Consolidated Judicial Retirement System of North Carolina

Principal Results of Actuarial Valuation as of December 31, 2025

Michael A. Ribble, FSA, EA, MAAA, FCA
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November 5, 2026, Board of Trustees Meeting



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Valuation results

Net actuarial gain or loss

Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Net Actuarial Gain or Loss	Funded Ratio	Employer Contributions

The table below provides a reconciliation of the prior year's unfunded actuarial accrued liability to the current year's unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

(in millions)		
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) as of 12/31/2024	$	203.7
Normal cost and administrative expense during 2025		18.6
Reduction due to actual contributions during 2025		(45.2)
Interest on UAAL, normal cost, and contributions		13.0
Asset (gain) / loss		7.0
Actuarial accrued liability (gain) / loss		13.5
Impact of assumption changes		(6.1)
Impact of benefit changes		1.5
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) as of 12/31/2025	$	206.0

During 2025, the UAAL increased by $2.3 million.

The increase was primarily due to an asset loss of $7.0 million and demographic experience loss of $13.5 million, resulting primarily from retirement decrements as well as losses attributable to new entrants, slightly offset by a gain due to lower-than-expected salary increases for continuing active members.

A detailed summary of the net actuarial gain or loss is provided in Section 4.

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Valuation results (continued)

Employer contributions

Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Net Actuarial Gain or Loss	Funded Ratio	Employer Contributions

The table below provides a reconciliation of the actuarially determined employer contribution.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 2027 Preliminary ADEC (based on December 31, 2024 valuation)	40.68%
Impact of benefit changes	1.43%
Fiscal year ending June 30, 2027 Final ADEC	42.11%
Change due to anticipated reduction in UAAL	(0.62%)
Change due to demographic (gain)/loss	1.54%
Change due to investment (gain)/loss	0.81%
Change due to contributions greater than ADEC	(0.45%)
Impact of assumption and method changes*	(7.89%)
Impact of benefit changes	0.15%
Impact of Direct Rate Smoothing	6.31%
Reversal of one-time benefit changes	(1.43%)
Fiscal year ending June 30, 2028 Preliminary ADEC (based on December 31, 2025 valuation)	40.53%

The change in rate due to investment loss is based on the actuarial value of asset return of 5.57%, which was less than the 6.50% assumed return.

The FY 2027 rate reflects the legislated one-time pension supplement of 2.5% payable in October 2026. We anticipate the ongoing impact of this benefit change (+0.15%) to be offset in measurements after the anticipated funding occurs in FY 2027.

The impact of the assumption and method changes was driven primarily by a change in the amortization method. The overall impact of assumption and method changes (-7.89%) is recognized over a five-year period with direct rate smoothing.

* The assumptions and methods used for the December 31, 2025, actuarial valuation are based on the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2024, and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026.

A detailed summary of the actuarially determined employer contribution rates is provided in Section 5.

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Key takeaways

- The actuarial valuation is performed each year to replace the estimates the actuary assumed for the prior valuation with the actual events that happened. This past year, as expected, some of the assumptions used in the prior valuation were not realized. Key results of the December 31, 2025 valuation were:
  - Market value returns of 12.89% compared to 6.50% assumed at the beginning of the year
  - Liabilities $13.5 million higher than anticipated as of December 31, 2025
  - Liabilities decreased by $6.1 million as a result of assumption changes from the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2024, and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026. The impact of assumption and method changes on the employer contribution rate is smoothed over a 5-year period beginning with the December 31, 2025 valuation.
- When compared to the December 31, 2024 valuation, the above resulted in:
  - Higher funded ratio (79.3% in the December 31, 2025 valuation compared to 78.9% in the December 31, 2024 valuation)
  - Lower actuarially determined employer contribution rate prior to reflecting the impact of benefit changes (40.53% for fiscal year ending June 30, 2028 compared to the 40.68% for fiscal year ending June 30, 2027)

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Key takeaways (continued)

- CJRS is well funded compared to its peers. This is due to:
  - Stakeholders working together to keep CJRS well-funded since inception
  - A history of appropriating and contributing the recommended contribution requirements
  - Assumptions that in aggregate are more conservative than peers
  - A funding policy that pays down the unfunded liability over a reasonable period
  - An ad hoc cost-of-living adjustment that supports the health of the system
  - Modest changes in benefits when compared to peers
- Continued focus on these measures will be needed to maintain the solid status of CJRS well into the future.

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Certification

Future actuarial results may differ significantly from the current results presented in this report due to such factors as the following: fund experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. Such changes in law may include additional costs resulting from future legislated benefit improvements or cost-of-living pension increases or supplements, which are not anticipated in the actuarial valuation. Because of limited scope, Gallagher performed no analysis of the potential range of such future differences, except for some limited analysis in financial projections or required disclosure information.

The purpose of this presentation is to provide a summary of the actuarial valuation results to the Board at the November 5, 2026, meeting attended by the actuaries. Use of this report for any other purposes may not be appropriate and may result in mistaken conclusions because of failure to understand applicable assumptions, methods, or inapplicability of this presentation for that purpose. This presentation should not be provided without a copy of the full valuation report. Because of the risk of misinterpretation of actuarial results, you should ask Gallagher Benefit Services, Inc. (hereinafter “Gallagher”) to review any statement you wish to make on the results contained in this presentation. Gallagher will not accept any liability for any such statement made without prior review.

This presentation is considered part of the annual actuarial valuation report. Please see the report for full description of data, actuarial assumptions and methods, plan provisions, and other applicable disclosures.

We meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinions contained in this report. This report has been prepared in accordance with all applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice, and we are available to answer questions about it.

Michael A. Ribble, FSA, EA, MAAA, FCA

Elizabeth A. Wiley Hoalt, FSA, EA, MAAA, FCA

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Appendix I

Supplemental information

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Valuation input

Membership data

The table below provides a summary of the membership data used in this valuation compared to the prior valuation.

Number as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Active members	606	594
Terminated members and survivors of deceased members entitled to benefits but not yet receiving benefits	43	42
Terminated non-vested members and survivors of deceased members entitled to a refund of contributions	28	24
Retired members and survivors of deceased members currently receiving benefits	881	862
Total	1,558	1,522

The number of active members has increased by 2.0% from the previous valuation date.

An increase in active members results in more members accruing benefits under the system.

The number of retired members and survivors of deceased members currently receiving benefits increased by 2.2% from the previous valuation date.

The increase in retiree population is consistent with expectations.

A detailed summary of the membership data used in this valuation is provided in Section 2 and Appendix A.

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Valuation input (continued)

Market value

The table below provides details of the Market Value of Assets for the current and prior year's valuations.

Asset data as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Beginning of year market value of assets	$ 736,457,419	$ 699,547,722
Employer contributions	38,377,379	37,875,281
Employee contributions	6,798,764	7,195,414
Benefit payments other than refunds	(61,779,043)	(58,382,512)
Refunds	(192,369)	(1,039,928)
Administrative expenses	(51,926)	(45,526)
Investment income	93,824,089	51,306,968
Net increase / (decrease)	76,976,894	36,909,697
End of year market value of assets	$ 813,434,313	$ 736,457,419
Estimated net investment return on market value	12.89%	7.41%

CJRS assets are held in trust and are invested for the exclusive benefit of plan members.

For 2025, incoming contributions covered about 73% of the outgoing benefit payments and administrative expenses.

Over the long term, benefit payments and administrative expenses not covered by contributions are expected to be covered with investment income, illustrating the benefits of following actuarial pre-funding since inception.

A detailed summary of the market value of assets is provided in Section 3.

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Valuation input (continued)

Employer contributions and benefit enhancements

The table below provides a history of the actuarially determined employer contribution and the corresponding appropriated rate.

Valuation Date	Fiscal Year Ending	Normal Rate	Accrued Liability Rate	Change due to Legislation*	Final ADEC	Appropriated Rate
12/31/2025	06/30/2028	13.41%	27.12%	Not Final	Not Final	Not Final
12/31/2024	06/30/2027	13.21%	27.47%	1.43%	42.11%	42.11%
12/31/2023	06/30/2026	13.24%	24.49%	0.00%	37.73%	38.34%
12/31/2022	06/30/2025	13.21%	22.75%	0.00%	35.96%	37.00%
12/31/2021	06/30/2024	14.16%	18.68%	2.44%	35.28%	35.28%

The appropriated rate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2027 is 42.11%.

The preliminary ADEC for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2028 is 40.53%.

* The change due to legislation for the contribution for fiscal year ending June 30, 2027 provided for a one-time supplement equal to 2.5% of the annual retirement allowance payable in October 2026. The change due to legislation for the contribution for fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 provided for a one-time supplement equal to 4% of the annual retirement allowance payable by November 2023.

A detailed summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods is provided in Appendix C.

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Consolidated Judicial Retirement System of North Carolina

Report on the Actuarial Valuation Prepared as of December 31, 2025

October 2026



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October 27, 2026

Board of Trustees
Consolidated Judicial Retirement System
of North Carolina
3200 Atlantic Avenue
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Members of the Board:

We submit herewith our report on the annual valuation of the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System of North Carolina (referred to as "CJRS") prepared as of December 31, 2025. The report has been prepared in accordance with North Carolina General Statute 135-50 through 135-75.

The primary purpose of the valuation report is to determine the required member and employer contribution rates, to describe the current financial condition of CJRS, and to analyze changes in such condition. Use of this report for any other purposes or by anyone other than North Carolina Retirement Systems Division (RSD) or Department of State Treasurer staff may not be appropriate and may result in mistaken conclusions because of failure to understand applicable assumptions, methods, or inapplicability of the report for that purpose. The attached pages should not be provided without a copy of this cover letter. Because of the risk of misinterpretation of actuarial results, you should ask Gallagher to review any statement you wish to make on the results contained in this report. Gallagher will not accept any liability for any such statement made without prior review.

