of investment earnings.

#### **Benefits**

An active member in Tier I with a minimum of 10 years of credited service may voluntarily retire upon reaching 65 years of age or thereafter upon filing a written application with the Board. Any other Tier I member who has a minimum of 20 years of credited service may retire regardless of age, and any judge or justice who has served at least 14 years is eligible for benefits upon reaching age 65. In all cases of age and service retirement for judges or justices elected after July 1, 1983 and remaining in Tier I, the member must have a minimum of 8 years of actual service as a justice of the Arkansas State Supreme Court or a judge of the circuit courts or the Arkansas Court of Appeals (A.C.A. § 24-8-215). An active or former member in Tier II may retire at age 65 with 8 or more years of credited service or after 20 years of credited service regardless of age (A.C.A. § 24-8-710).



#### Increases after Retirement

For any person who was a member on or before June 30, 1983, the retirement benefits are increased or decreased from time to time as the salary for the particular judicial office is increased or decreased. For all judges or justices first elected on or after July 1, 1983, and who have received retirement benefits from the System for at least 12 full calendar months, the retirement benefits are increased each July 1st by 3%. Post retirement increases for members are authorized in A.C.A. sections as follows:

Tier I judged first elected prior to July 1, 1983: § 24-8-218 (c) (1) (B)

Tier I judged first elected after July 1, 1983: § 24-8-223

Tier II judges: § 24-8-717

#### **Funded Status and Funding Progress**

The funded status of the plan as of June 30, 2015, the most recent actuarial date, is as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

						(6)
		(2)	(3)			UAAL as a
	(1)	Actuarial	Unfunded	(4)	(5)	Percentage of
	Actuarial	Accrued	AAL	Funded	Annual	Covered
	Value of	Liability	(UAAL)	Ratio	Covered	Payroll
Valuation Date	Assets	(AAL)	(2 - 1)	(1/2)	Payroll	(3/5)
6/30/2015	\$ 215,448	\$ 254,714	\$ 39,266	84.6%	\$ 22,308	176%

#### Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Basis of Accounting**

AJRS accounts and records are maintained using fund accounting principles, and its financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Contributions and other revenues are recorded in the accounting period in which they are earned, and expenses are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the System.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of the System's financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires the System administrator to make significant estimates and assumptions that affect various data in the report, including the following:

- The net position restricted for pensions at the date of the financial statements
- The net pension liability and other actuarial information presented in Note 5
- The required supplementary information as of the benefit information date
- The changes in fiduciary net position during the reporting period

Estimates may also be involved in formulating disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include demand accounts, cash in state treasury, and short-term investment funds (STIF). The STIF accounts are created through daily sweeps of excess cash by the System's custodian bank into a bank-sponsored commingled fund that is invested in U.S. Government and agency securities and other short-term instruments.

#### Risks and Uncertainties

Certain data in this report – including contributions to the System and the net pension liability, as well as other actuarial information in Note 5 and the required supplementary information – has been formulated based on certain projections about interest rates, inflation rates, and employee compensation and demographics. Due to the dynamic nature of these factors, it is possible that these projections will need to be revised in the near term. Moreover, because of the uncertainties inherent in making such projections, the effect of any such changes could be material to the financial statements.

#### Note 3: Legally Required Reserves

A description of reserve accounts and their balances for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

The Members' Deposit Account (MDA) represents members' contributions held in trust until each member's retirement, at which time contributions are transferred to the Retirement Reserve Account, described below.

The Employers' Accumulation Account accumulates employers' contributions to be used in providing the reserves required for transfer to the Retirement Reserve Account as members retire or become eligible for disability benefits.

The Deferred Annuity Account is the reserve account established to cover estimated retirement benefits to inactive vested members who are not currently receiving benefit payments.

The Retirement Reserve Account is the account to which member contributions, interest on those contributions, and employer contributions are transferred upon member retirement.

	2015
Members Deposit Account	\$ 12,665,310
Members Deposit Account Interest Reserve	698
Employer Accumulation Account	96,866,600
Retirement Reserve Account	112,149,007
Deferred Annuity Account	1,442,136
TOTAL	\$ 223,123,751

-	2014
\$	13,309,917
	698
	89,701,771
	112,698,183
	1,719,972
\$	217,430,541

#### Note 4: Deposits and Investments

The deposits and investments of the System are exposed to risks that have the potential to result in losses. The following information discloses risks related to credit, interest rate and foreign currency risks, as well as policies related to these risks.

#### **Deposits**

Deposits are carried at cost and are included in "cash and cash equivalents". Cash and cash equivalents consisted of cash deposits with financial institutions of \$24,119, STIF accounts in the amount of \$2,589,799, and \$480 cash in state treasury. State Treasury Management Law governs the management of funds held in the State Treasury (cash in state treasury) and it is the responsibility of the Treasurer of State to ensure the funds are adequately insured and collateralized.

#### **Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the System will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities held by an outside party. The System's deposit policy is to place deposits only in collateralized or insured accounts. As of June 30, 2015, the System's only deposits exposed to potential custodial credit risk were those holding its foreign currency balance of \$96,831. The System holds foreign currency in banks outside the United States as a result of transactions by international investment managers.

#### Investments

Arkansas Code Annotated §§ 24-2-601 through 24-2-619 authorize the Board to have full power to invest and reinvest monies of the System and to hold, purchase, sell, assign, transfer or dispose of any of the investments, or proceeds of the investment in accordance with the prudent investor rule. Security transactions and any resulting gains or losses are accounted for on a trade basis. Net investment income includes net appreciation in the fair value of investments, interest income, dividend income, and total investment expense, which includes fees for investment management, custodial fees, and all other significant investment related costs.

Arkansas Code Annotated § 24-2-608 also states the System shall seek to invest not less than 5% or more than 10% of the System's portfolio in Arkansas-related investments. AJRS recognizes a legal responsibility to seek to invest in the Arkansas economy, while realizing its primary, legal, and fiduciary commitment is to beneficiaries of the retirement system. As stated in A.C.A. § 24-2-608 (d), "nothing in this section shall in any way limit or impair the responsibility of a fiduciary to invest in accordance with the prudent investor rule set forth in §§ 24-2-610 – 24-2-619."



Asset allocation guidelines have been established as follows:

ASSET ALLOCATION	Target	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Domestic Equities	37 %	32 %	42 %
International Equities	15 %	10 %	20 %
Fixed Income	40 %	35 %	45 %
Real Estate	8 %	3 %	13 %

Investments are reported at fair value as determined by the custodian bank. The custodian bank's determination of fair values includes, among other things, using pricing services or quotes by independent brokers at current exchange rates, as available.

As of June 30, 2015, the System had the following investments:

INVESTMENT TYPE	Fair Value*
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES U.S. Government Securities Agency Debentures Agency Pooled	\$ 21,175,809 671,152 2,128,234
CORPORATE SECURITIES Collateralized Obligations Corporate Bonds High Yield Income Fund Domestic Equity Commingled Common Stock	3,195,731 34,339,069 13,863,986 36,595,418 53,724,351
INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES Global Commingled Emerging Markets Global Corporate Fixed Forwards	34,114,766 445,194 2,640,989 (12,959)
FUTURES COMMERCIAL LOANS REAL ESTATE COMMINGLED	(43,034) 616,430 17,678,979 \$ 221,134,116

<sup>\*</sup> Principal only

#### **Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the System will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are (a) uninsured, (b) not registered in the name of the government, and (c) held by either the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the System's name. As of June 30, 2015, there were no investments exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of investments. Investments can be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates due to their terms or characteristics. Interest rate risk is the greatest risk faced by an investor in the debt securities market since the price of a debt security will often move in the opposite direction of the change in interest rates.

The System's external fixed income investment manager uses the measurement of effective duration to mitigate the interest rate risk of the fixed income investments. The fixed income investment manager monitors and reports the effective duration on a monthly basis. The effective duration of the investment portfolio is required to be  $\pm$ 10% of the benchmark's duration. The benchmark for the U.S. fixed income markets is the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

As of June 30, 2015, the System had the following debt security investments and maturities:

_			
Investment	Matur	rity (In	Vaarc)
IIIVESIIIEIII	iviaitii	11 / 1111	rearsi

INVESTMENT TYPE	Fair Value*	Less than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More than 10
U.S. Government Securities	\$ 21,175,809	\$ 0	\$ 13,021,967	\$ 4,330,655	\$ 3,823,186
Agency Debentures	671,152	0	671,152	0	0
Agency Pooled	2,128,234	0	0	0	2,128,234
Collateralized Obligations	3,195,731	1,021,330	341,017	0	1,833,384
Corporate Bonds	34,339,069	1,204,547	10,587,191	10,309,687	12,237,645
High Yield Income Fund	13,863,986	0	13,863,986	0	0
Emerging Markets	445,194	0	0	445,194	0
Global Corporate Fixed	2,640,989	0	345,195	1,249,898	1,045,896
Commercial Loans	616,430	0	616,430	0	0
	\$ 79,076,594	\$ 2,225,877	\$ 39,446,938	\$ 16,335,433	\$ 21,068,345

<sup>\*</sup> Principal only

#### Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The System does not have a formal policy for foreign currency risk. All foreign currency investments are in equities, fixed income, cash and forward contracts.

The System's exposure to foreign currency at June 30, 2015 was as follows:

CURRENCY	%	Fa	ir Value	F	ixed Income		Cash		Forward Contracts
British Pound Sterling	142.65%	\$	3,302	\$	662,734	\$	71,808	\$	(731,239)
Euro Currency	(42.65)%		(987)		348,428		25,024		(374,439)
Total Fair Value	100.0%	\$	2,315	\$	1,011,161	\$	96,831	\$ (	(1,105,678)

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk of investments is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty will not meet its obligation. This credit risk is measured by the credit quality of investments in debt securities as described by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The System has a formal investment policy for credit risk. Exposure to a single issuer is limited to 5%. The Bank of New York Mellon provided the detail of Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Moody's ratings (see overleaf).



