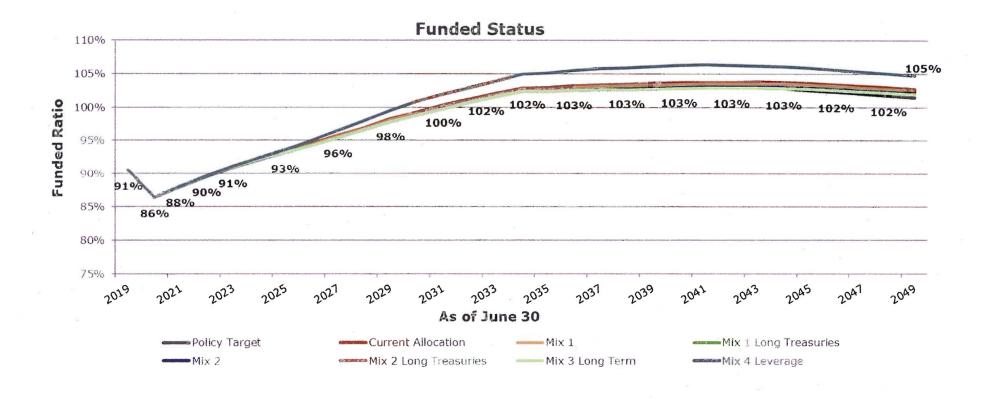
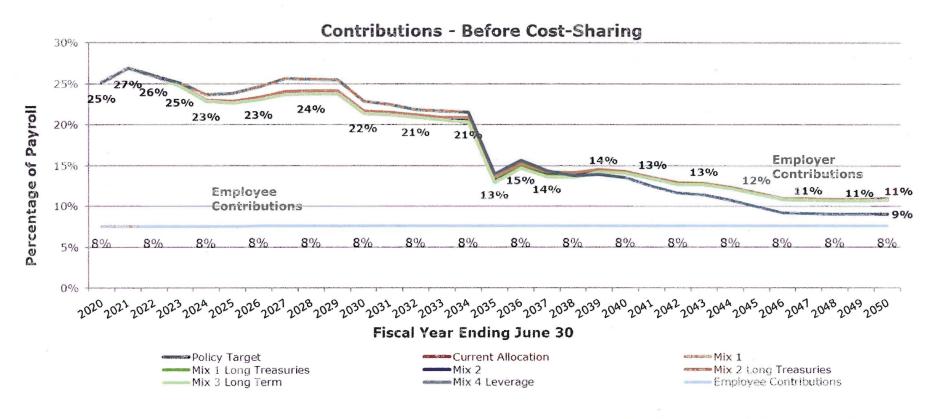
LONG-TERM EXPECTATIONS



- Mix 4 Leverage results in higher funding ratios than all other asset allocation mixes
- The remaining plans all have similar results despite having structural differences



LONG-TERM EXPECTATIONS



- Mix 4 Leverage results in lower long-term employer contribution rate of 9% vs. 11% for all other asset allocation mixes
- The remaining mixes all have similar results under the baseline return expectations
- Employee contributions are projected to remain relatively level over the projection period, at 7.7% of pay



Deterministic projections based on Current Policy Target allocation and NEPC's 2020 30-year return assumptions. FY 2019-2020 investment return is estimated to be 1.3%

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

NEPC, LLC

SCENARIO ANALYSIS: REGIME CHANGES

- NEPC scenario analysis highlights the impact of shifting economic and market regimes on the portfolio and potential asset allocation mixes
 - Scenario returns are based on asset class beta exposure informed by historical returns classified across market regimes and NEPC's current capital market assumptions
 - Allows for a better understanding of portfolio risk exposures under non-consensus inflation and economic growth outcomes over a five year time horizon

Expansion

Informed by four years of a rising economic growth and a rising inflation regime followed by a year of rising growth and a falling inflation

<u>Overextension</u>

Informed by three years of a rising economic growth and a rising inflation regime followed by a year of economic growth and inflation in balance, and a final year of falling growth and inflation

Goldilocks

Economic growth and inflation are in balance

Recession

Informed by three years of a falling economic growth and a falling inflation regime followed by two years of an economic growth recovery and rising inflation

