

A Pension Trust Fund of the State of Minnesota

2019

For the fiscal year ended
June 30, 2019

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report



Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota
A Pension Trust Fund of the State of Minnesota

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019

Retirement Systems of Minnesota Building

60 Empire Drive

Suite 400

St. Paul, MN 55103-4000

651.296.2409

800.657.3669

www.MinnesotaTRA.org

J. Michael Stoffel

Executive Director

Report Prepared by the TRA accounting and executive staff

Cover: Mixed Columbine flowers; photo by Jodi Jacobson for iStock

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Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
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**Minnesota Teachers
Retirement Association**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2018

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO



Public Pension Coordinating Council

***Public Pension Standards Award
For Funding and Administration
2019***

Presented to

Minnesota Teachers Retirement Association

In recognition of meeting professional standards for
plan funding and administration as
set forth in the Public Pension Standards.

Presented by the Public Pension Coordinating Council, a confederation of

National Association of State Retirement Administrators (NASRA)
National Conference on Public Employee Retirement Systems (NCPERS)
National Council on Teacher Retirement (NCTR)

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Alan H. Winkle'.

Alan H. Winkle
Program Administrator

Letter of Transmittal

December 27, 2019

Members of the Board of Trustees

Teachers Retirement Association
60 Empire Drive, Suite 400
Saint Paul, MN 55103-4000

Dear Trustee:

We are pleased to present this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Teachers Retirement Association (TRA) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, our 88th year of service.

The independent Office of the Legislative Auditor has issued an unmodified (clean) opinion on TRA's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the Financial section of this report. Management believes that the accompanying statements, schedules, and tables are fairly presented. We are solely responsible for the content of the report, including its financial statements, which should be useful in understanding information about TRA and comparing our operating results with those of other teacher retirement systems.

TRA management has implemented a system of internal controls to monitor and safeguard assets, ensure transactions are carried out in accordance with Minnesota statutes, and promote efficient operations. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance regarding the safeguarding of assets against loss. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that a cost-benefit analysis requires estimates and judgments by management. All internal control evaluations occur within this framework.

Readers are encouraged to refer to the Management Discussion and Analysis on pages 17-21 for an overview of additions to and deductions from the TRA Fund and additional financial reporting detail for the fiscal year.

TRA Profile

As of June 30, 2019, TRA had 605 reporting units, 82,965 active members and a total of 67,285 retirees, survivors, beneficiaries, and disabilitants who were receiving monthly benefits.

Although the TRA Board of Trustees has a broad scope of authority in the operations and management of TRA, the pension fund is also governed by federal laws and state statutes. For financial reporting purposes, TRA is considered a pension trust fund of the State of Minnesota, and TRA financial results are incorporated into the CAFR of the State of Minnesota.



J. Michael Stoffel
Executive Director

TRA follows the provisions of statements promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). TRA's CAFR also complies with Minnesota Statutes, Section 356.20. Transactions are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Contributions from employers and members are recognized as revenue when earned. Expenses are recorded when corresponding liabilities are incurred, regardless of when payment is made.

We contract for actuarial services with the firm Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting of Bellevue, Nebraska to prepare two annual actuarial valuation reports. One report is performed in accordance with the accounting and financial reporting requirements of GASB Statement 67. The second report is performed in accordance with actuarial assumptions and methods contained in Minnesota Statutes Sec. 356.215; it also provides results that assist board members and state policymakers in funding determinations. These statutes specify key funding policy elements including amortization period, actuarial cost method, asset smoothing method and investment earnings assumption. The Minnesota Office of the Attorney General provides legal counsel to the Board of Trustees. Most financial transactions, including disbursements from the pension fund, are processed through the centralized controls of the Statewide Integrated Financial Tools (SWIFT) system, under the statutory authority of the Department of Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB) and the Department of Administration.

Economic Condition

All TRA assets are invested under the authority and direction of the State Board of Investment (SBI). A listing of the pooled investments in the TRA Fund can be found on page 69. The SBI has developed strategic asset allocation and other investment policies based on the long-term investment horizon profile of our members and benefit recipients. The SBI, with advice from its Investment Advisory Council (IAC), continually reviews policies to ensure sufficient assets are available to finance benefits determined under statute. The executive directors of the three statewide retirement systems serve on the seventeen-member IAC and represent their members in advising the SBI on investment-related matters.

Economic Condition and Outlook (From Minnesota Management and Budget)

Minnesota's steady economic performance continues, as the U.S. expansion surpasses record length. Statewide, low unemployment and strong demand for workers support growth in total Minnesota wage income and wages per worker. However, the pace of job gains has slowed, reflecting the limit set by labor force growth that is forecast to decelerate amid ongoing baby boomer retirements. Across the state, job vacancies are at high levels, and employers and job-seekers are seeking creative ways to match people to jobs.

As a result of slowing employment growth, more of Minnesota's growth in total wage income is expected to arise from higher wages per worker and less from increases in the number of people working. Employment growth of 0.6 percent is expected in fiscal year 2020, slowing to 0.4 percent in fiscal year 2021 and 0.3 percent in each of fiscal year 2022 and 2023. This slowing employment growth, combined with a moderate acceleration in wages per worker, will lead total wage and salary income to grow at rates of 4.6 percent per year in fiscal year 2020, followed by 4.1 percent in each of fiscal year 2021-2023. Wages per worker are forecast to grow at rates exceeding forecasted rates of inflation over the same period, implying improvements in real wages.

Throughout the current U.S. expansion, Minnesota has continued to add jobs and sustain a state unemployment rate below the U.S. rate. However, the gap between the state and national unemployment rates has narrowed over the last year. While the U.S. rate fell to a 50-year low of 3.5 percent in September, Minnesota's has been drifting upward. Minnesota's rate reached an 18-year low of 2.8 percent in June 2018. It began gradually rising a year ago, reaching to the current rate of 3.2 percent. In addition, the rate of job growth is slowing. Between 2011 and 2017, Minnesota added an average of 42,000 jobs per year. In 2018, Minnesota added about half that many, and we expect a similar number in 2019.

Given the state's tight labor market, improvements in both migration to the state and household formations represent bright spots for Minnesota's economic outlook. Between 2010 and 2017, the state added an average of about 10,000 new households per year, much lower than the pre-recession ten-year average of 24,500. But 2018 marked a spike in Minnesota household formations, with an addition of 32,000 new households. This growth coincided with two years of positive net domestic migration to Minnesota, reversing a 15-year trend of Minnesota seeing a net annual loss of residents to other states. Positive domestic net migration combined with positive international net migration to make 2017 the largest year for net migration to Minnesota in nearly three decades.

Robust demand for workers and low unemployment define Minnesota's current, tight labor market. Statewide, there have been fewer unemployed job-seekers than open positions for the past 30 months. In the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2019, there were 0.7 unemployed persons for each vacancy statewide. In contrast, at the peak of the 2007-09 recession, there were nearly seven unemployed persons for each job opening. One year ago, there were 0.6 unemployed persons for each vacancy, slightly lower than the current ratio. This occurs as the number of unemployed persons has increased over the year along with the number of job vacancies. Employers across the state reported 146,513 job vacancies, and the job vacancy rate is now 5.3 percent (5.3 openings per 100 jobs), the highest level for this series (which originated in 2001). The median hourly wage offer for these vacancies was \$15.00, up from \$14.54 one year ago. The tight labor market is being felt across the state, as both the Twin Cities and Greater Minnesota have a ratio of less than one unemployed persons to every job vacancy. The ratio is 0.6 in the Twin Cities and 0.8 in Greater Minnesota.

Legislation

TRA did not propose any new significant legislation in the 2019 session, and we are not anticipating anything significant for the 2020 session. The landmark pension reform bill that was passed in 2018 continues to have lasting impact on operations. Several of the provisions had delayed effective dates and phased effective dates, so TRA will be implementing pieces of the 2018 legislation over the next several years. These include:

- cost of living adjustment (COLA) will remain at 1% for four more years, and then increase by 0.1% per year for five years until it reaches 1.5% where it will remain thereafter
- eligibility for first COLA changes to normal retirement age beginning July 1, 2024, unless retiring under rule of 90 or using the age 62 with 30 years of service provision
- augmentation in early retirement benefits is phased out over five years beginning July 1, 2019 unless retiring under rule of 90 or using the age 62 with 30 years of service provision
- employer contribution rates are increasing by 0.21% per year over the next four fiscal years
- employee contribution rate will increase by 0.25% beginning July 1, 2023.

These changes and all the reforms passed in 2018 were important in getting the TRA pension fund on a sustainable path. Assuming all actuarial assumptions are met, the fund is projected to be fully funded in less than 30 years.

Investment Results

The SBI continued implementation during fiscal year 2019 of its Strategic Asset Allocation Framework for the Combined Retirement Funds. The plan combines domestic and international equities into the Public Equity category. The new policy also includes a future target allocation of up to 25 percent into Private Markets that includes private equity, real estate, and resources. If the Private Markets are invested at less than the 25 percent target, the difference is invested into public equities. Fixed Income and Treasuries have target allocation of 10 percent each. Readers should refer to a more complete description of the changes beginning on page 26.

Within this investment environment, TRA retirement assets under SBI investment management (see page 65), produced an investment return of 7.3 percent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, net of fees and using the time-weighted

performance method. This was slightly below the assumed rate of 7.5 percent for fiscal year 2019 as specified in Minnesota Statute. The 7.3 percent return also underperformed the composite benchmark by 0.3 percent for the fiscal year. Over the latest 10-, 20- and 30-year periods, the Combined Funds have experienced an annualized investment return of 10.9 percent, 6.5 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively. For all three time periods, the performance of the Combined Funds exceeded the performance of the composite benchmark.

The Public Equity category returned 6.1 percent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The domestic portion of Public Equity returned 8.5 percent and the international portion returned 1.1 percent. The Private Markets produced a return of 10.4 percent for fiscal year 2019. The Fixed Income portion of the Combined Funds produced a return of 8.2 percent for the fiscal year.

Since the benefit payments are not all immediately payable, SBI can maintain a long-term strategy. This approach, along with a well-diversified investment portfolio, helps weather periods of short-term volatility in the investment markets.

Statutory Funding Status

Investment returns of 7.3% for fiscal year 2019 were very close to the assumed return of 7.5%. This, along with the continued positive impact of the 2018 Omnibus Pension Bill fueled growth in fund assets. The actuarial value of TRA assets increased as of June 30, 2019, compared to the previous year-end. For actuarial purposes, investment gains and losses are recognized over a five-year period. On June 30, 2019, the actuarial value of TRA assets was \$22.5 billion, an increase from \$22.0 billion on June 30, 2018. The five-year smoothing of investment gains and losses produced a deferred investment gain of \$405 million as of June 30, 2019. The deferred gain will be recognized over the next four fiscal years.

In June 2019, TRA's actuarial consultant, Cavanaugh MacDonald completed a regularly scheduled four-year experience study. An experience study determines whether the actuarial assumptions currently in use have adequately projected the actual emerging experience of the TRA plan. The report recommended minor changes to three demographic assumptions used in the liability projection of the TRA plan. The impact on required contributions was an increase of 0.02 percent of member pay. The Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement (LCPR) is expected to consider approval of the changes during the 2020 legislative session.

TRA's unfunded actuarial accrued liability – the amount for which the actuarial value of assets are not available to pay benefits earned to date – increased from \$6.62 billion on June 30, 2018, to \$6.78 billion on June 30, 2019.

Another key measure to assess TRA funding health is the adequacy of employee and employer contributions. As of July 1, 2019, the TRA contribution rate deficiency was 0.91 percent of active member covered payroll. Under this estimate, TRA will receive about \$48 million less in contributions during fiscal year 2019 than is needed to meet the full funding target date of June 30, 2048. However, the 2018 legislature increased both employee and employer contribution rates in future years that are not recognized in the current valuation. Rates will increase gradually so that on July 1, 2023, the employee contribution will rise from the current 7.50 percent to 7.75 percent. Employer contribution rates will steadily rise from 7.92 percent to 8.75 percent by July 1, 2023. If these future contribution rates had been reflected into the current valuation report, the contribution rate deficiency would have reversed, and become a slight contribution sufficiency.

TRA's funding ratio was nearly constant through these many changes. At June 30, 2019, the funding ratio stood at 76.8 percent, a slight decline from 76.9 percent on June 30, 2018. Long-term, the funded ratio is expected to slope upward and is projected to reach 100 percent in less than 30 years, should all current assumptions be met over that time. As part of that analysis, the Board of Trustees will continue to monitor the results of future actuarial valuation annual reports and recommend any needed assumption changes or plan provision modifications to the Minnesota legislature.

Major Initiatives

In January 2019, the TRA Board approved a new strategic plan. The plan was developed with input from TRA stakeholder groups, TRA staff, and TRA Board members. There are four goals outlined in the plan:

- **Engagement and education:** TRA will provide information to empower members, employers, legislators and taxpayers to be aware and engaged about TRA's governance structure as well as the value of a defined-benefit plan. Member educational materials should be clear, accurate, accessible and presented in innovative ways for all life stages.
- **Fund integrity balanced with equity in plan provisions:** TRA will abide by their fiduciary duty to ensure the financial stability of the plan while working toward fairness in benefit structure and contribution rates. TRA will continually monitor the plan's financial health. When needed, TRA will recommend adjustments to stabilize the fund while upholding the board's guiding principles of shared commitment, intergenerational equity, long-term financial sustainability and maintaining the recruitment/retention value of a TRA pension.
- **Engaged, empowered, high performing workforce:** TRA will demonstrate dedication, stability and inclusivity. Leadership and staff will respect all perspectives and experiences. Succession planning and operational workforce planning will support the transfer of knowledge from outgoing employees and the recruitment and retention of new and existing employees.
- **Risk-intelligent organization:** TRA will be a risk-intelligent organization with a robust, proactive and comprehensive risk-management program. TRA will continue to monitor and respond to known and emerging risks.

Strategies and action plans have been outlined and will continue to be developed to accomplish the four goals over the next three to five years.

Awards and Recognition

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Teachers Retirement Association for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This was the 21th consecutive year that the Association has achieved this prestigious award. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of only one year. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

TRA was also awarded the Public Pension Coordinating Council's Recognition Award for Administration and Funding in 2019. This award recognizes TRA's meeting of professional standards in plan administration in categories such as benefits, actuarial valuations, financial reporting and communications to members. The funding award is given to retirement systems that meet funding and contribution adequacy measures.

The preparation of this report is possible only through the combined efforts of our employees, employer units and professional consultants. It is intended to provide a complete and reliable portrayal of the financial status of the pension fund as a basis for making management decisions and determining responsible stewardship over the assets held in trust for the members of the Association. We have notified members, employer unit officials and other interested persons about the

availability of the report on the TRA website. A summary that highlights key aspects of the report will be provided to all members in the TRIB, TRA's periodic newsletter.

Lastly, our sincere appreciation is extended to all who assisted in and contributed toward the completion of this publication.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "J. Michael Stoffel". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

J. Michael Stoffel
Executive Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John Wicklund". The signature is cursive, with a prominent "J" and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

John Wicklund
Chief Financial Officer

Board of Trustees

As of December 10, 2019

President



Martha Lee (Marti) Zins
Retiree Representative
Minnetonka, MN

Vice President



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Elected Member
St. Louis Park, MN



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Mary Cathryn Ricker
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Myron Frans
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J. Michael Stoffel
Executive Director



Rachel Barth
Legal and Legislative
Director



John Wicklund
Chief Financial Officer



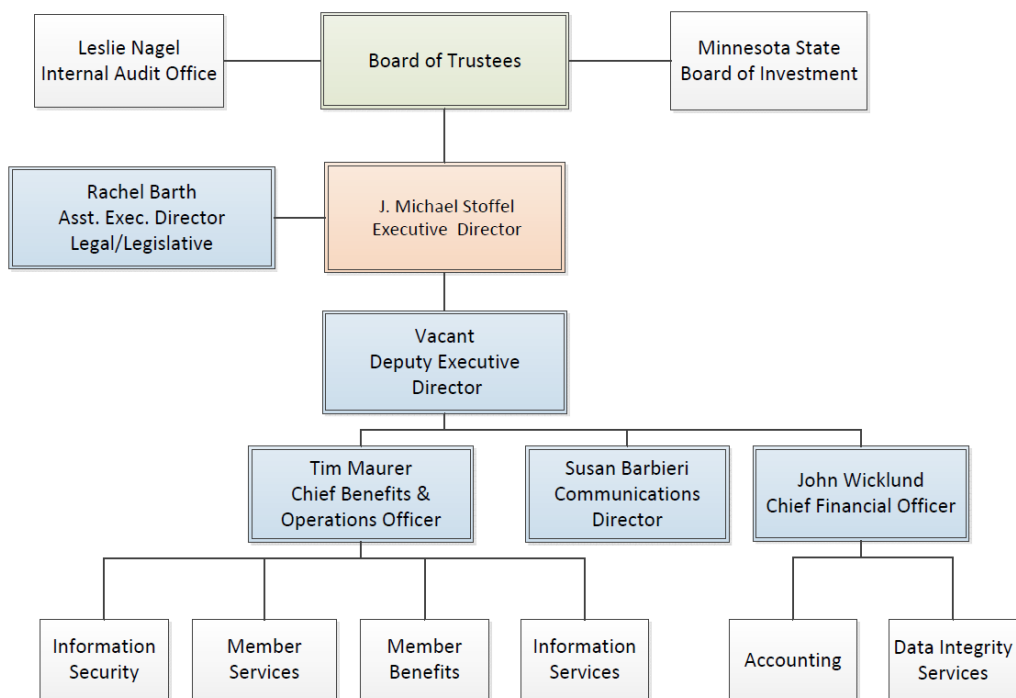
Tim Maurer
Chief Benefits &
Operations Officer



Susan Barbieri
Communications
Director

Administrative Organization

As of December 2019



Consulting Services

Actuary

Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting, LLC
Bellevue, Nebraska

Auditor

Office of the Legislative Auditor
St. Paul, Minnesota

Investment

Minnesota State Board of Investment
Saint Paul, Minnesota
(Schedule of Investment Management Fees is found on pages 67-68)

Legal Counsel

Office of the Attorney General
St. Paul, Minnesota

Medical Advisor

ExamWorks
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Our Mission Statement

TRA provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits to Minnesota's public educators assisting them in achieving future income security.

TRA strives to provide benefits that attract and retain competent teachers who serve communities throughout the state, building a stronger education system.

TRA is committed to safeguarding the financial integrity of the fund and takes pride in providing exceptional, innovative services.

Our Vision

To be an outstanding retirement system pursuing benefits and services that **exceed members' expectations**.

Goals

Members and Stakeholders – Be responsive to the needs of TRA members and stakeholders by providing them with innovative, timely and relevant services and education, and adequate benefits that are properly funded.

Organizational Effectiveness – Be a proactive, flexible efficient organization by measuring performance and continuously improving work processes.

Staff Development – Make TRA an “employer of choice” for both existing and potential staff by providing a supportive and challenging environment that encourages teamwork and creativity, fosters professional growth and development, and values employee input.

Finance and Resources – Safeguard the financial integrity of the fund by ensuring adequate funding, legal compliance and responsibly managing fiscal resources.

Technology – Maintain the internal capacity to utilize cutting-edge technologies that continuously improve work processes and enhance service delivery and communication with our members and stakeholders.

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Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota
A Pension Trust Fund of the State of Minnesota

Financial



Auditor's Report



OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR

STATE OF MINNESOTA • James Nobles, Legislative Auditor

Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota Board of Trustees

Mr. J. Michael Stoffel, Executive Director
Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota (TRA), which included the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position as of June 30, 2019, the related Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position, and notes to the financial statements, as listed in the Financial Section of the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to TRA's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of TRA's internal controls. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Room 140 Centennial Building, 658 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-1603 • Phone: 651-296-4708 • Fax: 651-296-4712
E-mail: legislative.auditor@state.mn.us • Website: www.auditor.leg.state.mn.us • Minnesota Relay: 1-800-627-3529 or 7-1-1

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TRA as of June 30, 2019, and the changes in financial position for the fiscal year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis and the other required supplementary information, as listed in the Financial Section of the Table of Contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to Management's Discussion and Analysis and the other required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information Included with the Financial Statements

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise TRA's basic financial statements. The supporting schedules in the Financial Section and the Introductory, Investment, Actuarial, and Statistical Sections, as listed in the Table of Contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

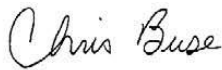
The supporting schedules, as listed in the Financial Section of the Table of Contents, are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The supporting schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supporting schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Introductory, Investment, Actuarial, and Statistical Sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Members of the TRA Board of Trustees
Mr. J. Michael Stoffel, TRA Executive Director
Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will also issue a report on our consideration of TRA's internal controls over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope and results of our testing of internal controls over financial reporting and compliance and not to provide an opinion on the internal controls over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



Christopher Buse, CPA
Deputy Legislative Auditor



Tracy Gebhard, CPA
Audit Director

December 19, 2019
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Management Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2019

This discussion and analysis of the Teachers Retirement Association (TRA) of Minnesota provides an overview of TRA financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage you to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the transmittal letter beginning on page 3 and the additional information presented in the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Financial Highlights

Financial highlights of fiscal year 2019 include:

- The Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits increased in value by \$513.96 million during fiscal year 2019 for a total of \$22.87 billion. Plan contributions and investment income totaled \$2.40 billion during the fiscal year. Plan benefits and other expenses totaled \$1.89 billion during the fiscal year.
- Investment returns for the 2019 fiscal year were 7.3 percent using the time-weighted value method, resulting in net investment income of \$1.58 billion.
- Contributions paid by employees, employers, and non-employers during fiscal year 2019 totaled \$825.6 million, an increase of \$36.7 million from the fiscal year 2018 total of \$788.9 million.
- Pension benefits paid to retirees and beneficiaries during fiscal year 2019 was \$1.86 billion. The fiscal year 2018 total was \$1.82 billion, an increase of \$44.94 million during the year.
- Refunds of member contributions plus interest during fiscal year 2019 were \$14.07 million, an increase of \$1.00 million from the fiscal year 2018 total of \$13.07 million.
- Administrative expenses of the fund during fiscal year 2019 were \$15.15 million. The fiscal year 2018 total was \$15.67 million, representing a decrease of \$517 thousand for the fiscal year.

Actuarial Highlights

TRA's funding objective is to meet long-term benefit obligations through the accumulation of contributions and investment income. This funding is structured so that the burden of paying retirement costs is shared equitably by present and future generations of members and taxpayers.

By state law, TRA and its actuarial consultant are required to prepare an actuarial funding valuation to assist decision-makers in assessing the funding strength and position of the TRA fund. The results of this actuarial valuation report will be used to describe key funding measures such as the funding ratio, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability and the contribution rate deficiency.

As of June 30, 2019, the accrued liability funding ratio for TRA was 76.8 percent, a slight decrease from the comparable funding ratio of 76.9 percent as of June 30, 2018. TRA's unfunded actuarial accrued liability on June 30, 2018, was \$6.62 billion. The June 30, 2019, unfunded actuarial liability was \$6.78 billion, an increase of \$159 million from the previous year. TRA's unfunded liability, by state law, must be fully paid by June 30, 2048. Key actuarial funding measures are presented on page 79.

TRA's actuary has also prepared a separate actuarial valuation report under the requirements of GASB Statement 67 for presentations and disclosures within the financial section of this report. The GASB 67 valuation report is the foundation of a report TRA will issue in the first half of 2020 to assist employer units in their GASB 68 financial reporting presentations and disclosures later in 2020. The fiscal year 2019 results indicate a Net Pension Liability of \$6.37 billion, an increase of \$93 million from the \$6.28 billion on July 1, 2018.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the financial report of TRA. The financial report consists of:

- the basic financial statements, comprised of the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position;
- the notes to the basic financial statements;
- required supplementary information; and
- Other supplementary information.

The Statement of Fiduciary Net Position (page 22) presents information on the assets and liabilities of TRA, with the difference between the two reported as net position. The net position of TRA reflects the resources available to pay benefits to members when due. Over time, increases and decreases in net position measure whether TRA's financial position is improving or deteriorating. It can be thought of as a snapshot of the financial position of TRA at that specific point in time.

The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position (page 23) presents information detailing the changes in net position that occurred during the current fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported on an accrual basis. This means that the revenue or expense is recognized as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of when the actual cash is received or paid. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods.

The notes to the financial statements (pages 24-45) provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

The report also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements. The required supplementary information (pages 46-52) will be built prospectively and in time, will form a ten-year historical trend. The Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability includes a reconciliation of the fiscal year 2019 net pension liability for GASB 67 reporting purposes.

The Schedule of Employer and Non-Employer Contributions presents information about the annual required contributions and resulting contributions in relation to this requirement, covered payroll, and contributions as a percentage of covered payroll.

The Schedule of Investment Returns using the money-weighted method is presented. It is being developed prospectively to eventually present 10 years of results.

Two other supporting schedules are also presented. The Schedule of Administrative Expenses (page 54) presents the overall cost of administering TRA. The Schedule of Professional Consultant Expenses (page 55) provides further details about investment and other consulting expenses.

Financial Analysis of the TRA Fund

Plan Assets

Total plan assets of the TRA fund as of June 30, 2019, were \$24.58 billion and were mostly comprised of cash, investments and contributions due from employers. Total plan assets decreased \$30.09 million from the June 30, 2018 total of \$24.61 billion. The primary reason for the decrease in the fair value of TRA assets was due a smaller amount of Securities Lending assets on June 30, 2019 than one year previous.

Plan Liabilities

Total liabilities as of June 30, 2019, were \$1.70 billion, and decrease of 24 percent from the June 30, 2018 liability amount of \$2.25 billion. The primary reason for the decrease in value of liabilities were decreased liabilities in the securities lending program. In both years, the liability amounts were mostly comprised of obligations under security lending arrangements, accounts payable and long-term bonds payable for the building co-owned by TRA.

Net Position

TRA's assets exceeded liabilities on June 30, 2019 by \$22.88 billion. The amount has increased from the June 30, 2018 amount of \$22.36 billion by \$520 million. TRA relies heavily on investment earnings to help pay benefits and expenses over the long term, since annual employee and employer contributions are less than one-half of the amount needed to fund cash outflows. As a result, the fair value of assets of the TRA fund will generally

decline during periods of weak investment performance, but rise during strong performance.

Revenues — Additions to Fiduciary Net Position

Total additions to the TRA Fund during fiscal year 2019 were \$2.40 billion, a decrease of \$545 million from \$2.95 billion in fiscal year 2018. The decrease is due to weaker investment earnings in fiscal year 2019 than in the prior fiscal year.

Total employee and employer contributions for fiscal year 2019 increased \$36.69 million from the previous fiscal year for a combined fiscal year total of \$825.56 million. The increase is attributable to higher

covered salaries earned by active members for fiscal year 2019 and an increase in the employer contribution rate on July 1, 2018. Contributions during fiscal year 2019 were prescribed in statute at 7.50 percent employee and 7.71 percent employer for Coordinated Plan members of TRA.

Net investment income of \$1.58 billion was recorded for fiscal year 2019. This amount decreased by \$581 million from the fiscal year 2018 income amount of \$2.16 billion.

Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018

Dollars in Thousands

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>Change</u>
Cash and Investments	\$ 24,540,371	\$ 24,565,354	\$ (24,983)
Receivables	22,324	24,885	(2,561)
Other	<u>19,142</u>	<u>21,685</u>	<u>(2,543)</u>
Total Assets	\$ 24,581,837	\$ 24,611,924	\$ (30,087)
Total Liabilities	<u>1,705,781</u>	<u>2,249,837</u>	<u>(544,056)</u>
Fiduciary Net Position	\$ <u>22,876,056</u>	\$ <u>22,362,087</u>	\$ <u>513,969</u>

Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018

Dollars in Thousands

Additions	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>Change</u>
Employee Contributions	\$ 386,669	\$ 374,550	\$ 12,119
Employer Contributions	438,887	414,315	24,572
Net Investment Income/(Loss)	1,579,099	2,160,111	(581,012)
Other	<u>4,237</u>	<u>4,518</u>	<u>(281)</u>
Total Additions	\$ 2,408,892	\$ 2,953,494	\$ (544,602)
Deductions			
Monthly Benefits	\$ 1,865,693	\$ 1,820,751	\$ 44,942
Refunds of Contributions	14,074	13,073	1,001
Administrative Expenses	<u>15,156</u>	<u>15,673</u>	<u>(517)</u>
Total Deductions	\$ 1,894,923	\$ 1,849,497	\$ 45,426
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	\$ <u>513,969</u>	\$ <u>1,103,997</u>	\$ <u>(590,028)</u>

Expenses — Deductions from Fiduciary Net Position

The primary expenses of TRA include the payment of pension benefits to members and beneficiaries, refunds of contributions to former members, and the cost of administering the Fund. Retirement benefit expenses increased by \$44.94 million due to an increase in the number of recipients and a 1.0 percent benefit increase paid to eligible recipients on January 1, 2019.

Member refunds increased from \$13.10 million to \$14.10 million. Administrative expenses decreased by \$517 thousand during the fiscal year from \$15.67 million in fiscal year 2018 to \$15.16 million in fiscal year 2019. Overall, fund deductions increased \$45.43 million for fiscal year 2019.

Actuarial Funding Valuations Highlights

The financial health of a public pension plan is not exclusively assessed by analyzing the basic financial statements. To assist funding analysis, TRA's actuary prepared an actuarial valuation in accordance with Minnesota Statute 356.215. These financial statements should also be reviewed in conjunction with the Actuarial section of this CAFR.

The actuarial value of assets increased from \$22.02 billion on June 30, 2018 to \$22.47 billion as of June 30, 2019. The actuarial value of assets smoothes investment gains and losses over a five-year period to minimize the volatility associated with any one year. On fair value basis, TRA assets were \$22.87 billion on June 30, 2019. The difference between the actuarial value and the fair value of assets is \$405 million and represents deferred gains that will be recognized in future years or will be used to absorb investment losses should the markets decline.

TRA's actuarial accrued liability on June 30, 2019, increased to \$29.25 billion from the June 30, 2018, amount of \$28.64 billion, an increase of 2.1 percent. Accrued liabilities increased 4.4 percent in the prior fiscal year due to the investment earnings assumption change from 8.5 percent to 7.5 percent annually. The effects of the 2018 legislation is expected to slow the growth of actuarial liabilities into the future. A complete reconciliation can be seen on pages 90-91.

TRA's unfunded actuarial liability increased from \$6.62 billion on June 30, 2018 to \$6.78 billion on June 30, 2019. This represents an increase of \$159 million. By

statute, the unfunded liability must be recovered in full by June 30, 2048.

