

VALUATION OF THE MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

DoD Office of the Actuary
February 2013

## ACTUARIAL CERTIFICATION

This report on the Military Retirement System as of September 30, 2011, has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles, standards, and practices. In preparing the report, we have relied upon information maintained by the Department of Defense regarding plan provisions, finances, and participants. The purpose of the actuarial valuation documented in this report is to develop actuarial liability 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. Any rates or parameters included in this report should not be used for other purposes without complete comprehension of the underlying derivation. 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 economic assumptions include a 3\% rate of inflation, a 3.75\% across-the-board salary increase, and a $5.75 \%$ interest rate.

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. Future report results may differ significantly from those presented and documented in this report.


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## 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).
- Report Limitations: Stated in "Actuarial Certification" section of this report (page 2). and Key Result" section (page 4).
- For those new to the MRS, the main text and associated tables/figures can be found in the central section of this report ("Valuation of the MRS").
- For those familiar with the MRS, the appendices and supplementary information provide additional technical and background information to DoD Office of the Actuary work.
- 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.
- DoD Office of the Actuary contact information is located in the "Actuarial Certification" section of this report (page 2).


## ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

| AEAN | Aggregate Entry-Age Normal cost funding method |
| :--- | :--- |
| Board | DoD Board of Actuaries |
| COLA | Cost-of-Living Adjustment |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| CSB/Redux | Career Status Bonus election combined with Reduced Benefit Formula |
| DIC | Dependency and Indemnity Compensation |
| DoD | Department of Defense |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GORGO | Actuarial Projection Model used by DoD OACT |
| MRF | Military Retirement Fund |
| MRS | Military Retirement System |
| NCP | Normal Cost Percentage |
| P.L. | Public Law |
| RSFPP | Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan |
| OACT | DoD Office of the Actuary |
| SBP | Survivor Benefit Plan |
| Services | Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines |
| UFL | Unfunded Liability |
| U.S.C. | United States Code |
| VA | Department of Veterans Affairs |

## GENERAL INFORMATION AND KEY RESULTS

Military Retirement System - For Fiscal Year ending September 30, 2011

1. Name of Plan:

Military Retirement System
2. Name and Address of Plan Sponsor:

Department of Defense
1400 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-1400
3. Type of Plan Entity:

Single-employer
4. Type of Plan:

Defined Benefit
5. Establishment of Funding Arrangement:

Public Law 98-94 (currently Chapter 74 of Title 10, U.S.C.)
6. Administrative Costs:

Not borne by the Plan

## 7. Funding Arrangement:

Trust Fund
8. Actuarial Cost Method:

Aggregate Entry-Age Normal
9. Oversight:

DoD Board of Actuaries. The Board approves methods and assumptions used in the valuation. The current members of the Board are:

> James F. Verlautz, Chairman

Marcia A. Dush
Ronald Gebhardtsbauer

## 10. Plan Participant Information at End of Plan Year:

|  | $\frac{\text { Members }}{}$ |  | Annualized Pay <br> (in 000s) |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $(\$$ in billions) |  |  |
| Active Duty and Full-time Reservists: | 1,487 |  | $\$ 57.08$ |
| Selected Drilling Reservists: | 771 |  | $\$ 5.80$ |
| Non-Selected Reservists - w/ 20 years: | 218 |  | $(\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A})$ |
| Nondisability Retirees: | 1,838 | $\$ 45.89$ |  |
| Disability Retirees: | 95 | $\$ 1.36$ |  |
| Surviving Families: | 295 | $\$ 3.62$ |  |

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

# GENERAL INFORMATION AND KEY RESULTS (Continued) <br> Military Retirement System - For Fiscal Year ending September 30, 2011 

## 11. Valuation Input Data:

Extracts from files maintained by the Defense Manpower Data Center, and Files submitted by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service

## 12. 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 service

## 13. Actuarial Assumptions:

A. Economic:
(Annual Rates)

1) Inflation - 3.0\%
2) Salary - $3.75 \%$
3) Interest $-5.75 \%$
B. Demographic:
4) Mortality and other assumptions: Based on Plan experience.
5) Mortality Improvement: Based on Plan experience (generally).

## 14. Accounting Results During Fiscal Year 2011:

(\$ in billions)
A. Benefits paid to participants: \$ 51.0
B. Contributions from services: \$ 21.0
C. Contributions from Treasury: \$ 66.4
D. Investment Income: \$ 18.0

## 15. Actuarial Results at End of Fiscal Year 2011:

(\$ in billions)
A. Present Value of Future Benefits: $\$ 1,512.4$
B. Actuarial Accrued Liability: $\$ 1,273.3$
C. Actuarial Value of Assets: $\$ 376.1$
D. Unfunded Accrued Liability: \$ 897.2
E. Funded Ratio (C./B.): 30\%
16. Normal Cost Percentages Applied to Fiscal Year 2013 Basic Pay:

|  | $\underline{D o D}$ | Treasury | $\underline{\text { Total }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full-time: | $\underline{32.1 \%}$ | $11.2 \%$ |  |
| Part-time: | $24.4 \%$ | $3.3 \%$ | $27.6 \%$ |

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## SUMMARY OF CHANGES FOR THE SEPTEMBER 30, 2011, VALUATION

## Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

At its July 2011 meeting, the Office of the Actuary proposed and the DoD Board of Actuaries approved the following changes for the September 30, 2011, valuation.

## Retired Pay Offset Factors

The Board approved an updated set of full and partial offset factors, and retired pay adjustment factors primarily related to disability compensation received from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). They decreased the full-time DoD normal cost percentage (NCP) ${ }^{*}$ by 2.6 percentage points, and have no impact on the part-time NCP to the nearest 0.1 percentage point. The new factors led to an actuarial gain of $\$ 5.4$ billion (or $0.4 \%$ of the accrued liability) to the Fund. For the September 30, 2011, valuation, retired pay offset factors are described in Appendix F.

## Mortality Improvement Factors

The Board approved the use of new factors that are based on military experience. They increased the full-time DoD NCP by 0.4 percentage points, and increased the part-time DoD NCP by 0.1 percentage point. The new factors led to an actuarial loss of $\$ 10.0$ billion (or $0.8 \%$ ) to the Fund. For the September 30, 2011, valuation, mortality improvement factors are described in Appendix J.

## Miscellaneous Refinements

The Board approved the implementation of other miscellaneous rate and factor updates including retiree divorce rates, and changing of the actuarial modeling platform. They had no effect on the full- and part-time DoD NCPs to the nearest 0.1 percentage point. The refinements had no effect to the nearest $\$ 0.1$ billion (or $0.0 \%$ ) to the Fund. For the September 30, 2011, valuation, the retiree divorce rates are found in Appendix I.

## Physical Disability Board of Review (PDBR)

The PDBR, established in P.L. 110-181, has the authority to reexamine the files of veterans medically separated with ratings under 30 percent and potentially offer disability retirements. Based on recent data, we estimated an actuarial loss of $\$ 1.5$ billion (or $0.1 \%$ ) due to the PDBR. It had no effect on the full- and part-time DoD NCPs. The loss will be accounted for as a change in the actuarial experience. The Board assumed the additional disability retirements will be fully reflected in the starting data after a period of three years. The PDBR is discussed further in Appendix A.

[^1]
# SUMMARY OF ANTICIPATED CHANGES FOR THE SEPTEMBER 30, 2012, VALUATION 

## Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

At its July 2012 meeting, the DoD Board of Actuaries approved the following changes for the September 30, 2012, valuation. Note that all changes in accrued liabilities are estimated on a 9/30/2011 valuation basis.

## Interest Rate

The Board approved a new long-term interest rate assumption of $5.5 \%$ (vs. $5.75 \%$ ). The new assumption increases the full-time DoD NCP* by 2.4 percentage points, and increases the parttime DoD NCP by 2.2 percentage points. OACT estimates the new assumption leads to an actuarial loss of $\$ 57.4$ billion (or $4.4 \%$ of the accrued liability) to the Fund. For the September 30, 2011, valuation, long-term economic assumptions are shown in Appendix D.

## Salary Increase

The Board approved a new long-term, across-the-board salary increase assumption of 3.5\% (vs. $3.75 \%$ ). The new assumption decreases the full-time DoD NCP by 1.1 percentage points, and decreases the part-time DoD NCP by 1.3 percentage points. OACT estimates the new assumption leads to an actuarial gain of $\$ 10.7$ billion (or $0.8 \%$ ) to the Fund. For the September 30, 2011, valuation, long-term economic assumptions are shown in Appendix D.

## Reserve Valuation

The Board approved a new model used to value retired and survivor pay for the reserves. It decreases the full-time DoD NCP by 1.2 percentage points, and decreases the part-time NCP by 1.0 percentage point. OACT estimates the change leads to an actuarial loss of $\$ 8.9$ billion (or $0.7 \%$ ) to the Fund. For the September 30, 2011, valuation, reserve valuation assumptions are described in Appendix H.

## Temporary Disability Retiree List (TDRL) Valuation Rates

The Board approved an update to rates used to value retired pay for retirees on TDRL. The change has no effect on the full- and part-time DoD NCPs to the nearest 0.1 percentage point. OACT estimates the change leads to an actuarial gain of $\$ 0.8$ billion (or $0.1 \%$ ) to the Fund. For the September 30, 2011, valuation, TDRL rates are described in Appendix I.

