

Regional Transportation Authority Pension Plan

Actuarial Valuation Report as of January 1, 2024



Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>	
		<i>Introduction</i>
A		<i>Actuarial Valuation Results</i>
	1-5	Comments on the Actuarial Valuation
	6-7	Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure
	8-9	Risk Measures
	10-11	Summary of Actuarial Valuation Results
	12	Derivation of Experience (Gain)/Loss
	13	Summary of Experience (Gain)/Loss
	14	Analysis of Actuarial Gains and Losses
	15	Statement of Changes in Net Plan Position
	16	Statement of Plan Net Position
	17	Development of Actuarial Value of Assets
B		<i>Benefit Provisions and Actuarial Valuation Data</i>
	1-6	Brief Summary of Plan Provisions
	7	Summary of Changes in Participant Status
	8	Active Member Data
	9	Deferred Vested Member Data
	10	Members in Pay Status Data
C		<i>Actuarial Valuation Procedures</i>
	1	Actuarial Cost Method
	2	Actuarial Assumptions in the Actuarial Valuation Process
	3-10	Actuarial Valuation Assumptions
D		<i>Historical Plan Trends</i>
	1	Funded Ratio History
	2	Employer Contribution History
E	1	Glossary of Terms



August 9, 2024

Board of Trustees
Regional Transportation Authority Pension Plan
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Trustees:

We are pleased to provide our formal annual Actuarial Valuation Report as of January 1, 2024 for the Regional Transportation Authority Pension Plan ("RTA Pension Plan"). The actuarial valuation was performed at the request of the Regional Transportation Authority ("RTA") and is intended for use by the RTA and those designated by the RTA. This report may be provided to parties other than the RTA only in its entirety and only with the permission of the RTA. GRS is not responsible for unauthorized use of this report.

The purposes of the actuarial valuation are to measure the Plan's funding progress as of the actuarial valuation date, to determine the recommended annual contribution of the RTA Pension Plan for the Plan Year commencing January 1, 2024 and ending on December 31, 2024 and to analyze plan experience during the prior year. This report should not be relied on for any purpose other than the purposes described herein. Determinations of financial results associated with the benefits described in this report, for purposes other than those identified above, may be significantly different.

The contribution amount in this report is determined using the actuarial assumptions and methods disclosed in Section C of this report. This report includes risk metrics beginning on page A-8 but does not include a more robust assessment of the risks of future experience not meeting the actuarial assumptions. Additional assessment of risks was outside the scope of this assignment.

The recommended annual contribution shown on page A-10 is best viewed as the minimum contribution that complies with the Board's funding policy. Users of this report should be aware that contributions made at that rate do not guarantee benefit security. Until the plan is fully funded, we encourage the plan sponsor to contribute in excess of the recommended annual contribution to the extent possible.

This actuarial valuation assumes the continuing ability of the plan sponsor to make the contributions necessary to fund this plan. A determination regarding whether or not the plan sponsor is actually able to do so is outside our area of expertise and was not performed.

The findings in this report are based on data and other information through January 1, 2024. The actuarial valuation was based upon information furnished by the Regional Transportation Authority agencies and the Plan Administrator, Alliance Pension Consultants, LLC, concerning benefits provided by the Regional Transportation Authority Pension Plan, financial transactions, Plan provisions and active members, terminated members, retirees and beneficiaries. We checked for internal and year-to-year consistency, but did not audit the data.

We are not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by the Regional Transportation Authority agencies or Alliance Pension Consultants, LLC.

This report was prepared using actuarial assumptions adopted by the Retirement Committee. All actuarial assumptions used in this report are reasonable for the purposes of this valuation. The actuarial assumptions used for this analysis produce results which, individually and in the aggregate, are reasonable. The combined effect of the assumptions, excluding prescribed assumptions or methods set by law, is expected to have no significant bias (i.e., not significantly optimistic or pessimistic). The actuarial assumptions have changed from the prior actuarial valuation to reflect changes adopted from the experience study performed for the period January 1, 2018 through January 1, 2023.

Members who meet eligibility conditions may receive a lump sum benefit from the RTA Pension Plan in lieu of an annuity. The assumption basis used by the Plan Administrator to calculate lump sum payments is based on segment interest rates prescribed by the IRS and changes annually. Beginning with the 2013 actuarial valuation, the assumption basis used in the actuarial valuation to project future lump sum payments for members assumed to retire within the next five years is updated annually to reflect the actual segment interest rates and mortality table being used. The actuarial cost method used in this actuarial valuation is the same as those used in the prior actuarial valuation and are set forth in Section C: Actuarial Valuation Procedures.

Section B outlines the principal benefit provisions of the Plan. There have been no changes to the Plan provisions since the January 1, 2023 actuarial valuation.

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained in this report is accurate and fairly presents the actuarial position of the Regional Transportation Authority Pension Plan as of the actuarial valuation date. All calculations have been made in conformity with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, and with the Actuarial Standards of Practice issued by the Actuarial Standards Board.

This report was prepared using our proprietary valuation model and related software which, in our professional judgment, has the capability to provide results that are consistent with the purposes of the valuation, and has no material limitations or known weaknesses. We performed tests to ensure that the model reasonably represents that which is intended to be modeled. We are relying on the GRS actuaries and Internal Software, Training, and Processes Team who developed and maintain the model.

Amy Williams, Sheryl L. Christensen, and Joshua Murner are Members of the American Academy of Actuaries and meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinions contained herein.

The signing actuaries are independent of the Plan sponsor.



Board of Trustees
Regional Transportation Authority
August 9, 2024
Page 3

We will be pleased to review this report with you at your convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

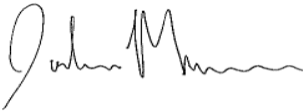
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SECTION A

ACTUARIAL VALUATION RESULTS

Comments on the Actuarial Valuation

Purpose and Data

At your request, we have performed the actuarial valuation of the Regional Transportation Authority Pension Plan as of January 1, 2024.

The primary purposes of this actuarial valuation are as follows:

- To determine the funding status of the RTA Pension Plan as of the actuarial valuation date; and
- To determine the recommended contribution for the current fiscal year.

Accounting information, as required under GASB Statement Number 67 (pension plan accounting) and GASB Statement Number 68 (employer accounting for pension plans), is shown in a separate report. GASB Statement Numbers 67 and 68 were first effective with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2015, respectively.

We received employee, plan and financial data from the Regional Transportation Authority agencies and Alliance Pension Consultants, LLC. We performed certain checks for reasonableness and found most of the data to be complete and reliable for actuarial valuation purposes.

A total of 1,234 active members were included in the actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2024. Between the 2023 and 2024 actuarial valuations, the number of active employees increased by 92 members, or 8.1%. The average annual actuarial valuation pay increased by 0.4%, from \$100,015 to \$100,427 between the 2023 and 2024 actuarial valuations. The number of benefit recipients increased from 1,002 to 1,034 (excluding 0 retirees in 2023 and 1 retiree in 2024 who will receive a lump sum after the valuation date), or 3.2%, since the last actuarial valuation. The average monthly benefit increased by 1.1% , from \$1,722 to \$1,741.

Section B outlines the principal benefit provisions of the Plan. There have been no changes to the Plan provisions since the January 1, 2023 actuarial valuation.

Actuarial Assumption and Method Changes

There have been no changes to the actuarial cost method since the prior actuarial valuation.

The actuarial assumptions have changed from the prior actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2023, to reflect changes adopted from the experience study performed for the period January 1, 2018 through January 1, 2023, and are effective with this actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2024.

Following is a summary of the key changes:

- **Salary Increase:** The rates were decreased for Metra and increased for Pace and RTA.
- **Lump Sum Conversion Assumptions:** The interest rates used in the actuarial valuation to project lump sums for members more than five years from retirement at the actuarial valuation date were updated.
- **Retirement Rates:** Separate retirement rates were adopted for Metra and Pace to recognize different rates of retirement between the agencies. RTA uses the same rates as Metra for normal (unreduced) retirement and the same rates as Pace for early (reduced) retirement. The rates reflect an overall increase in retirement rates for members eligible for unreduced retirement benefits and a decrease in retirement rates for members eligible for reduced retirement benefits.