The valuation is based upon membership data and financial information as furnished by RSD and the Financial Operations Division and as summarized in this report. Although we reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with the prior valuation, these elements have not been audited by Gallagher and we cannot certify as to the accuracy and completeness of the data supplied. The valuation is also based on benefit and contribution provisions as presented in this report. If you have reason to believe that the plan provisions are incorrectly described, that important plan provisions relevant to this valuation are not described, or that conditions have changed since the calculations were made, you should contact the authors of this actuarial report prior to relying on this information.

The valuation is further based on the actuarial valuation assumptions, approved by the Board of Trustees, as presented in this report. We believe that these assumptions are reasonable and comply with Actuarial Standard of Practice ("ASOP") 27. In our professional judgment, the combined effect of the assumptions is expected to have no significant bias. We have prepared this valuation in accordance with the requirements of this standard and in accordance with all applicable ASOPs.

The assumptions used for the December 31, 2025 actuarial valuation are based on the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2024 and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026. All assumptions are discussed annually with the appropriate parties, and actuarial gain/loss experience is reviewed during each valuation, to see if any changes are needed. The economic assumptions with respect to investment yield, salary increase, and inflation have been based upon a review of the existing portfolio structure as well as recent and anticipated experience. All assumptions represent an estimate of future experience.

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ASOP 27 asks the actuary to disclose the information and analysis used to support the actuary's determination that the assumptions selected by the plan sponsor do not significantly conflict with what, in the actuary's professional judgment, are reasonable for the purpose of the measurement. In the case of the Board's selection of the investment return assumption, the signing actuaries have used economic information and tools provided by Gallagher's Financial Risk Management ("FRM") practice. A spreadsheet tool created by the FRM team converts averages, standard deviations, and correlations from Gallagher's Capital Markets Assumptions ("CMA") that are used for stochastic forecasting into approximate percentile ranges for the arithmetic and geometric average returns. It is intended to suggest possible reasonable ranges for the investment return assumption without attempting to predict or select a specific best estimate rate of return. It takes into account the duration (horizon) of investment and the target allocation of assets in the portfolio to various asset classes. Based on the actuaries' analysis, including consistency with other assumptions used in the valuation, the percentiles generated by the spreadsheet described above and review of actuarial gain/loss experience, the actuaries believe the assumptions, in the actuaries' professional judgment, are reasonable for the purpose of the measurement.

Where presented, references to "funded ratio" and "unfunded actuarial accrued liability" typically are measured on an actuarial value of assets basis. It should be noted that the same measurements using market value of assets would result in different funded ratios and unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. Moreover, the funded ratio presented may be appropriate for evaluating the need and level of future contributions but makes no assessment regarding the funded status of the plan if the plan were to settle (i.e., purchase annuities) for a portion or all of its liabilities. In various places in the report the results also show funded ratios and unfunded liabilities based upon varying sets of assumptions as well as market values of assets as that is required for certain disclosure information required per accounting rules or statutes. Where this has been done it has been clearly indicated.

Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 56 ("ASOP 56") provides guidance to actuaries when performing actuarial services with respect to designing, developing, selecting, modifying, using, reviewing, or evaluating models. In addition to the spreadsheet model discussed above, Gallagher uses third-party software in the performance of annual actuarial valuations and projections. The model is intended to calculate the liabilities associated with the provisions of the Plan using data and assumptions as of the measurement date under the accounting rules specified in this report. The output from the third-party vendor software is used as input to an internally developed model that applies applicable accounting rules to the liabilities derived and other inputs, such as Plan assets and contributions, to generate many of the exhibits found in this report. Gallagher has an extensive review process whereby the results of the liability calculations are checked using detailed sample output, changes from year to year are summarized by source, and significant deviations from expectations are investigated. Other accounting outputs and the internal model are similarly reviewed in detail and at a high level for accuracy, reasonability, and consistency with prior results. Gallagher also reviews the third-party model when significant changes are made to the software. The review is performed by experts within the company who are familiar with applicable accounting rules as well as the manner in which the model generates its output. If significant changes are made to the internal model, extra checking and review are completed. Significant changes to the internal model that are applicable to multiple clients are generally developed, checked, and reviewed by multiple experts within the company who are familiar with the details of the required changes.

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Future actuarial results may differ significantly from the current results presented in this report due to such factors as the following: fund experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. Such changes in law may include additional costs resulting from future legislated benefit improvements or cost-of-living pension increases or supplements, which are not anticipated in the actuarial valuation. Because of limited scope, Gallagher performed no analysis of the potential range of such future differences, except for some limited analysis in financial projections or required disclosure information.

This report was prepared under our supervision and in accordance with all applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice. We are Fellows of the Society of Actuaries, Enrolled Actuaries, Members of the American Academy of Actuaries, and Fellows of the Conference of Consulting Actuaries. We meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries for Actuaries Issuing Statements of Actuarial Opinion in the United States to render the actuarial opinions contained herein. We are available to discuss this report with you at your convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

Gallagher Benefit Services, Inc. ("Gallagher")

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Senior Vice President, Public Sector Retirement

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Executive Summary

Overview

The North Carolina Retirement Systems Division (RSD) was established in 1941 to provide retirement benefits for public servants in the State of North Carolina. Today, under the management of the Department of State Treasurer, RSD administers seven public pension plans (defined benefit plans), three supplemental retirement plans (voluntary defined contributions plans), a health trust fund, a disability income plan, death benefit funds and a number of other benefit programs. As of December 31, 2025, the RSD defined benefit plans cover over one million current and prior public servants of the state of North Carolina. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, RSD paid over $8.2 billion in pensions to more than 380,000 retirees and as of June 30, 2026, RSD's defined benefit plan assets were valued at over $147 billion.

Under the supplemental retirement plans, the amount of contributions in any given year is defined by law. The amount of benefits derived is dependent on the investment returns the individual achieves. Conversely, under the pension plans, the amount of the benefit paid to a member upon retirement, termination, death, or disability is defined by law. The amount of contributions needed to fund these benefits cannot be known with certainty. In North Carolina, like other states, these contributions are paid during a public servant's career so that upon retirement, termination, death, or disability, there are funds available to pay these benefits. These amounts are determined through an actuarial valuation. Actuarial valuations are performed for each of the pension plans administered by RSD and the results are contained in actuarial valuation reports like this.

In 1985, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System (referred to as "CJRS") was established. CJRS provides benefits to the elected judges and justices, district attorneys, clerks of superior court of the general court of justice and public defenders. As of December 31, 2025, CJRS has over $813 million in assets and over 1,550 members. This actuarial valuation report is our annual analysis of the financial health of CJRS. This report, prepared as of December 31, 2025, presents the results of the actuarial valuation of CJRS.

Purpose

An actuarial valuation is performed on CJRS annually as of the end of the calendar year. The actuary determines the amount of contributions to be made to CJRS during each member's career that, when combined with investment return, will be sufficient to pay for retirement benefits.

In addition, the annual actuarial valuation is performed to:

- Determine the progress on funding CJRS,
- Explore why the results of the current valuation differ from the results of the valuation of the previous year, and
- Satisfy regulatory and accounting requirements.

A detailed summary of the valuation process and a glossary of actuarial terms are provided in the supplementary document, "State of North Carolina Retirement Systems Actuarial Valuation Report Process and Actuarial Terms Glossary" dated October 2026.

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Executive Summary (continued)

Actuarial Comments and Observations

Membership

As with any estimate, the actuary collects information that we know now. Under the actuarial valuation process, current information about CJRS members is collected annually by the Retirement Systems Division staff at the direction of the actuary. Membership data will assist the actuary in estimating benefits that could be paid in the future. Information about benefit provisions and assets held in the trust as of the valuation date is also collected.

The member information the actuary collects includes data elements such as current service, salary and benefit group identifier for members that have not separated service, and actual benefit amounts and form of payment for members that have separated service. Data elements such as gender and date of birth are used to determine when a benefit might be paid and for how long.

Number as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Active members	606	594
Terminated vested members and survivors of deceased members entitled to benefits but not yet receiving benefits	43	42
Terminated non-vested members and survivors of deceased members entitled to a refund of contributions	28	24
Retired members and survivors of deceased members currently receiving benefits	881	862
Total	1,558	1,522

The number of active members has increased by 2.0% from the previous valuation date. An increase in active members results in more benefits accruing but also greater contributions supporting the system. The number of retired members and survivors of deceased members currently receiving benefits increased by 2.2% from the previous valuation date. The increase in retiree population is consistent with expectations.

The number of retired members and survivors of deceased members and the benefits paid to these members have been increasing steadily, as expected based on plan assumptions.

A detailed summary of the membership data used in this valuation is provided in Section 2 and Appendix A of this report.

Assets

CJRS assets are held in trust and are invested for the exclusive benefit of plan members. The Market Value of Assets is $813 million as of December 31, 2025 and $736 million as of December 31, 2024. The estimated net investment return for the market value of assets for calendar year 2025 was 12.89%.

Market value returns during 2025 were higher than the 6.50% assumed rate of return, resulting in lower contributions and higher funded ratio than anticipated, all else being equal.

The actuarial value of assets smooths investment gains and losses. The actuarial value of assets is $788 million as of December 31, 2025 and $763 million as of December 31, 2024. The market value of assets is higher than the actuarial value of assets, which is used to determine employer contributions. This indicates that overall, there are unrecognized asset gains to be recognized in future valuations.

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Executive Summary (continued)

The lower-than-expected market return in 2022, partially offset by higher-than-expected market returns in 2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025 resulted in an actuarial value of asset return for calendar year 2025 of 5.57% and a recognized actuarial asset loss of $7.0 million during 2025. The assets at actuarial value were $206.0 million less than the actuarial accrued liability as of December 31, 2025.

Based on historical market returns, the current asset allocation, the current investment policy, and the expectation of future asset returns, as reviewed in the recent experience study, the 6.50% discount rate used in this valuation is reasonable and appropriate.

A detailed summary of asset information is provided in Section 3 of this report.

Benefit Provisions

Benefit provisions are described in North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 135.