The System's exposure to credit risk as of June 30, 2015, was as follows:

Moody's Credit Rating Dispersion Detail by Credit Rating

Investment Type and Fair Value	Aaa	Aa	Α
Government Securities			
U.S. Government Securities	\$ 21,175,809	\$ 0	\$ 0
Agency Debentures	671,152	0	0
Agency Pooled	1,095,825	0	0
Corporate Securities			
Collateralized Obligations	910,568	378,562	201,213
High Yield Income Fund	0	0	0
Corporate Bonds	0	500,571	8,233,492
International Securities			
Emerging Markets	0	0	0
Global Corporate Fixed	0	0	406,543
Commercial Loans	0	0	0
	\$ 23,853,354	\$ 879,133	\$ 8,841,248

**S&P's Credit Rating Dispersion Detail by Credit Rating** 

<b>4</b> 1	Investment Type and Fair Value	AAA	AA	Α
(	Government Securities			
	U.S. Government Securities	\$ 0	\$ 21,175,809	\$ 0
	Agency Debentures	0	671,152	0
	Agency Pooled	0	1,323,029	0
(	Corporate Securities			
	Collateralized Obligations	910,568	378,562	150,282
	High Yield Income Fund	0	0	0
	Corporate Bonds	0	1,453,511	10,178,584
I	International Securities			
	Emerging Markets	0	0	0
	Global Corporate Fixed	0	0	0
(	Commercial Loans	0	0	
		\$ 910,568	\$ 25,002,063	\$ 10,328,866

<sup>\*</sup> Principal only. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Ваа	Ва	В	C or below		NR	Fair Value*
\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0		\$ 0 0 1,032,409	\$ 21,175,809 671,152 2,128,234
0 0 20,025,677	341,017 7,556,710 2,930,326	150,282 6,307,277 2,448,104	1,121,958 0 0		92,131 0 200,900	3,195,731 13,863,986 34,339,069
_		_	_			
0	210,500	0	0		234,694	445,194
1,143,913	510,116	580,418	0		0	2,640,989
0	174,485	0	441,945		0	616,430
\$ 21,169,590	\$11,723,153	\$ 9,486,080	\$ 1,563,903	Ĺ	\$ 1,560,134	\$ 79,076,594

BBB		BB	В	CCC or below	NR	Fair Value*
\$ 0 0	\$	\$ 0 0	\$ 0 0	\$ 0 0	\$ 0 0	\$ 21,175,809 671,152
0		0	0	0	805,205	2,128,234
201,213		341,017	0	1,049,023	165,066	3,195,731
0		7,556,710	6,307,277	0	0	13,863,986
14,672,009		4,387,750	1,841,766	288,063	1,517,386	34,339,069
234,694		0	0	0	210,500	445,194
2,009,947		50,625	580,418	0	0	2,640,989
			174,485	441,945		616,430
\$ 17,117,862	9	\$12,336,101	\$ 8,903,945	\$ 1,779,031	\$ 2,698,157	\$ 79,076,594

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the System's investment in a single issuer (not including investments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or investments in mutual funds or external investment pools). Each investment manager retained by the System has its own individualized investment policy regarding the concentration of credit risk. None of the System's investments in any one issuer (other than those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government) represented more than 5% of total investments.

#### Mortgage-Backed Securities

The System invests in mortgage-backed securities (MBSs) which are reported at fair value in the *Statement of Fiduciary Net Position*. MBSs entitle their holders to receive both principal and interest payments from the payments made by the borrowers of the underlying mortgages over the lives of those loans. An MBS depends on the underlying pool of mortgage loans to provide cash flow to make principal and interest payments on the security. The life of a mortgage that underlies an MBS can be shortened by several economic events, including borrower refinancing. When interest rates decline and remain low, borrowers may refinance their existing loans which causes MBS holders to be repaid more quickly than originally anticipated, and is known as prepayments. Prepayments reduce the weighted average life of the security and are a form of market risk assumed by the holders of MBSs. Alternatively, when interest rates rise, the refinancing of existing mortgages slows. If interest rates remain high for long periods of time fewer borrowers refinance their mortgages. As a result MBS holders are repaid over longer periods of time, which is known as extension risk. Extension risk increases the weighted average life of the security and is another form of market risk assumed by holders of MBSs.

A collateralized mortgage obligation (CMO) is an MBS that is composed of classes of bonds created by prioritizing the cash flows of the underlying mortgage pool. This redistributes prepayment risk and credit risk among the various bond classes in the CMO structure. Income is derived from payments and prepayments of principal and interest generated from collateral mortgages. CMOs may be collateralized by whole-loan mortgages, mortgage pass-through securities, or stripped mortgage-backed securities. As of June 30, 2015, the System held approximately \$2.911 million of collateralized obligations.

The System invests in MBSs and CMOs for diversification and to enhance fixed income returns. In addition to the risks outlined above, MBSs are subject to credit risk, the risk that the borrower will be unable to meet its obligations.

As of June 30, 2015, the System held approximately \$2.128 million in mortgage-backed securities, none of which were considered as highly sensitive to changes in interest rates.

#### **Asset-Backed Securities**

As of June 30, 2015, the System held asset-backed securities with a fair value of approximately \$285 thousand. Asset-backed securities (ABSs) are bonds or notes backed by loan paper or accounts receivable originated by banks, credit card companies, or other credit providers. The originator of the loan or accounts receivable paper sells it to a specially created trust, which repackages it as securities. Similar to the collateralized mortgage obligations described above, ABSs have been structured as pass-through securities and as structures with multiple bond classes. The System's ability to recover the amount of principal invested in these securities depends on the performance and quality of the trust assets.

#### **Corporate Bonds**

As of June 30, 2015, the System held corporate bonds with a fair value of approximately \$34.34 million. Corporate bonds are a debt security issued by a corporation. The backing for the bond is usually the ability of the company to pay the debt, which is typically based on money to be earned from future operations. In some cases, the company's physical assets may be used as collateral for bonds. Such bonds usually have a fixed term maturity and can have either a fixed or variable interest rate. Variable interest rate bonds have adjustments that are made periodically and vary directly with movements in interest rates.

#### **Pooled Funds**

AJRS has approximately \$34.114 million invested in international pooled funds. AJRS could be indirectly exposed to credit and market risks associated with currency forward contracts to the extent that these pooled funds hold currency forward contracts for purposes of managing exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

#### **Derivative Instruments**

Derivative instruments are financial contracts or agreements whose values depend on the values of one or more underlying assets, reference rates, or financial indexes. Derivative instruments include futures contracts, forward contracts, swap contracts, options contracts, and forward foreign currency exchange. At any given time, AJRS, through its external investment managers, may hold such instruments. The external investment managers may enter into these investments on behalf of AJRS, primarily to enhance the performance and reduce the volatility of its portfolio. The external investment managers may enter into swaps and futures contracts to gain or hedge exposure to certain markets and to manage interest rate risk. AJRS' external investment managers seek to control this risk by evaluating the counterparties before approval, establishing credit limits for each counterparty, and employing procedures for monitoring exposure to credit risk. AJRS' external investment managers anticipate that the counterparties will be able to satisfy their obligations under the contracts. Investments in limited partnerships and commingled funds may include derivatives that are not shown in any derivative totals. The external investment manager does invest in MBSs, which are reported at fair value in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. Because MBSs are based on the cash flows from interest and principal payments of the underlying mortgages, they are sensitive to prepayments on mortgages in a declining interest rate environment that could reduce the value of the securities. The external investment manager may invest in MBSs to diversify AJRS' portfolio and increase return while minimizing the extent of risk.

As of June 30, 2015, the System had the following currency forwards:

FOREIGN CURRENCY FORWARD CONTRACTS	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
European Euro Currency	\$ 338
British Pound Sterling	(13297)

As of June 30, 2015, the System had the following mortgage-backed TBA:

MORTGAGE-BACKED TBA	CUSIP	Notional	Fair Mkt Value	Duration	Credit Rating
FNMA 4.00% 07/01/2045	01F040677	\$ 806,787	\$ 805,204	28.68	AA+/Aaa

As of June 30, 2015, the System had the following U.S. Treasury futures:

Future Description	Maturity Date	CUSIP	Notional	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
U.S. 2-year Treasury Future	9/29/2015	99F183I5A	\$ (52,107,125)	\$ (41,034)
U.S. 5-year Treasury Future	9/29/2015	99F217I5A	\$ 3,816,250	\$ (2,000)
			\$ (48,290,875)	\$ (43, 034)



### Note 5: Net Pension Liability

The components of the net pension liability of the System at June 30, 2015, were as follows:

Total Pension Liability	\$ 254,713,985
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 223,123,751
Net Pension Liability	\$ 31,590,234
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	87.60%

#### Investments

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return were provided by the plan's investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2015, these best estimates, provided by the plan's investment consultant, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Broad Domestic Equity	37.0%	6.82%
International Equity	15.0	6.88
Real estate	8.0	5.04
Cash Equivalents	0.0	0.02
Domestic Fixed	40.0	0.83
TOTAL	100%	

Total Real Rate of Return	4.29%
Plus: Price Inflation - Actuary's Assumption	2.50
Less: Admin and Investment Expenses*	(0.1)
Net Expected Return	6.69%

<sup>\*</sup>This may overstate the investment expense because the investment market assumptions are based upon passive management. Our assumption for investment expense includes the cost of active management.

### FINANCIAL

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was 4.6% The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

#### **Discount Rate**

A single discount rate of 6.25% was used to measure the total pension liability. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 6.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

#### Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability

The following presents the net pension liability of the System, calculated using the discount rate of 6.25%, as well as what the System's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate of one percentage point lower (5.25 %) or one percentage point higher (7.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	<b>Current Discount Rate</b>	1% Increase
	5.25%	6.25%	7.25%
Net pension liability	\$ 60,992,117	\$ 31,590,234	\$ 6,653,353

The Board engages an independent firm of actuaries to (1) estimate the present value of actuarial accrued liabilities (AALs) and pension benefit obligations so they can then (2) determine the reserves and employer contribution rates that are required to meet the System's obligations to current and terminated participants, retired individuals, and beneficiaries.

AALs are those future periodic payments including lump sum distributions that are attributable to the service employees have rendered to date and the plan provisions of the System. The present value of AALs is calculated based on the entry age actuarial cost method with benefits based on projected salary increases. The actuarial assumed investment rate of return of 6.25% was allocated to appropriate actuarial accrued liabilities.

#### **Actuarial Gains and Losses**

Actuarial gains and losses result from the differences between the AAL amount computed by the actuary and those same amounts reflected in the required supplemental schedules as of the date of the actuarial report. The net actuarial gain or loss increases or decreases the unfunded AAL based on the annual actuarial valuation. The 2015 actuarial gains and losses were due to routine adjustments of actuarial assumptions and methodology, as well as normal experience gains and losses. The resulting actuarial loss was \$9,428,557.

#### **Actuarial Computed Liabilities**

The total unfunded actuarial computed liability of the System as adjusted to fair value, based on entry age normal cost method which is the projected benefit method with a supplemental cost, used for determining required contributions as appears in the actuarial valuation, was \$39,266,434 as of June 30, 2015.

# FINANCIAL

ACTUARIAL PRESENT VALUE OF	(1) Total Present Value	(2) Portion Covered By Future Normal Cost Contributions	(3) Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (1)-(2)
Benefits to be paid to current retirees, beneficiaries, and future beneficiaries of current retirees	\$ 143,898,474	\$ 0	\$ 143,898,474
Age and service allowances based on total service likely to be rendered by present active members	149,567,354	41,248,959	108,318,395
Separation benefits (refunds of contributions and deferred allowances) likely to be paid to present active and inactive members	2,857,281	1,391,430	1,465,851
Disability benefits likely to be paid to present active members	1,139,622	1,426,572	(286,950)
Death-in-service benefits likely to be paid on behalf of present active members	2,187,946	869,731	1,318,215
TOTAL	\$ 299,650,677	\$ 44,936,692	\$ 254,713,985
Applicable Assets (Funding Value)	215,447,551	0	215,447,551
Liabilities to be covered by future contributions	\$ 84,203,126	\$ 44,936,692	\$ 39,266,434

### Required Supplementary Information

The historical trend information designed to provide information about the System's progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is required supplementary information.

#### SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Year Ended June 30	Annual Required Contribution	Percent Contributed
2006	\$ 4,904,699	100%
2007	5,182,016	100
2008	5,144,958	100
2009	4,466,571	100
2010	4,667,612	100
2011	5,220,623	100
2012	5,465,079	100
2013	5,672,291	100
2014	6,117,327	100
2015	\$ 5,690,381	100%

Obtained from 6/30/2015 Actuarial Valuations

## FINANCIAL

The percentage contributed amounts are included per Act 922 of 1983, which authorizes an annual transfer from the Constitutional Officers Fund and the State Central Services Fund to provide full actuarial funding for the System. Because of the timing of this annual transfer, the actual percentage contributed in any single fiscal year may vary from the annual required contribution amount.

### SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Entry Age (AAL) (b)	UAAL (b) - (a)	Funded Ratio (a)/(b)	Annual Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/(c)]
6/30/96	\$ 51,478	\$ 63,452	\$ 11,974	81.1 %	\$ 11,714	102 %
6/30/97	63,284	65,657	2,373	96.4	12,422	19
6/30/98	77,175	71,274	(5,901)	108.3	13,084	0
6/30/99	91,783	82,776	(9,007)	110.9	13,891	0
6/30/00	107,059	83,211	(23,848)	128.7	14,371	0
6/30/01	119,191	116,073	(3,118)	102.7	14,869	0
6/30/02	124,212	124,734	522	99.6	15,487	3
6/30/03	126,520	137,925	11,405	91.7	15,935	72
6/30/04	129,065	141,775	12,710	91.0	16,282	78
6/30/05	135,062	150,580	15,519	89.7	16,638	93
6/30/06	145,050	156,510	11,459	92.7	17,009	67
6/30/07	159,587	157,373	(2,215)	101.4	17,334	0
6/30/08	169,061	165,747	(3,314)	102.0	18,074	0
6/30/09	167,433	180,166	12,732	92.9	18,875	67
6/30/10	165,244	182,912	17,668	90.3	18,630	95
6/30/11	165,377	186,635	21,258	88.6	19,338	110
6/30/12	167,796	195,455	27,658	85.8	19,202	144
6/30/13	182,596	203,134	20,537	89.9	19,586	105
6/30/14	201,792	208,006	6,213	97.0	19,782	31
6/30/15	\$ 215,448	\$ 254,714	39,266	\$ 84.6	\$ 22,308	176 %

UAAL is Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

Note: Dollars in thousands.

### SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Last 10 Fiscal Years	2015	2014
TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY		-
Service cost	\$ 5,342,168.00	\$ 5,319,836.00
Interest	14,883,382	14,607,426
Changes in benefit terms	0	
Differences between expected and actual experience	12,969,853)	(5,751,106)
Changes of assumptions	24,290,229	0
Benefit payments	(10,762,871)	(9,966,020)
Refunds	(14,320)	(18,836)
NET CHANGE IN TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY	46,708,441	4,191,300
TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY, BEGINNING OF YEAR	208,005,544	203,814,244
TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY, END OF YEAR (A)	\$ 254,713,985	\$ 208,005,544
PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION		
Employer contributions	\$ \$5,690,381	\$ 6,117,327
Employee contributions	946,149	925,324
Net investment income	9,971,823	29,793,113
Benefit payments	(10,762,871)	(9,966,020)
Refunds	(14,320)	(18,836)
Administrative expense	(137,951)	(130,528)
NET CHANGE IN PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION	5,693,211	26,720,380
PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	217,430,540	190,710,161
PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION, END OF YEAR (B)	\$ 223,123,751	\$ 217,430,541
NET PENSION LIABILITY, END OF YEAR (A) - (B)	\$ \$31,590,234)	\$ (9,424,997)
PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY	87.60%	104.53%
COVERED-EMPLOYEE PAYROLL	\$ \$22,308,000	\$ \$19,781,628
NET PENSION LIABILITY AS A PERCENTAGE OF COVERED- EMPLOYEE PAYROLL	141.61%	(47.65%)



### SCHEDULE OF NET PENSION LIABILITIES

### **APERS**

				Plan Net Position as		Net Pension Liability
FY Ending June 30,	Total Pension Liability	Plan Net Position	Net Pension Liability	a % of Total Pension Liability	Covered Payroll	as a % of Covered Payroll
2014	\$ 208,005,544	\$ 217,430,541	\$ (9,424,997)	104.53%	\$ 19,781,628	(47.65)%
2015	\$254,713,985	\$223,123,751	\$31,590,234	87.60%	\$22,308,000	141.61%

## SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense

2015	2014
4.60%	15.63%

# Notes to Required Supplementary Information SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

As of June 30, 2015

	2015	2014
COMMUNICATIONS		
Printing and Advertising	\$ 2,044	\$ 4,075
Travel	1,596	1,638
SERVICES AND CHARGES		
Professional Fees and Services	24,615	16,800
Bank & Federal Service Charges	3,393	3,353
TOTAL SERVICE AND CHARGES	28,008	20,153
Transfer to APERS for Administration	106,303	104,663
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	\$ 137,951	\$ 130,529

NOTE: Admin expenses will change once pension expense amount is adjusted based upon actuarially determined net pension liability

### SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT EXPENSES

As of June 30, 2015

	2015	2014
Custodian Bank Fees	\$ 14,899	\$ 14,600
Investment Consultant Fee	55,002	52,868
Investment Manager Fees*	1,133,801	1,032,574
Transaction Fees	0	240
TOTAL INVESTMENT EXPENSES	\$ 1,203,702	\$ 1,100,282

### PAYMENTS FOR PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS

As of June 30, 2015

	2015	2014
Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company	\$ 24,615	\$ 16,800

<sup>\*</sup> For fee paid to investment managers, please see the schedule of investment fees shown on page 64 in the Investments Section of this report.



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## **INVESTMENTS**

Chief Investments Officer's Report Investment Consultant's Report Investment Policy Summary

**Asset Allocation** 

Manager Distribution

Schedule of Comparative Investment Results

Portfolio Characteristics

Top Ten Largest Holdings

Schedule of Brokerage Commissions

Schedule of Investment Fees

### Chief Investment Officer's Report



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GAYLE FORD Circuit Judge (Retired) MARK HEWETT Circuit Judge (Retired) CHARLES YEARGAN Circuit Judge MARCIA HEARNSBERGER Circuit Judge GAIL H. STONE AJRS Executive Director

### Chief Investment Officer's Report

Dear Members,

Oh behalf of the AJRS Investment Department, it is my pleasure to present the Investment Section of the APERS' Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

### Performance and Stability

For fiscal year 2015, the AJRS investment portfolio closed with total investments of \$221,134,115. The investment return for the fiscal year was 5.06%.

The second half of 2014 provided headwind for fiscal year 2015 as global equity indices posted negative returns in the second half of 2014. The MSCI Index fell 5.88% in the 3rd quarter of 2014, and it fell 4.93% in the 4th quarter of 2014, while the S&P Index posted gains of 1.13% and 4.93% in the same quarters respectively.

During the fiscal year we saw the Dow Jones Industrial Average achieve a new high of 18,351. But we also saw interest rates in the U.S. on a roller coaster ride as the Federal Reserve contemplated raising interest rates.

#### Fiscal Year 2015 Financial Market Recap

As we began the 2015 fiscal year, the third quarter of 2014 presented some economic questions, notably whether Japan's "Abenomics" would succeed or fail and if U.S. growth could continue accelerating. Also creating uncertainty were the economic slowdowns in China and Europe as well as weakness in developing market economies, including Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Ukraine, and Russia.

Geopolitical events became a priority during the quarter, with Western and Middle-Eastern countries coming to Iraq's aid with air strikes on Islamic State . Hostilities continued in the Russia/ Ukraine crisis as well amid rising sanctions from the West and signs of capital flight from Russia. In China, unrest in Hong Kong from pro-democratic protestors seeking free elections again placed the spotlight on how China will respond to domestic instability. The People's Bank of China injected billions into the banking system in an effort to stimulate growth. Another important event was a management disjunction that cropped up at a major fixed income investment manager which caused a sudden increase in outflows from its funds and added to uncertainty in the fixed income markets. Lastly, fears related to an Ebola outbreak added to the list of concerns.

As the quarter continued it became apparent that growth in the Eurozone economies had stalled. Adding to the situation, both the actual inflation and the inflation expectations fell further below target, which set off alarm bells at the European Central Bank (ECB). By the end of the quarter, the ECB had cut interest rates and was designing an asset backed and covered bond purchase program to ease credit conditions, boost growth, and help move inflation back up to target. The Eurozone bond markets decisively pushed down core European government bond yields. German bunds, which historically have similar interest rate levels to U.S. treasuries, rallied to interest rate levels more comparable to Japanese government bonds.

Growth in the U.S. bumped along at a pace of roughly 2%. The unemployment rate continued to decline, which brought it to the upper range of the Fed's long-term normal range of 5-6%. The Fed continued to taper their purchase program. At each meeting leading up to the end 3Q14 the Fed modestly pulled forward their anticipated rate hike schedule.

With the Fed apparently moving towards a tightening policy, the US Dollar (US\$) broke out of its year-long doldrums and quickly moved to multi-year highs.

The final quarter of 2014 was focused on a deteriorating investor sentiment. Borrowing costs in Europe closed the calendar year well below levels in the U.S. In Germany, Italy and Spain; their 10-year rates fell to 0.54%, 1.89% and 1.61% respectively. By comparison, the benchmark 10-year rate in the U.S. closed the year at 2.17%. The US dollar strengthened across most global currencies, and U.S. domestic equities rose. A rapid decline in energy prices also drove sentiment as crude oil prices collapsed roughly 40% in the 4th quarter.

Adding to sentiment woes was weaker growth and low inflation in Europe, as well as instability in Greece from opposition party leaders looking to end austerity. ECB Chairman Mario Draghi left open the possibility of asset purchases as a means to stimulate growth. Japan's economy also struggled with growth and low inflation. Economic activity faltered as a controversial sales tax levy earlier in the year stunted consumer demand which in turn prevented inflation from reaching the Bank of Japan's target of 2%. Lastly, the situation in Russia was being watched as the Russian economy deteriorated under the weight of stringent sanctions and weak prices for oil, a major source of revenue for the government. The situation led to a precipitous decline in the ruble, which fell 47% in the quarter and more than 76% in the calendar year. Policy leaders reacted by raising borrowing rates from 10.5% to 17% in December to provide support for the currency.

During the first quarter of 2015, the civil strife in Yemen added a new concern to the list of geopolitical risks. But geopolitical risks were not a major market driver. The divergence between the U.S. Federal Reserve, which seemed to be on a path towards rate hikes somewhere in 2015, and the rest of the world, was a market driver. The divergence created a wave of risk aversion that pushed yields lower, credit spreads wider, and the US\$ higher.

The Federal Reserve removed the word "patience" from its language in March but still sounded more dovish, which prompted the U.S. Treasury markets to price in a longer glide path for Fed tightening.

The global financial markets also continued to focus on the direction of oil prices, which was lower. Declining energy prices exacerbated disinflationary tendencies. A burgeoning scandal at Brazil's Petrobas provided a reminder to investors that idiosyncratic risk is alive and well in the emerging markets. The troubled state-owned oil giant was downgraded to junk status in February, which dampened any investor appetite for EM corporate debt.

Central banks around the world embarked on a wave of monetary easing as nearly three quarters of the key central banks loosened policy during the first quarter of 2015.

The second quarter of 2015 saw the U.S. and Europe generate positive momentum, while China and many emerging market economies saw their economies slow or even contract. As the second quarter of the year progressed, the concerns about the looming Greek debt crisis and the falling

### **INVESTMENTS**

Chinese equity market reduced any appetite for risk which may have existed. Just about every asset class came under pressure, including stocks, bonds, and commodities.

The third quarter did not start off well as the uncertainty continued and the timing of any Federal Reserve interest rate hike weakened market sentiment. Low market liquidity made the price volatility even worse in both debt and equity markets. The price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude saw dramatic price movement, from \$58.12 per barrel to a multi-year low of \$38.93. China devalued its currency and the surprise move sparked a panic-like sell off across all world markets.

#### Conclusion

The past fiscal year has definitely been volatile. Economic uncertainty, as well as volatility across all asset classes, all major indices, and the currency markets, along with numerous unsettling geopolitical events, has made the past fiscal year and the beginning of the upcoming fiscal year challenging.

