Maine Judicial Retirement Program
Actuarial Valuation Report
as of June 30, 2009

Produced by Cheiron

November 2009
November 18, 2009

Board of Trustees
Maine Public Employees Retirement System
#46 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0046

Dear Members of the Board:

At your request, we have produced this report containing the full results of the June 30, 2009 actuarial valuation of the retirement plan for judges in the Maine Judicial Retirement Program.

In performing this valuation, Cheiron used assumptions and methods that meet the parameters set by Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 25, Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans. The actuarial assumptions used in this valuation have been recommended by the actuary and adopted by the Board of Trustees based upon the most recent review of the experience of the retirement plans in the programs administered by Maine PERS completed in 2006. We believe the assumptions used, in the aggregate, represent our best estimate of anticipated future experience of the retirement plan for judges. The results of this report are dependent upon future experience conforming to these assumptions. It is certain that actual experience will not conform exactly to these assumptions. Actual amounts will differ from projected amounts to the extent actual experience differs from expected experience. The Board of Trustees has the final decision regarding the appropriateness of the assumptions.

In preparing our report, we relied without audit, on information (some oral and some written) supplied by the Retirement System. This information includes, but is not limited to, plan provisions, employee census data and financial information.

We did not audit this data. However, we reviewed the census data for reasonableness and for consistency with the prior year’s data. We found the data to be reasonably consistent and comparable with data used in the prior valuation. If the underlying data or information is inaccurate or incomplete, the results of our analysis may likewise be inaccurate or incomplete.

The results in this report are only applicable to the 2011 fiscal year. Future years’ results may differ significantly.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, this report is complete and accurate and has been prepared in accordance with generally recognized and accepted actuarial principles and practices which are consistent with the Code of Professional Conduct and applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice set out by the Actuarial Standards Board, and that as a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries, I meet the Qualification Standards to render the opinion contained in this report.

Sincerely,

Cheiron

[Signatures]

Gene Kalwarski, FSA, EA
Consulting Actuary

Fiona E. Liston, FSA, EA
Consulting Actuary
This report presents the results, as of June 30, 2009, of the actuarial valuation of the retirement plan for judges in the Maine Judicial Retirement Program. Schedule A, following this introduction, contains the cost results, assets, liabilities, and accounting disclosure information. Schedule B presents a summary of plan provisions and Schedule C presents a description of actuarial assumptions and methods used in determining costs, including a description of the funding method.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valuation Results as of June 30, 2009</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Participant Data</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Active Members</td>
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<td>Retired Members</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries of Retired Members</td>
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<td>Survivors of Deceased Members</td>
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<td>Disabled Members</td>
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<td>Vested Deferred Members</td>
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<td>Inactive Non-Vested Members</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>Active Payroll</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Benefits for Retired Members,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries, Survivors and Disabled Members</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B. Cost Results</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Employer Normal Cost*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unfunded Actuarial Liability</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cost</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Employer Normal Cost includes Retirement Benefits, Disability, and Survivor Benefit costs.
## C. Accounting Information

1. GASB Disclosure
   - Actuarial Accrued Liability $25,570,008
     - Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits and terminated vested employees not yet receiving benefits
     - Current employees
       -- Accumulated employee contributions including allocated investment earnings 7,980,202
       -- Employer-financed vested 18,790,871
       -- Employer-financed nonvested (1,797,760)
     - Total Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) $50,543,320
   - Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA) 48,478,344
   - Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability $2,064,976

2. Other Accounting Information
   - Market Value of Assets $38,550,289
   - Unfunded Accrued Liability, (not less than $0) $0
   - Amortization Period 10 Years
1. **Membership**

Membership is a condition of employment for all judges serving on or after December 1, 1984.

Membership ceases on the earlier of withdrawal of contributions, retirement, or death.

Judges who retired prior to December 1, 1984 are covered under a different plan.

2. **Member Contributions**

Members are required to contribute 7.65% of earnable compensation.

3. **Average Final Compensation**

For purposes of determining benefits payable, average final compensation is the average annual rate of earnable compensation for the three years of creditable service (not necessarily consecutive) which produce the highest such average.

For active judges as of July 1, 2003 and July 1, 2004, average final compensation shall be increased to reflect missed salary increases.

4. **Creditable Service**

Creditable service includes the following:

- All judicial service as a member after November 30, 1984;
- All judicial service before December 1, 1984;
- Service credited while receiving disability benefits under the Program;
- All service creditable under the State Employee and Teacher or Participating Local District Retirement Programs provided the member elects to have the member’s own and the employer’s contributions on behalf of the service transferred to the Judicial Program.