This valuation reflects the provisions of S.L. 2026-41, which became law on July 7, 2026. In particular, the valuation reflects the one-time supplement for CJRS payees in pay status as of September 1, 2026 that is equal to 2.5% of their annual allowance and payable as a lump sum in October 2026. The one-time supplements do not change the ongoing monthly benefits, and absent additional action by governing authorities, the payments will not recur in future years. There have been no other significant changes in benefit provisions from the previous valuation.

Many public sector retirement systems in the United States have undergone pension reform where the benefits of members (active or future members) have been reduced. Because of the well-funded status of CJRS due to the legislature contributing the actuarially determined employer contribution on the basis of an actuarially sound funding policy, benefit cuts have not been needed in North Carolina as they have been in most other states. However, if North Carolina's investment policy shifts substantively, the system should review likely impacts of the shift and consider corresponding changes to actuarial assumptions, funding policy and/or benefit levels.

A detailed summary of the benefit provisions is provided in Appendix B of this report.

Actuarial Assumptions

Actuarial assumptions bridge the gap between the information that we know with certainty as of the valuation date (age, gender, service, pay, and benefits of the members) and what may happen in the future. The actuarial assumptions of CJRS are reviewed at least every five years. Based on this review, the actuary will make recommendations on the demographic and economic assumptions.

Demographic assumptions describe future events that relate to people such as retirement rates, termination rates, disability rates, and mortality rates. Economic assumptions describe future events that relate to the assets of CJRS such as the interest rate, salary increases, the real return, and payroll growth.

The assumptions used for the December 31, 2025 actuarial valuation are based on the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2024 and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026.

A detailed summary of actuarial assumptions, including a description of the material assumptions that were changed since the previous valuation, is provided in Appendix C of this report.

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Executive Summary (continued)

Funding Methodology

The contribution allocation procedure for CJRS, or the procedure used to calculate the actuarially determined employer contribution (ADEC), was reviewed and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026, following the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2024. This procedure includes amortization of actuarial experience gains and losses over 15-year periods. The procedure also includes a policy regarding treatment of surplus assets. In particular, if the funded status exceeds 100% on an actuarial value of assets (AVA) basis, but is less than 110%, all prior amortization bases are considered fully amortized and no amortization contribution is due. If the funded status exceeds 110% on an AVA basis, a surplus credit is offset against the normal cost rate and is based on a 30-year, level dollar, rolling amortization of the portion of the AVA in excess of 110% of the actuarial accrued liability.

A detailed summary of the actuarial methods can be found in Appendix C of this report.

Liabilities

The Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) increased from $967 million to $994 million during 2025. CJRS is an open plan, which means that new members enter the plan each year. In an open plan, liabilities are expected to grow from one year to the next as more benefits accrue and the membership approaches retirement. The AAL was $13.5 million higher than expected, resulting primarily from retirement decrements as well as losses attributable to new entrants, slightly offset by a gain due to lower-than-expected salary increases for continuing active members. A detailed summary of the AAL is provided in Section 4 of the report.

Funded Ratio

The funded ratio is a measure of the progress that has been made in funding the plan as of the valuation date. It is the ratio of how much money CJRS actually has in the fund to the amount CJRS should have in the fund.

The ratio of assets to liabilities shows the health of the plan on an accrued basis. The funded ratio on an actuarial basis increased from 78.9% at December 31, 2024 to 79.3% at December 31, 2025.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

The unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) is the portion of actuarial accrued liability that is not covered by the assets of the Retirement System. The actuarial value of assets basis is used for computing contributions to alleviate contribution volatility. The difference in the actuarial accrued liability and the actuarial value of assets is the amount of unfunded actuarial accrued liability to be paid off over a 15-year period.

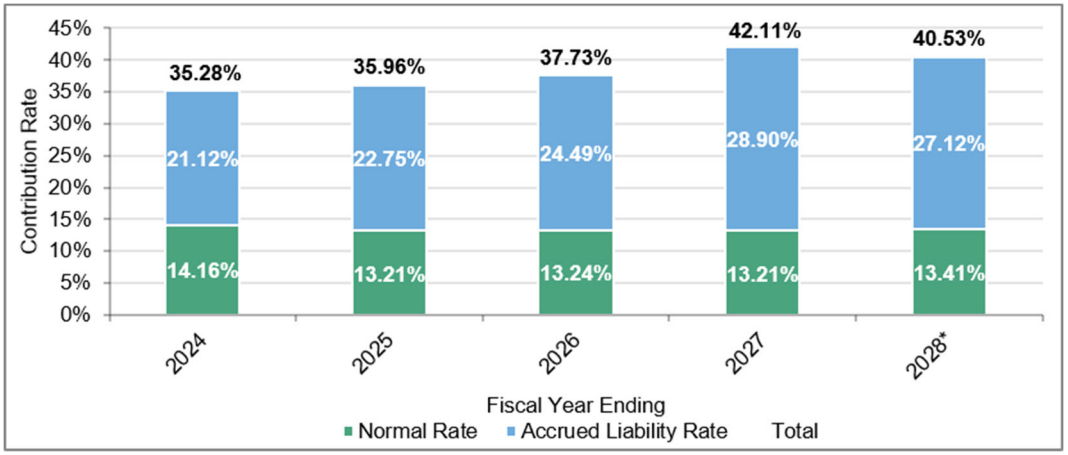
The UAAL increased from $203.7 million at December 31, 2024 to $206.0 million at December 31, 2025. A detailed reconciliation of the UAAL can be found in Section 4 of this report.

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Executive Summary (continued)

Contributions

The graph below provides a history of actuarially determined employer contribution rates over the past five fiscal years. The rates are split into the normal rate and the accrued liability rate. The normal rate is the employer's portion of the cost of benefits accruing after reducing for the member contribution. The accrued liability rate is the payment toward the unfunded liability.



* Subject to the impact of future legislative changes effective during that fiscal year.

The actuarially determined employer required contribution rate is the amount needed to pay for the cost of the benefits accruing and to pay off the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over a 15-year period, offset for the 6% of pay contribution the members make.

A detailed summary of the employer required contributions rates is provided in Section 5 of this report.

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Executive Summary (continued)

Risk

Measuring pension obligations and actuarially determined contributions requires the use of assumptions regarding future economic and demographic experience. Whenever assumptions are made about future events, there is risk that actual experience will differ from expected. Actuarial valuations include the risk that actual future measurements will deviate from expected future measurements due to actual experience that is different than the actuarial assumptions. The primary areas of risk in this actuarial valuation are:

- Investment Risk – the potential that investment returns will be different than expected.
- Longevity and Other Demographic Risks – the potential that mortality or other demographic experience will be different than expected.
- Interest Rate Risk – To the extent market rates of interest affect the expected return on assets, there is a risk of change to the discount rate which determines the present value of liabilities and actuarial valuation results. Table D-1 of this report demonstrates the sensitivity of valuation results to differing discount rates.
- Contribution Risk – The potential that actual contributions are different than the actuarially determined contributions.

Annual actuarial valuations are performed for RSD which re-measure the assets and liabilities and compute a new actuarially determined contribution. RSD also has experience studies performed every five years to analyze the discrepancies between actuarial assumptions and actual experience and determine if the actuarial assumptions need to be changed. Annual actuarial valuations and periodic experience studies are practical ways to monitor and reassess risk.

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Executive Summary (continued)

Key Takeaways

The actuarial valuation is performed each year to replace the estimates the actuary assumed for the prior valuation with the actual events that happened. This past year, as expected, some of the assumptions used in the prior valuation were not realized. Key results of the December 31, 2025 valuation as compared to the December 31, 2024 valuation were:

- Market value returns of 12.89% compared to 6.50% assumed at the beginning of the year
- Liabilities $13.5 million higher than anticipated as of December 31, 2025
- Liabilities decreased by $6.1 million as a result of assumption changes from the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2024, and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026. The impact of assumption and method changes on the employer contribution rate is smoothed over a 5-year period beginning with the December 31, 2025 valuation.

When compared to the December 31, 2024 valuation, the above resulted in:

- Higher funded ratio (79.3% in the December 31, 2025 valuation compared to 78.9% in the December 31, 2024 valuation)
- Lower actuarially determined employer contribution rate prior to reflecting the impact of benefit changes (40.53% for fiscal year ending June 30, 2028 compared to 40.68% for fiscal year ending June 30, 2027)

CJRS is well funded compared to its peers. This is due to:

- Stakeholders working together to keep CJRS well-funded since inception
- A history of appropriating and contributing the recommended contribution requirements
- Assumptions that in aggregate are more conservative than peers
- A funding policy that pays down the unfunded liability over a reasonable period
- An ad hoc cost-of-living adjustment that supports the health of the system
- Modest changes in benefits when compared to peers

Continued focus on these measures will be needed to maintain the solid status of CJRS well into the future.

This report, prepared as of December 31, 2025, presents the results of the annual valuation of the system. The principal results of the valuation and a comparison with the preceding year's results are summarized in the following table.

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Section 1: Principal Results

This report, prepared as of December 31, 2025, presents the results of the actuarial valuation of the system. The principal results of the valuation and a comparison with the preceding year's results are summarized below.

Table 1: Summary of Principal Results

Valuation results as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Active Members		
Number	606	594
Reported Compensation	$ 103,056,689	$ 98,931,035
Valuation Compensation*	$ 108,608,225	$ 105,092,399
Retired Members and Survivors of Deceased Members Currently Receiving Benefits		
Number	881	862
Annual Allowances	$ 61,874,376	$ 58,768,007
Assets		
Actuarial Value (AVA)	$ 788,036,182	$ 762,876,839
Market Value	$ 813,434,313	$ 736,457,419
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	$ 994,057,957	$ 966,569,581
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL-AVA)	$ 206,021,775	$ 203,692,742
Funded Ratio (AVA/AAL)**	79.3%	78.9%

Results for Fiscal Year Ending	6/30/2028	6/30/2027
Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution (ADEC), as a percentage of payroll		
Normal Cost	13.41%	13.21%
Accrued Liability	20.81%	27.47%
Total Preliminary ADEC	34.22%	40.68%
Total ADEC Based on Direct-Rate Smoothing	40.53%	40.68%
Impact of Benefit Changes***	Not Final	1.43%
Final ADEC	Not Final	42.11%

Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year Ending	6/30/2028	6/30/2027****
Employer Contribution Rate as a percentage of payroll		
Normal Cost	13.41%	13.21%
Accrued Liability	N/A	28.90%
Total	N/A	42.11%

* Reported compensation annualized for new hires and projected for valuation purposes

** The Funded Ratio on a Market Value of Assets basis is 81.8% at December 31, 2025

*** FY 2027 rate reflects the legislated one-time pension supplement of 2.5% payable in October 2026

**** Session Law 2026-41, enacted in 2026, established an employer contribution rate of 42.11% for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2027

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Section 2: Membership Data

The Retirement Systems Division provided membership data as of the valuation date for each member of CJRS. The membership data assists the actuary in estimating benefits that could be paid in the future. The tables below provide a summary of the membership data used in this valuation. Detailed tabulations of data are provided in Appendix A.

