VALUATION OF THE MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

DoD Office of the Actuary

February 2021

ACTUARIAL CERTIFICATION

This report on the valuation of the Military Retirement System as of September 30, 2019, has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles, standards, and practices. In preparing this report, we have relied upon information maintained by other Department of Defense activities regarding plan provisions, finances, and participants. The purpose of the actuarial valuation documented in this report is to develop actuarial liabilities and funding amounts to support the Secretary of Defense and the DoD Board of Actuaries (Board) in meeting the requirements of Chapter 74, Title 10, United States Code. Use of these results for other purposes may not be appropriate. The rates and parameters used to develop actuarial liabilities and funding amounts are available upon request, most of which are the same as in last year's report. To prepare the results in this report, actuarial assumptions are used to model a single scenario from a range of reasonable outcomes for the valuation basis. The results based on that single scenario are included in this report. Please contact the DoD Office of the Actuary for further information.

We have performed the valuation using methods and assumptions approved by the Board. In general, the decrement rates used in the valuation are based on Military Retirement System experience. The annual, long-term economic assumptions include a 2.75% rate of inflation, a 3.25% across-the-board salary increase, and a 4.75% interest rate. Unless otherwise stated, normal cost percentages shown in this report do not reflect budgetary reductions (sequestration).

The actuarial methods and assumptions used in the preparation of this report are reasonable, and the valuation results present a fair picture of the financial condition of the Military Retirement System for purposes of meeting the requirements of Chapter 74, Title 10, United States Code. A valuation report is a snapshot of a plan's estimated financial condition at a particular point in time; it does not predict a pension plan's future financial condition or its ability to pay benefits in the future. Future report results may differ significantly from those presented and documented in this report for reasons that include changes in military benefits, military force structure, and the broader economic environment. These amounts and other variables are unknowable at the valuation date.

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* Meets the qualification standards of the American Academy of Actuaries, and continuing professional development requirements of the Society of Actuaries, to render the actuarial opinion referenced above.

USE OF THIS REPORT

- **Intended Audience**: Those seeking actuarial information about the Military Retirement System (MRS) or financial information about the Military Retirement Fund (MRF or Fund).

- **Report Limitations**: Stated in *Actuarial Certification* section of this report.

***** The future is uncertain and the actual experience will differ from these assumptions; these differences may be significant or material. Economic, demographic, and political forces impact the actuarial projections and valuation results; they cannot be predicted over long periods of time. *****

- For a high-level summary and bottom line results, refer to the *General Information and Key Results* section.

- In various places throughout this report, figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

- Many references to "active duty" personnel throughout the report also include full-time support reservists. Similarly, many references to "reservists" or "selected reservists" exclude full-time support reservists.

ABBREVIATIONS AND COMMON TERMS

Board	DoD Board of Actuaries
BRS	Blended Retirement System
COLA	Cost-of-Living Adjustment
CPI-U	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers
CPI-W	Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers
CSB/Redux	Career Status Bonus Retirement System combined with the Redux System
DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Service
DIC	Dependency and Indemnity Compensation
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
FY	Fiscal Year
GORGO	Actuarial Projection Model used by DoD OACT
MRF / MRS	Military Retirement Fund / Military Retirement System
NCP	Normal Cost Percentage
OACT	DoD Office of the Actuary
OMB	U.S. Office of Management and Budget
P.L.	Public Law
SBP	Survivor Benefit Plan
SOA	Society of Actuaries
SSIA	Special Survivor Indemnity Allowance
UFL	Unfunded Liability
U.S.C.	United States Code
VA	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

GENERAL INFORMATION AND KEY RESULTS
Military Retirement System – For Fiscal Year ending September 30, 2019

1. **Name of Plan:**
   Military Retirement System

2. **Name and Address of Plan Sponsor:**
   Department of Defense
   1400 Defense Pentagon
   Washington, DC 20301-1400
   Phone: (703) 571-3343
   Website: https://www.defense.gov/

3. **Type of Plan:**
   Defined Benefit

4. **Establishment of Funding Arrangement:**
   Public Law 98-94 (currently Chapter 74 of Title 10, U.S.C.)

5. **Administrative Costs:**
   Not borne by the Plan

6. **Funding Arrangement:**
   Trust Fund

7. **Actuarial Cost Method:**
   Aggregate Entry-Age Normal

8. **Oversight:**
   DoD Board of Actuaries. The Board approves methods and assumptions used in the valuation. The current members of the Board (as of this valuation report date) are:

   Ms. Marcia A. Dush, Chairperson
   Mr. John H. Moore
   Mr. Michael E. Clark

9. **Plan Participant Information at *End of Plan Year*:**

	Members (in 000s)	Annualized Pay ($ in billions)
Active Duty and Full-time Reservists:	1,409	$62.75
Selected Drilling Reservists:	717	$8.27
Non-Selected Reservists – w/ 20 years:	197	-N/A-
Nondisability Retirees:	1,877	$55.10
Disability Retirees:	126	$1.81
Surviving Families:	317	$3.96

*** Only retirees and surviving families are paid from the Military Retirement Fund. ***

GENERAL INFORMATION AND KEY RESULTS (Continued)
Military Retirement System – For Fiscal Year ending September 30, 2019

10. Valuation Input Data:

Extracts from files maintained by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), and files submitted by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)

11. Retirement Criteria:

A. Nondisabled Retirement from Active Duty – Immediate, after 20 years of service

B. Disabled Retirement – Immediate, generally with no years of service requirement

C. Nondisabled Retirement from Reserve Duty - Deferred to age 60 (or earlier in some cases) after 20 years of creditable service

12. Actuarial Assumptions:

A. Economic:
(Annual Rates)

1) Inflation – 2.75%

2) Salary – 3.25% (excludes promotion and longevity increases)

3) Interest – 4.75%

B. Demographic:

1) Mortality and other assumptions: Based on Plan experience.

2) Mortality Improvement: Based on Plan experience using methods and assumptions utilized by the Society of Actuaries (SOA).

3) Percent of a Typical New Entrant Cohort Serving 20 Or More Years:
Full-time (FT) personnel: 19% Part-time (PT) personnel: 14%

13. Accounting Results *During Fiscal Year* 2019:

($ in billions)

A. Benefits paid to participants:	$60.7
B. Contributions from Services:	$20.5
C. Contributions from Treasury:	$95.9
D. Investment Income	$27.4

14. Actuarial Results at *End of Fiscal Year* 2019:

($ in billions)

A. Present Value of Future Benefits:	$1,970.3
B. Actuarial Accrued Liability	$1,652.7
C. Actuarial Value of Assets:	$897.0
D. Unfunded Accrued Liability:	$755.7
E. Funded Ratio (C./B.):	54%

15. Normal Cost Percentages Applied to Fiscal Year 2021 Basic Pay:

	DoD	Treasury	Total
Full-time:	34.9%	15.9%	50.7%
Part-time:	26.9%	4.2%	31.1%

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES
FOR THE SEPTEMBER 30, 2019, VALUATION

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

At its July 2019 meeting, the DoD Board of Actuaries approved the following changes for the September 30, 2019, valuation. For access to the official transcript of the meeting, follow this link: https://actuary.defense.gov/External-Links/.

Retiree Divorce Rates

The Board approved updates to the retiree divorce rates to be based on FYs 2017-2018 experience from FYs 2008-2009. The net effect is no change (to the 3rd decimal place) to either the FY 2021 full-time or part-time DoD NCPs and an increase to the September 30, 2019, accrued liability by $0.4 billion (or 0.02%).

Blended Retirement System Actual Opt-In Data

The Board approved the use of actual BRS Opt-In data received from DFAS over what was assumed in the 2018 valuation. This results in a 1.3% increase to the DoD full-time NCP, a 0.1% increase to the DoD part-time NCP, and a $7.5 billion (or 0.5%) increase to the September 30, 2019, accrued liability.

Economic Assumptions (Long-Term Interest)

The Board approved a new long-term interest rate assumption of 4.75% (vs. 5.00%). The new interest rate assumption increases the full-time DoD NCP by 2.5% and increases the part-time DoD NCP by 2.3%. This change increases the September 30, 2019, accrued liability by $67.4 billion (or 4.1%).

Changes in Benefits

National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2020 (NDAA 2020)

The NDAA 2020 contained provisions to phase out the offsetting of SBP benefits by Dependency and Indemnity Compensation over three years. This leads to a 0.3% increase in the full-time DoD NCP and a 0.2% increase in the part-time DoD NCP. The increase in the September 30, 2019, accrued liability is $13.5 billion (or 0.8%).

The NDAA 2020 also contained a provision to include so-called 12304(b) activations to reserve duty statuses that reduce retirement from the normal retirement age of 60. It results in no change to the full-time DoD NCP and raises the part-time DoD NCP by 0.1%. There is no change to the present value of future benefits as of September 30, 2019.

SUMMARY OF ANTICIPATED CHANGES FOR THE SEPTEMBER 30, 2020, VALUATION

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

At its June 2020 meeting, the DoD Board of Actuaries approved the following changes for the September 30, 2020, valuation. For access to the official transcript of the meeting, follow this link: https://actuary.defense.gov/External-Links/.

Lower Economic Assumptions

The Board approved long-term economic assumptions for the September 30, 2020, valuation. This includes a 4.25% interest rate (0.50% decrease from last year), a 2.75% across-the board salary increase (0.50% decrease from last year), and a 2.50% COLA (0.25% decrease from last year). The net effect of these changes is to increase the FY 2022 full-time DoD NCP by 1.6% and increase the part-time NCP by 1.1%. These changes are estimated to increase the September 30, 2019, accrued liability by $68.0 billion (or 4.0%).

Disabled Decrement Rates

The Board approved the use of updated disabled decrement rates. The update is based on rescaling the rates to FYs 2015-2019. This results in a 0.2% increase to the full-time DoD NCP and a 0.9% increase in the part-time NCP. This change is estimated to increase the September 30, 2019, accrued liability by $2.2 billion (or 0.1%).

Mortality Improvement Scales

The Board approved the use of updated mortality improvement scales for retirees and survivors. The new scales use FYs 2000-2019 military data (from the previous FYs 2000-2016 data) with modifications to the SOA's "MP" methodology. This results in no change (to the 3rd decimal place) to the full-time DoD NCP and a 0.1% decrease to the part-time NCP. This change is estimated to decrease the September 30, 2019, accrued liability by $3.7 billion (or 0.2%).

Disability VA Offset Parameters

The Board approved the use of updated VA offset parameters for new disabled retirees. The data used to produce disabled retiree VA offset parameters is updated from FYs 2008-2009 to FYs 2018-2019. This results in a 1.0% decrease to the full-time DoD NCP and a 1.2% decrease in the part-time NCP. This change is estimated to decrease the September 30, 2019, accrued liability by $7.9 billion (or 0.5%).

Reserve Rates and Factors

The Board approved the use of updated reserve rates and factors. The following parameters and assumptions were updated: (1) grey area loss rates and blow-up factors, (2) nondisabled reserve retirement rates, and (3) average points per year for part-time selective reservists. These changes result in a 0.1% decrease in the full-time DoD NCP and a 1.6% decrease in the part-time NCP. These changes are estimated to decrease the September 30, 2019, accrued liability by $11.0 billion (or 0.7%).

VALUATION OF THE MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Introduction

The Military Retirement System provides benefits for retirement from active duty and from the reserves, disability retirement benefits, optional survivor coverage, and a special compensation program for certain disabled retirees.

Public Law (P.L.) 98-94 (currently Chapter 74 of Title 10, U.S.C.) established that an aggregate entry-age normal cost funding method for the Military Retirement System starting October 1, 1984. Under this law, DoD pays the normal cost of the system and the Treasury Department makes payments from general revenues to amortize the unfunded liability, including any gains or losses that have arisen from assumption or benefit changes, or from actual experience differing from assumed experience. P.L. 108-136 modified this process such that DoD's normal cost contribution excludes the cost due to Concurrent Receipt benefits. Treasury's total contribution includes an additional amount to fund the normal cost for Concurrent Receipt benefits.

