Valuation as of January 1, 2012

July 2, 2012

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Section I - Report Text

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1. Summary of Valuation Results

This report presents the results of the January 1, 2012 actuarial valuation of the Travis County ESD No. 6 Firefighters' Relief and Retirement Fund. The valuation was made, in part, to determine whether the plan satisfies the portions of Title 8 of the Texas Government Code relevant to the fund. The following table summarizes the 2010 and the 2012 valuation results. The figures on lines d. through f., below, were taken from Exhibit 2 of this report.

		Valuation as of 01/01/2010	Valuation as of <u>01/01/2012</u>
a.	Actuarial Value of Assets	\$1,162,285	\$3,469,606
b.	Actuarial Present Value of Accumulated Plan Benefits	\$1,170,358	\$1,952,253
c.	Accumulated Benefit Funding Ratio (line a. divided by line b.)	99.3%	177.7%
d.	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	\$2,947,709	\$2,865,849
e.	Annualized Compensation	\$3,717,196	\$4,407,618
f.	Amortization Period	9.1 Yrs.	3.2 Yrs.

Lines a. through c. in the above table compare the actuarial value of assets with the sum of the values of retirement, death, disability, and termination benefits which members had accumulated as of the valuation date. The values of accumulated benefits were calculated using the same actuarial assumptions as were used for the valuation. The ratio on line c. shows that as of January 1, 2012, fund assets were 177.7 percent of the value of

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

accumulated benefits under the plan. This is a measure of funding on an ongoing-plan basis.

On a plan termination basis, the present value of accrued retirement benefits was approximately \$1,903,250. This produces a funding ratio of 182.3 percent. The accrued benefit funding ratio is higher than the ratio on page one due primarily to the different actuarial assumptions used for the purpose of calculating actuarially equivalent benefits. More important than funding ratios, however, is the plan's amortization period.

Lines d. through f., above, summarize the valuation of the fund under the actuarial cost method, which looks at the progress in funding both current and future benefits.

Guidelines published by the Texas Pension Review Board specify that the amortization period should not exceed 40 years, with a 15- to 25-year period being preferable. (PRB Guidelines are set out in full on Appendix D.) The amortization period as of January 1, 2012, was 3.2 years. Thus, the plan meets Pension Review Board amortization period guidelines.

2. Discussion of Valuation Results

The amortization period as of January 1, 2010, was 9.1 years. If all of the prior valuation's assumptions had been realized exactly, the amortization period as of January 1, 2012, would have decreased to 7.1 years due to the passage of time. The amortization period as of January 1, 2012, however, was 7.5 years using the 2010 actuarial assumptions and methods. The amortization period was slightly greater than expected due to the rate of return on the actuarial value of assets, which was lower than assumed, individual pay increases which were greater than assumed, and the growth in total payroll, which was less than assumed. The plan's amortization period also rose due to the decrease in the number of fire fighters covered by the plan.

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Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

For the 2012 valuation, the assumed member contribution rate was increased to 18.20 percent of pay. Effective January 1, 2012, the member contribution rate to the plan increased to 18.20 percent of pay. The member contribution rate assumed for the 2010 valuation was 12.00 percent of pay.

The assumed contribution rate for the Travis County Emergency Services District No. 6 was changed to 17.20 percent of pay. Effective January 1, 2012, the District's contribution rate to the plan increased to 18.20 percent of pay. The assumed District contribution rate in the 2010 valuation was 11.00 percent of pay.

The changes in assumed contribution rates lowered the amortization period to 3.2 years.

The mortality table used for the valuation was changed to employee and healthy annuitant combined rates from the RP-2000 Mortality Table, projected to 2015 using Scale AA, with separate rates for males and females. The mortality table used for the 2010 valuation was the RP-2000 Mortality Table, projected to 2010. The change was made in order to recognize mortality improvement through the valuation date, provide a margin for future mortality improvement, and to most accurately reflect anticipated plan experience. The revision of the mortality table did not change the amortization period.

3. Fund Experience with Respect to Major Actuarial Assumptions

As part of the valuation, a study was made of the plan's experience with respect to rate of return. Salary increases—on an individual as well as on an aggregate basis—were also studied. The valuation was based upon an assumed rate of return of 7.00 percent per annum. Individual salaries were assumed to increase 5.50 percent per year. Total payroll was assumed to increase 4.00 percent per year.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Exhibit 4 of this report shows a graph which summarizes the fund's rate of return measured at market value. This exhibit also shows the average rates of return for the 34 full-time fire departments in the TLFFRA system which operate on a calendar-year basis.

Using the market value of assets, the Travis Co. ESD No. 6 fund's approximate annual rates of return for the years ending December 31, 2008, through 2011, were -28.3%, 8.6%, 8.4%, and -1.5%, respectively.

Exhibit 5 of this report shows the fund's rates of return measured at actuarial value. The average rate of return on the actuarial value of assets over the last two years was 5.6%.

Exhibit 6 shows plan experience with respect to annual pay increases. Members with at least two full years of service averaged approximately 11.9 percent per year over the last two years. These rates include raises from all sources, including overtime, inflation, longevity, merit, and promotion. The annual change in gross aggregate payroll was -1.3 percent over the last two years, when adjusted for the decrease in the number of covered members. Aggregate payroll affects how much money the fund receives in contributions each year. The number of active fire fighters covered under the plan decreased from 63 as of January 1, 2010, to 59 as of January 1, 2012.

