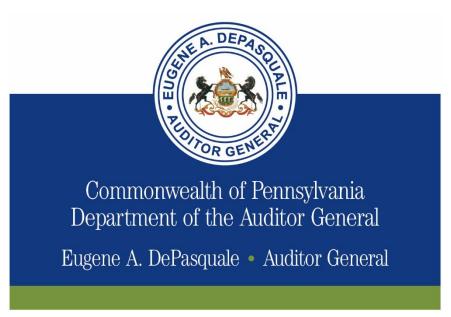
COMPLIANCE AUDIT

City of Hazleton Non-Uniformed Pension Plan Luzerne County, Pennsylvania For the Period January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2018

September 2019







Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of the Auditor General Harrisburg, PA 17120-0018 Facebook: Pennsylvania Auditor General Twitter: @PAAuditorGen www.PaAuditor.gov

EUGENE A. DEPASQUALE AUDITOR GENERAL

The Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Hazleton Luzerne County Hazleton, PA 18201

We have conducted a compliance audit of the City of Hazleton Non-Uniformed Pension Plan for the period January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2018. We also evaluated compliance with some requirements subsequent to that period when possible. The audit was conducted pursuant to authority derived from Section 402(j) of Act 205 and in accordance with the standards applicable to performance audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusions based on our audit objective. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our conclusions based on our audit objective.

The objective of the audit was to determine if the pension plan was administered in compliance with applicable state laws, regulations, contracts, administrative procedures, and local ordinances and policies.

Our audit was limited to the areas related to the objective identified above. To determine whether the pension plan was administered in compliance with applicable state laws, regulations, contracts, administrative procedures, and local ordinances and policies, our methodology included the following:

- We determined whether state aid was properly determined and deposited in accordance with Act 205 requirements by verifying the annual deposit date of state aid and determining whether deposits were made within 30 days of receipt for all years within the period under audit.
- We determined whether annual employer contributions were calculated and deposited in accordance with the plan's governing document and applicable laws and regulations by examining the municipality's calculation of the plan's annual financial requirements and minimum municipal obligation (MMO) and comparing these calculated amounts to amounts actually budgeted and deposited into the pension plan as evidenced by supporting documentation.

- We determined whether annual employee contributions were calculated, deducted, and deposited into the pension plan in accordance with the plan's governing document and applicable laws and regulations by testing total members' contributions on an annual basis using the rates obtained from the plan's governing document in effect for all years within the period under audit and examining documents evidencing the deposit of these employee contributions into the pension plan.
- We determined whether retirement benefits calculated for the two plan members who retired during the current audit period, and through the completion of our fieldwork procedures, represent payments to all (and only) those entitled to receive them and were properly determined and disbursed in accordance with the plan's governing document, applicable laws and regulations by recalculating the amount of the monthly pension benefits due to the retired individuals and comparing these amounts to supporting documentation evidencing amounts determined and actually paid to the recipients.
- We determined whether the January 1, 2017 actuarial valuation report was prepared and submitted by March 31, 2018, in accordance with Act 205 and whether selected information provided on this report is accurate, complete, and in accordance with plan provisions to ensure compliance for participation in the state aid program by comparing selected information to supporting source documentation.

The City of Hazleton contracted with an independent certified public accounting firm for an audit of its basic financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017, which are available at the city's offices. Those financial statements were not audited by us and, accordingly, we express no opinion or other form of assurance on them.

City officials are responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the City of Hazleton Non-Uniformed Pension Plan is administered in compliance with applicable state laws, regulations, contracts, administrative procedures, and local ordinances and policies. In conducting our audit, we obtained an understanding of the city's internal controls as they relate to the city's compliance with those requirements and that we considered to be significant within the context of our audit objective, and assessed whether those significant controls were properly designed and implemented. Additionally and as previously described, we tested transactions, assessed official actions, performed analytical procedures, and interviewed selected officials to provide reasonable assurance of detecting instances of noncompliance with legal and regulatory requirements or noncompliance with provisions of contracts, administrative procedures, and local ordinances and policies that are significant within the context of the audit objective.