Comments on the Actuarial Valuation (Continued)

- **Lump Sum Elections:** The assumption for eligible members who elect their retirement benefit as a lump sum was reduced from 45% to 40%.
- **Turnover Rates:** The rates were updated based on observed experience.
- **Mortality Rates:** The generational mortality projection scale was updated to MP-2021.
- **Disability Rates:** The rates were decreased to reflect observed experience.
- **Dependent Assumptions:** Dependent assumptions are used in the actuarial valuation for current active members for purposes of valuing liabilities for pre-retirement death benefits. The marriage assumption for male employees was decreased from 65% to 60% based on the demographics of the most current actuarial valuation census data.

Members who meet eligibility conditions may receive a lump sum benefit from the RTA Pension Plan in lieu of an annuity. The assumption basis used by the Plan Administrator to calculate lump sum payments is based on segment interest rates and mortality rates prescribed by the IRS and changes annually. Beginning with the 2013 actuarial valuation, the assumption basis used in the actuarial valuation to project future lump sum payments for members assumed to retire within the next five years is updated annually to reflect the mortality rates and actual segment interest rates being used.

Gain/Loss Analysis

During the plan year ending December 31, 2023, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (“UAAL”) decreased from \$130,250,702 as of January 1, 2023 to \$89,339,866 as of January 1, 2024 which is a decrease of \$40,910,836. The key factors contributing to the change in UAAL are summarized in the table below:

Source	Change in UAAL
UAAL at January 1, 2023	\$ 130,250,702
Normal Cost plus Interest on UAAL and Normal Cost	23,659,273
Recommended Contribution for 2023	(26,660,974)
Change Due to Additional Contribution in 2023	(34,400,000)
Change Due to Updated Assumptions and Methods ¹	(2,366,709)
Change Due to Changes in Benefit Provisions	0
(Gain) Loss on Assets ²	(1,887,774)
Salary and Demographic (Gain) Loss	745,348
UAAL at January 1, 2024	\$ 89,339,866

¹ Includes the impact of the assumption changes from the experience study and updating lump sum conversion factors.

² Includes gains and losses on an actuarial value of assets basis.

Comments on the Actuarial Valuation (Continued)

Plan Asset Return

On a market value basis, the RTA Pension Plan assets earned an investment return of approximately 13.53% during the plan year ending December 31, 2023. The actuarial value of assets earned an estimated 6.55% net rate of return and was assumed to earn 6.00%. The higher than expected return on assets was due to investment gains recognized for fiscal years ending 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2023, partially offset by the investment loss recognized for fiscal year ending 2022.

Statutory and Recommended Employer Contributions

The minimum employer contribution is defined in Chapter 40, Section 5/22-103 of the Illinois Compiled statutes. This section states:

1. An “under-funded pension Plan” is defined as a pension Plan which has a funded ratio of less than 90% at the last actuarial valuation.
2. An “under-funded pension Plan” shall contribute, in addition to amounts otherwise required, amounts sufficient to bring the funded ratio up to 90% over a maximum period of 50 years from January 1, 2009. (i.e., 90% funded by the end of fiscal year 2059).
3. The additional contributions shall be in substantially equal annual amounts over the funding period.

The pension Plan document defines the employers’ funding policy as contributions at least equal to an amount determined advisable by the Plan’s actuary to maintain the Plan on a sound actuarial basis.

The Plan was considered an “under-funded pension Plan” at the last actuarial valuation because the funded ratio was less than 90%. The funded ratio remains lower than 90% based on the current actuarial valuation. Beginning with the actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2015, the Board adopted a 30-year level-dollar closed-period amortization policy, meaning the amortization period began at 30 years at the actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2015, and decreases by one year each year thereafter. This contribution policy targets a funded ratio of 100% at the end of 30 years (i.e., 100% funded by the end of fiscal year 2045) and therefore exceeds the minimum employer contribution as defined in the statutes.

The recommended contribution for fiscal year 2024 of \$24,377,103, based on a 30-year closed-period, level-dollar amortization policy effective January 1, 2015, decreased by \$2,283,871, or 8.6%, from the recommended contribution of \$26,660,974 for fiscal year 2023. The decrease is due to the decrease in the unfunded liability due mostly to an additional contribution of \$34,400,000 made in fiscal year 2023. The recommended contribution for fiscal year 2024 of \$24,377,103 is expected to be contributed at the end of fiscal year 2024.

The actuarial value of assets is currently 102.6% of the market value of assets. There is \$15,176,977 in net asset losses currently being deferred that will be phased into the actuarial value of assets over the next three years. This will put upward pressure on recommended employer unfunded liability contribution, absent any future offsetting actuarial gains.



Comments on the Actuarial Valuation (Continued)

Funded Ratio

The funded ratio measures the portion of the actuarial accrued liability (calculated based on the actuarial assumptions disclosed in this report) that is currently funded. The funded ratio is 82.3% based on actuarial value of assets and 80.3% based on market value of assets. The funded ratio is not appropriate for assessing the sufficiency of plan assets for any other purpose.

GASB 67/68

A separate actuarial valuation report with calculations completed in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement Nos. 67 and 68 has been issued.

Other Observations

General Implications of Contribution Allocation Procedure or Funding Policy on Future Expected Plan Contributions and Funded Status

Given the Plan's contribution allocation procedure, if all actuarial assumptions are met (including the assumption of the Plan earning 6.00% on the actuarial value of assets), it is expected that:

1. The normal cost is projected to increase by 2.85% each year and the amortization payment is projected to remain level until the end of the amortization period. Gains and losses, including recognition of deferred gains and losses in the actuarial value of assets, will decrease or increase the contribution requirement;
2. The unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities will be fully amortized after 29 years from the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2044 after the 30th amortization payment), which corresponds to the beginning of the closed amortization period established in the actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2015; and
3. The funded status of the plan is expected to reach a 100% funded ratio by December 31, 2044.

Comments on the Actuarial Valuation (Concluded)

Limitations of Funded Status Measurements

Unless otherwise indicated, a funded status measurement presented in this report is based upon the actuarial accrued liability and the actuarial value of assets. Unless otherwise indicated, with regard to any funded status measurements presented in this report:

1. The measurement is inappropriate for assessing the sufficiency of Plan assets to cover the estimated cost of settling the Plan's benefit obligations; for example, transferring the liability to an unrelated third party in a free market type transaction.
2. The measurement is dependent upon the actuarial cost method which, in combination with the Plan's amortization policy, affects the timing and amounts of future contributions. The amounts of future contributions will most certainly differ from those assumed in this report due to future actual experience differing from assumed experience based upon the actuarial assumptions. A funded status measurement in this report of 100% is not synonymous with no required future contributions. If the funded status were 100%, the Plan would still require future normal cost contributions (i.e., contributions to cover the cost of the active membership accruing an additional year of service credit).
3. The measurement would produce a different result if the market value of assets were used instead of the actuarial value of assets.

Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure

Introduction

In December 2021, the Actuarial Standards Board (ASB) adopted a revision to Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 4, Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Costs or Contributions. The revised ASOP No. 4 requires the calculation and disclosure of a liability referred to by the ASOP as the “Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure” (LDROM).

What is the LDROM?

The LDROM is a particular measure of the benefits earned (or costs accrued if appropriate under the actuarial cost method used for this purpose) as of the measurement date.

How is the LDROM calculated?

The LDROM is calculated using an immediate gain actuarial cost method, one in which gains and losses become part of the unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. Examples would be Entry Age Normal Cost, Projected Unit Credit and Traditional Unit Credit. It is based upon a discount rate or discount rates derived from low-default-risk fixed income securities whose cash flows are reasonably consistent with the pattern of benefits expected to be paid in the future.

What does the LDROM tell me?