The actuaries believe that the results on Exhibits 4 through 6 show that the assumptions used for the valuation fall within the range necessary to satisfy the best-estimate criterion both on an aggregate and on an individual basis.

Exhibit 7 shows a comparison of the plan's expected and actual unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on the 2010 and 2012 valuations. This type of calculation is called an "actuarial gain and loss analysis." The calculation measures the effect of plan experience under all assumptions, combined.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

The last column of Exhibit 7 develops the projected actuarial accrued liability as of January 1, 2014. Next, this value is compared with the expected actuarial value of assets in order to calculate the projected amortization period. As of January 1, 2014, the projected amortization period runs from 1.3 years to 2.1 years.

The projected amortization period range is based on the assumption that the market value of plan assets grows at 7.00 percent per year after January 1, 2012. There is no recognition in the projections of any "rebound" in the financial markets after January 1, 2012.

It should be noted that demographic experience less favorable than assumed, a decrease in the number of covered fire fighters, or lower-than-assumed return on plan assets could result in an amortization period which is above the range projected.

4. Notes Concerning the Valuation and the Amortization Period

It should be noted that valuation calculations measure plan soundness under the assumption that retirements, deaths, disabilities and terminations will occur approximately in accordance with assumed rates. A sudden increase in the number of benefits being paid is not taken into account by the valuation calculations.

Amortization periods in this report are given to the nearest tenth of a year. The report does not intend to imply that the actuarial assumptions and the valuation calculations are capable of measuring the amortization period that closely. The periods are given to the nearest tenth of a year in order to provide as much information as possible when results at different valuation dates or results under different actuarial assumptions are compared with one another.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

5. Actuarial Certification

Section 802.101 of the Texas Government Code requires that the governing body of a public retirement system employ an actuary to make a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the system at least once every three years. The valuation must be performed on the basis of assumptions which are realistic and reasonable and should comply with applicable actuarial standards. The allocation of the normal cost portion of contributions should be level or declining as a percent of payroll over all generations of taxpayers and should be calculated under applicable actuarial standards.

The valuation detailed in this report meets the State of Texas standards listed above. Guidelines published by the Texas State Pension Review Board specify that the amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability should not exceed 40 years, with a 15- to 25-year period being preferable. (PRB Guidelines are set out in full on Appendix D.) The amortization period of the Travis County ESD No. 6 Firefighters' Relief and Retirement Fund as of January 1, 2012, was 3.2 years, and the fund's valuation satisfies PRB Guidelines with respect to actuarial methods and assumptions. Therefore, the plan meets Pension Review Board Guidelines.

The valuation was performed using employee census data as of January 1, 2012, furnished by the Travis County ESD No. 6 Firefighters' Relief and Retirement Fund and by the District. Financial information came from the plan's December 31, 2008 through 2011 audited financial statements, prepared by Montemayor Hill & Company, P.C., Certified Public Accountants. As of the date the valuation was published, the 2011 financial statements were still deemed preliminary. A review of all data supplied showed that the information was reasonable, consistent, and complete. Accordingly, the information was relied upon as furnished. The actuaries added the \$245,070 partial refund of FICA taxes, which the District received in 2012 and paid into the trust fund, to the December 31, 2011 value shown on the preliminary financial statements.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

The firm of John M. Crider, Jr. – Consulting Actuary, which prepared the January 1, 2012 valuation, is compensated solely by the Travis County ESD No. 6 Firefighters' Relief and Retirement Fund with respect to work on the plan. This report has been prepared and certified by John M. Crider, Jr., an actuary for the firm of John M. Crider, Jr. – Consulting Actuary, who certifies that he is a member of the American Academy of Actuaries and that he meets the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein. This report has been reviewed by Donna L. Hamaker, an actuary for the firm of Hamaker Consulting, who certifies that she is a member of the American Academy of Actuaries and that she meets the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein.

This report presents the actuarial position of the Travis County ESD No. 6 Firefighters' Relief and Retirement Fund as of January 1, 2012. The valuation and associated calculations have been performed in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices. The valuation conforms to the parameters specified in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements No. 25, No. 27, and No. 50 for financial reporting by the fund and by the District.

Exhibits 1 and 2 of this report show the results of the valuation. The previous valuation's results are shown for purposes of comparison. The development of the actuarial value of assets is shown on Exhibit 3. Graphs summarizing the fund's rate of return history are provided on Exhibits 4 and 5.

Exhibit 6 documents the fund's experience with respect to salary increases. Exhibit 7 shows the plan's experience with respect to all assumptions, combined, and provides a range in which the amortization period is estimated to fall as of January 1, 2014.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

The disclosures required under GASB Statements No. 25, No. 27, and No. 50 will be furnished in a separate report.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve the Travis County ESD No. 6 Firefighters' Relief and Retirement Fund. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions about this report.

Prepared and Certified By

Reviewed By

original signed by John M. Crider, Jr.