The results of our procedures indicated that, in all significant respects, the City of Hazleton Aggregate Pension Fund was administered in compliance with applicable state laws, regulations, contracts, administrative procedures, and local ordinances and policies, except as noted in the following findings further discussed later in this report:

Finding No. 1 – Failure To Maintain Required Documentation And Evidence Of Required Annual Funding Of The City's Pension Plans In Accordance With Special Taxing Provisions Of Act 205

Finding No. 2 – Failure To Implement Act 44 Mandatory Distressed Provisions

The accompanying supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis. We did not audit the information or conclude on it and, accordingly, express no form of assurance on it.

The contents of this report were discussed with officials of the City of Hazleton and, where appropriate, their responses have been included in the report. We would like to thank city officials for the cooperation extended to us during the conduct of the audit.

Eugnt: O-Paspur

August 20, 2019

EUGENE A. DEPASQUALE Auditor General

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BACKGROUND

On December 18, 1984, the Pennsylvania Legislature adopted the Municipal Pension Plan Funding Standard and Recovery Act (P.L. 1005, No. 205, as amended, 53 P.S. § 895.101 <u>et seq</u>.). The Act established mandatory actuarial reporting and funding requirements and a uniform basis for the distribution of state aid to Pennsylvania's public pension plans. Section 402(j) of Act 205 specifically requires the Auditor General, as deemed necessary, to make an audit of every municipality which receives general municipal pension system state aid and of every municipal pension plan and fund in which general municipal pension system state aid is deposited.

Annual state aid allocations are provided from a 2 percent foreign (out-of-state) casualty insurance premium tax, a portion of the foreign (out-of-state) fire insurance tax designated for paid firefighters and any investment income earned on the collection of these taxes. Generally, municipal pension plans established prior to December 18, 1984, are eligible for state aid. For municipal pension plans established after that date, the sponsoring municipality must fund the plan for three plan years before it becomes eligible for state aid. In accordance with Act 205, a municipality's annual state aid allocation cannot exceed its actual pension costs.

In addition to Act 205, the City of Hazleton Non-Uniformed Pension Plan is also governed by implementing regulations adopted by the former Public Employee Retirement Commission published at Title 16, Part IV of the Pennsylvania Code and applicable provisions of various other state statutes including, but not limited to, the following:

Act 67 - The Third Class City Code, Act of November 24, 2015 (P.L. 242, No. 67), as amended, 11 Pa. C.S. § 10101 et seq.

The City of Hazleton Non-Uniformed Pension Plan is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan locally controlled by the provisions of Ordinance No. 2001-26, as amended, adopted pursuant to Act 67. The plan is also affected by the provisions of collective bargaining agreements between the city and its non-uniformed employees. The plan was established April 1, 1975. Active members hired before January 1, 2004 are required to contribute 4 percent of compensation to the plan. Active members hired on or after January 1, 2004 are required to contribute 3.5 percent of compensation below the Social Security taxable wage base and 5 percent of compensation above the wage base to the plan. As of December 31, 2018, the plan had 43 active members, no terminated members eligible for vested benefits in the future, and 29 retirees receiving pension benefits from the plan.

BACKGROUND – (Continued)

As of December 31, 2018, selected plan benefit provisions are as follows:

Eligibility Requirements:

Normal Retirement	Hired Pre 1-1-04 – Age 60; Post 1-1-04 – Age 60 and 20 years of service.
Early Retirement	Hired Pre 1-1-04 $- 8$ years of service if involuntary termination or 20 years of service; Post 1-1-04 $- 20$ years of service with contributions until age 55.
Vesting	Hired Pre 1-1-04 $-$ 100% after 12 years of service; Post 1-1-04 $-$ 12 years of service with monthly contributions until 20 th anniversary of employment for members with less than 20 years of service or monthly contributions until age 55 for members with greater than 20 years of service.

Retirement Benefit:

Hired Pre 1-1-04 - 1.5% of average monthly compensation over the 5 highest consecutive years multiplied by years of service. Post 1-1-04 - 50% of average monthly compensation over 5 highest consecutive years or rate of compensation at retirement, if higher.

Survivor Benefit:

Before Retirement Eligibility	Refund of member contributions.
After Retirement Eligibility	Hired Pre 1-1-04 – if eligible for retirement, the present value of the accrued pension is payable to the named beneficiary. Post 1-1-04 – if eligible for retirement or killed-in-service, 50% of the benefit the member would have been receiving had he had retired at the time of death.

Service Related Disability Benefit:

Hired Pre 1-1-04 -50% of average monthly compensation less Workers' Compensation benefits.

Post 1-1-04 – After 15 or more years of service, 50% of average monthly compensation.