[^2]
# SUMMARY OF ANTICIPATED CHANGES FOR THE SEPTEMBER 30, 2012, VALUATION 

(Continued)

## Survivor Valuation Rates

The Board approved an update to rates used in the valuation of survivor pay. They increase both the full- and part-time time DoD NCPs by 0.1 percentage point. OACT estimates the rate updates lead to an actuarial loss of $\$ 6.1$ billion (or $0.5 \%$ ) to the Fund. For the September 30, 2011, valuation, the rates are found in Appendices F, I, and J.

## Normal Cost Weighting Factors

The Board approved an updated set of factors used to weight the NCPs associated with the different retirement benefit formulas. The change has no effect on the full-time DoD NCP to the nearest 0.1 percentage point, and increases the part-time DoD NCP by 0.1 percentage point. OACT estimates the factor updates have no effect on the actuarial gain/loss to the nearest $\$ 0.1$ billion (or $0.0 \%$ ) to the Fund. For the September 30, 2011, valuation, the weighting factors are described in Appendix E.

## Changes in Benefits

## Temporary Early Retirement Authority (TERA) Reinstitution

The FY 2012 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 112-181) reinstated TERA, from January 2012 through December 2018, which allows the Services to voluntarily retire active duty members with more than 15 years but less than 20 years of active service. Since it is not anticipated this authority will be used to a large extent, the Board approved recognizing the effect as actuarial experience with no modeling changes. It has no effect on the full- and parttime DoD NCPs. The Board will monitor TERA usage in the future. TERA is discussed further in Appendix A.

## 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. A detailed description of benefits can be found in Appendix A, and a history of the system is in Appendix B.

Public Law (P.L.) 98-94 (currently Chapter 74 of Title 10, U.S.C.) established 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 (refer to Appendix A for more information on Concurrent Receipt provisions). 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 Office of the Actuary provides all technical and administrative support to the Board. P.L. 110-181 eliminated the 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 new 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 are James F. Verlautz (Chairman), Marcia A. Dush, and Ronald Gebhardtsbauer. 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. Appendix A contains a more complete description of this topic.

## Valuation Data and Procedure

The valuation input data were extracted from files maintained by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). Data on individual retirees and survivors come from official files submitted by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). Reserve data are obtained from the Reserve Component Common Personnel Data System (RCCPDS), the official source for all reserve strengths and statistics. The DoD Office of the Actuary (OACT) reviews the data for reasonableness and consistency, but does not audit the data and relies on the file suppliers for its accuracy and comprehensiveness.

Dollar amounts for the below years include the subsequent January 1st, across-the-board pay raise. These totals are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1
INITIAL ACCOUNTING FIGURES AS OF SEPTEMBER 30

|  | $\underline{2011}$ | $\underline{2010}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Total Active Duty Personnel + |  |  |
| Full-Time Reservists | $1,486,853$ | $1,493,233$ |
| Total Annualized Basic Pay | $\$ 57.08$ billion | $\$ 56.19$ billion |
| Total Selected Drilling Reservists | 771,080 | 773,286 |
| Total Annualized Basic Pay | $\$ 5.80$ billion | $\$ 5.77$ billion |
|  |  |  |
| Total Non-Selected Reservists (with 20 years) | 218,090 | 220,080 |
| $\quad$ (Notal Annualized Basic Pay | (N/A) |  |
|  | $1,838,042$ | $1,824,539$ |
| Total Number of Nondisability Retirees | $\$ 45.89$ billion | $\$ 45.44$ billion |
| $\quad$ Total Annualized Retired Pay | 95,051 | 92,804 |
| Total Number of Disability Retirees | $\$ 1.36$ billion | $\$ 1.37$ billion |
| Total Annualized Retired Pay | 294,794 | 294,707 |
|  | $\$ 3.62$ billion | $\$ 3.62$ billion |

Note: Some amounts do not reflect benefit increases described in Appendix A. Costs, liabilities, and outlays in this report, however, reflect these benefit increases unless otherwise stated. Only retirees and survivors are paid from the Military Retirement Fund.

Population and pay projections are generated by an actuarial projection model $\left(G^{(G R G O}{ }^{1}\right)$. GORGO is a deterministic model; use of a deterministic model assumes the average outcome will occur annually over a period of time. When projecting a large population such as the military the law of large numbers is used to control the various risks (such as mortality).

Due to law changes, additional adjustments to the pay projection are made outside of GORGO. For use in this model, 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 displayed in Appendix C.

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 decrement rates such as withdrawal, nondisability retirement, temporary disability, permanent disability, transfer, death with and without survivors, etc. Basic pay scale increases are assumed to be 3.75 percent per year. Basic pay is also increased by individual promotion and longevity increases. Generally, retired pay and survivor annuities are increased by cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) of 3 percent per 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 an immaterial number (less than 0.01 percent) 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 of 5.75 percent per year. 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 projected endstrengths. Detailed results of an open group projection of the Military Retirement System appear in Appendix K.

An open group projection also appears in Table 9. This projection, which shows the past and projected flow of plan assets, includes the total basic payroll over the next 25 years, 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.

[^3]TABLE 2

## GORGO POPULATION CATEGORIES

1. Active duty populations and basic pay
a. Officers
b. Enlistees
2. Selected reserve populations, basic pay, and benefit formula
a. Officers
b. Enlistees
3. Non-selected reserve (those who have completed 20 good years and have not reached paid retirement) populations, basic pay, and benefit formula
a. Officers
b. Enlistees
4. Retiree populations, retired pay, and benefit formula
a. Nondisabled officers
b. Nondisabled enlistees
c. Reserve officers
d. Reserve enlistees
e. Disabled officers (Permanent and Temporary)
f. Disabled enlistees (Permanent and Temporary)
5. Surviving families in a survivor benefit plan, total annuities, and benefit formula
a. Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP)
b. Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP)
c. Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan (RCSBP)
d. Death on active duty
e. Minimum income
6. Typical new-entrant cohort
a. Officers
b. Enlistees

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 DoD Board of Actuaries after extensive analysis of past trends, current environment, and future expectations. A discussion of these trends and other considerations is contained in Appendix D.

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. The rates and descriptions of how they were derived appear in Appendixes G through J. The actuarial projection model parameters, dealing with such matters as the survivor benefit elections, premium deductions, and member/beneficiary age differences, appear in Appendix F. In general, the valuation results are most sensitive to changes in the economic and retention assumptions, where retention refers to the active and reserve duty withdrawal/reentrant and separation rates.


#### Abstract

$\underline{\text { Assets }}$ 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 and coupon rate. 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 Fund Accounting 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 and coupon rate. 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 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 semiannual interest coupon payment that has accrued since the date of the last coupon payment. 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 as of September 30, 2011; Table 4 presents a statement of changes in the actuarial value of assets. Other associated asset statements and disclosures are included in Appendix L; these should be used for descriptive purposes only.

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 2017 (as depicted in Table 9). 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.

When a population becomes stationary, the fund disbursements increase each year at the same rate as total pay, which is 3.75 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 mortality improvement, cause the fund disbursements to grow at an ultimate rate slightly higher than 3.75 percent.

A portion of the investment income must be used to generate the 3.75 percent Fund increases and cannot be used to pay benefits. For example, in the year 2036 (on Table 9), the projected normal cost payment ('From DoD' plus 'From Treasury') is $\$ 56.2$ billion, the investment income is $\$ 172.6$ billion, and Fund disbursements are $\$ 115.8$ billion. The beginning-of-year fund balance is $\$ 3,024.3$ billion. The two sources of Fund income will ultimately cover benefit payments plus 3.75 percent of the beginning-of-the-year fund balance. That is, the difference of $\$ 56.2$ billion plus $\$ 172.6$ billion and $\$ 115.8$ billion plus $\$ 113.4$ billion ( $\$ 3,024.3$ billion x .0375 )-where $\$ 113.4$ billion represents the amount that would be required for the Fund to grow by 3.75 percent during the year. The lack of equality in various years of the projection is due to (1) mortality improvement, which keeps the retired population from being stationary, and (2) the difference between the short-term economic assumptions and the ultimate economic assumptions (see Table 9 Footnote). Additionally, the projection uses unfunded liability amortization payments determined in the September 30, 2011, valuation.

TABLE 3

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE <br> MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND STATEMENT OF ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS (\$ in millions)

For the Plan Year Ended September 30:

| For the Plan Year Ended September 30: |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\underline{2011}$ | $\underline{2010}$ |

Assets

1) Investments, at book value:
U.S. Government securities ${ }^{1}$
\$372,066
\$318,565
2) Accounts receivable:
a) Accrued interest ${ }^{2}$
b) Due from military retirees or their survivors
\$3,405
\$3,122
c) Intragovernmental
\$47
\$37
\$186
\$0
3) Cash:

Actuarial value of assets
\$376,074
$\$ 321,749$

2 Includes accrued interest receivable and interest purchased.

TABLE 4

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE <br> MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND <br> STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS <br> (\$ in millions)

For the Plan Year Ended September 30:
$\underline{2011}$
$\underline{2010}$

1) Actuarial value of assets at beginning of plan year:
\$321,749
\$278,399
2) Investment income:
a) Interest/Inflation \$20,179
b) Net appreciation (depreciation) in book value
\$(2,181) of investments ${ }^{1}$
3) Contributions:
a) From Services
\$20,970
\$20,377
b) Appropriation to amortize the unfunded liability
\$61,404
\$58,619
c) Appropriation for Treasury Normal Cost Contribution
\$4,950
\$4,516
4) Total additions $(2+3)$ :
\$105,322
\$93,930
5) Change in Accounts Receivable
\$10
\$5
6) Benefits paid to participants:
\$51,007
\$50,585

Actuarial value of assets (1+4+5-6):
\$376,074

[^4]* 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.