Table 2: Summary of the Membership Data

Number as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Active members	606	594
Terminated vested members and survivors of deceased members entitled to benefits but not yet receiving benefits	43	42
Terminated non-vested members and survivors of deceased members entitled to a refund of contributions	28	24
Retired members and survivors of deceased members currently receiving benefits	881	862
Total	1,558	1,522

Table 3: Active Member Data

	Member Count	Average Age	Average Service	Reported Compensation
Justices of Supreme Court and Judges of Court of Appeals	23	55.73	9.85	$ 4,760,939
Judges of the Superior Court and Administrative Officers of the Court	122	56.71	11.70	22,248,544
Judges of the District Court, District Attorneys, Clerks of the Superior Court, and Public Defenders	461	53.80	9.72	76,047,206
Total	606	54.46	10.12	$ 103,056,689

The table above includes members not in receipt of benefits who were active at the end of 2025.

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Section 2: Membership Data (continued)

Table 4: Terminated Vested Member Data

	Member Count	Average Age	Average Service	Annual Deferred Retirement Allowances
Justices of Supreme Court and Judges of Court of Appeals	2	52.21	17.08	$ 182,209
Judges of the Superior Court and Administrative Officers of the Court	9	52.45	5.46	177,925
Judges of the District Court, District Attorneys, Clerks of the Superior Court, and Public Defenders	32	54.96	5.01	509,125
Total	43	54.31	5.67	$ 869,259

The table above includes vested members not in receipt of benefits who were not active at the end of 2025.

Table 5: Terminated Non-Vested Member Data

	Member Count	Average Age	Average Service	Accumulated Contributions
Justices of Supreme Court and Judges of Court of Appeals	3	53.00	1.69	$ 56,266
Judges of the Superior Court and Administrative Officers of the Court	2	58.42	1.38	27,675
Judges of the District Court, District Attorneys, Clerks of the Superior Court, and Public Defenders	23	54.85	1.95	467,448
Total	28	54.91	1.88	$ 551,389

The table above includes non-vested members not in receipt of benefits who were not active at the end of 2025.

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Section 2: Membership Data (continued)

Table 6: Data for Members Currently Receiving Benefits

	Member Count	Average Age	Annual Retirement Allowances
Retired Members (Healthy at Retirement)			
Male	454	75.30	$ 37,208,961
Female	230	71.22	17,021,978
Total	684	73.93	$ 54,230,939
Retired Members (Disabled at Retirement)*			
Male	1	68.75	$ 69,696
Female	2	47.29	185,391
Total	3	54.44	$ 255,087
Survivors of Deceased Members			
Male	22	74.72	$ 872,311
Female	172	77.50	6,516,039
Total	194	77.18	$ 7,388,350
Grand Total	881	74.58	$ 61,874,376

* Includes retired members reported as disabled in a prior valuation and not subsequently reported as returned to work.

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Section 3: Asset Data

Assets are held in trust and are invested for the exclusive benefit of CJRS members. The tables below provide the details of the Market Value of Assets for the current and prior year's valuations.

Table 7: Market Value of Assets

Asset Data as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Beginning of Year Market Value of Assets	$ 736,457,419	$ 699,547,722
Employer Contributions	38,377,379	37,875,281
Employee Contributions	6,798,764	7,195,414
Benefit Payments Other Than Refunds	(61,779,043)	(58,382,512)
Refunds	(192,369)	(1,039,928)
Administrative Expense	(51,926)	(45,526)
Investment Income	93,824,089	51,306,968
Net Increase/(Decrease)	76,976,894	36,909,697
End of Year Market Value of Assets	$ 813,434,313	$ 736,457,419
Estimated Net Investment Return on Market Value	12.89%	7.41%

Table 8: Allocation of Investments by Category of the Market Value of Assets

Asset Data as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Allocation by Dollar Amount		
Public Equity	$ 345,628,937	$ 301,102,244
Fixed Income (LTIF)	205,723,962	177,266,159
Cash and Receivables	53,795,707	77,272,877
Other*	208,285,707	180,816,139
Total Market Value of Assets	$ 813,434,313	$ 736,457,419
Allocation by Percentage of Asset Value		
Public Equity	42.5%	40.9%
Fixed Income (LTIF)	25.3%	24.1%
Cash and Receivables	6.6%	10.5%
Other*	25.6%	24.5%
Total Market Value of Assets	100.0%	100.0%

* Real Estate, Alternatives, Inflation and Credit

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Section 3: Asset Data (continued)

In order to reduce the volatility that investment gains and losses can have on the required contributions and funded status of CJRS, the Board adopted an asset valuation method to determine the Actuarial Value of Assets used for funding purposes. The table below provides the calculation of the Actuarial Value of Assets at the valuation date.

Table 9: Actuarial Value of Assets

Asset Data as of	12/31/2025
Beginning of Year Actuarial Value of Assets	$ 762,876,839
Beginning of Year Market Value of Assets	736,457,419
Contributions	45,176,143
Benefit Payments, Refunds and Administrative Expenses	(62,023,338)
Net Cash Flow	(16,847,195)
Expected Investment Return	47,330,818
Expected End of Year Market Value of Assets	766,941,042
End of Year Market Value of Assets	813,434,313
Excess of Market Value over Expected Market Value of Assets	46,493,271
80% of 2025 Asset Gain/(Loss)	37,194,617
60% of 2024 Asset Gain/(Loss)	3,778,147
40% of 2023 Asset Gain/(Loss)	9,314,480
20% of 2022 Asset Gain/(Loss)	(24,889,113)
Total Deferred Asset Gain/(Loss)	25,398,131
Preliminary End of Year Actuarial Value of Assets	788,036,182
Final End of Year Actuarial Value of Assets (not less than 80% and not greater than 120% of Market Value)	788,036,182
Estimated Net Investment Return on Actuarial Value	5.57%

Commentary: The actuarial value of assets smooths investment gains/losses, resulting in less volatility in the employer contribution. The asset valuation method recognizes asset returns in excess of or less than the expected return on the market value of assets over a five-year period.

Continued recognition of the 2022 asset loss resulted in a lower-than-expected return on the actuarial value of assets for calendar year 2025 of 5.57% and a recognized actuarial asset loss of $7.0 million during 2025. The assets at actuarial value were $206.0 million less than the actuarial accrued liability as of December 31, 2025.

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Section 3: Asset Data (continued)

The valuation assumes that the funds will earn a 6.50% asset return. The table below provides a history of the Actuarial Value and Market Value of Asset returns.

Table 10: Historical Asset Returns

Calendar Year	Actuarial Value of Asset Return	Market Value of Asset Return
2006	9.17%	11.35%
2007	9.04%	8.35%
2008	3.01%	-19.39%
2009	4.88%	14.83%
2010	6.01%	11.49%
2011	5.25%	2.18%
2012	6.42%	11.79%
2013	7.52%	12.19%
2014	7.26%	6.19%
2015	5.87%	0.35%
2016	5.33%	6.22%
2017	6.57%	13.46%
2018	5.11%	-1.41%
2019	6.20%	14.84%
2020	8.79%	11.13%
2021	9.17%	9.67%
2022	4.53%	-10.39%
2023	5.63%	10.12%
2024	4.85%	7.41%
2025	5.57%	12.89%
20- Yr Average	6.30%	6.28%
20-Yr Range	6.16%	34.23%

Commentary: The average investment return recognized for purposes of determining the annual change in contribution each year is the actuarial value of assets return. Currently, the average actuarial return over the last 20 years of 6.30% compares with an average market return of 6.28%. The range of returns on market value of assets is markedly more volatile, 34.23% versus 6.16%. Using the actuarial value of assets instead of market value results in much lower employer contribution volatility, while ensuring that employer contributions remain adequate to fund CJRS obligations.

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Section 4: Liability Results

Using the provided membership data, benefit provisions, and actuarial assumptions, future benefit payments of CJRS are estimated. These projected future benefit payments are discounted into today's dollars using the assumed rate of investment return assumption to determine the Present Value of Future Benefits. The Present Value of Future Benefits is allocated to past, current, and future service, respectively known as the actuarial accrued liability, normal cost and present value of future normal costs. The table below provides these liability numbers for the current and prior year's valuation.

Table 11: Liability Summary

Valuation Results as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
(a) Present Value of Future Benefits		
(1) Active Members	$ 528,962,915	$ 521,161,522
(2) Terminated Members	10,958,837	10,614,130
(3) Members Currently Receiving Benefits	617,436,057	593,076,161
(4) Total	$ 1,157,357,809	$ 1,124,851,813
(b) Present Value of Future Normal Costs	$ 163,299,852	$ 158,282,232
(c) Actuarial Accrued Liability: (a4) - (b)	$ 994,057,957	$ 966,569,581
(d) Actuarial Value of Assets	$ 788,036,182	$ 762,876,839
(e) Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability: (c) - (d)	$ 206,021,775	$ 203,692,742

The table below provides a reconciliation of the prior year's unfunded actuarial accrued liability to the current year's unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Table 12: Reconciliation of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (in millions)

(in millions)	
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) as of 12/31/2024	$ 203.7
Normal Cost and Administrative Expenses during 2025	18.6
Reduction due to Actual Contributions during 2025	(45.2)
Interest on UAAL, Normal Cost, and Contributions	13.0
Asset (Gain)/Loss	7.0
Actuarial Accrued Liability (Gain)/Loss	13.5
Impact of Assumption Changes	(6.1)
Impact of Benefit Changes	1.5
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) as of 12/31/2025	$ 206.0

Commentary: During 2025, the UAAL increased due to the asset loss of $7.0 million. Additionally, demographic experience increased the UAAL by $13.5 million, primarily from retirement decrements as well as losses attributable to new entrants, slightly offset by a gain due to lower-than-expected salary increases for continuing active members. Additionally, assumption changes following the experience study decreased the UAAL by $6.1 million.