P.L. 98-94 also established an independent three-member DoD Retirement Board of Actuaries who were appointed by the President. The Board is required to review valuations of the Military Retirement System; to determine the method of amortizing unfunded liabilities; to report annually to the Secretary of Defense; and to report to the President and the Congress on the status of the Military Retirement Fund at least every four years. The DoD OACT provides all technical and administrative support to the Board. P.L. 110-181 eliminated the previously separate Retirement and Education Benefits Boards, and created a new single DoD Board of Actuaries appointed by the Secretary of Defense. Board duties with respect to the Retirement and Education Benefits Funds are similar, and the law expands the Board's responsibilities to include oversight of any other fund the Secretary of Defense deems necessary.

The terms of the Board members are fifteen years and a member can be removed only for misconduct or failure to perform the duties of the office. The current Board members, as of this valuation report date, are Ms. Marcia Dush (Chairperson), Mr. John Moore, and Mr. Mike Clark. The DoD Chief Actuary is the Executive Secretary for the Board.

Military retired pay is based on "basic pay." This is the principal element of military compensation that all members receive; however, it is not analogous to private or public sector salaries for comparative purposes. Reasonable comparisons can be made to Regular Military Compensation (RMC). RMC is the sum of (1) basic pay, (2) the housing allowance, which varies by grade, location, and dependency status, (3) the subsistence allowance, and (4) the tax advantages accruing to allowances because they are not subject to federal income tax. Consequently, comparisons of military retired pay to other pension systems should recognize the relationship to RMC rather than to basic pay only.

Valuation Data and Procedure

The valuation input data were extracted from files maintained by the DMDC. Data on individual retirees and survivors come from official files submitted by DFAS. Active data elements are obtained from the Active Duty Military Personnel Master File, and reserve data are obtained from the Reserve Component Common Personnel Data System Master File. OACT reviews the data for

reasonableness and consistency against figures provided by the DoD Comptroller, but does not audit the data and relies on the file suppliers for its accuracy and comprehensiveness.

Where applicable, dollar amounts include the subsequent January 1st, pay raise. These totals are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1

INITIAL ACCOUNTING FIGURES AS OF SEPTEMBER 30

($ in billions)

	2019	2018
Total Active Duty Personnel + Full-Time Reservists	1,409,076	1,382,518
Total Annualized Basic Pay	$62.75	$59.79
Non-BRS (2018 estimated, see Note below)	*900,362*	*610,455*
Total Annualized Basic Pay	*$46.25*	*$35.87*
BRS (2018 estimated, see Note below)	*508,714*	*772,063*
Total Annualized Basic Pay	*$16.50*	*$23.92*
Total Selected Drilling Reservists	716,642	716,997
Total Annualized Basic Pay	$8.27	$7.92
Non-BRS (2018 estimated, see Note below)	*543,380*	*552,968*
Total Annualized Basic Pay	*$6.78*	*$6.64*
BRS (2018 estimated, see Note below)	*173,262*	*164,029*
Total Annualized Basic Pay	*$1.49*	*$1.29*
Total Non-Selected Reservists (with 20 years)	196,814	203,157
Total Annualized Basic Pay	-N/A-	-N/A-
Total Number of Nondisability Retirees	1,876,780	1,878,093
Total Annualized Retired Pay	$55.10	$53.40
Total Number of Disability Retirees	125,930	123,261
Total Annualized Retired Pay	$1.81	$1.72
Total Number of Surviving Families	317,250	279,912
Total Annualized Survivor Annuities	$3.96	$3.69
Total Number of SSIA Recipients	-N/A-	65,460
Total Annualized Allowance		$0.24

Note: For 2018, personnel and pay allocations between those expected to opt-in to the BRS and those not expected to opt-in, are based on assumptions, not actual data. The "BRS" figures above for 2018 include 9 months of actual data for service members who were auto-enrolled due to having been hired after the start of the Open Season (i.e., December 31, 2017). For 2019, BRS and non-BRS splits use actual opt-in data. For 2018, there is overlap between the Surviving Families and SSIA counts; some people are included in both. For 2019, survivor annuities include the offset to pay due to VA's DIC. Costs, liabilities, and outlays in this report, however, reflect the offset phase-out.

Population and pay projections are generated by an actuarial projection model (GORGO[1]). GORGO is a deterministic model; use of a deterministic model assumes the average outcome will occur annually over a period of time.

The data on active duty personnel and drilling reservists are grouped into cells by age and number of years of service. Each cell contains the number and the average basic pay for personnel with that particular combination of age and length of service. Data on the retired population and surviving families are grouped into cells by age, and each cell contains the number and total net annualized retired pay or survivor annuity.

Separate data arrays are maintained in GORGO for each of the population categories listed in Table 2. These data arrays are not displayed in this report; they are available upon request.

In GORGO, these starting populations are projected year by year into the future. Each year, personnel are moved from one population category to another (e.g., from active to retired, or dropped from the system altogether) by means of decrements such as withdrawal, nondisability retirement, temporary disability, permanent disability, transfer, death with and without survivors, etc. The basic pay scale is assumed to increase at the valuation across-the-board salary increase assumption. Basic pay is also increased by individual promotion and longevity increases. Generally, retired pay and survivor annuities are increased by the valuation COLA assumption each year for retirees and survivors who receive a full COLA. At the end of each year, the number of people and the amounts paid in basic pay and benefits are saved, and the population is aged. After 100 years, when a negligible amounts of basic pay and benefit expenditures are projected, the present values of the series of future benefit payments and future basic pay outlays are determined, using the valuation interest rate. Because no new entrants come into the system, the projection is said to be "closed group."

There is also an option in GORGO for an "open group" projection in which new entrants are added each year to meet DoD projected endstrengths.

An open group projection also appears in Table 8. This projection, which shows the past and projected flow of plan assets over approximately the next 25 years, includes the total basic payroll, the normal cost contributions, the payments to amortize the unfunded liability, investment income, fund disbursements, and the fund balance. All of these items are discussed in detail throughout the text of this report. An overview of the GORGO process is illustrated in Figure 1.

[1] GORGO was named after a monster featured in a 1961 British science fiction movie based on a variation of *Godzilla*.

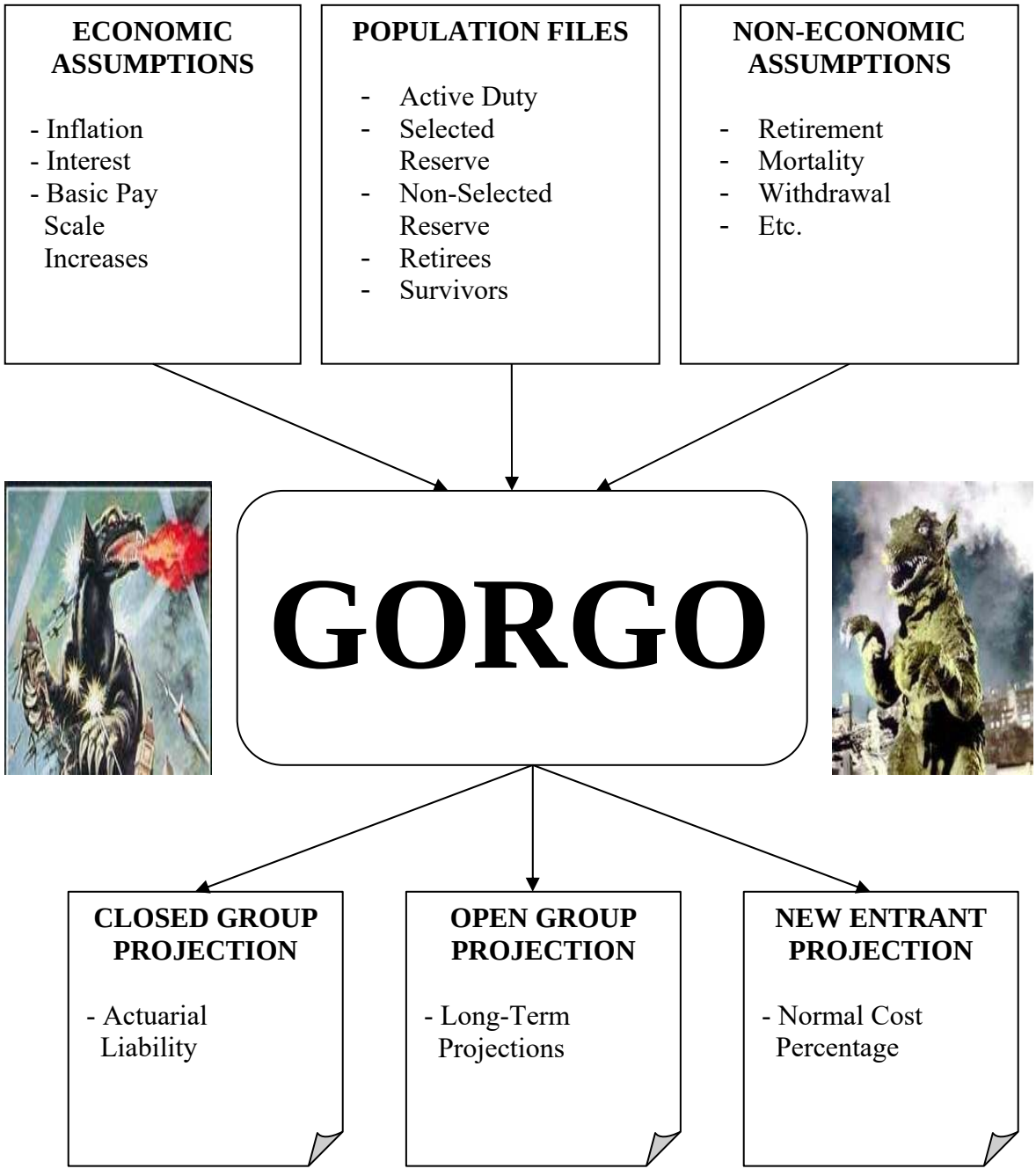
TABLE 2

GORGO POPULATION CATEGORIES

1. Active duty populations and basic pay, and benefit tier (BRS/Non-BRS)
    a. Officer
    b. Enlisted
2. Selected reserve populations, basic pay, career points, and benefit tier (BRS/Non-BRS)
    a. Officer
    b. Enlisted
3. Non-selected reserve (those who have completed 20 good years and have not reached paid retirement) populations, basic pay, accumulated retirement credit points, and benefit tier (BRS/Non-BRS)
    a. Officer
    b. Enlisted
4. Retiree populations, benefit tier (BRS/Non-BRS), retired pay, and survivor benefit coverage
    a. Nondisabled officer (non-CSB electors)
    b. Nondisabled enlisted (non-CSB electors)
    c. Nondisabled officer (CSB electors)
    d. Nondisabled enlisted (CSB electors)
    e. Reserve officer
    f. Reserve enlisted
    g. Disabled officer (Permanent and Temporary)
    h. Disabled enlisted (Permanent and Temporary)
5. Surviving families in a survivor benefit plan, total annuities, survivor benefit coverage, and benefit tier (BRS/Non-BRS)
    a. Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP)
    b. Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan (RCSBP)
    c. Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP)
    d. Death on active duty (DOAD)
    e. Minimum income (MinInc)
6. Typical new entrant cohort population and benefit tier (BRS/Non-BRS)
    a. Officer
    b. Enlisted

FIGURE 1

GORGO PROCESS OVERVIEW



Economic assumptions, i.e., the annual rate of inflation, the annual basic pay scale increases, and the annual valuation interest rate, were decided upon by the Board after extensive analysis of past trends, current environment, and future expectations.