I would like to thank each member of the Board of Trustees, the ultimate fiduciaries of APERS, for embracing the current investment structure that allowed APERS to achieve strong results for our members and the Arkansas taxpayers. APERS' staff is committed to placing the system in the best position to continue to face the challenges of the global financial markets and to ensure that the APERS assets are positioned to provide long-term financial stability for you, the members.

Respectfully yours,

Carlos Borromeo

Chief Investment Officer

### **Investment Consultant's Report**

## Callan

Callan Associates Inc. 120 North LaSalle Street Suite 2400 Chicago, IL 60602



August 26, 2015

Dear Trustees:

AJRS' investment program objective is to provide plan participants with retirement benefits. This is accomplished by the implementation of a carefully planned and executed long-term investment program. The Board of Trustees (Board) has exclusive control of all retirement system investments and is responsible for establishing investment objectives, strategies, and policies.

The Board is charged with the responsibility of investing the Systems' assets to provide for the benefits of the members of the systems. To achieve that goal the Board follows a policy of preserving capital while seeking means of enhancing revenues and protecting against undue losses in any particular investment area. The Board diversifies the investment of the assets among classes of securities to reduce risk while maximizing the long-range return.

#### Asset Allocation

Based on its analysis of capital and money market return patterns, both historical and projected, the Board considers the following asset allocation targets to be consistent with the return requirements and risk tolerance of the fund:

Domestic Equity	37%
International Equity	15%
Domestic Fixed Income	40%
Real Estate	8%

The Fund benchmark is the return that would have been achieved if the Fund had been invested: 37% in the Russell 3000 Index, 15% in the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australia, Far East Index, 40% in the Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index and 8% in the NCREIF Fund Index - Open End Diversified Core Equity Real Estate Index.

#### **Total Fund Goals**

The System's primary funding goal is to achieve and maintain a funded status that provides for the security of retirement income to participants in the Plan.

The Board's investment objective, as per the Investment Policy Statement, shall be to achieve a rate of return on the System's assets of at least two and one-half percent (2.5%) above the rate of inflation and a total return of the actuarially assumed rate of seven and one-half percent (7.25%).

## Callan

### **Total Fund Returns**

For the fiscal year 2015 AJRS produced a return of 5.06%. This return exceeded the fund benchmark, as described above, by 1.22%.

The five-year annualized return of 11.57% outperformed the Fund's benchmark return of 10.37%. In the Callan Public Fund Universe, AJRS' total fund performance ranks at the 18<sup>th</sup> percentile for five years. The five year return did exceed the actuarially assumed interest rate of 7.25%.

The performance calculations presented above were prepared by the Systems' custodial bank using a time-weighted rate of return methodology based upon the market value of assets.

Sincerely,

R. Ryan Ball, CFA Senior Vice President

### **Investment Policy Summary**

#### INTRODUCTION

The basic policy of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Judicial Retirement System (the Board) shall be to provide all the benefits specified by law to the members of the Arkansas Judicial Retirement System (AJRS or the System) and their beneficiaries.

At all times acting solely in the best interest of the beneficiaries of the System, the Board shall manage the System's funds as provided by Arkansas Code of 1987 Annotated (A.C.A.) §§ 24-2-601 through 24-2-619, operating on the principles of the prudent investor rule. This will include devoting careful consideration to the following factors:

- both the funded and unfunded AALs,
- the period of time necessary to amortize all unfunded AALs,
- the anticipated long term return from both equities and bonds,
- the need for short term liquidity for disbursements to beneficiaries,
- the general economic conditions,
- the effects of inflation or deflation, and
- any other material, actuarial, fiscal, or economic factors.

#### **INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES**

The Board's investment objective shall be to achieve a rate of return on the System's assets of at least 2.5% above the rate of inflation and a total return of the actuarially assumed rate of 7.5%, which was lowered to 6.25% effective July 1, 2015.

In pursuing this objective the Board shall attempt to maximize the total return in both income and capital appreciation but with greater emphasis on capital appreciation. However, the effort to obtain maximum returns must be consistent with prudent risk-taking, and short-term fluctuations in market value should be considered secondary to long-term results. The Board shall review individual investment decisions as follows:

- in the context of the entire trust fund,
- as a part of an overall investment strategy, and
- with reasonable objectives for risk and return.

### **INVESTMENTS**

### Asset Allocation

The Board, with advice by investment consultants and investment managers, shall cause the System's funds to be invested primarily in equities and fixed income securities.

The System frequently has cash from dividends, interest, sale of securities, and contributions, and it is invested in very short-term, or overnight, investments. The Board is authorized to delegate its investment functions.

Accordingly, the Board has employed investment managers that invest in both equities and fixed income securities and has employed a custodian bank that makes overnight investments with cash.

The Board, after consultation with investment consultants and investment managers, periodically will determine the allocation to be made with the System's assets. The Board has a targeted allocation of 37% to domestic equity investments, 40% to domestic fixed income securities, 15% to international equities, and 8% to real estate with ranges of plus or minus 5% to be tolerated as transitory occurrences. Thus, the current asset allocation is to be as follows:

ASSET CLASS	Range
Domestic Equities	32% to 42%
International Equities	10% to 20%
Fixed Income	35% to 45%
Real Estate	3% to 13%

#### **Review of Investment Processes**

The Board is authorized to directly manage the System's funds or to delegate its investment function.

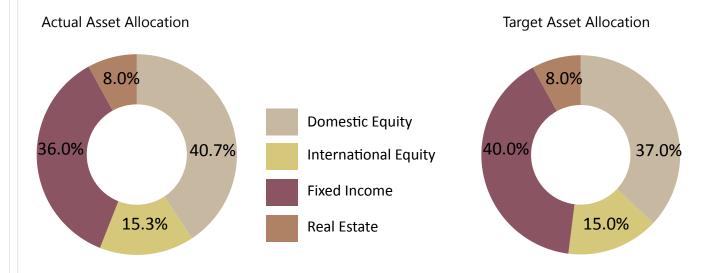
Currently the Board has delegated its investment function to investment managers and has delegated investment discretion to the managers by separate contract. The duties and responsibilities of each of the investment managers hired by the Board shall include the following:

- A. Each must manage the assets it holds in accordance with the policy guidelines and objectives expressed in this statement. If some deviation from this statement is deemed prudent and desirable by both the Board and manager, they may accordingly modify this policy statement in writing.
- B. Each must demonstrate satisfactory performance in investing the System's funds. In evaluating a manager's performance the Board will give consideration to the investment conditions during the evaluation period, to the manager's style of investment, and to these investment guidelines. The Board will determine the length of a reasonable demonstration period, but each manager's performance will be reviewed at least annually. The manager's performance will be compared against a neutral benchmark of 37% Russell 3000 Index and 40% Barclays Aggregate Index, 15% MSCI EAFE Index, and 8% NFI-ODCE Equal Weight net, as well as against a universe of similarly managed funds in the Investment Consultant's database. The Board may also consider how proxies are voted, which stockbrokers the investment manager employs, and what commissions are paid to them.
- C. Managers must keep the Board apprised of their progress in meeting the investment objectives set forth in this statement and must promptly inform the Board of significant changes in any of the following:
  - 1. the manager's investment strategy or portfolio structure,
  - 2. the market value of managed assets, and
  - 3. the ownership, affiliations, organizational structure, financial condition, professional personnel staffing, or clientele of the manager.
- D. Each manager must comply with all of the duties and responsibilities the manager has as a fiduciary. In addition, the System's assets are to be invested with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence that a prudent professional investment manager would use in similar circumstances.

### **Asset Allocation**

Actual versus Target asset allocation as of June 30, 2015

AJRS' actual asset allocation is within the target range set by its investment policy. This target should be confirmed based on AJRS' ongoing asset allocation discussions. The current target allocation is as follows:



	\$000s	Percent	Percent	Percent	\$000s
Asset Class	Actual	Actual	Target	Difference	Difference
Domestic Equity	\$ 90,811	40.7%	37.0%	3.7%	\$ 8,256
International Equity	34,115	15.3	15.0	0.3	646
Fixed Income	80,359	36.0	40.0	(4.0)	(8,890)
Real Estate	17,834	8.0	8.0	0.0	(16)
Cash	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Total*	\$ 223,123	100.0%	100.0%		

<sup>\*</sup> Total asset class does not include cash at local bank and non-investment receivables.

<sup>\*</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding

### **Public Plan Sponsor Database**

37.00

96.00%

Target ▲
% Group Invested

40.00

98.00%

0.00

68.00%

8.00

52.00%

15.00

96.00%

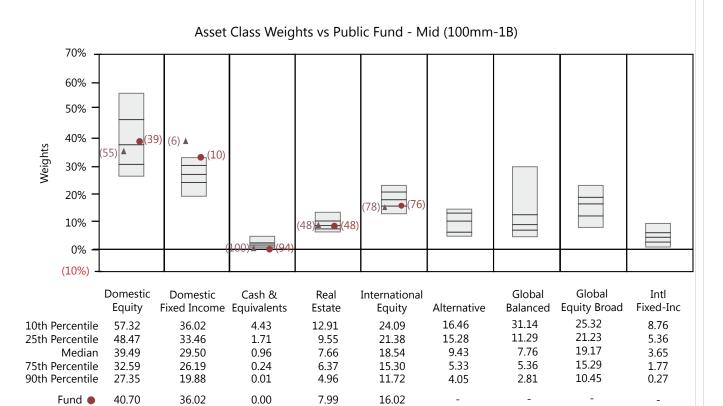
42.00%

26.00%

10.00%

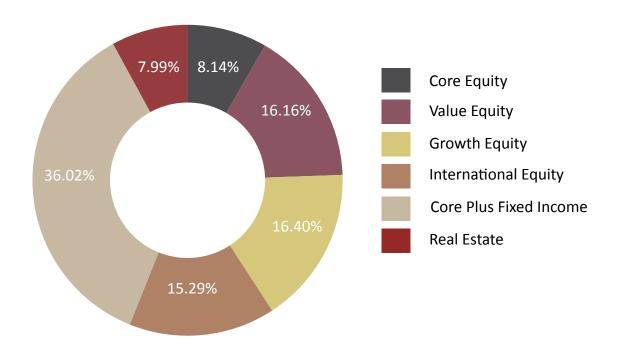
12.00%

The illustration below shows the average percentage of asset allocations by asset type for the Public Plan Sponsor Database. Because different public funds allocate assets differently, percentages will not equal 100%.



