Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan

Annual Actuarial Valuation Report
December 31, 2025 - Superiorland Lib Coop (5208)

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Spring 2026

Superiorland Lib Coop

In care of:
Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan
1134 Municipal Way
Lansing, Michigan 48917

This report presents the results of the Annual Actuarial Valuation, prepared for Superiorland Lib Coop (5208) as of December 31, 2025. The report includes the determination of liabilities and contribution rates resulting from the participation in the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan ("MERS"). This report contains the minimum actuarially determined contribution requirement, in alignment with the MERS Plan Document, Actuarial Policy, the Michigan Constitution, and governing statutes. Superiorland Lib Coop is responsible for the employer contributions needed to provide MERS benefits for its employees and former employees.

The purposes of this valuation are to:

- Measure funding progress as of December 31, 2025,
- Establish contribution requirements for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2027,
- Provide information regarding the identification and assessment of risk,
- Provide actuarial information in connection with applicable Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) statements, and
- Provide information to assist the local unit of government with State reporting requirements.

This valuation assumed the continuing ability of the plan sponsor to make the contributions necessary to fund this plan. A determination regarding whether or not the plan sponsor is actually able to do so is outside our scope of expertise and was not performed.

The findings in this report are based on data and other information through December 31, 2025. The valuation was based upon information furnished by MERS concerning Retirement System benefits, financial transactions, plan provisions and active members, terminated members, retirees and beneficiaries. We checked for internal reasonability and year-to-year consistency, but did not audit the data. We are not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by MERS.

The Municipal Employees' Retirement Act, PA 427 of 1984 and the MERS' Plan Document Article VI Sec. 71 (1)(d), provides the MERS Board with the authority to set actuarial assumptions and methods after consultation with the actuary. As the fiduciary of the plan, the MERS Retirement Board sets certain assumptions for funding and GASB purposes. These assumptions are reviewed regularly through a comprehensive study, most recently in the Spring of 2025.

The Michigan Department of Treasury provides required assumptions to be used for purposes of Public Act 202, of 2017, reporting. These assumptions are for reporting purposes only and do not impact required contributions. Please refer to the State Reporting page found at the end of this report for information for this filing.

For a full list of the assumptions used, please refer to the division-specific assumptions described in table(s) in this report, and to the Appendix on the MERS website at:
https://www.mersofmich.com/Portals/0/Assets/Resources/AAV-Appendix/MERS-2025AnnualActuarialValuation-Appendix.pdf

The actuarial assumptions used for this valuation, including the assumed rate of investment return, are reasonable for purposes of the measurement. The combined effect of the assumptions is expected to have no significant bias (i.e., not significantly optimistic or pessimistic). The asset valuation method is more likely to produce an actuarial value of assets that is greater than the market value of assets until application of the dedicated gains policy achieves an assumed rate of investment return of 6.50% (currently 6.79%).

In December 2021, the Actuarial Standards Board (ASB) adopted a revision to the Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 4, *Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Costs or Contributions*. The revised ASOP No. 4 requires the calculation and disclosure of a liability referred to by the ASOP as the "Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure" (LDROM). The LDROM calculation is provided in aggregate, along with aggregate employer results, in a separate report titled "Summary Report of the 80th Annual Actuarial Valuations," and will be available on the MERS website during the fall of 2026.

This report has been prepared by actuaries who have substantial experience valuing public employee retirement systems. To the best of our knowledge, the information contained in this report is accurate and fairly presents the actuarial position of Superiorland Lib Coop as of the valuation date. All calculations have been made in conformity with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, the Actuarial Standards of Practice issued by the Actuarial Standards Board, and applicable statutes.

Rebecca L. Stouffer, Mark Buis, Kurt Dosson, and Shana M. Neeson are members of the American Academy of Actuaries. These actuaries meet the Academy's Qualification Standards to render the actuarial opinions contained herein. The signing actuaries are independent of the plan sponsor. GRS maintains independent consulting agreements with certain local units of government for services unrelated to the actuarial consulting services provided in this report.

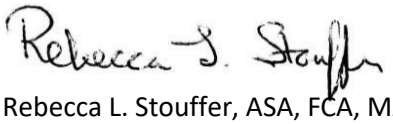
The Retirement Board of the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan confirms that the System provides for payment of the required employer contribution as described in Section 20m of Act No. 314 of 1965 (MCL 38.1140m).

This information is purely actuarial in nature. It is not intended to serve as a substitute for legal, accounting, or investment advice.

This report was prepared at the request of the MERS Retirement Board and may be provided only in its entirety by the municipality to other interested parties. MERS customarily provides the full report on request to associated third parties such as the auditor for the municipality. GRS is not responsible for the consequences of any unauthorized use. This report should not be relied on for any purpose other than the purposes described herein. Determinations of financial results, associated with the benefits described in this report, for purposes other than those identified above may be significantly different.

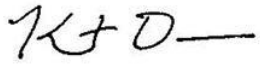
If you have reason to believe that the plan provisions are incorrectly described, that important plan provisions relevant to this valuation are not described, that conditions have changed since the calculations were made, that the information provided in this report is inaccurate or is in anyway incomplete, or if you need further information in order to make an informed decision on the subject matter in this report, please contact your Regional Manager at 1.800.767.MERS (6377).

Sincerely,
Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company



Rebecca L. Stouffer, ASA, FCA, MAAA

Mark Buis, FSA, FCA, EA, MAAA



Kurt Dosson, ASA, FCA, MAAA

Shana M. Neeson, ASA, FCA, MAAA

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Funded Ratio

The funded ratio of a plan is the percentage of the dollar value of the actuarial accrued liability that is covered by the actuarial value of assets. While the funded ratio may be a useful plan measurement, understanding a plan's funding trend may be more important than a particular point in time. Refer to Table 7 to find a history of this information.