The LDROM gives an approximate measure of the cost as of the measurement date of securing benefits by constructing a hypothetical Low-Default-Risk Bond portfolio, whose cash flows match the pattern of benefits expected to be paid in the future. The LDROM is very dependent upon market interest rates at the time of the LDROM measurement. The lower the market interest rates, the higher the LDROM, and vice versa.

Is the LDROM the “right” liability that should be reported?

No single number, including the LDROM, can provide all of the information necessary to understand the financial condition of a pension plan. The rationale that the ASB cited for the calculation and disclosure of the LDROM was included in the Transmittal Memorandum of ASOP No. 4 and is presented below:

The ASB believes that the calculation and disclosure of this measure provides appropriate, useful information for the intended user regarding the funded status of a pension plan. The calculation and disclosure of this additional measure is not intended to suggest that this is the “right” liability measure for a pension plan. However, the ASB does believe that this additional disclosure provides a more complete assessment of a plan’s funded status and provides additional information regarding the security of benefits that members have earned as of the measurement date.

Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure (Concluded)

Comparing the Accrued Liabilities and the LDRM

The LDRM results presented in this report are based on the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method and discount rates based upon the FTSE Pension Liability Index – intermediate single equivalent rate of 4.80% as of December 31, 2023.

The funding valuation actuarial accrued liability is based on the EAN actuarial cost method and discount rate (the expected long-term rate of return on assets) of 6.00%.

Funding Valuation Actuarial Accrued Liability \$	505,795,341
LDRM	580,447,107
Difference	74,651,766

The difference between the funding actuarial liability and the LDRM illustrates the potential present value of future contribution savings due to investing in a well-diversified portfolio, consistent with the assumed long-term investment return assumption, instead of a hypothetical low-default-risk bond portfolio.

Since plan assets are actually invested in a well-diversified portfolio and not a low-default-risk bond portfolio, LDRM does not provide relevant information on the funded status or contribution requirements. Benefit security for members of the plan relies on a combination of the current assets in the plan, the future investment returns generated on those assets, and the promise of future contributions from the plan sponsor.

The LDRM liability contained in this report was provided solely to comply with the requirements of ASOP 4 section 3.11 and should not be used for any other purpose. This measure is not appropriate for assessing the need for or amount of future contributions. This measure is not appropriate for assessing the sufficiency of plan assets to cover the estimated cost of settling the plan's benefit obligation.

Risk Measures

Risks Associated with the Measuring the Accrued Liability and Actuarially Determined Contribution

The determination of the accrued liability and the actuarially determined contribution requires the use of assumptions regarding future economic and demographic experience. Risk measures, as illustrated in this report, are intended to aid in the understanding of the effects of future experience differing from the assumptions used in the course of the actuarial valuation. Risk measures may also help with illustrating the potential volatility in the accrued liability and the actuarially determined contribution that result from the differences between actual experience and the actuarial assumptions.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions due to changing conditions; increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements (such as the end of an amortization period, or additional cost or contribution requirements based on the Plan's funded status); and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. The scope of an actuarial valuation does not include an analysis of the potential range of such future measurements.

Examples of risk that may reasonably be anticipated to significantly affect the plan's future financial condition include:

- 1. Investment Risk** – actual investment returns may differ from the expected returns;
- 2. Asset/Liability Mismatch** – changes in asset values may not match changes in liabilities, thereby altering the gap between the accrued liability and assets and consequently altering the funded status and contribution requirements;
- 3. Contribution Risk** – actual contributions may differ from expected future contributions. For example, actual contributions may not be made in accordance with the plan's funding policy or material changes may occur in the anticipated number of covered employees, covered payroll or other relevant contribution base;
- 4. Salary and Payroll Risk** – actual salaries and total payroll may differ from expected, resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected;
- 5. Longevity Risk** – members may live longer or shorter than expected and receive pensions for a period of time other than assumed; and
- 6. Other Demographic Risks** – members may terminate, retire or become disabled at times or with benefits other than assumed resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected.

The effects of certain trends in experience can generally be anticipated. For example, if the investment return since the most recent actuarial valuation is less (or more) than the assumed rate, the cost of the plan can be expected to increase (or decrease). Likewise, if longevity is improving (or worsening), increases (or decreases) in cost can be anticipated.

Risk Measures (Concluded)

PLAN MATURITY MEASURES

Risks facing a pension plan evolve over time. A young plan with virtually no investments and paying few benefits may experience little investment risk. An older plan with a large number of members in pay status and a significant trust may be much more exposed to investment risk. Generally accepted plan maturity measures include the following:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ratio of the Market Value of Assets to Total Payroll	2.91	3.33	3.54	2.87	3.28
Ratio of Actuarial Accrued Liability to Payroll	3.49	4.38	4.44	4.27	4.08
Ratio of Actives to Retirees and Beneficiaries	1.40	1.24	1.14	1.14	1.19
Ratio of Non-Investment Net Cash Flow to Market Value of Assets	-1.80%	-3.28%	-0.43%	-0.76%	8.90%

RATIO OF MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS TO PAYROLL

The relationship between assets and payroll is a useful indicator of the potential volatility of contributions. For example, if the market value of assets is 2.0 times the payroll, a return on assets 5% different than assumed would equal 10% of payroll. A higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) level of this maturity measure generally indicates a higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) volatility in plan sponsor contributions as a percentage of payroll.

RATIO OF ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY TO PAYROLL

The relationship between actuarial accrued liability and payroll is a useful indicator of the potential volatility of contributions for a fully funded plan. A funding policy that targets a funded ratio of 100% is expected to result in the ratio of assets to payroll and the ratio of liability to payroll converging over time. The ratio of liability to payroll may also be used as a measure of sensitivity of the liability itself. For example, if the actuarial accrued liability is 2.5 times the payroll, a change in liability 2% other than assumed would equal 5% of payroll. A higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) level of this maturity measure generally indicates a higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) volatility in liability (and also plan sponsor contributions) as a percentage of payroll.

RATIO OF ACTIVES TO RETIREES AND BENEFICIARIES

A young plan with many active members and few retirees will have a high ratio of actives to retirees. A mature open plan may have close to the same number of actives to retirees resulting in a ratio near 1.0. A super-mature or closed plan may have significantly more retirees than actives resulting in a ratio below 1.0.

RATIO OF NET CASH FLOW TO MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS

A positive net cash flow means contributions exceed benefits and expenses. A negative cash flow means existing funds are being used to make payments. A certain amount of negative net cash flow is generally expected to occur when benefits are prefunded through a qualified trust. Large negative net cash flows as a% of assets may indicate a super-mature plan or a need for additional contributions.

ADDITIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Additional risk assessment is outside the scope of the annual actuarial valuation. Additional assessment may include scenario tests, sensitivity tests, stochastic modeling, stress tests and a comparison of the present value of accrued benefits at low-risk discount rates with the actuarial accrued liability.



Summary of Actuarial Valuation Results

		January 1, 2023 Results	January 1, 2024 Results
Membership Data			
	Active Members	1,142	1,234
	Vested Terminated	458	482
	Deferred Beneficiaries	10	10
	Transfers	70	71
	Retirees ¹	868	902
	Beneficiaries	101	100
	QDRO (Alternate Payee)	33	33
	TOTAL	2,682	2,832
Plan Liabilities			
	Actuarial Accrued Liability:		
	Active Members	\$ 226,465,705	\$ 236,044,259
	Retirees and Beneficiaries ¹	230,631,135	236,519,826
	Deferred Vested	30,868,557	33,231,256
	TOTAL	\$ 487,965,397	\$ 505,795,341
	Actuarial Value of Assets at Valuation Date	\$ 357,714,695	\$ 416,455,475
	Unfunded (Overfunded) Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ 130,250,702	\$ 89,339,866
	Funded Position of Plan's Actuarial Accrued Liability ²	73.3 %	82.3 %
Recommended Annual Contribution Requirements			
		Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024
	Annual Normal Cost as of Valuation Date	\$ 14,235,381	\$ 15,139,377
	Normal Cost Expense Load	712,007	693,461
	Interest on Normal Cost to End of Year ³	896,843	949,970
	30-Year Level Dollar Amortization of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability at End of Year ⁴	10,816,743	7,594,295
	Total Recommended Annual Contribution for the Current Plan Year	\$ 26,660,974	\$ 24,377,103
	Total Covered Payroll	\$ 114,216,593	\$ 123,927,504
	Recommended Annual Contribution (As a percentage of pay)	23.342%	19.670%

¹ Includes zero members as of January 1, 2023 and one member as of January 1, 2024 who elected to receive a lump sum payment that is paid after the valuation date. The total lump sum payments of \$0 as of January 1, 2023 and \$187,087 as of January 1, 2024 are included in the retiree liabilities.