## Manager Distribution

As of June 30, 2015



Strategy & Investment Manager	Market Value		
CORE EQUITY - 8.14%			
Batterymarch Financial Management	\$ 18,163,624		
VALUE EQUITY - 16.16%			
Boston Partners	36,052,367		
GROWTH EQUITY - 16.40%			
Wellington Management Co.	36,595,418		
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY - 15.29%			
Capital Guardian	34,114,766		
CORE PLUS FIXED INCOME - 36.02%			
MacKay Shields LLC	80,359,500		
REAL ESTATE - 7.99%			
Invesco Core Real Estate	17,834,174		
SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS - 0.00%			
AJRS General Fund	4,157		
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$ 223,124,006		

## Schedule of Comparative Investment Results

As of June 30, 2015

Fiscal Years Ended 2011 through 2015

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
TOTAL FUND					
Arkansas Judicial Retirement System	5.06%	16.09%	14.42%	1.78%	21.73%
Callan Total Public Fund Median	3.17	16.03	11.86	1.31	20.63
Inflation (Consumer Price Index)	(0.38)	2.04	1.75	1.58	4.06
EQUITIES					annahannan
Arkansas Judicial Retirement System	9.18%	23.49%	22.94%	1.49%	34.58%
Callan Total Equity Database Median	7.38	24.78	22.16	1.74	32.96
Russell 3000 Index	7.29	25.22	21.46	3.84	32.37
INTERNATIONAL EQUITIES					, and the second
Arkansas Judicial Retirement System	(1.41)%	21.28%	21.00%	(12.33)%	31.44%
Callan Total Non-U.S. Equities Database Median	(2.95)	20.29	14.61	(13.15)	29.92
MSCI EAFE Index	(4.22)	23.57	18.62	(13.83)	30.36
FIXED INCOME					i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
Arkansas Judicial Retirement System	1.16%	7.55%	4.84%	6.94%	7.63%
Callan Total Fixed Income Database Median	1.60	5.10	0.79	7.50	5.27
Barclays Capital Aggregate Index	1.86	4.37	0.69	7.47	3.90

## Schedule of Comparative Investment Results As of June 30, 2015

### For the Current Year and the Preceding 3-Year and 5-Year Rates of Return

### Annualized

	2015	3-Year	5-Year
TOTAL FUND			
Arkansas Judicial Retirement System	5.06%	11.75%	11.57%
Callan Total Public Fund Median	3.17	10.48	10.66
Inflation (Consumer Price Index)	(0.38)	1.13	1.80
EQUITIES			######################################
Arkansas Judicial Retirement System	9.18%	18.35%	17.93%
Callan Total Equity Database Median	7.38	17.85	17.43
Russell 3000 Index	7.29	17.73	17.54
INTERNATIONAL EQUITIES		***************************************	the transfer of the transfer o
Arkansas Judicial Retirement System	(1.41)%	13.10%	10.76%
Callan Total Non-U.S. Equities Database Median	(2.95)	10.87	9.14
MSCI-EAFE Index	(4.22)	11.97	9.54
FIXED INCOME		***************************************	the transfer of the transfer o
Arkansas Judicial Retirement System	1.16%	4.49%	5.59%
Callan Total Fixed Income Database Median	1.60	2.21	4.02
Barclays Capital Aggregate Index	1.86	1.83	3.35

### Portfolio Characteristics

As of June 30, 2015

	2015	2014
SELECTED BOND CHARACTERISTICS		
Yield to Maturity (Market)	3.52%	2.95%
Current Yield	3.31%	3.21%
Average Coupon Rate	3.69%	3.69%
Average Maturity	7.57 yrs.	7.36 yrs.
QUALITY BREAKDOWN		
AAA (Includes Govts. & Agencies)	31.10%	30.30%
AA	2.30%	2.60%
A	14.20%	15.00%
BAA	33.40%	32.60%
Below BAA	18.40%	17.20%
Cash*	0.60%	2.30%
SELECTED STOCK CHARACTERISTICS		
Average P/E Ratio	19.87x	18.34x
Estimated Earnings Growth Rate (Next 5 Years)	11.93%	12.09%
Current Yield	1.53%	1.59%

<sup>\*</sup> Includes short term investment fund

Source: Callan Associates Inc.

## Top Ten Largest Holdings

As of June 30, 2015

### FIXED INCOME HOLDINGS (BY MARKET VALUE)

	Par	Description	Coupon	Maturity	Market Value
1)	5,130,000	U.S. Treasury Note	0.750%	3/31/2018	\$ 5,103,940
2)	3,350,000	U.S. Treasury Note	2.250	4/30/2021	3,420,149
3)	2,205,000	U.S. Treasury Note	2.500	5/15/2024	2,242,728
4)	1,670,000	U.S. Treasury Bond	2.875	5/15/2043	1,591,460
5)	1,515,000	U.S. Treasury Note	1.000	5/31/2018	1,515,470
6)	1,400,000	U.S. Treasury Note	2.500	8/15/2023	1,430,184
7)	825,000	Citigroup Inc.	8.125	7/15/2039	1,184,172
8)	965,000	U.S. Treasury Bond	2.750	11/15/2042	897,749
9)	820,000	U.S. Treasury Note	1.250	10/31/2018	822,821
10)	815,000	U.S. Treasury Note	0.500	1/31/2017	814,747
					\$ 19,023,419

### **EQUITY HOLDINGS (BY MARKET VALUE)**

	Shares	Description
1\		
1)	23,111	JP Morgan Chase & Co.
2)	23,239	Wells Fargo & Co.
3)	9,551	Berkshire Hathaway Inc.
4)	14,182	Capital One Financial Corp.
5)	30,132	Pfizer Inc.
6)	17,568	Citigroup Inc.
7)	9,612	Johnson & Johnson
8)	10,500	Occidental Petroleum Corp.
9)	6,509	Apple Inc.
10)	27,971	Cisco Systems

M	larket Value
\$	1,566,001
	1,306,961
	1,299,987
	1,247,591
	1,010,326
	970,456
	936,786
	816,585
	816,391
	768,084
\$	10,739,168

### INTERNATIONAL EQUITY HOLDINGS (BY MARKET VALUE)

	Shares	Description
1)	107,634	AIA Group Ltd
2)	6,776	ASML Holdings NV
3)	1,221	Keyence Corp.
4)	10,268	Novo Nordisk A/S B
5)	1,993	Roche Holding AG
6)	22,590	Prudential Plc
7)	9,151	Softbank Corp.
8)	3,015	Murata Manufacturing Co. Ltd
9)	16,695	Hamamatsu Photonics KK
10)	5,879	Compagnie Financiere Richemont SA

Ma	arket Value*
\$	704,691
	702,462
	659,079
	559,438
	558,524
	543,954
	539,035
	526,152
	492,461
	478,190
\$	5,763,987

<sup>\*</sup>Market Value represents AJRS percentage of investment in international Equity Commingled fund. Totals may not add due to rounding.

## Schedule of Brokerage Commissions

As of June 30, 2015

	Number of	Total	Commission
BROKERAGE FIRM	Shares Traded	Commission	Per Share
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	50,663	\$ 7,759	\$ 0.15
J P Morgan Securities Inc.	218,493	3,340	0.02
Goldman Sachs & Co.	135,294	2,217	0.02
Credit Suisse	100,553	1,883	0.02
Weeden & Co.	85,200	1,278	0.02
Keefe Bruyette and Woods	51,149	1,088	0.02
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc.	76,846	980	0.01
Instinet Corp.	85,865	951	0.01
ITG Inc.	76,771	768	0.01
UBS Securities LLC	35,504	759	0.02
Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.	107,294	1,286	0.01
Barclays Capital Inc.	41,274	512	0.01
Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc.	35,774	500	0.01
SJ Levinson & Sons LLC	26,703	492	0.02
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	14,332	393	0.03
Wells Fargo Securities LLC	8,446	338	0.04
RBC Capital Markets LLC	26,434	232	0.01
Liquidnet Inc.	10,659	213	0.02
ISI Group Inc.	8,370	198	0.02
Stifel Nicolaus	5,842	149	0.03
Wedbush Morgan Securities Inc.	3,572	143	0.04
FBR Capital Markets & Co.	3,466	131	0.04
Longbow Securities LLC	2,675	107	0.04
Raymond James & Assoc Inc.	3,650	95	0.03
Robert W Baird & Co. Inc.	2,220	89	0.04
Others (Includes 13 Brokerage Firms)	22,597	379	0.02
	1,239,646	\$ 26,280	\$ 0.02

## **INVESTMENTS**

### Schedule of Investment Fees

As of June 30, 2015

EQUITIES	Market Value	Fee	Basis Points
Batterymarch Financial Management	\$ 18,163,624	\$ 155,694	0.85
Wellington Management Co.	36,595,418	200,592	0.55
Boston Partners	36,052,367	201,784	0.58
Total Equity	\$ 90,811,409	\$ 558,070	
FIXED INCOME			
MacKay Shields LLC	\$ 80,359,500	\$ 239,700	0.30
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY		annan karta	
Capital Guardian Trust	\$ 34,114,766	\$ 219,509	0.67
REAL ESTATE			
Invesco Core Real Estate	\$ 17,834,174	\$ 116,522	0.80
TOTAL INVESTMENT MANAGER FEES		\$ 1,133,802	
OTHER SERVICES		Fee	
Bank of New York Mellon (Custodian)		\$ 14,899	
Callan Associates (Consultant)		55,002	
TOTAL OTHER SERVICES		69,901	
TOTAL INVESTMENT FEES		\$ 1,203,702	



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BOARD OF TRUSTEES ROBERT EDWARDS, Chairman Circuit Judge

GAYLE FORD Circuit Judge (Retired) MARK HEWETT Circuit Judge (Retired) CHARLES YEARGAN Circuit Judge MARICA HEARNSBERGER Circuit Judge GAIL H. STONE

AJRS Executive Director

## **ACTUARIAL**

Actuary's Certificate Letter

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions

Summary of Actuarial Methods

Single Life Retirement Values

Decrement and Pay Increase Assumptions for Active Members

Probabilities of Retirement for Members Eligible To Retire

Schedule of Active Member Valuation Data

**Short Condition Test** 

Retirees and Beneficiaries Tabulated by Attained Age

Active Members by Attained Age and Years of Service -Tier One

Active Members by Attained Age and Years of Service -Tier Two

Analysis of Experience

Analysis of Experience - Gains/(Losses) by Risk Area

Summary of Plan Provisions



## Actuary's Certificate Letter



Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company Consultants & Actuaries One Towne Square Suite 800 Southfield, MI 48076-3723 248.799.9000 phone 248.799.9020 fax www.gabrielroeder.com

November 30, 2015

The Board of Trustees Arkansas Judicial Retirement System Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Board Members:

The basic financial objective of the Arkansas Judicial Retirement System (AJRS) as provided in the Arkansas Code is to establish and receive contributions which, expressed as percents of active member payroll, will remain approximately level from generation to generation of Arkansas citizens and when combined with present assets and future investment return will be sufficient to meet the financial obligations of AJRS to present and future benefit recipients. The progress towards meeting this financial objective is illustrated in the Schedule of Funding Progress and the Schedule of Employer Contributions.

We performed an actuarial valuation and issued an actuarial valuation report for AJRS as of June 30, 2015. The purpose of the June 30, 2015 annual actuarial valuation was to determine the contribution requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017 and to measure the System's funding progress. The actuarial valuation report should not be relied upon for any other purpose. The valuation process develops contribution rates that are sufficient to fund the plan's normal cost (i.e., the cost assigned by the valuation method to the year of service about to be rendered) as well as to fund unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities as a level percent of active member payroll over a period of up to 30 years. The most recent valuations were completed based upon population data, asset data, and plan provisions as of June 30, 2015. In addition, a separate report was issued (dated November 17, 2015) to provide actuarial information for GASB Statement No. 67 and GASB Statement No. 68.

The AJRS administrative staff provides the actuary with data for the actuarial valuation. The actuary relies on the data after reviewing it for internal and year-to-year consistency. The actuary summarizes and tabulates population data in order to analyze longer term trends. We are not responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by the administrative staff.

The actuarial valuation report and GASB Statement No. 67 and No. 68 report contain the following supporting schedules for use in the Actuarial and Financial Sections of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

#### **Actuarial Section**

Summary of Assumptions Used
Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions
Active Member Valuation Data
Short Condition Test
Analysis of Financial Experience
Analysis of Financial Experience – Gains and Losses by Risk Area

The Board of Trustees November 30, 2015 Page 2

#### **Financial Section**

Schedule of Funding Progress
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
Schedule of the Net Pension Liability
Schedule of Contributions
Notes to Schedule of Contributions

For actuarial valuation purposes, assets are valued on a market related basis that recognizes each year's difference between actual and assumed investment return over a closed four year period.

