

ARKANSAS JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM
ANNUAL ACTUARIAL VALUATION AND
EXPERIENCE GAIN/(LOSS) ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2009

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October 30, 2009

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The results of the *27th Annual Actuarial Valuation of the Arkansas Judicial Retirement System as of June 30, 2009, and the Gain/(Loss) Analysis of Financial Experience Among Active Members from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009* are presented in this report.

The valuation was based upon Retirement System provisions in effect on the valuation date (summarized in Section B) along with census data and financial information. Data was tested for year-to-year consistency, but was not otherwise audited by the actuary.

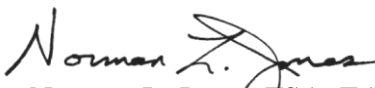
The actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation are summarized in Section D.

The cooperation of the administrative staff in furnishing the materials required for this valuation is hereby acknowledged with appreciation.

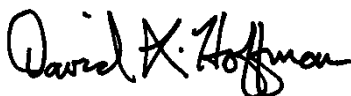
This report has been prepared by actuaries who have substantial experience valuing public employee retirement systems. To the best of our knowledge, this report is complete and accurate and was made in accordance with standards of practice promulgated by the Actuarial Standards Board of the American Academy of Actuaries. The actuarial assumptions used for the valuation produce results which, individually and in the aggregate, are reasonable.

The signing actuaries are Members of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA) as indicated, and meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinions contained herein.

Respectfully submitted,



Norman L. Jones, FSA, EA, MAAA



David L. Hoffman

DLH:sac

SECTION A
VALUATION RESULTS

**COMPUTED ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITIES
AS OF JUNE 30, 2009**

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	\$ 103,249,044	\$ 0	\$ 103,249,044
Age and service allowances based on total service likely to be rendered by present active members	108,292,927	32,925,916	75,367,011
Separation benefits (refunds of contributions and deferred allowances) likely to be paid to present active and inactive members	1,423,854	892,622	531,232
Disability benefits likely to be paid to present active members	1,092,548	1,037,371	55,177
Death in service benefits likely to be paid on behalf of present active members	1,614,572	651,373	963,199
Total	\$215,672,945	\$35,507,282	\$ 180,165,663
Applicable assets (Funding Value)	167,433,411	0	167,433,411
Liabilities to be covered by future contributions	\$ 48,239,534	\$35,507,282	\$ 12,732,252

**EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATES COMPUTED JUNE 30, 2009
FOR FISCAL ENDING JUNE 30, 2011
EXPRESSED AS PERCENTS OF ACTIVE MEMBER PAYROLL**

Contributions for	Contributions Expressed as Percents of Active Payroll
Normal Cost	
Age and service annuities	26.23 %
Separation benefits	0.74 %
Disability annuities	0.86 %
Death-in-service annuities	0.54 %
Total	28.37 %
Member contributions (average)	4.56 %
Employer Normal Cost	23.81 %
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (30-year amortization)	3.62 %
TOTAL COMPUTED EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATE	27.43 %

COMPUTED EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATES HISTORICAL SCHEDULE

Valuation Date June 30	Active Members in Valuation			UAAL Financing Period	Computed Employer Contribution Rate
	Number	Average Pay	Averages in Years Age Service [@]		
1991	112	\$ 67,981	51.2 yrs 8.7 yrs.	22 yrs.	28.07%
1992	112	70,679	52.4 9.8	21	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	138	136,775	56.2 15.0	30	27.07%
2009 (a)	138	136,775	56.2 15.0	30	27.43%

(a) After changes in benefit provisions.

Revised actuarial assumptions.

* Retirement System was fully funded.

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

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.

ACTIVE MEMBERS AND RETIRED LIVES HISTORICAL COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE

Valuation Date June 30	Active Members				Retired Lives			
	No.	Valuation Payroll			No.	Active per Retired	Annual Benefits	
		\$ Millions	Average	% Incr.			\$ in Millions	As a % of Pay
1991	112	\$ 7.6	\$ 67,981	N/A				
1992	112	7.9	70,679	4.0%				
1993	117	10.0	85,286	20.7%				
1994	117	10.5	89,783	5.3%				
1995	119	11.0	92,287	2.8%				
1996	121	11.7	96,810	4.9%				
1997	125	12.4	99,376	2.7%				
1998	125	13.1	104,673	5.3%				
1999	129	13.9	107,679	2.9%	79	1.6	\$3.6	25.6%
2000	130	14.4	110,545	2.7%	80	1.6	3.7	26.1%
2001	131	14.9	113,502	2.7%	82	1.6	5.0	33.8%
2002	133	15.5	116,441	2.6%	81	1.6	5.0	32.3%
2003	134	15.9	118,915	2.1%	98	1.4	6.4	40.5%
2004	134	16.3	121,505	2.2%	100	1.3	6.6	40.6%
2005	134	16.6	124,161	2.2%	105	1.3	7.1	42.9%
2006	134	17.0	126,933	2.2%	101	1.3	7.1	41.5%
2007	134	17.3	129,358	1.9%	103	1.3	7.3	42.4%
2008	137	18.1	131,929	2.0%	105	1.3	7.5	41.5%
2009	138	18.9	136,775	3.7%	123	1.1	9.2	48.8%

**PAYROLL AND ASSET
HISTORICAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT**

Valuation Date June 30	Valuation Payroll	Assets	Ratio of Assets/Payroll
(\$ in Millions)			
1985	\$ 4.7	4.5	1.0%
1986	5.2	8.0	1.5
1987	5.2	10.9	2.1
1988	5.2	13.8	2.7
1989	5.6	17.1	3.1
1990	7.1	21.4	3.0
1991	7.6	26.4	3.5
1992	7.9	30.4	3.8
1993	10.0	33.7	3.4
1994	10.5	37.3	3.6
1995	11.0	41.1	3.7
1996	11.7	51.5	4.4
1997	12.4	63.3	5.1
1998	13.1	77.2	5.9
1999	13.9	91.8	6.6
2000	14.4	107.1	7.4
2001	14.9	119.2	8.0
2002	15.5	124.2	8.0
2003	15.9	126.5	7.9
2004	16.3	129.1	7.9
2005	16.6	135.1	8.1
2006	17.0	145.1	8.5
2007	17.3	159.6	9.2
2008	18.1	169.1	9.3
2009	18.9	167.4	8.9

As AJRS has matured, the asset base relative to covered payroll has increased dramatically. This is a normal and planned occurrence in a soundly financed plan. However, as the ratio grows, market gains and losses have a progressively larger effect on contribution rates, making the objective of contribution rate stability increasingly more difficult to achieve.