As described in Appendix A, there are three distinct nondisability benefit formulas (relevant to three 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 Career Status Bonus (CSB)/Redux, which provides them with a bonus in exchange for reduced (Redux) benefits.
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 fulltime reservists (full-time) and one is for part-time reservists (part-time). Full-time and part-time NCPs are calculated for each of the three 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 2012 NCPs are summarized below (with DoD NCPs in parentheses):

| Benefit Formula | $\underline{\text { Full-Time }}$ | Part-Time |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Final Pay | $48.7 \%(36.5 \%)$ | $29.2 \%(25.8 \%)$ |
| High-3 | $44.2 \%(33.1 \%)$ | $27.6 \%(24.4 \%)$ |
| CSB/Redux ${ }^{2}$ | $43.3 \%(32.1 \%)$ | - N/A -- |

P.L. 108-136 required the Treasury to pay the normal cost arising from increased benefits due to Concurrent Receipt into the Fund at the beginning of each year. The NCPs shown above include the respective Total (DoD plus Treasury) and DoD percentages. Table 7 depicts the DoD and Treasury NCPs separately. The NCPs are further disaggregated in Table 6.

Table 5 shows the expected percentage of the total basic payroll that will be paid during the fiscal year to all personnel who entered a uniformed service since the beginning of fiscal year t -k, where k can take any value from 0 to 29 (or greater). (Note the same percentages are used for both active and reserve duty personnel.) For example, during FY 2012 ( $\mathrm{t}=2012$ ), 3 percent of the expected basic payroll will be paid to personnel entering service in that fiscal year $(\mathrm{k}=0)$, and 100 percent of the expected basic payroll will be paid to persons entering service since the beginning of FY $1981(\mathrm{k}=31)$, while 77 percent will be paid since the beginning of FY 1997 $(\mathrm{k}=15)$. The data and methodology used to derive this table are described in Appendix E.

[^5]TABLE 5
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BASIC PAYROLL PAID DURING FISCAL YEAR ' t ’ TO ALL PERSONNEL ENTERING SERVICE DURING OR AFTER SPECIFIC YEAR OF ENTRY
Year of Entry Percentage
3\%
t
10
t-1 or later
18
t-2 or later
26
t-3 or later32
t-5 or later ..... 38
t-6 or later ..... 43
t-7 or later ..... 47
t-8 or later ..... 52
t-9 or later ..... 56
t-10 or later ..... 60
t -11 or later ..... 63
t -12 or later ..... 67
t -13 or later ..... 70
t -14 or later ..... 74
t-15 or later ..... 77
t -16 or later ..... 80
t -17 or later ..... 83
t -18 or later ..... 86
t-19 or later ..... 89
t-20 or later ..... 92
t -21 or later ..... 94
t-22 or later ..... 95
t -23 or later ..... 96
t -24 or later ..... 97
t-25 or later ..... 98
t-26 or later ..... 98
t-27 or later ..... 99
t-28 or later ..... 99
t-29 or later ..... 100
t-30 (or greater) ..... :: :

Notes:

- Based on basic payroll data for Fiscal Years 1987 to 1991, as described in Appendix E.
- The same percentages are used for both active and reserve duty personnel.

Since 100 percent of the basic payroll for FY 2012 is expected to be paid to personnel entering service since the beginning of FY 1981, the normal cost for personnel whose retirement benefits are based on Final Pay ${ }^{3}$ receives no weight (it is shown for informational purposes). Of the post-FY 1980 new entrants, 98 percent is expected to be attributable to the CSB/Redux members (entering on or after August 1, 1986) and the remaining 2 percent to the High-3 members. The 98 percent was derived by interpolating between the factors for FY 1986 ( $\mathrm{k}=26$ ) and FY $1987(\mathrm{k}=25)$ years of entry. The FY 2012 weighted aggregate full- and part-time NCPs are obtained by weighting their respective NCPs for the CSB/Redux formula by 98 percent, and the NCPs for the High-3 formula by 2 percent. The resulting sum of the DoD and Treasury components of the weighted aggregate full-time NCP is 43.3 percent, and the weighted aggregate part-time NCP is 27.6 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 6 summarizes the components of the FY 2012 normal cost percentages.

| TABLE 6 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NORMAL COST AS A PERCENT OF BASIC PAY (NCPs) (DoD Normal Cost Percentage in Parentheses) |  |  |  |  |
| FULL-TIME | FINAL PAY | HIGH-3 | CSB/REDUX | FY 2012 Weighted |
| Nondisability benefits | 46.5 (34.9) | 42.2 (31.7) | 41.3 (30.7) | 41.3 (30.7) |
| Disability benefits | 0.8 (0.5) | 0.7 (0.4) | 0.7 (0.4) | 0.7 (0.4) |
| Survivor benefits | 1.4 (1.1) | 1.3 (1.0) | 1.3 (1.0) | 1.3 (1.0) |
| Total | 48.7 (36.5) | 44.2 (33.1) | 43.3 (32.1) | 43.3 (32.1) |
| PART-TIME |  |  |  |  |
| Nondisability benefits | 27.2 (24.1) | 25.8 (22.8) | -- N/A -- | 25.8 (22.8) |
| Disability benefits | 0.0 (0.0) | 0.0 (0.0) | -- N/A -- | 0.0 (0.0) |
| Survivor benefits | 1.9 (1.7) | 1.8 (1.6) | -- N/A -- | 1.8 (1.6) |
| Total | 29.2 (25.8) | 27.6 (24.4) | -- N/A -- | 27.6 (24.4) |
| - Note that columns may not add exactly due to rounding of the separate NCP components. <br> - Disability benefits from part-time personnel are not currently modeled (in GORGO). <br> - Only full-time personnel are under the CSB/Redux benefit formula, thus an analogous part-time NCP is not applicable ("N/A"). |  |  |  |  |

[^6]As can be determined from this table, about 95 percent of the full-time normal cost stems 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. ${ }^{4}$ 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 values terms, to the full-time normal cost (see Appendix F).

Table 10 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 at the level of the CSB/Redux normal cost percentages since virtually all non-retired personnel have entered the uniformed service on or after August 1, 1986. For example, in 2013, the full-time NCP is 43.3 percent $(43.3=32.1+11.2)$ and the part-time NCP is 27.6 percent $(27.6=24.4+3.2)$ [the above figures may not add due to rounding].

## 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.

[^7]The Board of Actuaries 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 the 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 2043. In more recent years, it was determined that the Military Retirement 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 2025.

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 longterm basic pay scale assumption (currently 3.75 percent). A detailed description of the methods and computations used to calculate the payment streams for changes in unfunded liability can be found in Appendix M.

## Unfunded Accrued Liability as of September 30, 2011

Table 7 summarizes the calculation of the unfunded accrued liability as of September 30, 2011. 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, 2011, and discounting these benefits back to the present (i.e. valuation date) at the assumed interest assumption. The GORGO actuarial model projects benefits for the current active and retired populations over the duration of their lifetimes. Due to recent law changes, additional adjustments to the pay projections are made outside of the GORGO model. 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, 2011, covered population, (2) multiplying the pay by the total projected (DoD and Treasury) full-time and parttime weighted aggregate entry-age NCPs, and (3) discounting the resulting normal costs back to September 30, 2011. For this closed group, the relative percentages of basic pay subject to the three separate benefit formulas will change over time as fewer members are covered under the High-3 and Final Pay formulas. 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 weighted procedure is roughly equivalent in the aggregate to projecting separately the pay of each of the six 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 normal cost percentages for FY 2012 are 43.3 percent full-time and 27.6 percent part-time. Federal budget deadlines require the establishment of normal cost percentages 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 are changed, are reflected in the unfunded liability by using the implemented normal cost in the first year of the projection.

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 $\$ 897.2$ billion as of September 30, 2011. This was 0.5 percent more than the expected unfunded liability of $\$ 890.5$ 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 more than expected means that there was a total FY 2011 loss of $\$ 6.8$ billion ( $\$ 890.5$ billion minus $\$ 897.2$ billion). The components of this loss are outlined in Table 8. The total experience loss is divided into four segments: (1) the loss due to the difference between the actual interest rate (4.9\%) earned by the Fund and the assumed interest rate (5.75\%); (2) the loss due to the actual COLA (3.6\%) increase being different from that assumed (3.0\%); (3) the gain due to the actual salary (1.6\%) increase being different from that assumed (3.75\%); and (4) the loss due to the difference between the actual experience and all non-economic assumptions for the year. See the Summary of Changes for the September 30, 2011, Valuation for a more detailed discussion of the actuarial assumptions outlined in Table 8.

These changes in unfunded liability were used to calculate the October 1, 2012, unfunded liability payment. The total payment was determined to be $\$ 67.733$ billion. This total payment includes (1) a payment of $\$ 78.598$ billion to amortize the original unfunded liability, plus (2) an amount of $\$ 0.386$ billion to amortize changes in actuarial assumptions, plus (3) an amount of $\$ 7.930$ billion to amortize benefit changes, less (4) an amount of $\$ 19.181$ billion to amortize total combined experience gains and losses through FY 2011. The detailed calculations of these payment components are located in Appendix M. Tables 11 and 12 show the projection of the unfunded liability payments and unfunded liability balances. Tables 9 and 10 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 Treasury payment on October 1, 2012, is $\$ 74.524$ billion ( $\$ 67.733$ billion for the unfunded liability amortization + $\$ 6.791$ billion for Concurrent Receipt benefits). Detailed calculations of the total Treasury payment are also located in Appendix M.

