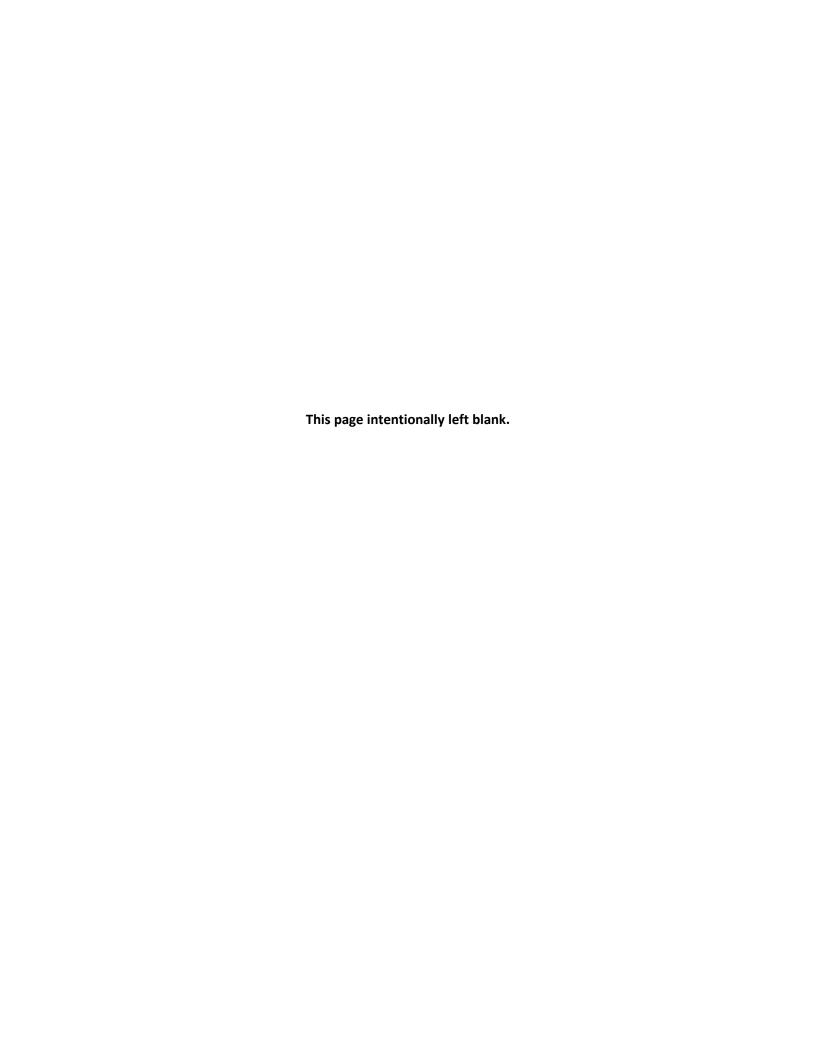


Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

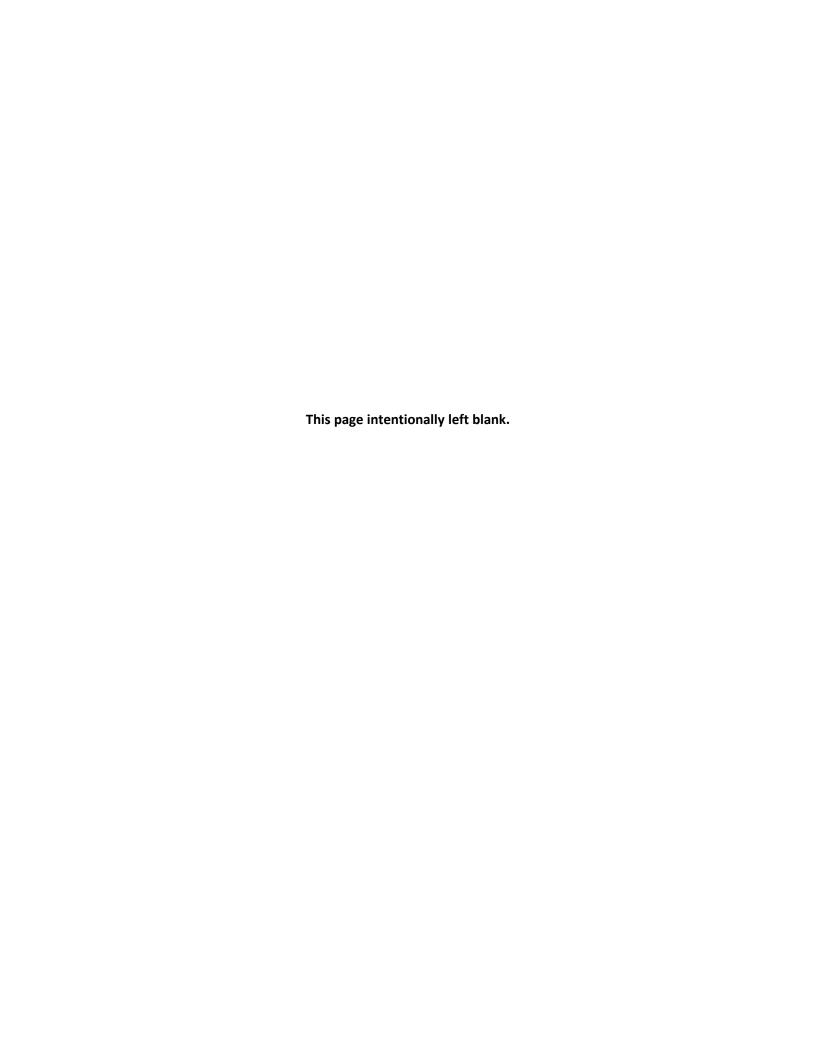
Financial Statements

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#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

May 17, 2023

Board of Trustees City of Grand Rapids Police and Fire Retirement System Grand Rapids, Michigan

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of the *City of Grand Rapids Police and Fire Retirement System* (the "System"), a fiduciary component unit of the City of Grand Rapids, Michigan, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the City of Grand Rapids Police and Fire Retirement System as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the respective changes in financial position for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Independent Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the System and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the System's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### Independent Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- · exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- · identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 the System's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- · conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the System's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control—related matters that we identified during the audit.

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the schedules for the pension plan, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who 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 the 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 17, 2023, on our consideration of the System's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the System's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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**Management's Discussion and Analysis** 

# City of Grand Rapids Police and Fire Retirement System Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

This section of the City of Grand Rapids Police and Fire Retirement System's (the System) annual financial statements presents a discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the System for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. This discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements. This discussion and analysis is designed to focus on current activities, resulting changes and current known facts. The financial statements and this discussion are the responsibility of management.

#### **Overall Fund Structure and Objectives**

The System exists to pay benefits to its retirees and beneficiaries. Active members earn service credit that entitles them to receive benefits in the future. Generally speaking, benefits paid out in any given year are significantly greater than the contributions received. The excess of benefits over contributions must be funded through investment income. The employer contribution rate was/will be 28.62% from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022, 33.16% from July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023, and 36.36% from July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.

#### Asset Allocation

The System has established asset allocation policies, which are expected to deliver sufficient investment income over a very long period of time to satisfy the obligations to pay the benefits promised to its members. To maximize investment returns and preserve fund assets, the System carefully monitors the performance of each of its investment managers and takes the necessary corrective action to ensure acceptable investment results. The following is a summary of the System's asset allocation policy as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
U.S. equity	17.75%	17.75%
Fixed income	24.50	24.50
Non-U.S. equity and American Depository Receipts	17.75	17.75
Real estate securities	5.00	5.00
Midstream Energy Infrastructure	5.00	5.00
Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	5.00	5.00
Private equity	5.00	5.00
Commodities	5.00	5.00
Private Credit	5.00	5.00
Global Low Volatility	10.00	10.00

#### **Investment Results**

The System's performance consultant, Wilshire Associates, reported a market rate of return of -11.79% and 18.14% on retirement system assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Had the assets all been invested passively, the return would have been -10.93% and 16.43%, which means that the System's assets underperformed their benchmark by 0.86% for the year ended December 31, 2022 and outperformed by 1.71% for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Management believes the financial position of the System remains stable and should improve over a period of time due to a prudent investment program, cost controls and strategic planning.