COMMENTS

General Financial Objective. Section 24-2-701 of the Arkansas Code provides as follows (emphasis added):

“(a) The general financial objective of each Arkansas public employee retirement plan shall be to *establish and receive contributions which, expressed as percents of active member payroll, will remain approximately level from generation to generation of Arkansas citizens*. More specifically, contributions received each year shall be sufficient both to (i) fully cover the costs of benefit commitments being made to members for their service being rendered in such year and (ii) make a level payment which if paid annually over a reasonable period of future years will fully cover the unfunded costs of benefit commitments for service previously rendered.....”

Judicial Retirement System Status. Financing the retirement system under a level contribution pattern means:

- The retirement costs of judicial service will be paid by the generation of taxpayers who receive the value of the judicial service, and not passed on to a future generation;
- The ultimate contributions required will be substantially less, because investment return will pay the largest portion of benefits (see Financing Diagram on page E-3); and
- The benefit promises the Retirement System makes to individual judges will be more secure, because Retirement System assets will support the benefits, rather than grants from future legislatures.

Experience of the Retirement System was unfavorable for the year ended June 30, 2009 due to much lower than assumed investment returns and more retirements than expected (see pages B-5 and C-6). AJRS is 93% funded based on the Funding (smoothed) Value of Assets, although about \$29 million of investment losses are to be recognized in the next three years. It should also be noted that Funding Value now exceeds Market Value by \$35.9 million. In light of the current market environment, the funded ratio could decline to a much lower level and the computed contribution rate in coming years could increase significantly. If actual experience matches assumed experience during this coming period, the employer contribution would increase by approximately 10% of payroll from the current level.

Based upon the results of the June 30, 2009 actuarial valuation, ***the Judicial Retirement System is satisfying the general financial objective*** of level-percent-of-payroll financing.

RECOMMENDED ANNUAL RESERVE TRANSFERS AS OF JULY 1, 2009

Each year reserve transfers are recommended so that there will be a balance between assets and actuarial accrued liabilities in the Retirement Reserve Account and the Deferred Annuity Account.

- The Retirement Reserve Account is responsible for future annuity payments to present retired lives.
- The Deferred Annuity Account is responsible for future annuity payments to present inactive members.

This year's recommended transfer amounts are as follows:

Employer Accum. Account Before Transfers	Transfers as of July 1, 2009 (from) to:		Employer Accum. Account After Transfers
	Deferred Annuity Account	Retirement Reserve Account	
\$39,389,119	\$484,764	\$23,962,040	\$14,942,315

For the purposes of this valuation it was assumed that these transfers would be made.

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.

SHORT CONDITION TEST – COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Valuation Date June 30	Entry Age Accrued Liability			Present Assets	Portion of Present Values Covered By Present Assets			
	(1) Active Members Contr.	(2) Retirees and Benef.	(3) Active Member (Employer Financed Portion)		(1)	(2)	(3)	Total
	(\$ in Thousands)							
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	6,817	38,040	32,486	91,783	100%	100%	144%	119%
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	11,906	84,365	67,063	159,587	100%	100%	94%	98%
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	12,689	103,249	62,964	167,433	100%	100%	82%	94%
2009(a)	12,689	103,249	64,227	167,433	100%	100%	80%	93% (b)

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

(b) 73% on a market value basis.

SECTION B
VALUATION DATA

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS CONSIDERED
(JULY 1, 2009)

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.

Final Salary

The annual salary for the last judicial office held.

The annual salary for the last judicial office held.

Age & Service Annuity

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

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.

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.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS CONSIDERED

- - CONTINUED - -

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 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 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.

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 8 years 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.

A member with 14 years 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. 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.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS CONSIDERED

-- CONCLUDED --

Survivor Benefits

Upon the death of a member with 3 or more years of service, before or after retirement, an annuity of 40.2% of the judge's 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.

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.

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.

SUMMARY OF REPORTED ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2009

Reserve Account Balances

Members Deposit Account	\$	12,689,167
Members Deposit Account Interest Reserve		698
Employer Accumulation Account		39,389,119
Retirement Reserve Account		79,287,004
Deferred Annuity Account		<u>179,976</u>
 Total Applicable Assets (Market Value)		 <u><u>\$ 131,545,964</u></u>

Revenues & Expenditures

Total Assets Beginning of Year (Market Value)		\$160,544,773
 Revenues:		
Member Contributions		816,634
Employer Contributions	- Statutory	2,184,615
	- Act 922	1,315,985
	- Court fees	902,797
	- Other	63,174
Service Purchase		5,171
Investment Income		<u>(25,361,340)</u>
Total Revenues		<u>(20,072,964)</u>
 Expenditures:		
Retirement Benefits Paid		8,235,694
Refunds of Member Contributions		20,505
Administrative Expenses		59,194
Investment Expenses		610,452
Other		<u>0</u>
Total Expenditures		<u>8,925,845</u>
 Total Assets End of Year (Market Value)		 <u><u>\$131,545,964</u></u>

DEVELOPMENT OF FUNDING VALUE OF ASSETS

Valuation Date June 30:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
A. Funding Value Beginning of Year	\$145,050,266	\$159,587,358	\$169,061,297			
B. Market Value End of Year	169,380,609	160,544,773	131,545,964			
C. Market Value Beginning of Year	149,289,943	169,380,609	160,544,773			
D. Non-Investment Net Cash Flow	(1,109,662)	(1,338,739)	(2,967,823)			
E. Investment Return						
E1. Market Total: B-C-D	21,200,328	(7,497,097)	(26,030,986)			
E2. Assumed Rate	7.00%	7.50%	7.50%			
E3. Amount for Immediate Recognition	10,115,118	11,919,454	12,569,645			
E4. Amount for Phased-In Recognition	11,085,210	(19,416,551)	(38,600,631)			
F. Phased-In Recognition of Investment Return						
F1. Current Year: 0.25xE4	2,771,303	(4,854,138)	(9,650,158)			
F2. First Prior Year	503,285	2,771,303	(4,854,138)	\$ (9,650,158)		
F3. Second Prior Year	472,774	503,285	2,771,303	(4,854,138)	\$ (9,650,158)	
F4. Third Prior Year	1,784,274	472,774	503,285	2,771,301	(4,854,137)	\$ (9,650,157)
F5. Total Recognized Investment Gain	5,531,636	(1,106,776)	(11,229,708)	(11,732,995)	(14,504,295)	(9,650,157)
G. Funding Value End of Year: A+D+E3+F5	159,587,358	169,061,297	167,433,411			
H. Difference Between Market & Funding Values	9,793,251	(8,516,524)	(35,887,447)			
I. Recognized Rate of Return	10.8%	6.8%	0.8%			
J. Market Value Rate of Return	14.3%	(4.4)%	(16.4)%			
K. Ratio of Funding Value to Market Value	94.2%	105.3%	127.3%			

The Funding Value of Assets recognizes assumed investment return (line E3) fully each year. Differences between actual and assumed investment return (line E4) are phased-in over a closed 4-year period. During periods when investment performance exceeds the assumed rate, Funding Value of Assets will tend to be less than Market Value. During periods when investment performance is less than the assumed rate, Funding Value of Assets will tend to be greater than Market Value. If assumed rates are exactly realized for 3 consecutive years, Funding Value will become equal to market value.