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Funded Ratio*	93%	87%

* Reflects assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Throughout this report are references to valuation results generated prior to the 2018 valuation date. Results prior to 2018 were received directly from the prior actuary or extracted from the previous valuation system by MERS' technology service provider.

Required Employer Contributions

Your required employer contributions are shown in the following table. Employee contributions, if any, are in addition to the employer contributions.

Effective with the December 31, 2021 valuation, the MERS Retirement Board adopted a Dedicated Gains Policy which allows for recognition of asset gains in excess of a set threshold in combination with lowering the assumed rate of investment return. The 2025 valuation reflects an assumed rate of investment return of 6.79%. Effective with the 2024 valuation, the MERS Retirement Board adopted updated demographic and economic assumptions.

	Percentage of Payroll		Monthly $ Based on Projected Payroll	
Valuation Date:	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Fiscal Year Beginning:	October 1, 2027	October 1, 2026	October 1, 2027	October 1, 2026
Division				
01 - General	-	-	$ 4,907	$ 4,631
Total Municipality - Estimated Monthly Contribution			**$ 4,907**	**$ 4,631**
Total Municipality - Estimated Annual Contribution			**$ 58,884**	**$ 55,572**

Employee contribution rates:

	Employee Contribution Rate	
Valuation Date:	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Division		
01 - General	4.70%	4.70%

The employer may contribute more than the minimum required contributions, as these additional contributions will earn investment income and may result in lower future contribution requirements. Employers making contributions in excess of the minimum requirements may elect to apply the excess contribution immediately to a particular division, or segregate the excess into one or more “Surplus” divisions. An election in the first case would immediately reduce any unfunded accrued liability and lower the amortization payments throughout the remaining amortization period. Additional contribution into one or more Surplus divisions would not immediately lower future contributions, however the assets from the Surplus division(s) could be transferred to an unfunded division in the future to reduce the unfunded liability, or to be used to pay all or a portion of the minimum required contribution in a future year. For purposes of this report, the assets in any Surplus division have been included in the municipality’s total assets, unfunded accrued liability, and funded status; however, these assets are not used in calculating the minimum required contribution.

MERS strongly encourages employers to contribute more than the minimum contribution shown above. With the implemented dedicated gains policy, market gains and losses will continue to be smoothed over five years; however, excess returns are used to lower the investment assumption. Thus, there will be fewer gains to smooth in down markets. Having additional funds in Surplus divisions will assist plans with navigating potential short-term market volatility.

The required employer contribution rates, or dollars if the division is closed, determined in this report are reasonable under Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 4, Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Costs or Contributions, based on:

- The use of reasonable actuarial assumptions and cost methods;
- The use of reasonable amortization and asset valuation methods; and

- Application of the MERS funding policy which will accumulate sufficient assets to make benefit payments when due, assuming all assumptions will be realized, and the required employer contributions are made when due.

How and Why Do These Numbers Change?

In a defined benefit plan, contributions vary from one annual actuarial valuation to the next as a result of the following:

- Changes in benefit provisions (see Table 2);
- Changes in actuarial assumptions and methods (see the Appendix); and
- Experience of the plan (investment experience and demographic experience); this is the difference between actual experience of the plan and the actuarial assumptions.

These impacts are reflected in various tables in the report. For more information, please contact your Regional Manager.

Comments on Investment Rate of Return Assumption

A defined benefit plan is funded by employer contributions, participant contributions, and investment earnings. Investment earnings have historically provided a significant portion of the funding. The larger the share of benefits being provided from investment returns, the smaller the required contributions, and vice versa. Determining the contributions required to prefund the promised retirement benefits requires an assumption of what investment earnings are expected to add to the fund over a long period of time. This is called the **Investment Return Assumption**.

The MERS Investment Return Assumption is **6.79%** per year. This, along with all other actuarial assumptions, is reviewed at least every five years in an Experience Study that compares the assumptions used against actual experience and recommends adjustments if necessary. If your municipality would like to explore contributions at lower assumed investment return assumptions, please review the "What If" projection scenarios later in this report.

Assumption and Method Changes in 2025

Effective February 17, 2022 and first implemented in the December 31, 2021 annual actuarial valuation, the MERS Retirement Board adopted a dedicated gains policy that automatically lowers the assumed rate of investment return by using excess asset gains to mitigate large increases in required contributions to the Plan. Full details of this dedicated gains policy are available in the Actuarial Policy found on the MERS website. Some goals of the dedicated gains policy are to:

- Provide a systematic approach to lower the assumed rate of investment return between experience studies; and
- Use excess gains to cover both the increase in normal cost and any increase in UAL payment the first contribution year after application (i.e., minimize the first-year impact (i.e., increase) in employer contributions).

Investment performance measured for the one-year period ending December 31, 2025 resulted in current year excess gains for use in lowering the assumed rate of investment return. As a result, the assumed rate of investment return was lowered from 6.93% to 6.79%. The December 31, 2025 valuation liabilities were developed using this new, lower assumption. Additionally, as a result of recognizing excess market gains, the

valuation assets used to fund these liabilities are 2.7% higher than if there were no dedicated gains policy. The combined impact of these changes will minimize the first-year impact on employer contributions and may result in an increase or a decrease in employer contributions.

There were no other assumption or method changes in 2025.

Comments on Asset Smoothing

To avoid dramatic spikes and dips in annual contribution requirements due to short-term fluctuations in asset markets, MERS applies a technique called **asset smoothing**. This spreads out each year's investment gains or losses over the prior year and the following four years. After initial application of asset smoothing, any remaining excess market gains are used to buy down the assumed rate of investment return and increase the level of valuation assets, to the extent allowed by the dedicated gains policy. This smoothing method is used to determine your actuarial value of assets (valuation assets), which is then used to determine both your funded ratio and your required contributions. **The (smoothed) actuarial rate of return for 2025 was 8.18%, while the actual market rate of return was 15.25%.** To see historical details of the market rate of return compared to the smoothed actuarial rate of return, refer to this report's Appendix or view the "How Smoothing Works" video on the Defined Benefit resource page of the MERS website.