² Equals the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the total actuarial accrued liability.

³ Assumes the contribution will be made at the end of the current fiscal year.

⁴ 22-year period as of January 1, 2023, and 21-year period as of January 1, 2024.



Summary of Actuarial Valuation Results (Concluded)

**Allocation of
Recommended FY2024
Annual Contribution
Requirements**

	2023 Pensionable Payroll ¹	Allocation Percent	Allocated Recommended Annual Contribution Requirements for FY2024
Metra	\$ 61,139,000	58.8%	\$ 14,333,736
Pace	34,063,193	32.7%	7,971,313
RTA	8,844,535	8.5%	2,072,054
Total	\$ 104,046,728	100.0%	\$ 24,377,103

**Allocation of
Recommended FY2023
Annual Contribution
Requirements**

	2022 Pensionable Payroll ²	Allocation Percent	Allocated Recommended Annual Contribution Requirements for FY2023
Metra	\$ 57,192,707	58.2%	\$ 15,516,687
Pace	32,837,670	33.4%	8,904,765
RTA	8,258,073	8.4%	2,239,522
Total	\$ 98,288,450	100.0%	\$ 26,660,974

¹ 2023 pensionable payroll for members who were active as of January 1, 2023 and are still active as of January 1, 2024.

² 2022 pensionable payroll for members who were hired before January 1, 2022 and are still active as of January 1, 2023.

Derivation of Experience (Gain)/Loss Year Ended January 1, 2024

Actual experience will never (except by coincidence) coincide exactly with assumed experience. It is expected that gains and losses will cancel each other over a period of years, but year-to-year fluctuations are not uncommon. Detail on the derivation of the experience (gain) loss, along with a year-by-year comparative schedule, is shown below and on the next page.

1.	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability at 01/01/2023	\$ 130,250,702
2.	Normal Cost and Expenses at 01/01/2023	14,947,388
3.	Interest on (1) and (2) to 01/01/2024 (at 6.00% per annum)	8,711,885
4.	Recommended Contribution for 2023 Plan Year	26,660,974
5.	Expected Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability at 01/01/2024 [(1) + (2) + (3) - (4)]	\$ 127,249,001
6.	Effect of Additional Contributions Made in FY 2023	\$ (34,400,000)
7.	Effect of Assumption Changes ¹	\$ (2,366,709)
8.	Effect of Plan Provision Changes	\$ -
9.	Expected Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability at 01/01/2024 After Additional Contributions and Assumption and Plan Provision Changes [(5) + (6) + (7) + (8)]	\$ 90,482,292
10.	Actual Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability at 01/01/2024	\$ 89,339,866
11.	(Gain)/Loss at 01/01/2024 [(10) - (9)]	\$ (1,142,426)

¹ Approximately \$700,000 of the decrease in the unfunded liability from assumption changes was from the lump sum factors for lump sum retirements assumed within the next five years.



Summary of Experience (Gain)/Loss Year Ended January 1, 2024

Year Ending December 31	Experience (Gain) Loss as % of Beginning of Year Accrued Liability ¹	Estimated Rate of Return on Market Value of Assets	Estimated Rate of Return on Actuarial Value of Assets
2014	0.93 %	1.92 %	8.08 %
2015	3.91 %	(4.84)%	4.58 %
2016	2.25 %	8.44 %	5.81 %
2017	1.36 %	16.17 %	7.22 %
2018	3.45 %	(6.27)%	4.19 %
2019	3.81 %	18.57 %	6.25 %
2020	(3.43)%	11.54 %	9.50 %
2021	1.01 %	12.52 %	9.19 %
2022	2.86 %	(12.54)%	3.84 %
2023	(0.23)%	13.53 %	6.55 %
5-Year Average	0.77 %	8.12 %	7.05 %
10-Year Average	1.57 %	5.40 %	6.50 %

¹ Experience gains and losses are net of changes due to additional contributions and changes in assumptions and plan provisions.

Analysis of Actuarial Gains and Losses

Attributable to:	(Gains) Losses during the Year				
	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Assets ¹	\$ 3,541,249	\$ (5,768,227)	\$ (9,821,293)	\$ 7,237,760	\$ (1,887,774)
New Actives	1,381,375	409,266	2,189,687	2,177,432	4,288,880
Salary Changes	1,127,340	(5,397,726)	10,407,196	5,598,863	(2,709,237)
Active Member Data Changes ²	3,599,560	68,641	577,789	6,618	634,835
New Retirees from Deferred Vested	(11,286)	301,013	252,135	269,851	134,802
Termination Experience	374,503	(85,639)	(315,000)	(221,723)	(1,202,438)
Benefit Recipient Mortality Experience	1,077,431	328,094	(377,749)	(280,000)	1,125,175
Other Demographic Experience ³	1,504,389	(2,715,476)	1,535,314	(1,329,609)	(1,526,669)
Composite Actuarial (Gain) Loss	\$ 12,594,561	\$ (12,860,054)	\$ 4,448,079	\$ 13,459,192	\$ (1,142,426)
	Additional (Decreases) Increases in Unfunded Liability				
Expected Change in Unfunded Liability	\$ (521,126)	\$ (1,034,205)	\$ (2,384,107)	\$ (2,613,594)	\$ (3,001,701)
Additional Contributions	(1,300,000)	(1,300,000)	-	-	(34,400,000)
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions ⁴	20,926,521	66,041,058	(385,744)	(3,422,939)	(2,366,709)
Changes in Plan Provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Total Additional Changes	\$ 19,105,395	\$ 63,706,853	\$ (2,769,851)	\$ (6,036,533)	\$ (39,768,410)
Total Change in Unfunded Liability	\$ 31,699,956	\$ 50,846,799	\$ 1,678,228	\$ 7,422,659	\$ (40,910,836)

¹ Includes gains and losses on an actuarial value of assets basis.

² Includes gains and losses based on service changes other than one year for continuing actives.

³ Includes net impact of deviations from assumptions due to death, transfer, retirement, disability, lump sum conversions and miscellaneous data changes.

⁴ Includes the impact of the assumption changes from the experience study and updating lump sum conversion factors.



Statement of Changes in Net Plan Position as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Net Plan Position Available for Benefits - Beginning of Year	\$ 375,119,339	\$ 327,301,907
Additions		
Investment Gain		
Net (depreciation) appreciation in fair value of investments	(49,083,268)	38,186,051
Interest and dividends	4,485,386	5,319,545
Total investment (loss) income	(44,597,882)	43,505,596
Less investment expenses		
Investment managers	735,488	914,635
Trust fees	9,160	4,525
Investment advisor	100,000	110,880
Total investment expenses	844,648	1,030,040
Net investment loss (gain)	(45,442,530)	42,475,556
Contributions		
METRA pension contributions	\$ 14,441,455	\$ 35,516,687
PACE pension contributions	8,185,139	20,404,765
RTA pension contributions	2,101,924	5,139,522
Total contributions	24,728,518	61,060,974
Total Additions	\$ (20,714,012)	\$ 103,536,530
Deductions		
Benefit Payments	\$ 26,455,036	\$ 24,291,984
Administrative Expenses	648,384	530,869
Total Deductions	\$ 27,103,420	\$ 24,822,853
Net Increase in Net Assets Available for Benefits	\$ (47,817,432)	\$ 78,713,677
Net Plan Position for Benefits - End of Year	\$ 327,301,907	\$ 406,015,584