John M. Crider, Jr.
Associate of the Society of Actuaries
Member, American Academy of Actuaries

original signed by Donna L. Hamaker

Donna L. Hamaker Enrolled Actuary Member, American Academy of Actuaries Section II - Exhibits

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Exhibit 1, Development of the Normal Cost Percentage

		_	Valuation as of 01/01/2010	 Valuation as of 01/01/2012
Ass Sala Incr Ass	umed Retirement Age umed Rate of Return ary Scale rease in Payroll for Amortization umed Contribution Percentage of Members umed Contribution Percentage of District		55 7.00% 5.50% 4.00% 12.00% 11.00%	55 7.00% 5.50% 4.00% 18.20% 17.20%
1.	Number of Participants			
	 a. Actives below assumed retirement age b. Actives at or above assumed retirement age c. Service retired d. Disability retired e. Vested and non-vested terminated f. Spouses and alternate payees g. Children h. Total 		63 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	 59 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 59
2.	Annualized Compensation			
	a. Actives below assumed retirement ageb. Average compensation	\$	3,717,196 59,003	\$ 4,407,618 74,705
3.	Annual Retirement Income			
	 a. Actives below assumed retirement age b. Actives at or above assumed retirement age c. Service retired d. Disability retired e. Vested and non-vested terminated f. Spouses and alternate payees g. Children h. Total 	\$ - \$	5,358,706 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5,358,706	\$ 5,779,460 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5,779,460

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Exhibit 1, Development of the Normal Cost Percentage (continued)

		 Valuation as of 01/01/2010	 Valuation as of 01/01/2012
4.	Plan Normal Cost		
	a. Service retirement	\$ 406,012	\$ 481,576
	b. Death in active service	3,309	5,129
	c. Disability	10,523	16,724
	d. Termination	45,816	73,804
	e. Total	\$ 465,660	\$ 577,233
5.	Anticipated Employee Contributions	446,064	\$ 802,186
6.	Net Employer Normal Cost (4 - 5)	19,596	\$ (224,953)
7.	Net Employer Normal Cost, Expressed as		
	a Percentage of Covered Payroll (6 ÷ 2a)	0.53%	-5.10%
8.	Normal Cost Percentage for Members	12.00%	18.20%
9.	Total Normal Cost Percentage for the		
	Plan (7) + (8)	12.53%	13.10%

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Exhibit 2, Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability and Amortization Period

		_	Valuation as of 01/01/2010		Valuation as of 01/01/2012
Ass	sumed Retirement Age		55		55
Ass	sumed Rate of Return		7.00%		7.00%
Sal	ary Scale		5.50%		5.50%
Inc	rease in Payroll for Amortization		4.00%		4.00%
Ass	sumed Contribution Percentage of Members		12.00%		18.20%
Ass	sumed Contribution Percentage of District		11.00%		17.20%
1.	Present Value of Future Benefits Payable to Individuals Receiving or Due Benefits				
	a. Service retired	\$	0	\$	0
	b. Disability retired	·	0	·	0
	c. Vested and non-vested terminated		0		0
	d. Spouses and alternate payees		0		0
	e. Children		0		0
	f. Total	\$	0	\$	0
2.	Present Value of Future Benefits Payable to Active and Overage Members				
	a. Service retirement	\$	10,214,222	\$	13,385,721
	b. Death in active service		72,677		120,514
	c. Disability		229,632		392,330
	d. Termination		636,600		822,133
	e. Total	\$	11,153,131	\$	14,720,698
3.	Total Present Value of Future Benefits (1f + 2e)	\$	11,153,131	\$	14,720,698
	(11 20)	Φ	11,133,131	Ф	14,720,096

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Exhibit 2, Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability and Amortization Period (continued)

		_	Valuation as of 01/01/2010		Valuation as of 01/01/2012
4.	Actuarial Present Value of Future Normal Cos Contributions By	t			
	a. Present active membersb. City	\$	6,780,489 262,648	\$	11,717,285 (3,332,042)
	c. Total	\$	7,043,137	\$	8,385,243
5.	Actuarial Accrued Liability (3 - 4c)	\$	4,109,994	\$	6,335,455
6.	Actuarial Value of Assets	\$	1,162,285	\$	3,469,606
7.	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (5 - 6)	\$	2,947,709	\$	2,865,849
8.	Total Contributions (% of Payroll)		23.00%		35.40%
9.	Normal Cost (% of Payroll)		12.53%		13.10%
10.	Percentage of Payroll Available to Fund the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (8 - 9)		10.47%		22.30%
11.	Annualized Compensation	\$	3,717,196	\$	4,407,618
12.	Amount Available to Amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (10 $ imes$ 11)	\$	389,190	\$	982,899
13.	Years to Amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability Assuming Total Annual Payroll Increases of 4.00% Annually		9.1	Yrs.	3.2 Yrs.

Travis Co. ESD No. 6 Firefighters' Relief and Retirement Fund

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Exhibit 3, Development of the Actuarial Value of Assets

		12/31/2007		12/31/2008		12/31/2009		12/31/2010		12/31/2011	
1.	Market Value as of January 1	0	\$	0	∽	417,154	\$	1,119,993	↔	2,075,147	
5.	Contributions, Appreciation, and Interest and Dividends										
	a. Contributions by the district	0		244,103		319,795		417,213		794,639	
	b. Contributions by members	0		244,103		319,795		417,213		502,671	
	c. Net realized and unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	0		(834)		75,731		141,732		(96,326)	
	d. Interest and dividends	0		4,909		22,801		46,043		93,759	
	e. Other	0		126		72		265		3,801	
3	Disbursements										
	a. Benefits paid	0		0		0		0		0	
	b. Contributions refunded	0		2,247		0		7,689		42,805	
	c. Administrative expenses	0		73,006		35,355		59,923		40,843	
4.	Subtotal of Contributions, Appreciation, Interest and Dividends, and Disbursements	0		417.154		702,839		955,154		1,214,896	
ĸ,		0		417,154		1,119,993		2,075,147		3,290,043	