As of December 31, 2025, the actuarial value of assets is just over 100% of market value due to asset smoothing and dedicated gains. This means that there are deferred investment losses, which will put slight upward pressure on contributions in the short term. The level of market value of assets and actuarial value of assets are very similar, resulting in a funded percentage that is not materially different.

Alternate Scenarios to Estimate the Potential Volatility of Results ("What If Scenarios")

The calculations in this report are based on assumptions about long-term economic and demographic behavior. These assumptions will never materialize in a given year, except by coincidence. Therefore, the results will vary from one year to the next. The volatility of the results depends upon the characteristics of the plan. For example:

- Open divisions that have substantial assets compared to their active employee payroll will have more volatile employer contribution rates due to investment return fluctuations.
- Open divisions that have substantial accrued liability compared to their active employee payroll will have more volatile employer contribution rates due to demographic experience fluctuations.
- Small divisions will have more volatile contribution patterns than larger divisions because statistical fluctuations are relatively larger among small populations.
- Shorter amortization periods result in more volatile contribution patterns.

Many assumptions are important in determining the required employer contributions. In the following table, we show the impact of varying the Investment Return assumption. Lower investment returns would generally result in higher required employer contributions, and vice versa. The three economic scenarios below provide a quantitative risk assessment for the impact of investment returns on the plan's projected financial condition for funding purposes.

The relative impact of the economic scenarios below will vary from year to year, as the participant demographics change. The impact of each scenario should be analyzed for a given year, not from year to year. The results in the table are based on the December 31, 2025 valuation and are for the municipality in total, not by division.

It is important to note that calculations in this report are mathematical estimates based upon assumptions regarding future events, which may or may not materialize. Actuarial calculations can and do vary from one valuation to the next, sometimes significantly depending on the group's size. Projections are not predictions. Future valuations will be based on actual future experience.

12/31/2025 Valuation Results	Lower Future Annual Returns	Lower Future Annual Returns	Valuation Assumptions
Investment Return Assumption	**4.79%**	**5.79%**	**6.79%**
Accrued Liability	$ 1,309,965	$ 1,203,644	$ 1,111,355
Valuation Assets[1]	$ 1,036,690	$ 1,036,690	$ 1,036,690
Unfunded Accrued Liability	$ 273,275	$ 166,954	$ 74,665
Funded Ratio	79%	86%	93%
Monthly Normal Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -
Monthly Amortization Payment	$ 6,357	$ 5,617	$ 4,907
Total Employer Contribution[2]	$ 6,357	$ 5,617	$ 4,907

[1] The Valuation Assets include assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

[2] If assets exceed accrued liabilities for a division, the division may have an overfunding credit to reduce the division's employer contribution requirement. If the overfunding credit is larger than the normal cost, the division's full credit is included in the municipality's amortization payment above but the division's total contribution requirement is zero. This can cause the displayed normal cost and amortization payment to not add up to the displayed total employer contribution.

Projection Scenarios

The next two pages show projections of the plan's funded ratio and computed employer contributions under the actuarial assumptions used in the valuation and alternate economic assumption scenarios. All three projections account for the past investment experience that will continue to affect the actuarial rate of return in the short term.

The 6.79% scenario provides an estimate of computed employer contributions based on current actuarial assumptions, and a projected 6.79% market return. The other two scenarios may be useful if the municipality chooses to budget more conservatively and make contributions in addition to the minimum requirements. The 5.79% and 4.79% projection scenarios provide an indication of the potential required employer contribution if these assumptions were met over the long term.

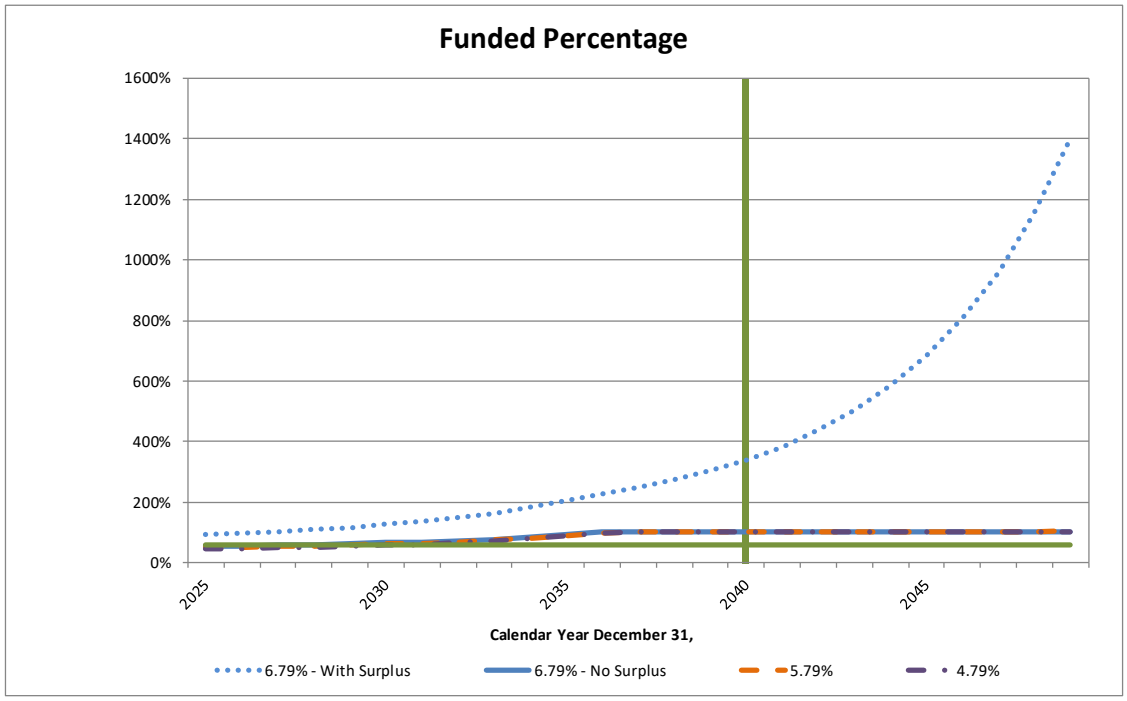
Your municipality includes one or more Surplus divisions. Extra contributions in a Surplus division may be used to reduce future employer contributions or to accelerate the date by which the municipality becomes 100% funded. The timing and use of these Surplus assets within the plan is discretionary. Certain employers have special funding arrangements that may differ from the Actuarial Policy.