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



Statement of Plan Net Position as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023

	Fiscal Year Ending	
	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 4,542,180	\$ 26,150,999
Investments, at Fair Value		
Corporate Fixed Income Mutual Fund	53,635,598	57,425,287
Common Stocks	31,888,573	42,073,041
Real Estate Funds	32,019,983	27,032,015
Private Equity Funds	21,907,068	24,401,153
Commingled funds	<u>183,413,168</u>	<u>239,178,506</u>
Total Investments	322,864,390	390,110,002
Receivables:		
Accrued Interest	\$ 15,360	\$ 154,291
Accrued Dividends	8,398	7,330
Pending Investment Sales/Other	<u>23,692</u>	<u>35,671</u>
Total Receivables	<u>47,450</u>	<u>197,292</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 327,454,020</u>	<u>\$ 416,458,293</u>
Liabilities:		
Accrued Expense	\$ 152,113	\$ 304,220
Unearned Employer Contributions	-	6,105,363
Pending Investment Purchases	<u>-</u>	<u>4,033,126</u>
Total Liabilities	\$ 152,113	\$ 10,442,709
Plan Net Position - Available for Benefits	\$ 327,301,907	\$ 406,015,584

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



Development of Actuarial Value of Assets

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Beginning of Year:						
(1) Market Value of Assets	\$375,119,339	\$327,301,907				
(2) Actuarial Value of Assets	347,388,276	357,714,695				
End of Year:						
(3) Market Value of Assets	327,301,907	406,015,584				
(4a) Contributions	24,728,518	61,060,974				
(4b) Net Disbursements	27,203,420	24,933,733				
(5) Total Investment Income						
=(3)-(1)-(4a)+(4b)	(45,342,530)	42,586,436				
(6) Projected Rate of Return	6.00%	6.00%				
(7) Projected Investment Income						
=(1)x(6)-([1+(6)]^5-1)x(4b)	21,702,945	18,900,998				
(8) Asset Adjustment	0	0				
(9) Investment Income in Excess of Projected Income	(67,045,475)	23,685,438				
(10) Excess Investment Income Recognized						
This Year (5-year recognition)						
(10a) From This Year	(13,409,095)	4,737,088				
(10b) From One Year Ago	4,216,789	(13,409,095)	\$ 4,737,088			
(10c) From Two Years Ago	2,405,466	4,216,789	(13,409,095)	\$ 4,737,088		
(10d) From Three Years Ago	5,762,291	2,405,466	4,216,789	(13,409,095)	\$ 4,737,088	
(10e) From Four Years Ago	(7,877,075)	5,762,293	2,405,466	4,216,789	(13,409,095)	\$ 4,737,086
(10f) Total Recognized Investment Gain/(Loss)	(8,901,624)	3,712,541	(2,049,752)	(4,455,218)	(8,672,007)	4,737,086
(11) Change in Actuarial Value of Assets						
=(4a)-(4b)+(7)+(8)+(10f)	10,326,419	58,740,780				
End of Year:						
(3) Market Value of Assets	327,301,907	406,015,584				
(12) Preliminary Actuarial Value of Assets = (2)+(11)	357,714,695	416,455,475				
(12a) Upper Corridor Limit 120% x (3)	392,762,288	487,218,701				
(12b) Lower Corridor Limit 80% x (3)	261,841,526	324,812,467				
(13) Adjustment to Remain within 20% Corridor	0	0				
(14) Final Actuarial Value of Assets as of 12/31	357,714,695	416,455,475				
(15) Difference Between Market & Actuarial Values	(30,412,788)	(10,439,891)				
(16) Market Value Rate of Return	(12.54)%	13.53%				
(17) Actuarial Value Rate of Return	3.84%	6.55%				
(18) Ratio of Actuarial Value to Market Value	109%	103%				

Disbursements include investment advisor fees.



SECTION B

BENEFIT PROVISIONS AND ACTUARIAL VALUATION DATA

Brief Summary of Plan Provisions as of January 1, 2024

Following is a summary of the major Plan provisions used in the actuarial valuation. The Regional Transportation Authority is solely responsible for the validity, accuracy and comprehensiveness of this information. If any of the Plan provisions shown below are not accurate and complete, the actuarial valuation results may differ significantly from those shown in this report and may require a revision of this report. Moreover, these Plan provisions may be susceptible to different interpretations, each of which could be reasonable, and the different interpretations could lead to different actuarial valuation results.

Effective Date and Plan Year

The RTA Pension Plan became effective July 1, 1976, and was amended and restated effective June 1, 1984, January 1, 1987 and January 1, 1996. The Plan year is the calendar year.

Most Recent Amendment

The RTA Pension Plan was most recently amended and restated effective July 1, 2016.

Plan Year

The Plan year prior to July 1, 1984 was the 12-month period commencing each July 1. There was a Short Plan Year from July 1, 1984 to December 31, 1984. Thereafter, the Plan year is the calendar year.

Employees Eligible to Participate

Each employee on and after July 1, 1976 who commences employment with the Authority or an Affiliate Employer becomes a participant as of the later of July 1, 1976, and the first day of the month coincident with or next following the date of his commencement of employment with the Authority. Effective January 1, 1987, directors may participate if an irrevocable election is filed with the Committee. Special provisions apply to certain PACE employees who entered the Plan in 1985 and certain METRA employees who entered the Plan in 1987.

Employee Contributions

Employee contributions are neither required nor allowed by the RTA Pension Plan.

Normal Retirement Date

First day of the calendar month coincident with or next following a participant's 65th birthday.

Early Retirement Date

An employee may retire early if the employee has attained age 55 and has completed 10 years of Vesting Service.

Disability Retirement Date

A participant who becomes disabled may commence receiving a disability income on the later of (1) the participant's Normal Retirement date and (2) the cessation of long-term disability benefits under the RTA Pension Plan.



Brief Summary of Plan Provisions as of January 1, 2024 (Continued)

Compensation

The amounts actually paid as base salary to salaried employees and the amounts actually paid as regular, hourly wages (excluding overtime or shift differential pay) to non-salaried employees, including, at the time of deferral, amount deferred at the election of a Participant while an Employee under a cafeteria Plan, 401(k) qualified cash or deferred arrangement or eligible deferred compensation Plan maintained by an Employer, which are excludable from such Participant's taxable income under Section 125, 132(f), 402 or 457 of the Code.

Average Annual Compensation

The average of the annual compensation received by the participant in the three completed Plan years, whether consecutive or not, of the participant's Continuous Service in which the participant receives the highest rates of compensation.

Service Considered

"Continuous Service," with respect to the period prior to July 1, 1976, is the total number of months of the employee's uninterrupted service with the Authority. If an employee is not employed by the Authority during all months in a plan year after July 1, 1976, and does not complete 1,000 hours of service, the employee is credited with one month of Continuous Service for each 83 hours of service completed during that Plan Year. If the employee completes 1,000 hours of service during any Plan year after July 1, 1976, the employee will be credited with 12 months of service for that year, with the exception of the Short Plan Year. During the Short Plan Year commencing July 1, 1984, and ending December 31, 1984, an employee is credited with one month of Continuous Service for each month in which the employee has 83 hours of service.

For purposes of determining Continuous Service for vesting and eligibility for early retirement, service credited for the Short Plan Year is 12 months.

"Credited Service" is the sum of a participant's "Continuous Service" and any "Prior Service Credit" to which the participant is entitled. This latter term applies to participants who commenced employment prior to June 2, 1984, and also were employed on a full-time basis prior to their current employment with the Authority by either 1. or 2. as follows:



Brief Summary of Plan Provisions as of January 1, 2024 (Continued)

1. The United States, any state, or any political subdivision of any State, or any agency created under an interstate contract approved by the Congress of the United States.
2. Any entity which, at any time during such Employee's employment with such entity, provided public transportation or freight services by bus or rail in the United States.

The Prior Service Credit is then equal to 4% of the service under the prior Plan for each month of continuous service with the Authority which is in excess of 23 months, subject to a maximum credit of 100% of such prior service. Thus, the full credit is granted after 48 months (four years) of employment with the Authority.