<u>Finding No. 1 – Failure To Maintain Required Documentation And Evidence of Required</u> <u>Annual Funding Of The City's Pension Plans In Accordance With Special</u> <u>Taxing Provisions Of Act 205</u>

<u>Condition</u>: The City of Hazleton's pension plans were determined to be Level II Distressed by the former Pennsylvania Employees Retirement Commission. Utilizing a special tax provision provided in Act 205, the city adopted Ordinance No. 86-28 (effective January 1, 1987) increasing its Earned Income Tax above the maximum rate for both residents and non-residents of the city for the sole purpose of defraying the additional costs required to be paid pursuant to Act 205 directly related to the city's pension plans. The city however, failed to provide supporting documentation evidencing the determination of its level of contributions to its pension plans prior to the implementation of the special tax and its continued monitoring over current contribution levels to ensure that the city met its annual funding requirements for 2017 and 2018 in accordance with the distress provisions of Act 205. Furthermore, it was also noted that the city failed to utilize the entire proceeds of its annual special municipal tax collected during 2017 and 2018 pursuant to the distress provisions of the Act.

Criteria: With regard to the MMO, Section 302(c) of Act 205 states, in part:

Annually, the chief administrative officer of the pension plan shall determine the minimum obligation of the municipality with respect to the pension plan for the following plan year.

Section 302(d) of Act 205 states, in part:

The minimum obligation of the municipality shall be payable to the pension plan from the revenue of the municipality.

Furthermore, relative to the additional remedies available to distressed municipalities to assist with the funding of their pension plans, Section 607(f) of Act 205 further states:

(f) Special municipal taxing authority.

(1) If the tax rates set by the municipality on earned income or on real property are at the maximum provided by applicable law, the municipality may increase its tax on either earned income or real property above those maximum rates. The proceeds of this special municipal tax increase shall be used solely to defray the additional costs required to be paid pursuant to this act, which are directly related to the pension plans of the municipality. The municipality utilizing this special municipal taxing authority shall not reduce the level of municipal contributions to the pension plans prior to the implementation of the special municipal taxing authority. (Emphasis added.)

Finding No. 1 – (Continued)

(2) The average level of municipal contributions to the pension plans from all revenue sources for the three years immediately prior to the implementation of the special municipal taxing authority shall be expressed as a percentage of the average covered payroll for that same three-year period: Provided, however, that any supplemental contributions made to the plans pursuant to any pension recovery legislation enacted by the municipalities shall be excluded for purposes of determining the level of municipal contribution to the pension plans prior to the implementation of the special municipal taxing authority. In each year subsequent to the implementation of the special municipal taxing authority, the municipal contributions to the pension plan from all revenue sources existing prior to the implementation of the special existing municipal taxing authority, reduced by any supplemental pension recovery contributions, shall equal or exceed this average percentage of the current covered payroll. A municipality utilizing the provisions of section 404 may levy or continue to levy the special municipal tax increase under this subsection provided that the municipality does not reduce the level of municipal contributions to the pension plans prior to the implementation of the special municipal taxing authority. In executing the procedure prescribed in this subsection to determine the level of municipal contributions, the debt service payments for bonds or notes issued under section 404 shall be considered municipal contributions. (Emphasis added.)

<u>Cause</u>: The city failed to establish adequate internal control procedures to assist them in complying with the special tax provisions of Act 205. In addition, there was a recent turnover in officials responsible for administering the city's pension plans since enactment of the special tax provision. Current officials were unaware of the city's continued annual funding requirement under the special tax provisions of Act 205 or the necessity to maintain adequate, substantive documentation evidencing the city's continued compliance with such provisions. Moreover, current officials were unable to locate or provide substantive documentation evidencing whether previous plan officials appropriately determined the city's required funding levels prior to enacting the special tax and/or whether the city previously performed procedures necessary to ensure and evidence that annual funding levels mandated by Act 205 since implementation of the special tax were met.

<u>Effect</u>: The failure to establish adequate internal control procedures to apply the distress provisions of Section 607(f) of Act 205 and fund the city's pension plans accordingly, resulted in less annual funding towards the city's distressed pension plans than afforded under the provisions of Act 205 during 2017 and 2018 and could result in the plans not having the necessary resources to meet current and future benefit obligations to its members; however, we were unable to determine the impact on the city's pension plans for 2017 and 2018 because as noted in the Cause above, the city was unable to provide the original determination of its level of municipal contributions to its plans or its revenue sources existing prior to implementation of the special tax. The failure to maintain the levels of contribution prior to enacting the additional special tax reduces the net overall contributions to the plan, potentially negating benefits of the additional tax.