Other measures of a retirement system’s liabilities (required for private sector plans under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles [GAAP]) are the "Accumulated Plan Benefits" and the "Market Value of Assets." In prior years, both these items and explanatory notes were included in Appendix L. Currently, only the "Market Value of Assets" is shown for informational purposes as well as other financial statement disclosures and comparisons.

TABLE 7
MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
ACTUARIAL STATUS INFORMATION
(\$ in billions)
For the Plan Year Ended September 30:
$\underline{2011} \underline{2010}$

1. Present value of future benefits
a. Annuitants now on roll $\$ 807.3 \quad \$ 768.0$
b. Nonretired reservists $\quad \$ 174.2 \quad \$ 173.6$
c. $\quad$ Active duty personnel ${ }^{1}$
$\$ 530.9 \quad \$ 516.5$
TOTAL
\$1,512.4 $\quad \$ 1, \overline{458.1}$
2. Present value of future normal cost contributions
\$239.1 \$232.9
3. Actuarial accrued liability (1. - 2.)
\$1,273.3 \$1,225.2
4. Actuarial value of assets ${ }^{2}$
\$376.1 \$321.7
5. Unfunded accrued liability (3. - 4.)
\$897.2 \$903.5
6. Funded Ratio (3. / 4.)

30\%
26\%
7. DoD normal cost percentage (NCP) ${ }^{3}$ to be applied to basic pay in fiscal year

FY 2013 FY 2012

| a. Full-time | $32.1 \%$ | $34.3 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| b. Part-time | $24.4 \%$ | $24.3 \%$ |

8. Treasury normal cost percentage (NCP) ${ }^{4}$ to be applied to basic pay in fiscal year

FY 2013 FY 2012
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { a. Full-time } & 11.2 \% & 8.8 \% \\ \text { b. Part-time } & 3.2 \% & 3.6 \%\end{array}$

Basic pay is only a portion of active duty military compensation. See The Military Retirement System: Benefits (Appendix A) for details.

[^8]TABLE 8

## FY 2011 CHANGE IN UNFUNDED LIABILITY <br> (\$ in billions)

1. Actual unfunded accrued liability (9/30/11)
2. Expected unfunded accrued liability (9/30/11)
3. Total gain/(loss)
a. Total experience gain/(loss)

Interest assumption
COLA assumption
Salary assumption
Non-economic assumptions
b. Total benefit change gain/(loss)
c. Total assumption change gain/(loss)

New Mortality Improvement Factors
Updated Retired Pay Offset Factors
Miscellaneous Refinements

For the Plan Year Ended
September 30, 2011
$\$ 897.2$
\$890.5
(\$6.8) 0.5\%
(\$2.2) 0.2\%
(\$3.3) 0.9\%
(\$4.6) 0.4\%
$\$ 8.9 \quad 0.7 \%$
(\$3.2) 0.3\%
$\$ 0.0 \quad 0.0 \%$
(\$4.6) 0.4\%
(\$10.0) 0.8\%
$\$ 5.4 \quad 0.4 \%$
$\$ 0.0 \quad 0.0 \%$

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

Percentages shown are ratios of absolute values of each gain or loss component to the accrued liability (Table 7, line 3), except the percentage given for the experience gain/(loss) due to the interest assumption: it is the ratio of the gain or loss to the actuarial value of assets (Table 7, line 4).

TABLE 9
MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
PAST AND PROJECTED FLOW OF PLAN ASSETS ${ }^{1}$ (In Billions of Dollars and as a Proportion of Payroll)

| Contributions Received |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Investment Income |  | Fund Disbursements ${ }^{5}$ |  | Fund Balance, End of Year ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fiscal Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { Basic } \\ \text { Payroll }^{2} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | From DoD, for Normal Costs ${ }^{3}$ |  | From Treasury, for Normal Costs ${ }^{3}$ |  | From Treasury, for Amortization of Unfunded Liability ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | A C | A L $\uparrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | R O J | CTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2012 | \$62.8 | \$21.0 | (33.4\%) | \$5.2 | (8.3\%) | \$64.8 | (103.1\%) | \$24.7 | (39.4\%) | \$52.7 | (84.0\%) | \$439.0 | (699.2\%) |
| 2013 | 63.7 | 20.0 | (31.4) | 6.7 | (10.5) | 67.7 | (106.4) | 28.5 | (44.8) | 54.5 | (85.6) | 507.4 | (796.9) |
| 2014 | 65.1 | 20.4 | (31.4) | 6.8 | (10.4) | 70.3 | (107.9) | 32.6 | (50.0) | 56.1 | (86.1) | 581.4 | (892.5) |
| 2015 | 66.6 | 20.9 | (31.4) | 7.0 | (10.4) | 72.9 | (109.4) | 37.0 | (55.5) | 57.5 | (86.3) | 661.6 | (992.9) |
| 2016 | 68.4 | 21.4 | (31.3) | 7.1 | (10.4) | 75.6 | (110.7) | 41.7 | (61.0) | 59.0 | (86.4) | 748.5 | $(1,094.9)$ |
| 2017 | 70.1 | 22.0 | (31.3) | 7.3 | (10.4) | 78.5 | (111.9) | 46.9 | (66.8) | 60.6 | (86.4) | 842.5 | $(1,201.4)$ |
| 2018 | 72.1 | 22.6 | (31.3) | 7.5 | (10.4) | 81.4 | (112.9) | 52.4 | (72.7) | 62.0 | (86.0) | 944.4 | $(1,309.1)$ |
| 2019 | 74.4 | 23.3 | (31.3) | 7.8 | (10.4) | 84.5 | (113.5) | 58.4 | (78.5) | 63.8 | (85.7) | 1,054.6 | $(1,416.9)$ |
| 2020 | 76.8 | 24.1 | (31.3) | 8.0 | (10.4) | 87.6 | (114.1) | 64.9 | (84.6) | 65.6 | (85.4) | 1,173.7 | $(1,528.0)$ |
| 2021 | 79.3 | 24.8 | (31.3) | 8.3 | (10.4) | 90.9 | (114.6) | 72.0 | (90.7) | 67.9 | (85.6) | 1,301.8 | $(1,641.3)$ |
| 2022 | 82.1 | 25.7 | (31.3) | 8.5 | (10.4) | 94.3 | (114.9) | 79.5 | (96.8) | 70.4 | (85.8) | 1,439.5 | (1,753.1) |
| 2023 | 85.0 | 26.6 | (31.3) | 8.8 | (10.4) | 97.9 | (115.2) | 87.6 | (103.0) | 73.1 | (86.0) | 1,587.3 | $(1,867.8)$ |
| 2024 | 87.9 | 27.5 | (31.3) | 9.1 | (10.4) | 101.5 | (115.5) | 96.2 | (109.5) | 75.9 | (86.3) | 1,745.9 | $(1,986.0)$ |
| 2025 | 90.9 | 28.5 | (31.3) | 9.5 | (10.4) | 105.4 | (115.8) | 105.5 | (116.1) | 78.7 | (86.5) | 1,916.0 | $(2,106.7)$ |
| 2026 | 94.1 | 29.5 | (31.3) | 9.8 | (10.4) | 109.3 | (116.1) | 115.5 | (122.7) | 81.6 | (86.7) | 2,098.4 | $(2,229.6)$ |
| 2027 | 97.4 | 30.5 | (31.3) | 10.1 | (10.4) | -6.2 | (-6.4) | 119.3 | (122.5) | 84.6 | (86.9) | 2,167.5 | $(2,225.8)$ |
| 2028 | 100.8 | 31.5 | (31.3) | 10.5 | (10.4) | 14.4 | (14.3) | 124.4 | (123.5) | 88.0 | (87.3) | 2,260.4 | (2,243.0) |
| 2029 | 104.4 | 32.7 | (31.3) | 10.8 | (10.4) | 15.0 | (14.4) | 129.8 | (124.4) | 91.4 | (87.6) | 2,357.2 | $(2,258.8)$ |
| 2030 | 108.2 | 33.8 | (31.3) | 11.2 | (10.4) | 15.5 | (14.4) | 135.3 | (125.1) | 94.6 | (87.5) | 2,458.6 | $(2,272.9)$ |
| 2031 | 112.2 | 35.1 | (31.3) | 11.6 | (10.4) | 16.1 | (14.4) | 141.2 | (125.8) | 97.9 | (87.3) | 2,564.7 | $(2,286.4)$ |
| 2032 | 116.3 | 36.4 | (31.3) | 12.1 | (10.4) | 16.7 | (14.4) | 147.3 | (126.6) | 101.4 | (87.2) | 2,675.7 | $(2,300.8)$ |
| 2033 | 120.6 | 37.7 | (31.3) | 12.5 | (10.4) | 17.4 | (14.4) | 153.6 | (127.4) | 104.9 | (87.1) | 2,792.0 | (2,316.0) |
| 2034 | 125.1 | 39.1 | (31.3) | 13.0 | (10.4) | 18.0 | (14.4) | 160.3 | (128.2) | 108.5 | (86.7) | 2,913.9 | $(2,329.4)$ |
| 2035 | 129.9 | 40.7 | (31.3) | 13.5 | (10.4) | 2.0 | (1.5) | 166.4 | (128.1) | 112.1 | (86.3) | 3,024.3 | $(2,327.7)$ |
| 2036 | 135.0 | 42.2 | (31.3) | 14.0 | (10.4) | 0.9 | (0.7) | 172.6 | (127.9) | 115.8 | (85.8) | 3,138.3 | $(2,325.1)$ |

## TABLE 9 FOOTNOTES

NOTE REGARDING OPEN GROUP PROJECTIONS: The 25 -year open group projection in this report presents results that reflect the expected path of the Military Retirement System based on the benefit provisions, data, methods and assumptions described herein. The values displayed in this projection are future-year dollars. While there is value to such results, at the same time they should be used with caution; they are intended to provide the user with a general directional magnitude. Uncertainty inherently increases with the length of the projection period. There is no reasonable expectation that events can be forecast with any degree of certainty or precision over a period of even 25 years. To the extent the underlying assumptions are not realized, actual results will be different. Benefit changes, economic conditions, and other environmental factors are not perfectly predictable.