RETIREES AND BENEFICIARIES AS OF JUNE 30, 2009
TABULATED BY ATTAINED AGE

Attained Age	Retirees		Survivor Beneficiaries		Total	
	No.	Annual Allowances	No.	Annual Allowances	No.	Annual Allowances
51			3	\$ 159,990	3	\$ 159,990
56	1	\$ 72,429			1	72,429
57	2	134,956	1	39,545	3	174,501
58	1	80,873			1	80,873
61	4	393,559			4	393,559
62	3	215,854			3	215,854
63	4	345,340			4	345,340
64	5	402,802	2	128,177	7	530,979
65			1	56,574	1	56,574
66	6	345,602	2	109,826	8	455,428
67	3	268,151	1	59,219	4	327,370
68	4	347,197	2	113,922	6	461,119
69	3	183,382	1	74,023	4	257,405
70	3	174,376			3	174,376
71	4	350,877			4	350,877
72	6	490,822			6	490,822
73	3	239,501	1	55,734	4	295,235
74	6	538,839			6	538,839
75	3	251,193	2	109,551	5	360,744
76	2	172,842			2	172,842
77	4	332,954			4	332,954
78	2	162,000	1	54,775	3	216,775
79	2	159,415			2	159,415
80	2	171,446	2	109,551	4	280,997
81	1	81,754	2	109,551	3	191,305
82			2	109,551	2	109,551
83	3	320,511	1	54,775	4	375,286
84	4	316,113			4	316,113
85	3	288,255			3	288,255
86	1	85,782	1	54,775	2	140,557
87			1	54,775	1	54,775
88	2	163,508			2	163,508
89	2	166,194	1	54,775	3	220,969
92			1	54,775	1	54,775
93	1	85,781			1	85,781
94			1	54,775	1	54,775
95	1	81,754			1	81,754
96			1	63,059	1	63,059
100			1	58,372	1	58,372
103			1	54,775	1	54,775
TOTALS	91	\$ 7,424,062	32	\$ 1,794,845	123	\$ 9,218,907

RETIREES AND BENEFICIARIES AS OF JUNE 30, 2009
TABULATED BY ATTAINED AGE

<u>Type of Annuity</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Annuities</u>	<u>Annuity Liabilities</u>
Age & Service Retirees			
Life	13	\$ 997,038	\$ 9,883,908
Life Continuing to Survivor	76	6,269,299	74,648,880
Totals	<u>89</u>	<u>7,266,337</u>	<u>84,532,788</u>
Beneficiaries of Age & Service Retirees	31	1,742,101	16,718,160
Total Age & Service Retirees & Beneficiaries	<u>120</u>	<u>9,008,438</u>	<u>101,250,948</u>
Disability Retirees			
Life	1	70,602	562,548
Life Continuing to Survivor	1	87,122	534,144
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>157,724</u>	<u>1,096,692</u>
Beneficiaries of Disability Retirees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Disability Retirees & Beneficiaries	2	157,724	1,096,692
Death-in-Service Beneficiaries	1	52,745	901,404
Total Retirees & Beneficiaries	123	\$ 9,218,907	\$ 103,249,044

ACTIVE MEMBERS AS OF JUNE 30, 2009
BY ATTAINED AGE AND YEARS OF SERVICE
TIER ONE

Attained Age	Years of Service to Valuation Date							Totals	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Valuation Payroll
45-49			1	1				2	\$ 272,514
50-54									
55-59			5	1	4		1	11	1,493,776
60				2	1	1		4	539,977
61				1	1	1		3	408,771
62					3	1		4	539,977
63				1		1		2	272,514
64				1	1	1		3	403,720
65			1	1				2	272,514
66			1	1				2	276,989
67				1				1	136,257
68			1		1			2	272,514
Totals			9	10	11	5	1	36	\$ 4,889,523

Group	No.	Averages		
		Age	Service	Annual Pay
Tier One	36	60.6	19.0	\$135,820

**ACTIVE MEMBERS AS OF JUNE 30, 2009
BY ATTAINED AGE AND YEARS OF SERVICE
TIER TWO**

Attained Age	Years of Service to Valuation Date							Totals	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Valuation Payroll
35-39	3	2	1					6	\$ 824,254
40-44	1	1	2	1				5	687,997
45-49	4	6	3	4	1			18	2,461,576
50-54	1	5	4	3	2	1		16	2,184,587
55-59	1	3	3	5	9	1		22	3,006,601
60		3			1	2	1	7	953,799
61	2	2			1	1	1	7	953,799
62	1	1	1		1	1		5	685,760
63	1	1						2	272,514
65	2	3					1	6	830,964
66							1	1	136,257
67				1	1			2	276,989
68				1				1	145,204
70		1			1	1		3	419,958
71						1		1	145,204
Totals	16	28	14	15	17	8	4	102	\$ 13,985,463

Group	No.	Averages		
		Age	Service	Annual Pay
Tier Two	102	54.7	13.6	\$137,112

SECTION C
GAIN/(LOSS) RESULTS

COMMENTS

Purpose of Gain/(Loss) Analysis. Regular actuarial valuations provide information about the composite change in unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities -- whether or not they are increasing or decreasing and by how much.

But valuations do not show the portion of the change attributable to each risk area within the Retirement System financial mechanism: the rate of investment return which plan assets earn; the rates of withdrawal of active members who leave covered employment; the rates of mortality; the rates of disability; the rates of pay increases; and the ages at actual retirement. In an actuarial valuation, assumptions must be made as to what these rates will be, for the next year and for decades in the future.

The objective of a gain and (loss) analysis is to determine the portion of the change in actuarial condition (unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities) attributable to each risk area.

The fact that actual experience differs from assumed experience is to be expected -- ***the future cannot be predicted with precision.*** The economic risk areas (particularly investment return) are volatile.

Changes in the assumed experience for a risk area should be made when the differences between assumed and actual experience have been observed to be sizable and persistent. A gain and (loss) analysis covering a relatively short period may or may not be indicative of ***long-term trends, which are the basis of actuarial assumptions.***

The Arkansas Judicial Retirement System had an experience loss during the 2008-2009 observation year. Details are reported on the following pages.

CHANGES IN UNFUNDED ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITIES
DERIVATION OF EXPERIENCE GAIN (LOSS)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

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.

