

A Unique Legacy Funding Solution: Managed Life Insurance
Portfolio”

Jacksonville Police and Fire Pension Fund

Pension Reform Task Force

November 5, 2013

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Managed Life Insurance

Portfolio Objectives:

- Create a huge financial “safety net” designed to support reserve requirements of the Jacksonville Police and Fire Pension Fund.
- Accomplish the funding using very little “seed” money...which is fully recoverable.
- Provide supplemental funding that will be delivered according to projected expectations.
- The probability of achievement is guaranteed via money contracts. Results are not impacted by investment market reversals or adverse economic cycles as long as the premiums are paid according to the schedule.

Protecting the Future while Salvaging the Past

- The Modified Life Insurance Portfolio is a unique leverage strategy using purpose built life insurance contracts to generate maximum value at minimal cost.
- The program design assures recapture of all expenses.
- The substantial revenue derived is assured via money contracts as opposed to investments that may be influenced by economic instability.

Coordination of Pension and Life Insurance Benefits

- Generally speaking future pension benefits are funded with larger deposits today to be drawn down in the future.
- Life insurance benefits are minimally funded today to receive large benefits in the future.
- Both rely on the same mortality results, but life insurance can actuarially “hedge” pension obligations.

Goals of Presentation

- Look at specific census and funding obligations of the Jacksonville Police and Fire Pension fund
- With some assumed short term funding, project the benefits that can supplement the fund over decades to come
- Illustrate the financial analysis and quantify risk elements.

Summary of Results to Be Discussed

For an investment of \$3 million per year for fifteen years, with any excess assets invested at 7%, the pension plan will receive over the next sixty-five years a total net benefit of approximately \$2.6 billion dollars.

Funding Assumptions

- A \$3 million funding reserve per year for fifteen years will be allocated to support the program. We refer to this as the “Escrow Account”.
- Premiums only start at \$728,000 for the first year so extra money will be invested in the early years until needed.
- Funds in the Escrow Account in excess of the annual premium requirement will be invested at an assumed return rate of 7%.

The Census

Census Separated into Age Bands	Total Number of individuals	Percentage of total participants	Number Used in our analysis
Age under 30	160	5.54%	82
Age 30-35	382	13.22%	199
Age 35-40	450	15.57%	234
Age 40-45	652	22.56%	340
Age 45-50	653	22.60%	340
Age 50-55	395	13.67%	206
Age 55-60	162	5.61%	84
Age 60-65	30	1.04%	15
	2884		1500