The Funded Percentage graph shows projections of funded status under the 6.79% investment return assumption, both including the Surplus assets (contributed as of the valuation date), and without the Surplus assets. The graph including the Surplus assets assumes these Surplus assets grow with interest and are not used to lower future employer contributions. We modeled the projections including the Surplus assets in this fashion because the use of these assets within the plan is discretionary by the employer and we do not know when and how the employer will use them. Once the employer uses these Surplus assets, any future employer contributions are expected to be lower than those shown in the projections.

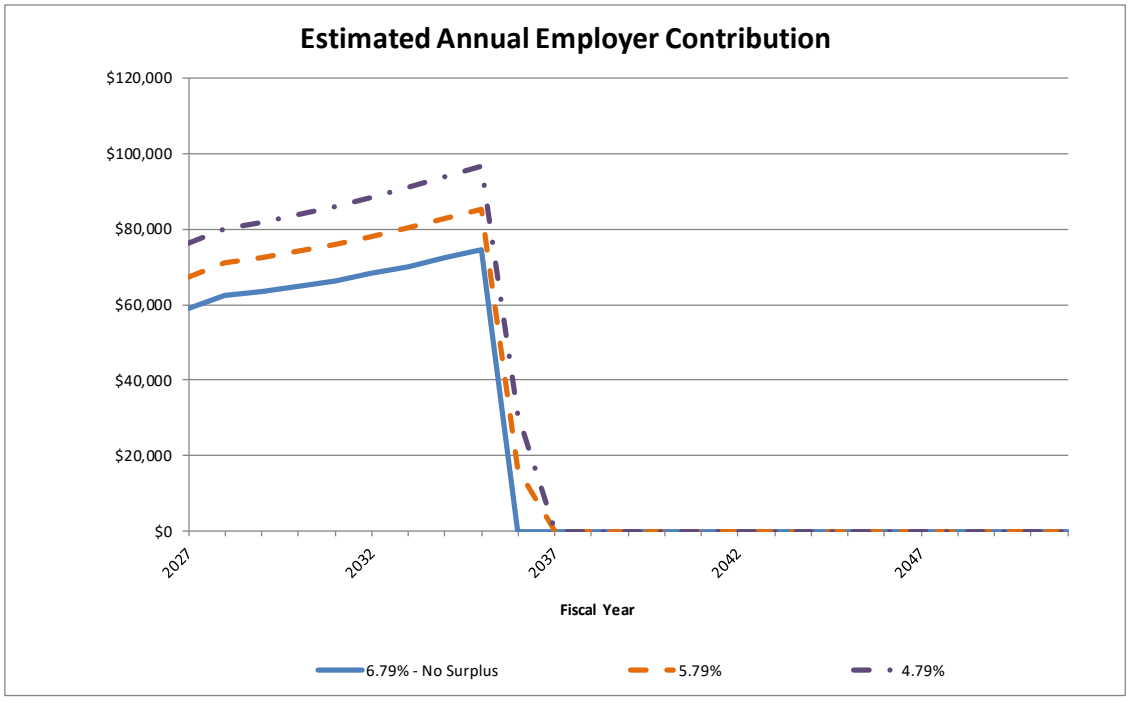
Valuation Year Ending 12/31	Fiscal Year Beginning 10/1	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets[2]	Funded Percentage	Estimated Annual Employer Contribution
6.79%[1]					
2025	2027	$ 1,111,355	$ 624,220	56%	$ 58,884
2026	2028	$ 1,090,000	$ 607,000	56%	$ 62,400
2027	2029	$ 1,060,000	$ 611,000	58%	$ 63,600
2028	2030	$ 1,030,000	$ 616,000	60%	$ 65,000
2029	2031	$ 991,000	$ 620,000	63%	$ 66,200
2030	2032	$ 951,000	$ 620,000	65%	$ 68,200
5.79%[1]					
2025	2027	$ 1,203,644	$ 624,220	52%	$ 67,404
2026	2028	$ 1,170,000	$ 601,000	51%	$ 71,100
2027	2029	$ 1,140,000	$ 601,000	53%	$ 72,600
2028	2030	$ 1,110,000	$ 608,000	55%	$ 74,200
2029	2031	$ 1,060,000	$ 615,000	58%	$ 75,800
2030	2032	$ 1,020,000	$ 618,000	61%	$ 78,100
4.79%[1]					
2025	2027	$ 1,309,965	$ 624,220	48%	$ 76,284
2026	2028	$ 1,270,000	$ 595,000	47%	$ 80,100
2027	2029	$ 1,230,000	$ 591,000	48%	$ 81,900
2028	2030	$ 1,190,000	$ 601,000	50%	$ 83,900
2029	2031	$ 1,140,000	$ 610,000	53%	$ 85,900
2030	2032	$ 1,090,000	$ 617,000	57%	$ 88,400

[1] Represents both the interest rate for discounting liabilities and the future investment return assumption on the Market Value of assets.