#### Using the Financial Statements

The System's financial report includes two financial statements: the Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and the Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, all revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The Statements of Fiduciary Net Position present all of the System's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position measure whether the System's financial position is improving or deteriorating. The Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position present how the System's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. These two financial statements should be reviewed along with the Required Supplementary Information to determine whether the System is becoming financially stronger or weaker, and to understand changes over time in the funded status of the System.

#### Statements of Fiduciary Net Position

The following table shows, in a condensed format, the current year's fiduciary net position compared to the prior two years:

Change From Prior Voar

				Change From Pr	ior Year
	2020	2021	2022	In Dollars	As %
Assets					
Cash and money market funds	\$ 5,848,466	\$ 8,485,048	\$ 6,060,399	\$ (2,424,649)	-28.6%
Stocks, equity mutual funds and partnerships	247,914,960	263,766,596	219,624,883	(44,141,713)	-16.7%
Fixed income	130,816,802	150,492,620	129,371,351	(21,121,269)	-14.0%
Real estate	21,563,151	29,424,653	21,547,709	(7,876,944)	-26.8%
Private equity partnerships	26,583,039	40,966,303	36,271,931	(4,694,372)	-11.5%
Commodities	21,121,530	26,508,365	24,413,019	(2,095,346)	<b>-7.9</b> %
Private credit partnerships	19,782,457	22,025,281	21,122,825	(902,456)	-4.1%
Securities lending collateral	31,039,032	40,310,201	34,092,548	(6,217,653)	-15.4%
Total cash and investments	504,669,437	581,979,067	492,504,665	(89,474,402)	-15.4%
Receivables	3,042,228	3,885,310	2,400,953	(1,484,357)	-38.2%
Total Assets	507,711,665	585,864,377	494,905,618	(90,958,759)	-15.5%
Liabilities					
Administrative expenses and					
investment management fees payable	355,475	514,190	334,615	(179,575)	-34.9%
Pending trades - purchases	813,797	1,728,117	848,334	(879,783)	-50.9%
Amounts due broker under					
securities lending agreement	31,039,032	40,310,201	34,092,548	(6,217,653)	-15.4%
Total Liabilities	32,208,304	42,552,508	35,275,497	(7,277,011)	-17.1%
Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits	\$475,503,361	\$543,311,869	\$459,630,121	\$(83,681,748)	-15.4%

Cash and money market funds increased in 2021 and decreased in 2022. The System has no cash allocation, so any fluctuations from one year to the next are due to pending trades and the timing of cash flows due to settlement dates. Stocks experienced strong positive returns in 2021 and strong negative returns in 2022. Fixed income returns were negative in both 2021 and 2022. The increase in 2021 was due to rebalancing the accounts in October 2021. The increase in private equity for 2021 was due to an increase in capital calls of previously committed funds and strong investment returns, while the decrease in 2022 was due to capital distributions and negative performance. Commodities experienced strong returns in both years, with the decrease in 2022 caused by taking funds out for cash flow needs. The increase in private credit for 2021 was due to continued funding of the allocation, as well as strong performance, while the decrease in 2022 was mainly due to capital distributions. The differences from one year to the next in receivables is simply a timing issue related to when funds are received, as well as pending securities sales.

The System participates in a securities lending program. The Northern Trust Company is the exclusive agent of the System. The agent fully indemnifies the System against borrower default in compliance with state statutes. As of December 31, 2022, the market value of securities on loan was approximately \$33.1 million, and as of December 31, 2021, the market value of securities on loan was approximately \$39.6 million.

When a security is placed on loan, the System receives cash collateral in an amount not less than 102% of the market value of the security loaned. Loans are marked-to-market daily. Cash collateral is invested by the agent in a separately managed account. Borrowers receive a daily interest rebate on the cash collateral provided to the agent. Earnings from securities lending represent the difference, or spread, between the earnings on the cash collateral and the interest rebate paid to the borrower. Securities lending income is used to offset the System's custody and benefit payment expenses.

The market value of the collateral invested is carried as an asset, and the amount of collateral repayable to the borrower upon return of the securities from loan is carried as a liability in the financial statements. The increase in assets caused by securities lending will always be offset by a corresponding liability of the same amount, so that the two amounts cancel each other out.

Because the number of securities out on loan under the System's lending program can fluctuate greatly depending on demand and available securities, the assets and liabilities can be expected to vary widely from one year to the next, or not much at all, depending on how many securities are out on loan on December 31 of each year.

## Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

The following table shows, in a condensed format, the changes in fiduciary net position, compared to the prior two years:

				Change From Pr	ior Year
	2020	2021	2022	In Dollars	As %
Additions					
Contributions	\$ 16,095,680	\$ 17,591,079	\$ 19,052,148	\$ 1,461,069	8.3%
Net investment income (loss)	44,434,291	83,604,043	(63, 269, 289)	(146,873,332)	-175.7%
Securities lending	105,258	87,197	98,141	10,944	12.6%
Total Additions (Net of Investment Loss)	60,635,229	101,282,319	(44,119,000)	(145,401,319)	-143.6%
Deductions					
Benefits	30,382,544	32,923,031	38,940,560	6,017,529	18.3%
Administrative expense	576,813	550,780	622,188	71,408	13.0%
Total Deductions	30,959,357	33,473,811	39,562,748	6,088,937	18.2%
Net Increase (Decrease)	29,675,872	67,808,508	(83,681,748)	(151,490,256)	-223.4%
Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits,					
beginning of year	445,827,489	475,503,361	543,311,869	67,808,508	14.3%
Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits,					
end of year	\$475,503,361	\$543,311,869	\$459,630,121	\$(83,681,748)	-15.4%

The increase in net investment income in 2021 was primarily due to a very strong investment environment, whereas the decrease in 2022 was mainly attributable to a very weak investment environment. Contributions increased in both years due to salary increases and a higher employer contribution rate. The increases in benefit payments for 2021 was primarily due to an increase in retirements, while the increase in 2022 was due to an increase in retirements and payment of a 13<sup>th</sup> Check in January 2022. Securities lending income decreased in 2021 and increased in 2022, due to changes in demand and securities available to lend.

#### Other Important Matters

There were no notable occurrences during 2022.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) to be a global pandemic. The extent of the ultimate impact of the pandemic on the System's operational and financial performance will depend on various developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and its impact on employees, and vendors, all of which cannot be reasonably predicted. At this time, management does not believe that the negative financial impact of the pandemic, if any, would be material to the System.

## Contacting System Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the Board of Trustees, our membership, taxpayers and creditors with a general overview of the System's finances and to demonstrate the System's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Retirement Systems office, 233 Fulton St. E, Suite 216, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 49503.