The Insurance Policy Design

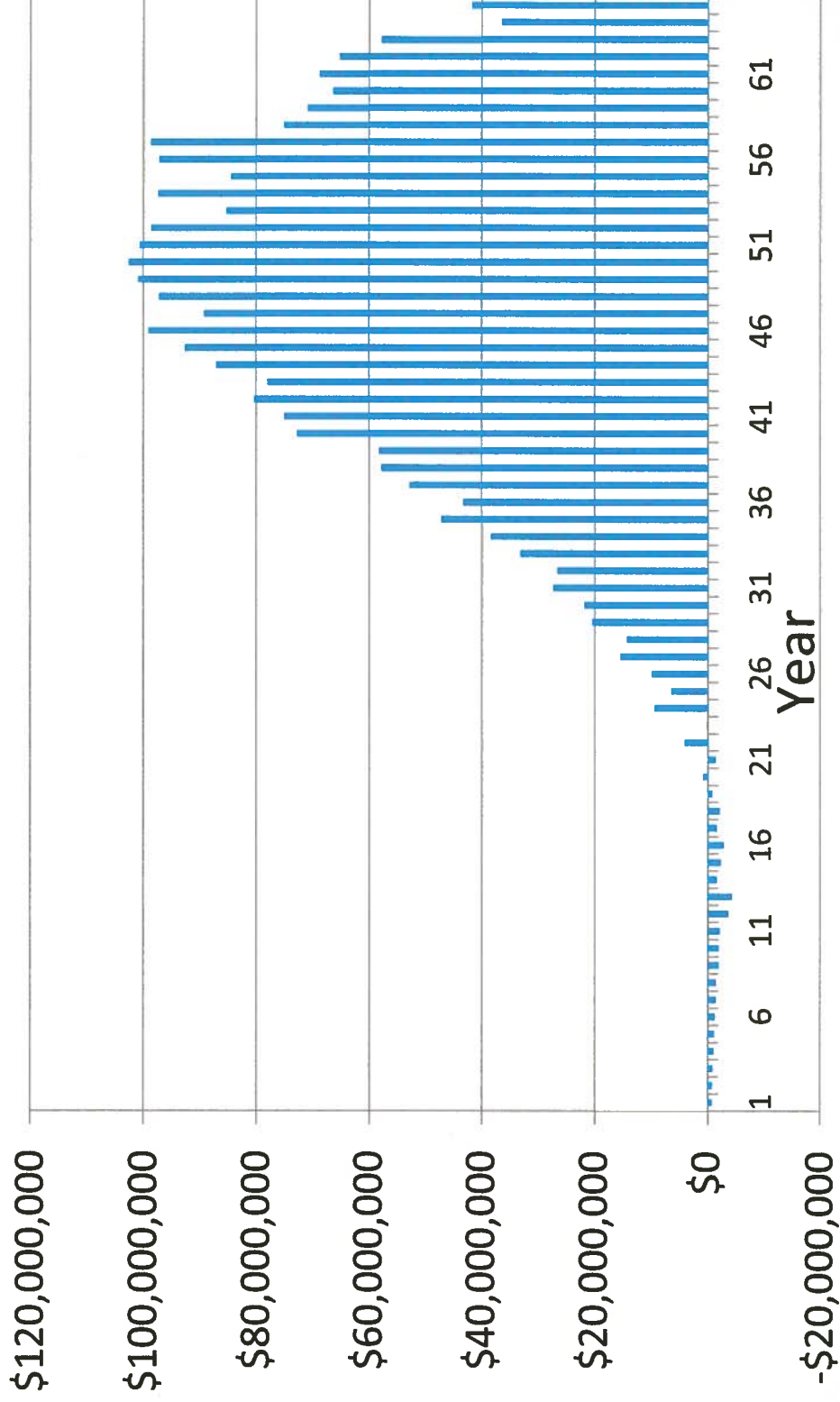
- Start with \$100,000 of coverage per insured.
- Increase coverage over time to \$1,000,000
- Build in a 5% COLA increase.
- Reduce costs of policy.
- Actuarially, future death benefits will exceed future premiums and the program should become “self funding” no later than year 19.

Actuarial Assumptions

- We test the results at the expected Standard mortality rates and at a very conservative Longer Mortality rate where participants live longer than expected
- At Standard Mortality Rates
 - Break-even point is year 19.
 - *There would be an excess balance of \$37 million in the Escrow Account that would not be needed for future premiums.*
 - *The ratio of net out of pocket costs to net benefits would be 1.4%.*
 - IRR on transaction is 14.3%.
- At Longer Mortality Rates
 - Break-even point is year 24.
 - The Escrow Account balance would be fully allocated to premiums.
 - The ratio of net out of pocket costs to net benefits would be 2.7%.
 - IRR on transaction is 11.8%.