Finding No. 1 – (Continued)

Furthermore, the city's failure to utilize the entire proceeds from the special tax provisions of Act 205, annually, results in less overall funding available to defray the additional costs of its already distressed pension plans as intended under Act 205 and the risk of misapplication is increased. As was disclosed in an observation in the prior audit report, the city maintains a restricted fund account under the city's general fund where funds collected under the special tax provisions are maintained and it is the city's practice to borrow funds from this restricted account to fund general operations of the city while subsequently repaying these borrowed funds with interest, during the year back into the restricted fund. During the current audit period, the City of Hazleton withdrew funds from the Act 205 special tax account to fund other general operating expenditures as follows:

Date of Withdrawal	Amount	Date of Repayment	Amount
01/04/17	\$ 1,000,000	03/31/17	\$ 1,000,699
01/17/18	\$ 1,500,000	06/08/18 07/24/18 12/20/18	\$ 600,000 600,000 <u>370,000</u>
	Total 201	8 Repayment	<u>\$ 1,570,000</u>

Although these funds were repaid back to the special tax fund, with interest, these funds were not available for their intended purpose under Act 205. In addition, as of December 31, 2018, there remains a balance in the special tax account in the amount of \$1,349,163.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that the city, with assistance from its actuary, determine or locate the prior determination of the city's required level of annual contributions under Section 607(f) of Act 205. Copies of these calculations must be maintained by the city for examination during our next audit of the plans.

In addition, we recommend that city officials establish and implement adequate internal control procedures to ensure that the city does not reduce its level of contributions to its pension plans from funding sources prior to the implementation of the special municipal tax in accordance with Act 205 for periods subsequent to this report beginning with the city's 2020 budgetary process. Such procedures should include maintaining appropriate supporting documentation identifying the sources of its annual contributions to its pension plans as well as an annual reconciliation evidencing that funding requirements are appropriately met in accordance with Section 607(f) of Act 205.

Finding No. 1 – (Continued)

Furthermore, we recommend that the city utilize the remaining balance in the special tax account as of December 31, 2018, \$1,349,163, in accordance with the special tax provisions of Act 205 and in the future, the city implement procedures to ensure that annual proceeds received under its special municipal tax are utilized appropriately and timely in accordance with the distress provisions of Act 205.

<u>Management's Response</u>: Municipal officials indicated acknowledgement and agreement with the finding as provided and indicated a commitment to correct the issue and work with the city's actuary to rectify the problem as soon as possible.

<u>Auditor's Conclusion</u>: Based on the management response, it appears municipal officials intend to comply with the finding recommendation. Compliance will be evaluated during our next audit of the plan.

Finding No. 2 – Failure To Implement Act 44 Mandatory Distressed Provisions

<u>Condition</u>: Among several provisions relating to municipal pension plans, Act 205, which was amended on September 18, 2009, through the adoption of Act 44 of 2009, provides for the implementation of a distress recovery program. Three levels of distress have been established:

Level	Indication	Funding Criteria
Ι	Minimal distress	70-89%
II	Moderate distress	50-69%
III	Severe distress	Less than 50%

Based on the police pension plan's funded ratio of 57.3% and the paid firemen's pension plan's funded ratio of 51.7%, in aggregation with the funded ratio of the municipality's non-uniformed pension plan's funded ratio of 74.9% as of January 1, 2017, the Municipal Pension Reporting Program (MPRP) *(formerly the Public Employee Retirement Commission)* issued notification in 2018 that the city was in Level II moderate distress status.

Included with the determination notices, the MPRP sent the municipality the Act 205 Recovery Program Election Form outlining the mandatory remedies that must be implemented and the voluntary remedies that the municipality could elect to implement. This form was required to be signed by the plan's Chief Administrative Officer and returned. And although the municipality submitted the election forms to the MPRP, as of the date of this audit report, the city failed to comply with the mandatory provision regarding the aggregation of pension trust funds for administration and investment purposes under Act 205.

Finding No. 2 – (Continued):

<u>Criteria</u>: For financially distressed municipal pension systems, Section 605(a) of Act 205, as previously amended by Act 44, states:

Recovery program level II.