**Financial Statements** 

**Statements of Fiduciary Net Position** 

December 31,	2022	2021
Assets		
Receivables		
Plan member contributions	\$ 384,505	\$ 493,824
Employer contributions	885,567	1,163,249
Interest and dividends	602,143	488,377
Pending trades - sales	528,738	1,739,860
Total Receivables	2,400,953	3,885,310
Investments		
Cash and money market funds	6,060,399	8,485,048
Government obligations	52,344,412	59,913,969
State and municipal bonds	242,408	292,264
Corporate bonds and fixed income commingled funds	70,616,215	84,219,048
Common and preferred stocks and equity mutual funds	219,624,883	263,766,596
Real estate	21,547,709	29,424,653
Asset backed securities	6,168,316	6,067,339
Commodities	24,413,019	26,508,365
Private equity partnerships	36,271,931	40,966,303
Private credit partnerships	21,122,825	22,025,281
Total Investments	458,412,117	541,668,866
Investments held as collateral for securities lending	34,092,548	40,310,201
Total Investments Including Securities Lending	492,504,665	581,979,067
Total Assets	494,905,618	585,864,377
Liabilities		
Administrative expenses payable	76,442	174,967
Investment management fees payable	258,173	339,223
Pending trades - purchases and other payables	848,334	1,728,117
Amounts due broker under Securities lending agreement	34,092,548	40,310,201
Total Liabilities	35,275,497	42,552,508
Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits	\$ 459,630,121	\$ 543,311,869

See accompanying notes to financial statements

**Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position** 

Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021
Additions to Net Position		
Contributions:		
Plan members	\$ 5,927,247	\$ 5,930,546
Employer	13,124,901	11,660,533
Total Contributions	19,052,148	17,591,079
Investment Income:		
Interest and dividends	6,151,710	5,087,561
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments	(68,346,590)	79,679,230
Securities lending income	98,141	87,197
Net investment income (loss)	(62,096,739)	84,853,988
Less investment expense	(1,074,409)	(1,162,748)
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Net Investment Income (Loss), Less Investment Expense	(63,171,148)	83,691,240
Total Additions to Net Position (Net of Investment Loss)	(44,119,000)	101,282,319
Deductions from Net Position		
Benefits	38,940,560	32,923,031
Administrative expenses	622,188	550,780
Total Deductions From Net Position	39,562,748	33,473,811
Net Change in Net Position	(83,681,748)	67,808,508
Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits,		
Beginning of year	543,311,869	475,503,361
Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits, End of year	\$ 459,630,121	\$ 543,311,869
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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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**Notes to Financial Statements** 

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

## 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Reporting Entity**

The City of Grand Rapids (the City) sponsors the City of Grand Rapids Police and Fire Retirement System (the System), which is a contributory single-employer retirement plan. The System, which is administered by the System's Board of Trustees, is a defined benefit plan. The System provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

The System is an independent trust qualified under applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and is an independent entity (separate and distinct from the employer/plan sponsor) as required by: (1) state law and (2) IRC provisions setting forth qualified plan status. The Trustees of the plan have fiduciary obligations and legal liability for any violations of fiduciary duties as independent Trustees. There are seven Trustees: one elected by Police members, one elected by Fire members, one member of the City Commission to be appointed by the City Commission, one person appointed by the Mayor, two persons appointed by the City Commission and one person appointed by the City Commission from a list of not less than four (4) eligible persons submitted jointly by the Police and Fire members.

The financial statements of the System are included in the basic financial statements of the City of Grand Rapids as a Pension Trust Fund. The assets of the Pension Trust Fund include no securities or loans to the City or any other related party.

The System is included as a fiduciary component unit of the City because (1) the Plan is a legally separate entity; (2) the City Board of Commissioners appoints a voting majority of the Pension Board; and (3) the City makes contributions to the Plan on behalf of its participants.

## **Basis of Accounting**

The System's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employer contributions are recognized when due according to the formal commitment made by the City to provide the contributions. Plan member contributions are recognized when due. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

#### Methods Used to Value Investments

Investments are reported at estimated fair value. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. For private equity partnerships, private credit partnerships, commodities funds, real estate funds, and fixed income commingled funds, values are based on net asset values provided by underlying investment managers and/or their administrators.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of the System's financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of net position available for benefits at the date of the financial statements. Significant estimates are made for investments, the actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits as of the benefit information date, the changes in net position available for benefits during the reporting period and, when applicable, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### Risks and Uncertainties

System contributions and the actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits are calculated based on certain assumptions pertaining to interest rates, inflation rates and employee demographics, all of which are subject to change. Investments are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimations and assumptions process and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the value of investments, it is possible that changes in these estimates, assumptions and risks in the near-term would be material to the financial statements.

#### Investment Income

Investment income is comprised of interest and dividends, net appreciation, or depreciation in fair value of investments, securities lending income, and is net of investment expenses paid. Certain investment fees are deducted directly from the investment portfolios and net with preceding income items. The investment fees deducted directly from the investment portfolios amounted to \$696,933 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022, and \$1,086,250 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2021.

#### COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) to be a global pandemic. The extent of the ultimate impact of the pandemic on the System's operational and financial performance will depend on various developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and its impact on employees, and vendors, all of which cannot be reasonably predicted. At this time, management does not believe that the negative financial impact of the pandemic, if any, would be material to the System.

#### 2. Plan Description and Contribution Information

#### **Plan Description**

The System is a single-employer, defined benefit pension plan, which provides retirement and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefits are established or amended via collective bargaining between the City and System members. Benefit provisions are outlined in the City's ordinance and administered by Trustees. Eligible members consist of all uniformed police and fire staff who are regularly employed by the City. Benefit provisions are established and amended by City ordinance and provide for either a 13<sup>th</sup> Check or an annual escalator increase to each member's retirement allowance subsequent to his/her retirement date. The adjustment is a 1% non-compounding escalator for Police members (1.5% for Fire members). The specified waiting period is two years for Fire Fighters, the Fire Chief and the Deputy Fire Chief. The specified waiting period is five years for the Police Chief, Deputy Police Chief, and Police members. Eligibility for the escalator depends upon the member's bargaining unit and termination date. Annual post-retirement benefit increases are paid to eligible groups as described below:

Covered Group	Termination Date
Fire Chief	On or after January 1, 2016
Fire Fighters	On or after July 1, 2007
Deputy Fire Chief	On or after October 6, 2016
Police Chief and Deputy Police Chief	On or after January 1, 2016
Police Officers	On or after December 17, 2008
Police Command	On or after February 19, 2010

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

For members not eligible for automatic post-retirement increases, one-half of net investment income over 8% which is attributable to retired life assets is distributed annually (in January) to retired members and beneficiaries who have been on the retirement rolls for 5 years in the form of a 13<sup>th</sup> check. Net investment income is based on a market value rate of return averaged over the preceding 5 plan years. The distribution is in proportion to points. An individual's points are determined by multiplying (i) the number of full years of retirement, to a maximum of 15, by (ii) the number of years, and fractions thereof, of service at retirement. Subsequent to the calculations above, the benefit so calculated for Chief of Police, Deputy Chief, Police Command, Police Officers and Sergeants, Fire Fighters, and beneficiaries having had at least 10 years of service under any bargaining unit shall be increased by twenty percent.