TRA's funding objective is to meet long-term benefit obligations through the accumulation of contributions and investment income. As of June 30, 2019, the actuarial accrued liability funding ratio for TRA was 76.82 percent, a slight weakening from the comparable funding ratio of 76.89 percent as of June 30, 2018.

TRA's statutory contribution rate of 16.27 percent of member covered payroll is currently trailing the required contribution rate calculated by TRA's actuarial consultant. The required contribution rate to fund normal pension costs, amortizing the unfunded actuarial liability, plus TRA administrative costs was calculated as 17.18 percent. The resulting contribution deficiency is 0.91 percent of covered payroll, or about \$48.3 million projected in fiscal year 2020. The 2018 legislature approved future employee and employer contribution rate increases which will be fully phased in by July 1, 2023. On July 1, 2023, the TRA employee contribution rate will be 7.75 percent of pay; the employer contribution rate will be 8.75 percent of member pay. If those rates had been in force for fiscal year 2019, the July 1, 2019, contribution deficiency of 0.91 percent would have been reversed and turned into a slight contribution sufficiency.

The landmark 2018 Omnibus Pension Bill contained significant changes that impacted TRA's funded status and long-term funding outlook including changes to the financing of TRA, changes to benefit provisions, and a decrease in the investment return assumption from 8.5% to 7.5% (set in statute). The change in the investment return assumption resulted in a more realistic (and higher) measurement of the liabilities. The benefit changes in the 2018 legislation nearly offset the increase in liabilities due to the decrease in the investment return assumption. The benefit changes in the 2018 Omnibus Pension Bill had a significant positive financial impact on TRA. The changes have placed the Fund to be on track to be over 100% funded in 30 years, assuming all actuarial assumptions are met.

GASB 67-68 actuarial valuation results

The TRA Board of Trustees authorized a separate actuarial valuation report designed to comply with the provisions of GASB Statement 67. The Required Supplementary Information, beginning on page 46, details the results of this valuation report. The focus of

this valuation is primarily for financial statement presentations rather than funding analysis. Under the set of assumptions used in this valuation, TRA had a net pension liability of \$6.37 billion on June 30, 2019 and a contribution deficiency of \$33.60 million for fiscal year 2019. The GASB 67 investment return for fiscal year 2019, using the money-weighted method, was 7.28 percent.

The Net Pension Liability of \$6.37 billion on June 30, 2019 is a slight increase of 1.4 percent from the \$6.28 billion calculated at June 30, 2018. The increase (worsening) is partially attributable to investment performance lower than the actuarial target of 7.5 percent.

Under GASB 67 parameters, the actuary must calculate the date on which June 30, 2019 assets would be depleted, absent future cash flows and asset accumulations that would occur related to future members of TRA. The actuary has determined that using the GASB 67 methodology in fiscal year 2019, TRA assets will not be depleted in the future. Consequently the 2018 valuation report was able to discount all future benefit payments using 7.5 percent annually, as set by TRA management.

TRA will allocate the results of the GASB 67 accounting valuation to each employer unit, including a substantially lower net pension liability amount. We plan to provide employer units with this information in the second quarter of calendar year 2020 to facilitate their compliance with the financial reporting requirements of GASB Statement 68 for their fiscal year 2020 financial reporting cycle.

The complete GASB 67 accounting valuation report is available at:

<https://minnesotatra.org/financial/annual-reports/>

Summary

Due to the long-term nature of defined benefit plans, one must review the financial performance of TRA over a period of years and not at any one point in time. The funding ratio of the TRA fund decreased slightly from 76.89 percent to 76.82 percent for fiscal year 2019. However, the 2018 legislature passed a package of plan provision cuts and contribution rate increases that will not be fully implemented until 2024. The plan provision changes lowered TRA's long-term liabilities by \$2.86 billion.

The long-term financial health of TRA, like all retirement funds, is heavily dependent on two key items: (1) future investment returns and (2) contributions. A contribution deficiency of 0.91 percent of member payroll exists based on the assumptions used for the 2019 valuation. If the future employee and employer contribution rate increases had been reflected in this actuarial valuation the contribution deficiency would have been eliminated.

As of the July 1, 2019, the long-term funding ratio projections for the TRA Fund are encouraging. In 30 years, the actuarial projections indicate that if all actuarial assumptions are met, the funding ratio of the TRA Fund will exceed 100 percent in the year 2042.

Ultimately, the actual investment market returns over the coming years will be the most significant factor in whether or not TRA's statutory goal of amortizing the unfunded actuarial accrued liability by June 30, 2048, will be reached.

Teachers Retirement Fund

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2019

Dollars in Thousands

Assets

Cash and Short-term Investments

Cash	\$	11,076
Building Account Cash		47
Short-term Investments		<u>735,735</u>
Total Cash and short-term Investments	\$	746,858

Accounts Receivable	\$	22,324
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Investments (at fair value)

Treasuries Pool	\$	2,309,141
Bond Pool		2,321,744
Alternative Investments Pool		3,311,887
U.S. Stock Index Pool		7,281,160
U.S. Stock Actively Managed Pool		2,198,966
Broad International Stock Pool		<u>4,678,182</u>
Total Investments	\$	22,101,080

Securities Lending Collateral	\$	1,692,433
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Building

Land	\$	171
Building & Equipment Net of Depreciation		<u>5,708</u>
Total Building	\$	5,879

Capital Assets Net of Depreciation and Amortization	\$	<u>13,263</u>
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Total Assets	\$	24,581,837
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Liabilities

Current

Accounts Payable	\$	8,552
Accrued Compensated Absences		87
Accrued Expenses - Building		30
Bonds Payable		642
Bond Interest Payable		5
Securities Lending Collateral		<u>1,692,433</u>
Total Current Liabilities	\$	1,701,749

Long Term

Accrued Compensated Absences	\$	776
Bonds Payable		<u>3,256</u>
Total Long Term Liabilities	\$	<u>4,032</u>
Total Liabilities	\$	1,705,781

Net Position Restricted For Pensions	\$	<u><u>22,876,056</u></u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Teachers Retirement Fund

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Dollars in Thousands

Additions

Contributions

Employee	\$	386,669
Employer		403,300
Direct Aid (State/City/District)		35,587
Earnings Limitation Savings Account (ELSA)		<u>1,931</u>

Total Contributions \$ 827,487

Investment Income

Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments	\$	1,590,124
Investment Expense		<u>(21,853)</u>
Net Investment Increase	\$	1,568,271

Securities Lending Activities:

Securities Lending Income \$ 57,918

Securities Lending Expenses:

Borrower Rebates	\$	(44,713)
Management Fees		<u>(2,377)</u>

Total Securities Lending Expenses \$ (47,090)

Net Income from Securities Lending \$ 10,828

Total Net Investment Income..... \$ 1,579,099

Other Income \$ 2,306

Total Additions \$ 2,408,892

Deductions

Retirement Benefits Paid	\$	1,863,762
Earnings Limitation Savings Account		1,931
Refunds of Contributions to Members		14,074
Administrative Expenses		<u>15,156</u>

Total Deductions \$ 1,894,923

Net Increase \$ 513,969

Net Position Restricted for Pensions

Beginning of Year	\$	<u>22,362,087</u>
End of Year	\$	<u>22,876,056</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

1. Description of TRA

A. Organization

The Teachers Retirement Association (TRA) is an administrator of a multiple employer, cost-sharing retirement fund. TRA administers a Basic Plan (without Social Security coverage) and a Coordinated Plan (Coordinated with Social Security coverage) in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 354 and 356. Assets of the fund may be used to pay benefits to both Basic and Coordinated members without legal restriction.

B. Participating Members and Employers

Teachers employed in Minnesota's public elementary and secondary schools, charter schools, and certain educational institutions maintained by the state (except those teachers employed by St. Paul Public Schools and by the University of Minnesota system) are required to be TRA members.

State university, community college, and technical college teachers first employed by Minnesota State may elect TRA coverage within one year of eligible employment. Alternatively, these teachers may elect coverage through the Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (DCR) administered by Minnesota State. A teacher employed by Minnesota State and electing coverage by DCR is not a member of TRA except for purposes of Social Security coverage.

A schedule of employer units and membership is presented in *Figure 1, Employer Units and Membership*.

Figure 1. Employer Units and Membership

Employer Units	
Independent school districts	376
Colleges and universities	39
State agencies	4
Charter schools	182
Professional organizations	<u>4</u>
Total Employer Units	<u>605</u>
Membership	
Retirees, disabilitants and beneficiaries receiving benefits	67,285
Terminated employees with deferred vested benefits	<u>15,517</u>
Total	<u>82,802</u>
Current employees	
Vested	66,660
Non-vested	<u>16,305</u>
Total	<u>82,965</u>

C. Benefit Provisions

TRA provides retirement benefits, as well as disability benefits to members and benefits to survivors upon the death of eligible members. All benefits vest after three years of eligible service credit. The defined retirement benefits are based on a member's highest average salary for any consecutive 60 months of formula service, age and years of formula service credit at termination of service. TRA members belong to either the Basic or Coordinated Plan.

Two methods are used to compute benefits for TRA's Coordinated and Basic Plan members. Members first employed **before July 1, 1989**, receive the greater of the Tier I or Tier II benefits as described:

Tier I	Step Rate Formula	Percentage
Basic	1st ten years of service	2.2 percent per year
	All years after	2.7 percent per year
Coordinated	1st ten years if service years are prior to July 1, 2006	1.2 percent per year
	1st ten years if service years are July 1, 2006 or after	1.4 percent per year
	All other years of service if service years are prior to July 1, 2006	1.7 percent per year
	All other years of service if service years are July 1, 2006 or after	1.9 percent per year

With these provisions:

- (a) Normal retirement age is 65 with less than 30 years of allowable service and age 62 with 30 or more years of allowable service credit.
- (b) 3 percent per year early retirement reduction for all years under normal retirement age.
- (c) Unreduced benefits for early retirement under a Rule-of-90 (age plus allowable service credits equals 90 or more).

Or

Tier II Benefits

For years of service prior to July 1, 2006, a level formula of 1.7 percent per year for Coordinated plan members and 2.7 percent per year for Basic Plan members. For years of service July 1, 2006 and after, a level formula of 1.9 percent per year for Coordinated members and 2.7 for Basic members applies. An early retirement reduction is applied to members retiring prior to age 65. Members who reach age 62 with 30 years of service have a lower (more favorable to the member) reduction rate applied.

Members first employed **after June 30, 1989**, receive only the Tier II benefit calculation with a normal retirement age that is their retirement age for full Social Security retirement benefits, but

not to exceed age 66. An early retirement reduction is applied to members retiring before age 66. Members who reach age 62 with 30 years of service have a lower (more favorable to the member) early retirement reduction rate applied.

Other

Former Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund Association (MTRFA) members with Basic Program eligibility retain the plan provisions of the Basic Program as defined in the MTRFA Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws as they existed at merger on June 30, 2006. Twenty former MTRFA active and inactive members retain Basic Program coverage.

Former members of the Duluth Teachers Retirement Fund Association (DTRFA) retain the plan provisions as defined in the DTRFA Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws as they existed at merger on June 30, 2015.

The benefit provisions stated in the preceding paragraphs of this section are current provisions and apply to active plan participants. Vested, terminated members who are entitled to benefits, but are not yet receiving them, are bound by the provisions in effect at the time they last terminated their public service. Pension benefits are funded from member and employer contributions and income from investment of fund assets.

D. Reporting Entity

TRA functions as a statutory entity created by the Minnesota Laws of 1931, Chapter 406. TRA maintains rights to sue or be sued in its own name and to hold property in its own name. For financial reporting purposes, TRA is considered a pension trust fund of the State of Minnesota and is included in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report with its fiduciary funds.

The State of Minnesota acts as a fiduciary and trustee of TRA's funds. The eight member Board of Trustees is defined by Minnesota Statute, section 354.06, and consists of four active member representatives, one retired member representative, and three statutory officials. The Board has significant independence in the

operations and management of TRA, though the State Legislature actually determines the contribution rates for members and employers and sets benefits levels. The Board of Trustees is responsible for TRA's administration, but the State Board of Investment (SBI) is responsible for investing plan assets.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Presentation and Basis of Accounting

The basis of presentation in preparing the TRA accompanying financial statements is performed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). TRA adhered to accounting and financial reporting standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB is the independent, not-for-profit, standards-setting organization and the official source of GAAP for state and local governmental entities in the United States of America. TRA's financial reporting is performed in accordance with the GASB requirements through Statement No. 82.

The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements. TRA's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employee contributions, employer contributions, and related receivables are recognized as revenues when due, pursuant to statutory requirements. Annuity benefits, refunds and expenses are recognized when due and payable in accordance with Minnesota Statute. Administrative and other expenses, and the associated liabilities, are recognized when the liability is incurred.

TRA implemented no changes in accounting principles during fiscal year 2019.

B. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Accounts Receivable

TRA's defined benefit retirement funds, cash and cash equivalents include cash on deposit in the state's treasury, commingled with other state funds, and short-term investments. Cash on

deposit consists of year-end receipts not yet processed as of the investment cutoff on June 30. Short-term investments, which the Minnesota State Board of Investment (SBI) staff manages, include U.S. Treasury issues, repurchase agreements, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit.

Amounts classified as accounts receivable consist primarily of employee contributions and employer contributions, calculated as a percentage of each employee's salary. They are direct statutory payments from employers received after the fiscal year end on salaries earned prior to June 30, 2019. Under Minnesota Statutes, section 354.52, subdivision 4, TRA employers must remit contributions within 14 days after the member is paid. A Schedule of Accounts Receivable as of June 30, 2019, is presented in Figure 2, Schedule of Accounts Receivable.

Figure 2. Schedule of Accounts Receivable

Dollars in Thousands

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Member Contributions	\$ 9,768
Employer Contributions	10,045
Direct Aid (State/City/School)	1,125
SBI	427
Interest on Investments	948
Office Facilities Reimbursement	11
Total Receivables	<u>\$ 22,324</u>

C. Investment Policies

The Minnesota State Board of Investment (SBI) is established by Article XI of the Minnesota Constitution to invest all state funds. Its membership is composed of the Minnesota Governor (who is designated as chair of the Board), State Auditor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General. The legislature has also established a 17-member Investment Advisory Council (IAC) to advise the SBI and its staff on investment related matters. TRA's Executive Director is a permanent member of the IAC.

The state's public retirement fund assets are commingled in various pooled investment accounts, commonly referred to as the Combined Funds, as established in Minnesota Statutes Chapter 11A. Each participating retirement fund owns an undivided participation in the Combined Funds' pooled investment accounts.

The SBI investment policy may be amended by a majority vote of the Board. The policy outlines the investment philosophy and guidelines within which the Combined Fund's investments will be managed.

SBI Investment Beliefs

The SBI adopted a set of ten Investment Beliefs. The primary purpose of these beliefs is to guide the SBI toward sound principles related to investing on behalf of the Combined Funds. The beliefs help provide context for SBI's actions, reflect SBI's investment values, and acknowledge SBI's role in supporting the State's retirement systems. The ten SBI Investment Beliefs are:

1. The SBI is a long-term investor whose primary mission is to maintain the viability of the retirement systems it supports.
2. The SBI's strategic allocation policy is the primary determinant of the asset portfolio's long-term investment return and asset portfolio's risk.
3. While the SBI can sacrifice some short-term liquidity to pursue a greater long-term return, the investment portfolio's net cash flows and ability to pay benefits on a year-by-year basis are key risk considerations.
4. Diversification improves the risk-adjusted return profile of the SBI investment portfolio.
5. There are long-term benefits to SBI managing investment costs.
6. The equity risk premium is significantly positive over a long-term investment horizon although it can vary over time.
7. Private market investments have an illiquidity premium that the SBI can capture.

8. It is extremely challenging for a large institutional investor to add significant value over market- representative benchmarks, particularly in the highly- competitive public global equity markets.
9. The SBI benefits significantly when roles and levels of authority are clearly defined and followed.
10. Utilizing engagement initiatives to address economic, social, and governance-related issues can lead to positive portfolio and governance outcomes.

Description of Significant Investment Policy Changes During the Year

- September 2018, Domestic Equity change from the Russell 3000 Index as the domestic equity target to Russell 1000 index (large cap) representing a 90% domestic equity target and Russell 2000 Index (small cap) representing 10% of the domestic equity target.
 - Rebalancing guideline for large-cap remain at +/- 10% and small cap rebalancing guideline are at +/- 20%.
- September 2018, International Equity change from the MSCI ACWI ex USA as the international equity target to the MSCI World ex USA index (developed markets) representing 75% of the international equity target and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (emerging markets) representing 25% of the international equity target.
 - Rebalancing guideline for international equity – developed markets remain at +/- 10% and international equity – emerging markets rebalancing guideline are at +/- 20%.

Valuation of Investments

Investments in the Combined Funds are reported on a trade date basis and at fair value. Fair value is the proportionate share of the combined market value of the investment portfolio of the SBI investment pool in which the funds participate. All securities within the pools are valued at fair value except for U.S. government short-term securities

and commercial paper, which are valued at fair value less accrued interest. Accrued interest is recognized as short-term income. The SBI values long-term fixed income securities by using various valuation systems which provide prices for both actively traded and privately placed bonds. For equity securities, the SBI uses various valuation services. Fair value is the last reported sales price for securities traded on national or international exchanges. If a security is not actively traded, then the fair value is based on the analysis of financial statements, analysis of future cash flows and independent appraisals.

Assumptions made in valuing securities are as follows:

- Values of actively traded securities determined by recognized exchanges are objectively negotiated purchase prices between willing buyers and sellers, and are not subject to either undue influence or market manipulation. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued using the last reported trade price.
- Values of securities not actively traded are determined by objective appraisals by qualified professional analysts whose results would not vary materially from those of other similarly qualified professionals. The fair value of investments is based upon valuations provided by a recognized pricing service. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. The fair value of real estate investments is based on independent yearly appraisals. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value.

The term "market value" is used when describing asset valuation methods for actuarial purposes, and is used consistently throughout the Actuarial Section and in other places in the CAFR when referring to funded status. "Market value" is equivalent to "Fair value."

Investment Income

Investment income is recognized as it is earned. SBI provides monthly reports of the pooled accounts which includes accrued investment income. Gains and losses on sales or exchanges are recognized on the transaction date.

Investment Expenses

For financial reporting purposes, the cost of security transactions is included in the transaction price. Investment expenses include administrative expenses of the SBI to manage the state's comprehensive investment portfolio and investment management fees paid to the external money managers and the state's master custodian for pension fund assets. These expenses are allocated proportionately to the funds participating in the pooled investment accounts. Details of these expenses are presented in the Schedule of Investment Management Fees (pages 67-68) found within the unaudited Investment Section of this comprehensive annual financial report. TRA's portion of the external management fees and internal SBI expenses totaled \$21.85 million. A more detailed schedule of fees and commissions the SBI paid to brokerage firms, along with the number of shares traded, total commissions, commissions per share for the pooled investment accounts, and other investment information may be obtained from:

Minnesota State Board of Investment
Retirement Systems of Minnesota Building
60 Empire Drive, Suite 355
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55103

Asset Allocation

To match the long-term nature of pension obligations, the SBI maintains a strategic asset allocation for the Combined Funds that includes allocations to public equity (both domestic and international), fixed income, private markets, treasuries, and cash equivalents. The asset policy allocation as of June 30, 2019 is shown in Figure 3.

If a 25 percent allocation to Private Markets cannot be achieved, the uncommitted allocation is invested in Public Equities. When the actual asset allocation deviates beyond specified ranges, assets are redistributed to achieve the long-term allocation targets.

The SBI's long-term expected rate of return was determined using a building-block method. Best estimates of future real rates of return (expected returns, net of inflation) were developed for each asset class using both long-term historical returns and long-term capital market expectations from a number of investment management and consulting organizations. The asset class estimates and target allocations were then combined to produce a geometric, long-term expected real rate of return for the portfolio. Inflation expectations were applied to derive the nominal rate of return for the portfolio.

Figure 3: Target Asset Allocation and Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return

Asset class	Final target allocation	Long-term expected Real rate of return (geometric mean)
Domestic Equity *	35.5%	5.10%
International Equity **	17.5%	5.30%
Fixed income ***	20.0%	0.75%
Private Markets ****	25.0%	5.90%
Cash	2.0%	0.00%
Total	100.0%	
* Domestic Equity includes US Stock Actively Managed and the US Stock Index Fund.		
** International Equity includes Broad International Stock Fund.		
*** Fixed income includes the Bond Pool and Treasuries.		
**** Private Markets includes the Alternative Investment Pool. If a 25 percent allocation cannot be achieved, the uncommitted allocation is invested in Domestic and International Equities.		

The pooled accounts have not been rated for quality. Figure 4, TRA Investment Portfolio, provides a summary of the cost and fair values of the investment pools as of June 30, 2019, as reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

Figure 4. TRA Investment Portfolio

Dollars in Thousands

TRA Investment Portfolio: June 30, 2019		
TRA Fund	Cost	Fair Value
Pooled Accounts		
Treasuries Pool	\$ 2,122,032	\$ 2,309,141
Bond Pool	2,190,618	2,321,744
Alternative Investments	3,174,211	3,311,887
US Stock Index Pool	5,883,879	7,281,160
US Stock Actively Managed	2,439,326	2,198,966
Broad International Stock Pool	4,168,064	4,678,182
Total	\$ 19,978,130	\$ 22,101,080
Short-Term Cash Equivalents		
Money Market	\$ 653,280	\$ 654,048
CD Repo Pool	81,506	81,687
Total	\$ 734,786	\$ 735,735
Total Invested	\$ 20,712,916	\$ 22,836,815

Included in the short-term investment category is a program managed by the SBI in which it purchases certificates of deposits (CD) in Minnesota financial institutions. The SBI receives a market rate of return on these investments. The CD investments are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Net investment income is summarized on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The summarized amounts show net investment income of \$1.58 billion for fiscal year 2019.

Annual money-weighted return on plan investments

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on the assets of the combined retirement fund, net of investment expense, was 7.275 percent (*Figure 5, 10-Year Schedule of Investment Returns using the Money-Weighted Method*). The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Explanation of money-weighted return

The money-weighted rate of return is a method of calculating period-by-period returns on a pension plan investments that adjusts for the changing amounts actually invested. For purposes of GASB Statement 67, the money-weighted rate of return is calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense.

Figure 5. 10-Year Schedule of Investment Returns using the Money-Weighted Method

Year	Investment Return
FY 2019	7.275%
FY 2018	10.485%
FY 2017	15.182%
FY 2016	(0.118%)
FY 2015	4.479%
FY 2014	18.696%

Ten years are not available. Additional years will be provided when they become available.

D. Capital Assets

Capital assets are capitalized at the time of acquisition at cost. Assets with a cost in excess of \$5,000 and internally generated software development costs in excess of \$1,000,000 are capitalized.

Depreciation and amortization is computed on a straight-line method over the useful life of the related assets. The estimated useful lives by major category are: computer equipment (3 years), general office equipment (5 years), and internally generated software (10 years).

Capital assets are presented on the June 30, 2019, Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The year-end balance plus changes during the year are shown in *Figure 6, Schedule of Capital Assets*.

E. Accrued Compensated Absences

Employees of TRA accrue vacation leave, sick leave, and compensatory leave at various rates within limits specified in collective bargaining agreements. Accumulated amounts for compensated absences are accrued when incurred. Such leave is liquidated in cash primarily at the time of termination of employment. The total liability at June 30, 2019, is \$862,600. Of this, \$87,000 is considered a short-term liability and \$775,600 is shown as a long-term liability on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The total decreased by \$22,752 during fiscal year 2019.

Figure 6. Schedule of Capital Assets

Dollars in Thousands

Description	Balance 7/01/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2019
Furniture and equipment	\$ 3,078	\$ 125	\$ -	\$ 3,203
Reserve for depreciation	(2,137)	(390)	-	(2,527)
Internally developed software	20,116	-	-	20,116
Reserve for amortization	(5,517)	(2,012)	-	(7,529)
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 15,540</u>	<u>\$ (2,277)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 13,263</u>

3. Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures

A. Fair Value Reporting

GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, sets forth the framework for measuring the fair value of investments based on a hierarchy of valuation inputs. The hierarchy has three Levels:

Level 1: Market valuation approach using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Market valuation approach using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Inputs for Level 2 include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- Inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs reflect the SBI's assumptions about the inputs that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. Assets classified as a Level 3 typically use the cost approach, income approach, or consensus pricing for a valuation technique.

Net Asset Value (NAV): Investments that do not have a readily determinable fair value are measured using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient, and are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

Cash and cash equivalents (investments with less than 12 months to maturity) are not leveled per GASB 72. All non-cash investments, including derivative investments that are not hedging derivatives, are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The SBI maintains investment pools that participants can invest in;

participants own a proportionate share of the investment pools. The fair value of the investment pools is priced daily by the SBI custodian, when a daily price is available, by using independent pricing sources.

In *Figure 7, Fair Value of TRA Investments*, Level 3 investments primarily consist of assets where the asset is distressed, or there is not an active market. The fair values of the assets measured at NAV have been determined using the March 31, 2019 values adjusted for cash flows. The investments measured at NAV are typically not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments when the funds are liquidated, which occur over the life of the investment.

The SBI has 57 investments that are valued at NAV that are currently in the liquidation mode, totaling 3 percent of the NAV value. The majority of the remaining value of investments in liquidation mode will be returned to the SBI within a time period of three to five years. TRA has a total of \$3.29 billion in unfunded commitments to the investments valued at NAV. Unfunded commitments are money that has been committed to an investment but not yet transferred to the General Partner (Investor).

Explanations of investment types follow *Figure 7, Fair Value of TRA Investments*.

Figure 7. Fair Value of TRA Investments as of June 30, 2019

Dollars in Thousands

Investments	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity				
Common Stock	\$ 13,068,994	\$ 13,066,100	\$ 2,816	\$ 78
Real Estate Investment Trust	409,567	409,567	-	-
Other Equity	<u>486,432</u>	<u>345,358</u>	<u>33,193</u>	<u>107,881</u>
Equity Total	\$ 13,964,993	\$ 13,821,025	\$ 36,009	\$ 107,959
Fixed Income				
Asset-Backed Securities	\$ 174,578	\$ -	\$ 161,713	\$ 12,865
Mortgage-Backed Securities	891,034	-	880,215	10,819
Corporate Bonds	790,931	-	790,931	-
Government Issues	2,820,421	-	2,812,698	7,723
Other Debt Instruments	<u>341</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>-</u>
Fixed Income Total	\$ 4,677,305	\$ -	\$ 4,645,898	\$ 31,407
Investment Derivatives				
Options	\$ (260)	\$ (260)	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative Total	\$ (260)	\$ (260)	\$ -	\$ -
Total Investments by Fair Value	<u>\$ 18,642,038</u>	<u>\$ 13,820,765</u>	<u>\$ 4,681,907</u>	<u>\$ 139,366</u>
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)				
	NAV	Unfunded Commitments		
Private Equity	\$ 2,035,335	\$ 2,219,219		
Real Estate	264,968	432,891		
Resource	637,982	299,288		
Yield Oriented	<u>330,670</u>	<u>343,437</u>		
NAV total	<u>\$ 3,268,955</u>	<u>\$ 3,294,835</u>		

Note: Cash, cash equivalents, and derivative futures (hedge type instruments) are not leveled under GASB Statement 72, so are not included in this figure. Any variance between recorded account balances and the fair value of investments as reported in the exhibit are accounts payable and accounts receivable items on June 30, 2019, and not leveled under GASB Statement No. 72.

Investment types used in Figure 7:

Equity

Common Stock: Securities representing equity ownership in a corporation, providing voting rights, and entitling the holder to a share of the company's success through dividends and/or capital appreciation.

Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT): An investment pool established by a group of investors for the purpose of investing in real estate or mortgages. REITs are generally exempt from federal taxes, provided that 95 percent of earned income is distributed and that the various investors are not treated differently.

Other Equity: Includes Preferred Stock, Depository Receipts, Limited Partnership Units, Common Stock Units, and Mutual Funds.

Fixed Income

Asset Backed Securities: Bonds or notes backed by financial assets, including auto loans and credit card receivables.

Mortgage Backed Securities: An asset-backed security that is secured by a mortgage or collection of mortgages. The mortgages are sold to a government agency or investment bank that will package the loans together into a security that can be purchased by investors.

Corporate Bonds: Debt obligations issued by corporations as an alternative to offering equity ownership by issuing stock. Like most municipal bonds and Treasuries, most corporate bonds pay semi-annual interest and promise to return their principal when they mature. Maturities range from 1 to 30 years.

Government Issue: Securities or bonds issued by any of the fifty states, the territories and their subdivisions, counties, cities, towns, villages and school districts, agencies (such as authorities and special districts created by the states), and certain federally sponsored agencies such as local housing authorities.

Other Debt Instruments: Includes STIF (Short Term Investment Funds) type instruments.

Investment Derivatives

Options – Futures: A contract that gives the holder the right to buy from or sell to the writer a specified amount of securities at a specified price, good for a specified period of time.

Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)

Private Equity: The private equity investment strategy is to establish and maintain a broadly diversified private equity portfolio composed of investments that provide diversification by industry type, stage of corporate development and location.

Real Estate: The real estate investment strategy calls for the establishment and maintenance of a broadly diversified real estate portfolio composed of investments that provide overall diversification by property type and location. The main components of this portfolio consist of investments in closed-end commingled funds. The remaining portion of the portfolio may include investments in less diversified, more focused (specialty) commingled funds and REITs.

Resource Funds: The strategy for resource investments is to establish and maintain a portfolio of resource investment vehicles that provide an inflation hedge and additional diversification. Resource investments will include oil and gas investments and energy service industry investments that are diversified by geographic area as well as by type.

Yield Oriented: The strategy for yield-oriented investments is to target funds that typically provide a current return and may have an equity component. Structures such as subordinated debt investments and mezzanine investments are typical yield-oriented investments.

B. Investment Risk

The Minnesota State Board of Investment (SBI) is responsible for the investing of TRA assets under the authority of Minnesota Statutes, section 11A.24. The following disclosures apply to TRA investments.

C. Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for cash deposits and investments is the risk that, in the event of a bank or custodian failure, TRA will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities. Cash consists of year-end receipts not processed as of the investment cutoff deadline on June 30. TRA cash funds are held in the state treasury, commingled with other state funds. Minnesota Statute Sec. 9.031 requires that deposits be secured by depository insurance or a combination of depository insurance and collateral securities held in the state's name by an agent of the state. Such insurance and collateral shall be in amounts sufficient to ensure that deposits do not exceed 90 percent of the sum of the insured amount and the market value of the collateral. Throughout fiscal year 2019, the combined depository insurance and collateral was sufficient to meet legal requirements and secure all TRA deposits, eliminating exposure to custodial credit risk.

D. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty to an investment will be unable to fulfill its obligations. The State Board of Investment (SBI) has policies designed to minimize credit risk. They may invest funds in governmental obligations provided the issue is backed by the full faith and credit of the issuer or the issue is rated among the top four quality rating categories by a nationally recognized rating agency. They may invest funds in corporate obligations provided the issue is rated among the top four quality categories by a nationally recognized rating agency. They may also invest in unrated corporate obligations or in corporate obligations that are not rated among the top four quality categories provided that:

- The aggregate value of these obligations may not exceed 5 percent of the fund for which the state board is investing;
- Participation is limited to 50 percent of a single offering; and
- Participation is limited to 25 percent of an issuer's obligations.

SBI may also invest in bankers acceptances, deposit notes of U.S. banks, certificates of deposit, mortgage securities, and asset backed securities rated in the top four quality categories by a nationally recognized rating agency. Commercial paper must be rated in the top two categories.

As of June 30, 2019 TRA's proportionate share of the SBI's exposure to credit risk, based on the lower Standard and Poor's or Moody's Quality ratings for debt securities and short-term investments, is shown in *Figure 8*. For clarity of reporting, Moody's ratings are displayed in this figure using the comparable Standard and Poor's rating. If only one rating exists, that rating is used.

Figure 8. Credit Risk Exposure

Dollars in Thousands

Quality Rating	Fair Value
AAA	\$ 204,880
AA	3,566,087
A	130,078
BBB	483,963
BB	250,785
B	17,229
CCC	8,003
CC	4,742
C	891
D	222
Unrated	939,604
Total	<u>\$ 5,606,484</u>

E. Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. SBI determines concentration of credit risk based on security identification number.

TRA does not have exposure to a single issuer that equals or exceeds five percent; therefore, there is no material concentration of credit risk.

F. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt instruments, which could adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The State Board of Investment controls interest rate risk through guidelines developed for each portfolio. TRA's share of the debt securities are held in external investment pools and have the weighted average maturities as shown in *Figure 9, Interest Rate Risk*.

Figure 9. Interest Rate Risk

Security Type	Weighted Average Maturity (in years)
Preferred Stock	21.36
Municipal	17.88
U.S. Treasury	13.57
Corporate Debt	10.01
Agency	8.29
Yankee	7.83
Collateralized Mortgage Obligation	7.40
Asset Backed	6.46
Mortgage Pass Through	4.41
Foreign Country Bonds	2.70
Cash Equivalent	0.46

G. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies could adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Under SBI manager guidelines, approved by the Investment Advisory Committee (IAC) and SBI, each money manager may hedge foreign currency transactions at their own option. Government obligations, including guaranteed or insured issues of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank, must pay interest and principal in U.S. dollars. The principal and interest of obligations of corporations, including those corporations incorporated or organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof must also be paid in U.S. dollars. TRA's share of investments as of June 30, 2019, was distributed among the currencies as shown in *Figure 10, Schedule of Foreign Currency Risk*.

Figure 10. Schedule of Foreign Currency Risk

Dollars in Thousands

Currency	Cash	Fixed Income or Debt	Equity	Total
Australian Dollar	\$ 886	\$ -	\$ 219,298	\$ 220,184
Brazilian Real	11	-	70,118	70,129
Canadian Dollar	2,041	7,822	322,400	332,263
Chilean Peso	27	-	5,171	5,198
Colombian Peso	-	-	1,742	1,742
Czech Koruna	16	-	5,357	5,373
Danish Krone	9	-	59,331	59,340
Egyptian Pound	-	-	1,870	1,870
Euro Currency	2,639	1,352	1,349,907	1,353,898
Hong Kong Dollar	2,517	-	340,746	343,263
Hungarian Forint	103	-	10,831	10,934
Indian Rupee	61	-	33,088	33,149
Indonesian Rupiah	198	-	28,165	28,363
Japanese Yen	8,406	-	703,441	711,847
Malaysian Ringgit	32	-	14,519	14,551
Mexican Peso	72	-	25,686	25,758
New Israeli Shekel	106	-	15,502	15,608
New Taiwan Dollar	132	-	104,336	104,468
New Zealand Dollar	48	-	7,234	7,282
Norwegian Krone	9	-	22,880	22,889
Philippine Peso	8	-	9,327	9,335
Polish Zloty	21	-	11,928	11,949
Pound Sterling	901	3,190	533,743	537,834
Qatari Rial	-	-	3,685	3,685
Romanian LEU	-	-	1,227	1,227
Singapore Dollar	74	-	47,735	47,809
South African Rand	41	-	50,746	50,787
South Korean Won	143	-	118,251	118,394
Swedish Krona	21	-	80,448	80,469
Swiss Franc	28	-	282,418	282,446
Thailand Baht	24	-	25,421	25,445
Turkish Lira	5	-	9,160	9,165
UAE Dirham	9	-	4,167	4,176
Yuan Renminbi	177	-	12,577	12,754
Total	\$ 18,765	\$ 12,364	\$ 4,432,455	\$ 4,563,584

H. Derivative Financial Instruments

Governmental Accounting Standards
Board (GASB) Statement 53 Disclosures

On behalf of TRA, SBI invests in various types of derivative financial instruments. Derivatives are financial instruments, the value of which are derived, in whole or in part, from the value of any one or more underlying securities or assets, or index of securities or assets.

Minnesota Statutes, section 11A.24, provides that any agreement for put and call options and futures contracts may only be entered into with a fully offsetting amount of cash or securities. This applies to foreign currency forward contracts used to offset the currency risk of a security. All other derivatives are exchange-traded. The purpose of the SBI's derivative activity is to equitize cash in the portfolio, to adjust the duration of the portfolio, or to offset current futures positions.

Explanations of each derivative instrument type are presented below. The fair value balances and notional amounts (or face value) at June 30, 2019, classified by derivative instrument type (e.g., futures, options, currency forwards, and stock warrants and rights), and the changes in fair value for fiscal year 2019 are shown in *Figure 11, Schedule of Derivative Financial Instruments*.

- **Futures** are contract commitments to purchase (asset) or sell (liability) at a future date. The net change in the values of futures contracts is settled on a regular basis and gains and losses are included in investment income.
- **Options** are contracts that give buyers or sellers the right to buy (calls) or sell (puts) a security at a predetermined price on a future date. Gains and losses result from variances in the market value of the security that is the subject of the contract that occur prior to or on the contract specified date. The gains and losses are included in investment income.
- **Currency Forward Contracts** are used to manage portfolio foreign currency risk. The provisions of the contract vary based on what is negotiated between the two parties.
- **Stock Warrants and Rights**, similar to options, are the right to purchase shares of a stock at a certain price by a certain date. They usually have a longer term before expiration, e.g., five years or more. When exercised, new shares are issued by the company. Rights are the same but are issued to current stock owners to enable them to retain their relative ownership share. Gains and losses from the sale or exercise of stock warrants and rights are included in investment income.

SBI is exposed to credit risk through multiple counterparties in foreign currency forward contracts that are used to offset the currency risk of a security. TRA's proportionate share of the maximum loss that SBI would have recognized as of June 30, 2019, if all counter parties failed to perform as contracted is \$836,445. These counter parties have S&P ratings of A- or better. There is no collateral held or any liabilities included in netting arrangements with those counterparties that would have reduced SBI's exposure to credit risk.

Figure 11. Schedule of Derivative Financial Instruments

Dollars in Thousands

Derivative Investment Type	Changes in Fair Value During FY 2019	Fair Value at June 30, 2019	Notional Amount
Futures			
Index Futures – Long	\$ (1,444)	\$ -	\$ 2,137
Index Futures – Short	\$ (174)	\$ -	\$ (22)
Fixed Income Futures – Long	\$ 29,053	\$ -	\$ 546,125
Fixed Income Futures – Short	\$ (25,833)	\$ -	\$ (443,368)
Options			
Futures Options Bought	\$ (1,773)	\$ 187	\$ 421
Futures Options Written	\$ 1,301	\$ (447)	\$ (1,608)
Currency Forwards			
Foreign Currency Forwards	\$ (923)	\$ 114	\$ 145,794
Stock Warrants and Rights			
Stock Warrants	\$ 53	\$ 111	\$ 62
Stock Rights	\$ 191	\$ 386	\$ 922

I. Securities Lending

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 28 Disclosures

TRA does not own specific securities, but instead owns shares in pooled funds invested by SBI. The SBI is authorized to use securities lending transactions in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 356A.06, subdivision 7, and has, pursuant to a Custodial Trust Agreement, authorized State Street Bank and Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, to act as agent in lending securities to approved borrowers.

During the fiscal year, State Street lent, at the direction of the SBI, certain securities held by State Street as custodian and received cash (United States and foreign currency) or other collateral including securities issued or guaranteed by the United States government. State Street did not have the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities absent a borrower default. Under Minnesota Statutes, section 11A.24, borrowers were required to deliver collateral for each loan in amounts at least equal to the market value of the loaned securities.

SBI did not impose any restrictions during the fiscal year on the amount of the loans that State Street made on its behalf. There were no failures by any borrowers to return loaned

securities or pay distributions thereon during the fiscal year. Moreover, there were no losses during the fiscal year resulting from a default of the borrowers or State Street.

During the fiscal year, SBI and the borrowers maintained the right to terminate all securities lending transactions on demand. The cash collateral received on each loan was invested in a separate investment pool. As of June 30, 2019, such investment pool had an average duration of 14.42 days and an average weighted maturity of 83.43 days. Because the loans were terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with cash collateral. On June 30, 2019, SBI had no credit risk exposure to borrowers. TRA's portion of the market value of the collateral held and the fair value of securities on loan from SBI as of June 30, 2019, were \$2,402,149,909 and \$2,337,395,872 respectively. See Figure 12 for the detail of the securities on loan. Cash collateral totaling \$1,692,432,565 is reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position as an asset. Liabilities resulting from these securities lending transactions are also reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

Figure 12. Securities Lending

Dollars in Thousands

Product Type	Market value of Loaned Securities as of 6/30/2019
Domestic Equity	\$ 1,974,293
International Equity	121,432
US Government Bonds	241,671
Total	<u>\$ 2,337,396</u>

4. Other Notes

A. Administrative Expenses and Budget

The annual budget of TRA operations is developed by TRA management and approved by the Board of Trustees. The budget is also sent to the Department of Minnesota Management & Budget for policy analysis and is included in the Governor's Biennial Budget presentation to the legislature. The legislature adopts appropriation and expenditure amounts resulting in an approved budget for TRA.

TRA administrative costs are not financed by any specific type of contribution or other income of the Fund. Administrative costs are budgeted in the annual determination of the actuarial required contribution rate (page 92, line B3).

B. Earnings Limitation Savings Account (ELSA)

Teachers under their Social Security normal retirement age who resume teaching service for a TRA-covered employer after retirement are subject to a \$46,000 annual earnings limitation. If a retired member earns more than the limitation, the annuity payable during the following calendar year will be offset one dollar for each two dollars earned in excess of the limitation.

The pension offset amounts are redirected to a separate individual savings account, called the Earnings Limitation Savings Account (ELSA), and later distributed to the retiree. Effective January 1, 2011, ELSA accounts no longer accrue interest. A member may apply for a lump-sum payment or rollover of their ELSA account

balance, as long as it has been at least one year after the last deferred amount was redirected to the ELSA account.

As of June 30, 2019, TRA had 287 retirees with an ELSA account established. The total of all ELSA account balances was \$3.9 million. The dollar amount of pension benefits withheld due to excess earnings during fiscal year 2019 was \$1,931,134. ELSA assets are invested in TRA Fund until distribution. TRA distributed 153 ELSA refunds during fiscal year 2019. They totaled \$2.5 million and are included as a deduction in the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position as a component of Refund of Contributions to Members.

C. Participating Pension Plan

All 90 employees of the Teachers Retirement Association are covered by the multiple employer cost sharing defined benefit plan administered by TRA. All TRA employees participate in the Coordinated Plan and are eligible for the plan provisions described in Note 1, C.

Minnesota Statutes section 354.42 sets the rates for the employee and employer contributions. These statutes are established and amended by the state legislature. During fiscal year 2019, Coordinated members were required to contribute 7.5 percent of their annual covered salary. Employers contributed 7.71 percent of the annual covered salary for Coordinated members. The total covered payroll salaries for all TRA employees during fiscal year 2019 was approximately \$6.65 million or 0.13 percent of total membership-covered salaries. The total covered payroll salaries for the entire membership of TRA for fiscal year 2019 was approximately \$5.00 billion. TRA paid 100 percent of its required employer contributions listed in *Figure 13*.

Figure 13. Schedule of TRA Employer Pension Contributions for TRA Employees

Dollars in Thousands

2019	2018	2017
\$603	\$490	\$347

D. Ownership of Office Building

The 1999 Legislature enacted authorization permitting TRA, the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA), and the Minnesota State Retirement System (MSRS) to purchase land and construct a 140,000 square foot office building to house the administrative offices of these three state entities. Ownership of the facility is prorated based on the amount of square footage each retirement fund occupies in the building. The building is located on 4.3 acres of land at 60 Empire Drive in Saint Paul. TRA has occupied the 4th Floor of the building since September 2001.

Effective July 1, 2015, TRA's ownership interest decreased from 36.7 percent to 36.0 percent.

In June 2000, the State of Minnesota, under the authority of the Commissioner of Minnesota Management and Budget, issued 30-year revenue bonds totaling \$29 million to pay for the construction of the facility. Each owner (retirement fund) is responsible for principal and interest payments based on its ownership percentage.

In August, 2012, the bonds were refunded with the proceeds of a new, lower-interest rate bond issue. The 2013 series \$21,880,000 Retirement System Revenue Refunding bonds are secured by the value of the total assets of the retirement systems, excluding any fund related to or dedicated to defined contribution plans administered by the retirement systems. The goal of the 2012 refunding bonds was not only to attempt to approximate the debt service payments that had existed under the 2000 revenue bonds, but to also shorten the repayment period by five years.

Through the issuance of the refunding bonds, which received a AAA rating from both Standard & Poor's and Fitch, the bond term was reduced by five years and the present value of the savings to the retirement systems was \$9.58 million. The bonds mature on June 1, 2025. TRA's share of the present value savings of the 2012 bond issuance was approximately \$3.51 million.

At fiscal year-end, TRA's share of the bonds payable is \$3,898,384 which includes bond principal of \$3,691,800 and bond premium of \$206,584. Interest expected to be paid over the remaining term of the bonds is \$202,735.

TRA's share of the long-term bond repayment schedule including interest is summarized in *Figure 14, Schedule of Building Debt Service Payments*.

TRA is depreciating its share of the facility over 40 years. The depreciation schedule, shown in *Figure 15, Schedule of Office Building and Equipment*, summarizes the asset valuation of the office building, building equipment and deferred bond charges.

Figure 14. Schedule of Building Debt Service Payments

Dollars in Thousands

(TRA Share @ 36.0%) Effective: July 1, 2015				
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Premium	Total
2020	642	61	47	750
2021	661	50	45	756
2022	675	40	43	758
2023	689	28	40	757
2024	664	17	24	705
2025	360	6	8	374
Totals	<u>\$ 3,691</u>	<u>\$ 203</u>	<u>\$ 207</u>	<u>\$ 4,100</u>

Figure 15. Schedule of Office Building and Equipment

Dollars in Thousands

(TRA Share @ 36.0%)				
Description	Balance 7/01/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2019
Land	\$ 171	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 171
Building	10,637	-	-	10,637
Reserve for Building Depreciation	(4,663)	(266)	-	(4,929)
Net Building	<u>\$ 5,974</u>	<u>\$ (266)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,708</u>
Building Equipment	\$ 108	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 108
Reserve for Bld. Equip Deprec.	(108)	-	-	(108)
Net Building Equipment	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

5. Contributions Required and Made

TRA's actuarial consultant performs an annual actuarial funding valuation in accordance with Minnesota Statute and the Minnesota Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement's (LCPR) *Standards for Actuarial Work*. The report is meant to assist the legislature in determining the funding progress made towards paying off TRA's unfunded liabilities.

Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 354 sets the rates (page 92, Line A4) for employee and employer contributions. TRA also uses the level percentage of payroll method to amortize the fund's unfunded liability over a closed period ending June 30, 2048.

Contributions totaling \$825,556,000 (\$386,669,000 employee and \$438,887,000 employer and employer direct aid) were received in accordance with the statutory contribution rates and amounts. On page 92, Line C, statutory contributions are projected as insufficient to meet the actuarially determined required contributions. The deficiency is 0.91 percent of covered payroll. This translates into a contribution deficiency of about \$48.26 million projected for fiscal year 2020.

The 2018 legislature approved contribution rate increases phased in over a five year period ending on July 1, 2023. When future scheduled increases in the Statutory Contribution Rate are considered, the Contribution Deficiency is eliminated which is expected to result in an improvement on the funded ratio over time, assuming all assumptions are met.

6. Net Pension Liability

TRA's actuarial consultant performs another actuarial valuation to comply with the requirements of GASB Statement 67.

The components of the net pension liability of the TRA plan as of June 30, 2019, are as follows for participating employers and nonemployers:

Net Pension Liability *Dollars in Thousands*

Total Pension Liability (TPL)	\$29,250,077
Fiduciary Net Position (FNP)	\$22,876,056
Net Pension Liability (NPL)	\$ 6,374,021
Plan net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	78.21%

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total Pension Liability

Actuarial Information

Price inflation	2.50 percent
Salary increases, including price inflation	2.85 to 8.85 percent before July 1, 2028 and 3.25 to 9.25 percent, after June 30, 2028
Wage growth rate	2.85 percent before July 1, 2028 and 3.25 percent, after June 30, 2028
Payroll growth rate	3.00 percent
Long-term rate of return, net of investment expense, including price inflation	7.50 percent
Municipal bond index rate	
Prior measurement date	3.89 percent
Measurement date	3.50 percent
Year FNP is projected to be deleted	N/A
Single equivalent interest rate, net of investment expense, including price inflation	
Prior measurement date	7.50 percent
Measurement date	7.50 percent

Cost of living adjustment	1.0% for January 2019 through January, 2023, then increasing by 0.1% each year up to 1.5% annually.
Mortality Assumptions Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 white collar employee table, male rates set back 6 years and female rates set back 5 years. Generational projection uses the MP-2015 scale. Post-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 white collar annuitant table, male rates set back 3 years and female rates set back 3 years, with further adjustments of the rates. Generational projection uses the MP-2015 scale. Post-disability mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 disabled retiree mortality table, without adjustment.	

Discount Rate (SEIR) – volatility of SEIR

The discount rate used to measure the TPL as of the Measurement Date was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate was performed in accordance with GASB 67. On that basis, the FNP was not projected to be depleted and, as a result, the Municipal Bond Index Rate was not used in the determination of the SEIR. There was no change since the prior measurement date.

Projected Cash Flows

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan contributions from members and employers will be made at the current contribution rates as set out in state statute and supplemental aid will be received as currently provided in statute.

- Employee contribution rates: 11.00% for Basic members and 7.50% for Coordinated members. Effective July 1, 2023, employee contribution rates will increase to 11.25% for Basic members and 7.75% for Coordinated members.
- Employer contribution rates: 11.92% for Basic members and 7.92% for Coordinated members. In addition, a supplemental amount equal to 3.64% of Salary for Special School District #1 members until the Fund is fully funded. Employer rates will increase by 0.21% per year until they reach 12.75% for Basic members and 8.75% for Coordinated members.
- Supplemental aid: \$35,587,410 every year until the amortization date of June 30, 2048 or full actuarial funding is achieved.

- Administrative expenses in the prior year were projected forward with price inflation as an estimate for administrative expenses in current and future years. The portion of expenses in future years allocated to the current members was based on the proportionate share of covered payroll in each year for the remainder of the existing members to the total covered payroll for all members.

Based on those assumptions, TRA's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current TRA members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on TRA investments of 7.50% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

The FNP projections are based on TRA's financial status on the Measurement Date, the indicated set of methods and assumptions, and the requirements of GASB 67. As such, the FNP projections are not reflective of the cash flows and asset accumulations that would occur on an ongoing basis reflecting the impact of future members. Therefore, the results of this test do not necessarily indicate whether or not the TRA Fund will actually run out of money, the financial condition of the TRA Fund, or TRA's ability to make benefit payments in future years.

Long-Term Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is reviewed regularly as part of the experience study. An experience study of the economic assumptions was prepared in 2017 that resulted in a recommendation to reduce the long-term rate of return to 7.50 percent. Generally, several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and an analysis in which best-

estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed using assumptions for each major asset class, as well as estimates of variability and correlations, provided by the State Board of Investment. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption (30 to 50 years) and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

Municipal Bond Rate

A municipal bond rate was not used in determining the discount rate. If it were required, the rate would be 3.50% on the Measurement Date.

Periods of Projected Benefit Payments

Projected future benefit payments for all current plan members were projected through 2118.

Assumed Asset Allocation

The target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class, as provided by the Minnesota State Board of Investment (SBI), are summarized in *Figure 3, Target Asset Allocation and Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return*.

Sensitivity Rate Analysis

GASB 67 requires disclosures of the sensitivity of the NPL to changes in the discount rate. The range is plus 1 and minus 1 percent of the current discount rate determined as summarized in *Figure 16, Sensitivity Rate Analysis*

Figure 16. Sensitivity Rate Analysis.

Dollars in Thousands

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability (NPL) to Changes in the Discount Rate			
	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
NPL	\$ 10,161,748	\$ 6,374,021	\$ 3,251,096

The complete *2019 Actuarial Valuation Accounting Report* is available

<https://minnesotatra.org/financial/annual-reports/>.

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability

For the Six Fiscal Years Ended June 30

Dollars in Thousands

	2019	2018	2017
Total Pension Liability			
Service cost	\$ 476,708	\$ 1,056,681	\$ 1,267,304
Interest	2,079,081	2,064,148	1,975,771
Benefit term changes	-	(3,681,114)	-
Differences between expected and actual experience *	(70,899)	(17,461)	(167,572)
Assumptions changes **	-	(10,167,248)	(3,355,602)
Benefit payments, including member refunds	<u>(1,877,836)</u>	<u>(1,831,887)</u>	<u>(1,776,814)</u>
Net change in Total Pension Liability	\$ 607,054	(\$ 12,576,881)	(\$ 2,056,913)
Total Pension Liability – beginning***	\$ 28,643,023	\$ 41,219,904	\$ 43,276,817
Total Pension Liability – ending (a)	\$ 29,250,077	\$ 28,643,023	\$ 41,219,904
Employer contributions	\$ 403,300	\$ 378,728	\$ 367,791
Non-employer contributions-Direct Aid (State/City/District)	35,587	35,587	35,587
Employee contributions	386,669	374,550	361,175
Net investment income	1,579,099	2,160,111	2,855,218
Benefit payments, including member refunds	(1,877,836)	(1,831,887)	(1,776,814)
Administrative expenses	(15,156)	(15,673)	(11,702)
Other	<u>2,306</u>	<u>2,581</u>	<u>2,404</u>
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 513,969	\$ 1,103,997	\$ 1,833,659
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – beginning	\$ 22,362,087	\$ 21,258,090	\$ 19,424,431
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - ending (b)	\$ 22,876,056	\$ 22,362,087	\$ 21,258,090
Net Pension Liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$ 6,374,021	\$ 6,280,936	\$ 19,961,814
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the Total Pension Liability	78.21%	78.07%	51.57%
Covered Payroll	\$ 5,000,930	\$ 4,832,917	\$ 4,688,875
Employers' Net Pension Liability as a percentage of covered payroll	127.46%	129.96%	425.73%

* For 2017 and prior, includes impact of date change for expected increase in COLA to 2.50 percent.

** 2018 assumption changes are due to the change in the SEIR.

*** 2015 beginning of period TPL and FNP do not match the 2014 end-of-period amounts due to the DTRFA merger.

Note: Schedule is intended to show 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available.

Required Supplementary Information *(continued)*

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability

For the Six Fiscal Years Ended June 30

Dollars in Thousands

2016	2015	2014
\$ 438,938	\$ 399,228	\$ 367,621
2,062,775	2,019,707	1,895,469
-	-	-
(798)	7,113	475,265
15,871,845	576,075	-
(1,728,023)	(1,669,607)	(1,592,686)
\$ 16,644,737	\$ 1,332,516	\$ 1,145,669
\$ 26,632,080	\$ 25,299,564	\$ 23,755,943
\$ 43,276,817	\$ 26,632,080	\$ 24,901,612
\$ 354,961	\$ 340,208	\$ 299,300
35,587	41,587	21,001
347,256	334,826	294,632
(23,672)	887,280	3,257,693
(1,728,023)	(1,669,607)	(1,592,686)
(11,338)	(11,509)	(9,430)
3,569	3,550	3,855
\$ (1,021,660)	\$ (73,665)	\$ 2,274,365
\$ 20,446,091	\$ 20,519,756	\$ 18,019,319
\$ 19,424,431	\$ 20,446,091	\$ 20,293,684
\$ 23,852,386	\$ 6,185,989	\$ 4,607,928
44.88%	76.77%	81.50%
\$ 4,515,699	\$ 4,306,426	\$ 4,056,482
528.21%	143.65%	113.59%

Note: Schedule is intended to show 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available.

Required Supplementary Information *(continued)*

Schedule of Employer and Non-Employer Contributions

For the Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

Dollars in Thousands

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015*	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Actuarially determined employer contribution*	\$ 472,491	\$ 516,157	\$ 516,582	\$ 459,699	\$ 495,235	\$ 492,731	\$ 463,788	\$ 401,725	\$ 384,943	\$ 421,813
Actual non-employer contributions	\$ 35,587	\$ 35,587	\$ 35,587	\$ 35,587	\$ 41,587	\$ 21,001	\$ 19,954	\$ 21,726	\$ 21,510	\$ 21,550
Actual employer contributions	<u>\$ 403,300</u>	<u>\$ 378,728</u>	<u>\$ 367,791</u>	<u>\$ 354,961</u>	<u>\$ 340,208</u>	<u>\$ 299,300</u>	<u>\$ 270,708</u>	<u>\$ 244,935</u>	<u>\$ 222,723</u>	<u>\$ 220,538</u>
Total contributions	\$ 438,887	\$ 414,315	\$ 403,378	\$ 390,548	\$ 381,795	\$ 320,301	\$ 290,662	\$ 266,661	\$ 244,233	\$ 242,088
Annual contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 33,604</u>	<u>\$ 101,842</u>	<u>\$ 113,204</u>	<u>\$ 69,151</u>	<u>\$ 113,440</u>	<u>\$ 172,430</u>	<u>\$ 173,126</u>	<u>\$ 135,064</u>	<u>\$ 140,710</u>	<u>\$ 179,725</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 5,000,930	\$4,832,917	\$4,688,875	\$4,515,699	\$4,306,426	\$4,056,482	\$3,917,310	\$3,871,809	\$3,838,111	\$3,787,757
Actual contributions as a percent of covered payroll	8.78%	8.57%	8.60%	8.65%	8.87%	7.90%	7.42%	6.89%	6.36%	6.39%

* The 2015 actuarially determined employer contribution includes the required amount for both DTRFA (\$11,039) and TRA (\$484,196).

Schedule of Investment Returns

Annual money-weighted rates of return net of investment expense.

Teachers Retirement Association Plan – FY 2019	7.28%
Teachers Retirement Association Plan – FY 2018	10.49%
Teachers Retirement Association Plan – FY 2017	15.18%
Teachers Retirement Association Plan – FY 2016	(0.12%)
Teachers Retirement Association Plan – FY 2015	4.48%
Teachers Retirement Association Plan – FY 2014	18.70%

Note: Schedule is intended to show 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Changes of Benefit and Funding Terms

The following changes were made by the Minnesota Legislature and reflected in the valuation performed as of July 1:

2018	<p>The 2018 Omnibus Pension Bill contained a number of changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The COLA was reduced from 2.0% each January 1 to 1.0%, effective January 1, 2019. Beginning January 1, 2024, the COLA will increase 0.1% each year until reaching the ultimate rate of 1.5% in January 1, 2028. • Beginning July 1, 2024, eligibility for the first COLA changes to normal retirement age (age 65 to 66, depending on date of birth). However, members who retire under Rule of 90 and members who are at least age 62 with 30 years of service credit are exempt. • The COLA trigger provision, which would have increased the COLA to 2.5% if the funded ratio was at least 90% for two consecutive years, was eliminated. • Augmentation in the early retirement reduction factors is phased out over a five-year period beginning July 1, 2019 and ending June 30, 2024 (this reduces early retirement benefits). Members who retire and are at least age 62 with 30 years of service are exempt. • Augmentation on deferred benefits will be reduced to zero percent beginning July 1, 2019. Interest payable on refunds to members was reduced from 4.0% to 3.0%, effective July 1, 2018. Interest due on payments and purchases from members, employers is reduced from 8.5% to 7.5%, effective July 1, 2018. • The employer contribution rate is increased each July 1 over the next 6 years, (7.71% in 2018, 7.92% in 2019, 8.13% in 2020, 8.34% in 2021, 8.55% in 2022, and 8.75% in 2023). In addition, the employee contribution rate will increase from 7.50% to 7.75% on July 1, 2023. The state provides funding for the higher employer contribution rate through an adjustment in the school aid formula.
2017	None
2016	None
2015	The Duluth Teachers Retirement Fund Association was merged into TRA on June 30, 2015. This resulted in an additional state-provided contribution stream of \$14.377 million until TRA becomes fully funded.
2014	<p>The increase in the post-retirement benefit adjustment will be made once the fund is 90 percent funded for two consecutive years, rather than just one year.</p> <p>Legislation provided for the merger of the Duluth Teachers Retirement Fund Association into TRA. The merger will not occur until June 30, 2015, so it had no impact on the July 1, 2014, valuation results.</p>
2013	The early retirement reduction factors applicable for Level formula benefits to plan members were changed.

2010	<p>The post-retirement benefit increases were suspended for 2011 and 2012, resuming in 2013 at 2.0 percent, and returning to 2.5 percent once the funding ratio of the plan reaches 90 percent. Also in 2010, changes were made to the interest rate credited on employee contributions, future increases on deferred vested benefits, and the requirement to receive a full post-retirement benefit adjustment. In addition, employee and employer contribution rates were increased 0.50 percent per year beginning July 1, 2011, through July 1, 2014.</p> <p>The legislation also created the “stabilizer,” whereby the Board was also granted authority to adjust contribution rates under certain circumstances.</p>
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Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

7/1/2018 Valuation

- The investment return assumption was changed from 8.50% to 7.50%.
- The price inflation assumption was lowered from 3.00% to 2.50%.
- The payroll growth assumption was lowered from 3.50% to 3.00%.
- The wage inflation assumption (above price inflation) was reduced from 0.75% to 0.35% for the next 10 years, and 0.75% thereafter.
- The total salary increase assumption was adjusted by the wage inflation change.
- The amortization date for the funding of the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) was reset to June 30, 2048 (30 years).
- A mechanism in the law that provided the TRA Board with some authority to set contribution rates was eliminated.