Additionally, it should be noted that the fundamental purpose of the Office of the Actuary'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, some assumptions represent longrun 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 shortterm expectations (e.g., the use of Office of Management and Budget [OMB] short-term economic assumptions for basic pay and COLA increases).

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

1 P.L. 98-94 established the Military Retirement 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 2017 and constant force strengths thereafter. Basic pay is only a portion of military compensation. See The Military Retirement System: Benefits in Appendix A for details. The drop in Basic Payroll from FY 2011 to FY 2012 reflects the expectation of decreased reserve (part-time) mobilizations as well as the inherent challenges of the reserve projection (discussed further in Appendix H).

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. Beginning in FY 2008, mobilized reserve pay has been charged against the part-time NCP. However, this report includes mobilized reserve pay as part of the full-time payroll from FY 2008 through FY 2010.

## TABLE 9 FOOTNOTES (Continued)

4 Reflects amortization payments for FY 2013 and thereafter determined in the September 30, 2011, valuation. The FY 2027 payment depicts a negative value, implying the Fund will have to pay Treasury this amount. There is no mechanism that would allow for this to occur under current law. The Board is aware of this situation and will monitor.

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 in order to give the projection a smooth trajectory.

6 This fund balance (on a book value basis) reflects cash disbursements during the year. On September 30, 2011, assets in the Fund totaled $\$ 376.1$ billion.

OTHER NOTES: Mortality rates that are applied in the valuation to active duty members, nondisabled retirees, and survivors, are subject to improvement over time. See Appendix J for details. People and pay underlying the projection can be found in Appendix K. The table does not reflect future gains or losses due to experience being different than assumed. Consequently, only payments on the total unfunded liability as of September 30, 2011, are reflected.

## ANNUAL ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS USED IN PROJECTIONS OF PLAN ASSETS

| Fiscal Year | Full COLA |  | Basic Pay |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2012 | $3.6 \%$ |  | Interest |
| 2013 | 1.9 |  | $1.6 \%$ |
| 2014 | 1.9 | 2.0 | $5.75 \%$ |
| $2015-16$ | 2.0 | 3.5 | 5.75 |
| $2017-20$ | 2.1 | 3.5 | 5.75 |
| 2021 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 5.75 |
| $2022+$ | 3.0 | 3.5 | 5.75 |
|  |  | 3.75 | 5.75 |
|  |  |  | 5.75 |

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 $1^{\text {st }}$. 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 of Actuaries long-term interest assumption. Long-term annual economic assumptions (used throughout the projection in the normal cost and unfunded liability calculations) are 3.0\% COLA, $3.75 \%$ basic pay, and $5.75 \%$ interest.

TABLE 10
MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
PAST AND PROJECTED PAYROLL AND NORMAL COST PAYMENTS
(In Billions of Dollars and as a Proportion of Payroll)

|  | 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) |
| $\uparrow$ ACtedal $\uparrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\downarrow$ PROJECTED $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2012 | \$57.0 | \$5.8 | \$62.8 | \$19.6 | (34.3\%) | \$1.4 | (24.3\%) | \$5.0 | (8.8\%) | \$0.2 | (3.6\%) | \$26.2 | (41.7\%) |
| 2013 | 57.7 | 6.0 | 63.7 | 18.5 | (32.1) | 1.5 | (24.4) | 6.5 | (11.2) | 0.2 | (3.2) | 26.6 | (41.8) |
| 2014 | 59.0 | 6.2 | 65.1 | 18.9 | (32.1) | 1.5 | (24.4) | 6.6 | (11.2) | 0.2 | (3.2) | 27.2 | (41.8) |
| 2015 | 60.2 | 6.4 | 66.6 | 19.3 | (32.1) | 1.6 | (24.4) | 6.8 | (11.2) | 0.2 | (3.2) | 27.8 | (41.8) |
| 2016 | 61.7 | 6.6 | 68.4 | 19.8 | (32.1) | 1.6 | (24.4) | 6.9 | (11.2) | 0.2 | (3.2) | 28.6 | (41.8) |
| 2017 | 63.3 | 6.8 | 70.1 | 20.3 | (32.1) | 1.7 | (24.4) | 7.1 | (11.2) | 0.2 | (3.2) | 29.3 | (41.8) |
| 2018 | 65.1 | 7.1 | 72.1 | 20.9 | (32.1) | 1.7 | (24.4) | 7.3 | (11.2) | 0.2 | (3.2) | 30.1 | (41.7) |
| 2019 | 67.1 | 7.3 | 74.4 | 21.5 | (32.1) | 1.8 | (24.4) | 7.5 | (11.2) | 0.2 | (3.2) | 31.1 | (41.7) |
| 2020 | 69.2 | 7.6 | 76.8 | 22.2 | (32.1) | 1.9 | (24.4) | 7.8 | (11.2) | 0.2 | (3.2) | 32.1 | (41.7) |
| 2021 | 71.4 | 7.9 | 79.3 | 22.9 | (32.1) | 1.9 | (24.4) | 8.0 | (11.2) | 0.3 | (3.2) | 33.1 | (41.7) |
| 2022 | 73.9 | 8.2 | 82.1 | 23.7 | (32.1) | 2.0 | (24.4) | 8.3 | (11.2) | 0.3 | (3.2) | 34.3 | (41.7) |
| 2023 | 76.5 | 8.5 | 85.0 | 24.5 | (32.1) | 2.1 | (24.4) | 8.6 | (11.2) | 0.3 | (3.2) | 35.5 | (41.7) |
| 2024 | 79.1 | 8.9 | 87.9 | 25.4 | (32.1) | 2.2 | (24.4) | 8.9 | (11.2) | 0.3 | (3.2) | 36.7 | (41.7) |
| 2025 | 81.7 | 9.2 | 90.9 | 26.2 | (32.1) | 2.3 | (24.4) | 9.2 | (11.2) | 0.3 | (3.2) | 37.9 | (41.7) |
| 2026 | 84.5 | 9.6 | 94.1 | 27.1 | (32.1) | 2.3 | (24.4) | 9.5 | (11.2) | 0.3 | (3.2) | 39.2 | (41.7) |
| 2027 | 87.4 | 9.9 | 97.4 | 28.0 | (32.1) | 2.4 | (24.4) | 9.8 | (11.2) | 0.3 | (3.2) | 40.6 | (41.7) |
| 2028 | 90.4 | 10.3 | 100.8 | 29.0 | (32.1) | 2.5 | (24.4) | 10.1 | (11.2) | 0.3 | (3.2) | 42.0 | (41.7) |
| 2029 | 93.6 | 10.7 | 104.4 | 30.0 | (32.1) | 2.6 | (24.4) | 10.5 | (11.2) | 0.3 | (3.2) | 43.5 | (41.7) |
| 2030 | 97.0 | 11.1 | 108.2 | 31.1 | (32.1) | 2.7 | (24.4) | 10.9 | (11.2) | 0.4 | (3.2) | 45.1 | (41.7) |
| 2031 | 100.6 | 11.6 | 112.2 | 32.3 | (32.1) | 2.8 | (24.4) | 11.3 | (11.2) | 0.4 | (3.2) | 46.7 | (41.7) |
| 2032 | 104.3 | 12.0 | 116.3 | 33.4 | (32.1) | 2.9 | (24.4) | 11.7 | (11.2) | 0.4 | (3.2) | 48.5 | (41.7) |
| 2033 | 108.1 | 12.5 | 120.6 | 34.7 | (32.1) | 3.1 | (24.4) | 12.1 | (11.2) | 0.4 | (3.2) | 50.2 | (41.7) |
| 2034 | 112.1 | 13.0 | 125.1 | 36.0 | (32.1) | 3.2 | (24.4) | 12.6 | (11.2) | 0.4 | (3.2) | 52.1 | (41.7) |
| 2035 | 116.4 | 13.5 | 129.9 | 37.4 | (32.1) | 3.3 | (24.4) | 13.1 | (11.2) | 0.4 | (3.2) | 54.1 | (41.7) |
| 2036 | 121.0 | 14.0 | 135.0 | 38.8 | (32.1) | 3.4 | (24.4) | 13.6 | (11.2) | 0.4 | (3.2) | 56.2 | (41.7) |