The decrement rates and other non-economic assumptions can be categorized as follows:

1. Active duty decrement rates
2. Retiree and survivor decrement rates
3. Drilling and non-drilling (with 20 good years) reserve decrement rates
4. Actuarial projection model parameters
5. Other rates (e.g., mortality improvement)

The decrement rates and GORGO parameters are generally based on military-specific experience. More broadly, the valuation results are most sensitive to changes in the economic (e.g., long-term interest assumption) and retention assumptions, where retention refers to the active and reserve duty net loss rates – refer to Table 6B for analysis.

Assets

The assets of the Military Retirement Fund (the Fund) are invested in special issue Treasury obligations bearing interest at rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into consideration current market yields for outstanding marketable U.S. obligations of comparable maturities. Each security issued to the Fund "mirrors" a security that has been issued to the public, i.e., it has the same maturity date, coupon rate, and other security-specific characteristics. The special issue "mirrored" security may have been issued recently, or at any time in the past. Under current procedures adopted by Treasury, the investment manager (DFAS Trust Funds Accounting & Reporting Division) is permitted to redeem long-term special issue securities at any time before maturity for their fair market value, which is based on the public issue bid price with the same maturity date, coupon rate, and other security-specific characteristics. However, Treasury policy encourages a buy-and-hold approach giving consideration to the needs of the Fund in determining the maturities of securities purchased.

The investment manager must follow the asset investment strategy approved by the DFAS Investment Board at their semiannual meetings. The current investment strategy includes investing the assets so that the Fund generates sufficient cash to fund benefit payments and expenses as they come due. Many considerations are taken into account when making investment decisions, including balancing various risks, targeting an expected average maturity of future investments of 20 years (which is reasonably close to the duration of the liabilities), and current and expected economic conditions. A large majority of purchases are in Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS). This strategy hedges almost all of the inflationary pressures while minimizing liquidity risks to the Fund. Timing issues and the inconsistency between the TIPS calculation of inflation (CPI-U) and the Fund's crediting of inflation (CPI-W) to retiree and survivor benefits leave some residual inflationary risks.

For purposes of determining the unfunded liability, the assets of the Fund are valued using the amortized cost method. Under this method, the yield to maturity of a security valued at any point in time is equal to the yield to maturity at the time of purchase. In the valuation of the Military Retirement System, the amortized cost value is referred to as the "actuarial value of assets." The actuarial value of assets is determined by amortizing premium and discount over the life of the

securities. The total investment return includes: the interest coupons received; the change in the amortized cost value during the year; and the inflation compensation accrued from the holdings of TIPS. The actuarial value of assets used in the determination of the unfunded liability includes the "accrued interest," which is the amount of the next interest coupon payment that has accrued since the date of the last coupon payment (generally semiannual). The amount of the "accrued interest" is determined by multiplying the coupon payment by the ratio of the time that has elapsed since the last coupon payment date to the total time between coupon payments. Table 3 presents a statement of the actuarial value of assets; Table 4 presents a statement of changes in the actuarial value of assets.

In an open group projection of a retirement system where the total number of employees is held constant, the number of retirees and survivors on the rolls at year end, as well as the number withdrawing, retiring, dying, etc., each year, eventually levels out. When this occurs, the population is said to be "stationary." In this report's open group projection, DoD-projected endstrengths are used through the end of FY 2025 (as depicted in Table 8). Subsequently, the force size is held constant each year. However, the assumption of future mortality improvement results in a small increase in the retired population each year, so that the retired population is nearly, but not completely, stationary.[2]

When a population becomes stationary, the fund disbursements increase each year at the same rate as total pay, which in this valuation is 3.25 percent per year. If the method of funding the system is theoretically sound, the value of the assets in the Fund will also increase at this same rate, and thus will become a level percentage of pay. Otherwise, the fund would either increase indefinitely as a percent of pay, or decrease until it was zero. Practical considerations in this report's open group projection, including (1) mortality improvement, and (2) the difference between the short-term economic assumptions and the ultimate economic assumptions (see Table 8 Footnote) and the fact that payments on future (after September 30, 2019) gains and losses implied by the short-term assumptions are not projected, cause the fund disbursements to grow at an ultimate rate different than 3.25 percent per year.

[2] More precisely, the retired population would become nearly, but not completely, stationary if the open group projection were extended many years beyond what is shown in this report.

TABLE 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS
($ in millions)

	For the Plan Year Ended September 30:	
	2019	2018
Assets		
1) Investments, at book value:		
U.S. Government securities[1]	$891,166	$808,085
2) Accounts receivable:		
a) Accrued interest[2]	$5,606	$5,471
b) Due from military retirees or their survivors	$133	$129
c) Intragovernmental	$9	$165
3) Cash ('Fund Balance with Treasury')	$75	$25
Actuarial value of assets	896,989	$813,875

[1] Book value is determined by 1) amortizing premium and discount over the life of the securities using the effective interest method and 2) including additional inflation compensation from TIPS. Additional adjustment made as a result of FY 2011 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 111-383) regarding retired pay date as follows:

	2019	2018
Investments, at book value (actual)	$891,166	$808,085
October Expenditures paid in September	$0	$0
Investments, at book value (adjusted)	$891,166	$808,085

[2] Includes accrued interest receivable and interest purchased

TABLE 4

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS
($ in millions)

	For the Plan Year Ended September 30: 2019	2018
1) Actuarial value of assets at beginning of plan year:	$813,875	$734,095
2) Investment income:		
a) Interest/Inflation	$32,387	$35,554
b) Net appreciation (depreciation) in book value of investments[1]	($4,992)	($5,019)
3) Contributions:		
a) From Services	$20,500	$18,400
b) Appropriation to amortize the unfunded liability	$87,996	$82,877
c) Appropriation for Treasury Normal Cost Contribution	$7,909	$6,837
4) Total additions (2 + 3):	$143,800	$138,649
5) Change in Accounts Receivable	$4	($4)
6) Benefits paid to participants:	$60,690	$58,865
Actuarial value of assets (1 + 4 + 5 - 6):	$896,989	$813,875

1. Investments bought, sold and held during the plan year ended September 30 appreciated (depreciated) in value as follows:

	2019	2018
Amortized discount	$299	$271
Amortized premium	($5,291)	($5,290)
Gain (loss) on sale *	$708	$0
	($4,992)	($5,019)

* Gain (loss) on sale is only shown for informational purposes and is not included in the net appreciation (depreciation).

Normal Cost

The aggregate entry-age normal cost percentage (NCP) is the level percentage of basic pay that must be contributed over the entire active career of a typical group of new entrants to pay for all the future retirement and survivor benefits of that group. It is determined by using the new-entrant cohort as the starting population in a GORGO projection. Their basic pay and benefits are projected over 100 years, and then discounted back to the present (i.e. valuation date). Mathematically, a NCP is calculated by dividing the present value of future benefits for the entire cohort by the present value of future basic pay, evaluated at the assumed interest rate.

There are four nondisability benefit formulas (for four distinct populations) within the Military Retirement System. Retirement benefits are based on final basic pay (Final Pay) for military personnel who first became members of a uniformed service before September 8, 1980, and are based on the average of the highest 36 months (High-3) for those becoming members on or after this date. Additionally, active duty military personnel who first became members of a uniformed service on or after August 1, 1986, are High-3 unless they elect the Career Status Bonus (CSB), which provides a bonus in exchange for reduced (Redux) benefits.[3] Military personnel who first become a member of a uniformed service after December 31, 2017, will be under the new Blended Retirement System (BRS) which was enacted in NDAA 2016 and took effect January 1, 2018. Members who first entered the military before January 1, 2018, and who have served for fewer than 12 years as of December 31, 2017 (or less than 4,320 points for reservists), have the option to "opt-in" to BRS via an irrevocable election during a one-year (calendar year 2018) open season or remain in the High-3 system. Members who have served 12 or more years as of December 31, 2017 (or more than 4,320 points for reservists) are not permitted to opt-in to BRS and will receive benefits based on their current plan.

P.L. 99-661, enacted in November 1986, mandated that two separate NCPs be used for the valuation of the Military Retirement System. One NCP is for active duty personnel and full-time reservists (full-time) and one is for part-time reservists (part-time). Full-time and part-time NCPs are calculated for each of the separate benefit formulas. Only full-time personnel are under the CSB/Redux benefit formula, thus an analogous part-time NCP is not applicable ("N/A"). The FY 2019 NCPs are summarized below (with DoD NCPs in parentheses):

Benefit Formula	Full-Time	Part-Time
Final Pay	59.9% (41.7%)	34.4% (29.8%)
High-3	54.7% (38.1%)	32.5% (28.2%)
CSB/Redux [4]	53.9% (37.3%)	-N/A-
BRS	42.1% (27.9%)	26.0% (22.0%)

P.L. 108-136 required the Department of the Treasury to pay into the Fund at the beginning of each year the normal cost arising from increased Concurrent Receipt benefits. The NCPs shown above include the respective Total ('DoD plus Treasury') and DoD percentages. Table 6A displays the DoD and Treasury NCPs separately. The NCPs are further disaggregated in Table 5.

[3] The National Defense Authorization Act of FY 2016 (NDAA 2016, P.L. 114-92) sunsets the CSB/Redux benefit tier by not allowing any CSB elections after December 31, 2017.

[4] This NCP represents a blend of NCPs for CSB/Redux and HI-3 benefit formulas based on the CSB/Redux Election Proportion.

The FY 2020 weighted NCPs in Table 5 are calculated using the NCP weighting factors. The sum of the DoD and Treasury components of the weighted aggregate full-time NCP is 51.3 percent, and the weighted aggregate part-time NCP is 31.4 percent. Due to federal budget deadlines, the two NCPs used to determine the actual contributions to the Fund must be established in advance of implementation and may vary from those actually derived in a valuation.

Table 5 summarizes the components of the FY 2020 normal cost percentages.

TABLE 5

NORMAL COST AS A PERCENT OF BASIC PAY (NCPs)
(DoD Normal Cost Percentage in Parentheses)

	FINAL PAY	HIGH-3	CSB/ REDUX	BRS	FY 2020 Weighted
FULL-TIME					
Nondisability benefits	55.1 (38.8)	50.2 (35.5)	49.5 (34.7)	38.2 (25.6)	47.0 (32.8)
Disability benefits	2.0 (0.9)	1.8 (0.8)	1.8 (0.8)	1.8 (0.8)	1.8 (0.8)
Survivor benefits	2.8 (2.0)	2.6 (1.8)	2.6 (1.8)	2.1 (1.4)	2.5 (1.7)
Total	59.9 (41.7)	54.7 (38.1)	53.9 (37.3)	42.1 (27.9)	51.3 (35.3)
PART-TIME					
Nondisability benefits	29.1 (26.0)	27.6 (24.7)	-N/A-	21.6 (19.0)	26.6 (23.7)
Disability benefits	2.2 (1.1)	2.0 (1.0)	-N/A-	2.0 (1.0)	2.0 (1.0)
Survivor benefits	3.0 (2.6)	2.9 (2.5)	-N/A-	2.3 (2.0)	2.8 (2.4)
Total	34.4 (29.8)	32.5 (28.2)	-N/A-	26.0 (22.0)	31.4 (27.2)

- Note that columns may not add exactly due to rounding of the separate NCP components.

- Only full-time personnel are under the CSB/Redux benefit formula, thus an analogous part-time NCP is not applicable ("N/A").

As can be determined from this table, 92 percent of the full-time normal cost and 85 percent of the part-time normal cost stem from nondisability retirement. Based on current decrement rates, 19 percent of a typical group of new entrants attains 20 years of active duty service and becomes eligible for nondisability retirement from active duty. Specifically, 49 percent of new officers and 17 percent of new enlistees attain 20 years of active duty service.[5] It should be noted that some military personnel who begin their careers on active duty move to the reserves and retire from there. This is modeled through the allocation of a portion of the reserve benefit, in present value terms, to the full-time normal cost. Based on current reserve decrement rates, 14 percent of a typical group of

[5] As in past valuation reports, these percentages are stated from the perspective of a new entrant cohort still in active service at its first fiscal-year boundary (i.e., September 30). If losses prior to the first fiscal-year boundary are taken into account, the percentages would be reduced by approximately 15 percent (19 percent would become 16 percent). The stated percentages also reflect the effect of reentrants, i.e., members who appear in the active duty population one year without having been there the year before, who are not new entrants. Without the effect of reentrants, the proportion of a typical group of new entrants who attain 20 years of active duty service is reduced from 19 percent to 15 percent. The paygrade transfer rates have no effect.