Travis Co. ESD No. 6 Firefighters' Relief and Retirement Fund

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Exhibit 3, Development of the Actuarial Value of Assets (continued)

		12/31/2007	12/31/2008		12/31/2009		12/31/2010		12/31/2011
9.	Actuarial Investment Gain/(Loss) for the Year								
	a. Market Value as of January 1	0	\$ 0	\$	417,154	↔	1,119,993	∽	2,075,147
	b. District and member contributions	0	488,206		639,590		834,426		1,297,310
	c. Benefits and contribution refunds	0	2,247		0		7,689		42,805
	 d. Miscellaneous receipts and disbursements 	0	126		72		565		3,801
	e. Expected earnings	0	17,009		51,586		107,355		180,724
	f. Expected market value of assets December 31	0	503,094		1,108,402		2,054,650		3,514,177
	g. Actual market value of assets December 31	0	417,154		1,119,993		2,075,147		3,290,043
	h. Actuarial investment gain/(loss)	0	(85,940)		11,591		20,497		(224,134)
7.	Phase-in of actuarial investment gains and (losses)								
	 a. Portion of the year's actuarial investment gain/(loss) which is phased in over five years 	20%	20%		20%		20%		20%
	b. Line 6.h. times line 7.a.	0	(17,188)		2,318		4,099		(44,827)
	c. Factor applied to line 7.b. to calculate the unrecognized amount as of December 31, 2011	0	-		2		3		4

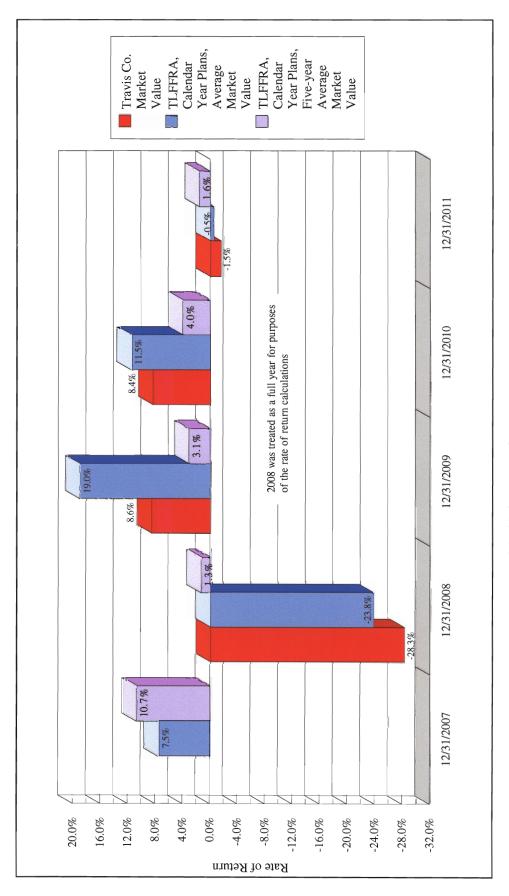
Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Exhibit 3, Development of the Actuarial Value of Assets (continued)

12/31/2011			(179,308)	(179,563)	3,290,043	3,469,606	105.5%	3,469,606
12			⇔		3	ε.		↔
12/31/2010			12,297					2,086,173
			↔					69
12/31/2009			4,636					1,162,285
			∨					∨
12/31/2008			(17,188)					
			↔					
12/31/2007			0					
			<				70	
	Phase-in of actuarial investment gains and (losses), (continued)	 d. Amount of the year's actuarial investment gain/(loss) for the year which is unrecognized as of December 31, 2011 (Line 7.b. 	times line 7.c.) e. Total unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) for five prior years as of December 31, 2011 (sum	of line 7.d. for five prior years)	Market Value at December 31, 2011	Actuarial Value of Assets as of January 1, 2012, Before Test for 80% to 120% of Market Value (line 8. minus line 7.e.)	Preliminary Actuarial Value of Assets Expressed as a Percentage of Year-end Market Value	Actuarial Value of Assets After Limiting the Preliminary Actuarial Value of Assets to a Range of 80% to 120% of Market Value
	7.				∞	6	10.	11.

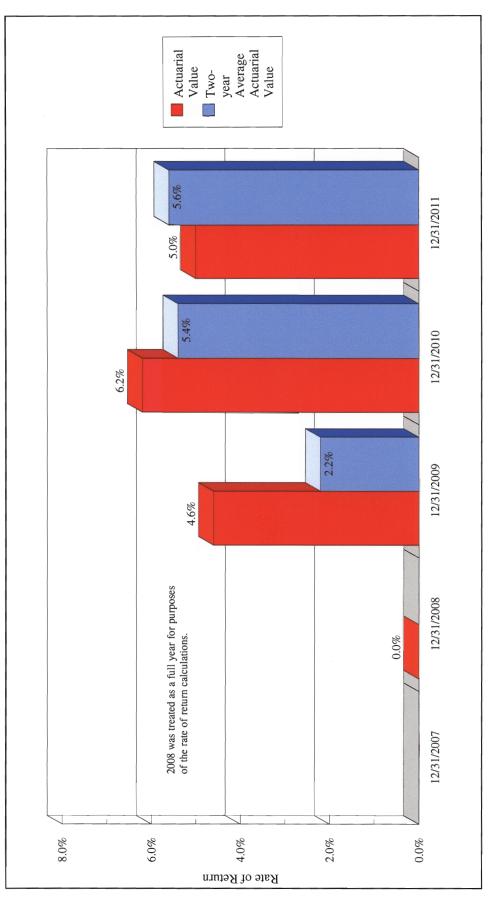
Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Exhibit 4, Summary of the Rate of Return on Fund Assets Measured at Market Value



Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Exhibit 5, Summary of the Rate of Return on Fund Assets Measured at Actuarial Value



John M. Crider, Jr. - Consulting Actuary

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Exhibit 6, Average Age at Retirement and Salary Increase Rates

12/31/2011	11.1%	11.9%	59	-1.3%
12/31/2010	13.2%			
12/31/2009			63	
12/31/2008				
12/31/2007				
	Average Individual Salary Increases 1. Average Individual Salary Increase Rate Over the Last Year	 Average Individual Salary Increase Rate Over the Last Two Years 	Average Aggregate Salary Increases 3. Number of Active Members in the Valuation	4. Average Aggregate Salary Increase Rate Over the Last Two Years Adjusted for Changes in the Number of Plan Members and the Number of Pay Periods

Travis Co. ESD No. 6 Firefighters' Relief and Retirement Fund

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Exhibit 7, Experience Gain and Loss Analysis

Projected 7.00% 5.50% 4.00% 01/01/2014	\$6,335,455 \$77,233 44,089 443,482 40,406 1,543 \$7,350,944 600,322 45,412 \$14,566	42,023 1,589 \$8,460,854	\$3,469,606 1,560,296 44,089 242,872 54,610 1,543 5,281,752 1,622,707 45,412 369,723 56,795 57,283,976
7.00% 5.50% 4.00% 01/01/2012	\$4,109,994 465,660 7,689 287,700 32,596 \$4,887,992 484,286 42,805 342,159	33,900 1,498 \$5,704,034	\$1,162,285 834,426 7,689 81,360 29,205 269 2,099,318 1,297,310 42,805 146,952 45,406 1,446 83,544,683
7.00% 5.50% 4.00% 01/01/2010	\$2,644,708 381,031 2,247 185,130 26,672 \$3,235,215 396,272 0 226,465	27,739 0 \$3,885,691	\$0 488,206 2,247 0 17,087 502,967 639,590 0 35,208 22,386 22,386 \$1,200,151
Rate of Return Assumed for Prior Valuation Salary Scale Assumed for Prior Valuation Increase in Payroll for Amortization Assumed for Prior Valuation Valuation Date	9	 Interest on NC for immediate prior year Interest on distributions for immediate prior year Expected AAL as of the valuation date, (7+8-9+10+11-12) Expected Actuarial Value of Assets 	 Prior valuation Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA) Contributions for second prior year Distributions for second prior year Interest on AVA for second prior year Interest on contributions for second prior year Interest on distributions for second prior year Expected prior year AVA, (14+15-16+17+18-19) Contribution for immediate prior year Distribution for immediate prior year Interest on AVA for immediate prior year Interest on distributions for immediate prior year Interest on distributions for immediate prior year Interest on distributions for immediate prior year Expected AVA at valuation date (20+21-22+23+24-25)

Travis Co. ESD No. 6 Firefighters' Relief and Retirement Fund

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Exhibit 7, Experience Gain and Loss Analysis (continued)

Rate of Return Assumed for Prior Valuation	7.00%	7.00%	<i>Projected</i> 7.00% 5.50% 4.00% 01/01/2014
Salary Scale Assumed for Prior Valuation	5.50%	5.50%	
Increase in Payroll for Amortization Assumed for Prior Valuation	4.00%	4.00%	
Valuation Date	01/01/2010	01/01/2012	
Expected Valuation Results Before Assumption or Method Changes 27. Expected AAL as of the valuation date (line 13) 28. Expected AVA at valuation date (line 26) 29. Expected Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL), (line 27 minus line 28)	\$3,885,691	\$5,704,034	\$8,460,854
	1,200,151	3,544,683	7.283,976
	\$2,685,540	\$2,159,351	\$1,176,878
Actual Valuation Results Before Assumption or Method Changes 30. Actual AAL before changes 31. AVA before changes 32. Actual UAAL before changes (line 30 minus line 31)	\$4,141,385	\$6,431,678	\$8,460,854
	1,162,285	<u>3.469.606</u>	7,163,949
	\$2,979,100	\$2,962,072	\$1,296,905
Gain/(Loss) on the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability 33. UAAL gain or (loss) since the previous valuation (line 29 minus line 32)	(\$293,560)	(\$802,721)	(\$120,027)
Check of Gain/(Loss) Calculation 34. Actuarial Accrued Liability gain/(loss), (line 27 minus line 30)* 35. Actuarial Value of Assets gain/(loss), (line 31 minus line 28) 36. AAL gain/(loss) + AVA gain/(loss)	(\$255,694)	(\$727,644)	\$0
	(37,866)	(75,077)	(120,027)
	(293,560)	(802,721)	(120,027)
37. Difference (line 33 - line 36)	0	0	0

^{*} The AAL gain or (loss) is also referred to as the "demographic" gain or (loss).