TABLE 11
MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
PAST AND PROJECTED UNFUNDED LIABILITY PAYMENTS ON OCTOBER 1 (\$ in billions)

| Calendar <br> Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { Original } \\ \text { UFL } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Assumption <br> Changes | Benefit <br> 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 |
| $\uparrow$ ACTUAL $\mathrm{T}^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\downarrow$ PRO JECTED $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2012 | \$78.598 | \$0.386 | \$7.930 | -\$19.181 | \$67.733 |
| 2013 | 81.545 | 0.400 | 8.227 | -19.900 | 70.272 |
| 2014 | 84.603 | 0.415 | 8.535 | -20.647 | 72.906 |
| 2015 | 87.775 | 0.431 | 8.855 | -21.421 | 75.640 |
| 2016 | 91.067 | 0.447 | 9.188 | -22.224 | 78.478 |
| 2017 | 94.482 | 0.464 | 9.532 | -23.057 | 81.421 |
| 2018 | 98.025 | 0.481 | 9.890 | -23.922 | 84.474 |
| 2019 | 101.701 | 0.499 | 10.260 | -24.819 | 87.641 |
| 2020 | 105.515 | 0.518 | 10.645 | -25.750 | 90.928 |
| 2021 | 109.472 | 0.537 | 11.044 | -26.715 | 94.338 |
| 2022 | 113.577 | 0.557 | 11.459 | -27.717 | 97.876 |
| 2023 | 117.836 | 0.578 | 11.888 | -28.757 | 101.545 |
| 2024 | 122.254 | 0.600 | 12.334 | -29.835 | 105.353 |
| 2025 | 126.839 | 0.623 | 12.796 | -30.954 | 109.304 |
| 2026 | 0.000 | 0.646 | 13.276 | -20.122 | -6.200 |
| 2027 | 0.000 | 0.670 | 13.774 | 0.000 | 14.444 |
| 2028 | 0.000 | 0.695 | 14.291 | 0.000 | 14.986 |
| 2029 | 0.000 | 0.721 | 14.827 | 0.000 | 15.548 |
| 2030 | 0.000 | 0.748 | 15.383 | 0.000 | 16.131 |
| 2031 | 0.000 | 0.777 | 15.960 | 0.000 | 16.737 |
| 2032 | 0.000 | 0.806 | 16.558 | 0.000 | 17.364 |
| 2033 | 0.000 | 0.836 | 17.179 | 0.000 | 18.015 |
| 2034 | 0.000 | 0.867 | 1.141 | 0.000 | 2.008 |
| 2035 | 0.000 | 0.900 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.900 |
| 2036 | 0.000 | 0.933 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.933 |
| 2037 | 0.000 | 0.968 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.968 |
| 2038 | 0.000 | 1.005 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.005 |
| 2039 | 0.000 | 1.042 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.042 |
| 2040 | 0.000 | 0.254 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.254 |
| 2041 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

TABLE 12
MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
PAST AND PROJECTED UNFUNDED LIABILITY BALANCE ON SEPTEMBER 30 (Before Payment) (\$ in billions)

| Calendar Year | Original UFL | Assumption <br> Changes | Benefit <br> 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 |
| $\uparrow$ ACTUAL $\uparrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\downarrow$ PROJECTED $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2012 | \$974.816 | \$8.499 | \$144.141 | -\$247.093 | \$880.363 |
| 2013 | 947.751 | 8.580 | 144.043 | -241.017 | 859.357 |
| 2014 | 916.012 | 8.650 | 143.626 | -233.831 | 834.457 |
| 2015 | 879.215 | 8.709 | 142.858 | -225.442 | 805.340 |
| 2016 | 836.948 | 8.754 | 141.709 | -215.753 | 771.658 |
| 2017 | 788.769 | 8.784 | 140.141 | -204.657 | 733.038 |
| 2018 | 734.209 | 8.799 | 138.119 | -192.042 | 689.085 |
| 2019 | 672.765 | 8.796 | 135.602 | -177.786 | 639.376 |
| 2020 | 603.900 | 8.774 | 132.549 | -161.763 | 583.460 |
| 2021 | 527.042 | 8.731 | 128.913 | -143.834 | 520.852 |
| 2022 | 441.580 | 8.665 | 124.647 | -123.853 | 451.039 |
| 2023 | 346.863 | 8.574 | 119.696 | -101.664 | 373.470 |
| 2024 | 242.196 | 8.456 | 114.007 | -77.099 | 287.560 |
| 2025 | 126.839 | 8.308 | 107.519 | -49.982 | 192.684 |
| 2026 | 0.000 | 8.127 | 100.170 | -20.122 | 88.175 |
| 2027 | 0.000 | 7.911 | 91.890 | 0.000 | 99.801 |
| 2028 | 0.000 | 7.657 | 82.608 | 0.000 | 90.265 |
| 2029 | 0.000 | 7.363 | 72.245 | 0.000 | 79.608 |
| 2030 | 0.000 | 7.023 | 60.720 | 0.000 | 67.743 |
| 2031 | 0.000 | 6.636 | 47.944 | 0.000 | 54.580 |
| 2032 | 0.000 | 6.196 | 33.823 | 0.000 | 40.019 |
| 2033 | 0.000 | 5.700 | 18.258 | 0.000 | 23.958 |
| 2034 | 0.000 | 5.144 | 1.141 | 0.000 | 6.284 |
| 2035 | 0.000 | 4.523 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 4.523 |
| 2036 | 0.000 | 3.831 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3.831 |
| 2037 | 0.000 | 3.065 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3.065 |
| 2038 | 0.000 | 2.217 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2.217 |
| 2039 | 0.000 | 1.282 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.282 |
| 2040 | 0.000 | 0.254 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.254 |
| 2041 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

## 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 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 payment 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 $\$ 60$ billion in securities (debit) and the Treasury sells $\$ 60$ billion in securities (credit), the net direct federal budget deficit effect is zero.
- If the Treasury pays $\$ 20$ billion interest (debit) and the Fund earns $\$ 20$ billion interest (credit), the net direct federal budget deficit effect is zero.
- Disregarding all other government programs, if the government collects $\$ 45$ billion in tax revenues (credit) and pays $\$ 50$ billion to retirees (debit), the net direct federal budget deficit effect is $\$ 5$ billion.


## FIGURE 2

## MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM UNIFIED BUDGET



OUTLAYS

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 2011 the amount needed to pay retirees was $\$ 50$ billion and the Military Retirement Fund had grown to $\$ 375$ billion. The following transactions would take place:

- Fund cashes in $\$ 50$ billion in securities (credit).
- Treasury pays $\$ 50$ 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 $\$ 50$ 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 obligations. Under the pay-as-you-go method, the retirement expenses would not necessarily be considered in the initial decision since they would not show up 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 quasifederal 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 really 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.

Two common misconceptions about the Fund are:

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 actuarial soundness 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 benefits every year. Comparing the past and projected dollars as a proportion of payroll (as shown in Table 9) is another good 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 quantification of the government's obligation to pay retirement benefits to military members and eligible survivors. This type of required quantification and allocation represents strong fiscal responsibility.

Additionally, the costs of the current retirement system are actuarially based and reasonable given the plan provisions; thus, the system is considered sustainable. However, all elements of compensation should be considered and compared when examining sustainability of the respective defense and federal budgets.

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.

## APPENDIX A

## THE MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM: BENEFITS

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# THE MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM: BENEFITS 

As of September 30, 2011

## Summary

The Military Retirement System applies to members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. However, most of the provisions also apply to retirement systems for members of the Coast Guard (administered by the Department of Homeland Security), officers of the Public Health Service (administered by the Department of Health and Human Services), and officers of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (administered by the Department of Commerce). Only those members in plans administered by the Department of Defense (DoD) are included in this report.

The system is a funded, noncontributory defined benefit plan that includes nondisability retired pay, disability retired pay, retired pay for reserve service, survivor annuity programs, and special compensation programs for certain disabled retirees. The Service Secretaries may approve immediate nondisability retired pay at any age with credit of at least 20 years of active duty service. Reserve retirees generally must be at least 60 years old and have at least 20 qualifying years of service before retired pay commences, with certain exceptions. Public Law (P.L.) 110-181 allows a 90-day reduction in the reserve retirement age from age 60 for every 3 months served within a contingency operation, for service after enactment (not below age 50). There is no vesting of benefits before retirement.

There are distinct nondisability benefit formulas related to three populations within the Military Retirement System. A summary is displayed in Tables B-1 and B-2 (see Appendix B).

1) Final Pay: Military personnel who first became members of a uniformed service before September 8, 1980, have retired pay equal to final basic pay times a multiplier. The multiplier is equal to 2.5 percent times years of service.
2) High-3 (HI-3): If the retiree first became a member of a uniformed service on or after September 8, 1980, the average of the highest 36 months of basic pay is used instead of final basic pay.
3) Career Status Bonus (CSB)/Redux: Members who first became a member of a uniformed service on or after August 1, 1986, may choose between a High-3 and CSB/Redux retirement. Those who elect CSB/Redux receive the Career Status Bonus outlined below, also have retired pay computed on a base of the average of their highest 36 months of basic pay, but are subject to a multiplier penalty if they retire with less than 30 years of service; however, at age 62, their retired pay is recomputed without the penalty. Members make their election during the fifteenth year of service and may receive the Career Status Bonus of $\$ 30,000$ in either a lump-sum or installments. Those who elect CSB/Redux generally must remain continuously on active duty until they complete 20 years of active duty service or forfeit a portion of the $\$ 30,000$ (exceptions include death and disability retirement).