The effect of reentrants on the reserve duty percentages is more pronounced relative to the above active duty figures due to the inherent nature of a reserve career (i.e., a higher proportion entering the reserves for the first time as a reentrant to the military).

members entering the reserves for the first time (including members with prior active or non-drilling reserve time) become eligible for a reserve nondisability retirement (46% for officers, and 13% for enlisted). *** See footnote 5 for additional important details related to these percentages. ***

Table 9 lists the past and projected weighted aggregate full-time and part-time NCPs under current law in the normal cost columns. The columns are separated into the DoD and Treasury NCPs due to P.L. 108-136. In recent years both the full- and part-time sums of the DoD and Treasury component weighted aggregate percentages are (generally) at the level of the CSB/Redux normal cost percentages (High-3 for part-time) since virtually all non-retired personnel entered the uniformed service on or after August 1, 1986. With the passage of the law on BRS, projected NCPs will eventually converge to the level of the BRS NCPs. As indicated in the Table 8 footnote, the Treasury Concurrent Receipt normal cost payments reflect amounts sequestered by fiscal year.

Amortization of Unfunded Liability

Under P.L. 98-94, normal cost contributions began to be made by DoD on behalf of all military personnel on October 1, 1984. Since normal cost contributions had not been made for service prior to this date, there was an initial unfunded accrued liability, or "initial unfunded liability," of $528.7 billion as of September 30, 1984. If this amount had been deposited in the retirement fund on September 30, 1984, then it, together with the future normal cost payments to be made on behalf of all active duty personnel and drilling reservists over the balance of their active careers, plus investment earnings at the assumed rate, would have been sufficient to provide all expected retirement and survivor benefits for those in the system on that date.

The Board originally determined that the initial unfunded accrued liability of the system ($528.7 billion) should be amortized with payments equal to 33 percent of the second preceding fiscal year's basic payroll. It was originally projected that this method would amortize the initial unfunded liability over 60 years. However, economic assumption changes extended this amortization period well beyond 60 years. As a result, the Board revised the amortization method of the original unfunded liability in such a way that the amortization would have been completed in FY 2044. In more recent years, it was determined that the Fund was projected to have a negative balance for several years before becoming positive again. The Board decided to shorten the amortization period to 50 years in 1996. The Board again shortened the amortization period in 2007 to 42 years in order for the payments to cover the interest on the unfunded liability each year. The initial unfunded liability is now expected to be fully amortized in calendar year 2025 (FY 2026).

Changes in the unfunded liability can also arise because of: 1) modifications to benefit provisions, 2) changes in actuarial assumptions, and 3) deviations in actual experience from expected experience (gains and losses). The Board approved a method to amortize these changes over 30 years by payments that increase in absolute value at the same rate as the annual long-term basic pay scale assumption.

Unfunded Accrued Liability as of September 30, 2019

Table 6A summarizes the calculation of the unfunded accrued liability as of September 30, 2019. The present value of future benefits is obtained by projecting future benefits for the total covered population (closed group with no new entrants) as of September 30, 2019, and discounting these benefits back to the present (i.e. valuation date) at the assumed interest rate. The GORGO actuarial model projects benefits for the current active and retired populations over the duration of their lifetimes. Additional adjustments (generally minor) to the projection results are made outside of the GORGO model to capture the more complex law changes. The initial retirement benefits for military personnel are based on their total projected service at retirement, the applicable benefit formula, and assumed basic pay increases. Subsequent retirement benefits include assumed cost-of-living adjustments and the age 62 adjustment for those retiring under the CSB/Redux formula.

The present value of future normal cost contributions is obtained by (1) using GORGO to project future yearly full-time and part-time basic pay for the September 30, 2019, covered population, (2) multiplying the pay by the total projected (DoD and Treasury) full-time and part-time weighted aggregate entry-age NCPs, and (3) discounting the resulting normal costs back to September 30, 2019. For this closed group, the relative percentages of basic pay subject to the four separate benefit formulas will change over time as fewer members are covered under the CSB/Redux, High-3 and Final Pay formulas, and more are covered under BRS. The *weighted* full- and part-time NCPs that are multiplied against the future full- or part-time pay in each year reflect expected changing percentages of pay going to members covered by the multiple benefit formulas. This will change in future years as more personnel are covered under BRS. This weighted procedure is roughly equivalent in the aggregate to projecting separately the pay of each of the eight groups of active duty and selected reserve members and multiplying it by the individual group's NCP.

The sum of the DoD and Treasury components of the weighted aggregate entry-age NCPs for FY 2020 are 51.3 percent full-time and 31.4 percent part-time. Federal budget deadlines require the establishment of NCPs in advance of the valuation. Consequently, the percentages actually implemented in a fiscal year may vary from those derived in the valuation. These differences, which are small unless major actuarial assumptions or benefits are changed, are reflected in the unfunded liability by using the implemented normal cost in the first year of the projection.

Table 6B displays selected sensitivities in the estimated valuation cost figures due to changes in key economic and non-economic assumptions. The figures require the use of actuarial assumptions regarding future economic and demographic experience, which are typically disclosed as a single value. In an attempt to assess system financial risks, key underlying valuation assumptions were tested for their respective impacts. The absolute levels of change tested in Table 6B were selected to show directional magnitudes, not necessarily anticipated changes.

Deducting the present value of future normal costs and the actuarial asset value of the Fund from the present value of future benefits leaves an unfunded liability of $755.7 billion as of September 30, 2019. This was greater than the expected unfunded liability of $663.1 billion. The expected unfunded liability is what the unfunded liability would have been if all actuarial assumptions had been realized and all benefit formulas had remained unchanged. The fact that the actual unfunded liability is greater than expected means that there was a total FY 2019 loss of $92.5 billion ($755.7 billion minus $663.1 billion). The components of this gain are outlined in Table 7. The total experience gain/loss is divided into five segments: (1) the loss due to the difference

between the actual interest rate (3.0%) earned by the Fund in FY 2019 and the assumed interest rate (4.75%), (2) the gain due to the actual January 1, 2020, COLA (1.6%) being different from that assumed (2.75%), (3) the gain due to the actual January 1, 2020, across-the-board salary increase (3.1%) being different from that assumed (3.25%), (4) the gain due to the difference between the actual and assumed non-economic experience, and (5) the loss due to the sequestration-required nonpayment of the October 1, 2019, Treasury Concurrent Receipt normal cost contribution. See the Summary of Changes for the September 30, 2019, Valuation for a more detailed discussion of the actuarial assumptions outlined in Table 7.

These changes in unfunded liability were used to calculate the October 1, 2020, unfunded liability payment. The total payment was determined to be $98.106 billion. This total payment includes (1) a payment of $100.414 billion to amortize the original unfunded liability, plus (2) an amount of $9.550 billion to amortize changes in actuarial assumptions, plus (3) an amount of $9.196 billion to amortize benefit changes, less (4) an amount of $21.892 billion to amortize total combined experience gains and losses through FY 2019, plus (5) $0.838 billion to amortize over one year the loss due to sequestration of the October 1, 2019, Treasury Concurrent Receipt normal cost contribution. Tables 10 and 11 show the projection of the unfunded liability payments and unfunded liability balances. As stated earlier, Tables 8 and 9 display all projected transactions to the Fund.

Starting in FY 2005, the total payment to be made by Treasury includes the amount required by P.L. 108-136 to pay for the increased normal cost due to Concurrent Receipt benefits in addition to the unfunded liability amortization amount. The total actuarially determined Treasury payment on October 1, 2020, is $107.951 billion, equal to $98.106 billion for the unfunded liability amortization *plus* $10.736 billion for Concurrent Receipt benefits. Note that the difference in the actual contribution reflected a sequestration-mandated reduction from the $10.736 billion, to $9.845 billion.

TABLE 6A

MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
ACTUARIAL STATUS INFORMATION
($ in billions)

		For the Plan Year Ended September 30: 2019	2018
1.	Present value of future benefits		
	a. Annuitants now on roll	$1,060.4	$994.1
	b. Nonretired reservists	$219.2	$201.1
	c. Active duty personnel[1]	$690.7	$602.8
	TOTAL	$1,970.3	$1,798.0
2.	Present value of future normal cost contributions[2]	$317.7	$264.6
3.	Actuarial accrued liability (1. – 2.)	$1,652.7	$1,533.4
4.	Actuarial value of assets[3]	$897.0	$813.9
5.	Unfunded accrued liability (3. – 4.)	$755.7	$719.6
6.	Funded Ratio (4. / 3.)	54%	53%
7.	DoD normal cost percentage (NCP)[4] to be applied to basic pay in fiscal year	FY 2021	FY 2020
	a. Full-time (FT)	34.9%	31.0%
	b. Part-time (PT)	26.9%	24.4%
8.	Treasury normal cost percentage (NCP)[5] to be applied to basic pay in fiscal year	FY 2021	FY 2020
	a. Full-time (FT)	15.9%	14.2%
	b. Part-time (PT)	4.2%	3.8%

Basic pay is only a portion of active duty military compensation.

[1] The future benefits of active duty personnel expected to retire as reservists are counted on line 1.b.

[2] The September 30, 2019, Present Value of Future Normal Cost (PVFNC) contributions reflects a reduction of $800.230 million due to sequestration of the October 1, 2019, Treasury Concurrent Receipt normal cost contribution. The September 30, 2018, PVFNC reflects a reduction of $753.681 million due to sequestration of the October 1, 2018, Treasury Concurrent Receipt normal cost contribution.

[3] The actuarial value of assets is determined using the amortized cost method from Table 4.

[4] Due to the need to establish the NCPs in advance of implementation (federal budget deadlines), the percentages actually used in a fiscal year may vary from the ones derived in the valuation.

[5] P.L. 108-136 requires the Department of Treasury to pay the normal cost resulting from the increase in benefits due to Concurrent Receipt.

TABLE 6B

MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SENSITIVITY TESTS*
($ in billions)

Long-Term Interest Assumption

[Baseline Interest = 4.75%]

		Baseline	1% LOWER	1% HIGHER
1.	Present value of future benefits	$ 1,970.3	$ 2,446.4	$ 1,615.4
2.	Actuarial accrued liability	$ 1,652.7	$ 1,978.2	$ 1,396.6
3.	Actuarial value of assets	$ 897.0	$ 897.0	$ 897.0
4.	Unfunded accrued liability (2. – 3.)	$ 755.7	$ 1,081.3	$ 499.6
5.	Funded Ratio	54.3%	45.3%	64.2%
6.a.	FY 2021 FT NCP [DoD + Treasury]	50.7%	70.9%	37.0%
6.b.	FY 2021 PT NCP [DoD + Treasury]	31.1%	45.2%	21.7%

Retention Assumptions

[FT Baseline Retention = 'Withdrawal' rates]

[PT Baseline Retention = 'Separation' rates]

		Baseline	25% LOWER	25% HIGHER
1.	Present value of future benefits	$ 1,970.3	$ 2,065.7	$ 1,880.4
2.	Actuarial accrued liability	$ 1,652.7	$ 1,632.1	$ 1,647.2
3.	Actuarial value of assets	$ 897.0	$ 897.0	$ 897.0
4.	Unfunded accrued liability (2. – 3.)	$ 755.7	$ 735.1	$ 750.2
5.	Funded Ratio	54.3%	55.0%	54.5%
6.a.	FY 2021 FT NCP [DoD + Treasury]	50.7%	57.7%	42.0%
6.b.	FY 2021 PT NCP [DoD + Treasury]	31.1%	38.7%	22.4%
7.a.	New Entrants eligible for FT retirement (%)	19%	27%	12%
7.b.	New Entrants eligible for PT retirement (%)	14%	27%	6%

* A sensitivity test is a process for assessing the impact of a change in an actuarial assumption on an actuarial measurement. As mentioned earlier in the Valuation Data and Procedures section of this report, the valuation results/measurements are most sensitive to changes in the economic (e.g., long-term interest) assumptions and retention assumptions. 'Baseline' figures are generally from Table 6A and other sections of this report. The absolute levels of the changes (+/- 1% and +/- 25% respectively) were selected to show potential directional magnitudes, not necessarily anticipated changes, assisting the report users to analyze system risks.