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Exhibit 7, Experience Gain and Loss Analysis (continued)

Rat Salz Inci Val	Rate of Return Assumed for Prior Valuation Salary Scale Assumed for Prior Valuation Increase in Payroll for Amortization Assumed for Prior Valuation Valuation Date	7.00% 5.50% 4.00% 01/01/2010	7.00% 5.50% 4.00% 01/01/2012	Projected 7.00% 5.50% 4.00% 01/01/2014
Cal	Calculation of the Amortization Period			
38.	38. Percentage of payroll available to amortize the UAAL	5.64%	10.51%	22.30%
39.	39. Annualized compensation	3,717,196	4,407,618	4,767,280
40.	40. Amount available to amortize the UAAL	209,650	463,241	1,063,103
41.	41. Years to amortize the UAAL before changes in methods or			
	assumptions	19.5	7.5	1.3
45.	42. Years to amortize the UAAL after changes in methods and/or			
	assumptions	9.1	3.2	•
43.	43. Years to amortize the UAAL after changes in methods,			
	assumptions and plan amendments	,	•	•

with demographic loss of \$0 1.3

with demographic loss of \$727,644

Note

The 1.3-year projected amortization period as of January 1, 2014, assumes that there is no demographic loss for the two-year period between the January 1, 2012 and 2014 valuation dates. The 2.1-year projected amortization period as of January 1, 2014, assumes that the demographic loss for the two-year period between the January 1, 2012 and 2014 valuation dates equals \$727,644, the same demographic loss as occurred between the 2010 and 2012 valuations. Please see line 34 of the 2012 column for the 2010 to 2012 demographic loss.

For the purposes of developing the January 1, 2014 projections, the total of benefits and contribution refunds paid for the years ending December 31, 2012, and 2013, was assumed to be 103.0 percent of the prior year amount. Expenses for the years ending in 2010 and 2011 were assumed to be zero because one percent of pay is dedicated to funding plan expenses. The market value rate of return of the trust for the years ending in 2012 and 2013 was assumed to be 7.00 percent. The normal costs for the years ending December 31, 2010, and 2011, were assumed to be 104.00 percent of the prior year's normal cost.



Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix A, Actuarial Cost Method and Actuarial Value of Assets

Actuarial Cost Method

The actuarial cost method used in the valuation is the individual entry age normal actuarial cost method. This method is also referred to as the entry age actuarial cost method under the terminology developed by the Joint Committee on Pension Terminology.

The valuation measures the actuarial balance between the present value of future benefits and the sum of (1) the present value of future contributions and (2) the actuarial value of assets. The plan is not subject to the minimum funding requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 430.

The normal cost for each employee equals the level percentage of pay contribution which, if paid annually from date of employment to date of assumed retirement, would fully fund the member's benefits. The employee's portion of the normal cost equals his or her anticipated employee contributions for the year. The employer normal cost for the year equals the total normal cost for all employees minus the total employee normal cost.

The actuarial accrued liability is developed by subtracting the present value of future normal costs from the present value of future benefits. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is calculated by subtracting the actuarial value of assets from the actuarial accrued liability.

The actuarial cost method is the same as was used for the previous valuation.

Actuarial Value of Assets

The actuarial value of assets is smoothed market value. Calculation of the actuarial value of assets begins with the market value of assets as of the valuation date. The expected amount of return over each of the last five years is calculated and subtracted from the actual amount of return for each year. The difference for each year is phased in to the valuation assets at a rate of 20 percent per year until it is fully recognized.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix A, Actuarial Cost Method and Actuarial Value of Assets

The actuarial value of assets, calculated as described above, is subject to a minimum value of 80 percent of the market value of assets as of the valuation date and a maximum value of 120 percent of the market value of assets as of the valuation date.

The development of the actuarial value of assets is shown on Exhibit 3. The method used to develop the actuarial value of assets is the same as the method used for the previous valuation.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix B, Actuarial Assumptions

1. Rate of return on the actuarial value of assets

7.00% per annum, compounded annually

2. Mortality

Employee and healthy annuitant combined rates from the RP-2000 Mortality Table, projected to 2015 using Scale AA, with separate rates for males and females

3. Termination

Table T-1 from the *Actuary's Pension Hand-book*. Specimen rates are:

Age	Termination Rate
25	4.97%
35	2.49%
45	0.62%
55	0.00%

4. Disability

Rates developed from 1985 Society of Actuaries Disability Table Study using Class 1 male rates with a 90-day elimination period. Specimen rates are:

Age	Disability Rate
25	0.187%
35	0.164%
45	0.335%
55	0.858%

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix B, Actuarial Assumptions

5. Assumed retirement age for active members

Active members are assumed to retire once they have both attained age 55 and completed at least 20 years of service. Active members who have already attained age 55 and completed 20 years of service are assumed to retire on the valuation date.

6. Assumed retirement age for vested terminated members

Benefits for vested terminated members are assumed to start on the date the member attains age 55 or, if later, the date the member would have completed 20 years of service.

- 7. Compensation increases for individual members
- 5.50% per year, compounded annually

8. Increases in total payroll

4.00% per year, compounded annually

- 9. Marital status
 - a. Proportion married
 - b. Difference in ages

Males: 100%, Females: 100% Actual age differences are used for married members. Unmarried members are assumed to be married at retirement. Males are assumed to be three years older than their

spouses.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix B, Actuarial Assumptions

10. Assumed form of payment

Benefits are assumed to be paid for the life of the member with two-thirds continued to the surviving spouse.

11. Assumed death benefit to children

Each member is assumed to have two children. The first child is assumed to have been born when the member was age 25. The second child is assumed to be two years younger. It is also assumed that benefits will be paid until each child reaches the age of 18.