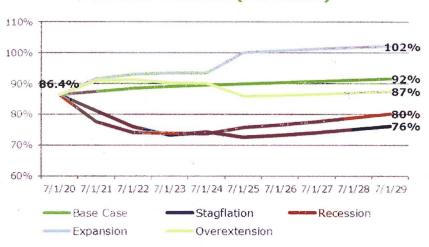
Stagflation

Informed by two years of a falling economic growth and a rising inflation regime, followed by two years of rising growth and inflation and a final year of falling growth and rising inflation

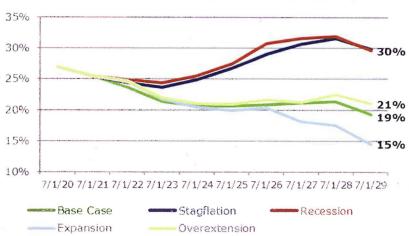


ECONOMIC SCENARIOS: POLICY TARGET

Funded Status (MV basis)



Contributions (as% of pay)

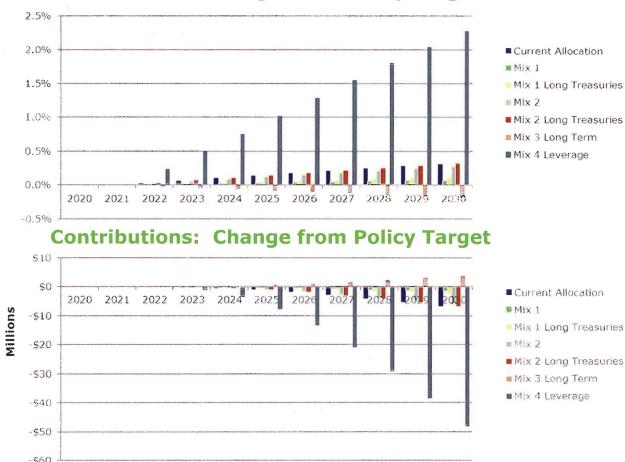


- Funded status over the next 10 years can range between 76% and 102%
- The range of outcomes can be significant even with multiple smoothing techniques in place
 - Actuarial assets smooths gains and losses over 5 years
 - Gains and losses in unfunded liabilities are amortized over 20 years
 - COLA increases in liabilities are amortized over 5 years
- Negative asset returns under Recession and Stagflation have the most severe effect on funded status, but begin to recover at the end of the 10 year period
- Contributions follow a similar pattern, increasing to as high as 30% under the
 Recession scenario, or as low as 15% in a strong economy



ECONOMIC SCENARIOS: BASE CASE

Funded Ratio: Change from Policy Target



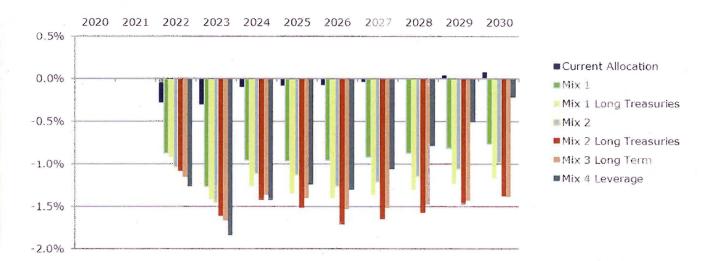
- Mix 4 Leverage increases the Funded Ratio by 2.2% in 10 years while all other alternative allocations do not result in significant changes to Funded Ratio
- Employer contributions are projected to be almost \$50m lower in 2030 under the Mix 4 Leverage allocation



ECONOMIC SCENARIOS: FUNDED STATUS CHANGE FROM POLICY TARGET

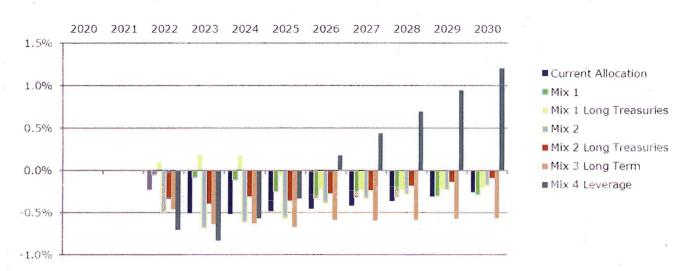
Stagflation

Informed by two years of a falling economic growth and a rising inflation regime, followed by two years of rising growth and inflation and a final year of falling growth and rising inflation