TABLE 7

MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FY 2019 CHANGE IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY
($ in billions)

		For the Plan Year Ended September 30, 2019	
1.	Actual unfunded accrued liability (9/30/19)	$755.7	
2.	Expected unfunded accrued liability (9/30/19)	$663.1	
3.	Total (gain)/loss	$92.5	5.6%
a.	Total experience (gain)/loss	$3.0	0.2%
	Interest assumption	$16.9	1.9%
	COLA assumption	($11.4)	0.7%
	Salary assumption	($0.5)	0.0%
	Non-economic experience	($2.1)	0.1%
b.	10/1/19 unpaid contribution	$0.8	0.0%
c.	Total benefit change (gain)/loss	$13.4	0.8%
	SBP-DIC Repeal Phase-in	$13.5	0.8%
	Include 12304b Reserve Activations	$0.0	0.0%
d.	Total assumption change (gain)/loss	$75.2	4.6%
	Actual BRS data	$7.5	0.5%
	Updated Divorce Rates	$0.4	0.0%
	Interest Rate Change	$67.4	4.1%

In this table, negative values represent actuarial gains and positive values represent actuarial losses.

Percentages shown are ratios of absolute values of each gain or loss component to the accrued liability (Table 6A, line 3), except the percentage for the experience (gain)/loss due to the interest assumption is the ratio to the actuarial value of assets (Table 6A, line 4).

The reasons for the total experience (gain)/loss:
- Interest = 4.75% long-term assumed vs. 3.0% FY19 fund yield;
- COLA = 2.75% long-term assumed vs. 1.6% January 1, 2020 increase;
- Salary = 3.25% long-term assumed vs. 3.1% January 1, 2020 increase;
- October 1, 2019 unpaid contribution loss is due to sequestration of the Treasury Concurrent Receipt normal cost contribution.

TABLE 8

MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
PAST AND PROJECTED FLOW OF PLAN ASSETS [1]
(In Billions of Dollars and as a Proportion of Payroll)

		Contributions Received											
		From DoD, for Normal Costs [3]		From Treasury, for Normal Costs [3]		From Treasury, for Amortization of Unfunded Liability [4]		Investment Income		Fund Disbursements [5]		Fund Balance, End of Year [6]	
Fiscal Year	Basic Payroll [2]												
1985	$33.5	$17.0	(50.7%)	---	---	$9.5	(28.4%)	$1.1	(3.3%)	$15.8	(47.2%)	$11.8	(35.2%)
1986	35.4	17.4	(49.2)	---	---	10.5	(29.7)	2.5	(7.1)	17.6	(49.7)	24.6	(69.5)
1987	36.4	18.3	(50.3)	---	---	10.5	(28.8)	3.6	(9.9)	18.1	(49.7)	38.9	(106.9)
1988	37.3	18.4	(49.3)	---	---	10.3	(27.6)	5.0	(13.4)	17.5	(46.9)	53.4	(143.2)
1989	38.6	18.5	(47.9)	---	---	9.8	(25.4)	6.1	(15.8)	20.2	(52.3)	67.6	(175.1)
1990	39.8	16.3	(41.0)	---	---	10.6	(26.6)	7.3	(18.3)	21.5	(54.0)	80.4	(202.0)
1991	42.3	17.2	(40.7)	---	---	10.8	(25.5)	8.5	(20.1)	23.1	(54.6)	93.7	(221.5)
1992	41.1	16.3	(39.7)	---	---	11.2	(27.3)	9.4	(22.9)	24.5	(59.6)	106.1	(258.2)
1993	38.9	13.2	(33.9)	---	---	12.3	(31.6)	10.0	(25.7)	25.7	(66.1)	115.9	(297.9)
1994	38.3	12.8	(33.4)	---	---	11.9	(31.1)	10.3	(26.9)	26.7	(69.7)	124.2	(324.3)
1995	37.1	12.2	(32.9)	---	---	11.5	(31.0)	10.9	(29.4)	27.8	(74.9)	131.0	(353.1)
1996	36.7	11.2	(30.5)	---	---	10.7	(29.2)	11.3	(30.8)	28.8	(78.5)	135.3	(368.7)
1997	36.8	11.1	(30.2)	---	---	15.2	(41.3)	11.9	(32.3)	30.2	(82.1)	143.3	(389.4)
1998	37.1	10.4	(28.0)	---	---	15.1	(40.7)	12.2	(32.9)	31.1	(83.8)	149.9	(404.0)
1999	37.6	10.4	(27.7)	---	---	15.3	(40.7)	12.4	(33.0)	31.9	(84.8)	156.0	(414.9)
2000	39.0	11.4	(29.2)	---	---	15.3	(39.2)	12.7	(32.6)	32.8	(84.1)	162.7	(417.2)
2001	40.9	11.4	(27.9)	---	---	16.1	(39.4)	13.2	(32.3)	34.1	(83.4)	169.2	(413.7)
2002	44.7	12.9	(28.9)	---	---	17.0	(38.0)	12.4	(27.7)	35.1	(78.5)	176.5	(394.9)
2003	52.0	13.7	(26.3)	---	---	17.9	(34.4)	10.0	(19.2)	35.6	(68.5)	182.6	(351.2)
2004	53.6	14.1	(26.3)	---	---	18.2	(34.0)	10.1	(18.8)	37.0	(69.0)	188.0	(350.7)
2005	56.3	15.0	(26.6)	$1.5	(2.7%)	21.4	(38.0)	10.9	(19.4)	39.0	(69.3)	197.9	(351.5)
2006	54.0	13.9	(25.7)	2.3	(4.3)	23.2	(43.0)	12.3	(22.8)	41.1	(76.1)	208.4	(385.9)
2007	56.4	14.5	(25.7)	2.5	(4.4)	26.0	(46.1)	10.3	(18.3)	43.5	(77.1)	218.2	(386.9)
2008	59.2	16.1	(27.2)	2.8	(4.7)	46.2	(78.0)	15.6	(26.4)	45.8	(77.4)	253.1	(427.5)
2009	63.0	17.5	(27.8)	3.7	(5.9)	51.1	(81.1)	2.9	(4.6)	50.0	(79.4)	278.4	(441.9)
2010	64.4	20.4	(31.7)	4.5	(7.0)	58.6	(91.0)	10.4	(16.1)	50.6	(78.6)	321.7	(499.5)
2011	66.9	21.0	(31.4)	5.0	(7.5)	61.4	(91.8)	18.0	(26.9)	51.0	(76.2)	376.1	(562.2)
2012	66.5	21.9	(32.9)	5.4	(8.1)	64.8	(97.4)	12.5	(18.8)	52.6	(79.1)	428.0	(643.6)
2013	66.3	20.5	(30.9)	6.8	(10.3)	67.7	(102.1)	15.0	(22.6)	54.5	(82.2)	483.5	(729.3)
2014	65.4	20.5	(31.3)	6.3	(9.6)	72.9	(111.5)	17.1	(26.1)	55.4	(84.7)	545.0	(833.3)
2015	64.3	19.7	(30.6)	6.2	(9.6)	75.6	(117.6)	10.8	(16.8)	56.7	(88.2)	600.6	(934.1)
2016	64.6	19.5	(30.2)	6.9	(10.7)	79.3	(122.8)	15.3	(23.7)	57.2	(88.5)	664.4	(1,028.5)
2017	65.4	18.3	(28.0)	6.8	(10.4)	81.2	(124.1)	21.2	(32.4)	57.8	(88.4)	734.1	(1,122.5)
2018	66.7	18.4	(27.6)	6.8	(10.3)	82.9	(124.3)	30.5	(45.8)	58.9	(88.4)	813.9	(1,220.2)
2019	69.1	20.5	(29.7)	7.9	(11.4)	88.0	(127.4)	27.4	(39.7)	60.7	(87.8)	897.0	(1,298.1)
↑ ACTUAL ↑													
↓ PROJECTED ↓													
2020	$72.4	$21.9	(30.2%)	$8.5	(11.7%)	$91.9	(126.9%)	$46.4	(64.1%)	$62.0	(85.7%)	$1,003.6	(1,385.7%)
2021	74.7	25.3	(33.8)	9.8	(13.2)	98.1	(131.4)	51.9	(69.5)	64.0	(85.7)	1,124.7	(1,506.6)
2022	75.1	25.2	(33.5)	10.8	(14.4)	101.4	(134.9)	57.8	(76.9)	66.0	(87.9)	1,253.8	(1,669.0)
2023	77.1	25.5	(33.1)	11.1	(14.3)	103.7	(134.4)	64.0	(83.0)	68.0	(88.2)	1,390.1	(1,802.0)
2024	79.1	25.9	(32.8)	11.3	(14.2)	107.1	(135.3)	70.6	(89.2)	70.2	(88.8)	1,534.7	(1,939.6)
2025	81.1	26.3	(32.4)	11.5	(14.2)	110.5	(136.3)	77.6	(95.6)	72.4	(89.2)	1,688.2	(2,080.9)
2026	83.2	26.7	(32.0)	11.7	(14.1)	114.1	(137.1)	85.0	(102.2)	74.4	(89.4)	1,851.3	(2,224.1)
2027	85.4	27.0	(31.7)	11.9	(14.0)	-3.8	(-4.5)	87.2	(102.1)	76.4	(89.5)	1,897.2	(2,222.3)
2028	87.6	27.5	(31.3)	12.2	(13.9)	-3.9	(-4.5)	89.3	(102.0)	78.5	(89.6)	1,943.8	(2,219.3)
2029	89.9	27.9	(31.0)	12.4	(13.8)	-4.1	(-4.5)	91.5	(101.8)	80.8	(89.9)	1,990.7	(2,215.0)
2030	92.8	28.5	(30.7)	12.8	(13.8)	-4.2	(-4.5)	93.7	(100.9)	83.3	(89.7)	2,038.2	(2,196.5)
2031	95.8	29.1	(30.4)	13.1	(13.7)	-4.3	(-4.5)	95.9	(100.1)	85.8	(89.5)	2,086.3	(2,177.8)
2032	98.9	29.8	(30.1)	13.5	(13.6)	-4.5	(-4.5)	98.1	(99.2)	88.3	(89.3)	2,134.9	(2,158.8)
2033	102.0	30.5	(29.9)	13.8	(13.6)	27.4	(26.9)	101.9	(99.9)	91.1	(89.3)	2,217.4	(2,173.1)
2034	105.3	31.2	(29.6)	14.2	(13.5)	28.4	(27.0)	105.9	(100.6)	93.9	(89.2)	2,303.2	(2,188.3)
2035	108.6	31.9	(29.4)	14.6	(13.5)	29.3	(27.0)	110.0	(101.3)	96.6	(89.0)	2,392.4	(2,203.2)
2036	112.0	32.6	(29.1)	15.0	(13.4)	30.3	(27.0)	114.2	(102.0)	99.4	(88.7)	2,485.1	(2,218.6)
2037	115.6	33.4	(28.9)	15.4	(13.3)	27.8	(24.1)	118.5	(102.5)	102.2	(88.4)	2,578.0	(2,231.0)
2038	119.2	34.1	(28.6)	15.9	(13.3)	16.4	(13.8)	122.3	(102.6)	105.1	(88.1)	2,661.7	(2,232.3)
2039	123.1	35.0	(28.4)	16.3	(13.2)	17.0	(13.8)	126.3	(102.6)	108.0	(87.8)	2,748.1	(2,233.2)
2040	127.0	35.8	(28.2)	16.8	(13.2)	17.5	(13.8)	130.4	(102.7)	111.0	(87.4)	2,837.6	(2,234.5)
2041	131.0	36.7	(28.0)	17.3	(13.2)	18.1	(13.8)	134.6	(102.8)	113.9	(87.0)	2,930.4	(2,236.5)
2042	135.2	37.7	(27.9)	17.8	(13.1)	18.7	(13.8)	139.0	(102.8)	116.9	(86.4)	3,026.7	(2,238.5)
2043	139.5	38.7	(27.7)	18.3	(13.1)	19.3	(13.8)	143.6	(102.9)	119.8	(85.8)	3,126.8	(2,240.7)
2044	144.0	39.7	(27.6)	18.8	(13.1)	19.9	(13.8)	148.4	(103.0)	122.7	(85.2)	3,231.0	(2,243.3)
2045	148.7	40.9	(27.5)	19.4	(13.1)	20.6	(13.8)	153.4	(103.2)	125.6	(84.5)	3,339.7	(2,246.4)
2046	153.5	42.1	(27.4)	20.0	(13.0)	21.2	(13.8)	158.5	(103.3)	128.5	(83.7)	3,453.0	(2,250.0)
2047	158.4	43.3	(27.3)	20.6	(13.0)	21.9	(13.8)	163.9	(103.5)	131.5	(83.0)	3,571.4	(2,254.3)