Actuarial valuations are based upon assumptions regarding future activity in specific risk areas including the rates of investment return and payroll growth, eligibility for the various classes of benefits, and longevity among retired lives. These assumptions are adopted by the Board after considering the advice of the actuary and other professionals. The assumptions and the methods comply with the requirements of the Actuarial Standards of Practice. Each actuarial valuation takes into account all prior differences between actual and assumed experience in each risk area and adjusts the contribution rates as needed. The June 30, 2015 valuation was based upon assumptions that were recommended in connection with a study of experience through the period 2006-2011 and a subsequent economic assumption study. The investment return, price inflation and wage inflation assumptions were changed for the June 30, 2015 valuation.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from those presented in the annual valuations due to such factors as experience differing from that anticipated by actuarial assumptions, or changes in plan provisions, actuarial assumption/methods or applicable law. Due to the limited scope of the assignment, we did not perform an analysis of the potential range of future measurements.

The signing individuals are independent of the plan sponsor.

On the basis of the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuation and the benefits and contribution rates then in effect, it is our opinion that the Judicial Retirement System is satisfying the general financial objective of level-percent-of-payroll financing.

Mita D. Drazilov and Heidi G. Barry are Members of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA) and meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinions contained herein.

Respectfully submitted,

Mita Draylov Mita D. Drazilov, ASA, MAAA

Heidi G. Barry, ASA, MAAA

David L. Hoffman

MDD:bd

### **Summary of Actuarial Assumptions**

### **ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS**

**The investment return rate** used in making the valuation was 6.25% per year, compounded annually (net after investment expenses). The investment return assumption was revised for the June 30, 2015 valuation.

**Pay increase assumptions** for individual active members are shown on page D-3. Part of the assumption for each age is for a merit and/or seniority increase, and the other 3.25% recognizes wage inflation. This wage inflation assumption consists of 2.50% for price inflation and 0.75% for real wage growth. The wage inflation assumption was revised for the June 30, 2015 valuation.

**Total active member payroll** is assumed to increase 3.25% a year, which is the portion of the individual pay increase assumptions recognizing inflation.

**The number of active members** is assumed to continue at the present number.

#### NON-ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

**The mortality tables** used to measure retired life mortality were the RP-2000 mortality tables projected to 2020 using projection scale BB. Related values are shown on page 72. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were the RP-2000 Combined Healthy mortality tables, set forward 10 years for males and set forward 10 years for females. Related values are shown on page 72. Based upon the experience observed in the most recent experience study for APERS, it appears that, at the time of the study, the current table provides for approximately 8 years of future mortality improvement. Adopted 2012.

**The probabilities of retirement** for members eligible to retire are shown on page 74. Adopted 2012.

**The probabilities of withdrawal** from service, **death-in-service** and **disability** are shown for sample ages on page 73. Adopted 2012.

**Normal Cost.** Normal Cost and the allocation of benefit values between service rendered before and after the valuation date was determined using an individual entry-age actuarial cost method having the following characteristics.

• The annual normal cost for each individual active member, payable from the date of employment to the date of retirement, is sufficient to accumulate the value of the member's benefit at the time of retirement; and

• Each annual normal cost is a constant percentage of the member's year-by-year projected covered pay.

The normal cost, the present value of future normal cost and the present value of benefits are based on the benefit levels available to each member. The accrued liability is the difference between the present value of benefits and the present value of future normal cost.

Funding value of assets (cash & investments) was determined by phasing-in differences between actual market return and the assumed rate of return over a four-year period.

**The data about persons now covered and about present assets** was furnished by the System's administrative staff. Although examined for general reasonableness, the data was not audited by the actuary.

The actuarial valuation computations were made by or under the supervision of a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA).

### Summary of Actuarial Methods

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated. Additional information as of the latest valuation date follows:

Valuation Date June 30, 2015 **Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Amortization Method** Level Percent-of-Payroll Remaining Amortization Period 28-Year Closed 4-Year Smoothed Market with 25% Corridor **Asset Valuation Method Actuarial Assumptions:** Investment Rate of Return 6.25% Projected Salary Increase 3.25% Including Price Inflation at 2.50% Cost-of-Living Adjustments Pre July 1, 1983 retirees: Increased with increases in active judges pay.

Post June 30, 1983 retirees: 3% compound.

Numbors

	Mullipers	
Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits #	137	
Terminated Plan Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	4	
Active Plan Members	139	
TOTAL	280	

<sup>#</sup> Includes DROP participants.

## Single Life Retirement Values

As of June 30, 2015

Sample		t Value of hly for Life
Ages	Men	Women
50	\$ 164.26	\$ 168.65
55	154.63	160.07
60	143.02	149.36
65	129.36	136.56
70	113.67	121.98
75	96.28	105.90
80	78.11	88.66

\$1 Monthly for Life Increasing 3% Annually			
Men		Women	
\$ 239.67		\$ 250.44	
218.09		230.04	
194.61		207.34	
169.59		182.83	
143.44		157.39	
116.96		131.66	
91.43		106.26	

Present Value of

Expectancy (Years)							
Men	Women						
32.99	35.59						
28.37	30.90						
23.94	26.34						
19.74	21.98						
15.83	17.93						
12.26	14.25						
9.13	10.95						

Future Life

 Sample
 \$100 Benefit

 Ages
 Increasing 3% Annually

 65
 \$ 100.00

 70
 115.93

 75
 134.39

 80
 155.80

 85
 180.61

Portion of Age 65
Lives Still Alive

Men

100%

94

95

85

88

71

76

52

61

## Decrement And Pay Increase Assumptions for Active Members As of June 30, 2015

### Percent of Active Members Separating Within the Next Year

Pay Increase Assumptions For Individual Member

		M	ale	Female		
Sample Ages	Years Service	Death	Disability	Death	Disa	

Sample Ages	Years Service	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Withdrawal	Merit & Seniority	Base (Economy)	Increase Next Year
						10000/			
	0					10.00%			
	1					6.00			
	2					4.20			
	3					3.36			
	4					3.02			
30	5+	0.02%	0.04%	0.01%	0.05%	0.85	0.00%	3.25%	3.25%
35		0.04	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.85	0.00	3.25	3.25
40		0.05	0.10	0.03	0.18	0.85	0.00	3.25	3.25
45		0.07	0.13	0.05	0.20	0.85	0.00	3.25	3.25
50		0.10	0.25	0.08	0.28	0.85	0.00	3.25	3.25
55		0.17	0.45	0.12	0.38	0.85	0.00	3.25	3.25
60		0.29	0.71	0.21	0.51	0.85	0.00	3.25	3.25
65		0.50	0.83	0.38	0.62	0.85	0.00	3.25	3.25

Pay increase assumptions are age based only, and not service based.



## Probabilities of Retirement for Members Eligible to Retire

Retirement Ages	Percentages of Eligible Active Members Retiring Within Next Year	Percentages of Eligible Active Members Electing Early Retirement Within Next Year
50	4%	
51	4	
52	6	
53	6	
54	8	
55	10	
56	10	
57	12	
58	12	
59	12	
60	14	
61	14	
62	20	2%
63	20	2
64	20	2
65-69	24	
70-74	30	Y
75 & Over	100	

For Tier One, a member was assumed eligible to retire at age 50 with 20 years of service, or at age 65 with 10 years of service. A member was assumed eligible to retire early at age 62 with 14 years of service.

For Tier Two, a member was assumed eligible to retire at age 50 with 20 years of service, or at age 65 with 8 years of service. A member was assumed eligible to retire early at age 62 with 8 years of service.

## Schedule of Active Member Valuation Data Active Member - Historic Comparison Schedule

Valuation		Active Members	UAAL	Computed Employer		
Date June 30			Averages in Years		Financing	Contribution
Julie 30	Number	Average Pay	Age	Service @	Period	Rate
1992	112	\$ 70,679	52.4 yrs.	9.8 yrs.	21 yrs.	28.29%
1993	117	85,286	52.5	9.6	20	29.56
1994	117	89,783	53.0	10.0	19	29.39
1995 (a)	119	92,287	53.4	10.0	18	37.37
1996 (a)#	121	96,810	53.8	10.4	17	29.62
1997	125	99,376	53.5	10.1	16	24.22
1998	125	104,673	54.5	11.2	*	22.47
1999 (a)	129	107,679	54.1	10.4	*	21.92
2000	130	110,545	54.4	10.7	*	21.87
2001 (a)	131	113,502	55.0	11.1	*	26.00
2002 #	133	116,441	55.9	11.9	30	25.77
2003	134	118,915	54.9	10.0	30	29.34
2004	134	121,505	55.6	10.5	30	29.46
2005	134	124,161	55.9	10.9	30	30.44
2006	134	126,933	56.7	11.6	30	29.36
2007 #	134	129,358	56.9	11.8	*	24.20
2008	137	131,929	57.8	12.6	*	24.59
2009 (a)	138	136,775	56.2	15.0	30	27.43
2010	136	136,984	57.1	15.4	30	29.08
2011	141	137,149	57.6	15.3	30	29.93
2012 #	140	137,155	58.5	15.8	30	31.46
2013	140	139,898	58.7	15.9	30	29.12
2014 #	140	141,297	59.7	16.8	29	25.09
2015	139	160,489	58.6	16.4	28	26.86
2015 #	139	\$ 160,489	58.6 yrs.	16.4 yrs.	28 yrs.	37.99%

<sup>(</sup>a) After changes in benefit provisions.

Employer contributions are the total of all types of revenue to the System except member contributions by payroll deduction and investment return. Employer contributions include court fees and Act 922 transfers.

<sup>#</sup> Revised actuarial assumptions and/or methods.

<sup>\*</sup> Retirement System was fully funded.

<sup>@</sup> Includes reciprocal service for Tier One members on and after June 30, 2006 and Tier Two members on and after June 30, 2009.

### **Short Condition Test**

The AJRS funding objective is to meet long-term benefit promises through contributions that remain approximately level from year-to-year as a percent of member payroll. If the contributions to the System are level in concept and soundly executed, the System will **pay all promised benefits when due -- the ultimate test of financial soundness**. Testing for level contribution rates is the long-term test.

A **short condition test** is one means of checking a system's progress under its funding program. In a short condition test, the plan's present assets (cash and investments) are compared with:

- 1) Member accumulated contributions;
- 2) The liabilities for future benefits to present retired lives;
- 3) The employer financed portion of liabilities for service already rendered by non-retired members.

In a system that has been following the discipline of level percent-of-payroll financing, active member contributions (liability 1) and the liabilities for future benefits to present retired lives (liability 2) will be fully covered by present assets. In addition, the liabilities for service already rendered by active members (liability 3) will be partially covered by the remainder of present assets. The larger the funded portion of liability 3, the stronger the condition of the System.