5. **Service Retirement Benefits**

**Eligibility**

*a. Eligibility for Members With at Least Ten Years of Creditable Service on July 1, 1993*

i. Eligibility for members in active service and inactive members:

25 years of creditable service.

ii. Eligibility alternative for members in active service:

Attainment of age 70 with at least one year of service immediately before retirement.
iii. Eligibility for members not in active service at retirement, and not in active service on or after October 1, 1999:

Attainment of age 60 and ten years of creditable service.

iv. Eligibility for members not in active service at retirement, but in active service on or after October 1, 1999:

Attainment of age 60 and five years of creditable service.

b. Eligibility for Members With Less Than Ten Years of Creditable Service on July 1, 1993

i. Eligibility for members in active service and inactive members:

25 years of creditable service.

ii. Eligibility alternative for members in active service:

Attainment of age 70 with at least one year of service immediately before retirement.

iii. Eligibility for members not in active service at retirement, and not in active service on or after October 1, 1999:

Attainment of age 62 with ten years of creditable service.

iv. Eligibility for Members not in Active Service at Retirement, but in Active Service on or After October 1, 1999:

Attainment of age 62 and five years of creditable service.

Benefit

Sum of:

(1) for service after November 30, 1984 and before July 1, 1998 and creditable service allowed under Section 1302(3), 2% of average final compensation multiplied by years of service;

(2) for service on or after July 1, 1998, 3% of average final compensation multiplied by years of service; and

(3) for judicial service prior to December 1, 1984, 75% of November 30, 1984 salary for the position held at retirement, pro-rated for prior service less than ten years.

The benefit is reduced for retirement before age 60 at the rate of approximately 2 1/4% for each year retirement age is less than 60, for members with at least ten years creditable service on July 1, 1993; reduced for retirement before age 62 by 6% for each year the member’s age is less than age 62, if less than ten years creditable service on July 1, 1993.
Maximum Benefit

Total benefit cannot exceed 70% of average final compensation except as provided under the minimum benefit provision.

Minimum Benefit

For a judge in service and age 50 or older on December 1, 1984, 75% of salary on 6/30/84 for the position held at retirement, increased by 6% per year from 6/30/84 to 6/30/89 or retirement date if earlier, and increased beyond 6/30/89 by the cost-of-living increase granted the previous September.

Form of Payment

Life annuity; except, for a judge in service and age 50 before December 1, 1984, 50% joint and survivor annuity to surviving spouse.

Benefit

66-2/3% of average final compensation, reduced by employment earnings over the specified statutory limit, and to the extent that the benefit, in combination with worker’s compensation and Social Security, exceeds 80% of average final compensation.

Form of Payment

Payment begins on termination of service and ceases on cessation of disability or after two years, unless the member is unable to engage in any substantially gainful activity; in which case payments cease on the earlier of age 70 and the date the service retirement benefit exceeds the disability benefit.

Conversion to Service Retirement

During the period of disability, average final compensation is increased with cost-of-living adjustments and service is credited. On the date when service benefits reach a level of 66-2/3% of average final compensation, or at age 70, if earlier, the disability benefit converts to a service retirement benefit based on service and pay at that point.

No Age Disability Retirement Benefits

Conditions

Disabled as defined in the Judicial Retirement Program statutes; employed as a judge on or after October 16, 1992 or
employed as a judge prior to October 16, 1992 and elected the provisions of No Age Disability.

**Benefit**

59% of average final compensation, reduced by the amount by which employment earnings plus the disability allowance exceeds the current salary of the position held at disability, and to the extent that the benefit, in combination with worker’s compensation exceeds 80% of average final compensation. A member in service on November 30, 1984 may elect benefits applicable for retirement before December 1, 1984.

**Form of Payment**

Payment begins on termination of service and ceases on cessation of disability or after two years, unless the member is unable to engage in any substantially gainful activity; in which case payments cease on the date the service retirement benefit exceeds the disability benefit.

**Conversion to Service Retirement**

During the period of disability, average final compensation is increased with cost-of-living adjustments and service is credited. On the date when service benefits reach a level of 59% of average final compensation the disability benefit converts to a service retirement benefit based on service and pay at that point.

8. **Pre-Retirement Ordinary Death Benefits**

**Eligibility**

Death while active, inactive eligible to retire or disabled.

**Benefit**

Designated beneficiary, spouse, child(ren), or parents entitled to benefit calculated as if deceased member had retired under Option 2 (see item 12); however, beneficiary may elect survivor benefits payable to a surviving spouse, dependent child(ren), parents, or other designated beneficiaries in monthly amounts varying by status of beneficiary and number of eligible survivors. Otherwise, accumulated contributions with interest are payable to designated beneficiary, spouse, child(ren), older parent or estate.

**Minimum Benefit**

For a judge in service prior to December 1, 1984, one-half of the judge’s retirement benefit determined on date of death, payable to the spouse and/or dependent children.

9. **Pre-Retirement Accidental Death Benefits**

**Eligibility**

Death while active or disabled resulting from injury received in the line of duty.
MAINE JUDICIAL RETIREMENT PROGRAM
ACTUARIAL VALUATION AS OF JUNE 30, 2009

SCHEDULE B
SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

Benefit
If the member leaves no dependent children, two-thirds of the member’s average final compensation to the surviving spouse until death.