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Section 5: Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution

The Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution (ADEC) as a percent of payroll consists of a normal cost rate and an accrued liability rate. The normal cost rate is the employer's portion of the cost of benefits accruing during the year after reducing for the member contribution. The accrued liability rate is the payment toward the unfunded actuarial accrued liability in order to pay off the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over 15 years.

The table below provides the calculation of the ADEC for the current and prior years' valuations.

The ADEC is compliant with the definition of a reasonable actuarially determined contribution under ASOP 4. When determining the smoothing period for the actuarial value of assets and the amortization period for the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, the following items were considered: (i) the balance among benefit security, intergenerational equity, and stability of actuarially determined contributions, (ii) the timing and duration of expected benefit payments, and (iii) the nature and frequency of plan amendments. Plan amendments are amortized over periods appropriate for the nature of the change or are funded at the time of the change based on decisions by the plan sponsor.

Table 13: Calculation of the Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADEC)

Valuation Date	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
ADEC for Fiscal Year Ending	6/30/2028	6/30/2027**
Normal Cost Rate Calculation		
(a) Normal Cost Rate:	19.36%	19.16%
(b) Employee Contribution Rate	6.00%	6.00%
(c) Administrative Expenses	0.05%	0.05%
(d) Total Normal Cost Rate: (a) - (b) + (c)	13.41%	13.21%
Accrued Liability Rate Calculation		
(e) Total Annual Amortization Payments*	$ 23,488,683	$ 30,071,024
(f) Valuation Compensation	112,880,362	109,468,733
(g) Accrued Liability Rate: (e) / (f)	20.81%	27.47%
Preliminary ADEC (d) + (g)	34.22%	40.68%
ADEC With Direct-Rate Smoothing	40.53%	40.68%
Impact of Benefit Changes***	Not Final	1.43%
Final ADEC	Not Final	42.11%

* See Table 16 for more detail
** Session Law 2026-41, enacted in 2026, established an employer contribution rate of 42.11% for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2027
*** FY 2027 rate reflects the legislated one-time pension supplement of 2.5% payable in October 2026

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Section 5: Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution (continued)

The table below provides a reconciliation of the actuarially determined employer contribution.

Table 14: Reconciliation of the Change in the ADEC

Fiscal year ending June 30, 2027 Preliminary ADEC (based on December 31, 2024 valuation)	40.68%
Impact of Legislative Changes	1.43%
Fiscal year ending June 30, 2027 Final ADEC	42.11%
Change Due to Anticipated Reduction in UAAL	(0.62%)
Change Due to Demographic (Gain)/Loss	1.54%
Change Due to Investment (Gain)/Loss	0.81%
Change Due to Contributions Less (Greater) than ADEC	(0.45%)
Impact of Assumption and Method Changes	(7.89%)
Impact of Benefit Changes	0.15%
Impact of Direct Rate Smoothing	6.31%
Reversal of one-time Legislative Costs	(1.43%)
Fiscal year ending June 30, 2028 Preliminary ADEC (based on December 31, 2025 valuation)	40.53%

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Section 5: Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution (continued)

Amortization methods determine the payment schedule for the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. CJRS adopted a 15-year closed amortization period for fiscal year ending 2028. A new amortization base is created each year based on the prior years' experience. The tables below provide the calculation of the new amortization base and the amortization schedule for the current year's valuation.

Table 15: Calculation of the New Amortization Base

Calculation as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
(a) Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	$ 206,021,775	$ 203,692,742
(b) Prior Years' Outstanding Balances	192,695,377	169,082,033
(c) New Amortization Base: (a) - (b)	13,326,398	34,610,709
(d) New Amortization Payment	1,509,411	4,517,864

Table 16: Amortization Schedule for Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

Date Established	Original Balance	12/31/2025 Outstanding Balance	Annual Payment Effective 7/1/2027*
December 31, 2012	(4,239,030)	(279,473)	-
December 31, 2013	(892,665)	(170,620)	-
December 31, 2014	(6,478,378)	(1,995,307)	(236,452)
December 31, 2015	36,271,204	15,125,201	2,109,829
December 31, 2016	13,868,882	7,188,605	1,003,765
December 31, 2017	19,189,149	11,755,471	1,579,797
December 31, 2018	10,337,549	7,253,682	928,276
December 31, 2019	10,042,676	7,871,669	957,888
December 31, 2020	39,037,649	33,534,563	3,887,580
December 31, 2021	2,880,209	2,687,495	297,712
December 31, 2022	37,597,616	37,696,429	4,003,818
December 31, 2023	32,930,532	35,167,256	3,593,255
December 31, 2024	34,610,710	36,860,406	3,853,804
December 31, 2025	13,326,398	13,326,398	1,509,411
Total		$ 206,021,775	$ 23,488,683

* Reflects prior bases being extended from 12 years to 15 years. See Appendix C for details.

Commentary: This is the payment schedule for the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of CJRS.

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Section 5: Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution (continued)

The table below provides a history of the actuarially determined employer contribution and the corresponding appropriated rate.

Table 17: History of Actuarially Determined Employer Contributions and Appropriated Rates

Valuation Date	Fiscal Year Ending	Normal Rate	Accrued Liability Rate	Change due to Legislation*	Final ADEC	Appropriated Rate
12/31/2025	6/30/2028	13.41%	27.12%	Not Final	Not Final	Not Final
12/31/2024	6/30/2027	13.21%	27.47%	1.43%	42.11%	42.11%
12/31/2023	6/30/2026	13.24%	24.49%	0.00%	37.73%	38.34%
12/31/2022	6/30/2025	13.21%	22.75%	0.00%	35.96%	37.00%
12/31/2021	6/30/2024	14.16%	18.68%	2.44%	35.28%	35.28%

* The change due to legislation for the contribution for fiscal year ending June 30, 2027 provided for a one-time supplement equal to 2.5% of the annual retirement allowance payable in October 2026. The change due to legislation for the contribution for fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 provided for a one-time supplement equal to 4% of the annual retirement allowance payable by November 2023.

The following table shows estimates of the potential cost of two types of benefit improvements if they were enacted based on the results of the December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024 valuations. The first benefit improvement is a permanent one-time cost-of-living increase and the second benefit improvement is a one-time supplement payment for retirees during the upcoming year ending December 31, 2026.

Table 18: Cost of Benefit Enhancements

Calculation as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Increase in UAAL for a 1.00% COLA	$ 6,713,000	$ 6,274,000
Increase in ADEC for a 1.00% COLA	0.68%	0.75%
Increase in UAAL for a 1.00% Supplement	$ 679,000	$ 622,000
Increase in ADEC for a 1.00% Supplement	0.61%	0.57%

The 1.00% COLA in the December 31, 2025 column would be effective July 1, 2027 and includes expected costs of COLAs paid for retirements before June 30, 2027. The COLA would be paid in full to retired members and survivors of deceased members on the retirement roll on July 1, 2026 and would be prorated for retired members and survivors of deceased members who commence benefits after July 1, 2026 but before June 30, 2027. We are assuming that the cost of the COLA is amortized over a 15-year period as of December 31, 2025, and a 12-year period as of December 31, 2024.

The 1.00% Supplement in the December 31, 2025 column is based on an assumed payment date of July 1, 2027 and includes expected costs of the 1.00% July 1, 2027 supplements paid for retirements before June 30, 2027. The supplement would be equal to 1.00% of the annual allowances of retirees and other beneficiaries who commence retirement on or before July 1, 2027. We are assuming that the cost of the supplement is amortized over a one-year period.

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Appendix A: Detailed Tabulations of Member Data

Table A-1: The Number and Average Reported Compensation of Active Members Distributed by Age and Service as of December 31, 2025

Age	Years of Service										
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 & Up	Total
Under 25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 to 34	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	0	143,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143,590
35 to 39	1	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
	67,758	164,034	171,238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163,683
40 to 44	1	34	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
	76,419	162,413	165,909	179,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	163,249
45 to 49	0	39	38	11	6	0	1	0	0	0	95
	0	157,119	168,341	192,807	187,377	0	128,712	0	0	0	167,352
50 to 54	0	39	28	16	19	6	1	1	0	0	110
	0	149,095	168,577	171,765	191,492	189,758	170,420	127,818	0	0	166,893
55 to 59	2	30	30	21	13	11	16	5	0	0	128
	21,861	162,374	173,218	179,036	184,470	185,860	192,083	139,667	0	0	172,543
60 to 64	0	21	25	9	20	8	11	2	2	0	98
	0	159,182	171,027	184,891	185,975	177,991	185,484	187,736	182,223	0	175,573
65 to 69	0	5	19	11	9	7	2	1	2	2	58
	0	138,584	175,661	179,405	175,858	187,705	145,837	201,644	177,308	167,660	173,859
70 & Up	0	1	5	6	5	3	2	3	3	2	30
	0	167,337	163,545	181,202	163,830	207,312	157,683	199,594	190,229	164,745	177,590
Total	4	190	170	79	72	35	33	12	7	4	606
	46,975	157,162	170,331	180,386	184,474	186,937	182,419	166,838	184,250	166,203	170,061

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Appendix A: Detailed Tabulations of Member Data (continued)

Table A-2: The Number and Reported Compensation of Active Members Distributed by Age as of December 31, 2025