Note: Most of these changes were made previously for GASB purposes in the 2017 GASB valuation

7/1/2017 Valuation

The Cost of Living Adjustment was assumed to increase from 2.0 percent annually to 2.5 percent annually on July 1, 2045.

Adjustments were made to the combined service annuity loads. The active load was reduced from 1.4 percent to 0.0 percent, the vested inactive load increased from 4.0 percent to 7.0 percent and the non-vested inactive load increased from 4.0 percent to 9.0 percent.

For GASB valuation:

- The investment return assumption was changed from 8.00 percent to 7.50 percent.
- The COLA was not assumed to increase to 2.5 percent, but remain at 2.0 percent for all future years.
- The price inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent.
- The payroll growth assumption was lowered from 3.50 percent to 3.00 percent.
- The general wage growth assumption was lowered from 3.50 percent to 2.85 percent for 10 years followed by 3.25 percent, thereafter.
- The salary increase assumption was adjusted to reflect the changes in the general wage growth assumption.

7/1/2016 Valuation

The Cost of Living Adjustment was not assumed to increase for funding or GASB calculation (it remained at 2.0 percent for all future years).

	<p>The price inflation assumption was lowered from 3.00 percent to 2.75 percent.</p> <p>The general wage growth and payroll growth assumptions were lowered from 3.75 percent to 3.50 percent.</p> <p>Minor changes as some durations for the merit scale of the salary increase assumption.</p> <p>The pre-retirement mortality assumption was changed to the RP-2014 white collar employee table, male rates set back 6 years and female rates set back 5 years. Generational projection uses the MP-2015 scale.</p> <p>The post-retirement mortality assumption was changed to the RP-2014 white collar annuitant table, male rates set back 3 years and female rates set back 3 years, with further adjustments of the rates. Generational projection uses the MP-2015 scale.</p> <p>The post-disability mortality assumption was changed to the RP-2014 disabled retiree mortality table, without adjustment.</p> <p>Separate retirement assumptions for members hired before or after July 1, 1989, were created to better reflect each group's behavior in light of different requirement for retirement eligibility.</p> <p>Assumed termination rates were changed to be based solely on years of service in order to better fit the observed experience.</p> <p>A minor adjustment and simplification of the assumption regarding the election of optional form of annuity payment at retirement were made.</p>
7/1/2015 Valuation	<p>The cost-of-living (COLA) adjustment was assumed to increase from 2.0 percent annually to 2.5 percent annually on July 1, 2037, for funding calculations. The COLA was not assumed to increase for GASB calculations.</p> <p>The investment return assumption was changed from 8.25 percent to 8.00 percent.</p>
7/1/2014 Valuation	<p>Post-retirement benefit adjustments are now assumed to increase from 2.0 percent annually to 2.5 percent annually once the legally specified criteria are met. This is estimated to occur July 1, 2034 for GASB calculations and July 1, 2031 for funding calculations.</p>
7/1/2012 Valuation	<p>The investment return assumption was changed from 8.5 percent for all years to 8.0 percent for the next five years and 8.5 percent thereafter. This applies to funding calculations only.</p>
7/1/2011 Valuation	<p>The salary increase assumption was changed to a service based assumption.</p> <p>The payroll growth assumption was decreased from 4.00 percent to 3.75 percent.</p> <p>The post-retirement mortality assumption was changed to the RP-2000 Mortality Tables, with white-collar adjustments and male rates set back two years and female rates set back three years.</p> <p>The disabled mortality assumption was changed to the RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables.</p> <p>Assumed disability rates were changed to more closely reflect actual experience.</p> <p>Assumed retirement rates for Coordinated members were changed to more closely reflect actual experience.</p> <p>Assumed form of annuity selection was changed to more closely reflect actual experience.</p> <p>Assumed difference in ages between spouses was changed to more closely reflect actual</p>

	experience.
7/1/2008 Valuation	Ultimate salary increase rates were lowered. The payroll growth assumption was lowered. Retirement rates were revised.

Method and Assumptions Used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions

TRA is funded with contributions from members and their employers. The actuarially determined contributions in the *Schedule of Employer and Non-Employer Contributions* on page 48 are calculated as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which contributions were reported.

The following methods and assumptions were used to calculate the actuarially determined employer contributions reported for the most recent Measurement Date, June 30, 2019, based on the July 1, 2018 valuation).

Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	30 years
Asset valuation method	5-year moving average
Inflation	2.50 percent
Wage growth rate	2.85 percent before July 1, 2028 and 3.25 percent after June 30, 2028
Salary increase, including inflation	2.85 percent to 8.85 percent before July 1, 2028 and 3.25 percent to 9.25 percent after June 30, 2028
Long-term rate of return, net of investment expense including price inflation	7.50 percent
Cost of living adjustment	1.0 percent for January 2019 through January 2023, then increasing by 0.1 percent each year up to 1.5 percent annually

Please see the information presented earlier for detailed information on the benefit changes and assumption changes that may have impacted the Actuarially Determined Contributions shown in the *Schedule of Employer and Non-Employer Contributions* on page 48.

Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota
A Pension Trust Fund of the State of Minnesota

**Supporting Schedules
to Financial Section**

Teachers Retirement Fund

Schedule of Administrative Expenses

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Dollars in Thousands

Personnel Services

Salaries	\$	6,654
Employer contributions to Teachers Retirement Association		603
Employer contributions to Social Security		459
Insurance contributions		1,249
Employee training		119
Workers' compensation		7
Subtotal	\$	9,091

Communication

Duplicating and printing expenses	\$	81
Postage		274
Telephone		72
Subtotal	\$	427

Office Building Maintenance

Lease of office and storage space	\$	136
Building operating expenses		650
Rental of office machines/furnishings		43
Repairs and maintenance		368
Building depreciation		266
Bond interest expense.....		71
Subtotal	\$	1,534

Professional Services

Actuarial services	\$	164
Audit fees		158
Legal fees		37
Management consultant services		14
Medical services		13
Subtotal	\$	386

Other Operating Expenses

Computer and system services	\$	977
Department head expenses		1
Depreciation of office equipment		391
Dues and subscriptions		15
Insurance expense		5
Miscellaneous administrative expenses		79
Amortization		2,012
State indirect costs		86
Office supplies		66
Travel - director and staff		74
Travel - trustees		12
Subtotal	\$	3,718

Total Administrative Expenses	\$	<u>15,156</u>
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Teachers Retirement Fund

Schedule of Professional Consultant Expenses

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Dollars in Thousands

Investment Pool Managers

State Board of Investment	\$	1,261
Aon Hewitt Investment Consulting, Inc.		167
Pension Consultants		93
QED		103
Domestic equity pool managers		6,545
Global equity pool managers		8,899
Domestic bond pool managers		2,730
Semi-passive equity pool managers		787
Passive equity pool managers		337
Treasury protection pool managers		931
Total investment pool managers	\$	21,853

Actuarial

Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting	\$	164
Total Actuarial Expenses	\$	164

Audit

Legislative auditor	\$	74
State auditor		84
Total audit expenses	\$	158

Computer Support Services

Fulcrum Consulting	\$	258
International Projects Consultancy		41
Talent Software		18
Total computer support service expenses	\$	317

Legal

Attorney General	\$	37
Total legal expenses	\$	37

Management Consulting

Rajan Law	\$	1
Minnesota Budget and Management		6
Bloomberg Law		6
Kirby Kennedy & Associates		1
Total management consulting expenses	\$	14

Medical

ExamWorks Inc.	\$	13
Total medical expenses	\$	13

Total Consultant Expenditures	\$	22,556
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Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota
A Pension Trust Fund of the State of Minnesota

Investments



State Board of Investment Letter

MINNESOTA STATE BOARD OF INVESTMENT



Board Members:

Governor
Tim Walz

State Auditor
Julie Blaha

Secretary of State
Steve Simon

Attorney General
Keith Ellison

**Executive Director
& Chief Investment
Officer**

Mansco Perry

**60 Empire Drive
Suite 355
St. Paul, MN 55103
(651) 296-3328**

Fax: (651) 296-9572

E-mail:
minn.sbi@state.mn.us

Website:
<http://mn.gov/sbi>

**An Equal Opportunity
Employer**

INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

The assets of the Minnesota Teachers Retirement Association (TRA) are invested along with the assets of the Minnesota Public Employees Retirement Association and the Minnesota State Retirement System under the direction and authority of the State Board of Investment (SBI) in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 11A and 356A. The SBI includes Minnesota's governor, auditor, secretary of state and attorney general. The Legislature has established a 17-member Investment Advisory Council (IAC) to advise the SBI and its staff on investment related matters. TRA's executive director is a member of the IAC.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Investment policy states that the SBI will operate within standard investment practices of the prudent person. The SBI is to "exercise that degree of judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived therefrom." (See M.S., section 11A.09.) The SBI is authorized to own government obligations, corporate obligations, various short-term obligations, corporate stocks, venture capital interests, resource investments, and real estate interests subject to specific constraints. (See M.S., section 11A.24.) In particular, pension fund assets are to be invested for the exclusive benefit of the members of the fund.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE

TRA's pension contributions from employees and employers are invested in the Combined Funds. The Combined Funds include the assets of active and retired public employees who participate in the defined benefit plans administered by TRA, the Minnesota State Retirement System, and the Public Employees Retirement Association. TRA does not own any underlying assets, but instead owns a participation in the pooled Combined Funds. Because these assets normally accumulate for thirty to forty years, SBI's objective is to take advantage of the long investment time horizon offered by equities and alternative assets in order to meet its actuarial return target and ensure that sufficient funds are available to finance promised benefits at the time of retirement. The 2018 Legislature reduced the actuarial interest rate assumption for TRA to 7.5%.

The long term objectives of the Combined Funds are:

- Provide returns that are 3-5 percentage points greater than inflation over the latest 20-year period; and
- Outperform a composite market index weighted in a manner that reflects the actual asset mix of the Combined Funds over the latest 10-year period.

Consistent with these objectives, the SBI maintains a long-term strategic asset allocation policy target for the Combined Funds as follows:

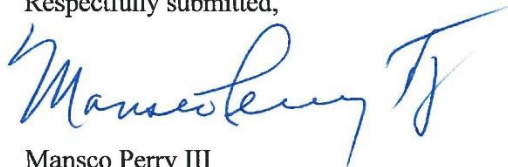
- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| • Public Equity | 53% |
| • Fixed Income | 20% |
| • Private Markets | 25% |
| • Cash | 2% |

Based on values on June 30, 2019, the Combined Funds returned 4.4 percentage points above the CPI over the last 20 years and returned 0.4 percentage point above the composite index over the past 10 years. Investment returns ranked in the top 12th percentile over the past five years and in the top 7th percentile over the past 10 years, compared to other public and corporate plans with over \$1 billion in assets in the Trust Universe Comparison Service.

INVESTMENT PRESENTATION

Investment returns were prepared using time-weighted rate of return methodology based upon fair market value, net of investment expenses.

Respectfully submitted,



Mansco Perry III
Executive Director
Minnesota State Board of Investment
November 12, 2019

Investment Summary

Prepared by TRA management with data obtained from the State Board of Investment's Fiscal Year 2019 Quarterly Investment Reports

The assets of the Minnesota Teachers Retirement Association (TRA) are invested under the direction and authority of the State Board of Investment (SBI). The investment portfolio of TRA had a fair value of approximately \$22.8 billion as of June 30, 2019.

The four-member SBI Board consists of Governor Tim Walz (Chair), Attorney General Keith Ellison, Secretary of State Steve Simon, and State Auditor Julie Blaha.

The Legislature has established a 17-member Investment Advisory Council (IAC) to advise the SBI and its staff on investment-related matters.

- The mission statement of the Investment Advisory Council is: The IAC fulfills its statutory duty to the SBI by providing advice and independent due diligence review of the investment policy and implementation recommendations that guide the SBI's investment of assets.
- SBI appoints ten members experienced in finance and investment. These members traditionally have come from the Minneapolis and Saint Paul corporate investment community.
- The Commissioner of Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB) and the executive directors of TRA, the Minnesota State Retirement System and the Public Employees Retirement Association are permanent members of the Council.
- Two active employee representatives and one retiree representative are appointed to the Council by the Governor.
- All proposed investment policies are reviewed by the full Council before they are presented to SBI for action.

Investment Advisory Council

As of December 2019

Gary Martin, Chair
Chief Investment Officer
Macalester College

Kim Faust, Vice Chair
Vice President and Treasurer
Fairview Health Services

Denise Anderson
Governor's Appointee
Active Employee Rep.

Doug Anderson
Executive Director
Public Employees Retirement Association

Kerry Brick
Manager, Pension Investments
Cargill, Inc.

Dennis Duerst
Director, Benefit Funds Investment
3M Company

Myron Frans
Commissioner
Minnesota Management & Budget

IAC Representative for Myron Frans
Jennifer Hassemer
Asst. Commissioner, Debt Mgmt.
Minnesota Management & Budget

Susanna Gibbons
Managing Director
Carlson Funds Enterprise

Morris Goodwin, Jr.
Senior Vice President and CFO
American Public Media Group

Peggy Ingison
Governor's Appointee
Retiree Member Representative

Erin Leonard
Executive Director
MN State Retirement System

Dan McConnell
Building & Construction Trades
Council of Minneapolis

Malcolm W. McDonald
Director and Corporate Secretary
(Retired)
Space Center, Inc.

Nancy Orr
Chief Investment Officer
Fiduciary Counselling, Inc.

Carol Peterfeso
Chief Treasury and Investment
Officer
University of St. Thomas

Jay Stoffel
Executive Director
Teachers Retirement Association

Shawn Wischmeier
Chief Investment Officer
Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies

Aon Hewitt Investment Consulting, Inc., of Chicago is general consultant to the SBI. Pension Consulting Alliance of Studio City, California, serves as a special project consultant. Investment performance methodology is reported in compliance with the mandatory requirements of the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) Institute. All investments made by SBI are governed by the prudent person rule and other standards codified in Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 11A and 356.

Combined Retirement Funds

Investment Objectives

All TRA assets are accounted for within the Combined Funds managed by the Minnesota State Board of Investment (SBI). The Combined Funds consist not only of the TRA Fund, but also the assets of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) and the Minnesota State Retirement System (MSRS). The SBI has one primary responsibility with respect to its management of the Combined Funds: to ensure that sufficient funds are available to finance pension benefits at the time of retirement. All assets in the Combined Funds, including TRA, are managed externally by outside money management firms retained by contract.

The Combined Funds include the pension contributions of most Minnesota public employees, including TRA members, during their working years. Employee and employer contribution rates are specified in state law as a percentage of an employee's salary. The rates are set so that contributions plus expected investment earnings cover the projected cost of promised pension benefits. In order to meet these projected pension costs, the Combined Funds need to generate annual investment returns of at least 7.5 percent, as specified in Minnesota statute.

While an active member is working, employee and employer contributions are placed into the TRA Fund. The pre-funding of future pension benefits provides the SBI with a long investment time horizon to take advantage of long run return opportunities offered by equities and other investments, in order to meet its actuarial return target.

SBI measures the performance of the Combined Funds relative to a composite of market indices that is weighted in a manner that reflects their long-term asset allocation policy. The Combined Funds are expected to match or exceed the composite index over a ten-year period. The Combined Funds are also expected to generate returns 3 to 5 percentage points greater than inflation over the latest 20-year period. Investment returns are prepared using a time-weighted rate of return methodology, based upon fair value, net of investment expenses. Performance is measured net of all fees and costs to ensure that SBI's focus is on the Combined Funds' true net return.

Asset Allocation

The allocation of assets among equities, fixed income (bonds) and alternative investments can have a dramatic impact on investment results. In fact, asset allocation decisions overwhelm the impact of individual security selection within a total portfolio. Consequently, SBI focuses considerable attention on the selection of an appropriate long-term asset allocation policy for the Combined Funds.

Investment Beliefs

The SBI formally adopted a set of ten Investment Beliefs for managing the assets of the Combined Funds. Additionally, the SBI approved changes to the asset allocation policy and adopted a new Strategic Allocation Category Framework. The investment policy changes were recommended by SBI staff, investment consultants, and the Investment Advisory Committee (IAC).

The policy changes are described in more detail in the Notes to the Financial Statements beginning on page 26.

Total Return Vehicles

SBI invested the majority of the Combined Funds' assets in common stocks (both domestic and international equities) and other equity investments. A large allocation is consistent with the long investment time horizon of the Combined Funds and the advantageous long-term risk-return characteristics of common stocks. Including international equities in the asset mix allowed SBI to diversify its holdings across world markets, offered the opportunity to enhance returns and reduced the risk/volatility of the total portfolio. The rationale underlying the inclusion of private equity alternative assets (e.g., venture capital) is similar.

SBI recognized that this sizable policy allocation to common stock and private equity likely produced more volatile portfolio returns than a more conservative policy focused on fixed income securities. It is understood that this policy may result in quarters or even years of disappointing results. Nevertheless, the long run return benefits of this policy are expected to compensate for the additional volatility.

Diversification Vehicles

Other asset classes are included in the Combined Funds to provide some insulation against highly inflationary or deflationary environments. The classes also diversify the portfolio sufficiently to avoid excessive return volatility.

Real estate and real assets (oil and gas) investments provide an inflation hedge that other financial assets do not offer. Under more normal financial conditions, such as low to moderate inflation, the returns on these assets are not highly correlated with common stocks. As a result, their inclusion in the Combined Funds serves to dampen return volatility.

Private credit investments provide the opportunity for higher long-term returns than those typically available from bonds yet still generate sufficient current income. Typically, these investments, including subordinated debt, mezzanine or resource income investments such as income-producing properties, are structured more like fixed income securities with the opportunity to participate in the appreciation of the underlying assets. While these investments may have an equity component, they display a return pattern more like a bond. As such, they help reduce the volatility of the total portfolio, while generating higher returns relative to more traditional bond investments.

The allocation to fixed income (bonds) act as a hedge against a deflationary economic environment. In the event of a major deflation, high-quality fixed income assets, particularly long-term bonds, are expected to protect principal and generate significant capital gains. And, like real estate and real assets, under normal financial conditions, bonds help diversify the Combined Funds and thereby control return volatility.

Rate of Return Results

The Combined Funds produced a total rate of return of 7.3 percent for fiscal year 2019. Over the last five years, the Combined Funds also generated an annualized return of 7.3 percent.

As stated earlier, the Combined Funds are expected to exceed the return of a composite of market indices over a ten-year period. Performance relative to this standard measured two effects:

- The ability of the investment managers selected by SBI, in aggregate, to add value to the returns available from the broad capital markets.

- The impact of SBI's rebalancing activity. (SBI rebalances the total fund when market movements take the stock or bond segments measurably above or below their long-term asset allocation targets. The policy imposes a low risk, buy low sell high discipline among asset classes on a total fund basis.)

Combined Funds Performance vs. Composite Index

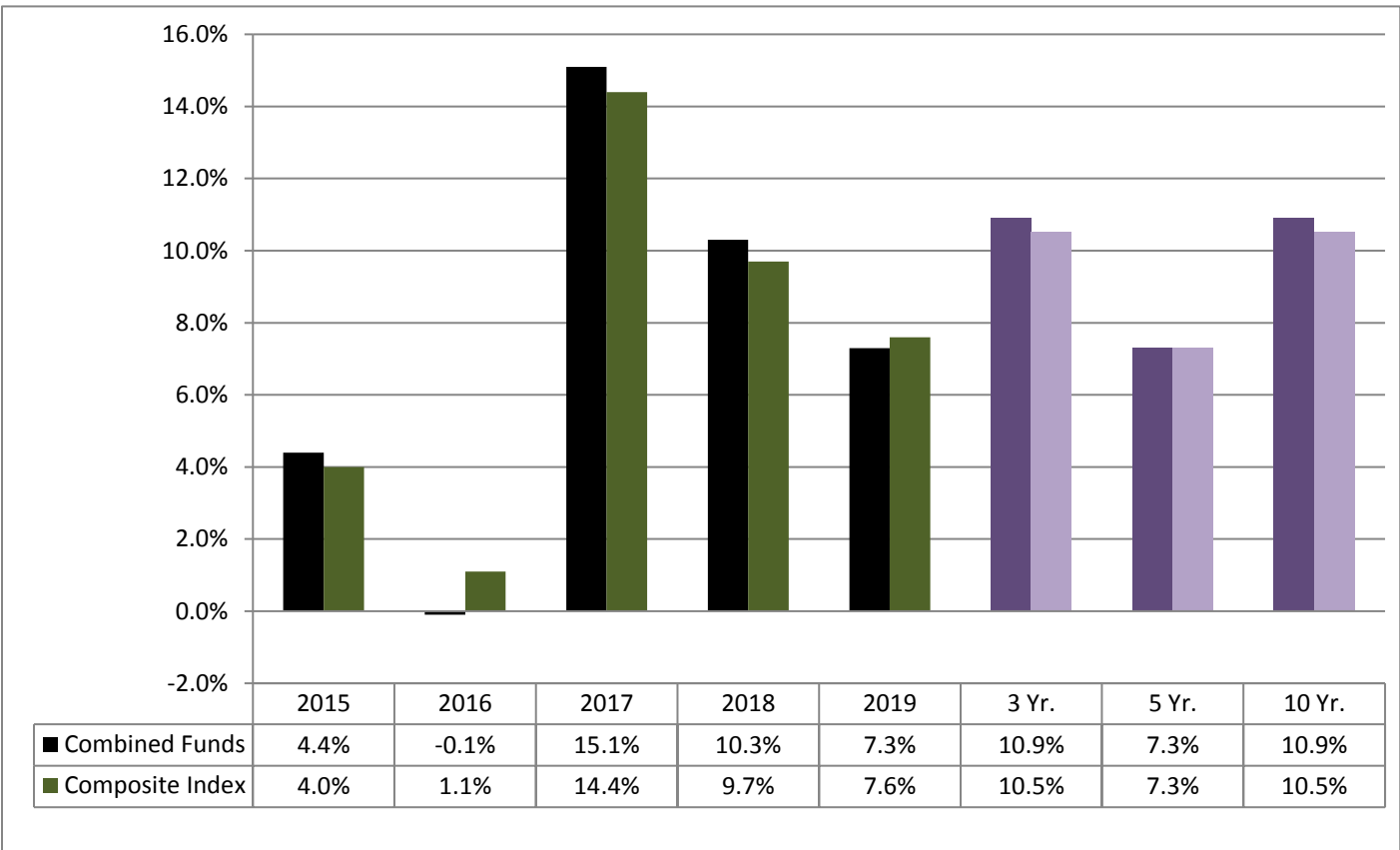
The investment return for the Combined Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 was 7.3 percent. For the ten-year period ending June 30, 2019, the Combined Funds returned 10.3 percent and exceeded the composite index investment performance by 0.4 percent annualized. The Funds matched the composite index over the last five years and underperformed the index over the most recent fiscal year by 0.3 percentage points. Actual returns relative to the total fund composite index over the last five years are shown in the graph on the following page.

Combined Funds

Investment Performance

Combined Funds Performance vs. Composite Index (Past Five Fiscal Years)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019



All investment performance methodology is reported in compliance with the mandatory requirements of the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) Institute. Investment returns are prepared using a time-weighted rate of return methodology, based on fair value, net of investment expense.

Combined Funds

Performance of Asset Pools (Net of Fees)

June 30, 2019

Rates of Return (Annualized)

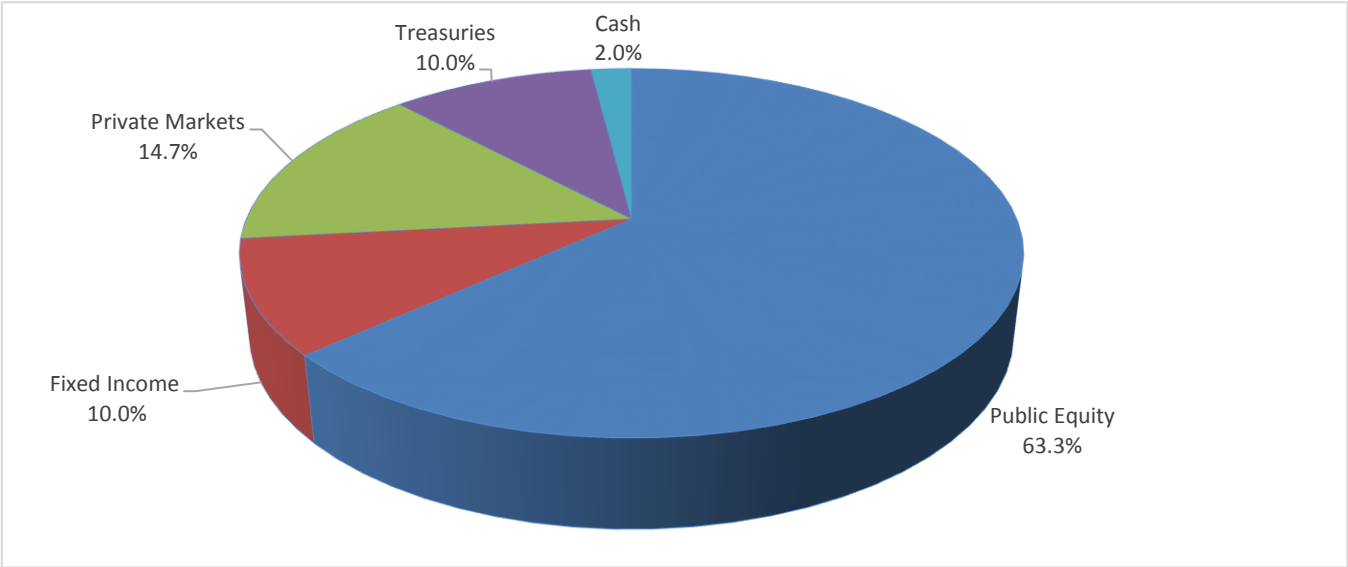
	1 Year %	3 Year %	5 Year %	10 Year %	20 Year %	30 Year %
Public equity	6.1	12.8	8.0	12.7	5.7	9.1
Public equity benchmark	6.4	12.5				
Excess	-0.4	0.2				
Domestic equity	8.5	14.3	10.0	14.7	6.5	9.6
Domestic equity benchmark	8.9	14.0	10.2	14.7	6.1	9.8
Excess	-0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
International equity	1.1	9.3	2.6	7.0	4.8	
International equity benchmark	1.3	9.4	2.2	6.5	4.4	
Excess	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	
Fixed Income (Bond) Pool	8.2	3.0	3.4	5.0	5.3	6.4
Fixed Income Benchmark	7.9	2.3	2.9	3.9	4.9	6.0
Excess	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.4
Treasuries	10.3					
Treasury Benchmark	10.4					
Excess	-0.1					
Total private markets	10.4	14.9	10.4	12.5	12.6	12.2
Private equity	14.4	17.6	14.3	15.9	13.5	
Private credit	10.6	14.2	13.2	13.4	12.5	
Resources	0.9	10.2	-1.8	5.5	15.5	
Real estate	9.1	9.6	11.3	8.6	8.8	

All investment performance methodology is reported in compliance with the mandatory requirements of the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) Institute. Investment returns are prepared using a time-weighted rate of return methodology, based on fair value, net of investment expense.

Combined Funds

Portfolio Distribution: Strategic Asset Policy Target Allocation*

As of June 30, 2019

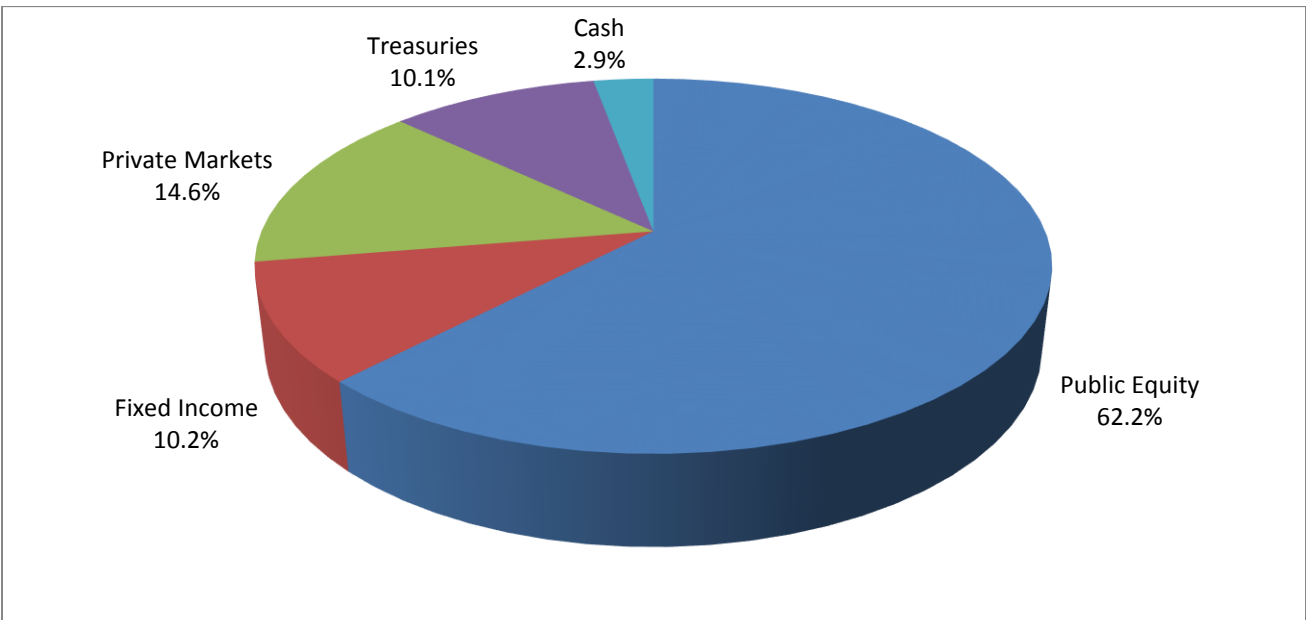


• See note on pages 26-29.

Combined Funds

Portfolio Distribution: Actual Asset Mix

As of June 30, 2019



The fair value of the TRA Fund investment portfolio is approximately \$22.8 billion.