Note: Treasury Normal Cost Contributions are net of actual and expected sequestered amounts by the following fiscal years:

- FY 2014: 9.8%
- FY 2015: 9.5%
- FY 2016: 9.3%
- FY 2017: 9.1%
- FY 2018: 8.9%
- FY 2019: 8.7%
- FY 2020: 8.6%
- FY 2021: 8.3%

TABLE 8 FOOTNOTES

NOTE REGARDING OPEN GROUP PROJECTIONS: The approximate 25-year open group projection in this report is based on benefit provisions, data, methods and assumptions as of the valuation date. The values are displayed in future-year dollars. They are intended to provide the user with a general directional magnitude; uncertainty increases with the length of the projection period. Actual results are heavily dependent on the underlying assumptions being realized. Benefit changes, economic conditions, and other factors are not perfectly predictable. Economic, demographic, and political forces cannot be precisely predicted over very long periods of time.

In addition, the fundamental purpose of OACT's valuation is to produce actuarial liability and normal cost amounts, both of which are done on a closed group basis. In performing the valuation calculations, many assumptions represent long-run average expectations. This is appropriate for such liability and normal cost determinations. The open group projection uses many of the same long-run average assumptions as are used in the actuarial liability and normal cost calculations, but incorporates some adjustments for short-term expectations (e.g., the use of short-term economic assumptions for basic pay and COLA increases).

The projection in this publication is intentionally limited to approximately 25 years. Additional projection years, as well as projections assuming different economic assumptions, may be available upon request.

[1] P.L. 98-94 established the Fund. Under the law, DoD is responsible for the normal cost payment and Treasury is responsible for the payments on the unfunded liability. P.L. 108-136 assigned Treasury the responsibility of funding the normal cost resulting from increased benefits due to Concurrent Receipt, starting in FY 2005. There are no employee contributions to the Fund.

[2] DoD-projected endstrengths are used through the end of FY 2025 and constant force strengths are used thereafter. Basic pay is only a portion of military compensation.

[3] Due to federal budget deadlines, normal cost percentages are established in advance of implementation. The percentage actually used and displayed here may vary from the one derived in the valuation as of the end of the previous year. Starting in FY 1987, NCPs have been developed separately for the full-time and part-time basic payrolls. FYs 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and FY2021 Treasury Normal Cost Payments reflect sequestered amounts.

TABLE 8 FOOTNOTES (Continued)

[4] Reflects amortization payments for FY 2021 and thereafter determined in the September 30, 2019, valuation.

[5] Disbursements are on a cash basis. Beginning in December 1984, entitlements obligated for a month have been paid at the beginning of the following month. Prior to this date, entitlements were paid at the end of the month of obligation. Consequently, FY 1985 disbursements include only 11 months of payments. The FY 2011 National Defense Authorization Act allowed for retired pay to be paid on the previous business day if the first of the month falls on a weekend or holiday. This is not accounted for in the projected Fund Disbursements or Balances.

[6] This fund balance (on a book value basis) reflects cash disbursements during the year. On September 30, 2019, assets in the Fund totaled $897.0 billion.

OTHER NOTES: Mortality rates that are applied in the valuation to active/reserve duty members, retirees, and survivors, are subject to annual rates of improvement. The table does not reflect future gains or losses due to short-term economic experience being different than assumed. Consequently, only payments on the total unfunded liability as of September 30, 2019, are reflected.

ANNUAL ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS USED IN PROJECTIONS OF PLAN ASSETS

	Fiscal Year	Full COLA (%)	Basic Pay (%)	Interest (%)
[*Actual]*	2020	1.6%	3.1%	4.75%
	2021	2.4	3.0	4.75
	2022	2.3	2.6	4.75
	2023	2.3	2.6	4.75
	2024	2.3	2.6	4.75
	2025	2.3	2.6	4.75
	2026	2.3	2.6	4.75
	2027	2.3	2.6	4.75
	2028	2.3	2.6	4.75
	2029	2.3	2.6	4.75
[Long-Term]	2030+	2.75	3.25	4.75

Full COLA is equal to full cost-of-living increases to retiree and survivor annuities. Basic Pay is the rate at which the entire military pay table increases (hence excludes longevity or promotion-and-merit increases). They are applied on an across-the-board basis and typically occur each January 1st. Interest assumptions pertain to annual, aggregate Fund yield on all cash flows. The above COLA and Basic Pay assumptions are from the OMB; the interest (fund yield) is the Board's long-term interest assumption. Long-term annual economic assumptions (used throughout the projection in the normal cost and unfunded liability calculations) are 2.75% COLA, 3.25% basic pay, and 4.75% interest.

TABLE 9

MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
PAST AND PROJECTED PAYROLL AND NORMAL COST PAYMENTS
(In Billions of Dollars and as a Proportion of Payroll)

Fiscal	Payroll			DoD Normal Cost Payments				Treasury Normal Cost Payments				Normal Cost Payments	
Year	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time		Part-Time		Full-Time		Part-Time		Total	
1985	$30.6	$2.9	$33.5	$15.5	(50.7%)	$1.5	(50.7%)	$0.0	---	$0.0	---	$17.0	(50.7%)
1986	32.3	3.1	35.4	16.4	(50.7)	1.6	(50.7)	0.0	---	0.0	---	17.9	(50.7)
1987	33.4	3.0	36.4	17.4	(52.2)	0.8	(26.4)	0.0	---	0.0	---	18.2	(50.1)
1988	34.0	3.3	37.3	17.4	(51.2)	0.9	(26.1)	0.0	---	0.0	---	18.3	(49.0)
1989	35.0	3.6	38.6	17.6	(50.2)	0.9	(25.7)	0.0	---	0.0	---	18.5	(47.9)
1990	36.0	3.7	39.7	15.8	(43.9)	0.5	(13.4)	0.0	---	0.0	---	16.3	(41.1)
1991	38.6	3.7	42.3	16.7	(43.2)	0.5	(13.3)	0.0	---	0.0	---	17.2	(40.6)
1992	36.9	4.1	41.0	15.8	(42.7)	0.5	(13.3)	0.0	---	0.0	---	16.3	(39.8)
1993	35.1	3.8	38.9	12.8	(36.4)	0.4	(10.6)	0.0	---	0.0	---	13.2	(33.9)
1994	34.5	3.8	38.3	12.4	(36.0)	0.4	(10.6)	0.0	---	0.0	---	12.8	(33.5)
1995	33.4	3.8	37.2	11.9	(35.5)	0.4	(10.5)	0.0	---	0.0	---	12.3	(32.9)
1996	33.1	3.7	36.8	10.9	(32.9)	0.4	(9.6)	0.0	---	0.0	---	11.2	(30.6)
1997	33.2	3.7	36.9	10.8	(32.6)	0.4	(9.6)	0.0	---	0.0	---	11.2	(30.3)
1998	33.4	3.7	37.1	10.2	(30.5)	0.3	(8.8)	0.0	---	0.0	---	10.5	(28.3)
1999	33.7	3.9	37.6	10.2	(30.2)	0.3	(8.7)	0.0	---	0.0	---	10.5	(28.0)
2000	35.1	4.0	39.1	11.2	(31.8)	0.4	(9.8)	0.0	---	0.0	---	11.6	(29.5)
2001	36.7	4.2	40.9	10.9	(29.6)	0.6	(14.1)	0.0	---	0.0	---	11.5	(28.0)
2002	40.8	3.9	44.7	12.4	(30.3)	0.6	(14.4)	0.0	---	0.0	---	12.9	(28.9)
2003	47.8	4.2	52.0	13.1	(27.4)	0.6	(14.6)	0.0	---	0.0	---	13.7	(26.4)
2004	49.4	4.2	53.6	13.4	(27.1)	0.7	(16.0)	0.0	---	0.0	---	14.1	(26.2)
2005	52.0	4.3	56.3	14.3	(27.5)	0.7	(16.7)	1.7	(3.3%)	0.0	(0.8%)	16.8	(29.8)
2006	49.7	4.3	54.0	13.2	(26.5)	0.7	(16.7)	2.4	(4.9)	0.1	(1.4)	16.4	(30.3)
2007	51.2	5.2	56.4	13.6	(26.5)	0.9	(17.5)	2.5	(4.9)	0.1	(1.5)	17.1	(30.3)
2008	53.5	5.7	59.2	15.5	(29.0)	1.1	(19.1)	2.7	(5.0)	0.1	(1.5)	19.4	(32.7)
2009	57.1	5.9	63.0	16.8	(29.4)	1.2	(21.1)	4.0	(7.0)	0.1	(2.3)	22.2	(35.2)
2010	58.3	6.1	64.4	18.9	(32.4)	1.5	(24.5)	4.7	(8.0)	0.2	(2.8)	25.2	(39.2)
2011	56.6	10.3	66.9	18.5	(32.7)	2.5	(24.4)	4.6	(8.2)	0.3	(3.2)	26.0	(38.9)
2012	57.3	9.2	66.5	19.7	(34.3)	2.2	(24.3)	5.0	(8.8)	0.3	(3.6)	27.3	(41.0)
2013	57.1	9.2	66.3	18.3	(32.1)	2.2	(24.4)	6.4	(11.2)	0.3	(3.2)	27.3	(41.1)
2014	57.0	8.4	65.4	18.5	(32.4)	2.1	(24.5)	6.0	(11.7)	0.2	(2.9)	26.8	(40.9)
2015	56.0	8.3	64.3	18.0	(32.2)	1.9	(22.5)	6.0	(11.8)	0.2	(2.7)	26.1	(40.6)
2016	56.3	8.3	64.6	17.7	(31.4)	1.9	(23.0)	6.7	(13.1)	0.2	(2.9)	26.5	(41.0)
2017	56.4	9.0	65.4	16.3	(28.9)	2.0	(22.8)	6.6	(12.8)	0.3	(3.3)	25.2	(38.5)
2018	57.5	9.2	66.7	16.3	(28.4)	2.1	(22.6)	6.5	(12.5)	0.3	(3.3)	25.2	(37.8)
2019	60.1	9.0	69.1	18.3	(30.4)	2.2	(24.7)	7.6	(13.6)	0.3	(3.6)	28.4	(41.1)
↑ ACTUAL ↑													
↓ PROJECTED ↓													
2020	$63.1	$9.3	$72.4	$19.6	(31.0%)	$2.3	(24.4%)	$8.1	(14.2%)	$0.3	(3.8%)	$30.3	(41.9%)
2021	65.1	9.6	74.7	22.7	(34.9)	2.6	(26.9)	9.4	(15.9)	0.4	(4.2)	35.1	(47.0)
2022	66.3	8.8	75.1	22.8	(34.4)	2.3	(26.6)	10.5	(15.8)	0.4	(4.2)	36.0	(47.9)
2023	68.1	9.1	77.1	23.1	(34.0)	2.4	(26.4)	10.7	(15.7)	0.4	(4.2)	36.6	(47.4)
2024	69.8	9.3	79.1	23.5	(33.6)	2.4	(26.2)	10.9	(15.6)	0.4	(4.2)	37.2	(47.0)
2025	71.5	9.6	81.1	23.8	(33.2)	2.5	(26.0)	11.1	(15.5)	0.4	(4.2)	37.8	(46.5)
2026	73.4	9.9	83.2	24.1	(32.9)	2.5	(25.8)	11.3	(15.4)	0.4	(4.2)	38.4	(46.1)
2027	75.2	10.2	85.4	24.4	(32.5)	2.6	(25.6)	11.5	(15.3)	0.4	(4.2)	39.0	(45.7)
2028	77.1	10.5	87.6	24.8	(32.2)	2.7	(25.4)	11.8	(15.2)	0.4	(4.1)	39.6	(45.3)
2029	79.1	10.8	89.9	25.2	(31.8)	2.7	(25.2)	12.0	(15.2)	0.4	(4.1)	40.3	(44.9)
2030	81.6	11.2	92.8	25.7	(31.5)	2.8	(25.1)	12.3	(15.1)	0.5	(4.1)	41.3	(44.5)
2031	84.2	11.6	95.8	26.3	(31.2)	2.9	(24.9)	12.6	(15.0)	0.5	(4.1)	42.3	(44.1)
2032	86.9	12.0	98.9	26.8	(30.9)	3.0	(24.8)	13.0	(14.9)	0.5	(4.1)	43.3	(43.8)
2033	89.6	12.4	102.0	27.4	(30.6)	3.1	(24.6)	13.3	(14.9)	0.5	(4.1)	44.3	(43.4)
2034	92.4	12.8	105.3	28.0	(30.3)	3.1	(24.5)	13.7	(14.8)	0.5	(4.1)	45.4	(43.1)
2035	95.3	13.3	108.6	28.7	(30.1)	3.2	(24.3)	14.1	(14.8)	0.5	(4.1)	46.5	(42.8)
2036	98.3	13.7	112.0	29.3	(29.8)	3.3	(24.2)	14.5	(14.7)	0.6	(4.1)	47.6	(42.5)
2037	101.4	14.2	115.6	30.0	(29.5)	3.4	(24.0)	14.8	(14.6)	0.6	(4.1)	48.8	(42.2)
2038	104.6	14.6	119.2	30.6	(29.3)	3.5	(23.8)	15.3	(14.6)	0.6	(4.0)	50.0	(41.9)
2039	108.0	15.1	123.1	31.4	(29.1)	3.6	(23.6)	15.7	(14.5)	0.6	(4.0)	51.3	(41.7)
2040	111.4	15.6	127.0	32.2	(28.9)	3.7	(23.5)	16.1	(14.5)	0.6	(4.0)	52.6	(41.4)
2041	114.9	16.1	131.0	33.0	(28.7)	3.7	(23.3)	16.6	(14.4)	0.6	(4.0)	54.0	(41.2)
2042	118.6	16.6	135.2	33.8	(28.5)	3.8	(23.1)	17.1	(14.4)	0.7	(4.0)	55.4	(41.0)
2043	122.4	17.2	139.5	34.7	(28.4)	3.9	(22.9)	17.6	(14.4)	0.7	(4.0)	56.9	(40.8)
2044	126.3	17.7	144.0	35.7	(28.3)	4.0	(22.8)	18.1	(14.4)	0.7	(4.0)	58.6	(40.7)
2045	130.4	18.3	148.7	36.7	(28.2)	4.1	(22.7)	18.7	(14.3)	0.7	(4.0)	60.3	(40.5)
2046	134.6	18.9	153.5	37.8	(28.1)	4.3	(22.5)	19.3	(14.3)	0.7	(4.0)	62.1	(40.5)
2047	138.9	19.5	158.4	39.0	(28.0)	4.4	(22.4)	19.9	(14.3)	0.8	(4.0)	64.0	(40.4)