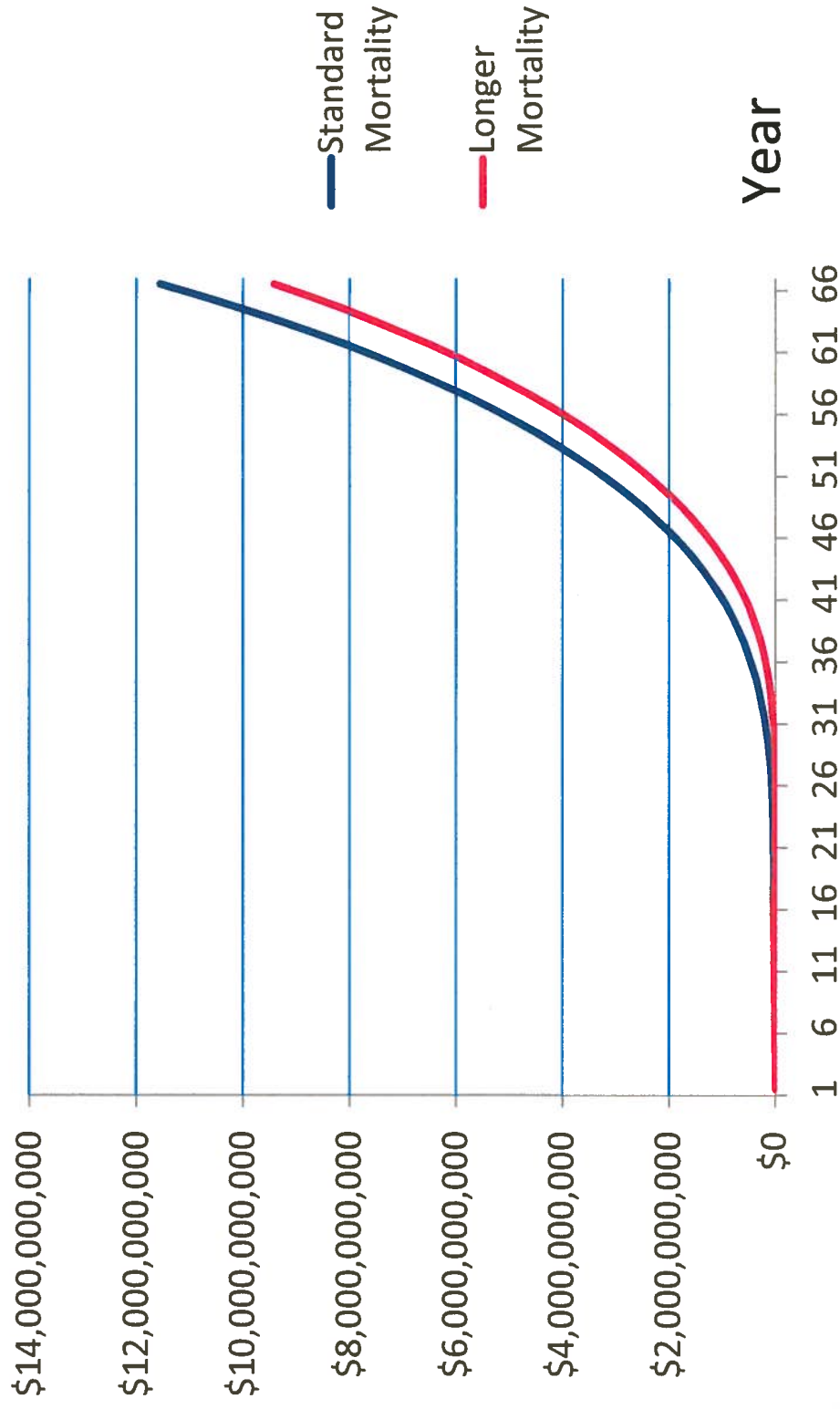
Annual Cash Flows

Assuming expected mortality (Total of \$2.6 billion)



Long Term Value of Invested Cash Flows

Assuming 7% growth



Survivor Benefit

- Qualifying participants could receive a survivor life insurance benefit of \$50,000 or not more than 10% of the policy face value.
- Depending on when the policy were to pay benefits the family protection could be as much as \$300,000.

Possible Modifications

- Use only older ages.
- Insuring more participants but with smaller amounts of coverage.
- Have a “rolling” enrollment where new participants are added every year.

Next Steps

- Determine actual funding for the Escrow Account.
- Determine number of people covered and the coverage amounts.
- Re-do analysis to incorporate the above parameters.