#### **Eligibility**

An eligible employee becomes a participant in the System as of his or her date of permanent employment. The System provides for 100% vesting in System benefits with 10 years of credited service. Fire members may elect to retire after attaining age 55 and completing 10 years of service, or upon attainment of their credited service cap. Police members may elect to retire after attaining age 50 and completing 10 years of service. The yearly allowance, payable monthly for life to the retired member, equals 2.8% of the member's final average compensation times years and months of credited service, up to the applicable allowance cap. Fire members hired on or after January 10, 2012 will have a 2.0% multiplier for the first five years of employment and will have an option between four-and-a-half years and five years of employment to irrevocably elect to increase his/her benefit multiplier to 2.2%, 2.4%, 2.6% or 2.8% for all future credited service after the first five years. If no election is made by such Fire member prior to his/her five-year employment anniversary date, then all credited service shall be calculated using a 2.0% multiplier. Firefighter members hired between January 10, 2012 and August 13, 2019 may choose one of the higher multipliers listed above and have this multiplier take effect as early as six months after his/her date of hire. Firefighter members hired after August 13, 2019 may select a multiplier beginning at six months of service, but their election will not be retroactive. Police members hired on or after December 20, 2011 will have a 2.0% multiplier for the first five years of employment and will have an option between four and five years of employment to irrevocably elect to increase his/her benefit multiplier to 2.2%, 2.4%, 2.6% or 2.8% for all future credited service after the first five years. If no election is made by such Police member prior to his/her five-year employment anniversary date, then all credited service shall be calculated using a 2.0% multiplier. Police officer members hired between December 20, 2011 and August 31, 2019 may choose one of the higher multipliers listed above and have this multiplier take effect as early as six months after his/her date of hire. Police officer members hired on or after September 1, 2019, must make their election no later than six months following their date of hire and the election will be effective as of the member's six-month employment anniversary. If a Police Command member is promoted into the unit from the Police Officers and Sergeants unit and has already elected a higher multiplier, or defaulted to a 2.0% multiplier for all service, then that election or default shall be applicable for service earned while in the Command unit as well. For purposes of benefit calculations, the final average compensation is based on the member's three highest consecutive compensated calendar years of credited service, provided no such rates of salary occur in a calendar year after the calendar year in which the employee attains the number of years of credited service which, when multiplied by the applicable benefit multiplier, equals the allowance cap, increased by 15.7% for Fire members and 17.6% for Police members for the period July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, and increased by 13.6% for Fire members and 15.9% for Police members for the period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, and increased by 12.6% for Fire members and 14.8% for Police members for the period January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the System's membership consisted of the following:

December 31,	2022	2021
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving pension benefits	788	783
Terminated plan members entitled to but not receiving benefits	16	17
Active plan members	441	433
Tatal	4 245	4 222
<u>Total</u>	1,245	1,233

#### **Contributions**

The City is required by City ordinance to contribute at an actuarially determined rate, calculated to be 28.62% of active member payroll for the period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 and 33.16% for the period July 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022. The required rate was calculated to be 28.02% for the period January 1, 2021 through June 30, 2021. Plan member contributions, which are required by ordinance, are based on compensation. Contributions currently range from 6.86% to 13.45% of regular compensation paid by the City, depending on the bargaining unit, benefit multiplier chosen, and funding level of the System. These contributions are 100% vested. Plan members retain the right upon termination to withdraw their contributions plus regular interest, as defined by City Code, in lieu of any pension rights they may have.

#### Legally Required Reserves

The System maintains a member deposit fund, which is used to accumulate contributions made by plan members and related accrued interest. As detailed in City ordinance, the fund is legally required to distribute individual employee contributions and related interest upon request by a terminated plan member. The balance in the member deposit fund on December 31, 2022, and 2021 was \$53,403,611 and \$50,418,894, respectively.

#### 3. Deposits and Investments

The investments of the System are designed to comply with requirements of the State of Michigan, which has numerous investment limitations depending on the type of investment. The investment policy adopted by the Board is in accordance with state law and has authorized investments according to Michigan Public Act 314 of 1965, as amended. The most significant requirements as they impact the System are as follows:

- 1. Investments in stock and global securities (securities traded outside of the United States) are limited to 70.0% of the System's assets; investments in the stock of any one corporation are limited to 5.0% of the System's assets. Per the investment policy, the total plan target weight for domestic equity is 17.75% and the total plan target weight for the non-U.S. equity is 17.75%. The style factor breakdown is as follows: Active Core 2.66%; Passive/Index 11.54%; and Enhanced Indexing 3.55%. The size factor breakdown is as follows: large stocks 15.09% and small stocks 2.66%.
- 2. Investments in real estate are limited to 10.0% of the System's assets. Per the investment policy, the total plan target weight for global real estate investments is 5.0%.
- 3. Investments in state and local government obligations are limited to 5.0% of the System's assets.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

The following was the Board's adopted asset allocation policy as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Asset Class	Target Allocation			
	2022	2021		
U.S. equity	17.75%	17.75%		
Fixed income	24.50	24.50		
Non-U.S. equity and American Depository Receipts	17.75	17.75		
Real estate securities	5.00	5.00		
Midstream Energy Infrastructure	5.00	5.00		
Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	5.00	5.00		
Private equity	5.00	5.00		
Commodities	5.00	5.00		
Private Credit	5.00	5.00		
Global Low Volatility	10.00	10.00		

For years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was -11.83% and 18.08% respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

The System's cash and investments are subject to several types of risk, which are examined in more detail below.

#### **Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the System will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. This portfolio will minimize custodial credit risk by limiting investments to those permitted by Michigan Public Act 314 of 1965, as amended, which include: (a) United States Treasury and Agency; (b) Mortgages (Collateral and CMOs); (c) Corporate Bonds (industrial, finance, asset-backed, utilities, telephone and Yankee); (d) Derivatives (futures, swaps, option contracts on the S&P 500 Index and U.S. Interest Rates, and futures and option contracts on U.S. Treasury and Agency securities); (e) American Depository Receipts; (f) Non-Dollar Bonds; (g) Emerging Market Debt; (h) Cash equivalent investments (including repurchase agreements); (i) Short-term investment funds; (j) International Depository Receipts; (k) Global Depository Receipts; (l) Convertible Bonds; (m) Open and Closed-End country funds; and (n) Warrants.

In addition, the System will conduct business only with investment management firms that will: comply with all relevant provisions contained in Michigan Public Act 314 of 1965, as amended; support the overall investment policies of the System; understand and accept their designated "role" within the System's investment structure; construct a portfolio of securities that reflect the execution of their assigned investment strategy; and adhere to the guidelines of this document and/or any additional written instructions that amend the Investment Policy Statement. As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, no deposits or investments were exposed to custodial credit risk.

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. This portfolio structures its fixed income allocation to be approximately neutral in duration and interest rate risk to that of the benchmark (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index). This should mitigate the relative over- or under-performance of the fixed income composite as a result of changing interest rates.

As of December 31, 2022, the System had the following investments and maturities.

	Less Than			More Than			
	Fair Value	1 Year	1-6 Years	6-10 Years	10 Years	No Maturity	
Equities							
Common and preferred stocks and							
equity mutual funds	\$ 219,624,883 \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	219,624,883	
Private equity partnerships	36,271,931	-	-	-	-	36,271,931	
Private credit partnerships	21,122,825	-	-	-	-	21,122,825	
Total	277,019,639	-	-	-	-	277,019,639	
Fixed Income							
Government obligations	52,344,412	-	9,958,609	3,193,197	18,074,697	21,117,909	
State and municipal bonds	242,408	-	237,423	-	4,985	-	
Corporate bonds and fixed income							
commingled funds	70,616,215	795,807	6,172,161	58,707,900	4,940,347	-	
Asset-backed securities	6,168,316	-	834,008	192,782	5,141,005	521	
Total	129,371,351	795,807	17,202,201	62,093,879	28,161,034	21,118,430	
<u>Other</u>							
Cash and money market funds	6,060,399	6,060,399	-	-	-	-	
Real estate	21,547,709	-	-	-	-	21,547,709	
Commodities	24,413,019	-	-	-	-	24,413,019	
Investments held as collateral for							
securities lending	34,092,548	34,092,548	-	-	-	-	
Total	86,113,675	40,152,947	-	-	-	45,960,728	
Grand Total	\$ 492,504,665 \$	40,948,754 \$	17,202,201 \$	62,093,879 \$	28,161,034 \$	344,098,797	

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

As of December 31, 2021, the System had the following investments and maturities.