TABLE 10

MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
PAST AND PROJECTED UNFUNDED LIABILITY PAYMENTS ON OCTOBER 1
($ in billions)

Calendar Year	Original UFL	Assumption Changes	Benefit Changes	Actuarial Experience	Total
1984	$9.500	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$9.500
1985	10.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.500
1986	11.042	0.000	0.000	-0.518	10.524
1987	11.679	0.000	-0.113	-1.281	10.285
1988	12.003	0.135	-0.112	-2.244	9.782
1989	16.300	-2.116	-0.132	-3.456	10.596
1990	17.237	-2.237	-0.140	-4.078	10.782
1991	18.228	-2.366	-0.148	-4.508	11.206
1992	22.621	-4.625	-0.171	-5.552	12.273
1993	23.865	-4.880	-0.180	-6.897	11.908
1994	25.177	-5.148	-0.189	-8.370	11.470
1995	27.746	-6.619	-0.079	-10.349	10.699
1996	33.456	-6.917	-0.042	-11.346	15.151
1997	36.227	-8.529	0.048	-12.627	15.119
1998	37.676	-8.870	0.050	-13.606	15.250
1999	39.183	-9.201	0.052	-14.732	15.302
2000	42.098	-9.984	0.335	-16.360	16.089
2001	43.571	-9.862	0.472	-17.134	17.047
2002	45.096	-10.059	0.661	-17.770	17.928
2003	46.674	-10.741	0.977	-18.721	18.189
2004	46.857	-10.959	4.627	-19.167	21.358
2005	48.614	-11.337	6.081	-20.178	23.180
2006	50.437	-11.238	6.313	-19.464	26.048
2007	66.711	-7.642	6.430	-19.312	46.187
2008	69.213	-5.076	7.026	-20.038	51.125
2009	70.379	-1.241	7.100	-17.619	58.619
2010	73.018	-1.012	7.367	-17.969	61.404
2011	75.757	0.171	7.643	-18.820	64.751
2012	78.598	0.386	7.930	-19.181	67.733
2013	81.373	3.150	8.211	-19.849	72.885
2014	84.221	2.594	8.498	-19.751	75.562
2015	87.169	3.770	8.796	-20.446	79.289
2016	90.024	4.459	7.724	-21.015	81.192
2017	92.950	3.736	7.904	-21.713	82.877
2018	94.971	6.383	8.214	-21.572	87.996
2019	98.057	6.361	8.858	-21.403	91.873
		↑ ACTUAL ↑			
		↓ PROJECTED ↓			
2020	$100.414	$9.550	$9.196	-$21.054	$98.106
2021	103.678	9.860	9.495	-21.670	101.363
2022	107.047	10.181	9.804	-23.338	103.694
2023	110.526	10.512	10.122	-24.096	107.064
2024	114.118	10.853	10.451	-24.879	110.543
2025	117.827	11.206	10.791	-25.688	114.136
2026	0.000	11.570	11.142	-26.523	-3.811
2027	0.000	11.946	11.504	-27.385	-3.935
2028	0.000	12.334	11.878	-28.275	-4.063
2029	0.000	12.735	12.264	-29.193	-4.194
2030	0.000	13.149	12.662	-30.142	-4.331
2031	0.000	13.577	13.074	-31.122	-4.471
2032	0.000	14.018	13.499	-0.098	27.419
2033	0.000	14.473	13.937	0.000	28.410
2034	0.000	14.944	14.391	0.000	29.335
2035	0.000	15.429	14.858	0.000	30.287
2036	0.000	15.931	11.901	0.000	27.832
2037	0.000	16.449	0.000	0.000	16.449
2038	0.000	16.983	0.000	0.000	16.983
2039	0.000	17.535	0.000	0.000	17.535
2040	0.000	18.105	0.000	0.000	18.105
2041	0.000	18.694	0.000	0.000	18.694
2042	0.000	19.301	0.000	0.000	19.301
2043	0.000	19.928	0.000	0.000	19.928
2044	0.000	20.576	0.000	0.000	20.576
2045	0.000	21.245	0.000	0.000	21.245
2046	0.000	21.936	0.000	0.000	21.936
2047	0.000	10.730	0.000	0.000	10.730

Note: Actuarial Experience includes impact of sequestered Treasury Normal Cost payments.

TABLE 11

MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
PAST AND PROJECTED UNFUNDED LIABILITY BALANCE ON SEPTEMBER 30 (Before Payment)
($ in billions)

Calendar Year	Original UFL	Assumption Changes	Benefit Changes	Actuarial Experience	Total
1984	$528.700	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000	$528.700
1985	553.500	0.000	0.000	-13.800	539.700
1986	578.800	0.000	-3.000	-34.200	541.600
1987	605.200	3.600	-2.998	-59.500	546.302
1988	632.700	-50.062	-3.076	-81.180	498.382
1989	664.173	-53.711	-3.172	-94.562	512.728
1990	693.224	-55.207	-3.253	-102.283	532.481
1991	723.306	-97.578	-3.331	-111.879	510.518
1992	757.959	-102.353	-3.421	-139.327	512.858
1993	790.488	-105.057	-3.494	-167.942	513.995
1994	824.120	-130.691	-0.968	-201.052	491.409
1995	852.872	-134.017	-0.832	-217.255	500.768
1996	880.822	-159.859	0.897	-231.424	490.436
1997	902.444	-162.883	1.000	-244.673	495.888
1998	922.521	-164.057	1.014	-259.976	499.503
1999	942.360	-169.827	6.583	-277.940	501.176
2000	959.626	-164.942	9.414	-284.168	519.931
2001	974.873	-162.970	13.075	-285.393	539.585
2002	989.509	-170.593	19.216	-293.105	545.027
2003	1,003.439	-172.248	94.231	-297.115	628.308
2004	1,016.562	-171.288	125.272	-304.415	666.132
2005	1,030.312	-165.769	128.261	-290.020	702.784
2006	1,043.054	-126.439	131.332	-282.660	765.287
2007	1,052.174	-89.221	140.140	-279.068	824.025
2008	1,044.591	-27.990	142.047	-254.441	904.207
2009	1,031.462	-19.974	142.785	-245.726	908.548
2010	1,016.346	2.415	143.487	-258.786	903.461
2011	997.569	8.208	143.947	-252.478	897.246
2012	974.816	68.621	144.141	-254.041	933.537
2013	945.510	58.240	143.703	-262.357	885.095
2014	911.665	81.894	142.944	-268.738	867.765
2015	872.953	96.068	127.811	-280.383	816.450
2016	827.038	80.674	124.563	-289.710	742.564
2017	775.707	140.441	131.072	-279.349	767.871
2018	716.895	139.147	129.327	-265.801	719.567
2019	653.020	214.646	140.610	-252.606	755.671
		↑ ACTUAL ↑			
		↓ PROJECTED ↓			
2020	$581.324	$218.179	$138.010	-$241.294	$696.219
2021	503.753	218.539	134.933	-230.701	626.523
2022	419.078	218.591	131.396	-218.960	550.105
2023	326.853	218.309	127.368	-204.914	467.616
2024	226.602	217.668	122.815	-189.407	377.678
2025	117.827	216.638	117.701	-172.343	279.824
2026	0.000	215.190	111.989	-153.621	173.558
2027	0.000	213.292	105.637	-133.135	185.794
2028	0.000	210.910	98.604	-110.774	198.741
2029	0.000	208.009	90.846	-86.417	212.437
2030	0.000	204.549	82.314	-59.942	226.921
2031	0.000	200.492	72.961	-31.216	242.237
2032	0.000	195.793	62.731	-0.098	258.426
2033	0.000	190.410	51.571	0.000	241.981
2034	0.000	184.294	39.422	0.000	223.715
2035	0.000	177.394	26.220	0.000	203.613
2036	0.000	169.658	11.901	0.000	181.559
2037	0.000	161.029	0.000	0.000	161.029
2038	0.000	151.448	0.000	0.000	151.448
2039	0.000	140.852	0.000	0.000	140.852
2040	0.000	129.174	0.000	0.000	129.174
2041	0.000	116.345	0.000	0.000	116.345
2042	0.000	102.289	0.000	0.000	102.289
2043	0.000	86.930	0.000	0.000	86.930
2044	0.000	70.185	0.000	0.000	70.185
2045	0.000	51.965	0.000	0.000	51.965
2046	0.000	32.180	0.000	0.000	32.180
2047	0.000	10.730	0.000	0.000	10.730

Note: Actuarial Experience includes impact of sequestered Treasury Normal Cost payments.