12. Assumed contribution rates

a. Members

b. District contribution on behalf of all members

c. Additional District contribution dedicated to plan expenses

18.20% of compensation

17.20% of compensation

1.00% of compensation

Decrements are assumed to be annual rates, rather than probabilities, and are adjusted for the interaction between competing decrements. The 7.00 percent rate of return was set by taking into account future expected rates of return for portfolios with similar asset allocations. The assumed 7.00 percent rate can be considered to include a provision for inflation at 3.00 percent per year, although other combinations of real return, risk premium and inflation are also accounted for by a 7.00 assumed rate. The same inflation component was used in the assumed rate of return on the actuarial value of assets, the assumed increases in compensation for individual members, and the other actuarial assumptions.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix B, Actuarial Assumptions

The valuation includes provisions for mortality improvement to 2015. The mortality table used in the valuation is updated periodically. The actuaries are not aware of any significant event that has occurred since the valuation date that would have materially changed any of the demographic assumptions selected for the valuation.

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

The assumed member contribution rate was increased to 18.20 percent of pay for the January 1, 2012 valuation. Effective January 1, 2012, the member contribution rate to the plan increased to 18.20 percent of pay. The member contribution rate assumed for the 2010 valuation was 12.00 percent of pay.

The assumed contribution rate for the Travis County Emergency Services District No. 6 was changed to 17.20 percent of pay. Effective January 1, 2012, the District's contribution rate to the plan increased to 18.20 percent of pay. The assumed District contribution rate in the 2010 valuation was 11.00 percent of pay.

The mortality table used for the valuation was changed to employee and healthy annuitant combined rates from the RP-2000 Mortality Table, projected to 2015 using Scale AA, with separate rates for males and females. The mortality table used for the 2010 valuation was the RP-2000 Mortality Table, projected to 2010.

The changes were made in order to recognize mortality improvement through the valuation date, provide a margin for future mortality improvement, and to most accurately reflect anticipated plan experience.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix C, Summary of Principal Fund Provisions

Authority for the Fund and Definitions

The Travis Co. ESD No. 6 Firefighters' Relief and Retirement Fund is established under the authority of the Texas Local Fire Fighter's Retirement Act (TLFFRA). The fund is administered by a Board of Trustees. The Board is made up of three members elected from and by fund members, two representatives of Travis County Emergency Services District No. 6, and two citizen members.

Effective January 1, 2012, the Travis County Emergency Services District No. 6 began contributing to the fund at a rate of 18.20 percent of each member's total W-2 pay (including regular wages and standard overtime pay, but excluding (1) lump sum payments upon termination of employment for unused sick and vacation pay and (2) payments in addition to an employee's base pay that are due to overtime other than standard overtime pay and "step-up" service). Compensation includes amounts not includable in W-2 compensation due to Internal Revenue Code Sections 125, 132(f), 401(k), 403(b) or 457(b).

Effective January 1, 2012, members began contributing to the fund at a rate of 18.20 percent of pay. The definition of pay for the purposes of employee contributions is the same as the definition of pay for employer contributions. Employee contributions are "picked up" by the District under Section 414(h)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. The change from after-tax contributions to pick-up contributions was effective January 1, 2011. For this reason, a member's contributions after December 31, 2010, are excluded from his or her taxable income.

Fund members receive credited service for the period during which they pay into, and keep on deposit in the fund, the contributions required by the fund. Credited service is calculated in years and completed months. In addition, each member of the fund, who was an active employee as of November 1, 2008, receives credit for service with the Fire Department that was performed prior to March 1, 2008.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix C, Summary of Principal Fund Provisions

Retirement and termination benefits are calculated using a member's highest average monthly pay. Highest average monthly pay is based on an average of the 60 consecutive months of compensation which produce the highest average. In the event of plan termination, average compensation shall be based only upon compensation after January 1, 2009.

The fund was originally effective January 1, 2008, and was most recently amended January 30, 2012.

Eligibility

An individual who is an employee of the District shall become a member of the fund if that individual is younger than 36 years old on the date that he or she begins employment with the Fire Department. An individual who is older than 36 years of age at date of employment with the fire department is eligible to be a member only if (1) the individual first became a firefighter at an age younger than age 36, (2) the board through order authorizes membership in the fund for such individual, and (3) the individual affirmatively elects to be a member and passes the physical examination provided for in Section 9(e) of TLFFRA. Any other individual who first becomes an employee after age 36 is not eligible for membership in the fund.

Normal Retirement Benefits

A member is eligible for service retirement upon completion of 20 years of service and attainment of age 55. A member who retires under the service retirement provisions of the fund will receive a monthly benefit equal to 1.67 percent of the member's highest average monthly pay, multiplied by his or her years of credited service.

Service retirement benefits are payable for the member's lifetime. In the event the member's death precedes that of his spouse, two-thirds of the member's benefit will be continued to the spouse for the spouse's lifetime.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix C, Summary of Principal Fund Provisions

Disability Benefits

An active member who becomes disabled under the terms of the plan will receive a monthly disability benefit equal to \$100 per month.

Death Benefits

If a member dies while in active service, the member's spouse will receive an immediate monthly benefit, payable for as long as he or she is living. The amount of the benefit will equal \$100.00 per month.

The spouse's benefit is payable for life, but it ceases upon remarriage. In addition to the above spouse's benefit, each unmarried child of the member will receive a monthly benefit of \$20. Orphan benefits continue until a child reaches age 18. In the event the member has no spouse at date of death or if the surviving spouse subsequently dies, the monthly orphan benefit payable is \$40.