		Less Than			More Than	
	Fair Value	1 Year	1-6 Years	6-10 Years	10 Years	No Maturity
Equities						
Common and preferred stocks and						
equity mutual funds	\$ 263,766,596	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	263,766,596
Private equity partnerships	40,966,303	-	-	•	•	40,966,303
Private credit partnerships	22,025,281	-	-	-	-	22,025,281
Total	326,758,180	-	-	-	-	326,758,180
Fixed Income						
Government obligations	59,913,969	-	15,909,987	2,856,226	17,128,268	24,019,488
State and municipal bonds	292,264	-	276,989	-	15,275	-
Corporate bonds and fixed income						
commingled funds	84,219,048	146,247	8,488,074	68,294,232	7,290,495	-
Asset-backed securities	6,067,339	-	394,364	206,544	5,457,991	8,440
Total	150,492,620	146,247	25,069,414	71,357,002	29,892,029	24,027,928
<u>Other</u>						
Cash and money market funds	8,485,048	8,485,048	-	-	-	-
Real estate	29,424,653	-	-	-	-	29,424,653
Commodities	26,508,365	-	-	-	-	26,508,365
Investments held as collateral for						
securities lending	40,310,201	40,310,201	-	-	-	-
Total	104,728,267	48,795,249	-	-	-	55,933,018
Grand Total	\$ 581,979,067	\$ 48,941,496	\$ 25,069,414	\$ 71,357,002	\$ 29,892,029 \$	406,719,126

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The fixed income portfolio invests in both investment grade bonds and high yield bonds. However, the overall credit rating for the composite is not to be below an "A" rating. On December 31, 2022 and 2021, the System held debt investments with the following credit ratings.

	December 31,			31,
		2022		2021
S&P AAA	\$	1,593,435	\$	1,910,675
S&P AA		1,404,608		2,165,886
S&P A		57,487,406		68,321,957
S&P BBB		11,943,559		14,148,033
S&P BB S&P B		- 81,190		116,190
S&P CC		206,398		299,764
Not subject to credit risk		52,266,336		59,273,667
Unrated		4,388,419		4,256,448
Total	\$	129,371,351	\$	150,492,620

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the System's investment in a single issuer. It is the System's policy that no single holding will represent more than 5% of the total fund. As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, no single holding within this portfolio represented more than 5% of the total fund.

#### Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. In general, the foreign currency exposure resulting from international investments is not hedged. This exposes the portfolio to foreign currency risk, which is not expected to harm or help the performance of the fund in a significant way over the long-term.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the System had the following foreign investments:

December 31, 2022	Amount (currency in U.S. dollar)
Common and preferred stocks and equity mutual funds	\$ 120,372,494
Private equity partnerships	14,402,243
Private credit partnerships	16,234,140
Government obligations	78,076
Corporate bonds and fixed income commingled funds	5,121,643
Total	\$ 156,208,596

December 31, 2021	Amount (currency in U.S. dollar)	
Common and preferred stocks and equity mutual funds	\$ 140,722,601	
Private equity partnerships 17,764,39		
rivate credit partnerships 16,143,33		
Government obligations	308,144	
Corporate bonds and fixed income commingled funds	7,684,163	
Total	\$ 182,622,630	

#### Securities Lending Risk

As of December 31, 2022, the System had the following investment types on loan for securities lending purposes, and received the following cash collateral for those loans:

		lue of Loaned Securities Collateralized		
Investment Type	by C	Cash Collatera		
U.S. corporate fixed U.S. equities U.S. government fixed	\$	2,677,520 15,940,190 14,495,218	\$	2,733,875 16,532,825 14,825,848
Total	\$	33,112,928	\$	34,092,548

#### Notes to Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021, the System had the following investment types on loan for securities lending purposes, and received the following cash collateral for those loans:

Investment Type	(	lue of Loaned Securities Collateralized ash Collateral	C	ash Collateral
U.S. corporate fixed U.S. equities U.S. government fixed	\$	3,471,567 20,952,910 15,139,987	\$	3,546,488 21,369,363 15,394,350
Total	\$	39,564,464	\$	40,310,201

Michigan Public Act 314 of 1965, as amended, permits, and Trustees have implemented, a securities lending program whereby the System, through The Northern Trust Company, lends its securities to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The System has authorized The Northern Trust Company to utilize the Core U.S.A. Collateral Section in which all collateral is in U.S. dollars only and available to participating lenders who are domiciled or reside in the U.S.A. The System only receives cash collateral. Initial collateral levels will not be less than 102% of the market value of the borrowed securities, or not less than 105% if the borrowed securities and the collateral are denominated in different currencies.

The Northern Trust Company will indemnify the System against borrower default in compliance with state statutes if it is unable to recover borrowed securities and distributions made during the term of the loan or loans with respect to those securities as a result of The Northern Trust Company's failure to: (1) make a reasonable determination of the creditworthiness of a borrower, (2) demand adequate and appropriate collateral on a prompt and timely basis, perfect a security interest, obtain equivalent rights in the collateral or maintain control of the collateral, or (3) otherwise perform its duties and responsibilities under its agreement with the System or applicable law.

All securities loans can be terminated on demand by either the System or The Northern Trust Company and are subject to the performance by both parties of any of their respective obligations that remain outstanding at the time of termination. Upon termination of this program by either party, The Northern Trust Company shall terminate all outstanding loans of the System's securities and shall make no further loans. There are no restrictions on the amount of the loans that can be made. Cash collateral may also be invested separately in "term loans," in which case the investments match the loan term. These loans can be terminated on demand either by lender or borrower.

#### Fair Value Measurements

The System categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are inputs - other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Finally, Level 3 inputs are unobservable and are based on estimates and assumptions. These levels are determined by the System's investment consultant. These are determined at the fund level based on a review of the investment's class, structure, and what kind of securities are held in the funds. The investment consultant will request the information from the fund manager if necessary.

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

The System had the following fair value measurements as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

## Investments Measured at Fair Value

December 31, 2022		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Total
Government obligations	\$	31,226,503	\$ 21,117,909	\$ -	\$	52,344,412
State and municipal bonds		242,408	-	-		242,408
Corporate bonds and fixed income commingled funds		17,573,288	53,042,927	-		70,616,215
Common and preferred stocks and equity mutual funds		58,598,663	161,026,220	-		219,624,883
Real estate		21,547,709	-	-		21,547,709
Asset backed securities		6,168,316	-	-		6,168,316
Commodities		-	24,413,019	-		24,413,019
Private equity partnerships		-	-	36,271,931		36,271,931
Private credit partnerships		-	-	21,122,825		21,122,825
Investments held as collateral for securities lending		34,092,548	-	-		34,092,548
	\$	169,449,435	\$ 259,600,075	\$ 57,394,756	_	486,444,266
Investments measured at amortized cost -					_	
Cash and money market funds						6,060,399
Total Investments					Ś	492,504,665
Investments Measured at Fair Value						
mvestments measured at rail value						
December 31, 2021		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Total
Government obligations	\$	35,894,481	\$ 24,019,488	\$ -	\$	59,913,969
State and municipal bonds		292,264	-	-		292,264
Corporate bonds and fixed income commingled funds		20,096,924	64,122,124	-		84,219,048
Common and preferred stocks and equity mutual funds		68,584,830	195,181,766	-		263,766,596
Real estate		29,424,653	-	-		29,424,653
Asset backed securities		6,067,339	-	-		6,067,339
Commodities			2/ 500 3/5			24 500 245
Private equity partnerships		-	26,508,365	-		26,508,365
Private credit partnerships		-	26,508,365	40,966,303		40,966,303
Trivate credit partnerships		- -	26,508,365 - -	40,966,303 22,025,281		
Investments held as collateral for securities lending		40,310,201	- - -			40,966,303
	\$	40,310,201	\$ 26,508,365	\$		40,966,303 22,025,281
	\$		\$ - -	\$ 22,025,281	=	40,966,303 22,025,281 40,310,201
Investments held as collateral for securities lending	<u> </u>		\$ - -	\$ 22,025,281		40,966,303 22,025,281 40,310,201

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### Fund Investments - Mutual Funds & Separately Managed Accounts (SMAs)

An open-ended mutual fund, a registered investment company, produces a daily net asset value (NAV) that is validated with a sufficient level of observable activity (i.e., purchases and sales at NAV) to support classification of the fair value measurement as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. In this case, the NAV represents the exit value of the security at the measurement date. The primary rationale to support the classification of Mutual Funds as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy are: (1) the investments in the funds are required to be measured at fair value (SEC regulated), (2) the NAV is unadjusted and is in all cases the transaction price for purchases and sales (the NAV represents the exit value of the security at the measurement date), (3) there are no restrictions on redemptions and (4) the NAV is made publicly available daily. The System's investment consultant also typically views SMAs as being reasonably considered Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. The Fund Investment provides look-through capability to the underlying holdings, which can then be valued at fair market prices with strong liquidity.