- (a) Mandatory remedies. Any municipality to which level II of the recovery program applies shall utilize the following remedies:
 - (1) The aggregation of trust funds pursuant to section 607(b).
 - (2) The submission of a plan for administrative improvement pursuant to section 607(i).

<u>Cause</u>: Prior to the current audit period, the City of Hazleton Aggregate Pension Fund served as a common investment and administrative agent for the city's police and paid firemen's pension plans; however, during 2015, the city entered into three separate investment agreements with the plan's current custodian for the management of its police, paid firemen's and non-uniformed pension funds. Current plan officials were unaware of the change or the underlying cause for the administrative change in the management of its pension funds; however, it appears that prior city officials formerly responsible for administration of its pension plans failed to implement adequate internal control procedures to ensure continued compliance with the mandatory distress provisions of Act 205.

<u>Effect</u>: As a result, the city is not in compliance with the mandatory distress provisions of Act 205 applicable to Level II distressed municipal pension systems designed to improve the funding status and administrative efficiency of its pension plans.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that municipal officials contact the Municipal Pension Reporting Program for guidance in the implementation of the mandatory distress remedies applicable to Level II pursuant to Act 205 and aggregate its pension funds accordingly, pursuant to section 607(b).

Management's Response: Municipal officials agreed with the finding without exception.

Auditor's Conclusion: Compliance will be evaluated during our next audit of the fund.

The supplementary information contained on Pages 8 through 11 reflects the implementation of GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*. The objective of this statement is to improve financial reporting by state and local governmental pension plans.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2015

		<u>2014</u>		<u>2015</u>
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$	186,660	\$	222,683
Interest		505,322		524,864
Difference between expected and actual experience		-		(2,697)
Changes of Assumptions		-		-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions *		(400,908)		(528,576)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability		291,074		216,274
Total Pension Liability – Beginning		6,751,418		7,042,492
Total Pension Liability – Ending (a)	\$	7,042,492	\$	7,258,766
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	¢	16,600	φ.	00.427
Contributions – employer	\$	46,690	\$	99,427
Contributions – state aid		151,034		156,834
Contributions – member		82,186		93,877
Net investment income		162,909		9,897
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions **		(422,232)		(528,576)
Administrative expense		(55,881)		(68,887)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position		(35,294)		(237,428)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning		5,121,737		5,086,443
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending (b)	\$	5,086,443	\$	4,849,015
Net Pension Liability – Ending (a-b)	\$	1,956,049	\$	2,409,751
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		72.2%		66.8%
Estimated Covered Employee Payroll	\$	1,763,434	\$	1,795,231
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll		110.9%		134.2%

As similarly disclosed in prior report, benefit payment amounts determined by * actuary, ** city.

The 2014 estimated covered employee payroll is the amount used in the actuarial valuation report. There was no reconciliation of the difference in the amount of the 2014 covered payroll reported on the Schedule of Contributions included in this audit report.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2017

		<u>2016</u>		<u>2017</u>
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$	233,817	\$	250,997
Interest		540,773		550,985
Difference between expected and actual experience		-		(3,672)
Changes of Assumptions		-		(90,004)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions		(564,556)		(559,299)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability		210,034		149,007
Total Pension Liability – Beginning		7,258,766		7,468,800
Total Pension Liability – Ending (a)	\$	7,468,800	\$	7,617,807
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	¢		^	
Contributions – employer	\$	292,048	\$	388,790
Contributions – state aid		192,484		-
Contributions – member		92,275		90,071
Net investment income		306,387		810,244
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions		(564,556)		(559,299)
Administrative expense		(35,381)		(19,519)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position		283,257		710,287
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning		4,849,015		5,132,272
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending (b)	\$	5,132,272	\$	5,842,559
Net Pension Liability – Ending (a-b)	\$	2,336,528	\$	1,775,248
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		68.7%		76.7%
Estimated Covered Employee Payroll	\$	1,995,637	\$	1,991,035
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll		117.1%		89.2%