1) UAAL* at start of year	\$(3,313,993)
2) Normal cost from last valuation	4,444,474
3) Employer contributions	4,466,571
4) Interest accrual: (1) * .075 + [(2)-(3)]*.0375	(249,378)
5) Expected UAAL before changes: (1)+(2)-(3)+(4)	(3,585,468)
6) Change in benefits	1,263,705
7) Expected UAAL after changes: (5) + (6)	(2,321,763)
8) Actual UAAL at end of year	12,732,252
9) Gain(loss): (7) - (8)	\$(15,054,015)
10) Gain(loss) as percent of actuarial accrued liabilities at start of year: \$165,747,304	(9.1)%

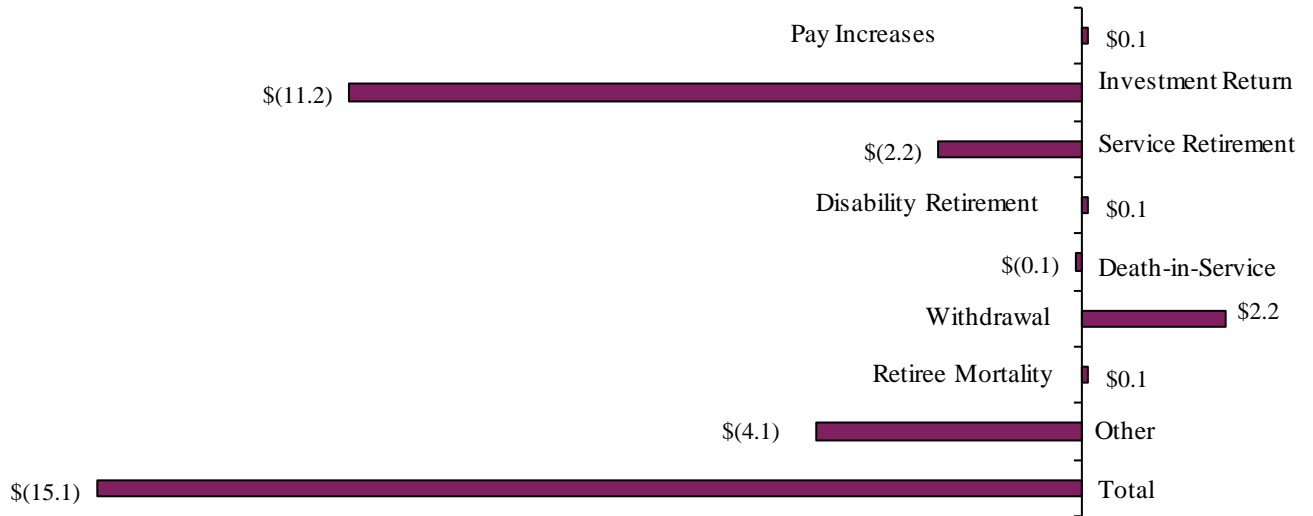
* *Unfunded actuarial accrued liability.*

**GAINS & (LOSSES) BY RISK AREA
DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1, 2008 TO JUNE 30, 2009**

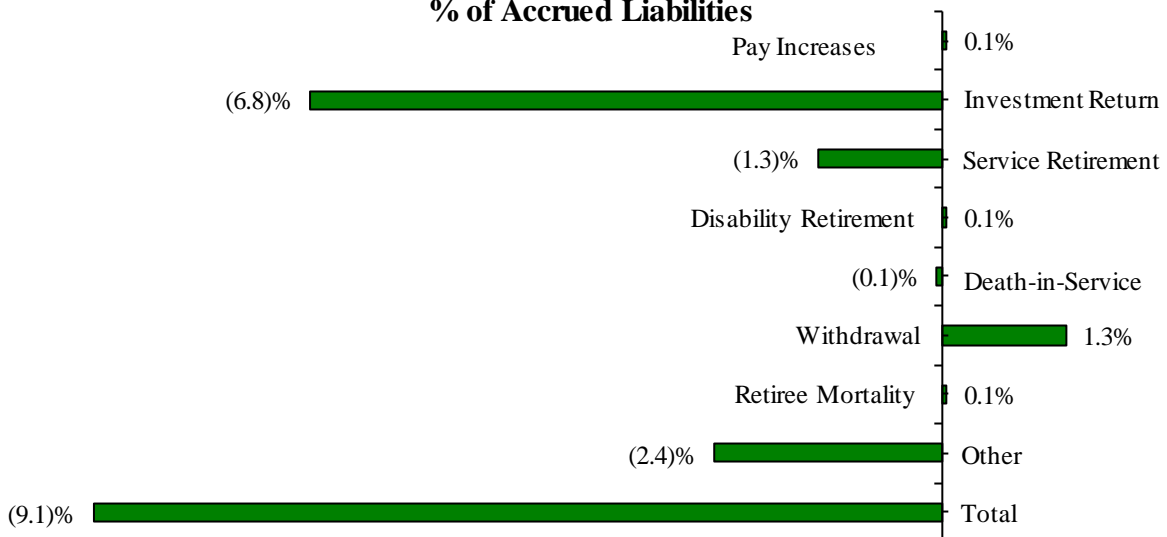
Type of Risk Area	Gain (Loss) During Year	
	\$ in Millions	Percent of Liabilities
ECONOMIC RISK AREAS		
<i>Pay Increases.</i> If there are smaller pay increases than assumed, there is a gain. If greater increases, a (loss). This includes gains and losses related to Tier I pre-July 1, 1983 retired member increases.	\$0.1	0.1 %
<i>Investment Return.</i> If there is greater investment return than assumed, there is a gain. If less return, a (loss).	(11.2)	(6.8)%
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).	(2.2)	(1.3)%
Disability Retirements. If there are fewer disabilities than assumed, there is a gain. If more, a (loss).	0.1	0.1 %
Death-in-Service Benefits. If there are fewer claims than assumed, there is a gain. If more, a (loss).	(0.1)	(0.1)%
Withdrawal. If more liabilities are released by other separations than assumed, there is a gain. If smaller releases, a (loss).	2.2	1.3 %
Retiree Mortality. If there are fewer deaths than assumed, there is a (loss). If more, a gain.	0.1	0.1 %
Other. Gains and losses resulting from group size change, data adjustments, timing of financial transactions, additional contributions and miscellaneous unidentified sources.	(4.1)	(2.4)%
Experience Gain/(Loss)	\$(15.1)	(9.1)%

GAIN/(LOSS) EXPERIENCE 2008-2009 YEAR

Amounts in \$ Millions



% of Accrued Liabilities



**DEVELOPMENT OF GAIN/(LOSS)
FROM RECOGNIZED INVESTMENT RETURN*
DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1, 2008 TO JUNE 30, 2009**