#### Fund Investments - Commingled Funds & Trusts

Commingled Funds and Common Trust Funds do not all meet these criteria listed above for mutual funds. A fund administrator typically does not have the transparency into valuation methodology and valuation frequency of each of these pooled investment vehicles to make an accurate appraisal of whether the NAV does represent the exit value of the fund at each measurement date. For this reason, the System's investment consultant takes a conservative approach with the default position being to consider these investments as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The NAV of an open-ended fund, whether a registered investment company fund, such as a mutual fund, or certain alternative investment funds, such as a hedge fund, serves as the basis for subscription and redemption transactions for investors in such funds. For investments in funds for which the underlying assets and liabilities are required to be measured at fair value, and where NAV is available, the NAV is generally the most appropriate starting point when determining the fair value measurement for an interest in such fund. However, when valuing such an investment, the holder must estimate the fair value of the interest held, which at times may be different from a value based solely on the NAV of the fund. The holder should also consider various factors including, but not limited to, the attributes of the interest held, including any restrictions or illiquidity on the disposition of the interest, and the holders' requirements to understand and accept the valuations provided by the fund (or modify them if appropriate), to determine the fair value of the interest itself. Depending on the facts and circumstances, the NAV may need to be adjusted depending upon the rights and obligations of the ownership interest and/or other factors. Furthermore, any adjustments to NAV based on unobservable inputs may result in the fair value measurement being categorized as a Level 3 measurement if those inputs are significant to the overall fair value measurement.

#### **Private Equity**

The valuation of nonpublic private equity investments requires significant management judgment due to the absence of quoted market prices, inherent lack of liquidity and the long-term nature of such assets. As such, private equity investments are often valued initially based upon cost. Each quarter, valuations are reviewed utilizing available market data to determine if the carrying value of these investments should be adjusted. Such market data primarily includes observations of the trading multiples of public companies considered comparable to the private companies being valued. Valuations are adjusted to account for company-specific issues, the lack of liquidity inherent in a nonpublic investment and the fact that comparable public companies are not identical to the companies being valued. Such valuation adjustments are necessary because in the absence of a committed buyer and completion of due diligence similar to that performed in an actual negotiated

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

sale process, there may be company-specific issues that are not fully known that may affect value. In addition, a variety of additional factors are reviewed by management, including, but not limited to, financing and sales transactions with third parties, current operating performance and future expectations of the particular investment, changes in market outlook and the third-party financing environment. As a result of these characteristics, the System's investment consultant believes private equity investments should be included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Adams Street Partners agreement provides that the term of each partnership fund will begin on the initial closing date of the applicable partnership fund for a 12 - 15-year commitment. Generally, investors may not withdraw from the Global Fund, the feeder vehicles or a fund, except under very limited circumstances.

The Aberdeen Asset Management agreement provides for a 12 - 15-year commitment from the initial capital call. Limited partners may not withdraw from the fund, nor may they sell, transfer or assign their interests except with the consent of the General Partner.

#### **Private Credit**

Much like for private equity, the valuation of private credit investments requires significant judgement due to the absence of quoted market prices, inherent lack of liquidity, and the long-term nature of the assets. Factors that influence valuation include duration, credit score, time until maturity, whether the bond is callable, covenants, among others. Each quarter, valuations are reviewed utilizing available public and private market data to determine if the carrying value of these investments should be adjusted. Valuations are adjusted to account for company-specific issues, the lack of liquidity inherent in a nonpublic investment and the fact that comparable public companies are not identical to the companies being valued. Such valuation adjustments are necessary because in the absence of a committed buyer and completion of due diligence similar to that performed in an actual negotiated sale process, there may be company-specific issues that are not fully known that may affect value. As a result of these characteristics, the System's investment consultant believes private credit investments should be included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

## 4. Capital Funding Commitment

As of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, the System had the following approximate amounts (in millions) outstanding on initial private equity commitments of \$29.5 million with Adams Street Partners.

		2022		2021
Adams Street Partners (2010)	\$	0.5	\$	0.5
Adams Street Partners (2013)	·	0.4	'	0.5
Adams Street Partners (2015)		0.8		1.0
Adams Street Partners (2017)		1.2		1.6
Adams Street Partners (2019)		2.0		4.6

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

As of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, the System had the following approximate amounts (in millions) outstanding on initial private credit commitments of \$7.0 million with 50 South Capital Advisors.

	2022	2021
50 South Capital Advisors	0.8	0.8

#### 5. Net Pension Liability

#### **Net Pension Liability**

The components of the net pension liability as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, were as follows:

December 31	2022	2021
T 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	¢.50 770 007	6430 404 345
Total pension liability	\$659,770,087	\$630,404,345
Plan fiduciary net position	459,630,121	543,311,869
Net Pension Liability	\$200,139,966	\$87,092,476
		_
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the		
Total Pension Liability	69.67%	86.18%

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	2022	2021
Inflation	3.00% - wage inflation	3.00% - wage inflation
	2.25% price inflation	2.25% price inflation
Salary Increases	3.00% - 20.00% including inflation	3.00% - 20.00% including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.75%	6.75%

#### Mortality tables:

Healthy Pre-Retirement: The Pub-2010 Amount-Weighted, Public Safety, Employee, Male and Female tables, with a base year of 2010 and future mortality improvements projected using scale MP-2019 on a fully generational basis.

Healthy Post-Retirement: The Pub-2010 Amount-Weighted, Public Safety, Healthy Retiree, Male and Female tables, with a base year of 2010 and future mortality improvements projected using scale MP-2019 on a fully generational basis.

Disability Retirement: The Pub-2010 Amount-Weighted, Public Safety, Disabled Retiree, Male and Female, with a base year of 2010 and future mortality improvements projected using scale MP-2019 on a fully generational basis.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2022 valuation were based on the results of a 5-year actuarial experience study ending December 31, 2019, approved by the Board in August 2020. All assumptions are expectations of future experience, not market measures.

#### Key Employee Incentive Program (KEIP)

Effective December 2016, participation in the Key Employee Incentive Program (KEIP) is open to any employee of the City of Grand Rapids Police and Fire Retirement System who attains service retirement eligibility and maintains a minimum leave accrual balance of 100 hours. A regular retirement benefit is computed for the member as of his/her KEIP election date based upon final average compensation (FAC), credited service and benefit multiplier as of this date. Monthly payments equal to 75% of the computed monthly benefit are deposited into the KEIP Reserve Account (KRA) on behalf of this member. Interest is credited monthly to this balance in the KRA at the rate of 3%, compounded annually. Employer and member contributions cease as of the member's KEIP election date. The members may remain in the KEIP for up to five years and then must cease participation in the KEIP (retire). The member's monthly benefit at retirement will be the original monthly payment determined at the KEIP election date plus any applicable post-retirement benefit increases. As of December 31, 2022, there were 36 members in the KEIP program, and the balance of the amount held by the pension plan pursuant to the KEIP program, and the balance of the amount held by the pension plan pursuant to the KEIP program, and the balance of the amount held by the pension plan pursuant to the KEIP program was \$4,272,322.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are 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 by adding expected inflation. Based on information provided by the System's investment advisor, capital market expectations for each major asset class that was included in the plan's current asset allocation as of December 2022 were used; the best estimates for the long-term expected return are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long- Term Expected Return 10-Year	Long- Term Expected Return 20-Year	Long- Term Expected Return 30-Year
U.S. equity	17.75%	6.50%	6.85%	7.20%
Non-U.S. equity and American Depository Receipts	17.75%	7.60%	7.74%	7.88%
Core Fixed Income	24.50%	4.90%	4.88%	4.85%
Treasury Inflation Protected Securities  Real estate	5.00% 5.00%	3.95% 5.65%	4.18% 6.05%	4.40% 6.45%
Private equity	5.00%	9.90%	10.09%	10.28%
Commodities	5.00%	6.25%	6.13%	6.00%
Midstream Energy Infrastructure	5.00%	7.65%	7.94%	8.23%
Private credit	5.00%	9.12%	8.71%	8.30%
Global low volatility	10.00%	7.10%	7.35%	7.60%
Total Inflation	100.00%	7.09% 2.25%	7.22% 2.31%	7.35% 2.38%

#### Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 6.75% was used to measure the total pension liability on December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on System investments of 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

Regarding the sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the single discount rate, the following presents the System's net pension liability, calculated using a single discount rate of 6.75% for 2022 and for 2021, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a single discount rate that is 100 basis points lower or 100 basis points higher:

# Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to the Single Discount Rate Assumption - December 31, 2022

Discount	ᄓᅀ	Sing	ront	Cur	
. 17180 001111	IC 1.	עווור	ı en i	CHIL	

	Cui	Terre bringer biscourie		
•	100 Basis Point		100 Basis Point	
	Decrease	Rate Assumption	Increase	
	5.75%	6.75%	7.75%	
Total Pension Liability	\$741,793,647	\$659,770,087	\$592,331,369	
Plan Net Position	459,630,121	459,630,121	459,630,121	
Net Pension Liability	\$282,163,526	\$200,139,966	\$132,701,248	

# Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to the Single Discount Rate Assumption - December 31, 2021

#### Current Single Discount

carrent single biscourt				
100 Basis Point			100 Basis Point	
	Decrease	Rate Assumption	Increase	
	5.75%	6.75%	7.75%	
Total Pension Liability	\$709,095,251	\$630,404,345	\$566,069,338	
Plan Net Position	543,311,869	543,311,869	543,311,869	
Net Pension Liability	\$165,783,382	\$87,092,476	\$22,757,469	_

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# Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in the Employer's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

Year ended December 31,		2022!	2021&	2020#
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$	11,755,473	\$ 10,109,359	\$ 9.269.719
Interest on the total pension liability	•	41,634,797		
Changes in benefit terms		109,480	-	-
Difference between expected and actual		,		
experience .		14,806,552	7,963,985	2,397,342
Assumption changes		-	17,216,930	16,339,734
Benefit payments		(37,260,216)	(31,391,289)	(29,880,788)
Refunds		(1,680,344)	(1,531,742)	(501,756)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability		29,365,742	42,707,541	36,294,717
Total Pension Liability, beginning		630,404,345	587,696,804	551,402,087
Total Pension Liability, ending (a)	\$	659,770,087	\$630,404,345	\$587,696,804
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		12 12 1 221	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
Contributions - employer	\$	13,124,901	\$ 11,660,533	
Contributions - member		5,927,247	5,930,546	
Pension plan net investment income (loss) + SL		(63,171,148)	83,691,240	
Benefit payments Refunds		(37,260,216)	(31,391,289)	
Pension plan administrative expense		(1,680,344) (622,188)	(1,531,742) (550,780)	
rension plan administrative expense		(022,100)	(330,780)	(370,013)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position		(83,681,748)	67,808,508	29,675,872
Plan Fiduciary Net Position, beginning		543,311,869	475,503,361	445,827,489
Plan Fiduciary Net Position, ending (b)	\$	459,630,121	\$543,311,869	\$475,503,361
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$	200,139,966	\$87,092,476	\$112,193,443
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability		69.67%	86.18%	80.91%
Covered Payroll	\$	42,471,823	\$ 41,018,362	\$ 40,201,129
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		471.23%	212.33%	279.08%

!Since the previous valuation, member contribution rates for Police Officers & Sergeants hired after 12/20/11 and Fire Fighters hired after 01/10/12 were reduced by 3.0%. The City's contribution rate increased by approximately 1.5% as a result of these changes. In addition, since the previous valuation, updated multiplier purchase ("buy-up") rates became effective and are reflected in this valuation.

## Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in the Employer's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

&The December 31, 2021 valuation incorporates a new investment return assumption of 6.75% pursuant to annual review of economic assumptions. Reducing the investment return assumption increased the employer contribution rate by 3.4%; increased the actuarial accrued liability by \$17.3 million; and decreased the funded ratio by 2.2%.

#The December 31, 2020 valuation incorporates assumption changes pursuant to the five-year Experience Study performed in 2020. Key assumption changes included: Investment Return: decreased from 7.15% to 7.00%; Price Inflation: decreased from to 2.50% to 2.25%; Wage Inflation: decreased from 3.25% to 3.00%; Mortality Rates: updated to the Pub-2010 Amount-Weighted, Public Safety mortality tables on a fully generational basis; Retirement Rates: increased to reflect experience Turnover Rates: decreased to reflect experience. The new assumptions increased the employer contribution rate by 5.4%, increased the actuarial accrued liability by \$17.5 million, and decreased the funded ratio by 2.3%.

Year ended December 31,	2019	2018	2017*
Total Pension Liability Service cost Interest on the total pension liability Changes in benefit terms	\$ 9,071,101 37,279,003		
Difference between expected and actual experience Assumption changes	2,068,208	-	3,265,534 5,497,995
Benefit payments Refunds	(27,511,480) (219,197)	(27,117,475) (286,684)	(24,794,055) (19,080)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	20,687,635	21,759,225	27,030,202
Total Pension Liability, beginning	530,714,452	508,955,227	481,925,025
Total Pension Liability, ending (a)	\$551,402,087	\$ 530,714,452	5508,955,227
Plan Fiduciary Net Position Contributions - employer Contributions - member Pension plan net investment income (loss) Benefit payments Refunds Pension plan administrative expense	\$ 9,672,074 5,832,668 71,090,048 (27,511,480) (219,197) (592,306)	\$ 9,421,305 \$ 5,313,127 (24,718,114) (27,117,475) (286,684) (602,512)	5 8,911,489 5,114,841 53,740,591 (24,794,055) (19,080) (580,690)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	58,271,807	37,990,353	42,373,096
Plan Fiduciary Net Position, beginning	387,555,682	425,546,035	383,172,939
Plan Fiduciary Net Position, ending (b)	\$445,827,489	\$ 387,555,682	5425,546,035
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 105,574,598	\$ 143,158,770 \$	83,409,192
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	80.85%	73.03%	83.61%
Covered Payroll	\$ 39,566,105	\$ 38,122,879	38,919,488
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	266.83%	375.52%	214.31%

## Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in the Employer's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

\*The December 31, 2017 valuation incorporates assumption changes related to the assumed rate of investment return which was decreased from 7.25% to 7.15%. This increased the employer contribution rate by 1.30% and decreased the funded ratio by 0.9%.