	Men		Women	
Age	Number	Compensation	Number	Compensation
30	1	111,726	1	162,620
32			1	109,029
33			1	162,620
34	1	169,125	1	146,422
36			2	361,860
37	6	997,826	2	325,240
38	4	677,989	5	828,700
39	5	725,449	4	666,059
40	6	1,010,755	3	450,130
41	8	1,377,236	10	1,648,679
42	7	1,114,866	2	333,040
43	3	408,164	7	1,177,352
44	1	191,433	6	940,523
45	15	2,497,054	8	1,385,377
46	9	1,515,642	3	442,939
47	9	1,543,511	10	1,638,533
48	11	1,831,133	11	1,806,602
49	12	2,149,735	7	1,087,939
50	13	2,141,524	9	1,539,840
51	13	2,240,052	10	1,519,100
52	8	1,316,810	9	1,429,986
53	7	1,206,059	11	1,901,291
54	20	3,459,207	10	1,604,353
55	19	3,424,743	14	2,344,917
56	16	2,550,690	10	1,732,601
57	16	2,665,400	13	2,215,363
58	12	2,148,329	7	1,259,758
59	14	2,545,488	7	1,198,171
60	15	2,650,063	10	1,696,590
61	8	1,557,127	7	1,050,002
62	12	2,060,437	9	1,715,177
63	13	2,443,784	8	1,269,350
64	9	1,631,171	7	1,132,484
65	10	1,799,906	7	1,160,506
66	8	1,443,241	3	465,554
67	5	846,981	7	1,169,000
68	5	825,573	3	526,884
69	7	1,394,817	3	451,366
70	7	1,304,182		
71	11	2,101,755	1	162,620
72	2	344,739	1	138,546
73	2	336,917	1	138,546
74	2	303,183		
77	1	147,200	1	167,708
81	1	182,290		
Total	354	$ 61,393,312	252	$ 41,663,377

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Appendix A: Detailed Tabulations of Member Data (continued)

Table A-3: The Number and Reported Compensation of Active Members Distributed by Service as of December 31, 2025

	Men		Women	
Service	Number	Compensation	Number	Compensation
0	4	$ 187,899		
1	31	4,918,703	38	$ 5,399,078
2	16	2,676,598	11	1,868,865
3	42	6,799,027	34	5,344,078
4	7	1,104,689	11	1,749,700
5	36	6,055,196	26	4,283,601
6	8	1,348,825	6	1,048,368
7	32	5,528,192	18	3,149,352
8	9	1,593,209	6	1,009,249
9	13	2,248,713	16	2,691,560
10	9	1,601,230	1	177,249
11	29	5,343,927	11	1,953,770
12	5	924,691	2	374,606
13	11	1,966,203	7	1,177,938
14	2	374,383	2	356,464
15	14	2,609,316	8	1,353,205
16	6	1,167,543	3	584,790
17	8	1,567,267	10	1,840,519
18	5	874,958	4	726,274
19	10	1,802,930	4	755,286
20	4	739,967	1	186,263
21	5	1,002,280	3	617,348
22	2	324,862	4	610,543
23	7	1,336,495	4	760,087
24	1	207,706	4	757,255
25	6	1,211,984	3	593,889
26	4	760,456	2	241,578
27	7	1,197,448	2	346,972
28	4	753,686	2	332,637
29	1	196,832	2	384,340
30	3	446,927	1	127,818
31	3	582,702		
32			1	138,546
33	1	197,240	1	178,232
34	1	207,760	1	122,829
35	2	425,791	1	138,546
37	2	432,140	1	154,724
39	1	138,546		
41			1	127,818
42	1	207,501		
53	2	329,490		
Total	354	$ 61,393,312	252	$ 41,663,377

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Appendix A: Detailed Tabulations of Member Data (continued)

Table A-4: The Number and Deferred Annual Retirement Allowances of Terminated Vested Members Distributed by Age as of December 31, 2025

	Men		Women	
Age	Number	Allowances	Number	Allowances
39	1	2,019		
41	1	4,375		
43	3	35,918		
45	2	92,046	1	3,420
46			1	3,302
47	3	42,183	1	11,200
48			1	47,151
53	1	11,953		
54	2	37,454		
55	1	651	3	115,879
56			2	20,548
57			2	66,894
58	2	23,815	1	1,532
59	1	2,422	1	3,230
60	4	173,606		
61			1	13,151
62	1	24,660	1	1,255
63	2	43,824		
64			1	19,879
65	1	9,872		
68	2	57,020		
Total	27	$ 561,818	16	$ 307,441

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Appendix A: Detailed Tabulations of Member Data (continued)

Table A-5: The Number and Accumulated Contributions of Terminated Non-Vested Members Distributed by Age as of December 31, 2025

	Men		Women	
Age	Number	Contributions	Number	Contributions
36			1	2,567
39	1	39,070		
43			1	10,882
44	2	40,189		
46	1	18,323		
49	1	17,385		
50			1	15,026
51			2	42,113
52	1	14,437		
53	1	11,194		
55	2	33,991		
56	2	84,333		
58	1	14,281	1	16,777
60	2	7,914		
61	3	74,287		
63			1	4,924
67			2	27,647
68	1	10,289		
73	1	65,760		
Total	19	$ 431,453	9	$ 119,936

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Appendix A: Detailed Tabulations of Member Data (continued)

Table A-6: The Number and Annual Retirement Allowances of Retired Members (Healthy at Retirement) and Survivors of Deceased Members Distributed by Age as of December 31, 2025

	Men		Women	
Age	Number	Allowances	Number	Allowances
47			1	18,531
52			1	47,801
53	2	$ 221,144		
54	1	$ 128,065	1	110,301
55	1	$ 72,906	3	157,871
56	1	$ 137,231	3	229,727
57	4	$ 346,244	7	550,592
58	6	$ 448,986	3	144,888
59	4	$ 534,605	9	693,172
60	3	$ 393,302	4	401,754
61	4	$ 286,353	13	921,210
62	5	$ 340,612	4	327,705
63	6	$ 621,364	9	578,011
64	5	$ 397,536	18	1,286,166
65	10	$ 833,580	7	499,862
66	13	$ 1,207,427	11	717,217
67	5	$ 490,827	11	770,450
68	10	$ 1,133,811	10	608,724
69	15	$ 1,204,615	24	1,388,285
70	9	$ 931,747	16	1,176,639
71	21	$ 1,611,705	18	1,047,300
72	18	$ 1,559,265	15	827,885
73	27	$ 2,145,839	12	731,256
74	32	$ 2,457,186	15	894,355
75	21	$ 1,601,679	17	943,964
76	34	$ 2,593,377	21	1,215,717
77	30	$ 2,238,248	16	1,101,301
78	26	$ 1,799,373	7	544,676
79	34	$ 2,641,935	10	425,008
80	29	$ 2,067,669	16	873,926
81	16	$ 1,090,128	10	474,966
82	14	$ 874,505	5	241,309
83	16	$ 1,154,462	9	635,951
84	7	$ 599,958	14	513,286
85	8	$ 812,856	3	76,617
86	8	$ 712,790	7	421,307
87	6	$ 522,040	7	226,582
88	6	$ 474,368	12	412,928
89	5	$ 401,360	8	413,480
90	5	$ 279,626	4	103,105
91	2	$ 114,399	8	377,387
92	2	$ 148,463	3	93,284
93	1	$ 116,380	5	107,444
94	2	$ 185,402	1	130,134
96	2	$ 147,904		
97			1	25,215
98			2	38,059
99			1	12,669
Total	476	$ 38,081,272	402	$ 23,538,017

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Appendix A: Detailed Tabulations of Member Data (continued)

Table A-7: The Number and Annual Retirement Allowances of Retired Members (Healthy at Retirement) and Survivors of Deceased Members Distributed by Annuity Type as of December 31, 2025

	Men		Women	
Annuity Type	Number	Allowances	Number	Allowances
Maximum	219	$ 17,810,298	170	$ 12,220,141
Option 1	1	62,055		
Option 2	71	5,117,827	9	685,861
Option 3	61	5,657,589	9	721,491
Option 4	3	265,109	5	238,014
Option 5-2				
Option 5-3				
Option 6-2	40	2,916,229	14	1,332,422
Option 6-3	58	5,365,244	23	1,824,049
Other	1	14,610		
Survivors of Deceased Members	22	872,311	172	6,516,039
Total	476	$ 38,081,272	402	$ 23,538,017

Table A-8: The Number and Annual Retirement Allowances of Retired Members (Disabled at Retirement) Distributed by Age as of December 31, 2025

	Men		Women	
Age	Number	Allowances	Number	Allowances
47			1	$ 96,027
48			1	$ 89,364
69	1	69,696		
Total	1	$ 69,696	2	$ 185,391

Table A-9: The Number and Annual Retirement Allowances of Retired Members (Disabled at Retirement) Distributed by Annuity Type as of December 31, 2025

	Men		Women	
Annuity Type	Number	Allowances	Number	Allowances
Maximum	1	$ 69,696	1	$ 96,027
Option 1				
Option 2				
Option 3				
Option 4				
Option 5-2				
Option 5-3				
Option 6-2			1	89,364
Option 6-3				
Other				
Total	1	$ 69,696	2	$ 185,391

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Appendix B: Summary of Main Benefits & Contribution Provisions

All justices, judges, district attorneys, and public defenders of the General Court of Justice, and clerks of the Superior Court are eligible for membership.

Final Compensation

The annual rate of compensation of the member at his date of termination or death.

Average Final Compensation

Average annual compensation during the 48 consecutive calendar months of membership producing the highest average.

Creditable Service

Creditable service includes all service rendered as a justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals, judge of the Superior Court, judge of the District Court Division of the General Court of Justice, Administrative Officer of the Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender or as a Clerk of the Superior Court.

Service Retirement Allowance

Conditions for Allowance

A service retirement allowance is payable to any member who retires from service and

(a) had attained age 50 and was in service on October 8, 1981; or

(b) has attained age 50 and completed five or more years of creditable service; or

Retirement is compulsory at age 76 for Supreme Court Justices and Appellate judges, and 72 if the member is a justice or judge of the Superior or District Divisions of the General Court of Justice.