Recession

Informed by three years of a falling economic growth and a falling inflation regime followed by two years of an economic growth recovery and rising inflation



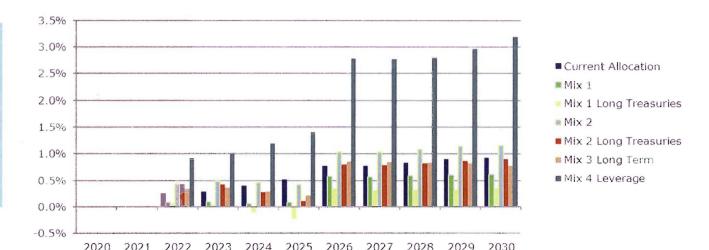




ECONOMIC SCENARIOS: FUNDED STATUS CHANGE FROM POLICY TARGET

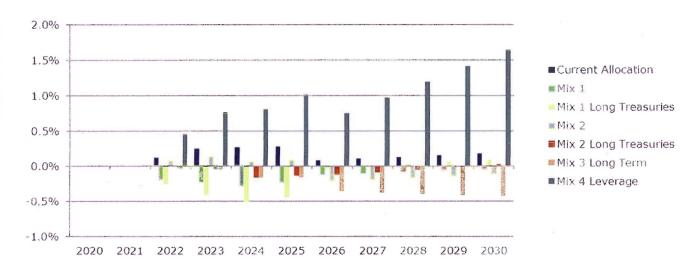
Expansion

Informed by four years of a rising economic growth and a rising inflation regime followed by a year of rising growth and a falling inflation



Overextension

Informed by three years of a rising economic growth and a rising inflation regime followed by a year of economic growth and inflation in balance, and a final year of falling growth and inflation



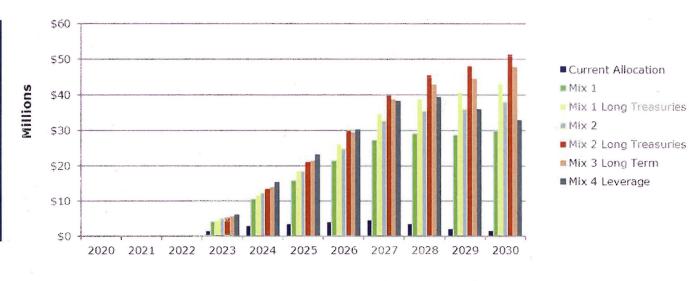




ECONOMIC SCENARIOS: CONTRIBUTIONS CHANGE FROM POLICY TARGET

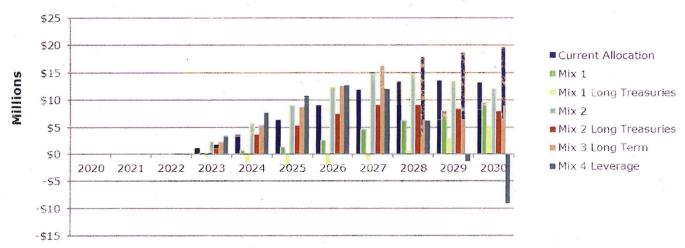
Stagflation

Informed by two years of a falling economic growth and a rising inflation regime, followed by two years of rising growth and inflation and a final year of falling growth and rising inflation



Recession

Informed by three years of a falling economic growth and a falling inflation regime followed by two years of an economic growth recovery and rising inflation



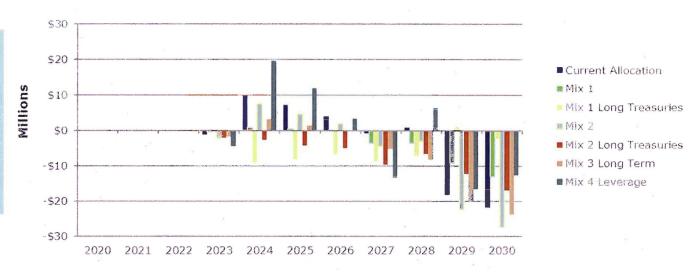
Contributions are increased the least for the Current Allocation under Stagflation scenario and decreased the most for Mix 4 Leverage under Recession scenario