The Military Retirement Fund Transaction Process

The description of deficit, debt, and funding impact contained in this section are applicable under the current practices of the federal government regarding budget accounting and tax policy. These practices do not provide for increases in taxes to fund the Military Retirement System beyond what is required to pay benefits to retirees and survivors each year, but do result in increases in the national debt.

A nonrevolving trust fund was created inside the Unified Budget of the federal government for the monies of the Military Retirement System. This fund has three sources of income: (1) normal cost payments made by DoD, (2) unfunded liability and Concurrent Receipt normal cost payments made by Treasury, and (3) interest earnings on investments in government securities made by Treasury and the payments of the par values of these securities at maturity. All three of these items are intragovernmental transfers consisting of debits from one government account and credits to another.

The Fund has two types of payouts: (1) payments to retirees and survivors of retirees, and (2) purchases of U.S. Treasury securities. The purchase of a Treasury security is also an intragovernmental transfer, while a payment to a retiree or a survivor is not.

Figure 2 on the following page depicts this process. The only transactions in a particular year that directly affect the deficit of the Unified Budget are those that pass in or out of the government, such as tax collections ("in") and retiree or survivor payments ("out"). The intragovernmental transfers are debits and credits within the federal budget, with no direct effect on the deficit. The following examples illustrate the process:

- If DoD debits $25 billion in normal cost payments and the Fund credits the $25 billion, the net direct federal budget deficit effect is zero.

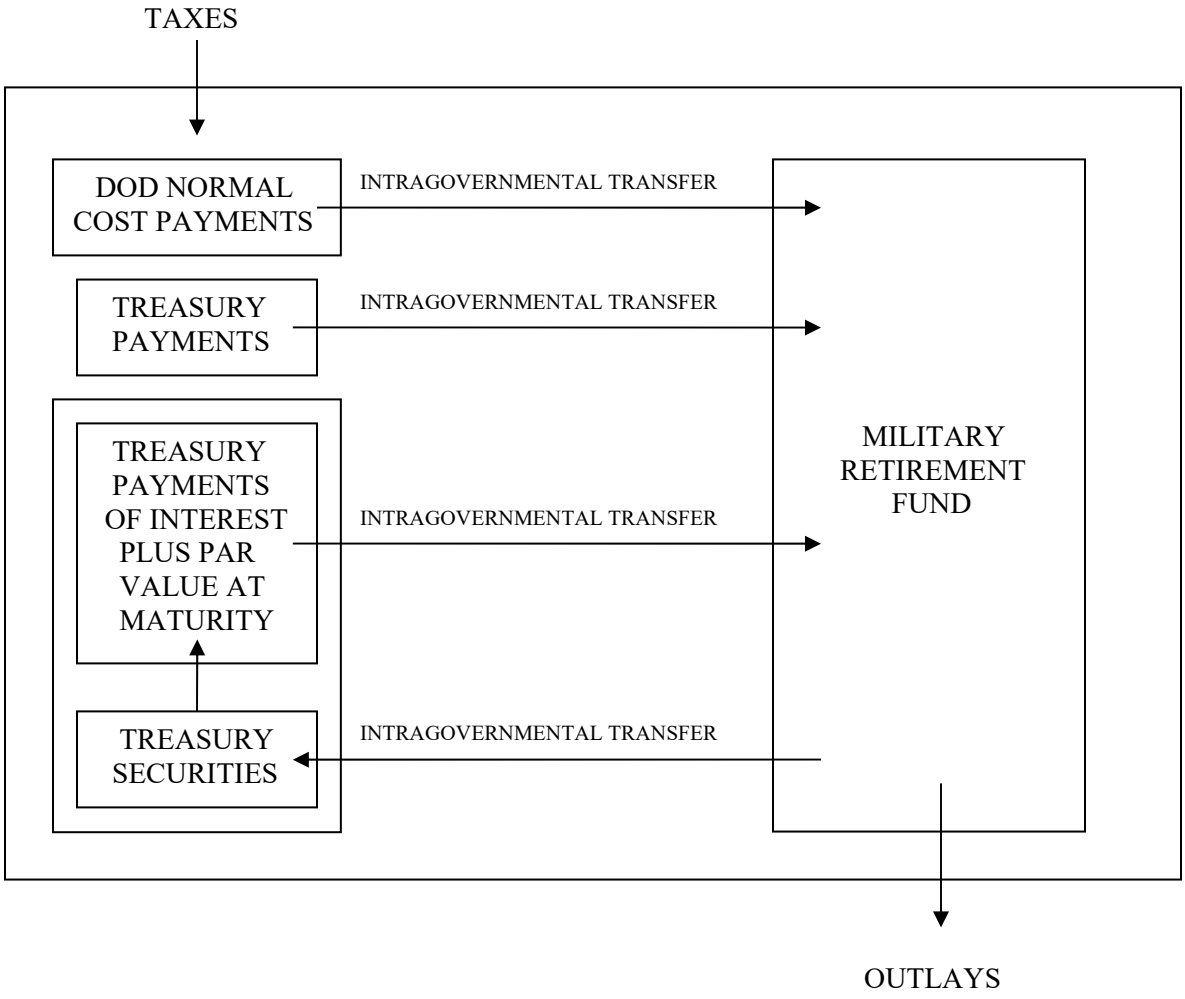
- If the Fund purchases $80 billion in securities (debit) and the Treasury sells $80 billion in securities (credit), the net direct federal budget deficit effect is zero.

- If the Treasury pays $30 billion interest (debit) and the Fund earns $30 billion interest (credit), the net direct federal budget deficit effect is zero.

- Disregarding all other government programs, if the government collects $55 billion in tax revenues (credit) and pays $60 billion to retirees (debit), the net direct federal budget deficit effect is $5 billion.

FIGURE 2

MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
UNIFIED BUDGET



All of the intragovernmental transfers in Figure 2 will always generate both a credit and an associated equal debit within the Unified Budget. Consequently, under current federal budget accounting practices, contributions to the Fund beyond what are required to pay benefits to retirees and survivors that year have no impact on the total federal deficit. Just as in the pay-as-you-go method, the only transactions that directly affect the deficit in the retirement system accounting process are payments to retirees and survivors (i.e. outlays).

On the other hand, the purchase of securities by the Fund does increase the national debt, specifically the portion of the debt held by the government. The portion held by the public will not change. However, the total debt will increase and this requires an increase in the statutory borrowing authority (debt ceiling).

Suppose that in the year 2019 the amount needed to pay retirees was $60 billion and the Military Retirement Fund had grown to $895 billion. The following transactions would take place:

- Fund redeems $60 billion in Treasury securities (credit).
- Treasury pays $60 billion to Fund (debit).
- Net federal surplus zero.

Since no budget surplus can be derived from using fund money, the government still has a need for $60 billion to pay retirees—the same need it would have under the pay-as-you-go system. Accordingly, the Fund cannot transfer liabilities from one tax year to another.

However, funding does have an effect on the DoD budget. With the normal cost payments (except for Concurrent Receipt) in the DoD budget, policymakers now consider the impact on future retirement costs when they make manpower decisions, and this could have a significant impact on future federal budgets. For example, if a decision were made today to double the size of the active duty and reserve forces, the DoD budget would automatically have an immediate increase in retirement funding obligations. Under the pay-as-you-go method, the retirement expenses would not necessarily be considered in the initial decision since they would not emerge for 20 years.

In their prior quadrennial reports to the President and Congress, the DoD Board has noted that the establishment of the Fund does not represent actual advance funding. Real advance funding could be achieved by investing the assets outside the Unified Budget, for example, in stocks or corporate bonds, or in bonds of state and local municipalities or quasi-federal government agencies (like Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac). Instead, the accrual accounting procedure now in place is essentially an internal cost accounting system. While the nation has not technically set aside money to pay the benefits of those who have served in uniform, the Fund can be viewed as earmarking future tax receipts for the benefit of military retirees. As such, the existence of the Fund promotes a measure of "psychological security" for military members.

Along these same lines, the DoD Board has frequently noted two common misconceptions about the Fund:

1) ***The Fund represents government tax receipts that have been accumulated in the past.*** Actually, the Fund represents future tax receipts that will be allocated to pay principal and interest on government bonds being held by the Fund.

2) ***The financial and actuarial status of the Fund can be measured by prospective short-term (or medium-term) cash flows.*** Rather, the entire present value of the liabilities must be compared to the sum of the Fund and prospective contributions. A year-by-year projection of cash flow is also needed to measure the Fund's ability to pay annual benefits. Comparing the past and projected dollars as a proportion of payroll (as shown in Table 8) is another key measure of sustainability.

The current financing procedure, although carried out by allocating no more tax dollars than needed to pay benefits to military retirees as they come due, has nonetheless contributed to a more accurate allocation of resources within the defense budget and to formal recognition--in the national debt--of the government's obligation to pay retirement benefits to military members and eligible

survivors/annuitants. This represents more responsible fiscal practice than would obtain under a pay-as-you-go system.

The fact that costs are fully recognized in advance provides greater benefit security over the long term. Also, when there is a Fund, the system is not as dependent on obtaining the necessary appropriation from Congress each year in order to pay benefits for that year. This can provide additional benefit security in the short run.

The actuarially based costs of the retirement system are reasonable given the plan provisions, and the system is considered sustainable assuming continuing willingness of the government to pay the required costs.

ENDNOTES

MISSION STATEMENT
DoD OFFICE OF THE ACTUARY

The Office of the Actuary (OACT) performs actuarial valuations and provides actuarial support and expertise for the following major benefit programs and funds: the Military Retirement System/Military Retirement Fund; Military Health System, including the portion funded through the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund; education benefits funded through the Education Benefits Fund; and separation benefits funded through the Voluntary Separation Incentive Fund. We fulfill the Secretary of Defense's statutory requirements for actuarial funding determinations for these programs, and we provide requisite actuarial support to the independent Boards of Actuaries that oversee the determinations. OACT is responsible for: providing actuarial liabilities and associated input for the Department's and government-wide financial statements; providing quarterly Incurred-But-Not-Reported reserve estimates for DoD health care programs; informing policy analysis of military benefit provisions and proposals by providing actuarial and cost analysis; providing actuarial support and products for the execution of benefit programs including the Survivor Benefit Plan; providing actuarial support and expertise on matters related to investing the assets of funds that finance military benefit programs; and providing actuarial and statistical information about the Military Retirement System for key stakeholders.

This report presents the status of the Military Retirement System as of September 30, 2019. Supplemental information, including rates, parameters, census data, etc., related to the following items are available upon request from the Office of the Actuary. Contact information is on page 2.

- The Military Retirement System—Benefits
- The Military Retirement System—History
- Valuation Data
- Economic Assumptions
- Normal Cost Weighting Factors
- Valuation Program Parameters
- Active Duty Rates
- Reserve Duty Rates
- Retiree and Survivor Rates
- Mortality Improvement Factors
- 25-Year Projections
- Financial Statement Disclosures
- Treasury Payments