[2] Valuation Assets do not include assets from Surplus divisions, if any.



Notes:
Assumes assets from the Surplus division(s) will grow at the denoted investment return assumption and will not be used to lower employer contributions of non-surplus divisions during the projection period. Also assumes no additional contributions in future years to the surplus division(s). The green indicator lines have been added at 60% funded and 15 years following the valuation date for PA 202 purposes.



Notes:
Projected employer contributions do not reflect the use of any assets from the Surplus division(s).

Table 1: Employer Contribution Details for the Fiscal Year Beginning October 1, 2027

Division	Total Normal Cost	Employee Contribution Rate	Employer Contributions[1]			Blended Employer Rate[5]	Employee Contribution Conversion Factor[2]
			Employer Normal Cost[6]	Payment of the Unfunded Accrued Liability[4]	Computed Employer Contribution		
Percentage of Payroll							
01 - General	0.00%	4.70%	-	-	-		
Estimated Monthly Contribution[3]							
01 - General			$ 0	$ 4,907	$ 4,907		
Total Municipality			**$ 0**	**$ 4,907**	**$ 4,907**		
Estimated Annual Contribution[3]			**$ 0**	**$ 58,884**	**$ 58,884**		

1 The above employer contribution requirements are in addition to the employee contributions, if any.

2 If employee contributions are increased/decreased by 1.00% of pay, the employer contribution requirement will decrease/increase by the Employee Contribution Conversion Factor. The conversion factor is usually under 1% because employee contributions may be refunded at termination of employment and not used to fund retirement pensions. Employer contributions will all be used to fund pensions.

3 For divisions that are open to new hires, estimated contributions are based on projected fiscal year payroll. Actual contributions will be based on actual reported monthly pays, and will be different from the above amounts. For divisions that will have no new hires (i.e., closed divisions), invoices will be based on the above dollar amounts which are based on projected fiscal year payroll. See description of Open Divisions and Closed Divisions in the Appendix.

4 Note that if the overfunding credit is larger than the normal cost, the full credit is shown above but the total contribution requirement is zero. This will cause the displayed normal cost and unfunded accrued liability contributions not to add across.

5 For linked divisions, the employer will be invoiced the Computed Employer Contribution rate shown above for each linked division (a contribution rate for the open division; a contribution dollar for the closed-but-linked division), unless the employer elects to contribute the Blended Employer Rate shown above, by contacting MERS at 800-767-MERS (6377). Blended Employer Rate(s) exclude divisions with zero active members.

6 For divisions with a negative employer normal cost, employee contributions cover the normal cost and a portion of the payment of any unfunded accrued liability.

Please see the Comments on Asset Smoothing in the Executive Summary of this report.

Table 2: Benefit Provisions

01 - General: Closed to new hires

	2025 Valuation	2024 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.00% Multiplier (no max)	2.00% Multiplier (no max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	8 years	8 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	55/25	55/25
Early Retirement (Reduced):	50/25	50/25
	55/15	55/15
Final Average Compensation:	5 years	5 years
COLA for Future Retirees:	2.50% (Non-Compound)	2.50% (Non-Compound)
Employee Contributions:	4.70%	4.70%
DC Plan for New Hires:	6/1/2018	6/1/2018
Act 88:	No	No

Table 3: Participant Summary

Division	2025 Valuation Number	2025 Valuation Annual Payroll[1]	2024 Valuation Number	2024 Valuation Annual Payroll[1]	2025 Valuation Average Age	2025 Valuation Average Benefit Service[2]	2025 Valuation Average Eligibility Service[2]
01 - General							
Active Employees	0	$ 0	0	$ 0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vested Former Employees	1	4,390	1	4,390	56.8	9.0	9.0
Retirees and Beneficiaries	4	97,062	4	95,273	73.1		
Pending Refunds	0		0				
Total Municipality							
Active Employees	**0**	**$ 0**	**0**	**$ 0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Vested Former Employees	**1**	**4,390**	**1**	**4,390**	**56.8**	**9.0**	**9.0**
Retirees and Beneficiaries	**4**	**97,062**	**4**	**95,273**	**73.1**		
Pending Refunds	**0**		**0**				
Total Participants	**5**		**5**				

1 Annual payroll for active employees; annual deferred benefits payable for vested former employees; annual benefits being paid for retirees and beneficiaries.

2 Descriptions can be found under Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions in the Appendix.

Table 4: Reported Assets (Market Value)

Division	2025 Valuation		2024 Valuation	
	Employer and Retiree[1]	Employee[2]	Employer and Retiree[1]	Employee[2]
01 - General	$ 612,095	$ 11,792	$ 574,527	$ 11,396
S1 - Surplus Unassoc.	412,251	0	324,488	0
Municipality Total[3]	**$ 1,024,346**	**$ 11,792**	**$ 899,016**	**$ 11,396**
Combined Assets[3]	**$1,036,139**		**$910,411**	

1 Reserve for Employer Contributions and Benefit Payments.

2 Reserve for Employee Contributions.

3 Totals may not add due to rounding.

The December 31, 2025 valuation assets (actuarial value of assets) are equal to 1.000532 times the reported market value of assets (compared to 1.065367 as of December 31, 2024). Refer to the Appendix for a description of the valuation asset derivation and a detailed calculation of valuation assets.

Assets in the Surplus division(s) are employer assets that have been reserved separately and may be used within the plan at the employer's discretion at some point in the future. These assets are not used in calculating the employer contribution for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2027.