ECONOMIC SCENARIOS: CONTRIBUTIONS CHANGE FROM POLICY TARGET

Expansion

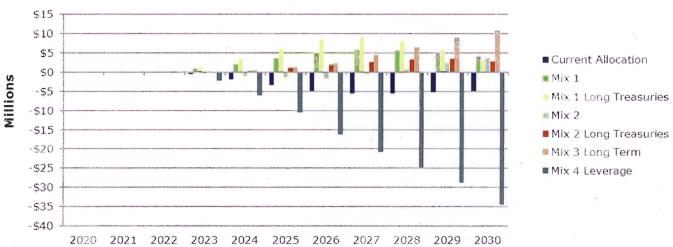
Informed by four years of a rising economic growth and a rising inflation regime followed by a year of rising growth and a falling inflation



Overexten-

sion

Informed by three years of a rising economic growth and a rising inflation regime followed by a year of economic growth and inflation in balance, and a final year of falling growth and inflation



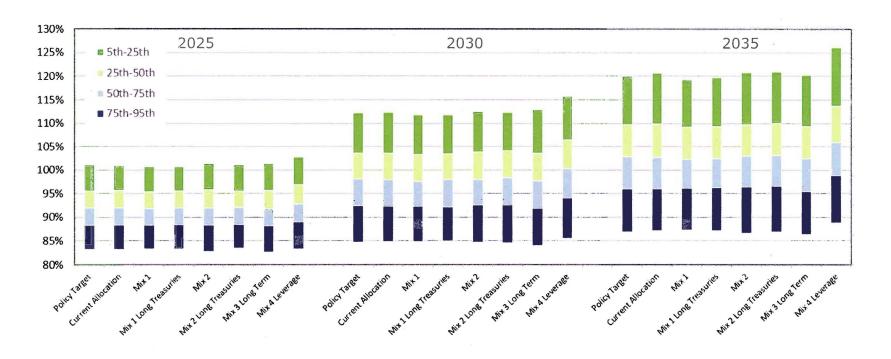




STOCHASTIC ANALYSIS

NEPC, LLC

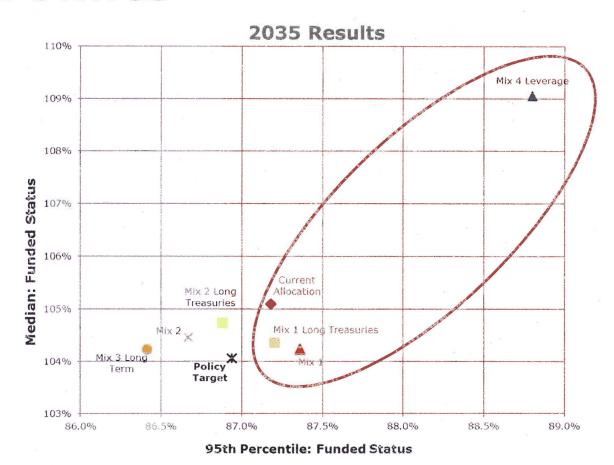
STOCHASTIC ANALYSIS FUNDED STATUS



- Important to look at the median (50th percentile) and overall range of outcomes
- Mix 4 Leverage results in the highest funded status at the median in 5, 10 and 15 years
- Mix 2 and Mix 4 Leverage have a higher median funded status, as well as more protection against worst case scenarios (95th percentile) compared to the current Policy Target



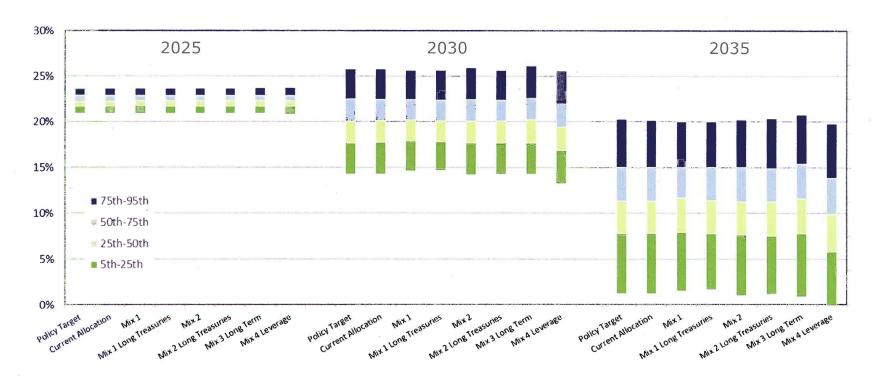
STOCHASTIC ANALYSIS FUNDED STATUS



- Looking at the results from year 2035, Mix 4 Leverage results in a higher median funded status than the current Policy Target, AND a higher worst case scenario (95th percentile) funded status
- Both Mix 1 allocations reduce downside risk while maintaining funded status