Year ended December 31,	2016**	2015***	2014
Total Pension Liability Service cost Interest on the total pension liability Changes in benefit terms	\$ 8,588,314 \$ 32,676,162 114,084	7,482,069 \$ 29,375,231 -	7,794,219 28,440,421 -
Difference between expected and actual experience Assumption changes Benefit payments Refunds	7,264,098 1,551,086 (29,338,856) (21,606)	16,663,107 35,683,769 (32,070,933) (11,369)	2,978,624 - (21,079,038) (24,749)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	\$ 20,833,282 \$	57,121,874 \$	18,109,477
Total Pension Liability, beginning	\$ 461,091,743 \$	403,969,869 \$	385,860,392
Total Pension Liability, ending (a)	\$ 481,925,025 \$	461,091,743 \$	403,969,869
Plan Fiduciary Net Position Contributions - employer Contributions - member Pension plan net investment income (loss) Benefit payments Refunds Pension plan administrative expense	\$ 7,166,351 \$ 4,929,842 25,712,942 (29,338,856) (21,606) (542,277)	5,630,297 \$ 4,557,165 (9,083,712) (32,070,933) (11,369) (581,364)	6,331,848 4,563,692 29,375,836 (21,079,038) (24,749) (523,607)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	7,906,396	(31,559,916)	18,643,982
Plan Fiduciary Net Position, beginning	375,266,542	406,826,458	388,182,475
Plan Fiduciary Net Position, ending (b)	\$ 383,172,939 \$	375,266,542 \$	406,826,458
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 98,752,086\$	85,825,201\$	(2,856,589)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	79.51%	81.39%	100.71%
Covered Payroll	\$ 38,129,771 \$	36,827,593 \$	35,710,964
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	258.99%	233.05%	(8.00)%

<sup>\*\*</sup>Totals may not add up due to rounding. The December 31, 2016 valuation incorporates assumption changes related to new benefit provisions, non-duty disability and wage inflation. For new benefits, the Key Employee Incentive Program was adopted and the non-duty disability benefit becomes fully vested at 10 years of service with pro-rated benefits if less than 10 years. The non-duty disability

## Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in the Employer's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

benefit change decreased the employer contribution rate by 0.04%. For new assumptions, wage inflation assumption was lowered from 3.50% to 3.25%. This decreased the employer contribution rate by 0.47% and increased the funded ratio by 0.2%.

\*\*\*The December 31, 2015 valuation incorporates assumption changes related to mortality tables, rates of disability and rates of salary increases. The use of the new assumptions increased the employer contribution rate by 5.83% and decreased the funded ratio by 7.0%.

# Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Employer Contributions

FY Ending  December 31,	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual <u>Contribution</u>	Contribution (Deficiency) <u>Excess</u>	Covered <u>Payroll</u>	Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll
2013	\$7,531,566	\$7,531,566	\$0	\$33,110,530	22.75%
2014	\$6,331,848	\$6,331,848	\$0	\$35,710,964	17.73%
2015	\$5,630,297	\$5,630,297	\$0	\$36,827,593	15.29%
2016	\$7,166,351	\$7,166,351	\$0	\$38,129,771	18.79%
2017	\$8,911,489	\$8,911,489	\$0	\$38,919,488	22.90%
2018	\$9,421,305	\$9,421,305	\$0	\$38,122,879	24.71%
2019	\$9,672,074	\$9,672,074	\$0	\$39,566,105	24.45%
2020	\$10,716,480	\$10,716,480	\$0	\$40,201,129	26.66%
2021	\$11,660,533	\$11,660,533	\$0	\$41,018,362	28.43%
2022	\$13,124,901	\$13,124,901	\$0	\$42,471,823	30.90%

#### Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates

Valuation Date	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	Multiple periods (was 25 years for the plan year ending 12/31/13; was 24 years for the plan year ending 12/31/14; was 30 years for the plan year ending 12/31/15)
Asset Valuation Method	5-Year Smoothed Market
Inflation	3.00% (was at 3.50% for plan years ending 12/31/13 - 12/31/15; 3.25% for plan years ending 12/31/16 - 12/31/19).
Salary Increases	3.00% to 20.00% including inflation (was 3.50% to 20.50% for plan years ending 12/31/13 - 12/31/15; was 3.25% to 20.25% for plan years ending 12/31/16 - 12/31/19)
Investment Rate of Return	6.75% (was blended rate of 7.36% for plan years ending 12/31/13 - 12/31/14; was 7.25% for plan years ending 12/31/15 - 12/31/16; 7.15% for plan years ending 12/31/17 - 12/31/19; 7.00% for plan year ending 12/31/20).
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	Ad hoc "13 <sup>th</sup> check" tied to plan investments for benefit recipients who do not have an automatic benefit increase.  1.5% simple escalator for firefighters retired on or after July 1, 2007 with commencement delayed 2 years after retirement.  1.5% simple escalator for Fire Chief retired on or after January 1, 2016 and Deputy Fire Chief retired on or after October 6, 2016 with commencement delayed 2 years after retirement.

## Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Employer Contributions

- 1.0% simple escalator for police command officer retired on or after February 19, 2010 with commencement delayed 5 years after retirement.
- 1.0% simple escalator for police officers and sergeants retired on or after December 17, 2008 with commencement delayed 5 years after retirement
- 1.0% simple escalator for Police Chief and Deputy Police Chief retired on or after January 1, 2016 with commencement delayed 5 years after retirement.

Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition.

The Pub-2010 Amount-Weighted, Public Safety, Employee, Male and Female tables, a base year of 2010 and future mortality improvements projected using scale MP-2019 for healthy preretirement; the Pub-2010 Amount-Weighted, Public Safety, Healthy Retiree, Male and Female tables, a base year of 2010 and future mortality improvements projected using scale MP-2019 for healthy post-retirement; the Pub-2010 Amount-Weighted, Public Safety, Disabled Retiree, Male and Female tables, a base year of 2010 and future mortality improvements projected using scale MP-2019 for disability retirement; (was the 1983 Group Annuity Male and Female Mortality Tables set back 3 years for males and 2 years for females for plan years ending 12/31/13 - 12/31/14; was RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected to 2019 using the MP-2014 Mortality Improvement Scale for plan years ending 12/31/15 - 12/31/19.

Retirement Age

Mortality

# Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Investment Returns Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense Last Ten Years

2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
(11.83)%	18.08%	10.02%	18.82%	(5.75)%	14.44%	7.22%	(2.27)%	7.82%	17.19%

# Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Employer's Net Pension Liability

FY Ending December 31,	Total Pension <u>Liability</u>	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension <u>Liability (Asset)</u>	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a % of Total <u>Pension Liability</u>	Covered <u>Payroll</u>	Net Pension Liability as a % of <u>Covered Payroll</u>
2014	\$403,969,869	\$406,826,458	\$(2,856,589)	100.71%	\$35,710,964	(8.00)%
2015	\$461,091,743	\$375,266,542	\$85,825,201	81.39%	\$36,827,593	233.05%
2016	\$481,925,025	\$383,172,939	\$98,752,086	79.51%	\$38,129,771	258.99%
2017	\$508,955,227	\$425,546,035	\$83,409,192	83.61%	\$38,919,488	214.31%
2018	\$530,714,452	\$387,555,682	\$143,158,770	73.03%	\$38,122,879	375.52%
2019	\$551,402,087	\$445,827,489	\$105,574,598	80.85%	\$39,566,105	266.83%
2020	\$587,696,804	\$475,503,361	\$112,193,443	80.91%	\$40,201,129	279.08%
2021	\$630,404,345	\$543,311,869	\$87,092,476	86.18%	\$41,018,362	212.33%
2022	\$659,770,087	\$459,630,121	\$200,139,966	69.67%	\$42,471,823	471.23%

GASB 67 was implemented for the plan year ending December 31, 2014; this schedule is being built prospectively. Ultimately, 10 years of data will be presented.

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**Internal Control and Compliance** 

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

May 17, 2023

**Board of Trustees** City of Grand Rapids Police and Fire Retirement System Grand Rapids, Michigan

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, the financial statements of the City of Grand Rapids Police and Fire Retirement System (the "System"), a fiduciary component unit of the City of Grand Rapids, Michigan, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 17, 2023.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the System's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.



Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

#### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the System's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Rehmann Loham LLC