Teachers Retirement Fund

List of Largest Assets Held

June 30, 2019

Composite Holdings of Top Ten Equities

By Fair Value

Security	\$ Fair Value (Millions)	% of Portfolio
Microsoft Corp.	\$ 300.5	1.32
Apple Inc.	\$ 268.8	1.18
Amazon.com Inc.	\$ 253.0	1.11
Facebook, Inc. Class A	\$ 146.3	0.64
Berkshire Hathaway Inc. Class B	\$ 119.9	0.53
JPMorgan Chase + Co.	\$ 115.5	0.51
Johnson + Johnson	\$ 109.8	0.48
Visa Inc. Class A Shares	\$ 106.0	0.46
Alphabet Inc. Class A	\$ 101.7	0.45
Alphabet Inc. Class C	\$ 97.7	0.43

Composite Holdings of Top Ten Bond Holdings

By Fair Value

Security	% Coupon	\$ Fair Value (Millions)	% of Portfolio
US TREASURY N/B	3.000	\$ 98.3	0.43
US TREASURY N/B	2.250	\$ 86.7	0.38
US TREASURY N/B	2.125	\$ 86.3	0.38
US TREASURY N/B	2.250	\$ 78.8	0.35
US TREASURY N/B	2.750	\$ 73.3	0.32
US TREASURY N/B	2.750	\$ 59.7	0.26
US TREASURY N/B	3.750	\$ 54.7	0.24
US TREASURY N/B	2.125	\$ 53.7	0.24
US TREASURY N/B	2.000	\$ 52.9	0.23
US TREASURY N/B	2.875	\$ 44.5	0.19

TRA's assets are commingled in various pooled investment accounts administered by the State Board of Investment (SBI). TRA does not own specific values of the underlying assets. The percentages and fair value shown are those attributable to the TRA Fund based on TRA's participation in the SBI's Combined Funds. Information on investment activity, a listing of specific investments owned by the pooled accounts and a schedule of fees and commissions can be obtained from SBI.

Teachers Retirement Fund

Schedule of Investment Management Fees

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Domestic Activity Equity Pool Managers

Barrow, Hanley	\$ 223,749
Earnest Partners	158,750
Goldman Equity	715,261
Hotchkis and Wiley	629,104
LSV Asset	309,597
Martingale	525,657
Peregrine Capital	638,145
Sands Capital	397,516
Winslow Capital	249,095
Zevenbergen Capital	444,862
Arrowpoint Asset Mgmt. LLC	621,348
Hood River Capital Mgmt. LLC	606,429
Rice Hall James & Assoc., LLC	512,104
Wellington Mgmt. Co, LLP	481,710
Total Domestic Activity Equity Pool Managers	<u>\$ 6,513,327</u>

Passive Domestic Equity Pool Managers

Blackrock	\$ 40,988
Total Passive Domestic Equity Pool Managers	<u>\$ 40,988</u>

Large Cap Passive Domestic Equity Pool Managers

Blackrock	\$ 290,228
Total Passive Domestic Equity Pool Managers	<u>\$ 290,228</u>

Small Cap Passive Domestic Equity Pool Managers

Blackrock	\$ 5,979
Total Passive Domestic Equity Pool Managers	<u>\$ 5,979</u>

Semi Passive Equity Pool Managers

Blackrock	\$ 329,275
JP Morgan	427,478
Total Semi Passive Equity Pool Managers	<u>\$ 786,753</u>

Domestic Bonds Pool Managers

Columbia Invest	\$ 344,647
Blackrock Financial Mgmt.	264,687
Dodge & Cox	463,287
Goldman	347,420
Neuberger	161,975
PIMCO	724,762
Western Asset Management	423,129
Total Domestic Bonds Pool Managers	<u>\$ 2,729,907</u>

Page Subtotal \$ 10,367,182

Teachers Retirement Fund

Schedule of Investment Management Fees (cont.)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Subtotal from Previous Page \$ 10,367,182

Global Equity Pool Managers

Acadian Asset	\$ 494,456
State Street Emerging	157,809
AQR Capital Mgmt.	514,418
Fidelity Investments	413,679
JP Morgan Fleming	318,733
Earnest Partners, LLC	603,663
Macquarie/Delaware Investments	532,987
Martin Currie, Inc.	553,636
Marathon Asset	561,220
McKinley Capital Management	343,531
Morgan Stanley Dean	1,279,386
Neuberger Berman Investment	728,383
Pzena Investment Management	699,032
Rock Creek	1,128,988
Columbia Investments	347,572
State Street	221,883
Total Global Equity Pool Managers	<u>\$ 8,899,376</u>

Treasury Protection Pool

BlackRock.....	\$ 310,912
Goldman Sachs.....	325,387
Neuberger Berman.....	<u>294,349</u>
Total Treasury Protection Pool.....	<u>\$ 930,648</u>

Total Investment Management Fees \$ 20,197,206

Note: The investment portfolio of TRA had a fair value of approximately \$22.8 billion as of June 30, 2019.

Teachers Retirement Fund

Summary of Investments

Dollars in Thousands

As of June 30, 2019

	Cost Value	Fair Value	% of Investments at Fair Value
Fixed Income Investments			
Treasuries Pool	\$ 2,122,032	\$ 2,309,141	10.11%
Bond Pool	<u>2,190,618</u>	<u>2,321,744</u>	<u>10.17%</u>
Total Fixed Income Investments	\$ 4,312,650	\$ 4,630,885	20.28%
Alternative Investments			
Alternative Investment Pool	\$ 3,174,211	\$ 3,311,887	14.50%
Equity Investments			
US Stock Index Pool	\$ 5,883,879	\$ 7,281,160	31.88%
US Stock Actively Managed Pool	2,439,326	2,198,966	9.63%
Broad International Stock Pool	<u>4,168,064</u>	<u>4,678,182</u>	<u>20.49%</u>
Total Equity Investments	\$ 12,491,269	\$ 14,158,308	62.00%
Short Term Investments			
Short Term Cash Equivalents	\$ 653,280	\$ 654,048	2.86%
CD Repo Pool	<u>81,506</u>	<u>81,687</u>	<u>0.36%</u>
Total Short Term Investments	\$ 734,786	\$ 735,735	3.22%
Total Investments	<u>\$ 20,712,916</u>	<u>\$ 22,836,815</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

General Information Regarding Investment of Funds

TRA's investments are made by SBI and external managers as prescribed by law, and are made only in such securities as are duly authorized legal investments in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 11A.24. State Street Bank and Trust of Boston acts as custodian of securities for the Combined Funds. Wells Fargo, Saint Paul, Minnesota, is the current custodian of short term investments of SBI. Examination and verification of securities held by the custodians is performed periodically by the Minnesota Office of the Legislative Auditor. Investment returns are prepared using a time-weighted rate of return methodology, based upon fair values, net of investment expenses.

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Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota
A Pension Trust Fund of the State of Minnesota

Actuarial



Actuary's Certification Letter



Cavanaugh Macdonald
CONSULTING, LLC
The experience and dedication you deserve

December 3, 2019

Board of Trustees
Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota
60 Empire Drive, Suite 400
St. Paul, MN 55103

Dear Board Members:

At your request, we have prepared an actuarial funding valuation of the Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota (TRA or System) as of July 1, 2019 for the plan year ending June 30, 2020. Such valuations, which analyze the funding progress of the System, are required to be performed annually under state law. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the funding valuation was performed in accordance with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, Section 356.215, and the requirements of the Standards for Actuarial Work established by the State of Minnesota Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement (LCPR). The valuation results reflect the benefit provisions in place on July 1, 2019.

There were no changes to plan provisions, actuarial assumptions, or actuarial methods since the last valuation. Although the set of actuarial assumptions in the July 1, 2019 valuation is unchanged from the 2018 valuation, an experience study, based on the four year period of July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018, was completed in June, 2019. There were minor changes to three demographic assumptions which are expected to have a minimal impact on results when implemented. The proposed changes have not yet been approved by the Legislative Committee on Pensions and Retirement so they are not reflected in the current valuation.

As described in the funding valuation report, the results of the valuation indicate that the System is 76.82% funded and the current statutory contribution rates are deficient by 0.91% of payroll to meet the target of full funding by 2048. The deficiency is determined using the actuarial value of assets which is lower than the market value of assets. If the net deferred investment gain is recognized, i.e., the fair value of assets is used, the contribution deficiency decreases to 0.45% of payroll. In addition, if the scheduled future increases in the contribution rate are considered, the contribution deficiency is eliminated. The funding report was prepared exclusively for TRA and the LCPR to determine the annual required contribution rate using the statutory investment return assumption of 7.50%.

3802 Raynor Pkwy, Suite 202, Bellevue, NE 68123
Phone (402) 905-4461 • Fax (402) 905-4464
www.CavMacConsulting.com
Offices in Kennesaw, GA • Bellevue, NE



In preparing the valuation, we relied, without audit, on information (some oral and some in writing) supplied by TRA staff. This information includes, but is not limited to, statutory provisions, member data and financial information. We found this information to be reasonable and comparable to information used in last year's valuation. However, we did not audit the data. The valuation results depend on the integrity of this information. If any of this information is inaccurate or incomplete, our results may be different and our calculations may need to be revised.

The actuarial contribution rates are developed using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) cost method. An asset smoothing method, defined in statute, is used for actuarial valuation purposes. Gains and losses are reflected in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability and are amortized as a level percentage of payroll over a closed period set in state statute. Actuarial assumptions, including discount rates, mortality tables and others identified in the valuation report are prescribed by Minnesota Statutes Section 356.215, the Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement (LCPR), and the Board of Trustees. Collectively, these parties are responsible for selecting the plan's funding policy, actuarial valuation methods, asset valuation method, and actuarial assumptions. If all assumptions are met, the current funding policy is expected to result in the Plan reaching full funding in about 30 years. However, actual experience that varies from that assumed may impact the sufficiency of the scheduled contribution rates to meet the Plan's funding goals so the long-term funding should be monitored on a regular basis. The policies, methods and assumptions used in this valuation are those that have been so prescribed and are described in Appendix C of the valuation report.

Future actuarial results may differ significantly from the current results presented in this report due to factors such as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; 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. Since the potential impact of such factors is outside the scope of a normal actuarial valuation, an analysis of the range of potential results is not presented herein.

The actuary prepared the following supporting schedules in the Actuarial Section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report:

- Reconciliation of Member Data
- Actuarial Asset Value
- Actuarial Valuation Balance Sheet
- Determination of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability and Supplemental Contribution Rate
- Changes in the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability
- Determination of Contribution Sufficiency / (Deficiency) – Total
- Solvency Test
- Schedule of Funding Progress
- Schedule of Active Member Valuation Data

We also provided the following schedules in the Financial Section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report:

- Total Pension Liability
- Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability
- Schedule of the Employers' Net Pension Liability
- Sensitivity Analysis on the Net Pension Liability



In addition, we provided the *Schedule of Contributions from Employers and Non-employer Contributing Entities* found in the Required Supplementary Information. The schedules are presented prospectively and in time, trend analysis will become evident. Actuarial computations presented in the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation report are for purposes of determining the recommended funding amounts for the System. The calculations have been made on a basis consistent with our understanding of the System's funding requirements and goals, and on a basis consistent with our understanding of the plan provisions described in Appendix B of the valuation report. Determinations for purposes other than meeting these requirements may be significantly different from the results shown in the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation report. Accordingly, additional determinations may be needed for other purposes.

We also prepared actuarial computations as of June 30, 2019 for purposes of fulfilling financial accounting requirements for the System under Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67. The results are presented in a separate report dated December 2, 2019. For GASB 67 purposes, TRA is a cost-sharing multiple employer plan. The actuarial assumptions used in the funding valuation report were also used for GASB 67 reporting. In addition, the entry age normal actuarial cost method, which is required to be used under GASB 67, is also used in the statutory funding valuation report. The actuarial assumptions and methods used in both the funding and the GASB 67 accounting valuation reports meet the parameters set by Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOPs), as issued by the Actuarial Standards Board, and generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable in the United State of America as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

On the basis of the foregoing, we hereby certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this information is complete and accurate and that the valuation was prepared in accordance with principles of practice which are consistent with the Actuarial Standards of Practice promulgated by the Actuarial Standards Board and the applicable Guides to Professional Conduct, amplifying Opinions, and supporting recommendation of the American Academy of Actuaries. In addition, the actuarial calculations were performed by qualified actuaries in accordance with accepted actuarial procedures, based on the current provisions of the retirement System. We are members of the American Academy of Actuaries and meet the Qualification Standards to render the actuarial opinion contained herein. Also, we meet the requirements of "approved actuary" under Minnesota Statutes, Section 356.215, Subdivision 1, Paragraph (c).

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Patrice Beckham'.

Patrice A. Beckham, FSA, EA, FCA, MAAA
Principal and Consulting Actuary

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Brent A. Banister'.

Brent Banister PhD, FSA, EA, FCA, MAAA
Chief Actuary

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions

The following assumptions were used in valuing the liabilities and benefits under the plan. A description of plan provisions is provided beginning on page 119.

The Allowance for Combined Service Annuity was based on the recommendation of a prior actuary. We are unable to judge the reasonableness of this assumption without performing a substantial amount of additional work beyond the scope of this assignment.

All assumptions are prescribed by Statute, the Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement (LCPR), or the Board of Trustees. The assumptions prescribed are based on the full experience study dated June 5, 2015 and the study of economic assumptions presented to the Board in November 2017 and approved by the LCPR on February 19, 2018.

Investment return	7.50 percent compounded annually. (Enacted into Minnesota Statute, May 31, 2018)
Future post-retirement adjustments	1.0% for January, 2019 through January, 2023, then increasing by 0.1% each year up to 1.5% annually.
Salary increases	Reported salary for prior fiscal year, with new hires annualized, is increased according to the salary increase table shown in the rate table for current fiscal year and annually for each future year. See table of sample rates.
Payroll growth	3.00 percent per year
Future service	Members are assumed to earn future service at a full-time rate.
Mortality: Pre-retirement	RP 2014 white collar employee table, male rates set back 6 years and female rates set back 5 years. Generational projection uses the MP-2015 scale.
Post-retirement	RP 2014 white collar annuitant table, male rates set back 3 years and female rates set back 3 years, with further adjustments of the rates. Generational projection uses the MP-2015 scale.
Post-disability	RP 2014 disabled retiree mortality, without adjustment.
Disability	Age-related rates based on experience; see table of sample rates (page 82).
Withdrawal	Rates vary by service based on actual plan experience, as shown in the rate table.
Expenses	Prior year administrative expenses expressed as percentage of prior year payroll.
Retirement age	Graded rates beginning at age 55 as shown in rate table. Members who have attained the highest assumed retirement age will retire in one year.
Percentage married	85 percent of male members and 65 percent of female members are assumed to be married. Members are assumed to have no children.
Age difference – married	Females two years younger than males.
Allowance for Combined Service Annuity	Liabilities for vested former members are increased by 7.00 percent and liabilities for non-vested former members are increased by 9.00 percent to account for the effect of some participants being eligible for a Combined Service Annuity.

Refund of contributions	All employees withdrawing after becoming eligible for a deferred benefit are assumed to take the larger of their contributions accumulated with interest or the value of their deferred benefit.
Interest on member contributions	Members and former members who are eligible for the money purchase annuity are assumed to receive interest credits equal to the Pre-Retirement interest rate. All other members and former members receive the interest crediting rate as specified in statutes.
Commencement of deferred benefits	Members receiving deferred annuities (including current terminated deferred members) are assumed to begin receiving benefits at unreduced retirement age.
Form of payment	<p>Married members are assumed to elect subsidized joint and survivor (J&S) form of annuity as follows:</p> <p>Males: 10% elect 50% J&S option 10% elect 75% J&S option 60% elect 100% J&S option 20% elect Straight Life option</p> <p>Females: 13.5% elect 50% J&S option 6.5% elect 75% J&S option 35.0% elect 100% J&S option 45.0% elect Straight Life option</p> <p>Members eligible for deferred annuities (including current terminated deferred members) and future disability benefits are assumed to elect a life annuity.</p>
Missing data for members	<p>Membership data was supplied by TRA as of the valuation date. This information has not been audited by CMC. We have reviewed the information for internal consistency and we have no reason to doubt its substantial accuracy. In the small number of cases where submitted data was missing or incomplete and could not be recovered from prior years, the following assumptions were applied if needed:</p> <p>Data for active members:</p> <p>Salary, service, and date of birth: Based on current active demographics Gender: Female</p> <p>Data for terminated members:</p> <p>Date of birth: July 1, 1971 Average salary: \$40,000 Date of termination: Derived from date of birth, original entry age, and service</p> <p>Data for in-pay members:</p> <p>Beneficiary date of birth: Wife two years younger than husband Gender: Based on first name Form of payment: Life annuity for retirees and beneficiaries, 100% J&S option for disabled retirees.</p>
Changes in actuarial assumptions since the previous valuation	None

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions *(continued)*

Pre-Retirement Mortality Rates (%)*

Age	Male	Female
25	0.026	0.014
30	0.036	0.014
35	0.031	0.018
40	0.035	0.024
45	0.041	0.033
50	0.061	0.055
55	0.105	0.092
60	0.175	0.140
65	0.292	0.204

*Rates shown are for 2014, the base year of the tables.

Annuitant Mortality Rates (%)

Age	Retirement*		Disability	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
55	0.267	0.196	2.337	1.448
60	0.353	0.267	2.660	1.700
65	0.486	0.430	3.169	2.086
70	0.945	0.706	4.035	2.820
75	2.015	1.352	5.429	4.105
80	4.126	2.682	7.662	6.104
85	7.358	5.456	11.330	9.042
90	13.560	9.947	17.301	13.265
95	24.351	18.062	24.717	19.588
100	38.292	29.731	32.672	27.819

*Rates shown are for 2014, the base year of the tables.

Termination Rates

Service	Male	Female
Less than 1	32.00%	29.00%
1	15.00%	13.00%
2	11.00%	11.00%
3	8.50%	9.00%
4	6.25%	7.00%
5	5.25%	5.50%
6	4.60%	4.00%
7	4.10%	3.50%
8	2.80%	3.00%
9	2.30%	2.50%
10	2.00%	2.10%
15	1.10%	1.10%
20	0.60%	0.60%
25 - 30	0.50%	0.50%
Over 30	0.00%	0.00%

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions *(continued)*

Disability Rates (%)

Age	Male	Female
20	0.00	0.00
25	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.00
35	0.01	0.01
40	0.03	0.03
45	0.05	0.05
50	0.10	0.10
55	0.16	0.16
60	0.25	0.25
65	0.00	0.00

Retirement Rates for Coordinated Members (%)

Coordinated Tier 2 members age 62 or older with 30 or more years of service have 5 percent added to their early retirement rates.

Age	Tier 1 Early	Tier 1 Unreduced	Tier 2 Early	Tier 2 Unreduced
55	5	35	5	
58	10	35	5	
60	17	35	6	
62	25	35	15	
63	25	35	15	
64	25	35	20	
65		40	30	
66		35		35
67		30		30
68		30		25
69		30		25
70		35		35
≥71		100		100

Salary Scale

Service (Yrs.)	Select Salary Increase Before July 1, 2028	Ultimate Salary Increase After June 30, 2028
1	8.85%	9.25%
5	6.35%	6.75%
10	5.60%	6.00%
15	4.35%	4.75%
20	3.45%	3.85%
25	2.95%	3.35%
26 or more	2.85%	3.25%

Valuation Report Highlights

Summary of Key Valuation Results

	Actuarial Valuation as of	
	July 1, 2019	July 1, 2018
Participant Data		
Active members		
Number	82,965	82,495
Projected annual earnings for fiscal year (000s)	\$ 5,340,671	\$ 5,173,114
Average projected annual earnings for the next fiscal year	\$ 64,373	\$ 62,708
Average age	43.2	43.2
Average service	12.0	11.9
Service retirements	61,073	60,128
Survivors	5,727	5,476
Disability retirements	485	500
Deferred retirements	15,517	14,936
Non-vested terminated members	35,919	34,375
Total	201,686	197,910
Liabilities and Funding Ratios (Dollars in Thousands)		
Accrued Benefit Funding Ratio		
Current assets (AVA)	\$ 22,466,848	\$ 22,022,842
Current benefit obligations	27,893,008	27,403,889
Funding ratio	80.55%	80.36%
Accrued Liability Funding Ratio		
Current assets (AVA)	\$ 22,466,848	\$ 22,022,842
Fair value of assets (MVA)	22,872,153	22,357,570
Actuarial accrued liability	29,246,174	28,643,023
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	6,779,326	6,620,181
Funding ratio (AVA)	76.82%	76.89%
Funding ratio (MVA)	78.21%	78.06%
Projected Benefit Funding Ratio		
Current and expected future assets	\$ 33,586,725	\$ 32,688,097
Current and expected future benefit obligations	34,382,729	33,620,108
Funding ratio (AVA)	97.68%	97.23%
Contributions (% of payroll)		
Normal Cost Rate	9.11%	9.16%
UAAL Amortization Payment	7.77%	7.70%
Expenses	<u>0.30%</u>	<u>0.32%</u>
Total Required Contribution (Chapter 356)	17.18%	17.18%
Statutory Contribution (Chapter 354)	<u>16.27%</u>	<u>16.10%</u>
Contribution (Deficiency)/Sufficiency	(0.91%)	(1.08%)

Actuary's Selected Commentary

July 1, 2019 Valuation

The Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota (TRA or System) provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to Minnesota public school teachers, administrators, and certain college faculty. This report presents the results of the July 1, 2019 actuarial funding valuation. The primary purposes of performing the actuarial funding valuation are to:

- determine the required contribution rate as set forth in Chapter 356 of the Minnesota statutes;
- determine the sufficiency of the statutory contribution rate as set forth in Chapter 354 of the Minnesota statutes;
- assess and disclose the key risks associated with funding the System;
- determine the experience of the fund since the last valuation date;
- disclose asset and liability measures as of the valuation date; and
- analyze and report on trends in contributions, assets, and liabilities over the past several years.

There were no changes to the plan provisions, actuarial assumptions, or actuarial methods since the last valuation. Although the set of actuarial assumptions in the July 1, 2019 valuation is unchanged from the 2018 valuation, an experience study, based on the four year period of July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018, was completed in June 2019. There were minor changes to three demographic assumptions which are expected to have a minimal impact on results when implemented. The proposed changes have not yet been approved by the Legislative Committee on Pensions and Retirement so they are not reflected in the current valuation.

The actuarial valuation results provide a “Snapshot” view of the funds financial condition on July 1, 2019. The results reflect net unfavorable experience for the past plan year as demonstrated by an UAAL that was slightly higher than expected. The UAAL on July 1, 2019 is \$6.779 billion as compared to an expected UAAL of \$6.765. The

aggregate unfavorable experience of \$14 million was the combined result of an experience loss of \$119 million on the actuarial value of assets and an experience gain of \$105 million on the funds liabilities. The majority of the liability gain was a result of salary increases that were lower than expected, based on the actuarial assumptions.

A summary of the key valuations results from the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation, compared to the July 1, 2018 valuation, is shown in the following table.

	Actuarial Valuation as of	
	July 1, 2019	July 1, 2018
Total Required Contribution Rate (Chapter 356)	17.18%	17.18%
Statutory Contribution Rate (Chapter 354)	16.27%	16.10%
Sufficiency/(Deficiency)	(0.91%)	(1.08%)
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (\$M)	\$6,779	\$6,620
Funded Ratio (Actuarial Assets)	76.82%	76.89%

The Contribution deficiency decreased from 1.08% of payroll in last year’s valuation to 0.91% of payroll in the 2019 valuation, due to the scheduled increase of 0.21% in employer contribution rate. If the future schedule increases in the contribution rate for both the employers (ultimate rate of 8.75% beginning July 1, 2023) and members (7.75% beginning July 1, 2023) are considered, the contribution deficiency is eliminated.

Experience for the Last Plan Year

Numerous factors contributed to the change in assets, liabilities and actuarial contribution rate between July 1, 2018, and July 1, 2019. The components are examined in the following discussion.

Assets

As of June 30, 2019, TRA had net assets of \$22.9 billion, when measured on a market value basis. This was an increase of approximately \$0.5 billion from the prior year.

The market value of assets is not used directly in the calculation of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability and the Required Contribution Rate. An asset valuation

method, which smoothes the effect of market fluctuations, is used to determine the value of assets used in the valuation, called the “actuarial value of assets.” In this year’s valuation, the actuarial value of assets as of June 30, 2019 was \$22.5 billion, an increase of \$.4 billion from the value in the prior valuation. The components of change in the asset values are shown in the following table:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	Fair Value	Actuarial Value
Net Position, June 30, 2018	\$22,358	\$22,023
Employer & Member Contributions	+ \$826	+ \$826
Benefit Payments and Administrative Expenses	– \$1,893	– \$1,893
Investment Income	+1,581	+ \$1,511
Net Position, June 30, 2019	\$22,872	\$22,467
Asset Return	7.3%	7.0%

On a market value basis, the rate of return was 7.3 percent as reported by the State Board of Investment (SBI). Due to the application of the asset smoothing method, including the scheduled recognition of the deferred investment experience, the rate of return, measured on the actuarial value of assets, was 7.0 percent. Because this rate of return was lower than the assumed rate of return for this period of 7.5 percent, there was an actuarial loss of \$119 million occurred. Please see page 88 of this report for more detailed information on the fair (market) and actuarial value of assets.

Liabilities

The actuarial accrued liability is that portion of the present value of future benefits that will not be paid by future normal costs. The difference between this liability and the actuarial value of assets at the same date is called the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL). The dollar amount of unfunded actuarial accrued liability is reduced if the contributions to the System exceed the normal cost for the year plus interest on the prior year’s UAAL.

The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is shown as of July 1, 2019, in the following table:

<i>(Dollars in Millions)</i>	Fair Value of Assets	Actuarial Value of Assets
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$29,246	\$29,246
Value of Assets	\$22,872	\$22,467
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ 6,374	\$ 6,779
Funded Ratio	78.21%	76.82%

See pages 90-91 of the report for the detailed development of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Changes in the UAAL occur for various reasons. The net increase in the UAAL from July 1, 2018, to July 1, 2019, was \$159 million. The components of this net change are shown in the table below:

(Dollars in Millions)

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, July 1, 2018	\$6,620
Expected increase from amortization method	\$ 84
Expected increase from contributions below required rate	58
Investment experience	119
Liability experience	(105)
Other experience	3
Subtotal	159
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, July 1, 2019	\$6,779

As shown above, various components impacted the UAAL. Actuarial gains (losses), which result from actual experience that is more (less) favorable than anticipated based on the actuarial assumptions, are reflected in the UAAL and are measured as the difference between the expected unfunded actuarial accrued liability and the actual unfunded actuarial accrued liability, taking into account any changes due to actuarial assumptions and methods or benefit provision changes. Overall, the System experienced a net actuarial loss of \$14 million which may be explained by considering the separate experience of assets and liabilities. As noted earlier, there was a \$119 million loss

on the actuarial value of assets and a \$105 million gain on liabilities.

An evaluation of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability on a pure dollar basis may not provide a complete analysis since only the difference between the assets and liabilities (which are both very large numbers) is reflected. Another way to evaluate the unfunded actuarial accrued liability and the progress made in its funding is to track the funded ratio, the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the actuarial accrued liability. Note that if the funded status were calculated using the market value of assets, the results could differ. The funded ratios and unfunded actuarial accrued liability measures, as shown, are not indicative of whether or not the System could settle all current benefit obligations with existing assets. Furthermore, these results do not, on their own, indicate whether or not future funding of the System will be required, nor the amount. The funded status information is shown below.

(Dollars in Millions)

Date	Funded Ratio	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability
7/1/13	71.6%	\$6,644
7/1/14	74.1%	\$6,347
7/1/15	77.1%	\$5,865
7/1/16	75.6%	\$6,522
7/1/17	76.8%	\$6,365
7/1/18	76.9%	\$6,620
7/1/19	76.8%	\$6,779

Contribution Rate

Under the Entry Age Normal cost method, the actuarial contribution rate consists of three components:

- a "normal cost" for the portion of projected liabilities allocated by the actuarial cost method to service of members during the year following the valuation date,
- an "unfunded actuarial accrued liability contribution" for the excess of the portion of projected liabilities allocated to service to date over the actuarial value of assets (unfunded actuarial accrued liability); and
- an amount to cover estimated administrative expenses for the plan year.

See page 92 of the report for the detailed development of these contribution rates is shown in the following table.

Contribution Rates	July 1, 2019	July 1, 2018
Normal Cost Rate	9.11%	9.16%
UAAL Contribution Rate	7.77%	7.70%
Expenses	0.30%	0.32%
Total Required Contribution	17.18%	17.18%
Statutory Contribution Rate	16.27%	16.10%
Deficiency	(0.91%)	(1.08%)
Contribution Sufficiency reflecting future scheduled contributions	0.17%	0.21%

When a system is funded with fixed contribution rates (Statutory Contribution Rate), it is expected that the fixed contribution rate may be either higher or lower than the actuarial contribution rate (Required Contribution Rate for TRA), as determined in the actuarial valuation each year. However, when the Statutory Contribution Rate is consistently lower than the Required Contribution Rate for a long period, it can significantly impact the funding progress of the system and result in an increasing UAAL and declining funded ratio. For TRA, the Statutory Contribution Rate has been significantly below the Required Contribution Rate for over ten years. Over this time, the funded status of the system has declined from 92% to 77%. Actual investment experience over this time period also had a significant impact on the system's funding, but the long-term pattern of actual contributions that are significantly less than the actuarial contribution rate is a concern from an actuarial standpoint. The benefit and contribution changes enacted by the 2018 legislature had a significant positive impact on the projected long term funding of TRA. While the funded ratio, as of July 1, 2019, did not increase materially, the Contribution Deficiency was reduced from 1.08% in the 2018 valuation to 0.91% in the current valuation. When future scheduled increases in the Statutory Contribution Rate are considered, the Contribution Deficiency is eliminated which is expected to

result in an improvement in the funded ratio over time, assuming all assumptions are met.

The actuarial contribution rate (Required Contribution Rate) is determined based on the snapshot of the System taken on the valuation date, July 1, 2019. The actuarial contribution rate in future years will change each year as the deferred actuarial investment experience is recognized and other experience (both investment and demographic) impacts the System. The most volatile component of the actuarial contribution rate is typically the actual investment return, although the asset smoothing method helps to dampen the impact

Summary

The investment return on the market value of assets for FY 2019 was 7.3%, as reported by SBI. However, due to the application of the asset smoothing method, the return on the actuarial value of assets was 7.0%. Since this return was below the assumed rate of return of 7.5% for the fiscal year ending 2019, there was an actuarial loss on the actuarial value of assets. Coupled with the change to the set of economic assumptions (including the investment return assumption), changes to the benefit provisions, and demographic experience for the year, the funded ratio held steady from 76.89% in last year's valuation to 76.82% this year.