## 10-Year Comparative Statement (\$ in Thousands)

Entry Age Accrued Liability

Valuation Date	Member and Financed		Present	Covere	on of Presented By Presented		sets	Market Value Total	
	Contributions		Portion)	Assets	(1)				
1994	\$ 3,720	\$ 25,161	\$ 25,263	\$ 37,310	100%	100%	33%	69%	
1995(a)	4,261	28,845	26,627	41,095	100	100	30	69	
1996(a)	4,828	32,063	26,561	51,478	100	100	55	81	
1997	5,418	33,295	26,944	63,284	100	100	91	96	
1998	6,067	33,218	31,989	77,175	100	100	118	108	
1999(a)	6,817	38,040	37,919	91,783	100	100	124	111	
2000(a)	7,740	39,255	36,217	107,059	100	100	166	129	
2001(a)	8,522	54,712	52,839	119,191	100	100	106	103	
2002(a)	9,316	54,216	61,202	124,212	100	100	99	99	
2003	10,147	74,060	53,718	126,520	100	100	79	92	
2004	10,948	74,227	56,600	129,065	100	100	78	91	
2005	10,254	79,560	60,766	135,062	100	100	74	90	
2006	11,078	79,739	65,692	145,050	100	100	83	93	
2007(a)	11,906	82,165	63,302	159,587	100	100	103	101	
2008	11,825	81,712	72,211	169,061	100	100	105	102	
2009(a)	12,689	103,249	64,227	167,433	100	100	80	93	73%
2010	11,474	102,200	69,238	165,244	100	100	74	90	78
2011	11,822	102,379	72,434	165,377	100	100	71	89	92
2012(a)	12,356	107,413	75,685	167,796	100	100	63	86	87
2013	12,397	114,770	75,967	182,596	100	100	73	90	94
2014(a)	13,310	113,468	81,228	201,792	100	100	92	97	105
2015	12,665	131,922	85,837	215,448	100	100	83	94	97
2015(a)	\$12,665	\$ 143,898	\$ 98,150	\$215,448	100%	100%	60%	85%	88%

<sup>(</sup>a) After changes in benefit provisions and/or actuarial assumptions and methods.



## Retirees and Beneficiaries Tabulated by Attained Age

	Retirees		Survivo	r Beneficiaries	Total		
Attained		Annual		Annual		Annual	
Ages	No.	Allowances	No.	Allowances	No.	Allowances	
52	1	\$ 35,935		\$ 188,406	1	\$ \$35,935	
57			3		3	188,406	
60	1	108,320			1	108,320	
62	1	86,484		47,219	1	86,484	
63	3	208,098	1	119,565	4	255,317	
64	2	215,072	2		4	334,637	
65	4	336,774		64,320	4	336,774	
66	4	341,643	1	89,487	5	405,963	
67	6	548,165	1	72,360	7	637,652	
68	3	257,741	1		4	330,101	
69	5	501,132		222,675	5	501,132	
70	5	480,966	3	64,923	8	703,641	
71	4	298,081	1	65,734	5	363,004	
72	9	755,981	1	200,623	10	821,715	
73	4	418,445	3	133,263	7	619,068	
74	5	510,005	2	88,388	7	643,268	
75	2	113,430	1		3	201,818	
76	5	440,085			5	440,085	
77	4	405,074		62,980	4	405,074	
78	6	580,158	1	66,549	7	643,138	
79	3	282,740	1		4	349,289	
80	6	636,035		128,640	6	636,035	
81	3	295,809	2		5	424,449	
83	4	390,299		64,320	4	390,299	
84	2	191,818	1	71,272	3	256,138	
85	2	188,747	1	64,320	3	260,019	
86	2	204,716	1	128,640	3	269,036	
87	1	96,000	2	131,253	3	224,640	
88			2	64,320	2	131,253	
89	2	238,544	1		3	302,864	
90	1	96,000			1	96,000	
91	1	142,544		64,320	1	142,544	
92			1	64,320	1	64,320	
95	1	96,900	1	64,320	2	161,220	
98			1		1	64,320	
TOTALS	102	\$ 9,501,741	35	\$ 2,332,217	137	\$ 11,833,958	



## Active Members by Attained Age and Years of Service - Tier One

		`	Years of Se	rvice to V	aluation D	ate			Totals
Attained									Valuation
Age	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Payroll
50-54				1	1			2	\$ 320,000
55-59									
60									
61									
62				1		1		2	320,000
63						1		1	160,000
64						1	1	2	320,000
65				3		1	1	5	801,500
66						1		1	160,000
67					2	1		3	480,000
68						2	1	3	480,000
69					1			1	160,000
70					1	1	1	3	486,500
71					1			1	160,000
72				1				1	166,500
Totals				6	6	9	4	25	\$ 4,014,500

			Averages	
Group	No.	Age	Service	Annual Pay
Tier One	25	65.5	25.2	\$ 160.580



## Active Members by Attained Age and Years of Service - Tier Two

Years of	Service to	Valuation Date	

Tota	۱۰

Attained									Valuation
Age	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Payroll
35-39	2	1						3	\$ 481,500
40-44	2	2	4	1				9	1,444,000
45-49	2	4	2	3	2			13	2,083,000
50-54		4	4	1	4	2		15	2,408,000
55-59	5	2	4	4	2	4	1	22	3,524,500
60			3	1				4	640,000
61			3	2	3	1		9	1,440,000
62	2					1		3	481,500
63	2	1		1		1		5	800,000
64	1		2		2	1		6	961,500
65	1	1				2		4	640,000
66		1	3				1	5	800,000
67		1	1				1	3	480,000
68		1	2	2			1	6	961,500
69			2					2	320,000
71		2	1				1	4	661,500
72	1							1	166,500
Totals	18	20	31	15	13	12	5	114	\$ 18,293,500

			Averages	
Group	No.	Age	Service	Annual Pay
Tier Two	114	57.1	14.4	160,469

### Analysis of Experience

Actual experience will not (except by coincidence) coincide exactly with assumed experience. Gains and losses often cancel each other over a period of years, but sizable year-to-year fluctuations are common. Detail on the derivation of the experience gain (loss) is shown below.

	2015	2014
1) UAAL* at Start of Year	\$ 6,213,273	\$ 20,537,315
2) Normal Cost from Last Valuation	4,613,337	4,570,120
3) Employer Contributions	5,690,381	6,117,327
4) Interest Accrual: (1) x .0725 + [(2) - (3)] x .03625	411,419	1,432,869
5) Expected UAAL Before Changes: (1) + (2) - (3) + (4)	5,547,648	20,422,977
6) Changes in Benefits/Assumptions/Methods	24,290,229	687,778
7) Expected UAAL After Changes: (5) + (6)	29,837,877	21,110,755
8) Actual UAAL at End of Year	39,266,434	6,213,273
9) Gain(Loss): (7) - (8)	\$ (9,428,557)	\$ 14,897,482
10) Gain(Loss) as Percent of Actuarial Accrued Liabilities	(4.5)%	7.3%
at Start of Year: \$208,005,544		
Last Year's Accrued Liability	\$ 208,005,544	\$ 203,133,718

# ACTUARIAL

## Analysis of Experience - Gains/(Losses) by Risk Area

During the period July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015

Gain	(Loss)	During	Year

Type of Risk Area	(\$ in Millions)	Percent of Liabilities
ECONOMIC RISK AREAS		
Pay Increases If there are smaller pay increases than assumed, there is a gain. If greater increases, a (loss).	\$ (10)	(4.8)%
Investment Return If there is greater investment return than assumed, there is a gain. If less return, a (loss).	3.3	1.6
NON-ECONOMIC RISK AREAS		
Age & Service Retirements If members retire at older ages or with lower final average pays than assumed, there is a gain. If younger ages or higher average pays, a (loss).	1.0	0.5
Disability Retirements If there are fewer disabilities than assumed, there is a gain. If more, a (loss).	0.0	0.0
Death-in-Service Benefits If there are fewer claims than assumed, there is a gain. If more, a (loss).	0.2	0.1
Withdrawal If more liabilities are released by other separations than assumed, there is a gain. If smaller releases, a (loss).	1.1	0.5
Retiree Mortality If there are fewer deaths than assumed, there is a (loss). If more, a gain. This includes gains and losses related to Tier I pre-July 1, 1983 retired member increases.	(4.5)	(2.2)
Other Gains and losses resulting from group size change, data adjustments, timing of financial transactions, additional contributions and miscellaneous unidentified sources.	(0.5)	(0.3)
Experience Gains/(Losses)	\$ (9.4)	(4.5)%

### Summary of Plan Provisions

The Old Contributory Plan is available to persons who became members of APERS before January 1, 1978. The Non-Contributory Plan applies to all persons first hired after January 1, 1978 and before July 1, 2005 in APERS-covered employment. The New Contributory Plan applies to all persons hired after July 1, 2005 in APERS-covered employment or Non-Contributory members who elected to participate in the New Contributory Plan.

Tier One Tier Two

#### **Description**

Elected or appointed prior to the effective date of Act 399 of 1999 and who do not elect to participate in Tier Two.

Elected or appointed after the effective date of Act 399 of 1999 or elected to participate in Tier Two.

#### **Regular Retirement**

An active member may retire at age 65 with 10 or more years of credited service, or after 20 years of credited service regardless of age. Persons who become members after June 30, 1983 must also have at least 8 years of actual service as a justice of the Supreme Court, or as a judge of the Circuit or Chancery Courts or the Court of Appeals.

An active member or former member may retire at age 65 with 8 or more years of credited service, or after 20 years of credited service regardless of age.

#### **Compulsory Retirement**

Any judge or justice who attains 70 years of age during a term of office to which he has been elected may complete the term without forfeiting rights to retirement benefits. Any judge or justice who is not eligible to retire at age 70 may continue to serve as judge until completion of the term in which there has accrued sufficient credited service to retire. Otherwise, judges or justices must retire by their 70th birthday or lose their retirement benefits.

Any judge or justice who attains 70 years of age during a term of office to which he has been elected may complete the term without forfeiting rights to retirement benefits. Any judge or justice who is not eligible to retire at age 70 may continue to serve as judge until completion of the term in which there has accrued sufficient credited service to retire. Otherwise, judges or justices must retire by their 70th birthday or lose their retirement benefits.

Tier One Tier Two

#### **Final Salary**

The annual salary for the last judicial office held.

The annual salary for the last judicial office held.

#### Age and Service Annuity

60% of the judge's final salary, for life.

Each year of additional service after twenty (20) years of judicial service, the benefit shall be increased by two and one-half percent (2.5%) with a maximum benefit payable of seventy-five percent (75%) of the judge's final salary.

3.2% of the salary of the last judicial office held multiplied by the number of years of service not to exceed 80% of the salary of the last judicial office held.

#### **Deferred Retirement**

An inactive member who has 14 or more years of credited service and left judicial service before attaining age 65 will be entitled to an age and service annuity beginning at age 65. Persons who become members after June 30, 1983 must also have at least 8 years of actual service as a justice of the Supreme Court, or as a judge of the Circuit or the Chancery Courts or the Court of Appeals.

An inactive member who has 8 or more years of credited service and left judicial service before attaining age 65 will be entitled to an age and service annuity beginning at age 65.

### **Disability Retirement**

An active member with 3 or more consecutive years of credited service who becomes totally and permanently disabled may be retired and receive a disability annuity computed in the same manner as an age and service annuity. The 3 years of service is not required for persons who were members before July 1, 1983.

An active member with 3 or more consecutive years of credited service who becomes totally and permanently disabled may be retired and receive a disability annuity computed in the same manner as an age and service annuity, except that the benefit shall not be less than 25.6% of final salary.

Tier One Tier Two

#### **Early Retirement**

A member who became a member before July 1, 1983 and who has 18 but less than 20 years credited service may retire, regardless of age, and receive an immediate annuity. The amount is the full age and service amount reduced proportionately for service less than 20 years.

A member with 14 years of credited service may retire between ages 62 and 65 and receive an immediate annuity. The amount is the full age and service amount reduced 1/2 of 1% for each month that retirement age is younger than age 65. Persons who become members after June 30, 1983 must also have at least 8 years of actual service as a justice of the Supreme Court, or as a judge of the Circuit Court or Chancery Courts or the Court of Appeals.

A member with 8 years of credited service may retire between ages 62 and 65 and receive an immediate annuity. The amount is the full age and service amount reduced 1/2 of 1% for each month retirement age is younger than age 65.

#### **Survivor Benefits**

Upon the death of a member with 3 or more years of service, before or after retirement, an annuity of 67% of the judge's benefit is payable to the following survivors (shared if there is more than one eligible survivor):

- A surviving spouse married to the judge more than 1 year at the time of death.
- A minor child of the judge.

The 3-year service requirement is not required of those who became members prior to July 1, 1983.

Upon the death of a member with 3 or more years of service, before or after retirement, an annuity of 67% of the judge's benefit, but not less than 17.152% of final salary, is payable to the following survivors (shared if there is more than one eligible survivor):

- A surviving spouse married to the judge more than 1 year at the time of death.
- A minor child of the judge.

The 3-year service requirement is not required of those who became members prior to July 1, 1983.

Tier One Tier Two

#### **Increases after Retirement**

For any person who was a member on or before June 30, 1983, the retirement benefits are increased or decreased from time to time as the salary for the particular judicial office is increased or decreased. For all judges or justices first elected after June 30, 1983, and who have received retirement benefits from the System for at least 12 full calendar months, the retirement benefits are increased each July 1st by 3%.

For all judges or justices who have received retirement benefits from the System for at least 12 full calendar months, the retirement benefits are increased each July 1st by 3%.

#### **Member Contributions**

Active members contribute 6% of their salaries. Members with 20 or more years of service and members age 65 or older with 10 or more years of service do not contribute to the Retirement System. At any time a member is accruing the additional 2.5% of final salary benefit, member contributions would be required. If a member leaves service before becoming eligible to retire, accumulated contributions may be refunded.

Active members contribute 5% of their salaries. Members with 25 or more years of service do not contribute to the Retirement System. If a member leaves service before becoming eligible to retire, accumulated contributions may be refunded.



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GAYLE FORD Circuit Judge (Retired)

nual

MARK HEWETT Circuit Judge (Retired) CHARLES YEARGAN Circuit Judge

MARICA HEARNSBERGER Circuit Judge

GAIL H. STONE AJRS Executive Director

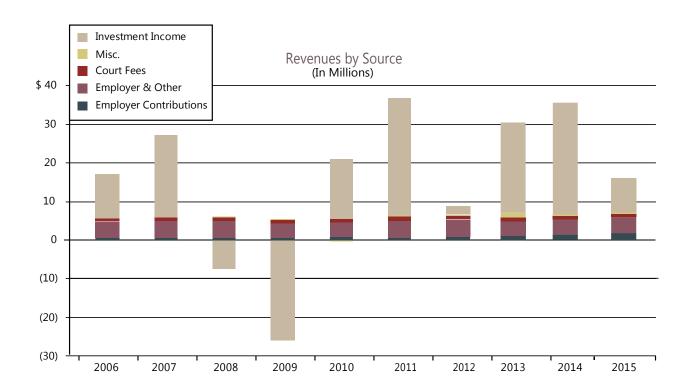
# **STATISTICAL**

Schedule of Revenues by Source Schedule of Expenses by Type Schedule of Benefit Expenses by Type Schedule of Retired Members by Type of Benefit Statistical Graphs

## Schedule of Revenues by Source

For the year ended June 30, 2015\*

Year			Employer &							
Ending	Employee		Other Entity				Investment			
 June 30	Contributions	_	Contributions	Co	ourt Fees	Misc.	 Income		Total	
 2006	\$ 823,899	\$	4,001,902	\$	902,797	\$ 10	\$ 11,467,730	\$ :	17,196,338	
 2007	811,739		4,279,219		902,797	15,629	21,257,249		27,266,633	
 2008	 803,022		4,231,183		902,797	 74,660	 (7,438,553)		(1,426,891)	1
 2009	816,348		3,500,600		902,797	68,631	 (25,971,792)	(2	20,683,416)	1
 2010	871,330		3,753,808		902,797	(1,193)	 15,439,110		20,965,852	
2011	860,565		4,303,921		902,797	13,905	30,449,948	3	36,531,135	
2012	879,762		4,640,182		814,993	9,904	2,148,975		8,493,816	
 2013	886,685		4,931,998		740,293	40,696	23,706,205	:	30,305,877	
 2014	 925,324		5,345,572		764,883	6,873	 29,793,113		36,835,765	
 2015	\$ 946,149	\$	5,078,901	\$	609,388	\$ 2,092	\$ 9,971,824	\$ :	16,608,354	

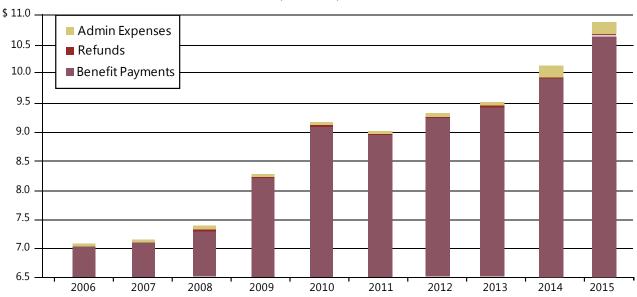


### Schedule of Expenses by Type

For the year ended June 30, 2015\*

Year Ending	Benefit		Ad	dministrative	9	
June 30	Payments	Refunds		Expenses		Total
2006	\$ 7,064,031	\$ 0	\$	46,486	\$	7,110,517
2007	 7,119,046	 0		56,922		7,175,968
2008	7,308,028	42,372		58,544		7,408,944
2009	8,235,694	20,505		59,194		8,315,393
2010	9,125,873	22,782		49,021		9,197,676
2011	8,983,419	15,823		48,919		9,048,161
2012	9,280,100	7,014		67,798		9,354,912
2013	9,448,550	27,593		55,591		9,531,734
2014	 9,966,020	 18,836		130,529		10,115,385
2015	\$ 10,762,871	\$ 14,320	\$	137,951	\$	10,915,142

# Expenses by Type (In Millions)



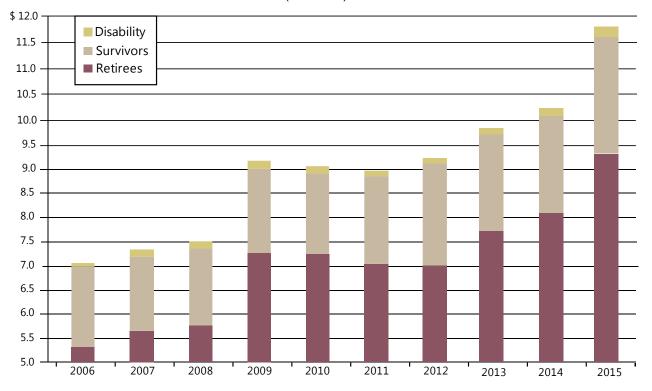
<sup>\*</sup> Expenses are annualized based on June 30 benefit amounts. NOTE: Admin expenses will change once pension expense amount is adjusted based upon actuarially determined net pension liability.

## Schedule of Benefit Expenses by Type

For the year ended June 30, 2015 \*

Year Ended	Age and	Disability	
June 30	Retirees	Survivors	Retirees
2006	\$ 5,320,958	\$ 1,656,576	\$ 80,635
2007	5,657,487	1,536,228	148,797
2008	5,764,682	1,588,875	152,438
2009	7,266,337	1,742,101	157,724
2010	7,254,889	1,642,645	159,842
2011	7,032,265	1,824,181	110,829
2012	7,010,699	2,096,331	114,154
2013	7,783,179	1,992,752	117,579
2014	8,020,300	1,916,865	121,106
2015	\$ 9,377,001	\$ 2,206,257	\$ 124,740

# Benefit Expenses by Type (In Millions)



<sup>\*</sup> Expenses are annualized based on June 30 benefit amounts.

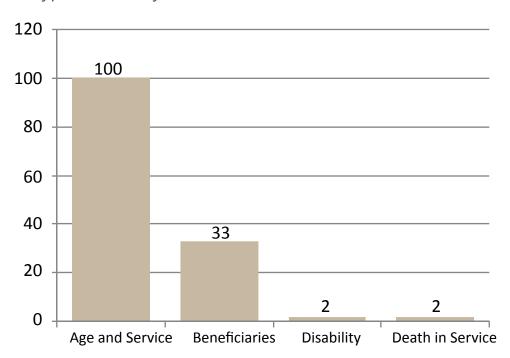


## Schedule of Retired Members by Type of Benefit

As of June 30, 2015

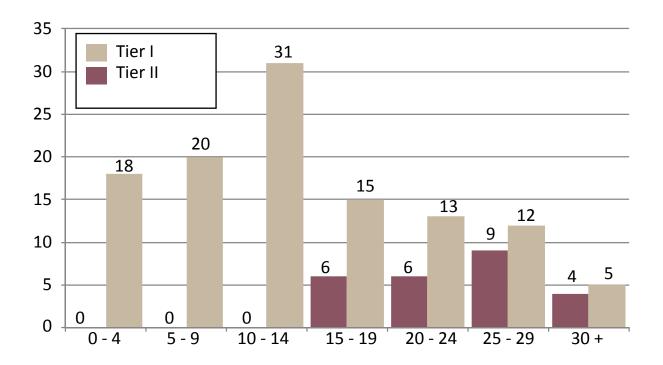
Type of Annuity AGE AND SERVICE RETIREES	Number	Annual Annuities	Annual Liabilities
Life	10	\$ 834,815	\$ 8,057,253
Life Continuing to Survivor	90	8,542,186	110,096,145
TOTALS	100	9,377,001	118,153,398
BENEFICIARIES OF AGE AND SERVICE RETIREES	33	2,206,257	22,499,014
TOTAL AGE AND SERVICE RETIREES AND BENEFICIARIES	133	11,583,258	140,652,412
DISABILITY RETIREES			
Life	1	84,302	605,930
Life Continuing to Survivor	1	40,438	550,189
TOTALS	2	124,740	1,156,119
BENEFICIARIES OF DISABILITY RETIREES	0	0	0
TOTAL DISABILITY RETIREES & BENEFICIARIES	2	124,740	1,156,119
DEATH-IN-SERVICE BENEFICIARIES	2	125,960	2,089,943
TOTAL RETIREES & BENEFICIARIES	137	\$ 11,833,958	\$ 143,898,474



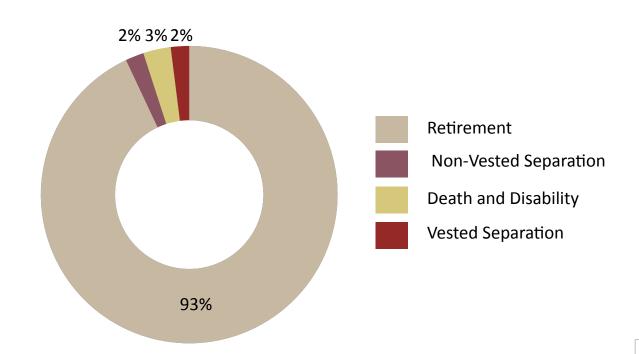


### **Statistical Graphs**

### Active Members for Tier I and Tier II



Projected Separation of Current Membership



### **ARKANSAS JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

124 West Capitol Avenue, Suite 400 Little Rock AR, 72201 501-682-7800 OR 1-800-682-7377