	<u>\$ Millions</u>
1. Total Assets Beginning of Year	\$169.1
2. Total Assets End of Year	
a. Actual	167.4
b. If net investment return had been 7.5%	178.6
3. Gain (Loss): 2a minus 2b	\$(11.2)

* *Recognized "Investment return" as used in this Gain/(Loss) Analysis means assumed investment income plus a four year phase-in of differences between actual market rate of return and the assumed rate of return.*

**MEMBERS WHO SEPARATED FROM ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT
DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1998 TO JUNE 30, 2009**

Year	Number Added During Year	Terminations During the Year										Active Members End of Year
		Normal		Disability		Died-In		Withdrawals				
		Retirement		Retirement		Service		Vested	Other	Total		
		A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	E	
2000	3	1	6.2	0	0.7	1	1.0	0	0	0	1.9	130
2001	9	2	6.2	0	0.7	1	0.9	0	5	5	2.2	131
2002	3	1	7.1	0	0.7	0	1.1	0	0	0	2.0	133
2003	20	17	9.3	0	0.5	0	0.8	0	2	2	1.8	134
2004	3	1	6.0	0	0.6	2	0.7	0	0	0	2.5	134
2005	6	5	6.6	0	0.6	0	0.8	0	1	1	2.3	134
2006	2	2	6.4	0	0.6	0	0.7	0	0	0	2.2	134
2007	11	6	8.3	1	0.6	0	0.8	1	3	4	1.8	134
2008	6	1	8.2	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	2	2	1.9	137
2009	28	18	12.0	0	0.3	1	0.3	1	7	8	1.6	138
10 Year Totals	91	54	76.3	1	5.6	5	7.4	2	20	22	20.2	

A = Actual
E = Expected

**MEMBERS ACTIVE BOTH BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR
SALARY INCREASES BY AGE GROUP
DURING THE PERIOD OF JULY 1, 2008 TO JUNE 30, 2009**

Age Groups	Percent Increase
35-39	3.85%
40-44	3.85%
45-49	3.85%
50-54	3.85%
55-59	3.85%
60-64	3.85%
65-69	3.85%
70-74	3.85%
75-79	3.85%
80-84	3.85%

SECTION D

ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

**SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS USED
FOR ARKANSAS JUDICIAL ACTUARIAL VALUATIONS
ASSUMPTIONS ADOPTED BY BOARD OF TRUSTEES AFTER
CONSULTING WITH THE ACTUARY**

Economic Assumptions

The investment return rate used in making the valuation was 7.5% per year, compounded annually (net after administrative and investment expenses).

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 4.0% recognizes wage inflation. This wage inflation assumption consists of 3.0% for price inflation and 1.0% for real wage growth. The wage inflation assumption was revised for the June 30, 2007 valuation.

Total active member payroll is assumed to increase 4.0% 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 Combined mortality table for males setback 1 year and the RP-2000 Combined mortality table for females setback 2 years. Related values are shown on page D-5. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were the RP-2000 Combined mortality tables, setforward 10 years for males and setforward 10 years for females. Related values are shown on page D-5.

The probabilities of retirement for members eligible to retire are shown on page D-4.

The probabilities of withdrawal from service, *death-in-service* and *disability* are shown for sample ages on page D-3.

(Concluded on the following page.)

**SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS USED
FOR ARKANSAS JUDICIAL ACTUARIAL VALUATIONS
(CONCLUDED)**

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

The normal cost and the present value of future normal cost is based on the benefit levels of Tier Two members. The present value of benefits is 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 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 (M.A.A.A.).

**DECREMENT AND PAY INCREASE ASSUMPTIONS
FOR ACTIVE MEMBERS
JUNE 30, 2009**

Sample Ages	Years of Service	Percent of Active Members Separating Within the Next Year					Pay Increase Assumptions For Individual Member		
		Male		Female		Withdrawal	Merit & Seniority	Base (Economic)	Increase Next Year
		Death	Disability	Death	Disability				
	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%	0.70%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
35		0.04%	0.04%	0.02%	0.05%	0.70%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
40		0.05%	0.10%	0.03%	0.18%	0.70%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
45		0.07%	0.13%	0.05%	0.20%	0.70%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
50		0.10%	0.25%	0.07%	0.28%	0.70%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
55		0.16%	0.45%	0.11%	0.38%	0.70%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
60		0.30%	0.71%	0.20%	0.51%	0.70%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
65		0.56%	0.83%	0.38%	0.62%	0.70%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%

**PROBABILITIES OF RETIREMENT FOR MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO RETIRE
JUNE 30, 2009**

Retirement Ages	Percent of Eligible Active Members Retiring Within Next Year	Percent of Eligible Active Members Electing Early Retirement Within Next Year
50	6%	
51	6%	
52	8%	
53	8%	
54	10%	
55	12%	
56	12%	
57	14%	
58	14%	
59	14%	
60	18%	
61	18%	
62	30%	2%
63	30%	2%
64	30%	2%
65-79	30%	
80 & 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.

**PRE JULY 1, 1983 HIRES
SINGLE LIFE RETIREMENT VALUES
BASED UPON VERSIONS OF RP-2000 COMBINED MORTALITY
AND 7.5% INTEREST
JUNE 30, 2009**

Sample Ages	Present Value of \$1 Monthly for Life		Present Value of \$1 Monthly for Life Increasing 3% Annually		Future Life Expectancy (Years)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
50	\$143.36	\$147.93	\$200.83	\$211.69	31.73	35.49
55	135.52	141.53	184.35	197.14	27.09	30.77
60	125.48	133.14	165.40	180.08	22.61	26.17
65	113.36	122.74	144.57	160.93	18.40	21.78
70	99.61	110.71	122.79	140.52	14.59	17.75
75	84.39	97.07	100.55	119.21	11.19	14.08
80	68.47	82.31	78.95	97.82	8.27	10.85

Sample Attained Ages	\$100 Benefit Increasing 3% Annually	Portion of Age 65 Lives Still Alive	
		Men	Women
65	\$100.00	100%	100%
70	115.93	93%	95%
75	134.39	82%	87%
80	155.80	66%	76%
85	180.61	45%	60%

SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS USED
JUNE 30, 2009
MISCELLANEOUS AND TECHNICAL ASSUMPTIONS

Marriage Assumption:	80% of males and 80% of females are assumed to be married for purposes of death-in-service benefits. 80% of members are assumed to be married at retirement. Male spouses are assumed to be six years older than female spouses for active member valuation purposes. Actual data is used for retired valuation purposes.
Pay Increase Timing:	Beginning of (Fiscal) year. This is equivalent to assuming that reported pays represent amounts paid to members during the year ended on the valuation date.
Decrement Timing:	Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.
Eligibility Testing:	Eligibility for benefits is determined based upon the age nearest birthday and service nearest whole year on the date the decrement is assumed to occur.
Benefit Service:	Exact fractional service is used to determine the amount of benefit payable.
Decrement Relativity:	Decrement rates are used directly from the experience study, without adjustment for multiple decrement table effects.
Decrement Operation:	Disability and withdrawal do not operate during retirement eligibility.
Normal Form of Benefit:	The assumed normal form of benefit is the 67% joint and survivor benefit.
Incidence of Contributions:	Contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based upon the computed percent-of-payroll shown in this report, and the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made.