As mentioned earlier, the System utilizes an asset smoothing method in the valuation process. While this is a common procedure for public retirement systems, it is important to identify the potential impact of the deferred investment experience. The asset smoothing method impacts only the timing of when the actual market experience is recognized in the valuation process. The net deferred investment gain of \$405 million represents about 1.8% of the market value of assets.

The key valuation results from the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation are shown below, using both actuarial and market value of assets.

	Fair Value	Actuarial Value
Statutory Rate	16.27%	16.27%
Required Contribution		
Normal Cost	9.11%	9.11%
UAAL Contribution	7.31%	7.77%
Expenses	<u>0.30%</u>	<u>0.30%</u>
Total Required Contribution	16.72%	17.18%
Deficiency	(0.45%)	(0.91%)
UAAL (millions)	\$6,374	\$6,779
Funded Ratio	78.21%	76.82%

Note: Does not reflect future scheduled increases in employer and employee rates.

If the Total Required Contribution Rate is calculated, based on the UAAL using the market value of assets, the Required Contribution Rate decreases to 16.72% and the resulting Contribution Deficiency for FY 2020, reflecting the current contribution rates, is 0.45%. If the future scheduled increases in the contribution rates for both employers and member are considered, the contribution sufficiency would be 0.63%

The long-term financial health of this System, like all retirement systems, is heavily dependent on two key items: (1) future investment returns and (2) contributions to the System. Changes were made by the 2018 Legislature to strengthen the funding of TRA and enhance its long-term sustainability. Contributions were increased by a total of 1.5%, phased-in over six years beginning July 1, 2018, and benefit reductions were implemented. These changes are expected to lead to improvement in the long-term funding of the System. Of course, actual experience over time will unfold differently from what is assumed, so additional adjustments may be necessary in the future. It is especially important to note that it is the actual investment returns, not the assumed investment return, that will ultimately determine the cost to provide the promised benefits.

The complete Actuarial Valuation Funding Report is available on the TRA website at

<https://minnesotatra.org/financial/annual-reports/>

Reconciliation of Member Data*

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Active** Members	Former*** Members	Benefit Recipients****			Total
			Service Retirements	Disability Retirements	Survivors	
Members on 6/30/2018	82,495	49,311	60,128	500	5,476	197,910
New hires	5,253	-	-	-	-	5,253
Transfer from active to inactive	(4,618)	4,586	-	-	-	(32)
Transfer from inactive to active	1,509	(1,509)	-	-	-	0
Return from zero balance	379	14	-	-	-	393
Return from disability	2	-	-	-	-	2
Refunded	(222)	(662)	-	-	-	(884)
Refunded (non-repayable)	(12)	(17)	-	-	-	(29)
Retirements	(1,872)	(553)	2,437	(53)	-	(41)
Benefits began	-	-	-	47	574	621
Benefits ended	-	-	-	(1)	(53)	(54)
Deaths	(36)	(66)	(1,488)	(6)	(271)	(1,867)
Adjustments	87	332	(4)	(2)	1	414
Net changes	470	2,125	945	(15)	251	3,776
Members on 6/30/2019	82,965	51,436	61,073	485	5,727	201,686

* All figures in this chart were provided by the Teachers Retirement Association. Recipient counts include all pensions in force, including double counting of multiple benefit types. Service Retirements include Supplemental, Variable and optional joint annuitants. We found these results to be reasonable.

** Active members include 1 Basic and 82,964 Coordinated members.

*** Former members include 19 Basic and 51,417 Coordinated members.

**** Benefit recipients include 3,372 Basic members and 63,913 Coordinated members.

Former Member Statistics	Vested	Non-Vested	Total
Number	15,517	35,919	51,436
Average Age	48.4	46.9	47.4
Average Service (years)	7.6	0.8	2.9
Average annual benefits, with augmentation to Normal Retirement Date and Combined Service Annuity load	\$8,012	N/A	N/A
Average refund value, with Combined Service Annuity load	\$35,482	\$2,647	\$12,552

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Dollars in Thousands)

Assets	Fair Value
Cash and short term investments	
Cash.....	\$ 11,076
Building account cash.....	47
Short-term investments.....	<u>654,048</u>
Total cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 665,171
Receivables.....	22,324
Investments (at fair value)	
Bond pool.....	\$ 4,630,885
Alternative investments pool.....	3,311,887
Domestic equity pool	9,561,812
International stock pool	<u>4,678,182</u>
Total investments.....	\$22,182,766
Securities lending collateral	1,692,432
Building	
Land	\$ 171
Building and equipment – net of depreciation	<u>5,710</u>
Total building.....	\$ 5,881
Capital assets net of depreciation.....	<u>\$ 13,262</u>
Total Assets.....	<u>\$24,581,836</u>

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position *(continued)*

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Dollars in Thousands)

Liabilities	Fair Value
Current	
Accounts payable.....	\$ 8,551
Accrued compensated absences.....	87
Accrued expenses - building.....	30
Bonds payable	643
Bonds interest payable	5
Securities lending collateral	<u>1,692,432</u>
Total current liabilities.....	\$ 1,701,748
Long term	
Accrued compensated absences.....	\$ 776
Bonds payable	<u>3,256</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 4,032</u>
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,705,780
 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits	 \$ 22,876,056
Earnings Limitation Savings Account (ELSA) accounts payable*	<u>(3,903)</u>
Net Position Restricted, after adjustment for ELSA accounts...	<u>\$ 22,872,153</u>

* Not calculated by Cavanaugh Macdonald; TRA determined.

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The following exhibit shows the revenue, expenses and resulting assets of the Fund as reported by the Teachers Retirement Association for the Plan's fiscal year July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

(Dollars in Thousands)

Change in Assets	Fair Value
Additions	
Contributions	
Employee	\$ 386,669
Employer	403,300
Direct aid (state/city/county)	35,587
Earnings Limitation Savings Account (ELSA)	<u>1,931</u>
Total contributions	\$ 827,487
Investment income	
Investment appreciation in fair value	\$ 1,590,124
Less investment expenses	<u>(21,853)</u>
Net investment income	\$ 1,568,271
Securities lending activities	
Securities lending income	\$ 57,918
Securities lending expenses	
Borrowing rebates	\$ (44,713)
Management fees	<u>(2,377)</u>
Total securities lending expenses	(47,090)
Net income from securities lending	<u>10,828</u>
Total net investment income	\$ 1,579,099
Other income	<u>2,306</u>
Total additions	\$ 2,408,892
Deductions	
Benefits Paid	
Retirement benefits	\$ (1,863,762)
Refunds of contributions to members	<u>(14,074)</u>
Total benefits paid	\$ (1,877,836)
Administrative Expenses	<u>(15,156)</u>
Total deductions	\$ (1,892,992)
Increase/(Decrease) in ELSA account value	<u>(1,317)</u>
Net position restricted for pensions	\$ 514,583
Beginning of year	<u>\$ 22,357,570</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 22,872,153</u>

Actuarial Value of Assets

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

(Dollars in Thousands)

1. Fair value of assets available for benefits	\$ 22,872,153
2. Determination of average balance	
a. Assets available at July 1, 2018*	\$ 22,362,087
b. Assets available at June 30, 2019*	22,876,056
c. Net investment income for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.....	1,579,099
d. Average balance $[a. + b. - c.] / 2$	\$ 21,829,522
3. Expected return $[7.5 \text{ percent} * 2.d.]$	1,637,214
4. Actual return.....	1,579,099
5. Current year unrecognized asset return	(58,115)
6. Unrecognized asset returns	
	Original Amount % Not Recognized
a. Year ended June 30, 2019	\$ (58,115) 80% \$ (46,492)
b. Year ended June 30, 2018	\$ 398,058 60% 238,835
c. Year ended June 30, 2017	\$ 1,342,126 40% 536,850
d. Year ended June 30, 2016	\$ (1,619,440) 20% <u>(323,888)</u>
e. Total return not yet recognized	\$ 405,305
7. Actuarial value at June 30, 2019 (1. - 6.e.)	<u>\$ 22,466,848</u>

* Before recognition of ELSA accounts payable.

Actuarial Valuation Balance Sheet

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The actuarial balance sheet is based on the fundamental equation that, at any given time, the present value of benefits to be paid in the future must be equal to the assets on hand plus the present value of future contributions to be received. The total rate of contribution is determined as that amount which will make the total present and potential assets balance with the total present value of future benefits.

(Dollars in Thousands)

A. Actuarial Value of Assets				\$22,466,848
B. Expected Future Assets				
1. Present value of expected future statutory supplemental contributions*				\$ 5,983,322
2. Present value of expected future normal cost contributions				<u>5,136,555</u>
3. Total expected future assets (1. + 2.)				\$11,119,877
C. Total Current and Expected Future Assets**				\$33,586,725
D. Current Benefit Obligations		Non-Vested	Vested	Total
1. Benefit recipients				
a. Service retirements	\$	0	\$17,419,964	\$17,419,964
b. Disability		0	144,667	144,667
c. Survivors		0	1,190,767	1,190,767
2. Deferred retirements with augmentation to Normal Retirement Date		0	648,370	648,370
3. Former members without vested rights***		95,067	0	95,067
4. Active members		<u>67,720</u>	<u>8,326,453</u>	<u>8,394,173</u>
5. Total current benefit obligations		\$ 162,787	\$27,730,221	\$27,893,008
E. Expected Future Benefit Obligations				6,489,721
F. Total Current and Expected Future Benefit Obligations				34,382,729
G. Unfunded Current Benefit Obligations (D.5 – A)				5,426,160
H. Unfunded Current and Future Benefit Obligations (F. – C.)				796,004

* Under LCPR guidelines, this amount does not include supplemental payments, which could occur after the expiration of the remaining 30-year amortization period.

** Does not reflect deferred investment experience in the asset smoothing method. Total expected future assets on a fair value basis are \$33,992,030.

*** Former members with insufficient service to vest who have not collected a refund of member contributions as of the valuation date.

Determination of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) and Supplemental Contribution Rate

July 1, 2019

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>			
	Actuarial Present Value of Projected Benefits	Actuarial Present Value of Future Normal Costs	Actuarial Accrued Liability
A. Determination of Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)			
1. Active Members			
a. Retirement annuities	\$ 14,023,219	\$ (4,261,384)	\$ 9,761,835
b. Disability benefits	333,229	(139,981)	193,248
c. Survivor benefits.....	109,128	(41,235)	67,893
d. Deferred retirements	403,267	(503,871)	(100,604)
e. Refunds	15,051	(190,084)	(175,033)
f. Total.....	\$ 14,883,894	\$ (5,136,555)	\$ 9,747,339
2. Deferred retirements with future augmentation to Normal Retirement Age	648,370	0	648,370
3. Former members without vested rights ..	95,067	0	95,067
4. Benefit recipients	18,755,398	0	18,755,398
5. Total	\$ 34,382,729	\$ (5,136,555)	\$ 29,246,174
B. Determination of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)*			
1. Actuarial accrued liability			\$ 29,246,174
2. Actuarial value of assets (page 88, line 7)			\$ 22,466,848
3. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability			\$ 6,779,326
C. Determination of Supplemental Contribution Rate*			
1. Present value of future payrolls through the amortization date of June 30, 2048			\$ 87,220,442
2. Supplemental contribution rate (A.3/B.1)**			7.77%

* On a fair value of assets basis, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is \$6,374,021 and the supplemental contribution rate is 7.31 percent of payroll.

** The amortization factor as of July 1, 2019 is 16.3314.

Changes in Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	Amount
A. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability at beginning of year	\$ 6,620,181
B. Changes due to interest requirements and current rate of funding*	
1. Normal cost and actual administrative expenses.....	\$ 489,029
2. Contributions.....	(827,487)
3. Interest on A., B.1. and B.2.	<u>484,051</u>
4. Total (B.1. + B.2. + B.3.).....	\$ 145,593
C. Expected unfunded actuarial accrued liability at end of year (A. + B.4.).....	\$ 6,765,774
D. Increase (decrease) due to actuarial losses (gains) because of experience deviations from expected	
1. Salary increases	\$ (106,880)
2. Investment return (AVA)	118,682
3. Mortality of active members	(4,179)
4. Mortality of benefit recipients.....	(32,408)
5. Retirement from active service	65,027
6. Other items	<u>(26,690)</u>
7. Total	\$ 13,552
E. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability at end of year before plan amendments and changes in actuarial assumptions (C. + D.7.).....	\$ 6,779,326
F. Change in unfunded actuarial accrued liability due to new provisions.....	\$ 0
G. Change in unfunded actuarial accrued liability due to change in assumptions	<u>\$ 0</u>
H. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability at end of year (E. + F. + G.)	<u>\$ 6,779,326</u>

* The amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) using the current amortization method results in initial payments less than the "interest only" payment on the UAAL. Payments less than the interest only amount will result in the UAAL increasing in the absence of actuarial gains.

Determination of Contribution Sufficiency/(Deficiency) — Total

July 1, 2019

The annual required contribution (ARC) is the sum of the normal cost, a supplemental contribution to amortize the UAAL, and an allowance for expenses.

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>	Percent of Payroll	Dollar Amount
A. Statutory Contributions - Chapter 354		
1. Employee contributions	7.50%	\$ 400,553
2. Employer contributions*	8.11%	433,135
3. Supplemental contributions**		
a. 1993 Legislation	0.09%	5,000
b. 1996 Legislation	0.06%	3,256
c. 1997 Legislation	0.24%	12,954
d. 2014 Legislation	<u>0.27%</u>	<u>14,377</u>
4. Total	16.27%	\$ 869,275
B. Required Contributions - Chapter 356		
1. Normal cost		
a. Retirement benefits	7.61%	\$ 406,432
b. Disability benefits	0.23%	12,284
c. Survivor benefits	0.08%	4,272
d. Deferred retirement benefits	0.85%	45,396
e. Refunds	<u>0.34%</u>	<u>18,158</u>
f. Total	9.11%	\$ 486,542
2. Supplemental contribution for the amortization of the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability by June 30, 2048	7.77%	414,970
3. Allowance for expenses	<u>0.30%</u>	<u>16,022</u>
4. Total annual contribution for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019*** .	17.18%	\$ 917,534
C. Contribution Sufficiency / (Deficiency) (A.4. - B.4.)***	(0.91%)	\$ (48,259)

Note: Projected annual payroll for fiscal year beginning on the valuation date..... \$ 5,340,671

* Employer contribution rate is blended to reflect rates of 15.56 percent of pay for Basic members, 7.92 percent for pay for Coordinated members not employed by Special School District #1, and 11.56 percent of pay for Coordinated members who are employed by Special School District #1.

** Includes contributions from Special School District #1 and the City of Minneapolis, matching state contributions.

*** On a fair value of assets basis, the total required contribution is 16.72 percent of payroll and the contribution deficiency is 0.45 percent of payroll.

Solvency Test

(Dollars in Thousands)

Aggregate Accrued Liabilities							
Valuation as of June 30	(1) Member Contributions	(2) Retirees and Beneficiaries	(3) Members (Employer Financed Portion)	Valuation Assets	Portion of Actuarial Accrued Liabilities Covered by Reported Assets		
					(1)	(2)	(3)
2010	\$2,128,600	\$13,650,631	\$6,302,403	\$17,323,146	100%	100%	24.5%
2011	\$2,308,427	\$13,964,552	\$5,898,514	\$17,132,383	100%	100%	14.6%
2012	\$2,407,626	\$14,664,333	\$5,952,546	\$16,805,077	100%	98.2%	0.0%
2013	\$2,482,123	\$15,145,239	\$5,791,267	\$16,774,626	100%	94.4%	0.0%
2014	\$2,510,604	\$15,798,610	\$6,219,292	\$18,181,932	100%	99.2%	0.0%
2015	\$2,637,237	\$16,500,275	\$6,424,643	\$19,696,893	100%	100%	8.7%
2016	\$3,033,160	\$17,187,332	\$6,495,724	\$20,194,279	100%	99.8%	0.0%
2017	\$3,246,851	\$17,634,270	\$6,546,581	\$21,062,789	100%	100%	2.8%
2018	\$3,442,582	\$18,424,228	\$6,776,213	\$22,022,842	100%	100%	2.3%
2019	\$3,653,579	\$18,755,398	\$6,837,197	\$22,466,848	100%	100%	0.3%

Schedule of Active Member Valuation Data

Year Ended June 30	Active Members	(\$ in thousands) Annual Covered Payroll	% Increase in Covered Payroll	Average Annual Member Salary
2010	77,356	\$3,787,757	0.7%	\$48,965
2011	76,755	\$3,838,111	1.3%	\$50,005
2012	76,649	\$3,871,809	0.9%	\$50,514
2013	76,765	\$3,917,310	1.2%	\$51,030
2014	77,243	\$4,056,482	3.5%	\$52,516
2015	79,406	\$4,306,426	6.2%	\$54,233
2016	80,530	\$4,515,699	4.9%	\$56,075
2017	81,811	\$4,688,875	3.8%	\$57,314
2018	82,495	\$4,832,917	3.1%	\$58,584
2019	82,965	\$5,000,930	3.5%	\$60,278

Schedule of Retirees and Beneficiaries

Added To and Removed From Retirement Rolls

Through June 1, 2019 – End of Budget Year for Benefit Payments – Prepared by TRA**

	Added To Rolls		Removed From Rolls		June 1 Payment		
		Annual		Annual		Annual	Avg. Annual
Fiscal Year	Number	Allowances	Number	Allowances	Number	Allowances	Allowances
2019							
Retirement	2,534	\$74,848,967	1,486	\$ 48,787,356	60,751	\$1,684,545,764	\$ 27,729
Disability	46	\$ 1,064,007	61	\$ 1,387,416	500	\$ 10,730,297	\$ 21,461
Beneficiaries	597	\$16,566,582	333	\$ 9,425,264	6,032	\$ 164,750,333	\$ 27,308
2018							
Retirement	2423	\$71,176,463	1,352	\$ 42,530,337	59,703	\$1,655,206,770	\$ 27,725
Disability	50	\$ 1,169,477	71	\$ 1,752,096	515	\$ 10,959,775	\$ 21,181
Beneficiaries	524	\$12,771,988	318	\$ 9,805,060	5,768	\$ 156,474,569	\$ 27,114
2017							
Retirement	2,362	\$67,444,049	1,264	\$ 38,365,148	58,632	\$1,608,549,654	\$ 27,436
Disability	73	\$ 1,774,135	75	\$ 1,683,296	536	\$ 11,352,435	\$ 21,180
Beneficiaries	512	\$13,397,711	327	\$ 8,017,689	5,562	\$ 150,944,018	\$ 27,124
2016							
Retirement	2,700	\$74,501,674	1,253	\$ 40,121,659	57,534	\$1,559,304,348	\$ 27,102
Disability	56	\$ 1,333,271	101	\$ 1,987,290	538	\$ 11,126,018	\$ 20,680
Beneficiaries	569	\$13,400,450	282	\$ 6,445,318	5,377	\$ 142,825,257	\$ 26,562
2015*							
Retirement	3,901	\$139,486,500	1,219	\$113,360,695	56,087	\$1,507,085,583	\$ 26,871
Disability	91	\$ 4,201,093	74	\$ 5,046,531	583	\$ 11,561,844	\$ 19,832
Beneficiaries	623	\$25,490,532	269	\$ 17,055,001	5,090	\$ 134,071,302	\$ 26,340
2014							
Retirement	2,657	\$72,823,770	1,082	\$ 33,357,350	53,405	\$1,438,959,431	\$ 26,944
Disability	71	\$ 1,371,630	76	\$ 1,731,701	566	\$ 10,884,969	\$ 19,231
Beneficiaries	428	\$11,562,063	217	\$ 4,779,599	4,736	\$ 123,918,462	\$ 26,165
2013							
Retirement	2,719	\$73,367,192	1,079	\$ 33,267,557	51,830	\$1,393,126,889	\$ 26,879
Disability	54	\$ 1,049,388	80	\$ 1,799,928	571	\$ 11,051,118	\$ 19,354
Beneficiaries	449	\$11,519,816	237	\$ 6,491,835	4,525	\$ 116,204,127	\$ 25,680
2012							
Retirement	2,770	\$77,169,833	1,040	\$ 30,234,280	50,193	\$1,342,791,637	\$ 26,753
Disability	72	\$ 1,481,314	80	\$ 1,816,246	597	\$ 11,565,197	\$ 19,372
Beneficiaries	402	\$11,820,962	213	\$ 3,969,446	4,310	\$ 110,302,448	\$ 25,592
2011							
Retirement	2,573	\$71,896,835	1,012	\$ 30,381,621	48,463	\$1,320,885,728	\$ 27,256
Disability	59	\$ 1,365,130	72	\$ 1,841,934	605	\$ 11,896,607	\$ 19,664
Beneficiaries	400	\$ 9,199,307	224	\$ 4,179,950	4,121	\$ 104,083,869	\$ 25,257
2010							
Retirement	2,034	\$57,221,454	922	\$ 28,024,798	46,902	\$1,296,882,008	\$ 27,651
Disability	51	\$ 1,283,512	67	\$ 1,578,194	618	\$ 12,400,315	\$ 20,065
Beneficiaries	391	\$ 9,945,588	193	\$ 4,237,320	3,945	\$ 100,367,532	\$ 25,442

*2015 data reflects higher additions and removals associated with the conversion of former DTRFA benefit recipient rolls into TRA benefit payment systems.

**Timing differences exist between the data used for statistical information and that used for actuarial valuation purposes.

Schedule of Funding Progress (Unaudited)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A / B)	Actual Covered Payroll (Previous FY) (C)	UAAL as Percentage of Covered Payroll (B-A) / (C)
07/01/10	\$17,323,146	\$22,081,634	\$ 4,758,488	78.45%	\$3,787,757	125.63%
07/01/11	\$17,132,383	\$22,171,493	\$ 5,039,110	77.27%	\$3,838,111	131.29%
07/01/12	\$16,805,077	\$23,024,505	\$ 6,219,428	72.99%	\$3,871,809	160.63%
07/01/13	\$16,774,626	\$23,418,629	\$ 6,644,003	71.63%	\$3,917,310	169.61%
07/01/14	\$18,181,932	\$24,528,506	\$ 6,346,574	74.13%	\$4,056,482	156.46%
07/01/15	\$19,696,893	\$25,562,155	\$ 5,865,262	77.05%	\$4,306,426	136.20%
07/01/16	\$20,194,279	\$26,716,216	\$ 6,521,937	75.59%	\$4,515,699	144.43%
07/01/17	\$21,062,789	\$27,427,702	\$ 6,364,913	76.79%	\$4,688,875	135.74%
07/01/18	\$22,022,842	\$28,643,023	\$ 6,620,181	76.89%	\$4,832,917	136.98%
07/01/19	\$22,466,848	\$29,246,174	\$ 6,779,326	76.82%	\$5,000,930	135.56%

Schedule of Contributions From the Employer and Other Contributing Entities (Unaudited)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Year End June 30	Actuarially* Required Contribution Rate (a)	Actual Covered Payroll (b)	Actual Member Contributions (c)	ARC Annual Required Contributions [(a) x (b)] - (c)	Actual Employer Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2010	16.81%	\$ 3,787,757	\$ 214,909	\$ 421,813	\$ 242,088	57.39%
2011	15.71%	\$ 3,838,111	\$ 218,024	\$ 384,943	\$ 244,233	63.45%
2012	16.57%	\$ 3,871,809	\$ 239,834	\$ 401,725	\$ 266,661	66.38%
2013	18.75%	\$ 3,917,310	\$ 270,708	\$ 463,788	\$ 290,662	62.67%
2014	19.41%	\$ 4,056,482	\$ 294,632	\$ 492,731	\$ 320,301	65.01%
2015	19.15%	\$ 4,261,626	\$ 331,905	\$ 484,196	\$ 358,367	74.01%
2016	17.86%	\$ 4,515,699	\$ 347,256	\$ 459,699	\$ 390,548	84.96%
2017	18.72%	\$ 4,688,875	\$ 361,175	\$ 516,582	\$ 403,378	78.09%
2018	18.43%	\$ 4,832,917	\$ 374,550	\$ 516,157	\$ 414,315	80.27%
2019	17.18%	\$ 5,000,930	\$ 386,669	\$ 472,491	\$ 438,887	92.89%

*Actuarially Required Contributions calculated according to parameters of GASB 25.

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Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota
A Pension Trust Fund of the State of Minnesota

Statistical



Statistical Summary

TRA complies with GASB Statement No. 44, Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section, issued in May 2004. The pronouncement establishes and modifies requirements related to the supplementary information presented in this section of the report. This section of the report provides detailed information about TRA as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statement note disclosures and required supplementary information indicates about the Association's overall financial condition.

The schedules and graphs beginning on page 99 show trend information about the growth of TRA assets over the past 10 years. These schedules, and others, provide detailed information about the trends of key sources of additions and deductions to plan assets.

The Contribution Rate chart on page 99 provides historical information on the total member and employer contribution rates.

The schedule of Pension Assets Compared to Pension Liabilities, found on pages 100-101, show the funding progress of the plan for the past 10 years on accumulating assets to cover projected pension liabilities which will ultimately be due at retirement.

The schedules on pages 102-107 include detailed information regarding the number and type of benefit recipients, and information as to the benefit amount.

The chart on page 108 provides a profile of TRA active members on June 30, 2019, by age and service credit totals.

The chart on page 109 contains information on the total number of members by type.

The schedules on pages 110-111 detail the largest TRA employer units by covered employees and by types of employer.

All data is derived from TRA internal sources and the actuarial consultant.

The projected benefit payments (page 115) for the next 25 years have been supplied by TRA's actuarial advisor, Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting.

10-Year History of TRA Fiduciary Net Position

Dollars in Thousands

Fiscal Year	Fiduciary Net Position	% Change from Prior Year
2010	\$ 14,939,540	8.0%
2011	\$ 17,303,576	15.8%
2012	\$ 16,689,941	-3.6%
2013	\$ 18,019,319	8.0%
2014	\$ 20,293,685	12.6%
2015	\$ 20,446,091	0.8%
2016	\$ 19,424,431	-5.0%
2017	\$ 21,258,090	9.4%
2018	\$ 22,362,087	5.2%
2019	\$ 22,876,056	2.3%

10-Year History of TRA Contribution Rates

Fiscal Year	Basic Program Employee Contribution Rate	Basic Program Employer Contribution Rate	Basic Program Total Contribution Rate	Coordinated Employee Contribution Rate	Coordinated Employer Contribution Rate	Coordinated Total Contribution Rate
2010	9.00%	9.50%	18.50%	5.50%	5.50%	11.00%
2011	9.00%	9.50%	18.50%	5.50%	5.50%	11.00%
2012	9.50%	10.00%	19.50%	6.00%	6.00%	12.00%
2013	10.00%	10.50%	20.50%	6.50%	6.50%	13.00%
2014	10.50%	11.00%	21.50%	7.00%	7.00%	14.00%
2015	11.00%	11.50%	22.50%	7.50%	7.50%	15.00%
2016	11.00%	11.50%	22.50%	7.50%	7.50%	15.00%
2017	11.00%	11.50%	22.50%	7.50%	7.50%	15.00%
2018	11.00%	11.50%	22.50%	7.50%	7.50%	15.00%
2019	11.00%	11.71%	22.71%	7.50%	7.71%	15.21%

Teachers Retirement Association

10-Year History of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Dollars in Thousands

Fiscal Year ended June 30	2010	2011	2012	2013
Additions				
Member Contributions	\$ 214,909	\$ 218,024	\$ 239,834	\$ 265,809
Employer Contributions	242,088	244,233	266,661	290,662
Net Income (Loss) From Investing Activity	2,087,640	3,390,130	383,187	2,310,295
Other Income, Net	<u>4,850</u>	<u>5,562</u>	<u>4,929</u>	<u>5,475</u>
Total Additions to Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 2,549,487	\$ 3,857,949	\$ 894,611	\$ 2,872,241
Deductions				
Pension Benefits	\$ 1,422,578	\$ 1,460,836	\$ 1,486,387	\$ 1,523,269
Refunds	11,607	23,813	11,836	10,463
Administrative Expenses	9,588	9,264	10,023	9,131
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Deductions from Fiduciary Net Position	\$ <u>1,443,773</u>	\$ <u>1,493,913</u>	\$ <u>1,508,246</u>	\$ <u>1,542,863</u>
Net Increase (Decrease)	\$ 1,105,714	\$ 2,364,036	\$ (613,635)	\$ 1,329,378
Net Position Held in Trust, Beginning of Year	\$ <u>13,833,826</u>	\$ <u>14,939,540</u>	\$ <u>17,303,576</u>	\$ <u>16,689,941</u>
Net Position Held in Trust, End of Year	<u>\$ 14,939,540</u>	<u>\$ 17,303,576</u>	<u>\$ 16,689,941</u>	<u>\$ 18,019,319</u>

***Net position held in trust, beginning of year" were restated to reflect \$226,071,060 of assets assumed as a result of merger with DTRFA.