All Prior Service Credits were fully accrued at the actuarial valuation date.

Rule of 85

Unreduced early retirement is available to participants between ages 55 and 65 if the Rule of 85 is satisfied. The Rule of 85 is satisfied if a participant's vesting service plus age at retirement is greater than or equal to 85 years.

Normal Retirement Benefit

A participant who retires at or after the employee's Normal Retirement Date will receive an annual retirement income equal to the product of 1. and 2. below:

1. Final Average Annual Compensation
2. 1.75% times Credited Service (max 70%)

Thus, the maximum Credited Service is 40 years.

Early Retirement Benefit

A participant who retires at an Early Retirement Date will receive at his Normal Retirement Date an annual retirement income equal to the benefit described in the immediately preceding section. In lieu of the above benefit, a participant may elect to receive a reduced amount of retirement income commencing on the first day of any month between the employee's Early and Normal Retirement Dates. The reduction will be 2.0% per year for each year that the participant's payment commencement date precedes the participant's Normal Retirement Date. Unreduced early retirement is available to participants between age 55 and 65 if the Rule of 85 is satisfied.



Brief Summary of Plan Provisions as of January 1, 2024 (Continued)

Deferred Vested Benefit

A participant who terminates employment after completion of five years of Credited Service will be entitled to an accrued benefit commencing at the participant's Normal Retirement Date. A participant who terminates employment after completion of 10 years of Credited Service can elect reduced early retirement at age 55.

Disability Benefit

A disabled participant who is eligible to commence normal retirement benefits is entitled to an amount determined as if Continuous Service continued until the Normal Retirement Date. Compensation is assumed to continue unchanged from the last calendar year worked.

Death Benefit (with Surviving Spouse)

If an active or inactive participant dies prior to the Retirement Date after completion of at least five years of service and is not eligible for the Rule of 85 and is survived by a spouse to whom the participant has been married for at least one year, the surviving spouse will receive a monthly benefit equal to 50% of the amount of pension which would have been payable to the participant if the employee's Retirement Date had occurred on the participant's date of death and the participant had elected a Joint and Survivor Pension.

1. If the participant died after completion of 10 years of service
 - a) If the participant was age 55 or older at death, the benefit will commence to the spouse immediately.
 - b) If the participant was less than age 55 at death, the benefit will commence on the date that the participant would have attained age 55.
2. If the participant died after completion of five years of service but less than 10 years
 - a) The benefit will commence on the date the participant would have been eligible for Normal Retirement.

If an active participant dies after the participant's Normal Retirement Date or is Eligible for the Rule of 85 at the time of death, the Eligible Spouse will receive a monthly benefit payable immediately based on a 100% Joint and Survivor Pension. In lieu of this survivor benefit, the surviving spouse may elect instead to receive a lump sum distribution equal to the lump sum amount the participant would have been entitled to upon the date of the participant's death.



Brief Summary of Plan Provisions as of January 1, 2024 (Continued)

Death Benefit

(without Surviving Spouse)

If an active or inactive participant dies prior to the participant's Retirement Date and is not survived by a spouse, dependent children under age 26 will receive monthly benefits payable until age 26 that are actuarially equivalent to the Single Life Annuity to which the participant would otherwise be entitled.

Normal Form and Optional Forms of Retirement Benefits

The normal annuity form for single participant is a single life annuity. The normal annuity form for married participants is a reduced 50% Joint and Survivor annuity. Other available options are a 10-year certain annuity, a joint and survivor annuity with or without a pop-up or any other option offered by the Committee. The lump-sum option is available to participants who retire on or after their Normal Retirement Date and who have earned service credit prior to January 1, 2011.

Actuarial Equivalence

Optional payments forms are converted from a single life annuity according to actuarial factors based on the following:

Mortality

1. Participants – the 94 GAR Blended mortality table (no rating of ages)
2. Beneficiaries – the 94 GAR Blended mortality table (age rated down two years)
3. Lump-sum payment – applicable mortality table under the Pension Protection Act

Interest

1. Optional annuity forms – 6.0%
2. Lump-sum payments – applicable November segmented interest rates under the Pension Protection Act with five-year phase-in.

In no event will the lump sum paid be less than the lump sum amount determined using the interest rate and mortality assumptions for optional annuity forms.



Brief Summary of Plan Provisions as of January 1, 2024 (Concluded)

Prior Benefit Offset

Amounts payable from the RTA Pension Plan are offset by the% of the Prior Service Credit attributed to the benefit payable under the current Plan multiplied by the sum of all prior benefits.

Changes Since Prior Actuarial Valuation

There have been no changes in Plan provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Summary of Changes in Participant Status January 1, 2024

	Actives ¹	Deferred Vested ²	Deferred Beneficiaries ²	Transfers ²	Retirees ³	Beneficiaries (Alternate Payees)	QDRO	Total
METRA Participants at 01/01/2023	608	183	2	63	455	55	23	1,389
PACE Participants at 01/01/2023	434	197	5	6	286	33	8	969
RTA Participants at 01/01/2023	<u>100</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>324</u>
Total Participants at 01/01/2023	1,142	458	10	70	868	101	33	2,682
New Entrants and Rehires	189	(2)		(1)				186
Non-Vested Terminations	(14)							(14)
Vested Terminations	(40)	40						
Transfers	(7)			7				
Retirement	(28)	(14)		(2)	44			
Lump Sum Retirement	(6)			(2)	1			(7)
Death with Beneficiary				(1)	(2)	3		
Death without Beneficiary					(10)	(2)		(12)
Benefit Terminations						(1)		(1)
Adjustments ⁴	(2)				1	(1)		(2)
METRA Participants at 01/01/2024	689	194	2	65	468	54	23	1,495
PACE Participants at 01/01/2024	446	203	5	5	309	34	8	1,010
RTA Participants at 01/01/2024	<u>99</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>327</u>
Participants at 01/01/2024	1,234	482	10	71	902	100	33	2,832

¹ Includes 3 disabled members as of January 1, 2023 and includes 3 disabled members as of January 1, 2024.

² Valued as deferred vested members.

³ Includes 0 participants as of January 1, 2023 and 1 participant as of January 1, 2024 receiving lump sum payments in the upcoming year.

⁴ 2 active participants were active in the RTA pension plan as of January 1, 2023, but were indicated as being in the 401(k) plan as of January 1, 2024.



Active Members as of January 1, 2024 By Attained Age and Years of Benefit Service

Attained Age	Under 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 and Over	Totals	Valuation Payroll
Under 25	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	\$ 755,598
25-29	49	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	61	4,345,398
30-34	50	40	6	-	-	-	-	-	96	7,770,978
35-39	61	48	15	12	-	-	-	-	136	13,248,431
40-44	60	54	29	18	6	-	-	-	167	17,330,036
45-49	67	44	24	12	11	3	-	-	161	16,717,416
50-54	58	48	23	29	15	11	2	-	186	19,300,002
55-59	45	58	25	28	23	16	7	2	204	23,044,235
60-64	24	36	15	21	17	14	10	5	142	15,057,415
65-69	3	19	9	10	7	2	1	2	53	5,223,473
70-74	-	2	-	1	4	1	1	-	9	827,775
75 and Over	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	6	306,747
Total	430	360	147	134	84	48	22	9	1,234	\$ 123,927,504

While not used in the financial computations, the following group averages are computed and shown because of their general interest.

	<u>Current Valuation</u>	<u>Previous Valuation</u>
Average Age:	48.6 years	49.0 years
Average Benefit Service:	9.3 years	9.9 years
Vesting Service:	11.5 years	12.0 years
Average Annual Pay:	\$100,427	\$100,015
Metra:	\$107,730	\$109,317
Pace:	\$88,742	\$86,926
RTA:	\$102,250	\$100,263
Vested Participants:	873	849
Nonvested Participants:	361	293

351 active members will be eligible for a lump sum benefit at their Normal Retirement Date.