Retired pay and survivor annuity benefits are automatically adjusted annually to protect the purchasing power of initial retired pay. The benefits associated with members first entering the armed services before August 1, 1986, or those entering on or after that date who do not take the CSB, have their benefits adjusted annually by the percentage increase in the average Consumer Price Index (CPI). Refer to the section "Cost-of-Living Increases" in this appendix for more information on the CPI. This is commonly referred to as full CPI protection. Benefits associated with members entering on or after August 1, 1986, who elect the $\$ 30,000$ CSB bonus payment are annually increased by the percentage change in the CPI minus 1 percent (except when the change in the CPI is less than or equal to 1 percent), but at the military member's age 62 , or when the member would have been age 62 for a survivor annuity, the benefits are restored to the amount that would have been payable had full CPI protection been in effect. This restoral is in combination with that described in the previous description. However, after this restoral, partial indexing (CPI minus 1 percent) continues for future retired pay and survivor annuity payments.

The FY 2011 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) (P.L. 111-383) required "amounts of retired pay and retainer pay due a retired member of the uniformed services shall be paid on the first day of each month beginning after the month in which the right to such pay accrues." This means that when the first day of the month falls on a non-business day (weekend/holiday), the pay must be paid the preceding business day. This legislation did not apply to survivor annuitant pay and Combat-Related Special Compensation. This results in retirees receiving 13 payments in some fiscal years and 11 payments in others, with 12 payments occurring in a typical fiscal year. Note that annual fiscal year amounts shown throughout this report represent 12 monthly payments without regard to the 2011 NDAA. Comments regarding this law are also noted in the Table 9 footnotes in the main text.

## Nondisability Retirement From Active Service

The current system allows voluntary retirement upon completion of at least 20 years of service at any age, subject to Service Secretary approval. The military retiree receives immediate retired pay calculated as (base pay) times (a multiplier). Base pay is equal to terminal basic pay if the retiree first became a member of a uniformed service before September 8, 1980. It is equal to the average of the highest 36 months of basic pay for all other members. The multiplier is equal to ( 2.5 percent) times (years of service, rounded down to the nearest month). Members first entering a uniformed service on or after August 1, 1986, who elect CSB/Redux and who retire with less than 30 years of service receive a temporary penalty until age 62 . The penalty reduces the multiplier by one percentage point for each full year of service under 30. For example, the multiplier for a 20-year retiree would be 40 percent ( 50 percent minus 10 percent, where 50 percent equals 20 years times 2.5 percent). At age 62 , the retired pay is recomputed with the penalty removed.

As of September 2011, 1.47 million nondisability retirees from active duty and full-time reserves were receiving an annualized retired pay entitlement totaling $\$ 40.76$ billion. Included in this number are a reported 27,545 nondisabled retirees who elected CSB/Redux.

## Disability Retirement

A military member in an active component or on active duty for more than 30 days who is found unfit for duty is entitled to disability retired pay if the disability:
(1) is incurred while entitled to basic pay;
(2) is neither the result of the member's intentional misconduct nor willful neglect;
(3) was not incurred during a period of unauthorized absence; and
(4) either:
(a) the member has at least 20 years of service; or
(b) the disability is rated at least 30 percent under the Department of Veterans Affairs Schedule of Rating Disabilities (VASRD) and one of the following conditions is met:
(i) the disability was not noted at the time of the member's entrance on active duty (unless clear and unmistakable evidence demonstrates that the disability existed before the member's entrance on active duty and was not aggravated by active military service);
(ii) the disability is the proximate result of performing active duty;
(iii) the disability incurred in the line of duty in time of war or national emergency; or
(iv) the disability was incurred in the line of duty after September 14, 1978.

Under certain conditions generally similar to the above, members on active duty for 30 days or less or on inactive-duty training are also entitled to disability retired pay for disabilities incurred or aggravated in the line of duty.

In disability retirement, the member may elect to receive retired pay equal to either: (1) the accrued nondisability retirement benefit regardless of eligibility to retire; or (2) base pay multiplied by the rated percent of disability.

Except for members with more than 30 years of service, the benefit cannot be more than 75 percent of base pay. Only the excess of (1) over (2) is subject to federal income taxes if the member had service on or before September 24, 1975. If not a member of a uniformed service on September 24, 1975, disability retired pay is tax-exempt only for those disabilities that are combat or hazardous duty related. Base pay is equal to final basic pay if the retiree first became a member of a uniformed service before September 8, 1980; otherwise, base pay is equal to the average of the highest 36 months of basic pay.

Members whose disabilities may not be permanent are placed on a temporary-disability retired list and receive disability retirement pay just as if they were permanently disabled. However, they must be physically examined every 18 months for any change in disability. A final determination must be made within five years. The temporary disability pay is calculated like the permanent disability retired pay, except that it can be no less than 50 percent of base pay.

Members who elected the CSB/Redux retirement option, but who retire for disability, are not subject to the reduced CSB/Redux retired pay multiplier and are awarded retired pay based on the disability retired rules outlined above. However, such members continue to be subject to the reduced CPI (with age 62 restoral) as Career Status Bonus recipients.

Recent Congressional action has been directed to the care of disabled retirees and veterans. P.L. 110-181 established the Physical Disability Board of Review (PDBR). The PDBR has the authority to reexamine the files of veterans medically separated with ratings under 30 percent between September 11, 2011, and December 31, 2009, and potentially offer disability retirements. The PDBR is expected to review files for approximately 77,000 veterans.

As of September 2011, 95,000 disability retirees were receiving an annualized retired pay entitlement totaling $\$ 1.36$ billion. Included in this number are a reported 698 disability retirees who elected CSB/Redux.

## Reserve Retirement

Members of the reserves may retire after 20 qualifying years of creditable service. However, reserve retired pay is not payable until age 60 unless the member performs certain types of active duty or active service subsequent to the enactment of NDAA 2008 (P.L. 110181). In these cases, retirement age is reduced below 60 by three months for every 90 days of service. However, the age cannot be reduced below 50, and eligibility for subsidized retiree health benefits remains at age 60 even if the eligibility age for retired pay is reduced.

Retired pay is computed as base pay times 2.5 percent times years of service. If the reservist was first a member of a uniformed service before September 8, 1980, base pay is defined as the active duty basic pay in effect for the retiree's grade and years of service at the time that retired pay begins. If the reservist first became a member of the armed services on or after September 8, 1980, base pay is the average basic pay for the member's grade in the highest 36 months computed as if he/she was on active duty for the entire period preceding age 60. The years of service are determined by using a point system, where 360 points convert to a year of service. Typically, one point is awarded for one day of active duty service (e.g. active duty training) or one inactive duty training (IDT) drill attendance. Reservists often perform two IDT periods in one day thereby receiving two retirement points per day. In addition, 15 points are awarded for completion of one year's membership in a reserve component. A creditable year of service is one in which the member earned at least 50 points. A member generally cannot retire with less than 20 creditable years, although points earned in non-creditable years are used in the retirement calculation. Beginning with years of service that include October 30, 2007, IDT points are limited in any year to no more than 130. Lesser limitations have applied in the past.

As of September 2011, 367,000 reserve retirees were receiving an annualized retired pay entitlement totaling $\$ 5.13$ billion.

## $\underline{\text { Survivor Benefits }}$

Legislation originating in 1953 provided optional survivor benefits. It was later referred to as the Retired Servicemen's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP). The plan proved to be expensive to the participants and inadequate since the survivor annuities were never adjusted for inflation and could not be more than 50 percent of retired pay. RSFPP was designed to be self-supporting
in the sense that the present value of the reductions to retired pay equaled the present value of the survivor annuities.

On September 21, 1972, RSFPP was replaced by the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) for new retirees. RSFPP still covers those servicemen retired before 1972 who did not convert to the new plan or who retained RSFPP in conjunction with SBP. RSFPP continues to pay survivor annuities.

Retired pay is reduced, before taxes, for the member's cost of SBP. Total SBP costs are shared by the government and the retiree, so the reductions in retired pay are only a portion of the total cost of the SBP program.

The SBP survivor annuity is 55 percent of the member's base amount. The base amount is elected by the member, but cannot be less than $\$ 300$ or more than the member's full gross monthly retired pay, with one exception. If the member elects CSB/Redux and is subject to a penalty for service under 30 years in the calculation of retired pay, the maximum base amount is equal to the full retired pay without the penalty. However, the annuity for a survivor of a CSB/Redux retiree is subject to the reduced CPI.

When the plan started in 1972, benefits for those 62 and older were reduced by the amount of Social Security for which the survivor would be eligible based on the member's military pay. In 1985, that reduction formula was changed so all annuitants 62 and over received a reduced flat rate of 35 percent of the member's base. Beginning October 1, 2005, the age 62 reduced rate was phased out in 5 percent increments. On April 1, 2008, the survivor benefit reduction at age 62 was fully eliminated and the rate of 55 percent of the member's elected base became standard for all survivors, regardless of age.

During FY 1987, SBP's treatment of survivor remarriages changed. Prior to the change, a surviving spouse remarrying before age 60 had the survivor annuity suspended. The change lowered the age to 55 . If the remarriage ends in divorce or death, the annuity is reinstated.

An active or reserve member who died in the line of duty on or after September 10, 2001, is generally assumed to have retired with full disability on the day they died and to have elected full SBP coverage for spouses, former spouses, and/or children. Insurable interest elections may be applicable in some cases. These benefits have been improved and expanded over the history of the program.

The surviving spouse (or dependent children, if there is no surviving spouse or if the spouse subsequently dies) of a reservist who dies in the line of duty while performing IDT service is entitled to an SBP annuity based on the reservist's years of service.