Table 5: Flow of Valuation Assets

Year Ended 12/31	Employer Contributions		Employee Contributions	Investment Income (Valuation Assets)	Benefit Payments	Employee Contribution Refunds	Net Transfers	Valuation Asset Balance
	Required	Additional						
2015	$ 3,219	$ 0	$ 25	$ 34,681	$ (75,082)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 785,218
2016	8,504	878	3,366	34,652	(76,736)	0	0	755,882
2017	12,405	31,512	3,415	43,166	(78,460)	0	0	767,920
2018	26,382	51,085	67	28,337	(82,325)	0	0	791,466
2019	26,415	30,000	0	37,091	(84,542)	0	0	800,430
2020	21,987	20,000	0	60,071	(86,330)	0	0	816,158
2021	27,639	50,000	0	138,113	(88,119)	0	0	943,791
2022	36,270	20,000	0	31,239	(89,907)	0	0	941,393
2023	41,583	20,000	0	46,137	(91,696)	0	0	957,417
2024	41,277	30,000	0	34,713	(93,485)	0	0	969,922
2025	46,830	37,000	0	78,211	(95,273)	0	0	1,036,690

Notes:

Transfers in and out are usually related to the transfer of participants between municipalities, and to employer and employee payments for service credit purchases (if any) that the governing body has approved.

The investment income column reflects the recognized investment income based on Valuation Assets. It does not reflect the market value investment return in any given year.

The Valuation Asset balance includes assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Table 6: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities and Valuation Assets as of December 31, 2025

Division	Actuarial Accrued Liability					Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
	Active Employees	Vested Former Employees	Retirees and Beneficiaries	Pending Refunds	Total			
01 - General	$ 0	$ 42,478	$ 1,068,877	$ 0	$ 1,111,355	$ 624,220	56.2%	$ 487,135
S1 - Surplus Unassoc.	0	0	0	0	0	412,470		(412,470)
Total	**$ 0**	**$ 42,478**	**$ 1,068,877**	**$ 0**	**$ 1,111,355**	**$ 1,036,690**	**93.3%**	**$ 74,665**

Please see the Comments on Asset Smoothing in the Executive Summary of this report.

The December 31, 2025 valuation assets (actuarial value of assets) are equal to 1.000532 times the reported market value of assets. Refer to the Appendix for a description of the valuation asset derivation and a detailed calculation of valuation assets.

Table 7: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2011	$ 827,155	$ 836,386	101%	$ (9,231)
2012	844,939	825,688	98%	19,251
2013	863,152	826,220	96%	36,932
2014	935,146	822,375	88%	112,771
2015	984,802	785,218	80%	199,584
2016	995,605	755,882	76%	239,723
2017	1,021,727	767,920	75%	253,807
2018	1,019,481	791,466	78%	228,015
2019	1,052,694	800,430	76%	252,264
2020	1,103,357	816,158	74%	287,199
2021	1,133,556	943,791	83%	189,765
2022	1,127,688	941,393	83%	186,295
2023	1,126,982	957,417	85%	169,565
2024	1,110,379	969,922	87%	140,457
2025	1,111,355	1,036,690	93%	74,665

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2011, 2012, 2015, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023, 2024 and 2025 actuarial valuations.

The Valuation Assets include assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Throughout this report are references to valuation results generated prior to the 2018 valuation date. Results prior to 2018 were received directly from the prior actuary or extracted from the previous valuation system by MERS's technology service provider.

Tables 8 and 9: Division-Based Comparative Schedules

Division 01 - General

Table 8-01: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2015	$ 984,802	$ 785,218	80%	$ 199,584
2016	995,605	755,882	76%	239,723
2017	1,021,727	736,568	72%	285,159
2018	1,019,481	705,645	69%	313,836
2019	1,052,694	678,461	64%	374,233
2020	1,103,357	662,783	60%	440,574
2021	1,133,556	711,928	63%	421,628
2022	1,127,688	676,468	60%	451,220
2023	1,126,982	654,895	58%	472,087
2024	1,110,379	624,223	56%	486,156
2025	1,111,355	624,220	56%	487,135

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2015, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023, 2024 and 2025 actuarial valuations.
The percent funded does not reflect valuation assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Table 9-01: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution[1]	Employee Contribution Rate[2]
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2015	1	$ 6,437	214.42%	4.70%
2016	1	71,615	30.08%	4.70%
2017	0	0	$ 1,875	4.70%
2018	0	0	$ 2,187	4.70%
2019	0	0	$ 2,859	4.70%
2020	0	0	$ 3,513	4.70%
2021	0	0	$ 3,322	4.70%
2022	0	0	$ 3,793	4.70%
2023	0	0	$ 4,231	4.70%
2024	0	0	$ 4,631	4.70%
2025	0	0	$ 4,907	4.70%

[1] For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.

[2] For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 reflect the full employer contribution requirement.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Division S1 - Surplus Unassoc.

Table 8-S1: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2015	$ 0	$ 0		$ 0
2016	0	0		0
2017	0	31,352		(31,352)
2018	0	85,821		(85,821)
2019	0	121,969		(121,969)
2020	0	153,375		(153,375)
2021	0	231,863		(231,863)
2022	0	264,925		(264,925)
2023	0	302,522		(302,522)
2024	0	345,699		(345,699)
2025	0	412,470		(412,470)

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2015, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023, 2024 and 2025 actuarial valuations.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Table 10: Division-Based Layered Amortization Schedule