SECTION E
FINANCIAL PRINCIPLES

FINANCIAL PRINCIPLES AND OPERATIONAL TECHNIQUES OF AJRS

Promises Made and To Be Paid For. As each year is completed, AJRS in effect hands an “IOU” to each member then acquiring a year of service credit -- the “IOU” says: “The Arkansas Judicial Retirement System owes you one year’s worth of retirement benefits, payments in cash commencing when you qualify for retirement.”

The related *key financial questions* are:

Which generation of taxpayers contributes the money to cover the IOU?

The present taxpayers, who receive the benefit of the member’s present year of service? ***Or the future taxpayers***, who happen to be in Arkansas at the time the IOU becomes a cash demand, years and often decades later?

The law governing AJRS financing intends that this year’s taxpayers contribute the money to cover the IOUs being handed out this year. With this financial objective, ***funds are accumulated during the members’ working years which, when combined with investment income, will be sufficient to pay benefits throughout the years of retirement.***

There are systems which have a design for deferring contributions to future taxpayers. Lured by a lower contribution rate now, they put aside the consequence that the contribution rate must then relentlessly grow to a level much higher than would be required if a level contribution pattern were followed.

An inherent feature of a pre-funded program is the accumulation of reserve assets, for decades, and the income produced when the assets are invested. ***Investment income*** becomes ***the third and largest contributor*** for benefits to employees, and is interlocked with the contribution amounts required from employees and employers.

Translated to actuarial terminology, this level-cost objective means that the contribution rates must total at least the following:

Normal Cost (the cost of members' service being rendered this year)

... plus ...

Interest on Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (unfunded accrued liabilities are the difference between liabilities for service already rendered and accrued assets).

Computing Contributions to Support Fund Benefits. From a given schedule of benefits and from employee and asset data, the actuary calculates the contribution rates to support the benefits by means of ***an actuarial valuation and a funding method.***

An actuarial valuation has a number of ingredients such as: the rate of investment return which plan assets will earn; the rates of withdrawal of active members who leave covered employment; the rates of mortality; the rates of disability; the rates of pay increases; and the assumed age or ages at actual retirement.

In an actuarial valuation, assumptions must be made as to what the above rates will be for the next year and for decades in the future. The assumptions are established by the Board of Trustees after receiving the advice of the actuary.

Reconciling Differences Between Assumed Experience and Actual Experience. Once actual experience has occurred and has been observed, it will not coincide exactly with assumed experience, regardless of the skill of the actuary and the many calculations made. The future can not be predicted with precision.

AJRS copes with these continually changing differences by having annual actuarial valuations. Each actuarial valuation is a complete recalculation of assumed future experience, taking into account all past differences between assumed and actual experience. The result is ***continuing adjustments in financial position.***



CASH BENEFITS LINE. This relentlessly increasing line is the fundamental reality of retirement plan financing. It happens each time a new benefit is added for future retirements (and happens regardless of the design for contributing for benefits).

LEVEL CONTRIBUTION LINE. Determining the level contribution line requires detailed assumptions concerning a variety of experiences in future decades, including:

Economic Risk Areas

- Rates of investment return
- Rates of pay increase
- Changes in active member group size

Non-Economic Risk Areas

- Ages at actual retirement
- Rates of mortality
- Rates of withdrawal of active members (turnover)
- Rates of disability

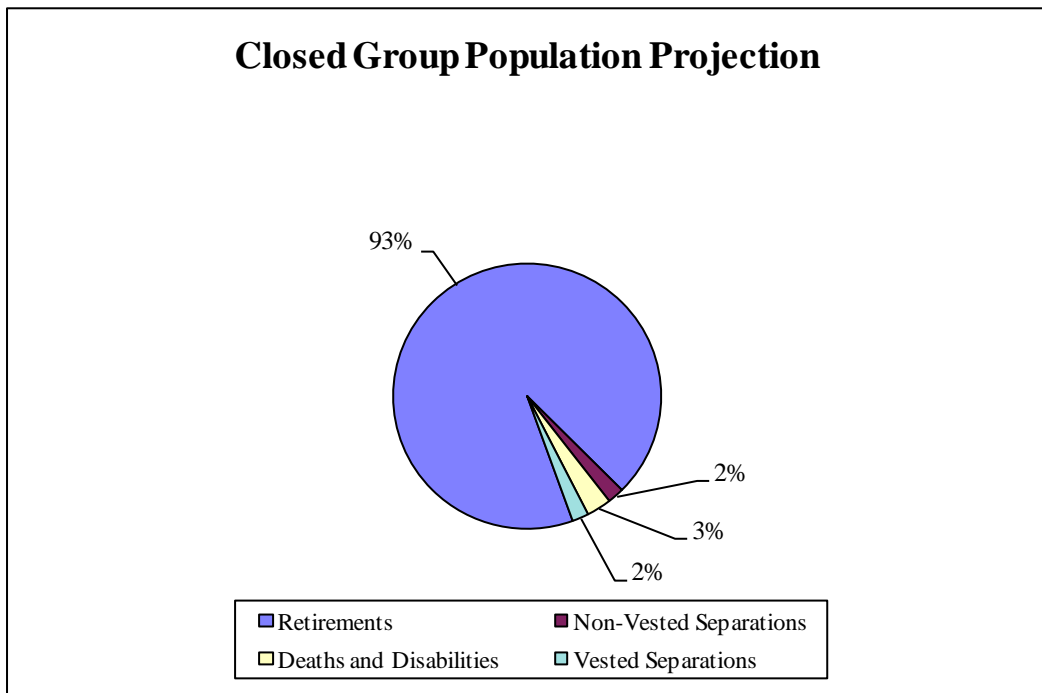
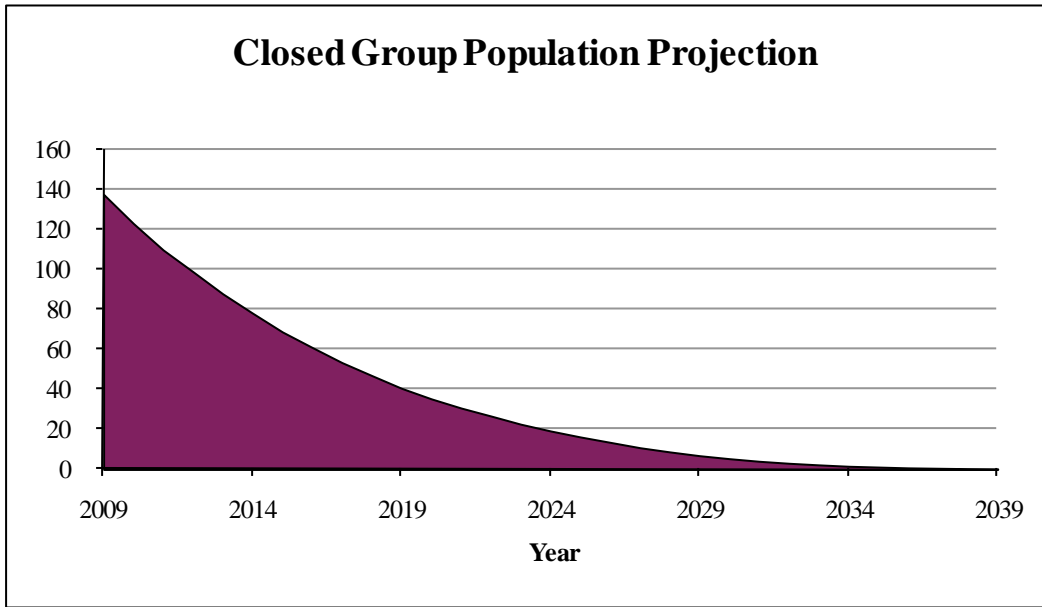
THE ACTUARIAL VALUATION PROCESS