STOCHASTIC ANALYSIS EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATE

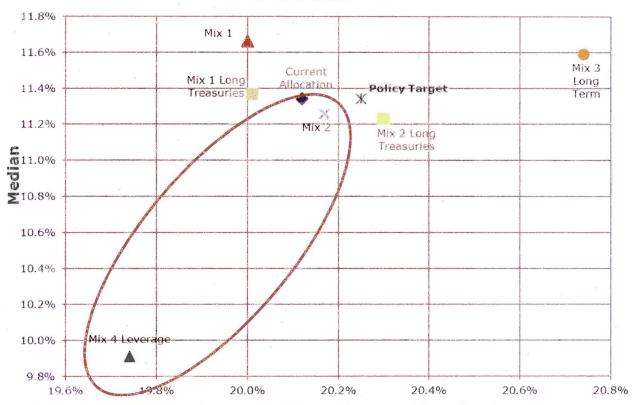


- Most of the mixes have similar results, changes have a small effect in general
- Mix 4 Leverage has the lowest contributions at the median and at the 95th percentile
- The higher the excess returns, the more often Supplemental COLAs will be paid, thus increasing employer contributions, up to a point
 - After that point, the higher expected return is able to cover the additional liabilities from the COLAs and funded status increases



STOCHASTIC ANALYSIS EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATE





95th Percentile: Probability of Increased Contributions

 Looking at the results from year 2035, both the Mix 2 and Mix 4 Leverage allocations result in a lower median contribution rate than the current Policy Target, AND a lower worst case scenario (95th percentile)



CONCLUSIONS

- The System's funded status has fallen 5% over the last year, but is projected to increase over the next ten years if investment expectations are met
- The current Policy Target allocation is not expected to meet the longterm expected return of 7.4% over the next ten years due to near term headwinds
 - However, the Current Policy allocation is expected to exceed 7.4% on a 30-year basis
 - NEPC expectations average 7.1% over the next 10 years and 8.1% over 30 years
- Supplemental COLAs increase liabilities and employer contributions if investment gains exceed the expected actuarial return
- Proposed asset allocation changes improve risk-adjusted returns
 - Continue to build the public and private equity portfolios to improve returns
 - Reduce real assets and absolute return allocations
 - Consider addition of GTAA and Long Treasuries to protect against market volatility
 - Explore the use of leverage to increase exposure to equity markets
- Mix 4 Leverage outperforms all other alternative asset allocation mixes with expected 10-year return of 7.4% vs. 7.1% and 30-year return of 8.5% vs. 8.1% for all other mixes
- Next Steps
 - Select Asset Allocation Targets
 - Approve Targets/Ranges/Benchmarks
 - Further research and education on leverage



APPENDIX

NEPC, LLC

DETERMINISTIC PROJECTIONS - ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY

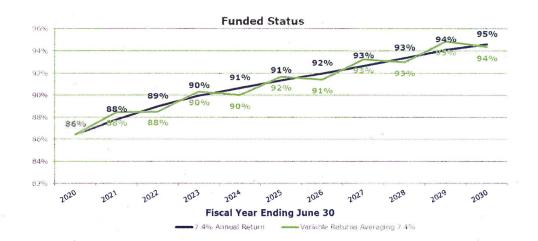
- Deterministic projections use the Current Target allocation and NEPC's base case scenario assumptions for investment returns
- Liability calculations follow a roll-forward methodology based on the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation by Cheiron
 - Accrued Liability and Normal Cost rolled forward annually, adjusted for benefit payment changes
 - Discount rate is assumed to remain at 7.4% each year
 - Benefit payments as projected by the plan's actuary
- Actual asset returns through May 31, 2020 (1.3%) were used, with 0% return assumed for June 2020, and NEPC 2020 asset class assumptions were used after June 30, 2020
 - NEPC's 10 year return of 7.1% for Medium-Term expectations
 - NEPC's 30 year return of 8.1% for Long-Term expectations
- Contributions based on calculations in the plan's funding formula
 - Employer normal cost plus amortization of unfunded liability and various gain and loss bases
 - Future asset gains and losses are amortized over 20 years
 - Salary scale is assumed to remain at the 2019 assumed rate of 3.5%
 - Cost sharing percentages are applied to the contribution percentage using "Group 1" rates
- Cost of Living Increases (COLAs)
 - Basic COLAs are assumed for 90% of retirees at a 2% increase per year
 - Supplemental COLAs are applied when there are "excess earnings" above the expected 7.4% return on actuarial value of assets, less the Basic COLA amount
 - Pre-1997 retirees receive a supplemental COLA when funded status is above 100%
 - Future Supplemental COLA increases to liabilities are amortized over 5 years