Termination Benefits

Members with Less Than Ten Years of Credited Service

A fund member who terminates employment prior to completing 10 years of credited service will be entitled to the return of the excess of his or her contributions to the fund over the amount of any benefits he or she has received from the fund. Such refund will not include any interest on the member's contributions.

Members Ten or More Years of Credited Service

A fund member who terminates employment after completing at least 10 years of credited service, but prior to the date he or she attains age 50, will be entitled to receive a monthly benefit starting at age 50. The monthly termination benefit will equal 1.67 percent of the member's highest average monthly average pay at multiplied by his or her years of credited service at date of termination of employment.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix C, Summary of Principal Fund Provisions

Amendment of the Plan

The plan document may be amended as provided in Section 7 of the Texas Fire Fighters' Retirement Act (Article 6243e. V.T.C.S.). Amending the plan requires approval of any proposed change by (a) an eligible actuary and (b) a majority of the participating members of the fund.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix D, Glossary of Terms Used in the Report

Actuarial Assumptions

In order to project future retirement benefits and to calculate the contributions necessary to fund those benefits, the actuary must choose an earnings rate which will be representative of the trust fund's future rate of return over the long term. Expected rates of mortality, disability, termination and retirement must be selected as well. It is also necessary to choose the assumed rates at which members' compensation will increase. Each of these assumed rates is referred to as an actuarial assumption. The actuary monitors the plan's experience with respect to each assumption and changes assumptions as required. The actuarial assumptions used in this valuation are listed on Appendix B.

Actuarial Cost Method

The actuarial cost method is the means for distributing the cost of a member's pension over his or her period of service with the employer. The cost attributed to each specific year is referred to as the normal cost for that year. The pattern of normal costs is what distinguishes one cost method from another. The specific actuarial cost method used for the actuarial valuation is described on Appendix A.

Actuarial Present Value

Actuarial valuations discount the value of future pension and other benefits from the date they are assumed to be paid, back to the valuation date. Payments are discounted for interest and for the probability that they will ultimately be paid. Probabilities that are taken into account include death, disability and termination.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix D, Glossary of Terms Used in the Report

Actuarial Value of Assets

The assets of the trust fund can be measured in several ways. If the value of assets is measured by the amount that was paid for them, assets are said to be valued at cost. Assets valued on the basis of the price between a willing buyer and a willing seller are said to be accounted for at market value. The actuarial value of assets is the value of fund assets used in the actuarial valuation. The actuarial value of assets may be set at cost, at market, or some combination of values. Actuarial value is chosen so as to smooth temporary fluctuations of the trust fund. The method used to develop the actuarial value of assets for the valuation is described on Appendix A.

Amortization Period

The portion of the employer's contribution not needed to meet the normal cost for the year is applied to amortizing the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL). The amortization payment is first applied toward interest on the UAAL. Any remaining amount reduces principal. By taking into account the size of the UAAL, the amount available to amortize the UAAL, and the plan's assumed interest rate, the actuary can calculate the length of time that will be required to reduce the UAAL to zero. This time span is called the amortization period. It is important to note that the periodic amortization payments are not level. Rather, payments are assumed to increase each year by a percentage equal to the growth in total payroll.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)

As defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 25 and No. 27, the annual required contribution of the employer is the employer's periodic required contribution calculated using the plan's actuarial cost method and actuarial assumptions. The annual required contribution of the employer may be expressed as a dollar amount or as a percentage of payroll.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix D, Glossary of Terms Used in the Report

Entry Age Normal Cost Method

Under the entry age normal cost method, the cost of a member's pension is spread over his or her entire career. The normal cost of benefits is calculated so as to be a level amount when expressed as a percentage of pay. A detailed description of the cost method used appears on Appendix A.

Net Pension Obligation (NPO)

As defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 25 and No. 27, the net pension obligation is the cumulative difference, since the effective date of Statement No. 27, between the annual pension cost and the employer's contributions to the plan.

Normal Cost

The normal cost is the portion of the cost of a member's pension that is attributed to a specific year.

Texas Pension Review Board Guidelines for Actuarial Soundness

The Texas Pension Review Board has published guidelines which specify the basis for determining whether a public pension plan complies with the requirements of Section 802.101 of the Texas Government Code. The guidelines, as amended September 28, 2011, provide that valuations should meet the following requirements.

- 1. The funding of a pension plan should reflect all plan obligations and assets.
- 2. The allocation of the normal cost portion of contributions should be level or declining as a percent of payroll over all generations of taxpayers and should be calculated under applicable actuarial standards.

Valuation as of January 1, 2012

Appendix D, Glossary of Terms Used in the Report

- 3. Funding of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability should be level or declining as a percent of payroll over the amortization period.
- 4. Funding should be adequate to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over a period not exceed 40 years, with 15 to 25 years being a more preferable target. Benefits increases should not be adopted if all plan changes being considered cause a material increase in the amortization period and if the resulting amortization period exceeds 25 years.
- 5. The choice of assumptions should be realistic and reasonable and should comply with applicable actuarial standards.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

The unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) represents the difference between (a) the present value of future benefits and (b) the sum of the present value of future normal costs and the actuarial value of assets. The UAAL is used in calculating the amortization payment for the year, which is a part of the annual contribution requirement. The UAAL does not represent a measure of the degree to which accrued benefits are funded. Many plans which are fully funded as far as accrued benefits are concerned nevertheless have unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities.