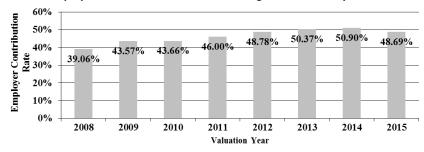
Valuation Date	June 30, 2014		June 30, 2015	
Actuarial Liability	\$157.9M	Funded Ratio	\$165.8 M	Funded Ratio
Market Value of Valuation Assets	\$141.2 M	89.4%	\$147.5 M	88.9%
Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$16.7 M		\$18.4 M	
Inactive Actuarial Liability	\$110.1 M		\$111.8 M	
Portion Covered by Market Value of Valuation Assets	100.0%		100.0%	
Employer Normal Cost	21.71%		22.07%	
Amortization of Unfunded Liability	26.87%		24.39%	
Administrative Expense Rate	<u>2.32%</u>		<u>2.23%</u>	
Total Employer Rate	50.90%		48.69%	
Average Employee Rate	<u>14.26%</u>		<u>14.16%</u>	
Final Total Rate	65.16%		62.85%	

Changes from Prior Year:

- Overall, the Plan cost decreased from 50.90% to 48.69% of active member payroll.
 - Asset experience produced an investment loss, which increased the contribution rate by 0.58% of pay.
 - o Demographic experience of the Plan was close to the actuarial assumptions, increasing the contribution rate for Novato by 0.16%.
 - Salary increases were higher than expected, increasing the contribution rate by 0.06% of pay. This larger payroll over which to amortize the UAL led to a 0.73% of pay decrease.
 - o There was an expected change in amortization due to the phase-in of prior UAL gains. This reduced the contribution rate by 2.28%.

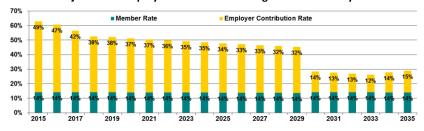


Employer Contribution Rate as a Percentage of Member Payroll



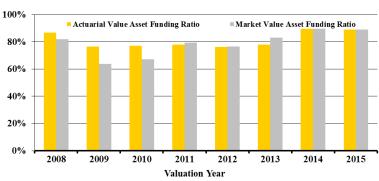
The employer contribution rate increased in fiscal year 2009 due principally to poor investment returns, and the deferred impact of these losses continued to be felt during the five year smoothing period. Changes in actuarial assumptions have also increased the employer rate.

Projection of Employer Cost as a Percentage of Member Payroll



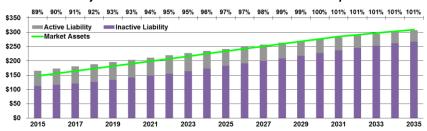
Provided assumptions are met, contribution rates are expected to decline slowly over the next few years as the current deferred investment gains are recognized.

Plan Funded Ratios



The above graph shows the funded ratio, both at market and actuarial value of assets. Beginning in 2014, the actuarial value of assets is equal to the market value. Funded ratios have trended down since 2007, but have improved recently, due to investment performance.

Projection of Funded Ratio Based on Actuarial Liability



Provided assumptions are met, the funded ratio (shown by the numbers along the top of the graph) will improve as the unfunded liability and extraordinary loss are paid off. This graph and the prior graph assume a 15 year amortization period for the bulk of the UAL.



	2015				
Sensitivity Analysis:	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>+1%</u>	<u>-1%</u>		
Expected Long-Term Rate of Return	7.25%	8.25%	6.25%		
Employer Cost	48.69%	29.16%	71.41%		
Funding Ratio	88.91%	100.00%	77.80%		
Investment Earnings:	<u>FY</u>	2014	<u>!</u>	FY 2015	
Market Value	18	3.1%	5.0%		
Expected	7	.5%	7.25%		
Projected Payroll:	<u>FY 2015</u>		<u>FY 2016</u>		
Total	\$8	.5 M	\$9.1 M		
Projected Employer Contribution:	<u>FY 2016</u>		<u>FY 2017</u>		
Total Employer Rate	50	.90%	48.69%		
Projected Covered Payroll	\$8.8 M		\$9.3 M		
Expected Employer Contribution	ployer Contribution \$4.4 M		\$4.5 M		

Beginning in 2014, the market and actuarial value of assets are the same.

The employer costs in the sensitivity analysis are calculated assuming that the change in UAL due to the discount rate change is amortized over a 20 year period as a level percent of payroll with no phase-in/out.



Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal to Final Decrement (GASB 67/68 compliant)

Amortization Method Level % of pay; closed.

Remaining Amortization Period 17 years, fixed (15 years remaining as of June 30, 2015).

Half of the extraordinary asset loss from FY 2009 is being amortized as a level percentage of payroll over a

closed 30 year period, with 23 years remaining as of June 30, 2015.

Any subsequent unexpected change in the unfunded actuarial liability after June 30, 2013 is amortized

over 24 years (22 years for assumption changes) that includes a 5-year phase-in/out (3 years for

assumption changes) of the payments/credits for each annual layer.

Asset Valuation Method As of the June 30, 2014 valuation, assets are valued using the market value. The assets used to compute

the UAL are the market value of assets, minus the value of any non-valuation contingency reserves.

Actuarial Economic Assumptions:

Long-Term Inflation Rate 2.75% Real Rate of Return 4.50%

Nominal Rate of Return 7.25% (net of investment, but not administrative, expenses)

Projected Salary Increases 3.77% - 11.24%

Wage Inflation 3.00%

Disclaimers: This exhibit is intended to summarize the information presented in the June 30, 2015 Actuarial Valuation Report for MCERA. This exhibit is not intended to benefit any third party, and Cheiron assumes no duty or liability to any such party. We certify that the valuation was performed in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices. We are members of the American Academy of Actuaries and meet the Qualification Standards to render the actuarial opinion contained herein. This report does not address any contractual or legal issues. We are not attorneys, and our firm does not provide any legal services or advice.