SUPPLEMENTAL COLA: CASE STUDY

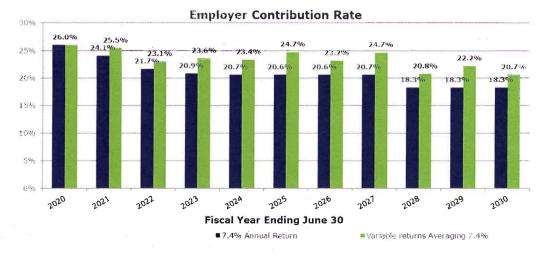
Scenario 1: Plan returns 7.4% every year for 10 years

Scenario 2: Plan average annual return is 7.4% over 10 years, alternating annual returns of 6.0% and 9.1%



- Scenario 2 funded status is more variable, but the two scenarios have similar funded status at the end of ten years
- Scenario 2 results in an increase in employer contributions of up to 4% of payroll annually

- Supplemental COLA's would be given every other year, permanently increasing liabilities
- Liability increases are amortized over 5 years, while investment gains are amortized over 20 years





STOCHASTIC FUNDED STATUS RESULTS

	2025								
	Policy Target	Current Allocation	Mix 1	Mix 1 Long Treasuries	Mix 2	Mix 2 Long Treasuries	Mix 3 Long Term	Mix 4 Leverage	
5th	101.2%	101.0%	100.8%	100.7%	101.4%	101.1%	101.4%	102.8%	
25th	96.1%	96.0%	95.9%	95.6%	95.9%	96.2%	96.0%	97.2%	
Median	92.4%	92.3%	92.4%	92.1%	92.2%	92.5%	92.3%	93.3%	
75th	88.8%	88.5%	88.8%	88.5%	88.4%	89.0%	88.3%	89.4%	
95th	83.2%	83.2%	83.4%	83.3%	82.8%	83.4%	. 82.7%	83.4%	

	2030								
	Policy Target	Current Allocation	Mix 1	Mix 1 Long Treasuries	Mix 2	Mix 2 Long Treasuries	Mix 3 Long Term	Mix 4 Leverage	
5th	112.2%	112.3%	111.8%	111.7%	112.5%	112.4%	112.9%	115.8%	
25th	104.5%	104.9%	104.4%	104.5%	104.8%	104.6%	105.1%	107.4%	
Median	98.8%	99.1%	99.1%	98.7%	99.3%	98.6%	99.3%	101.1%	
75th	93.2%	93.5%	93.4%	93.2%	93.4%	92.9%	93.3%	94.9%	
95th	84.7%	84.8%	84.9%	84.9%	84.8%	84.6%	84.0%	85.6%	

	2035								
	Policy Target	Current Allocation	Mix 1	Mix 1 Long Treasuries	Mix 2	Mix 2 Long Treasuries	Mix 3 Long Term	Mix 4 Leverage	
5th	120.1%	120.7%	119.3%	119.7%	120.8%	121.0%	120.3%	126.2%	
25th	111.0%	111.9%	110.6%	110.7%	111.1%	111.4%	111.3%	116.2%	
Median	104.1%	105.1%	104.2%	104.4%	104.5%	104.7%	104.2%	109.1%	
75th	97.3%	98.0%	97.5%	97.6%	97.8%	97.9%	97.4%	101.3%	
95th	86.9%	87.2%	87.4%	87.2%	86.7%	86.9%	86.4%	88.8%	