10-Year History of Pension Assets vs. Pension Liabilities

Dollars in Thousands

Fiscal Year ended June 30	2010	2011	2012	2013
Pension Assets (Actuarial Value)	\$ 17,323,146	\$ 17,132,383	\$ 16,805,077	\$ 16,774,626
Accrued Liabilities	\$ <u>22,081,634</u>	\$ <u>22,171,493</u>	\$ <u>23,024,505</u>	\$ <u>23,418,505</u>
Unfunded Liabilities (Sufficiency)	\$ <u>(4,758,488)</u>	\$ <u>(5,039,110)</u>	\$ <u>6,219,428</u>	\$ <u>(9,644,003)</u>
Funded Ratio	78.5%	77.3%	73.0%	71.6%

10-Year History of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position (cont'd)

2014	2015**	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ 294,632	\$ 334,8256	\$ 347,256	\$ 361,175	\$ 374,550	\$ 386,669
320,301	381,795	390,549	403,379	414,315	403,300
3,257,693	887,280	(23,672)	2,855,217	2,160,111	1,579,099
<u>5,502</u>	<u>4,897</u>	<u>5,529</u>	<u>4,398</u>	<u>4,518</u>	<u>39,824</u>
\$ 3,878,128	\$ 1,608,798	\$ 719,662	\$ 3,624,169	\$ 2,953,494	\$ 2,408,892
\$ 1,581,766	\$ 1,659,069	\$ 1,718,694	\$ 1,767,568	\$ 1,820,751	\$ 1,865,693
12,566	11,885	11,290	11,240	13,073	14,074
9,430	11,509	11,338	11,702	15,673	15,156
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>\$ 1,603,762</u>	<u>\$ 1,682,463</u>	<u>\$ 1,741,322</u>	<u>\$ 1,790,510</u>	<u>\$ 1,849,497</u>	<u>\$ 1,894,923</u>
\$ 2,274,366	\$ (73,665)	\$ (1,021,660)	\$ 1,833,659	\$ 1,103,997	\$ 513,969
<u>\$ 18,019,319</u>	<u>\$ 20,519,756</u>	<u>\$ 20,446,091</u>	<u>\$ 19,424,431</u>	<u>\$ 21,258,090</u>	<u>\$ 22,362,087</u>
<u>\$ 20,293,685</u>	<u>\$ 20,446,091</u>	<u>\$ 19,424,431</u>	<u>\$ 21,258,090</u>	<u>\$ 22,362,087</u>	<u>\$ 22,876,056</u>

10-Yr History/Pension Assets vs. Pension Liabilities (cont'd)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ 18,181,932	\$ 19,696,893	\$ 20,194,279	\$ 21,062,789	\$ 22,022,542	\$ 22,466,848
<u>\$ 24,528,506</u>	<u>\$ 25,562,155</u>	<u>\$ 26,716,216</u>	<u>\$ 27,427,702</u>	<u>\$ 28,643,023</u>	<u>\$ 29,246,174</u>
<u>\$ (6,346,574)</u>	<u>\$ (5,865,262)</u>	<u>\$ (6,521,937)</u>	<u>\$ (6,364,913)</u>	<u>\$ (6,620,181)</u>	<u>\$ (6,779,326)</u>
74.1%	77.1%	75.6%	76.8%	76.9%	76.8%

10-Year History of TRA Benefits and Refunds by Type

Fiscal year ended June 30

Dollars in Thousands

Pension Benefits	2010	2011	2012	2013
Annuities	\$ 1,391,181	\$ 1,429,843	\$ 1,456,296	\$ 1,492,612
Disabilities	13,076	12,469	12,303	11,775
Survivor Benefits	<u>17,124</u>	<u>17,238</u>	<u>16,929</u>	<u>17,090</u>
Total Pension Benefits	\$ 1,421,381	\$ 1,459,550	\$ 1,485,528	\$ 1,521,477
Annuities Redirected to Earnings Limitation Savings Account (ELSA)	\$ 1,197	\$ 1,286	\$ 859	\$ 1,792
Member Refunds				
Regular	\$ 6,809	\$ 7,669	\$ 7,836	\$ 7,597
Death	1,273	990	929	1,192
ELSA Refunds	3,341	14,948	2,865	1,367
Employer Refunds	<u>184</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>307</u>
Total Refunds	\$ 11,607	\$ 23,813	\$ 11,836	\$ 10,463
Total Benefits and Refunds	<u>\$ 1,434,185</u>	<u>\$ 1,484,649</u>	<u>\$ 1,498,223</u>	<u>\$ 1,533,732</u>

10-Year History of TRA Benefit Recipients by Category

Fiscal year ended June 30

Year	Annuitants	Disabilitants	Survivors	Total
2010	47,556	615	3,682	51,853
2011	49,079	602	3,856	53,537
2012	50,780	591	4,054	55,425
2013	52,331	568	4,269	57,168
2014	53,774	563	4,472	58,809
2015	56,589	571	4,826	61,986
2016	57,892	521	5,092	63,505
2017	58,991	517	5,268	64,776
2018	60,128	500	5,476	66,104
2019	61,079	486	5,723	67,288

10-Year History of TRA Benefits and Refunds by Type *(cont'd)*

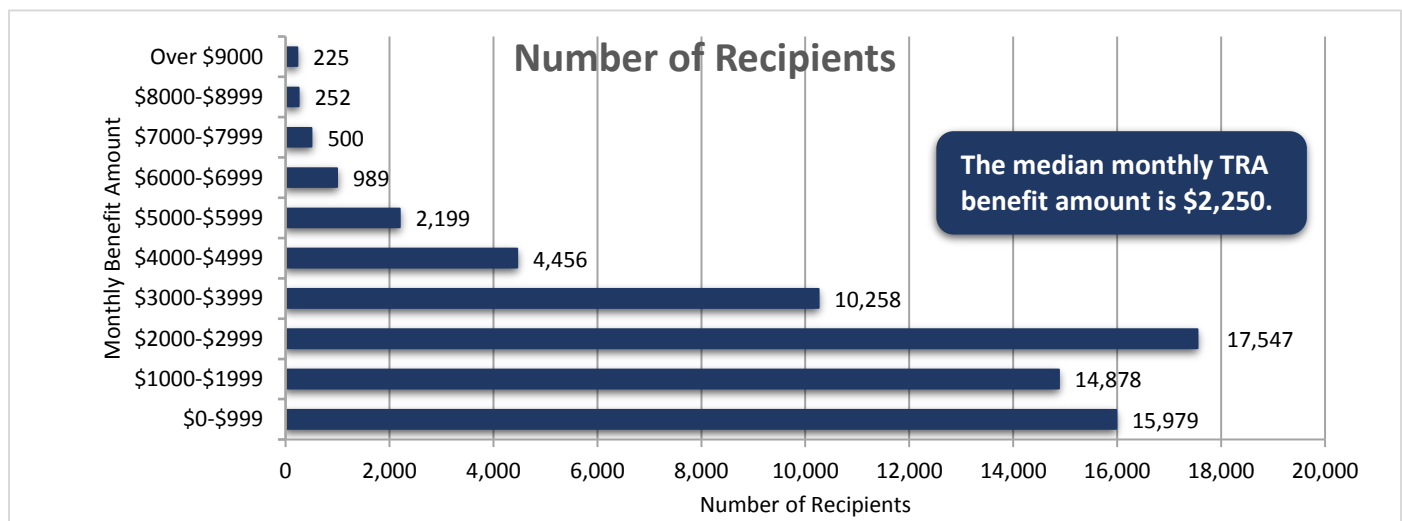
Fiscal year ended June 30

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ 1,551,120	\$ 1,626,703	\$ 1,687,085	\$ 1,741,265	\$ 1,789,400	\$ 1,834,547
11,681	12,063	11,967	11,985	11,559	1,296
<u>17,318</u>	<u>18,956</u>	<u>17,681</u>	<u>12,323</u>	<u>17,855</u>	<u>17,919</u>
\$ 1,580,119	\$ 1,657,722	\$ 1,716,733	\$ 1,765,573	\$ 1,818,814	\$ 1,863,762
\$ 1,647	\$ 1,347	\$ 1,961	\$ 1,995	\$ 1,937	\$ 1,931
\$ 9,152	\$ 8,696	\$ 8,284	\$ 7,847	\$ 8,799	\$ 9,839
1,609	1,361	1,184	1,589	2,050	1,328
1,580	1,659	1,621	1,632	2,020	2,508
<u>225</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>399</u>
<u>\$ 12,566</u>	<u>\$ 11,885</u>	<u>\$ 11,290</u>	<u>\$ 11,240</u>	<u>\$ 13,073</u>	<u>\$ 14,074</u>
<u>\$ 1,594,332</u>	<u>\$ 1,670,954</u>	<u>\$ 1,729,984</u>	<u>\$ 1,778,808</u>	<u>\$ 1,833,824</u>	<u>\$ 1,879,767</u>

Schedule of Benefit Amounts Paid

For Month of June 2019 – Payment Made June 1, 2019

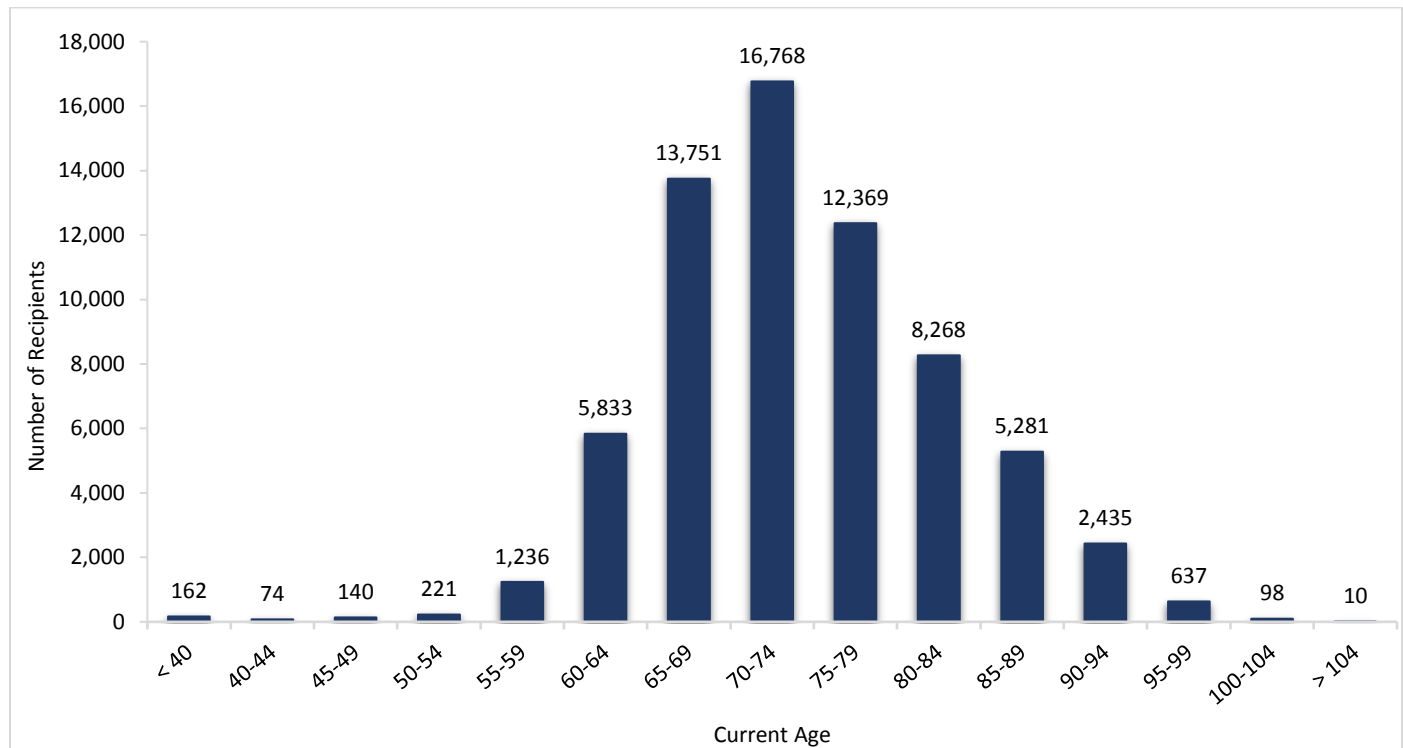
Monthly Benefit Amount	Number of Recipients	Cumulative Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
\$ 0 – 499	9,303	9,303	13.83%	13.83%
\$ 500 – 999	6,676	15,979	9.92%	23.75%
\$ 1,000 – 1,499	6,681	22,660	9.93%	33.68%
\$ 1,500 – 1,999	8,197	30,857	12.18%	45.86%
\$ 2,000 – 2,499	9,163	40,020	13.62%	59.48%
\$ 2,500 – 2,999	8,384	48,404	12.46%	71.94%
\$ 3,000 – 3,499	6,255	54,659	9.30%	81.24%
\$ 3,500 – 3,999	4,003	58,662	5.95%	87.19%
\$ 4,000 – 4,499	2,695	61,357	4.01%	91.19%
\$ 4,500 – 4,999	1,761	63,118	2.62%	93.81%
\$ 5,000 – 5,499	1,296	64,414	1.93%	95.74%
\$ 5,500 – 5,999	903	65,317	1.34%	97.08%
\$ 6,000 – 6,499	581	65,898	0.86%	97.94%
\$ 6,500 – 6,999	408	66,306	0.61%	98.55%
\$ 7,000 – 7,499	292	66,598	0.43%	98.98%
\$ 7,500 – 7,999	208	66,806	0.31%	99.29%
\$ 8,000 – 8,499	154	66,960	0.23%	99.52%
\$ 8,500 – 8,999	98	67,058	0.15%	99.67%
\$ 9,000 – 9,499	69	67,127	0.10%	99.77%
\$ 9,500 – 9,999	46	67,173	0.07%	99.84%
\$ 10,000 – 10,499	32	67,205	0.05%	99.88%
\$ 10,500 – 10,999	22	67,227	0.03%	99.92%
\$ 11,000 – 11,499	16	67,243	0.02%	99.94%
\$ 11,500 – 11,999	14	67,257	0.02%	99.96%
\$ 12,000 – 12,499	6	67,263	0.01%	99.97%
\$ 12,500 and over	20	67,283	0.03%	100.00%



Schedule of TRA Benefit Recipients by Current Age

For Month of June 2019 – Payment Made June 1, 2019

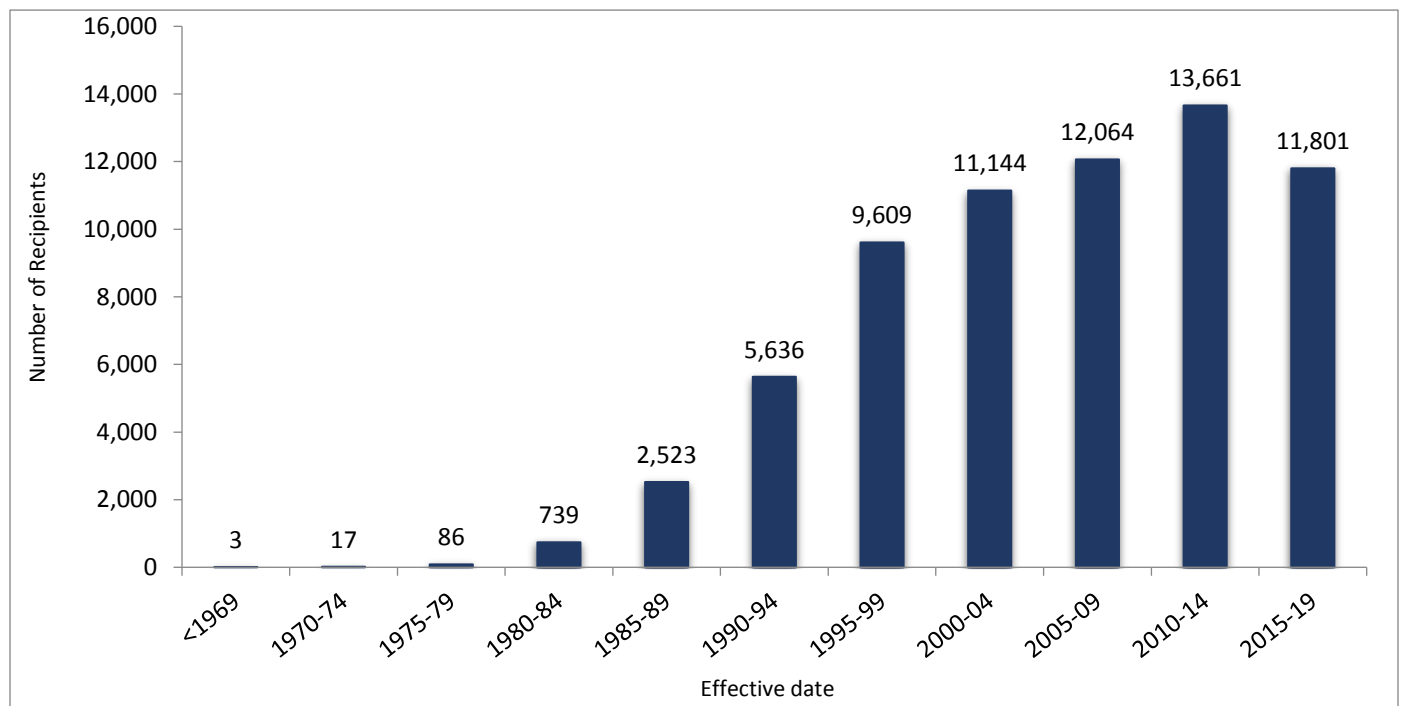
Total Recipients: 67,283



Benefit Recipients by Effective Date of Retirement

For Month of June 2019 – Payment Made June 1, 2019

Total Recipients: 67,283



Schedule of New TRA Retirees and Initial Benefit Paid

For the Ten Fiscal Years Ending June 30

Years of Formula Service								
Fiscal Year	<10	10-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	>35	Total
2010								
Avg. Monthly Benefit	\$299	\$919	\$1,497	\$1,911	\$2,636	\$3,447	\$3,884	\$2,441
Final Average Salary	\$24,488	\$43,105	\$54,513	\$60,302	\$64,611	\$67,443	\$70,941	\$57,729
Number of Retirees	326	162	205	224	276	733	323	2,249
2011								
Avg. Monthly Benefit	\$318	\$883	\$1,458	\$2,076	\$2,777	\$3,576	\$3,941	\$2,410
Final Average Salary	\$24,106	\$43,245	\$56,574	\$63,832	\$68,358	\$71,541	\$73,031	\$58,957
Number of Retirees	431	212	240	270	278	685	428	2,544
2012								
Avg. Monthly Benefit	\$388	\$935	\$1,485	\$2,011	\$2,747	\$3,592	\$4,004	\$2,301
Final Average Salary	\$28,337	\$44,368	\$55,772	\$63,085	\$68,043	\$70,400	\$74,259	\$58,233
Number of Retirees	518	254	253	337	345	668	371	2,746
2013								
Avg. Monthly Benefit	\$349	\$921	\$1,431	\$1,995	\$2,772	\$3,591	\$4,063	\$2,318
Final Average Salary	\$26,267	\$44,588	\$55,793	\$62,310	\$69,357	\$70,648	\$73,864	\$58,305
Number of Retirees	458	231	272	344	338	605	387	2,635
2014								
Avg. Monthly Benefit	\$362	\$991	\$1,468	\$2,127	\$2,798	\$3,578	\$4,111	\$2,287
Final Average Salary	\$26,345	\$46,119	\$56,872	\$67,321	\$69,205	\$73,092	\$76,236	\$58,990
Number of Retirees	496	224	264	300	329	589	349	2,551
2015								
Avg. Monthly Benefit	\$361	\$935	\$1,493	\$2,099	\$2,748	\$3,583	\$4,162	\$2,276
Final Average Salary	\$26,624	\$45,288	\$58,477	\$65,827	\$70,081	\$73,802	\$76,641	\$59,482
Number of Retirees	503	247	287	322	378	533	375	2,645
2016								
Avg. Monthly Benefit	\$390	\$980	\$1,561	\$2,147	\$2,834	\$3,699	\$4,312	\$2,357
Avg. Final Salary	\$29,988	\$46,588	\$57,103	\$66,988	\$71,615	\$76,136	\$78,332	\$61,320
Number of Retirees	478	234	276	368	358	501	365	2,580
2017								
Avg. Monthly Benefit	\$344	\$1,016	\$1,583	\$2,171	\$3,028	\$3,804	\$4,459	\$2,455
Final Average Salary	\$38,355	\$48,505	\$61,936	\$70,094	\$75,721	\$78,127	\$81,997	\$65,530
Number of Retirees	463	182	264	293	363	519	321	2,405
2018								
Avg. Monthly Benefit	\$360	\$1,006	\$1,603	\$2,227	\$2,882	\$3,963	\$4,470	\$2,548
Final Average Salary	\$43,494	\$50,267	\$63,619	\$70,647	\$75,591	\$80,068	\$81,024	\$67,818
Number of Retirees	436	191	250	296	373	604	311	2,460
2019								
Avg. Monthly Benefit	\$348	\$999	\$1,654	\$2,254	\$2,950	\$4,017	\$4,556	\$2,499
Final Average Salary	\$41,313	\$52,352	\$63,666	\$70,909	\$76,494	\$81,586	\$83,897	\$67,563
Number of Retirees	476	196	273	291	317	632	252	2,437

Schedule of Benefit Recipients by Type

For Month of June 2019 – Payment Made June 1, 2019

Monthly Benefit Amount	Number of Recipients	Type of Retirement		
		Regular	Disability	Beneficiary
\$ 0 – 1,000	15,992	14,408	130	1,454
\$ 1,001 – 2,000	14,892	13,088	176	1,628
\$ 2,001 – 3,000	17,539	16,013	133	1,393
\$ 3,001 – 4,000	9,256	9,472	48	736
\$ 4,001 – 5,000	4,454	4,065	11	378
\$ 5,001 – 6,000	2,188	1,980	2	206
\$ 6,001 – 7,000	985	873	0	112
\$ 7,001 – 8,000	500	435	0	65
\$ 8,001 – 9,000	253	224	0	29
\$ 9,001 – 10,000	114	97	0	17
\$ 10,001 – 11,000	55	47	0	8
\$ 11,001 – 12,000	29	27	0	2
\$ 12,001 – 13,000	14	13	0	1
\$ 13,001 – 14,000	8	5	0	3
\$ 14,001 – and over	4	3	0	1
Totals:	67,283	60,750	500	6,033

TRA Membership Data

June 30, 2019

Distribution of Active Members*

Average Earnings in Dollars

Years of Service as of June 30, 2019**

Age	<3**	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 +	Total
<25	2,623	80									2,703
Avg. Earnings	31,346	46,256									31,787
25-29	4,011	3,178	2,088								9,377
Avg. Earnings	35,311	47,110	52,301								43,177
30-34	2,159	1,763	5,520	1,209							10,651
Avg. Earnings	34,937	48,501	55,920	66,091							51,593
35-39	1,823	1,175	2,935	4,752	1,263						11,948
Avg. Earnings	31,484	51,506	58,049	69,578	78,146						60,062
40-44	1,567	872	1,787	2,364	4,186	1,305					12,081
Avg. Earnings	27,186	50,773	58,722	68,725	79,032	83,920					65,775
45-49	1,215	578	1,382	1,431	2,117	4,017	872				11,612
Avg. Earnings	26,276	51,035	57,783	67,333	76,419	82,900	86,793				69,592
50-54	956	449	1,009	1,080	1,310	2,203	3,041	556			10,604
Avg. Earnings	24,457	46,867	55,723	65,305	73,885	80,821	85,658	86,628			71,168
55-59	711	306	685	775	1,055	1,249	1,595	1,728	168		8,272
Avg. Earnings	20,800	41,831	51,283	63,532	71,941	78,364	83,642	85,663	86,181		70,315
60-64	564	195	421	476	565	643	623	373	264	70	4,194
Avg. Earnings	15,746	37,927	46,281	59,071	71,067	76,728	81,116	87,766	87,030	85,608	63,330
65-69	409	72	117	106	113	106	100	52	34	47	1,156
Avg. Earnings	7,410	23,822	35,093	58,347	68,225	74,178	77,070	90,419	83,134	91,523	43,379
70 +	267	30	43	23	22	12	20	15	8	27	467
Avg. Earnings	5,936	17,294	21,410	39,812	76,962	74,560	70,278	95,844	104,811	97,584	27,504
Total	16,305	8,698	15,987	12,216	10,631	9,535	6,251	2,724	474	144	82,965
Avg. Earnings	29,615	47,906	55,602	67,481	76,526	81,442	84,662	86,295	86,750	89,784	60,523

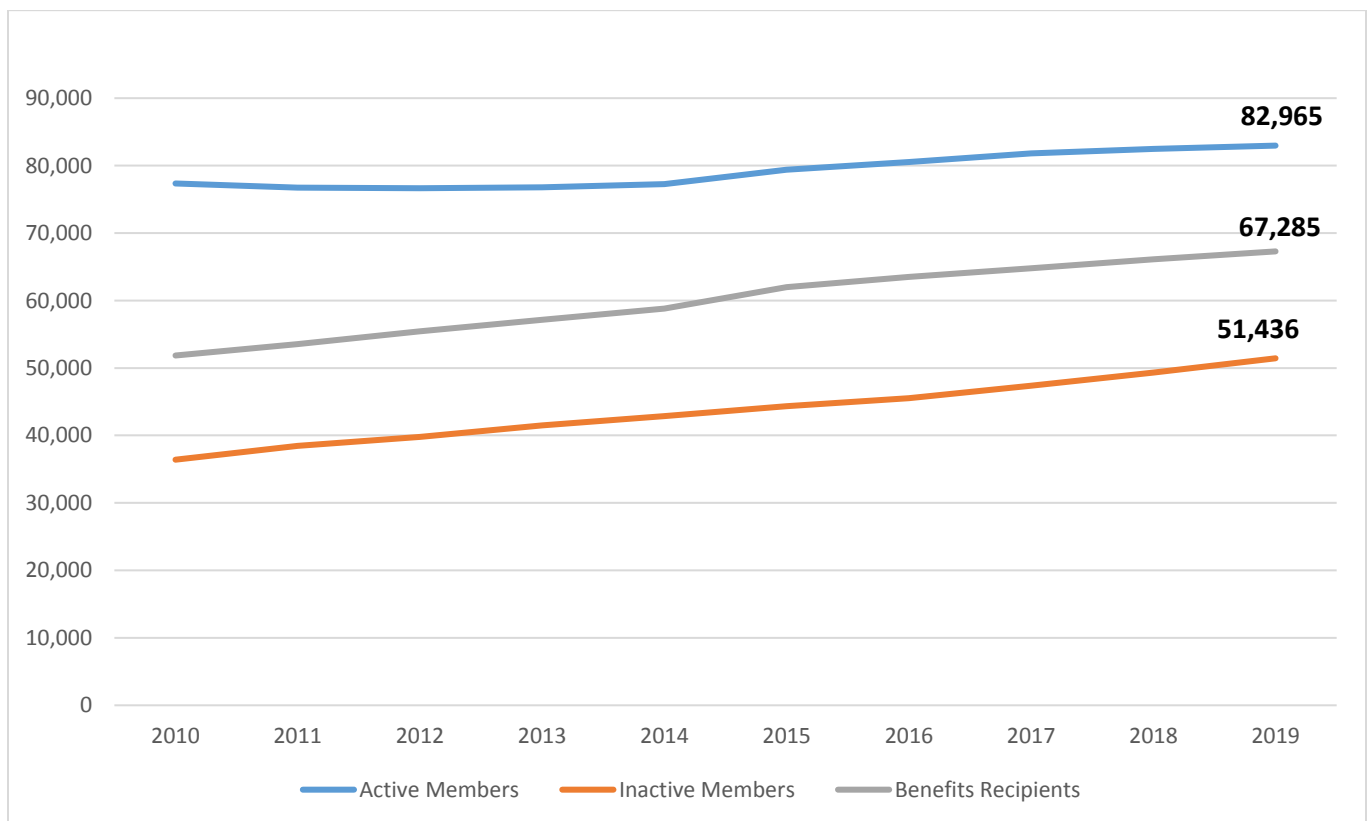
* Active members include 1 Basic and 82,964 Coordinated members.

** This exhibit does not reflect service earned in Combined Service Annuity benefits. It should not be relied upon as an indicator of non-vested status.

In each cell, the top number is the count of active members for the age/service combination and the bottom number is the amount of average annual earnings. Earnings shown in this exhibit are actual salaries earned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, as reported by the Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota.