Deferred Vested Members as of January 1, 2024

Deferred Vested Members ¹		
<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Monthly Pension³</u>
Under 25	0	\$ -
25-29	3	1,578
30-34	23	14,445
35-39	51	31,464
40-44	66	46,713
45-49	66	48,564
50-54	88	71,910
55-59	106	76,416
60-64	95	53,894
65+	65	39,586
Total	563	\$ 384,570

While not used in the financial computations, the following group averages are computed and shown because of their general interest.

	<u>Current Valuation</u>	<u>Previous Valuation²</u>
Total Count:	563	538
Average Age:	52.9	52.8
Average Monthly Benefit:	\$683	\$650

¹ Includes 482 deferred vested members, 10 deferred beneficiaries and 71 transfers.

² Includes 458 deferred vested members, 10 deferred beneficiaries and 70 transfers.

³ If at least 10 years of service, calculated based on a commencement age of the later of age 60 and the current age and an actuarial reduction applied to the benefit. If less than 10 years of service, calculated based on a commencement age of the later of age 65 and the current age.

Members in Pay Status as of January 1, 2024

Members Currently in Pay Status ¹		
<u>Age Group</u> ³	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Monthly Pension</u>
Under 55	3	\$ 979
55-59	27	43,895
60-64	105	263,373
65-69	256	476,301
70-74	308	577,005
75-79	182	284,089
80-84	85	86,968
85-89	51	53,901
90+	17	13,407
Unknown	0	-
Total	1,034	\$ 1,799,918

While not used in the financial computations, the following group averages are computed and shown because of their general interest.

	<u>Current Valuation</u>	<u>Previous Valuation</u> ²
Total Count:	1,034	1,002
Average Age:	72.5	72.1
Average Monthly Benefit:	\$1,741	\$1,722

¹ Includes 901 retirees, 100 beneficiaries and 33 alternate payees (from QDRO). Excludes 1 member receiving a lump sum payment in the upcoming year.

² Includes 868 retirees, 101 beneficiaries and 33 alternate payees (from QDRO). Excludes 0 members receiving a lump sum payment in the upcoming year.

³ For beneficiaries that are receiving a certain only benefit, age is calculated based on the retiree's date of birth.

SECTION C

ACTUARIAL VALUATION PROCEDURES

Actuarial Cost Method

Normal cost and the allocation of benefit values between service rendered before and after the actuarial valuation date was determined using the **Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method** having the following characteristics:

- The normal cost for each individual active member equals a level percentage of an individual's covered payroll (sometimes level dollar). If this rate is contributed from the date of hire (entry age) to the date of retirement, the amount would accumulate to the present value of projected benefits at retirement; and
- The actuarial accrued liability for each individual active member equals the accrual of normal costs that are expected to have been paid in the past. The actuarial accrued liability for retired and inactive members equals the present value of benefits.

Financing of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is amortized using a level-dollar 30-year amortization over a closed period beginning January 1, 2015. 21 years remain as of January 1, 2024.

Actuarial Value of Pension Plan Assets. The asset value is the actuarial value of assets which is calculated by recognizing 20% of the investment gain or loss (the difference between the actual investment return and the expected investment return, which is 7.75% beginning January 1, 2012, 7.50% beginning January 1, 2015, and 6.00% beginning January 1, 2021) on the market value of assets for each of the 5 following fiscal years. The actuarial value of assets is subject to a 20% corridor around market value of assets.

Actuarial Assumptions in the Actuarial Valuation Process

The contribution and benefit values of the Plan are calculated by applying actuarial assumptions to the benefit provisions and census information furnished, using the actuarial cost method described on the previous page.

The principal areas of financial risk which require assumptions about future experiences are:

- Long-term rates of investment return to be generated by the assets of the RTA Pension Plan;
- Patterns of pay increases to members;
- Rates of mortality among members, retirees and beneficiaries;
- Rates of withdrawal of active members;
- Rates of disability among members; and
- The age patterns of actual retirement.

In an actuarial valuation, the monetary effect of each actuarial assumption is calculated for as long as a present covered person survives; a period of time which can be as long as a century.

Actual experience of the Plan will not coincide exactly with assumed experience. Each actuarial valuation provides a complete recalculation of assumed future experience and takes into account all past differences between assumed and actual experience. The result is a continual series of adjustments (usually small) to the computed contribution rate.

Actuarial Valuation Assumptions

Most of the actuarial assumptions were first adopted by the Retirement Committee for use with the actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2024, and were based on the experience study covering the period January 1, 2018, through January 1, 2023.

The assumed rate of price inflation was 2.50%. This assumption is not used directly in the actuarial valuation. However, the price inflation assumption underlies all of the other economic assumptions (investment return, salary increase and payroll growth assumption).

The assumed rate of investment return used was 6.00%, net of investment expenses, annually. This assumption was updated with the actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021.

The rates of annual salary increase used for individual members are in accordance with the following table. This assumption is used to project a member’s current salary to the salaries upon which benefit amounts will be based.

Age	Salary Increases	
	Metra Rate	Pace and RTA Rate
Under 25	7.50%	7.50%
25-29	7.00%	7.00%
30-34	5.75%	6.50%
35-39	5.00%	5.75%
40-44	4.25%	5.25%
45-49	4.00%	5.00%
50-54	3.75%	4.75%
55-59	3.50%	4.50%
60-64	3.15%	4.25%
65-69	3.00%	3.50%
70-74	2.85%	2.85%
75-79	2.85%	2.85%
80+	2.85%	2.85%

Actuarial Valuation Assumptions (Continued)

The mortality tables used to measure retirement mortality were the Pub-2010 (General Employees) Employee Mortality table for pre-retirement mortality and the Pub-2010 (General Employees) Healthy Retiree Mortality table for post-retirement mortality, sex-distinct, with mortality improvement projected from 2010 using projection scale MP-2021. These mortality assumptions are used to measure (1) the probabilities of members dying before retirement and (2) the probabilities of each benefit payment being made after retirement. The illustrative future life expectancies are based on post-retirement mortality rates.

Age	Future Life Expectancy in 2024		Future Life Expectancy in 2034	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
55	30.72	33.56	31.57	34.31
60	26.00	28.68	26.80	29.40
65	21.49	23.94	22.22	24.61
70	17.21	19.40	17.85	19.99
75	13.27	15.14	13.79	15.65
80	9.79	11.31	10.19	11.72
85	6.93	8.07	7.22	8.36
90	4.82	5.59	5.00	5.78

Actuarial Valuation Assumptions (Continued)

Rates of separation from active membership are represented by the following table (rates do not apply to members eligible to retire and do not include separation on account of death or disability). This assumption measures the probabilities of members terminating employment.

Employee Withdrawal Rate (5 or more years of service)			
Male		Female	
Age	Rate	Age	Rate
Under 30	8.50%	Under 30	10.00%
30	7.50%	30	10.00%
31	7.00%	31	10.00%
32	6.50%	32	10.00%
33	6.00%	33	10.00%
34	5.50%	34	10.00%
35	5.00%	35	6.50%
36	4.75%	36	6.25%
37	4.50%	37	6.00%
38	4.25%	38	5.75%
39	4.00%	39	5.50%
40	4.00%	40	5.00%
41	3.75%	41	4.50%
42	3.50%	42	4.00%
43	3.25%	43	4.00%
44	3.00%	44	4.00%
45	3.00%	45	4.00%
46	3.00%	46	4.00%
47	3.00%	47	4.00%
48	3.00%	48	4.00%
49	3.00%	49	4.00%
50+	2.75%	50+	3.00%

The following service-based rates are used instead of the age-based withdrawal rates shown above for the first 4 years of service.

Years of Service	Male	Female
1	12.0%	12.0%
2	10.0%	10.0%
3	10.0%	10.0%
4	10.0%	8.0%

Members who terminate service with at least 10 years of service are assumed to commence benefits at age 60. Vested terminated members with less than 10 years of service are assumed to commence benefits at age 65.