Unreduced Allowance

An unreduced annual service retirement allowance is payable to a member who:

(a) has attained age 65 and completed five years of creditable service; or

(b) has attained age 50 and completed 24 years of creditable service.

The Service Retirement Allowance is equal to:

(i) 4.02% of final compensation multiplied by the number of years of creditable service rendered as a justice of the Supreme Court or judge of the Court of Appeals, plus

(ii) 3.52% of final compensation multiplied by the number of years of creditable service rendered as a judge of the Superior Court or as Administrative Officer of the Courts, plus

(iii) 3.02% of final compensation multiplied by the number of years of creditable service rendered as a judge of the District Court, District Attorney, Public Defender, or Clerk of the Superior Court, plus

(iv) A service retirement allowance computed on average final compensation, service transferred from the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System and the applicable formula accrual rate from the previous system.

Reduced Allowance

A reduced annual service retirement allowance is payable to a member who retires:

(a) prior to the earlier of attainment of age 65 and completion of five years of creditable service

(b) prior to attainment of age 50 or the completion of 24 years of creditable service.

The reduced amount is an allowance as computed above reduced by 3% for each year that the member's retirement date precedes the date upon which the member would have attained age 65 or completed 24 years of service had he or she remained in service, whichever is earlier.

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Appendix B: Summary of Main Benefits & Contribution (continued)

Maximum Amount

The maximum annual service retirement allowance (on an unreduced basis) is the amount which, when added to the member's benefit payable from the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, or Legislative Retirement System (all on an unreduced basis) would total 75% of the member's final compensation.

Minimum Amount

In no event will a member whose creditable service commenced prior to January 1, 1974 as a justice of the Supreme Court, as a judge of the Court of Appeals, as an Administrative Officer of the courts, or as a judge of the Superior Court, receive a smaller retirement allowance than he or she would have received under Chapter 7A of the General Statutes.

Disability Retirement Allowance

Condition for Allowance

Any member who becomes permanently and totally disabled prior to the attainment of age 65 and who has completed at least five years of creditable service may be retired by the Board of Trustees on a disability retirement allowance. Any retired member may also apply for a disability retirement allowance within the first three years of retirement.

Amount of Allowance

The disability retirement allowance is computed as a Service Retirement Allowance based on the number of years of creditable service the member would have had had he or she remained in service to the earliest date he or she could have retired on an unreduced service retirement allowance.

Deferred Allowance

Any member who separates from service prior to age 50 and completion of five years of creditable service and who leaves his total accumulated contributions in the system may receive a deferred allowance, beginning at age 50, computed in the same way as a service retirement allowance on the basis of creditable service and compensation to the date of separation.

Spouse Benefit

Conditions for Benefit

Upon the death of a member in active service after attainment of age 50 and completion of five years of creditable service a death benefit is payable to his or her surviving spouse.

Amount of Benefit

The surviving spouse receives a lump sum payment equal to the member's final compensation. In addition, the surviving spouse receives an annual retirement allowance, until death or remarriage, equal to 50% of the service retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled had retirement occurred on the first day of the calendar month coincident with or next following his or her date of death reduced by 2% for each year that the member's age exceeds that of the spouse.

Lump Sum Death Benefit

Upon the death of a member in active service prior to attainment of age 50 a lump sum payment equal to the member's accumulated contributions plus his or her final compensation is made to the designated beneficiary or estate.

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Appendix B: Summary of Main Benefits & Contribution (continued)

Death after Retirement

Upon the death of a retired member while in receipt of a service retirement allowance or after age 65 if in receipt of a disability retirement allowance an allowance is paid to his or her spouse, until death or remarriage, equal to one-half the allowance which was payable to the member prior to death reduced by 2% for each year that the member's age exceeds that of the spouse.

Upon the death of a member in receipt of a disability retirement allowance prior to age 65, an allowance is paid to his or her spouse, until death or remarriage, equal to one-half the service retirement allowance the member would have received had he or she remained in service up to the date of death reduced by 2% for each year that the member's age exceeds that of the spouse.

Upon the death of a beneficiary who did not retire under an effective election of Option 2, 3, 5 or 6, an amount equal to the excess if any, of the member’s accumulated contributions at retirement over the retirement allowance payments received is paid to a designated person or to the beneficiary's estate.

Upon the death of the survivor of a beneficiary who retired under an effective election of Option 2, 3, 5 or 6, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the beneficiary's accumulated contributions at retirement over the total retirement allowance payments received is paid to such other person designated by the beneficiary or to the beneficiary's estate.

Other Death Benefits

Upon the death of a member in service, other benefits may be provided by the Death Benefit Plan.

Return of Contributions

Any member who terminates service other than by retirement or death is entitled to the return of accumulated contributions.

If the total retirement allowance payments to a retired member, spouse and/or beneficiary under option are less than the member's accumulated contributions at retirement, the excess is paid to the designated beneficiary or legal representatives.

The current interest rate on member contributions is 4%.

Optional Allowances

In lieu of the full retirement allowance, any member may elect to receive a reduced retirement allowance equal in value to the full allowance, with the provision that:

Option 1

A member retiring prior to July 1, 1993 may elect that at his or her death within 10 years from retirement date, an amount equal to his or her accumulated contributions at retirement, less 1/120 for each month he or she has received a retirement allowance payment, is paid to the estate, or to a person designated by the member, or

Option 2

At the death of the member his or her allowance shall be continued throughout the life of such other person as the member shall have designated at the time of retirement, or

Option 3

At the death of the member one-half of his or her allowance shall be continued throughout the life of such other person as the member shall have designated at the time of retirement, or

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Appendix B: Summary of Main Benefits & Contribution (continued)

Option 4

At retirement, any member may elect to receive a retirement allowance in such amount that, together with his or her Social Security benefit, the member will receive approximately the same income per annum before and after the earliest age at which he or she becomes eligible to receive the Social Security benefit. A member who elects to receive his or her allowance under this option is deemed to have elected Option 1 also, or

Option 5

A member retiring prior to July 1, 1993 may elect to receive a reduced retirement allowance during his or her life with some other benefit approved by the Board of Trustees payable after death, or the member may elect to receive a reduced retirement allowance under the provisions of Option 2 or Option 3 in conjunction with the provisions of Option 1, or

Option 6

A member may elect either Option 2 or Option 3 with the added provision that in the event the designated beneficiary predeceases the member, the retirement allowance payable to the member after the designated beneficiary's death shall be equal to the retirement allowance which would have been payable had the member not elected the Option.

Unused Sick Leave

Unused sick leave counts as creditable service at retirement. Sick leave which was converted from unused vacation leave is also creditable. One month of credit is allowed for each 20 days of unused sick leave, plus an additional month for any part of 20 days left over.

Post-Retirement Increases in Allowance

Future increases in allowances may be granted at the discretion of the State.

Contributions

Member Contributions

Each member contributes 6% of annual compensation.

Employer Contributions

The State makes annual contributions consisting of a normal contribution and an accrued liability contribution. The normal contribution covers the liability on account of current service and is determined by the actuary after each valuation.

The accrued liability contribution covers the past service liability that exceeds the actuarial value of assets.

Changes Since Prior Valuation

The December 31, 2025, valuation reflects a one-time supplement for CJRS payees in pay status as of September 1, 2026 that is equal to 2.5% of their annual retirement allowance payable as of that date, with such supplement to be paid in October 2026.

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Appendix C: Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Assumptions are based on the experience investigation prepared as of December 31, 2024 and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026 for use beginning with the December 31, 2025 annual actuarial valuation.

Interest Rate

6.50% per annum, compounded annually.

Price Inflation

2.50% per annum, compounded annually.

Real Wage Growth

0.75% per annum.

Payroll Growth

3.25% per annum.

Withdrawal

2.50% termination rate assumed for all years.

Separations Before Retirement

Representative values of the assumed annual rates of separation are as follows:

	Annual Rates of		
	Disability*	Base Mortality**	
Age	Male & Female	Male	Female
25	.00002	.00042	.00013
30	.00003	.00048	.00019
35	.00008	.00052	.00028
40	.00017	.00069	.00041
45	.00035	.00099	.00061
50	.00059	.00147	.00092
55	.00119	.00226	.00137
60	.00192	.00341	.00207
64	.00246	.00459	.00288

* Only applies to members with less than 24 years of service

** Base mortality rates as of 2016.

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Appendix C: Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (continued)

Service Retirement

Representative values of the assumed annual rates of service retirement are as follows:

Annual Rates of Retirement						
	Service					
Age	5	10	15	20	24	25 +
50	.0275	.0275	.0275	.0275	.1350	.1000
55	.0275	.0275	.0275	.0275	.1500	.1000
60	.0375	.0375	.0375	.0375	.2500	.1700
65	.1300	.1300	.1300	.1300	.2500	.1600
70	.2500	.2500	.2500	.2500	.2500	.3000

All members are assumed to retire no later than age 72. S.L. 2023-134, which became law on October 3, 2023, increases the required retirement age from 72 to 76 for Supreme Court Justices and appellate judges. We do not expect this change to have a material impact on active member retirement patterns for the current population, and accordingly did not change the service retirement assumption. We will continue to monitor retirement experience.

Current and future deferred vested members are assumed to retire age 50.

Salary Increases (Merit Only)

Representative values of the assumed annual rates of salary merit increases are as follows:

Annual Rate of Salary Increase	
Service	Rate
0	.0175
5	.0125
10	.0075
>=15	.0000

Post-Decrement Mortality

Representative values of the assumed post-decrement mortality rates in 2016 prior to any mortality improvements are as follows:

	Healthy Members		Contingent Survivors and Alternate Payees		Disabled Members	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
55	.00355	.00291	0.00989	0.00650	.01321	.01115
60	.00539	.00369	0.01310	0.00937	.02016	.01698
65	.00769	.00527	0.01800	0.01378	.02406	.01874
70	.01219	.00911	0.02607	0.02088	.02831	.02256
75	.02180	.01696	0.03992	0.03272	.04084	.03429
80	.04068	.03212	0.06411	0.05335	.06446	.05742

Deaths After Termination/Retirement

Mortality rates are based on the Pub-2016 General Retirees Above-Median Amount-Weighted Mortality.