Division 01 - General

Table 10-01: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance[1]	Original Amortization Period[2]	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 10/1/2027		
				Outstanding UAL Balance[3]	Remaining Amortization Period[2]	Annual Amortization Payment
Initial	12/31/2015	$ 199,584	23	$ 173,858	9	$ 22,968
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	(20,180)	22	(18,326)	9	(2,424)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	90,418	19	81,610	9	10,776
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	21,044	17	19,006	9	2,508
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	17,393	15	15,712	9	2,076
Assumption	12/31/2019	34,925	15	29,657	9	3,912
Experience	12/31/2020	63,098	14	58,207	9	7,692
Experience	12/31/2021	(24,463)	13	(23,029)	9	(3,048)
Experience	12/31/2022	37,552	12	36,517	9	4,824
Experience	12/31/2023	31,854	11	32,200	9	4,248
Experience	12/31/2024	24,009	10	25,466	9	3,360
Experience	12/31/2025	14,708	10	16,500	10	1,992
Total				**$ 447,378**		**$ 58,884**

[1] For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

[2] According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

[3] This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2025 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2025 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

GASB Statement No. 68 Information

The following information has been prepared to provide some of the information necessary to complete GASB Statement No. 68 disclosures. GASB Statement No. 68 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. Additional resources, including an Implementation Guide, are available at http://www.mersofmich.com/.

Actuarial Valuation Date:	12/31/2025
Measurement Date of the Total Pension Liability (TPL):	12/31/2025

At 12/31/2025, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits:	4
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits (including refunds):	1
Active employees:	0
	5

Total Pension Liability as of 12/31/2024 measurement date:	$	1,088,732
Total Pension Liability as of 12/31/2025 measurement date:	$	1,090,190
Service Cost for the year ending on the 12/31/2025 measurement date:	$	0
Change in the Total Pension Liability due to:		
- Benefit changes[1]:	$	0
- Differences between expected and actual experience[2]:	$	10,434
- Changes in assumptions[2]:	$	11,546
Average expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive)[3]:		0

[1] A change in liability due to benefit changes is immediately recognized when calculating pension expense for the year.

[2] Changes in liability due to differences between actual and expected experience, and changes in assumptions, are recognized in pension expense over the average remaining service lives of all employees.

[3] Average expected remaining service life is the actuarial expectation of the future period of service that members of an employee population are projected to complete from the valuation date, based on assumed decrement rates.

Covered employee payroll (Needed for Required Supplementary Information):	$	0

Note: Covered employee payroll may differ from the GASB Statement No. 68 definition.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to changes in the discount rate:

	1% Decrease (6.04%)	Current Discount Rate (7.04%)	1% Increase (8.04%)
Change in Net Pension Liability as of 12/31/2025:	$ 89,166	$ 0	$ (77,984)

Note: The current discount rate shown for GASB Statement No. 68 purposes is higher than the MERS assumed rate of return. This is because for GASB Statement No. 68 purposes, the discount rate must be gross of administrative expenses, whereas for funding purposes it is net of administrative expenses.

Benefit Provision History

The following benefit provision history is provided by MERS and reflects provisions in effect as of the end of the valuation year. Any corrections to this history or discrepancies between this information and information displayed elsewhere in the valuation report should be reported to MERS. All provisions are listed by date of adoption.

01 - General

9/1/2025	Military Leave - Default Absorb to UAL
12/1/2020	Non-Accelerated Amortization
6/1/2018	Accelerated to 15-year Amortization
6/1/2018	DC Adoption Date 06-01-2018
12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - Yes
7/1/2007	Member Contribution Rate 4.70%
6/1/2007	Member Contribution Rate 0.00%
1/1/2002	E2 2.5% COLA for future retirees (08/01/2001)
8/1/2001	2.00% Multiplier
8/1/2001	8 Year Vesting
8/1/2001	Member Contribution Rate 4.70%
1/1/1988	1.20% Multiplier on FAC < $4,200 and 1.70% Multiplier on FAC > $4,200
1/1/1988	10 Year Vesting
1/1/1988	Benefit F55 (With 25 Years of Service)
1/1/1988	Benefit FAC-5 (5 Year Final Average Compensation)
1/1/1988	Fiscal Month - October
1/1/1988	Member Contribution Rate 3.00% Under $4,200.00 - Then 5.00%
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years
	Normal Retirement Age (DB) - 60

S1 - Surplus Unassoc.

1/1/1988	Fiscal Month - October

Plan Provisions, Actuarial Assumptions, and Actuarial Funding Method

Details on MERS plan provisions, actuarial assumptions, and actuarial methodology can be found in the Appendix. Some actuarial assumptions are specific to this municipality and its divisions. These are listed below.

Increase in Final Average Compensation

Division	Increase Assumption
All Divisions	1.50%

Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions

Loads – None.

Amortization Policy for Closed Not Linked Divisions: The default funding policy for closed not linked divisions, including open divisions with zero active members, is to follow a non-accelerated amortization, where each closed period decreases by one year each year until the period is exhausted.

Risk Commentary

Determination of the accrued liability, the employer contribution, and the funded ratio requires the use of assumptions regarding future economic and demographic experience. Risk measures, as illustrated in this report, are intended to aid in the understanding of the effects of future experience differing from the assumptions used in the course of the actuarial valuation. Risk measures may also help with illustrating the potential volatility in the accrued liability, the actuarially determined contribution and the funded ratio that result from the differences between actual experience and the actuarial assumptions.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions due to changing conditions; increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements (such as the end of an amortization period, or additional cost or contribution requirements based on the Plan's funded status); and changes in Plan provisions or applicable law. The scope of an actuarial valuation does not include an analysis of the potential range of such future measurements.

Examples of risk that may reasonably be anticipated to significantly affect the plan's future financial condition include:

- **Investment Risk** – actual investment returns may differ from the expected returns;
- **Asset/Liability Mismatch** – changes in asset values may not match changes in liabilities, thereby altering the gap between the accrued liability and assets and consequently altering the funded status and contribution requirements;
- **Salary and Payroll Risk** – actual salaries and total payroll may differ from expected, resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected;
- **Longevity Risk** – members may live longer or shorter than expected and receive pensions for a period of time other than assumed; and
- **Other Demographic Risks –** members may terminate, retire or become disabled at times or with benefits other than assumed resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected.