10-Year Summary of TRA Membership

Year Ended June 30	Active Members	Inactive Members	Benefit Recipients
2010	77,356	36,407	51,853
2011	76,755	38,433	53,537
2012	76,649	39,792	55,425
2013	76,765	41,495	57,168
2014	77,243	42,891	58,809
2015	79,406	44,340	61,986
2016	80,530	45,530	63,503
2017	81,811	47,374	64,774
2018	82,495	49,311	66,104
2019	82,965	51,436	67,285



TRA Principal Participating Employers

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2010

Employer Unit Name	2019			2010		
	Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Active Membership	Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Active Membership
Minneapolis – Special School District #1	4,251	1	5.10%	3,772	1	4.87%
Anoka-Hennepin – ISD #11	3,462	2	4.15%	3,309	2	4.28%
Minnesota State Colleges & Universities	2,818	3	3.38%	2,876	3	3.72%
Rosemount-Apple Valley-Eagan – ISD #196	2,728	4	3.27%	2,711	4	3.50%
South Washington County – ISD #833	1,817	5	2.18%	1,532	6	1.98%
Osseo – ISD #279	1,817	6	2.18%	1,724	5	2.23%
Rochester – ISD #535	1,717	7	2.06%	1,435	7	1.86%
Robbinsdale – ISD #281	1,127	8	1.35%	1,101	8	1.42%
Bloomington – ISD #271	1,111	9	1.33%	1,030	9	1.33%
Wayzata – ISD #284	1,057	10	1.27%			
Burnsville – ISD #191				973	10	1.26%
All Other	<u>61,060</u>		<u>73.73%</u>	<u>56,893</u>		<u>73.55%</u>
Total	<u>82,965</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>77,356</u>		<u>100.00%</u>

Number of TRA Employer Units

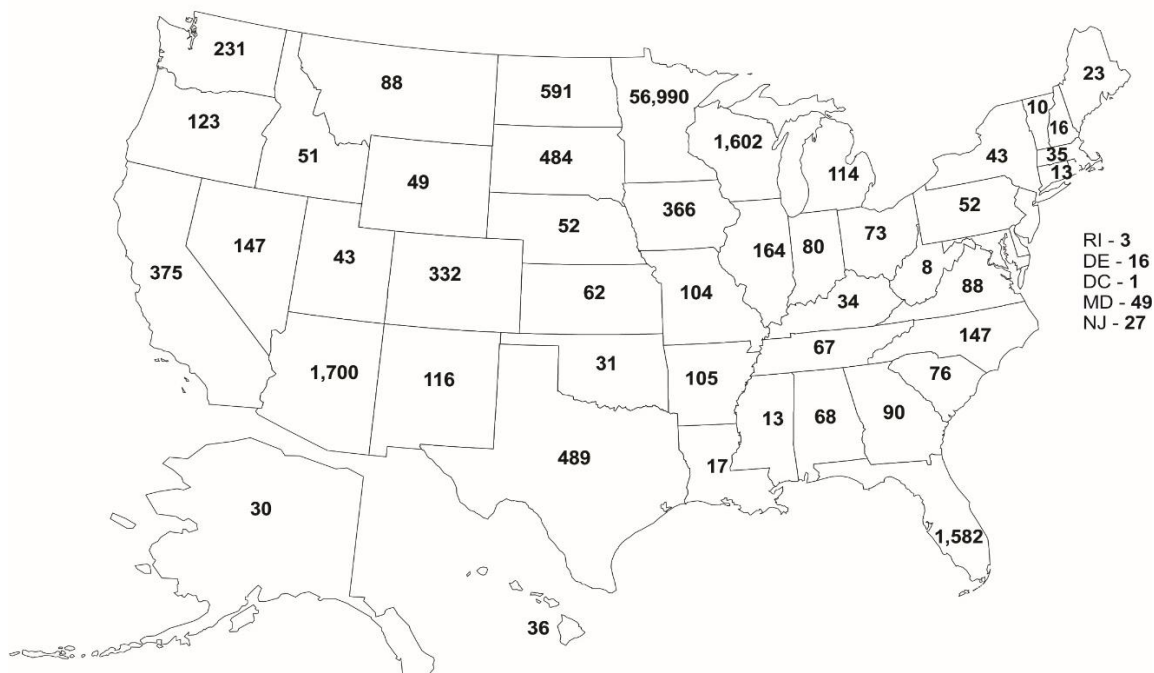
As of June 30

Year	Independent School Districts	Joint Power Units	Minnesota State	Charter Schools	State Agencies	Others	Total
2010	342	37	39	154	4	2	578
2011	342	37	39	155	4	2	579
2012	344	34	39	158	4	6	585
2013	347	35	39	160	4	6	591
2014	341	37	39	163	5	5	590
2015	373	0	39	167	5	5	589
2016	373	0	39	174	4	5	595
2017	373	0	39	173	4	4	593
2018	374	0	39	169	4	4	590
2019	376	0	39	182	4	4	605

Distribution of TRA Benefits

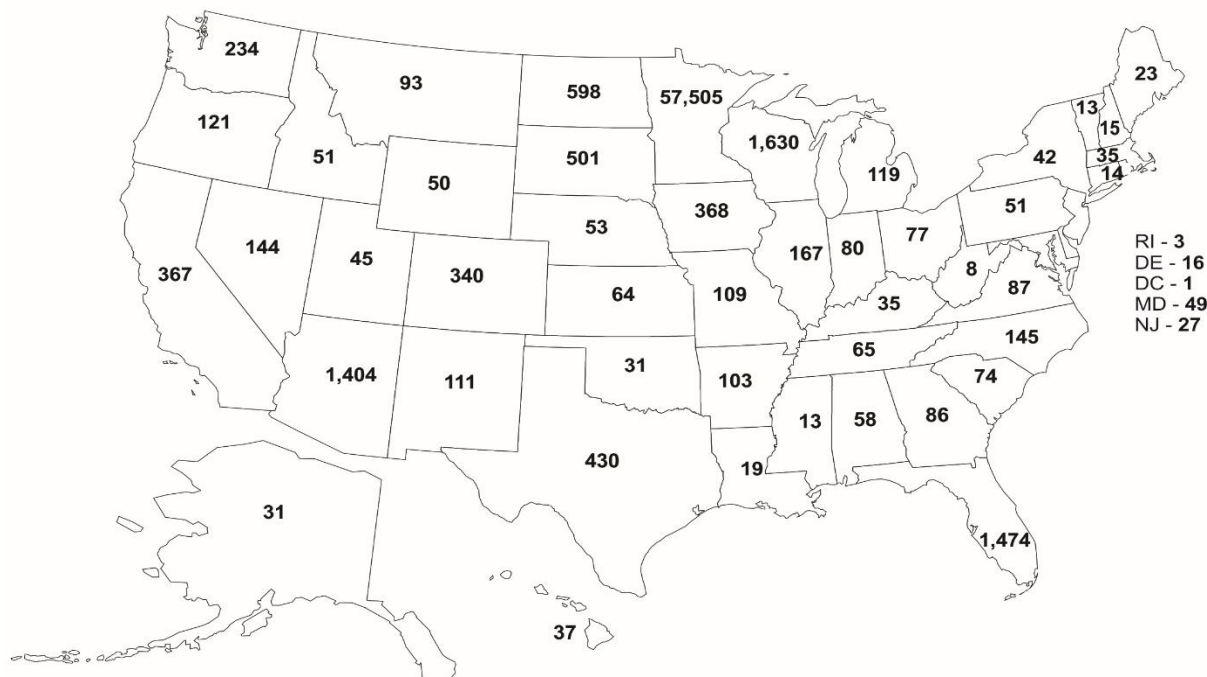
Mailing Address of Benefit Recipient

February 1, 2019



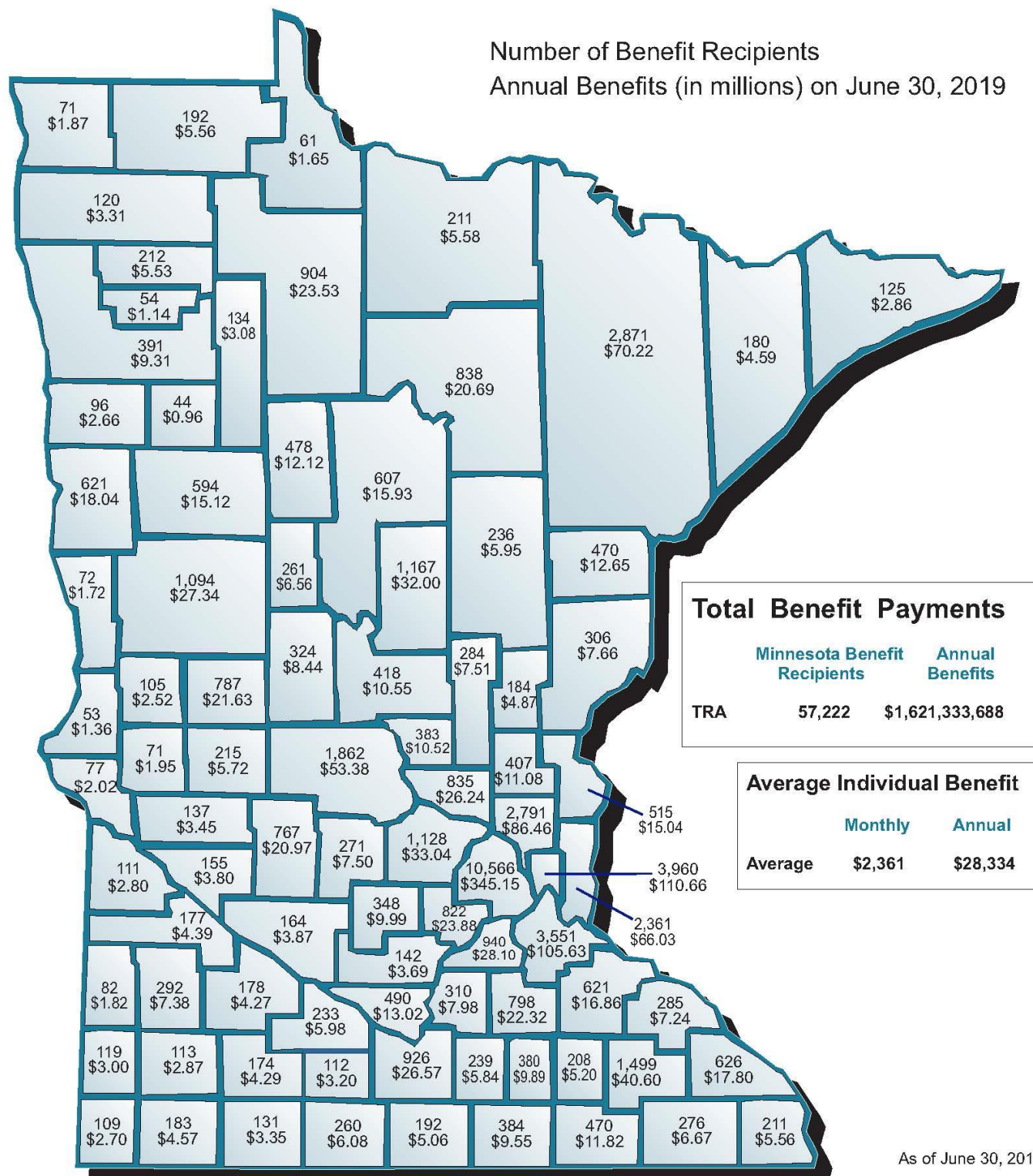
Total Recipients: 67,173
 Note: 67 recipients reside outside the United States
 Minnesota recipients = 85.8 percent

June 1, 2019



Total Recipients: 67,283
 Note: 67 recipients reside outside the United States
 Minnesota recipients = 85.8 percent

Annual Benefits for Minnesota TRA Benefit Recipients by County



Annual Benefits and Recipients by County for the Teachers Retirement Association (TRA)

As of June 30, 2019

County	Members	Annual Benefit	County	Members	Annual Benefit
Aitkin	236	\$ 5,948,682	Martin	260	\$ 6,082,666
Anoka	2,791	\$ 86,461,232	McLeod	348	\$ 9,990,415
Becker	594	\$ 15,116,039	Meeker	271	\$ 7,497,138
Beltrami	904	\$ 23,534,769	Mille Lacs	284	\$ 7,507,349
Benton	383	\$ 10,520,548	Morrison	418	\$ 10,554,004
Big Stone	77	\$ 2,016,056	Mower	470	\$ 11,815,309
Blue Earth	926	\$ 26,569,301	Murray	113	\$ 2,874,438
Brown	233	\$ 5,979,430	Nicollet	490	\$ 13,022,512
Carlton	470	\$ 12,650,803	Nobles	183	\$ 4,568,494
Carver	822	\$ 23,882,558	Norman	96	\$ 2,663,051
Cass	607	\$ 15,929,055	Olmsted	1,499	\$ 40,604,987
Chippewa	155	\$ 3,797,385	Otter Tail	1,094	\$ 27,339,619
Chisago	515	\$ 15,035,415	Pennington	212	\$ 5,529,742
Clay	621	\$ 18,043,824	Pine	306	\$ 7,658,154
Clearwater	134	\$ 3,079,927	Pipestone	119	\$ 2,999,950
Cook	125	\$ 2,856,276	Polk	391	\$ 9,312,994
Cottonwood	174	\$ 4,291,285	Pope	215	\$ 5,719,215
Crow Wing	1,167	\$ 32,000,235	Ramsey	3,960	\$ 110,664,955
Dakota	3,551	\$ 105,633,019	Red Lake	54	\$ 1,139,382
Dodge	208	\$ 5,197,065	Redwood	178	\$ 4,266,652
Douglas	787	\$ 21,633,142	Renville	164	\$ 3,871,503
Faribault	192	\$ 5,056,227	Rice	798	\$ 22,317,648
Fillmore	276	\$ 6,665,647	Rock	109	\$ 2,695,348
Freeborn	384	\$ 9,545,605	Roseau	192	\$ 5,555,722
Goodhue	621	\$ 16,855,118	Saint Louis	2,871	\$ 70,215,774
Grant	105	\$ 2,517,886	Scott	940	\$ 28,097,309
Hennepin	10,566	\$ 345,154,152	Sherburne	835	\$ 26,243,106
Houston	211	\$ 5,557,476	Sibley	142	\$ 3,691,097
Hubbard	478	\$ 12,123,509	Stearns	1,862	\$ 53,383,891
Isanti	407	\$ 11,077,053	Steele	380	\$ 9,893,891
Itasca	838	\$ 20,687,332	Stevens	71	\$ 1,950,869
Jackson	131	\$ 3,345,187	Swift	137	\$ 3,450,117
Kanabec	184	\$ 4,866,173	Todd	324	\$ 8,437,281
Kandiyohi	767	\$ 20,968,267	Traverse	53	\$ 1,357,896
Kittson	71	\$ 1,871,268	Wabasha	285	\$ 7,237,357
Koochiching	211	\$ 5,581,604	Wadena	261	\$ 6,558,384
Lac Qui Parle	111	\$ 2,798,319	Waseca	239	\$ 5,842,882
Lake	180	\$ 4,589,407	Washington	2,361	\$ 66,030,106
Lake Of The Woods	61	\$ 1,651,080	Watsonwan	112	\$ 3,201,345
Le Sueur	310	\$ 7,980,657	Wilkin	72	\$ 1,723,964
Lincoln	82	\$ 1,820,926	Winona	626	\$ 17,799,240
Lyon	292	\$ 7,381,610	Wright	1,128	\$ 33,035,592
Mahnomen	44	\$ 962,474	Yellow Medicine	177	\$ 4,391,980
Marshall	120	\$ 3,307,554	Grand Total	57,222	\$ 1,621,333,688

Projected TRA Benefit Payments

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The table below shows estimated benefits expected to be paid over the next 25 years, based on the assumptions used in the valuation. The Active column shows benefits expected to be paid to members currently active on July 1, 2019. The Retirees column shows benefits expected to be paid to all other members. This includes those who, as of July 1, 2019, are receiving benefit payments or who terminated employment and are entitled to a deferred benefit.

Dollars in Thousands

Year Ending June 30	Active	Retirees	Total
2020	\$ 68,931	\$ 1,881,389	\$ 1,950,320
2021	120,309	1,844,522	1,964,831
2022	168,603	1,813,040	1,981,643
2023	217,496	1,782,515	2,000,011
2024	265,384	1,751,015	2,016,399
2025	313,033	1,721,063	2,034,096
2026	363,038	1,692,404	2,055,442
2027	416,642	1,663,755	2,080,397
2028	475,510	1,635,614	2,111,124
2029	540,875	1,607,338	2,148,213
2030	613,276	1,576,005	2,189,281
2031	693,972	1,543,579	2,237,551
2032	783,518	1,508,063	2,291,581
2033	882,176	1,470,004	2,352,180
2034	988,658	1,428,826	2,417,484
2035	1,102,172	1,386,629	2,488,801
2036	1,222,396	1,341,982	2,564,378
2037	1,349,607	1,294,703	2,644,310
2038	1,481,920	1,244,531	2,726,451
2039	1,618,995	1,190,809	2,809,804
2040	1,761,721	1,135,504	2,897,225
2041	1,910,179	1,078,313	2,988,492
2042	2,063,435	1,019,185	3,082,620
2043	2,220,403	958,624	3,179,027
2044	2,379,806	897,222	3,277,028

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Cash flows are the expected future non-discounted payments to current members. These numbers exclude refund payouts to current nonvested inactive members and assume future retirees and future terminated members make benefit elections according to valuation assumptions.

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Teachers Retirement Association of Minnesota
A Pension Trust Fund of the State of Minnesota

Plan Statement

TRA Plan Statement

June 30, 2019

Purpose

The Minnesota Teachers Retirement Association (TRA) was established on July 1, 1931, by the state legislature. Its purpose is to improve educational service and better compensate teachers in order to make the occupation of teaching in Minnesota more attractive to qualified persons by providing a retirement benefit schedule that rewards faithful and continued service.

Administration

TRA is managed by eight trustees – three are statutorily appointed and five are elected. The statutory trustees are the Commissioner of Education, the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Management and Budget (MMB) and a representative of the Minnesota School Boards Association. Four of the five elected trustees are active members and one is a retiree. Administrative management of the fund is vested in an Executive Director who is appointed by the Board of Trustees. The Board also contracts with an actuary and uses legal counsel provided by the office of the Attorney General.

Membership

All teachers employed in public elementary and secondary schools, joint powers, charter schools and all other educational institutions maintained by the State of Minnesota (except those teachers employed by the Saint Paul School District or by the University of Minnesota) are required to be members of TRA.

Teachers employed by Minnesota State may elect TRA coverage within one year of their eligible employment. Newly-tenured Minnesota State members also have a one-year period to elect TRA coverage. If electing TRA, the individual must pay for the past service covered by TRA, and the cost of past service is based on full actuarial cost. No Minnesota State teacher is a member except for purposes of Social Security coverage if that teacher has coverage by the Defined Contribution Retirement Plan administered by the Minnesota State Board.

Retirement Service Credit

Service credit earned for benefit determination is based on a teacher's earned salary relative to an annual base salary established for an employer unit. Minnesota statute defines the base salary for each employer as the lowest salary paid to a full-time Bachelor of Arts (BA) base contract in the previous fiscal year. For example, a school district's annual base salary is determined to be \$40,000. A teacher with an earned salary of \$30,000 for that year will earn 0.75 year of service credit.

Service credit for Minnesota State members is based on a full-time equivalence method.

No more than one year of service credit may be earned by any member during a fiscal year, and no more than 0.111 per year may be earned during any one month.

Financing

Benefits are financed by employee contributions, employer contributions, investment earnings and turnover gains. Turnover gains are employer contributions retained by the fund when members take refunds of their employee contributions.

Vesting

In a pension plan, vesting means a member has earned sufficient service credit to be eligible for a monthly benefit.

TRA members who have performed covered service after May 15, 1989, are vested after three years of teaching service. TRA members who last worked prior to May 16, 1989, require five years or, in some cases, ten years of service credit earned in order to be eligible for a monthly annuity benefit.

Employee Contributions

TRA members pay a percentage of their gross annual salary as determined by their membership plan. Basic Plan members (without Social Security coverage) contribute 11.0 percent of their annual salary, while Coordinated Plan members (coordinated with Social Security coverage) contribute 7.5 percent of their annual salary.

Employer Contributions

Local school districts and other TRA-covered employer units provide contributions of 11.71 percent of total salary for members in the Basic Plan and 7.71 percent of total salary for members in the Coordinated Plan. For Coordinated Plan members the employer unit also makes the required matching contribution to the Social Security Administration. Beginning July 1, 2019, the employer contribution rate increased by 0.21 percent for both plans.

Minneapolis Special School District #1 pays an employer additional contribution of 3.64 percent of annual salary for TRA members employed by that school district.

TRA also receives approximately \$35.8 million annually in state and local direct aid. The aid payments are designed to offset unfunded liabilities assumed with the 2006 merger of the Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund Association (MTRFA) and the 2015 merger of the Duluth Teachers Retirement Fund Association (DTRFA).

Retirement Benefit

The retirement benefit is determined by a formula based on the member's average salary earned on the highest five successive years of formula service credit, an accumulated percentage factor based on the total years of service credit, and the member's age at retirement. The retirement benefits for members who were first hired before July 1, 1989, are different from the retirement benefits for members who were first hired after June 30, 1989.

Coordinated Members First Hired *Before* July 1, 1989

For members first hired before July 1, 1989, the retirement benefits (with average salary defined as the average of the highest five successive annual salaries) are the greater of:

The sum of:

- 1.20 percent of average salary for the first 10 years of allowable service;
- 1.70 percent of average salary for each subsequent year prior to July 1, 2006; and
- 1.90 percent of average salary for each year of allowable service July 1, 2006 and after.
- No actuarial reduction if age plus years of service totals 90. Otherwise, reduction of

0.25 percent for each month the member is under age 65 (or age 62 if 30 years of allowable service) at the time of retirement.

or

The sum of:

- 1.70 percent of average salary for each year of allowable service prior to July 1, 2006; and
- 1.90 percent of average salary for each year of allowable service beginning July 1, 2006.
- Actuarial reduction (averaging 4.0 percent to 5.5 percent per year) applies if the member is under full Social Security benefit retirement age, but not to exceed age 65.

or

- For certain eligible members first hired prior to July 1, 1969, money purchase annuity equal to the actuarial equivalent of 220.00 percent of the member's accumulated deductions plus interest thereon.

Benefit reductions for retiring prior to meeting normal retirement definitions apply. Members who reach age 62 with 30 years of service are eligible for a more favorable set of reduction factors than members who do not reach age 62 and 30 years of service. An extract of the reduction table is presented below:

Age 62	10.40%
Age 63	6.64%
Age 64	3.18%
Age 65	0.00%

Members who do not reach age 62 with 30 years of service credit are eligible for a different group of factors. The following extract of the table illustrates how these reduction factors will be applied to an eligible person with the normal retirement age of 65:

Age 55	43.56%	Age 61	18.96%
Age 56	39.98%	Age 62	13.68%
Age 57	36.66%	Age 63	8.76%
Age 58	33.59%	Age 64	4.21%
Age 59	30.75%	Age 65	0.00%
Age 60	24.65%		

Coordinated Members First Hired After June 30, 1989

For members first hired after June 30, 1989, the retirement benefits (with average salary defined as the average of the highest five successive annual salaries) is the sum of:

- 1.70 percent of average salary for each year of allowable service prior to July 1, 2006; and
- 1.90 percent of average salary for each year of allowable service beginning July 1, 2006.

Benefit reductions for retiring prior to meeting normal retirement definitions apply. The actuarial reduction is based on a statutory definition rather than actuarial equivalence factors. The following tables are extracts from the set of reduction factors applied.

Reduction factors for members of the normal retirement age of 66 first hired from July 1, 1989 through June 30, 2006 and who reach age 62 with 30 years of service credit:

Age 62	14.46%
Age 63	10.40%
Age 64	6.64%
Age 65	3.18%
Age 66	0.00%

Reduction factors for members of the normal retirement age of 66 first hired from July 1, 1989 through June 30, 2006 and who do not reach age 62 with 30 years of service credit:

Age 55	51.55%	Age 61	24.65%
Age 56	47.59%	Age 62	18.96%
Age 57	43.90%	Age 63	13.68%
Age 58	40.46%	Age 64	8.76%
Age 59	37.28%	Age 65	4.21%
Age 60	30.75%	Age 66	0.00%

Reduction factors for members of the normal retirement age of 66 first hired on or after July 1, 2006 and who reach age 62 with 30 years of service credit:

Age 62	16.11%
Age 63	11.70%
Age 64	7.55%
Age 65	3.65%
Age 66	0.00%

Reduction factors for members of the normal retirement age of 66 first hired on or after July 1, 2006 and who do not reach age 62 with 30 years of service credit:

Age 55	54.08%	Age 61	26.46%
Age 56	50.08%	Age 62	20.53%
Age 57	46.30%	Age 63	14.93%
Age 58	42.74%	Age 64	9.65%
Age 59	39.38%	Age 65	4.68%
Age 60	32.74%	Age 66	0.00%

Basic Members (Former MTRFA)

TRA has 16 active and inactive Basic members from the former Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund Association (MTRFA) who were transferred to TRA effective June 30, 2006. Under the merger legislation, this group of former MTRFA members retains eligibility for the benefit provisions as provided by the MTRFA Articles of Incorporation and by-laws as they existed on June 30, 2006.

The retirement benefits for these members (with average salary defined as the average of the highest five successive annual salaries) are:

- 2.50 percent of average salary for each year of teaching service.
- No actuarial reduction applies if the retiring member is age 60 or any age with 30 years of teaching service.

If the member is age 55 with less than 30 years of teaching service, the retirement benefit is the greater of:

- a. 2.25 percent of average salary for each year of teaching service with reduction of 0.25 percent

for each month the member is under the age first eligible for a normal retirement benefit.

or

- b. 2.50 percent of average salary for each year of teaching service assuming augmentation to the age first eligible for a normal retirement benefit at 3.00 percent per year, and actuarial reduction for each month the member is under the age first eligible for a normal retirement benefit.

An alternative benefit is available to members who are at least age 50 and have seven years of teaching service. The benefit is based on the accumulation of the 6.50 percent "city deposits" to the retirement fund. Other benefits are also provided under this alternative benefit, depending on the member's age and teaching service.

Basic Members (Non-MTRFA)

As of June 30, 2019, TRA had 4 inactive members who retain eligibility for the Basic Plan and who do not have eligibility for the provisions for former MTRFA Basic members. The retirement benefits (with average salary defined as the average of the highest five successive annual salaries) are the greater of:

- a. 2.20 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years of allowable service and 2.70 percent of average salary for each subsequent year with reduction of 0.25 percent for each month the member is under age 65 at time of retirement, or under age 62 if 30 years of allowable service. No reduction if age plus years of allowable service totals 90.

- b. 2.70 percent of average salary for each year of allowable service assuming augmentation to age 65 at 3.00 percent per year, and actuarial reduction for each month the member is under age 65.

or

- c. For eligible members, a money purchase annuity equal to the actuarial equivalent of 220.00 percent of the member's accumulated deductions plus interest thereon

All members in this group have reached normal retirement age and are no longer subject to early retirement penalties.

Deferred Retirement

Members with three or more years of allowable service (ten or more years of allowable service if termination of teaching service occurs before July 1, 1987, and five or more years of allowable service if termination of teaching service occurs after June 30, 1987, but before May 16, 1989) who terminate teaching service in schools covered by the association may have their retirement benefit deferred until they attain age 55 or older.

Members who defer their benefits will receive a deferral increase as follows:

Members hired prior to July 1, 2006	Prior to July 1, 2012: 3.0 percent annually through December 31 of the year in which the member would have reached 55 and 5.0 percent annually thereafter each year the benefit is deferred
	After July 1, 2012 until June 30, 2019: 2.0 percent
	After June 30, 2019: 0.0 percent
Members hired on or after July 1, 2006	Prior to July 1, 2012: 2.5 percent
	After July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2019: 2.0 percent
	After June 30, 2019: 0.0 percent

The deferral period must be at least three months. If on a leave of absence, the member is not eligible for the deferral increase on a deferred annuity for any portion of time on leave.

Annuity Plan Options

Six different annuity plan options are available to TRA members that provide monthly benefit payments for as long as the annuitant lives. The No Refund Plan provides the highest possible monthly benefit, but terminates upon the member's death. A member may choose to provide survivor benefits to a designated beneficiary (ies) by selecting one of the five plans that have survivorship features.

A married member must choose one of the three survivorship plans (plans 4 through 6) listed below at retirement, unless the member's spouse waives the right to this type of annuity.

1. No Refund, For Life of Member
2. Guaranteed Refund of Contributions
3. 15-Years Guaranteed
4. 100% Survivorship with Bounceback
5. 50% Survivorship with Bounceback
6. 75% Survivorship with Bounceback

Annual Post-Retirement Increases

Once retired, each January, if specified by law, a post-retirement increase may be made to a member's monthly benefit.

Under 2018 legislation and first applicable on January 1, 2019, the annual post-retirement increase is 1.0 percent for a five-year period. Beginning January 1, 2024, the adjustment will rise to 1.1 percent and on January 1, 2025, the adjustment will be 1.2 percent. The adjustment will be 1.3 percent on January 1, 2026 and 1.4 percent on January 1, 2027. Beginning January 1, 2028 and years following, the annual adjustment will be 1.5 percent.

On January 1,

- a benefit recipient who has been receiving an annuity or benefit for at least 12 full months as of June 30 of the calendar year before the adjustment will receive the full post-retirement increase in statute for that January 1.
- a benefit recipient who has been receiving an annuity or benefit for at least one full month, but less than 12 months as of June 30 of the calendar year before the adjustment will receive a prorated post-retirement increase.

Combined Service Annuity

Any vested member having combined service credit with any two or more Minnesota public retirement funds that participates in the combined service annuity program, may elect to receive a combined service annuity upon compliance with eligibility requirements for retirement.

Refunds

Upon termination of teaching service and application, TRA will issue a refund of a member's accumulated contributions plus interest compounded annually. Contributions made prior to June 30, 2011 accrue an annual interest rate of 6 percent. Contributions from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2018 accrue interest at an annual rate of 4 percent. Beginning July 1, 2018, contributions will accrue interest at a rate of 3 percent annually.

A refund will be issued only if the member has officially resigned from employment and the official refund application form is submitted no sooner than 30 days after termination of teaching service.

Repayment of Refunds

Members who return to teaching service after previously withdrawing their contributions may repay these contributions upon completing two years of allowable service. The repayment must include interest of 8.5 percent, compounded annually from the date of the refund(s) through June 30, 2018. The interest rate for the repayment accrues at 7.5 percent from July 1, 2018 until date of the repayment. If a member has more than two years of refunded service, they may repay a minimum portion, which is at least 1/3 of the total service credit period for all refunds previously taken.

Disability Benefits

An active member who becomes disabled after at least three years of allowable service is eligible to apply for a total and permanent disability benefit provided at least two of the required three years of allowable service are performed after last becoming a member. State statute defines total and permanent disability as the inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment that can be expected to be of a long, continued and indefinite duration. An indefinite duration is a period of at least one year.

Survivor Benefits of Members Prior to Retirement

Certain benefits are available to the survivor(s) of members who die before officially retiring with TRA. Beneficiary designation options vary for single members and married members.

Single Members

Non-Vested

- A lump-sum death benefit equal to a member's accumulated deductions plus interest to the date of death is payable to either the designated beneficiary or estate, whichever is applicable. Interest is compounded annually at 4 percent. Contributions made by the employer are not included in this benefit. A member may designate any person(s), trust, or organization(s) as a beneficiary.

Vested

- For a member without a surviving spouse at the time of death, survivor benefits will *automatically* be paid for a period certain to all dependent children under the age of 20, *unless* the member has chosen the lifetime monthly benefit option explained in the next paragraph. These payments are made from the date of death to the date each dependent child attains age 20 if the child is under age 15 on the date of death. If the dependent child is 15 years or older on the date of death, payments will be made for five years. Payments for children under the age of 18 would be made to a custodial parent or court-appointed guardian. A dependent child is a biological or adopted child who is under 20 years of age and who is dependent on the member for more than one-half of his or her financial support.
- A member may designate payment of lifetime monthly benefits for either former spouse(s), or dependent and non-dependent, biological or adopted child(ren), instead of the above described surviving dependent child(ren) benefits being paid.
- For a member without a former spouse or dependent child (ren) at the time of death, either the designated beneficiary or estate, whichever is

applicable, is entitled to a lump-sum death benefit equal to accumulated deductions plus interest to the date of death. Interest on account balances is compounded annually at 4 percent. Contributions made by the employer are not included in this benefit. A member may designate any person(s), trust, or organization(s) as a beneficiary.

Married Members

A surviving spouse has precedence over any designated beneficiary.

Non-Vested

- A member's spouse is entitled to a lump-sum death benefit equal to the accumulated deductions plus interest to the date of death. Interest on account balances is compounded annually at 4 percent. Contributions made by the employer are not included in this benefit.

Vested

- A member's surviving spouse may elect to receive a lifetime annuity in lieu of a lump-sum benefit. The lifetime annuity is payable on a monthly basis for the lifetime of the spouse. Payments terminate upon the death of the spouse with no benefits remaining for other beneficiaries.
- Instead of a lifetime annuity, a member's spouse may elect to receive actuarially equivalent payments for a term certain annuity of 5, 10, 15 or 20 years. The amount of the annuity is based upon a formula, the member's age at the time of death and the age of the spouse when benefits begin to accrue, although monthly benefit payments cannot exceed 75 percent of the member's average High-5 monthly salary.
- A member and their spouse may *jointly* make a specification to waive the spouse's benefits so that designated beneficiary (ies) will receive a lifetime survivor annuity benefit. The designated beneficiary may be *either* the member's former spouse(s) *or* the member's biological or adopted child (ren). Under a joint specification, a designated beneficiary cannot elect a term certain annuity of 5, 10, 15 or 20 years. If a joint

specification is not on file, the annuity is payable only to the surviving spouse.

Non-Vested or Vested

- A member and their spouse may *jointly* make a specification to waive the spouse's benefits so that any person, trust or organization will receive a lump-sum death benefit equal to the accumulated deductions plus interest to the date of death.

Teachers Retirement Association

60 Empire Drive, Suite 400

Saint Paul, Minnesota 55103-4000

651.296.2409

800.657.3669

800.627.3529 TTY