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Appendix C: Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (continued)

Deaths After Disablement

Mortality rates are based on the Pub-2016 General Disabled Retirees Amount-Weighted Mortality.

Deaths of Contingent Survivors (before and after death of original member) and Alternate Payees

Mortality rates are based on the Below-median General Mortality Table for Contingent Survivors, with adjustments as follows:

Age	Male Factor	Female Factor
< 81	109%	126%
81	109%	124%
82	109%	122%
83	109%	120%
84	109%	118%
85	109%	116%
86	109%	114%
87	109%	112%
88	109%	110%
>= 89	109%	108%

Deaths Prior to Termination/Retirement

Mortality rates are based on the Pub-2016 General Employees Amount-Weighted Mortality Table.

Mortality Projection

All mortality rates are projected from 2016 using generational improvement with Scale MP-2021.

Timing of Assumptions

All withdrawals, deaths, disabilities, retirements, and salary increases are assumed to occur July 1 of each year. The timing of retirement changes from mid-year to beginning of year at and after the 100% retirement age.

Liability for Inactive Members

The liability for members who terminated prior to five years of creditable service is estimated to be 100% of the member's accumulated contributions. The liability for members who terminated after completing five years of creditable service is estimated based on the member's current age and the service and reported compensation at termination of employment.

Administrative Expenses

0.05% of payroll added to the normal cost rate.

Marriage Assumption

90% of male members married and 50% of female members married with the male spouses two years older than female spouses.

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Appendix C: Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (continued)

Missing Gender Code

For members reported on the data without a gender code, we use the prior year's code where available or assign a code based on first name.

Reported Compensation

Calendar year compensation as furnished by the system's office.

Valuation Compensation

Reported compensation adjusted to reflect the assumed rate of pay as of the valuation date and the probability of decrement during the year.

Compensation Limits

No compensation limits are applied.

Actuarial Cost Method

Entry age normal cost method. Under this method, the actuarial value of projected benefits for each individual participant is allocated as a level percentage of compensation over the working lifetime of the participant between the date of employment and assumed date of exit.

Normal Cost

Normal cost rate reflects the impact of new entrants during the year.

Amortization Method

15-year closed, level-dollar amount. The amortization period for outstanding bases established prior to December 31, 2025 is extended by 3 years effective with the actuarially determined employer contributions amounts beginning with the fiscal year ending in 2028. The first amortization base was created for the contribution payable for fiscal year ending 2012.

Additionally, if the funded status exceeds 100% on an actuarial value of assets (AVA) basis, but is less than 110%, all prior amortization bases are considered fully amortized and no amortization contribution is due. If the funded status exceeds 110% on an AVA basis, a surplus credit is offset against the normal cost rate and is based on a 30-year, level dollar, rolling amortization of the portion of the AVA in excess of 110% of the actuarial accrued liability. In all cases, the minimum ADEC is 6%.

Asset Valuation Method

Actuarial value, as developed in Table 9. Actuarial value of assets is based upon a smoothed market value method. Under this method, asset returns in excess of or less than the expected return on market value of assets will be reflected in the actuarial value of assets over a five- year period. The calculation of the Actuarial Value of Assets is based on the following formula:

MV – 80% x G/(L)1 – 60% x G/(L)2 – 40% x G/(L)3 – 20% x G/(L)4

MV = the market value of assets as of the valuation date

G/(L)i = the asset gain or (loss) for the i-th year preceding the valuation date

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Appendix C: Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (continued)

Direct Rate Smoothing

Assumption changes proposed in the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2024, and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026, decreased the actuarially determined contribution requirements of CJRS by 7.89% of payroll. The impact of these assumption changes has been smoothed over a five-year period so that 20% of the impact has been recognized for each valuation starting with the December 31, 2025 valuation, and will be fully recognized in the December 31, 2029 valuation.

The Total Preliminary ADEC shown in Table 1 is the actuarially determined contribution prior to any direct rate smoothing.

Changes in Assumptions and Methods Since Prior Valuation:

The assumptions and methods used for the December 31, 2025, actuarial valuation are based on the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2024, and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026. Material assumptions and methods that were changed since the prior valuation:

- The withdrawal assumptions, retirement assumptions, mortality assumptions, salary merit increase assumptions, and marriage assumption were changed
- The amortization method used in the calculation of actuarially determined contributions was changed to be based on 15-year periods instead of 12-year periods, and a policy regarding treatment of surplus assets was established

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Appendix D: Additional Disclosures

Table D-1 illustrates the sensitivity of certain valuation results to changes in the discount rate on a market value of assets basis. Table D-2 provides an estimate of future market value of asset returns based on the current portfolio structure of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System of North Carolina (TSERS), as summarized in Gallagher's Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis Report, which was presented to the TSERS Board of Trustees on July 25, 2024. CJRS is invested consistently with TSERS.

Section 6(c) of Session Law 2016-108 requires that the actuarial valuation report provide the valuation results using a 30-year treasury rate as of December 31 of the year of the valuation as the discount rate. This is 4.84% at December 31, 2025 and has been used as the lower bound of the sensitivity analysis presented. The range between the current discount rate (6.50%) and the 30-year treasury rate (4.84%) was used to establish an upper bound for sensitivity analysis (8.16%). Gallagher analyzed expected future market value of asset returns in its Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis Report, which was presented to the TSERS Board of Trustees on July 25, 2024. In that study, the lower bound of 4.84% returns is between 75% to 95% likely to be achieved on average over the next 30 years, while the upper bound of 8.16% is more than 5% likely to be achieved on average over the next 30 years. For additional information regarding Gallagher's underlying Capital Market Assumptions and related assumptions, please refer to the TSERS Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis Report dated July 2024.

CJRS invests in a diversified portfolio with the objective of maximizing investment returns at a reasonable level of risk. However, Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 4 ("ASOP 4") requires the actuary to disclose a Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure ("LDROM") of plan liabilities and provide commentary to help intended users of this report understand the significance of the measure with respect to funded status, contributions, and participant benefit security.

The LDROM is to be based on "discount rates derived from low-default-risk fixed income securities whose cash flows are reasonably consistent with the pattern of benefits expected to be paid in the future." Note that the actuarial accrued liability shown in Table D-1 using the 30-year treasury rate of 4.84% as of December 31, 2025 represents the LDROM of plan liabilities. Please note that the interest rate used for the LDROM is based on 30-year Treasury rates as of the measurement and will therefore vary for different measurement dates. All other assumptions are the same as those used for funding purposes as shown in this report.

The LDROM shown here represents an estimate of what the CJRS actuarial accrued liability would be if CJRS invested its assets solely in 30-year Treasury bonds. Consequently, the difference between the LDROM and the Actuarial Accrued Liability can be thought of as representing the expected taxpayer savings / (cost) from investing in the plan's diversified portfolio compared to investing only in 30-year Treasury bonds. It may also be thought of as the cost of reducing investment risk.

Actuaries play a role in helping determine funding methods and policies that can achieve affordable and appropriate contributions and risk management. The funded status based on actuarial accrued liability and the actuarially determined contributions are determined using the expected return on assets, which reflects the actual investment portfolio. Since the assets are not invested in an all-bond portfolio, the LDROM does not indicate CJRS' funded status or progress, nor does it provide information on necessary plan contributions.

With respect to security of participant benefits, if this plan were to be funded on an LDROM basis, participant benefits currently accrued as of the measurement date may be considered more secure as investment risk may be significantly reduced. However, the assets being invested in a diversified portfolio does not mean the participant benefits are not secure. Security of participant benefits relies on a combination of the assets in the plan, the investment returns generated on those assets, and the promise of future contributions from the plan sponsors.

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Appendix D: Additional Disclosures (continued)

Table D-1: Sensitivity of Valuation Results as of December 31, 2025

Discount Rate	4.84%	5.67%	6.50%	7.33%	8.16%
Market Value of Assets	$ 813,434,313	$ 813,434,313	$ 813,434,313	$ 813,434,313	$ 813,434,313
Actuarial Accrued Liability	$ 1,180,516,412	$ 1,080,823,736	$ 994,057,957	$ 918,171,191	$ 851,465,049
Unfunded Accrued Liability (UAL)	$ 367,082,099	$ 267,389,423	$ 180,623,644	$ 104,736,878	$ 38,030,736
Funded Ratio	68.9%	75.3%	81.8%	88.6%	95.5%
20-Year Amortization of UAL	$ 30,463,596	$ 23,978,097	$ 17,458,158	$ 10,884,680	$ 4,239,552
(as % of general state revenue)	0.06%	0.05%	0.04%	0.02%	0.01%

Other than the discount rate, these results are based on the other economic and demographic assumptions presented in the report. For purposes of simplicity in this disclosure, no adjustments to the valuation assumption for inflation were reflected in the sensitivities above. The statute also requires that the actuarial valuation report show the results using a market value of assets basis. The “funded ratio” and “unfunded actuarial accrued liability” in Table D-1 are based upon the market value of assets. In order to alleviate volatility, future employer contributions are determined based on the actuarial value of assets, which smooths market value returns.

None of the liability amounts shown are intended to imply the amount that might represent the cost of any settlement of the plan’s obligations. The various caveats, constraints, and discussions presented earlier in the report apply to these results as well.

Table D-2: Statistical Likelihood of Minimum Future Asset Returns (Gallagher)

Horizon	95% Chance (19 out of every 20 scenarios)	75% Chance (3 out of every 4 scenarios)	50% Chance (1 out of every 2 scenarios)	25% Chance (1 out of every 4 scenarios)	5% Chance (1 out of every 20 scenarios)
10 Years (2033)	2.3%	5.3%	7.1%	8.7%	11.1%
30 Years (2053)	4.0%	5.7%	6.8%	7.8%	9.2%

This analysis was included in Gallagher’s Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis Report, which was presented to the TSERS Board of Trustees on July 25, 2024.

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