  The effects of certain trends in experience can generally be anticipated. For example, if the investment return since the most recent actuarial valuation is less (or more) than the assumed rate, the cost of the plan can be expected to increase (or decrease). Likewise, if longevity is improving (or worsening), increases (or decreases) in cost can be anticipated.

Plan Maturity Measures

Risks facing a pension plan evolve over time. A young plan with virtually no investments and paying few benefits may experience little investment risk. An older plan with a large number of members in pay status and a significant trust may be much more exposed to investment risk. Generally accepted plan maturity measures include the following:

	Ratio of:				
December 31,	Market Value of Assets to Total Payroll	Actuarial Accrued Liability to Payroll	Actives to Retirees and Beneficiaries	Market Value of Assets to Benefit Payments	Net Cash Flow to Market Value of Assets (BOY)
2018	N/A	N/A	0.0	8.8	-0.6%
2019	N/A	N/A	0.0	9.3	-3.9%
2020	N/A	N/A	0.0	9.7	-5.6%
2021	N/A	N/A	0.0	10.7	-1.2%
2022	N/A	N/A	0.0	9.0	-3.6%
2023	N/A	N/A	0.0	9.5	-3.7%
2024	N/A	N/A	0.0	9.7	-2.6%
2025	N/A	N/A	0.0	10.9	-1.3%

Ratio of Market Value of Assets to Total Payroll

The relationship between assets and payroll is a useful indicator of the potential volatility of contributions. For example, if the market value of assets is 2.0 times the payroll, a return on assets 5% different than assumed would equal 10% of payroll. A higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) level of this maturity measure generally indicates a higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) volatility in plan sponsor contributions as a percentage of payroll.

Ratio of Actuarial Accrued Liability to Payroll

The relationship between actuarial accrued liability and payroll is a useful indicator of the potential volatility of contributions for a fully funded plan. A funding policy that targets a funded ratio of 100% is expected to result in the ratio of assets to payroll and the ratio of liability to payroll converging over time.

Ratio of Actives to Retirees and Beneficiaries

A young plan with many active members and few retirees will have a high ratio of actives to retirees. A mature open plan may have close to the same number of actives to retirees resulting in a ratio near 1.0. A super-mature or closed plan may have significantly more retirees than actives resulting in a ratio below 1.0.

Ratio of Market Value of Assets to Benefit Payments

The MERS' Actuarial Policy requires a total minimum contribution equal to the excess (if any) of three times the expected annual benefit payments over the projected market value of assets as of the participating municipality or court's Fiscal Year for which the contribution applies. The ratio of market value of assets to benefit payments as of the valuation date provides an indication of whether the division is at risk for triggering the minimum contribution rule in the near term. If the division triggers this minimum contribution rule, the required employer contributions could increase dramatically relative to previous valuations.

Ratio of Net Cash Flow to Market Value of Assets

A positive net cash flow means contributions exceed benefits and expenses. A negative cash flow means existing funds are being used to make payments. A certain amount of negative net cash flow is generally expected to occur when benefits are prefunded through a qualified trust. Large negative net cash flows as a percent of assets may indicate a super-mature plan or a need for additional contributions.

State Reporting

The following information has been prepared to provide some of the information necessary to complete the Public Act 202 pension reporting requirements for the State of Michigan's Local Government Retirement System Annual Report (Form No. 5572). Additional resources are available at www.mersofmich.com and on the State website.

Form 5572 Line Reference	Description	Result
10	**Membership as of December 31, 2025**	
11	Indicate number of active members	0
12	Indicate number of inactive members (excluding pending refunds)	1
13	Indicate number of retirees and beneficiaries	4
14	**Investment Performance for Calendar Year Ending December 31, 2025[1]**	
15	Enter actual rate of return - prior 1-year period	15.45%
16	Enter actual rate of return - prior 5-year period	7.26%
17	Enter actual rate of return - prior 10-year period	8.28%
18	**Actuarial Assumptions**	
19	Actuarial assumed rate of investment return[2]	6.79%
20	Amortization method utilized for funding the system's unfunded actuarial accrued liability, if any	Level Percent
21	Amortization period utilized for funding the system's unfunded actuarial accrued liability, if any[3]	10
22	Is each division within the system closed to new employees?[4]	Yes
23	**Uniform Assumptions**	
24	Enter retirement pension system's actuarial value of assets using uniform assumptions	$995,359
25	Enter retirement pension system's actuarial accrued liabilities using uniform assumptions[5]	$1,111,355
27	Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) using uniform assumptions, Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2026	$57,612

[1] The Municipal Employees' Retirement System's investment performance has been provided to GRS from MERS Investment Staff and is included here for reporting purposes. The investment performance figures reported are net of investment expenses on a rolling calendar year basis for the previous 1-, 5-, and 10-year periods as required under PA 530.

[2] Net of administrative and investment expenses.

[3] Populated with the longest amortization period remaining in the amortization schedule, across all divisions in the plan. This is when each division and the plan in total is expected to reach 100% funded if all assumptions are met.

[4] If all divisions within the employer are closed, "yes." If at least one division is open (including shadow divisions), "no."

[5] Line 25 actuarial accrued liability is determined under PA 202 uniform assumptions which may differ from the valuation assumptions. In accordance with the April 14, 2026 memo on the selection of Uniform Assumptions, "[f]or retirement systems that utilize an investment rate of return that is less than 7.00% for funding purposes, the local government should use the lower investment rate of return for the uniform assumption as well." In particular, the assumed rate of return for PA 202 purposes is 6.79%.