Actuarial Valuation Assumptions (Continued)

Rates of disability were as follows:

Employee Disablement Rate		
Age	Males	Females
20	0.009%	0.008%
25	0.012%	0.012%
30	0.016%	0.020%
35	0.025%	0.035%
40	0.054%	0.056%
45	0.083%	0.077%
50	0.113%	0.098%
55	0.142%	0.118%
60	0.171%	0.139%

Actuarial Valuation Assumptions (Continued)

Rates of retirement for members eligible to retire with unreduced benefits during the next year were as follows:

Age	Metra and RTA	Pace
	Unreduced Benefit Rates	Unreduced Benefit Rates
55	7.0 %	4.0 %
56	7.0	4.0
57	7.0	4.0
58	7.0	4.0
59	7.0	4.0
60	25.0	20.0
61	20.0	15.0
62	20.0	15.0
63	20.0	15.0
64	20.0	15.0
65	45.0	30.0
66	40.0	30.0
67	45.0	30.0
68	40.0	30.0
69	40.0	30.0
70	40.0	40.0
71	25.0	25.0
72	25.0	25.0
73	25.0	25.0
74	25.0	25.0
75+	100.0	100.0

Rates of retirement for members eligible to retire with reduced benefits during the next year were as follows:

Age	Metra	Pace and RTA
	Reduced Benefit Rates	Reduced Benefit Rates
55	2.0 %	2.0 %
56	2.0	2.0
57	2.0	2.0
58	2.0	2.0
59	2.0	2.0
60	15.0	5.0
61	10.0	5.0
62	10.0	10.0
63	10.0	10.0
64	10.0	5.0



Actuarial Valuation Assumptions (Continued)

Marital Status: It is assumed that 60% of males and 45% of females have an eligible spouse. The male spouse is assumed to be three years older than the female spouse.

Dependent Assumptions: The following assumptions are made for the dependent preretirement death benefit:

- 5% of males and 10% of females will have dependent children eligible;
- The youngest child of an eligible employee is 35 years younger than the employee; and
- Members younger than age 25 do not have children.

Form of Payment: 40% of lump sum eligible retirees were assumed to elect the lump sum form of payment. A load of -1.5% is applied to active member liabilities to account for the difference in assumptions used to calculate optional forms of payment and the assumptions used in the actuarial valuation to calculate liabilities.

70% of male and 40% of female future retirees are assumed to elect a joint and survivor benefit.

Benefit Service: Exact fractional years of service are used to determine the amount of benefit payable.

Decrement Timing: All decrements are assumed to occur mid-year.

Decrement Operation: Turnover decrements do not operate after the member reaches retirement eligibility.

Eligibility Testing: Eligibility for benefits is determined based upon the age nearest birthday and service on the date the decrement is assumed to occur.

Pay Increase Timing: End of (fiscal) year.

Expenses: Expenses added to the Normal Cost were assumed to be 105% of the average actual administrative expenses over the past three years.

Fiscal Year End	Administrative Expense	Investment Advisor Expenses	Total Actual Expenses	Assumed Expenses in Following Fiscal Year
2023	\$ 530,869	\$ 110,880	\$ 641,749	\$ 693,461
2022	648,384	100,000	748,384	
2021	491,183	100,000	591,183	



Actuarial Valuation Assumptions (Continued)

Data Adjustments:

Pay Adjustments

For active or disabled members whose pay rate as of January 1, 2024, was zero or was not provided, we used the most recent pay rate available in the pension administration data.

Benefit Adjustments

Based on information from the administrator, the monthly benefit provided in the census data is the amount payable to the member at actual benefit commencement (for members receiving benefits) and normal retirement age for deferred vested members and transfers.

Deferred vested member benefits are calculated by multiplying the monthly benefit in the data by the applicable early retirement reduction factor if the benefit is assumed to commence prior to the normal retirement age of 65.

Lump Sum Conversion

Factors:

The annual lump sum conversion factors are based on the November segment rates and the applicable mortality table under the Pension Protection Act.

For actuarial valuation purposes only, the lump sum conversion factors used are based on:

1. The segment rates from the November preceding the actuarial valuation for projected lump sum retirements within five years of the actuarial valuation date (and are updated annually in the actuarial valuation).
2. Assumed segment rates for projected lump sum retirements more than five years after the actuarial valuation date (rates are only updated periodically after experience studies).
3. The current applicable mortality assumption under the Pension Protection Act is used.

Assumed Rates	Assumed Retirements within 5 Years	Assumed Retirements after 5 Years
First Segment	5.50%	4.00%
Second Segment	5.76%	4.00%
Third Segment	5.83%	4.00%



Actuarial Valuation Assumptions (Concluded)

Change in Assumptions: The actuarial assumptions used in this actuarial valuation are based on an experience review for the period January 1, 2018 through January 1, 2023 and were adopted for first use commencing with the January 1, 2024 actuarial valuation. The lump sum conversion factors are updated annually.

SECTION D

HISTORICAL PLAN TRENDS

Funded Ratio History

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b – a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Payroll [(b – a)/c]
1/1/2015	\$ 196,142,829	\$ 270,324,403	\$ 74,181,574	72.6 %	\$ 83,485,618	88.9 %
1/1/2016	265,692,481	286,457,946	20,765,465	92.8	88,663,051	23.4
1/1/2017	275,792,027	302,074,097	26,282,070	91.3	93,950,500	28.0
1/1/2018	289,367,890	320,195,599	30,827,709	90.4	100,053,769	30.8
1/1/2019	292,178,756	330,781,816	38,603,060	88.3	103,276,538	37.4
1/1/2020	304,202,856	374,505,872	70,303,016	81.2	107,441,009	65.4
1/1/2021	320,673,904	441,823,719	121,149,815	72.6	100,986,030	120.0
1/1/2022	347,388,276	470,216,319	122,828,043	73.9	105,835,620	116.1
1/1/2023	357,714,695	487,965,397	130,250,702	73.3	114,216,593	114.0
1/1/2024	416,455,475	505,795,341	89,339,866	82.3	123,927,504	72.1



Employer Contribution History

Fiscal Year Ended	Recommended Annual Contribution (a)	Total Employer Contribution (b)	Excess/ (Deficit) (c)	Percentage Contributed (b / a)
12/31/2015	\$ 13,598,896	\$ 77,095,000	\$ 63,496,104	566.9 %
12/31/2016	9,534,166	10,834,166	1,300,000	113.6
12/31/2017	10,581,706	11,881,706	1,300,000	112.3
12/31/2018	11,592,096	12,892,096	1,300,000	111.2
12/31/2019	12,584,605	13,884,605	1,300,000	110.3
12/31/2020	17,120,873	18,420,873	1,300,000	107.6
12/31/2021	23,786,691	23,786,691	-	100.0
12/31/2022	24,728,518	24,728,518	-	100.0
12/31/2023	26,660,974	61,060,974	34,400,000	229.0
12/31/2024	24,377,103	TBD	TBD	TBD



SECTION E

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Glossary of Terms

Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL). 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.”

Actuarial Assumptions. Estimates of future Plan experience such as investment return, expected lifetimes and the likelihood of receiving a pension from the Pension Plan. Demographic, or “people” assumptions, include rates of mortality, retirement and separation. Economic, or “money” assumptions, include expected investment return, inflation and salary increases.

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 Present Value of Future Plan Benefits. 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.

Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA). Smoothed value of assets that recognizes the difference between the expected investment return using the actuarial valuation assumption of 6.00% and the actual investment return over a five-year period. Dampens volatility of asset value over time.

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.

Annual Required Contribution. The sum of the normal cost and amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Asset Return. The net investment return for the asset divided by the mean asset value. Example: if \$1.00 is invested and yields \$1.06 after a year, the asset return is 6.00%.

Funded Ratio. The actuarial value of assets divided by the actuarial accrued liability. Measures the portion of the actuarial accrued liability that is currently funded.

Market Value of Assets (MVA). The value of assets currently held in the trust available to pay for benefits of the Pension Plan. Each of the investments in the trust is valued at market price which is the price at which buyers and sellers trade similar items in the open market.

Normal Cost (NC). 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.

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