Sensitivity Of The Net Pension Liability To Changes In The Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the city as of December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, calculated using the discount rate of 7.5%, as well as what the city's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower or 1 percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	10	% Decrease (6.5%)	Current scount Rate (7.5%)	19	% Increase (8.5%)
Net Pension Liability – 12/31/15	\$	3,141,801	\$ 2,409,751	\$	1,777,826
Net Pension Liability – 12/31/16	\$	3,098,378	\$ 2,336,528	\$	1,678,464
Net Pension Liability – 12/31/17	\$	2,637,954	\$ 1,775,248	\$	991,322

					Contributions
					as a
					Percentage of
	Actuarially		Contribution	Covered-	Covered-
Year Ended	Determined	Actual	Deficiency	Employee	Employee
December 31	Contribution	Contributions	(Excess)	Payroll*	Payroll
2009	\$ 185,729	\$ 185,729	\$ -	\$ -	N/A
2010	182,458	182,458	-	-	N/A
2011	162,191	162,191	-	-	N/A
2012	164,638	164,638	-	-	N/A
2013	193,307	193,307	-	-	N/A
2014	197,724	197,724	-	1,743,703	11.3%
2015	256,261	256,261	-	1,795,231	14.3%
2016	383,317	484,532	(101, 215)	1,995,637	24.3%
2017	382,990	388,790	(5,800)	1,991,035	19.5%
2018	433,183	433,183	-	*	N/A

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

* Due to GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, being implemented only recently, the amount of Covered-Employee Payroll was not provided for years prior to 2014. In addition, due to the timing of this audit, covered-employee payroll for 2018 was not provided in this schedule.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense:

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2017	6.33%
2016	6.33%
2015	1.99%
2014	2.09%

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

Historical trend information about the plan is presented herewith as supplementary information. It is intended to help users assess the plan's funding status on a going-concern basis, assess progress made in accumulating assets to pay benefits when due, and make comparisons with other state and local government retirement systems.

The actuarial information is required by Act 205 biennially. The historical information, beginning as of January 1, 2013, is as follows:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Unfunded	
		Actuarial	(Assets in	
		Accrued	Excess of)	
	Actuarial	Liability	Actuarial	
Actuarial	Value of	(AAL) -	Accrued	Funded
Valuation	Assets	Entry Age	Liability	Ratio
Date	(a)	(b)	(b) - (a)	(a)/(b)
01-01-13	\$ 4,749,792	\$ 6,409,989	\$ 1,660,197	74.1%
01-01-15	5,198,376	7,039,795	1,841,419	73.8%
01-01-17	5,527,291	7,375,124	1,847,833	74.9%

Note: The market values of the plan's assets at 01-01-13, 01-01-15 and 01-01-17 have been adjusted to reflect the smoothing of gains and/or losses over a five-year averaging period, which will be limited to a maximum of 120 percent and a minimum of 80 percent of the fair market value of assets. This method will lower contributions in years of less than expected returns and increase contributions in years of greater than expected returns. The net effect over long periods of time is to have less variance in contribution levels from year to year.

The comparability of trend information is affected by changes in actuarial assumptions, benefit provisions, actuarial funding methods, accounting policies, and other changes. Those changes usually affect trends in contribution requirements and in ratios that use the actuarial accrued liability as a factor.

Analysis of the dollar amount of the actuarial value of assets, actuarial accrued liability, and unfunded (assets in excess of) actuarial accrued liability in isolation can be misleading. Expressing the actuarial value of assets as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability (Column 4) provides one indication of the plan's funding status on a going-concern basis. Analysis of this percentage, over time, indicates whether the system is becoming financially stronger or weaker. Generally, the greater this percentage, the stronger the plan.

CITY OF HAZLETON NON-UNIFORMED PENSION PLAN SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION NOTES TO SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES (UNAUDITED)

The information presented in the supplementary schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuation at the date indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation date follows:

Actuarial valuation date	January 1, 2017
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level dollar
Remaining amortization period	10 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothing - the actuarial value of assets will be limited to a maximum of 120% and a minimum of 80% of the fair market value of assets.
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.5%
Projected salary increases	5.0%

CITY OF HAZLETON NON-UNIFORMED PENSION PLAN REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

This report was initially distributed to the following:

The Honorable Tom W. Wolf Governor

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

The Honorable Jeff Cusat

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Mr. Robert Gavio Council President

Ms. Allison Barletta

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Mr. Anthony Colombo

Councilperson

Ms. Jean Mope

Councilperson

Mr. James Perry Councilperson

Mr. Daniel L. Lynch City Administrator

Ms. Angela Spanial Payroll Specialist

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