The financing diagram on page E-3 shows the relationship between the two fundamentally different philosophies of paying for retirement benefits: the method where contributions match cash benefit payments (or barely exceed cash benefit payments, as in Social Security) which is an *increasing contribution method*; and the *level contribution method* which equalizes contributions between the generations.

The actuarial valuation is the mathematical process by which the level contribution rate is determined, and the flow of activity constituting the valuation may be summarized as follows:

- A. *Census Data*, furnished by the plan administrator.
 - Retired lives now receiving benefits
 - Former members with vested benefits not yet payable
 - Active members
- B. + *Asset data* (cash & investments), furnished by the plan administrator
- C. + *Benefit provisions* that establish eligibility and amounts of payments to members
- D. + *Assumptions concerning future experience in various risk areas*
- E. + *The funding method* (the long-term, planned pattern for employer contributions)
- F. + *Mathematically combining the assumptions, the funding method, and the data*
- G. = Determination of:
 - Plan financial position; and/or*
 - New Employer Contribution Rate*

**EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT OF PRESENT POPULATION
JUNE 30, 2009**



The charts above show the expected future development of the present population in simplified terms. The Retirement System presently covers 138 active members. Eventually, 2% of the population is expected to terminate covered employment prior to retirement and forfeit eligibility for an employer provided benefit. Approximately 95% of the present population is expected to receive monthly retirement benefits either by retiring directly from active service, or retiring from vested deferred status. About 3% of the present population is expected to become eligible for death-in-service or disability benefits. Within 7 years, over half of the covered membership is expected to consist of new hires.

GLOSSARY

Actuarial Accrued Liability - The difference between (i) the actuarial present value of future plan benefits, and (ii) the actuarial present value of future normal cost. Sometimes referred to as “accrued liability” or “past service liability.”

Accrued Service - The service credited under the plan which was rendered before the date of the actuarial valuation.

Accumulated Benefit Obligation - The actuarial present value of vested and non-vested benefits based on service to date and past and current salary levels.

Actuarial Assumptions - Estimates of future plan experience with respect to rates of mortality, disability, turnover, retirement, rate or rates of investment income and salary increases. Decrement assumptions (rates of mortality, disability, turnover and retirement) are generally based on past experience, often modified for projected changes in conditions. Economic assumptions (salary increases and investment income) consist of an underlying rate in an inflation-free environment plus a provision for a long-term average rate of inflation.

Actuarial Cost Method - A mathematical budgeting procedure for allocating the dollar amount of the “actuarial present value of future plan benefits” between the actuarial present value of future normal cost and the actuarial accrued liability. Sometimes referred to as the “actuarial funding method.”

Actuarial Equivalent - A single amount or series of amounts of equal value to another single amount or series of amounts, computed on the basis of the rate(s) of interest and mortality tables used by the plan.

Actuarial Present Value - The amount of funds presently required to provide a payment or series of payments in the future. It is determined by discounting the future payments at a predetermined rate of interest, taking into account the probability of payment.

Amortization - Paying off an interest-bearing liability by means of periodic payments of interest and principal, as opposed to paying it off with a lump sum payment.

GLOSSARY (CONCLUDED)

Experience Gain/(Loss) - A measure of the difference between actual experience and that expected based upon a set of actuarial assumptions during the period between two actuarial valuation dates, in accordance with the actuarial cost method being used.

Normal Cost - The annual cost assigned, under the actuarial funding method, to current and subsequent plan years. Sometimes referred to as “current service cost.” Any payment toward the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is not part of the normal cost.

Plan Termination Liability - The actuarial present value of future plan benefits based on the assumption that there will be no further accruals for future service and salary. The termination liability will generally be less than the liabilities computed on a “going concern” basis and is not normally determined in a routine actuarial valuation.

Reserve Account - An account used to indicate that funds have been set aside for a specific purpose and are not generally available for other uses.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability - The difference between the actuarial accrued liability and valuation assets. Sometimes referred to as “unfunded accrued liability.”

Valuation Assets - The value of current plan assets recognized for valuation purposes. Generally based on a phase-in of differences between actual and assumed market rates of return.

MEANING OF “UNFUNDED ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITIES”

“*Actuarial accrued liabilities*” are *the present value of the portions of promised benefits that are not covered by future normal cost contributions* --- a liability has been established (“accrued”) because the service has been rendered but the resulting monthly cash benefit may not be payable until years in the future.

If “actuarial accrued liabilities” at any time exceed the plan’s accrued assets (cash & investments), the difference is “*unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities.*” This is the common condition. When a plan’s assets equal or exceed the plan’s “actuarial accrued liabilities,” the plan is said to be “fully funded.” This condition is less common.

Each time a plan adds a new benefit, which applies to service already rendered, an “actuarial accrued liability” is created, which is also an “unfunded actuarial accrued liability” because the plan can’t print instant cash to cover the value of the new benefit promises. Payment for such unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities is spread over a period of years, commonly in the 15-30 year range.

Unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities can occur in another way: if actual plan experience is less favorable than assumed, the difference is added to unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. For example, in plans where benefits are directly related to an employee’s pay near time of retirement, unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities increased rapidly during the 1970’s because unexpected rates of pay increase created additional actuarial accrued liabilities which could not be matched by reasonable investment results. Most of the unexpected pay increases were the direct result of inflation, which is a very destructive force on financial stability.