- If the member is survived by a spouse who has the care of dependent child(ren) of the member, the surviving spouse shall receive an annual sum equal to the member’s average final compensation. When there is no longer any dependent child, the surviving spouse shall receive two-thirds of member’s average final compensation until death.

- If the member is survived by a spouse who does not have the care of the member’s dependent child(ren), the surviving spouse and dependent child(ren) shall share equally an annual sum equal to the member’s average final compensation. When there is no longer any dependent child, the surviving spouse shall receive two-thirds of member’s average final compensation until death.

- If the member leaves no spouse, the dependent child(ren) shall be paid an annual amount equal to the member’s average final compensation. Benefits will cease when the last dependent child no longer meets the definition of “dependent child.”

10. Refund of Contributions

Eligibility
Termination of service without retirement or death.

Benefit
Member’s accumulated contributions with interest.

11. Cost-of-Living Adjustments

Except as described below, all service and disability retirement and survivor benefits are adjusted each year there is a percentage change in the Consumer Price Index, based on the Index.

Cost-of-living adjustments are effective September 1 and are applied to all benefits which have been in payment for 12 months. The maximum increase or decrease is 4%. Average final compensation used in determining disability benefits for disabled members is similarly adjusted for purposes of determining the recipient’s service retirement benefit if and when the recipient moves to service retirement.

Members on service retirement who did not have at least ten years creditable service on July 1, 1993 are not eligible to receive a cost-of-living adjustment until 12 months after the member reaches normal retirement age.

Minimum benefits are increased 6% per year from July, 1985 through June, 1989, and as described above thereafter.

12. Methods of Payment of Service Retirement Benefits

At retirement, a member must choose from the following methods of payment:
**Full Benefit**

Unadjusted benefit is paid for the life of the member only.

**Option 1**

Cash refund equal to the remaining employee contribution balance at the date of death (where the employee contribution balance has been reduced each month by the portion of the monthly benefit deemed to be provided by employee contributions).

**Option 2**

100% joint and survivor annuity.

**Option 3**

50% joint and survivor annuity.

**Option 4**

Joint and survivor annuity at any percentage other than those available under Option 2 and Option 3.

**Option 5**

Designated percentage of the benefit (not less than 51%) payable to the member, with the remaining percentage (the two to equal 100%) payable to a beneficiary (may only be a sole beneficiary) while both are alive. At the death of either, the higher of the two percentages is paid to the survivor for the survivor’s life, and the lower-percentage benefit ceases to be paid.

**Option 6**

100% joint and survivor annuity (Option 2) with pop-up*.

**Option 7**

50% joint and survivor annuity (Option 3) with pop-up*.

**Option 8**

Option 4 with pop-up*.

* The “pop-up” feature attached to a given Option means that in the case of a beneficiary predeceasing the member, the member’s benefit will be revised prospectively to the amount that the benefit would have been had the member selected Full Benefit payment upon retirement.

**13. Plan Change Since Last Valuation**

None.
SCHEDULE C
ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

A. Actuarial Assumptions

1. Annual Rate of Investment Return 7.75%
2. Annual Rate of Salary Increase 4.00%
3. Annual Cost-of-Living Increase 3.75%
4. Normal Retirement Age
   100% retirement assumed to occur at age 60 for members with at least ten years of creditable service on July 1, 1993.
   For members with less than ten years of creditable service on July 1, 1993, 50% are assumed to retire each year after reaching age 62.
5. Probabilities of Employment Termination at Selected Ages Due to:

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6. Rate of Healthy Life Mortality at Selected Ages:

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7. Rates of Disabled Life Mortality at Selected Ages

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8. Assumption Changes Since Last Valuation
None.
B. Actuarial Methods

1. Funding Method:

The Entry Age Normal actuarial funding method is used to determine costs. Under this funding method, the total employer contribution rate consists of two elements, the normal cost rate and the unfunded actuarial liability (UAL) rate.

The normal cost rate is developed for a typical new entrant. This rate is determined by taking the value, as of entry age to the plan, of the member’s projected future benefits, reducing it by the value of future member contributions, and dividing it by the value, also as of the member’s entry age, of the member’s expected future salary.

In addition to contributions required to meet the plan’s normal cost, contributions will be required to fund the plan’s unfunded actuarial liability. The actuarial liability is defined as the present value of future benefits, less the present value of future normal costs and future member contributions. The unfunded actuarial liability is the total actuarial liability less the actuarial value of plan assets.

The unfunded liability is amortized by annual payments over an open 10-year period. The payments are determined so that they will be a level percentage of pay, assuming total pay increases 4% per year.

2. Asset Valuation Method:

For purposes of determining the State contribution to the plans in the Program, we use an actuarial value of assets. The asset adjustment method dampens the volatility in asset values that could occur because of fluctuations in market conditions. Use of an asset smoothing method is consistent with the long-term nature of the actuarial valuation process.

In determining the actuarial value of assets, we calculate an expected actuarial value based on cash flow for the year and imputed returns at the actuarial assumption. This expected value is compared to the market value and one-third of the difference is added to the preliminary actuarial value to arrive at the final actuarial value.