The existence of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities is not bad but the changes from year-to-year in amount of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities are important --- “bad” or “good” or somewhere in between.

Nor are unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities a bill payable immediately, but it is important that policy-makers prevent the amount from becoming unreasonably high and *it is vital for plans to have a sound method for making payments toward them* so that they are controlled.

SECTION F

ACTUARIAL AND REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED BY STATEMENT NO. 25 AND NO. 27 OF THE GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

This information is presented in draft form for review by the System's auditor. Please let us know if there are any items that the auditor changes so that we may maintain consistency with the System's financial statements.

**GASB STATEMENTS NO. 25 AND NO. 27
REQUIRED ACTUARIAL INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS**

(\$ Thousands)

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)]
6/30/94	\$ 37,310	\$ 54,144	\$ 16,834	68.9 %	\$10,505	160 %
6/30/95	41,095	59,733	18,638	68.8 %	10,982	170 %
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	-
6/30/99	91,783	82,776	(9,007)	110.9 %	13,891	-
6/30/00	107,059	83,211	(23,848)	128.7 %	14,371	-
6/30/01	119,191	116,073	(3,118)	102.7 %	14,869	-
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	-
6/30/08	169,061	165,747	(3,314)	102.0 %	18,074	-
6/30/09	167,433	180,166	12,732	92.9 %	18,875	67 %

Year Ended June 30	Annual Required Contribution	Percent Contributed
1994	\$2,843,864	100%
1995	3,097,838	100%
1996	3,291,509	100%
1997	4,441,390	100%
1998	3,650,957	100%
1999	3,160,812	100%
2000	3,183,709	100%
2001	3,136,072	100%
2002	3,319,233	100%
2003	4,065,638	100%
2004	4,126,190	100%
2005	4,774,986	100%
2006	4,904,699	100%
2007	5,182,016	100%
2008	5,144,958	100%
2009	4,466,571	100%

**GASB STATEMENT NO. 25 AND NO. 27
REQUIRED ACTUARIAL INFORMATION**

Valuation Date	Fiscal Year	Computed Employer Rate	Valuation Payroll	ARC	Interest on NPO	ARC Adjustment	Amort. Factor	Pension Cost	Contribution	Change in NPO	NPO Balance	Valuation Interest
6/30/1987	6/30/1989	43.65%	\$ 5,206,055	\$ 2,367,148	0	0	19.51	\$ 2,367,148	\$ 2,367,148	0	0	6.00%
6/30/1988	6/30/1990	41.71%	5,206,055	2,942,416	0	0	18.89	2,942,416	2,942,416	0	0	6.00%
6/30/1989	6/30/1991	36.44%	5,576,258	2,754,416	0	0	18.26	2,754,416	2,754,416	0	0	6.00%
6/30/1990	6/30/1992	32.85%	7,114,292	2,645,168	0	0	17.63	2,645,168	2,645,168	0	0	6.00%
6/30/1991	6/30/1993	28.07%	7,613,698	2,440,785	0	0	16.97	2,440,785	2,440,785	0	0	6.00%
6/30/1992	6/30/1994	28.29%	7,916,017	2,843,864	0	0	16.31	2,843,864	2,843,864	0	0	7.50%
6/30/1993	6/30/1995	29.56%	9,978,435	3,097,838	0	0	15.63	3,097,838	3,097,838	0	0	7.50%
6/30/1994	6/30/1996	29.39%	10,504,656	3,291,509	0	0	14.95	3,291,509	3,291,509	0	0	7.50%
6/30/1995	6/30/1997	37.37%	10,982,107	4,441,390	0	0	13.68	4,441,390	4,441,390	0	0	7.50%
6/30/1996	6/30/1998	29.62%	11,714,044	3,650,957	0	0	12.92	3,650,957	3,650,957	0	0	7.50%
6/30/1997	6/30/1999	24.22%	12,421,987	3,160,812	0	0	12.34	3,160,812	3,160,812	0	0	7.50%
6/30/1998	6/30/2000	22.47%	13,084,100	3,183,709	0	0	11.64	3,183,709	3,183,709	0	0	7.50%
6/30/1999	6/30/2001	21.92%	13,890,618	3,136,072	0	0	10.93	3,136,072	3,136,072	0	0	7.50%
6/30/2000	6/30/2002	21.87%	14,370,910	3,319,233	0	0	10.20	3,319,233	3,319,233	0	0	7.50%
6/30/2001	6/30/2003	26.00%	14,868,738	4,065,638	0	0	22.36	4,065,638	4,065,638	0	0	7.00%
6/30/2002	6/30/2004	25.77%	15,486,651	4,126,190	0	0	22.36	4,126,190	4,126,190	0	0	7.00%
6/30/2003	6/30/2005	29.34%	15,934,625	4,774,986	0	0	19.79	4,774,986	4,774,986	0	0	7.00%
6/30/2004	6/30/2006	29.46%	16,281,670	4,904,699	0	0	19.79	4,904,699	4,904,699	0	0	7.00%
6/30/2005	6/30/2007	30.44%	16,637,573	5,182,016	0	0	19.79	5,182,016	5,182,016	0	0	7.00%
6/30/2006	6/30/2008	29.39%	17,009,056	5,144,958	0	0	19.79	5,144,958	5,144,958	0	0	7.00%
6/30/2007	6/30/2009	24.20%	17,333,982	4,466,571	0	0	18.65	4,466,571	4,466,571	0	0	7.50%
6/30/2008	6/30/2010	24.59%	18,074,314									
6/30/2009	6/30/2011	27.43%	18,874,986									

GASB STATEMENTS NO. 25 AND NO. 27
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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, 2009
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age
Amortization Method	Level Percent-of-Payroll
Remaining Amortization Period	30-Year Open
Asset Valuation Method	4-year smoothed market
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment Rate of Return	7.5%
Projected Salary Increases	4.0%
Including price inflation at	3.0%
Cost-of-living adjustments	Pre July 1, 1983 Retirees: Increased with increases in active Judges pay. Post June 30, 1983 Retirees: 3.0%, Compound.
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	123
Terminated plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	2
Active plan members	<u>138</u>
Total	263

October 30, 2009

Ms. Gail H. Stone
Executive Director
Arkansas Judicial Retirement System
One Union National Plaza
124 West Capitol, Suite 400
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

**Re: Arkansas Judicial Retirement System - Annual Actuarial Valuation and
2008/2009 Gain/(Loss) Analysis of Financial Experience**

Dear Gail:

Enclosed are 25 copies of this report.

Sincerely,



Norman L. Jones

DLH:sac
Enclosures