SBP annuities generally are reduced by any VA survivor benefits (Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC)), and all premiums relating to the reductions are returned to the survivor. The FY 2008 NDAA enacted, and the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-31) revised, a temporary Special Survivor Indemnity Allowance (SSIA) that pays a monthly amount ( $\$ 50$ in FY 2009 grading up to $\$ 310$ in FY 2017) to survivors with a DIC offset. The authority for the allowance ends in 2017.

The relationship between SBP and DIC has been the subject of litigation in the U.S. Court of Appeals. As a result of the "Sharp Case" ruling, the SBP benefit of survivors with entitlement to both DIC and SBP who remarry after age 57 is not reduced by DIC benefits received.

As with retired pay, SBP annuities and premiums are annually increased with cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs). These COLAs are either full or partial CPI increases, depending on the benefit formula covering the member. If a member who elected the CSB/Redux retirement option dies before age 62, the survivor is subject to partial COLAs and his/her annuity is increased on what would have been the member's 62 nd birthday to the amount that would have been payable had full COLAs been in effect. Partial COLAs continue annually thereafter.

For reserve retirees, the retired pay reductions applicable under SBP apply for survivor coverage after a reservist turns 60 (or earlier if they have certain active service) and begins to receive retired pay. Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Program (RCSBP) provides annuities to survivors of reservists who die before age 60 (or earlier if they have certain active service), provided they attained 20 years of qualified service and elected to participate in the program (or were within their 90 -day election window after receiving their "20-year letter"). However, if the death occurs either on active or inactive duty as described above, the survivor receives an annuity under SBP. The added cost of RCSBP coverage is borne completely by reservists through deductions from future retired pay.

Beginning October 1, 2008, a paid-up provision eliminated the reduction in retired pay for premiums for SBP and RSFPP coverage for participants age 70 or older whose retired pay has been reduced for at least 360 months.

As of September 2011, 295,000 survivors of military members were receiving an annualized annuity entitlement totaling $\$ 3.62$ billion.

## Temporary Early Retirement Authority (TERA)

The FY 1993 NDAA (P.L. 102-484) granted temporary authority for the military services to offer early retirements to members with more than 15 but less than 20 years of service. The retired pay was calculated in the usual way except that there was a reduction of 1 percent for every year below 20 years of service. Part or all of this reduction can be restored at age 62 if the retired member works in a qualified public service job during the period from the date of retirement to the date on which the retiree would have completed 20 years of service. Unlike members who leave military service before 20 years with voluntary separation incentives or special separation benefits, these early retirees are generally treated like regular military retirees for the purposes of other retirement benefits. This authority originally expired on September 1, 2002.

The FY 2012 NDAA (P.L. 112-81) reinstated TERA, from January 2012 through December 2018, but without the qualified public service provision.

As of September 2011, 57,000 TERA retirees were receiving an annualized retired pay entitlement totaling $\$ 908$ million.

## Cost-of-Living Increases

All nondisability retirement, disability retirement, and most survivor annuities are adjusted annually for inflation. Cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) are automatically scheduled to occur every 12 months, on December 1st, to be reflected in checks issued at the beginning of January.

The "full" COLA effective December 1 is computed by calculating the percentage increase in the average CPI of the third quarter of the prior calendar year to the third quarter of the current calendar year. The increase is based on the Urban Wage Earner and Clerical Worker Consumer Price Index (CPI-W) and is rounded to the nearest tenth of one percent. Recent retirees/annuitants receive a prorated COLA depending on their date of retirement/eligibility.

The benefits of retirees (and most survivors) are increased annually with the full COLA, except for those first entering a uniformed service on or after August 1, 1986, who elect CSB/Redux. Their benefits are increased annually with a partial COLA equal to the full COLA minus 1 percent (except if the full COLA is less than or equal to 1 percent). A one-time restoral is given to a partial COLA recipient on the first day of the month after the retiree's 62nd birthday. At this time, retired pay (or the survivor benefit if the retiree is deceased) is increased to the amount that would have been payable had full COLAs been in effect. Annual partial COLAs continue after this restoral.

## Relationship with Veterans Administration Benefits

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) provides compensation for Service-connected and certain non-Service-connected disabilities. These VA benefits can be in place of or in combination with DoD retired pay, but through December 31, 2003, were not fully additive. Since VA benefits are exempt from federal income taxes, it is often to the advantage of a member to elect them. Through 2003, retired pay earned from DoD for military service was offset by any payment received from VA for a VA-rated disability. Beginning with the FY 2004 NDAA (P.L. 108-136), a series of legislation has been enacted that increasingly reduces or eliminates the offset to military retired pay due to receipt of VA disability compensation. Members with a combined VA disability rating of $50 \%$ or greater who have at least 20 years of service will have their offset eliminated under the Concurrent Retirement and Disability Pay (CRDP) program. The CRDP program has a ten-year phase-in schedule that began in 2004; however, the offset is already fully eliminated for members whose disabilities are rated total or make the individual unemployable. Members whose disability meets certain combat-related criteria can elect to receive payments against the offset under the Combat Related Special Compensation (CRSC) program. Under CRSC, members are not subject to a phase-in schedule, are not required to have at least 20 years of service (per P.L. 110-181), and are not required to have at least a $50 \%$ VA disability rating. Although CRSC amounts are calculated based on retired pay lost due to offset and are paid from the Military Retirement Fund, CRSC is not
technically considered retired pay. CRSC payments are tax exempt. A member may not participate in both the CRDP and CRSC programs simultaneously, but may change from one to the other during an annual "open season."

VA benefits also offset (or reduce) survivor pay through the Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) program. DIC benefits are payable to survivors of veterans who die from Service-connected causes. Although SBP annuities are generally reduced by the amount of any DIC benefit, all SBP premiums relating to the reduction in benefits are returned to the survivor. The FY 2008 NDAA enacted, and the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-31) revised, a temporary Special Survivor Indemnity Allowance (SSIA) that pays a monthly amount (\$50 in FY 2009 grading up to $\$ 310$ in FY 2017) to survivors with a DIC offset; the authority for the allowance ends in 2017. As a result of the "Sharp Case" ruling, the SBP benefit of widows with entitlement to both DIC and SBP who remarry after age 57 is not reduced by DIC benefits received.

As of September 2011, there were 319,000 CRDP members and 76,000 CRSC members. These members were paid an additional monthly amount of $\$ 437$ million and $\$ 73$ million, respectively. As of September 2011, there were 57,000 survivors receiving annualized SSIA benefits of $\$ 48$ million.

## Interrelationship with Other Federal Service

For military retirement purposes, no credit is given for other federal service, except where cross-service transferability is allowed. Military service is generally creditable toward the federal civilian retirement systems if military retired pay is waived. However, a deposit (equal to a percentage of post-1956 basic pay) must be made to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund in order to receive credit. Military service is not generally creditable under both systems (but is for reservists and certain disability retirees). Military retirees may qualify separately for Civil Service retirement and receive concurrent pay from both systems.

## Relationship of Retired Pay to Military Compensation

Basic pay is the only element of military compensation upon which non-disability retired pay is based and entitlement is determined. Basic pay is the principal element of military compensation that all members receive, but it is not representative of salary levels in the public and private sectors 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. Basic pay represents approximately 69 percent of RMC for all retirement eligible members. For the 20-year retiree, basic pay is approximately 67 percent of RMC. Consequently, a member retired with 20-years of service and entitled to 50 percent of basic pay, only receives 34 percent of RMC. For a 30-year retiree, basic pay is approximately 72 percent of RMC and such member would be entitled to 75 percent of basic pay or 54 percent of RMC. P.L. 109-364 allows certain members, retired since January 1, 2007, with greater than 30 years of service to retire with
entitlements exceeding 75 percent of basic pay. These relationships should be considered when military retired pay is compared to compensation under other retirement systems.

## Social Security Benefits

Many military members and their families receive monthly benefits indexed to the CPI from Social Security. As full participants in the Social Security system, military personnel are in general entitled to the same benefits and are subject to the same eligibility criteria and rules as other employees. Details concerning the benefits are covered in other publications.

Beginning in 1946, Congress enacted a series of amendments to the Social Security Act that extended some benefits to military personnel and their survivors. These "gratuitous" benefits were reimbursed out of the general fund of the U.S. Treasury. The Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act brought members of the military into the contributory Social Security system effective January 1, 1957.

For the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program, military members must contribute the employee portion of the OASDI payroll tax, with the federal government contributing the matching employer contribution. Only the basic pay of a military member constitutes wages for Social Security purposes. One feature of OASDI unique to military personnel grants a noncontributory wage credit of (i) $\$ 300$ for each quarter between 1956 and 1978 in which such personnel received military wages and (ii) up to $\$ 1,200$ per year after 1977 ( $\$ 100$ of credit for each $\$ 300$ of wages up to a maximum credit of $\$ 1,200$ ). The purpose of this credit is to take into account elements of compensation such as quarters and subsistence not included in wages for Social Security benefit calculation purposes. Under the 1983 Social Security amendments, the cost of the additional benefits resulting from the noncontributory wage credits for past service was met by a lump sum payment from general revenues, while the cost for future service will be met by payment of combined employeremployee tax on such credits as the service occurs. Payments for these wage credits ended in 2002.

Members of the military are also required to pay the Hospital Insurance (HI) payroll tax, with the federal government contributing the matching employer contribution. Medicare eligibility occurs at age 65, or earlier if the employee is disabled.

## Performance Measures

During FY 2011, the Fund made monthly disbursements to approximately 2.2 million retirees and survivors.

There are many ways to measure the funding progress and performance of a pension plan. Table A-1 depicts a few common measures, specifically 1) Percent Funded, 2) Asset-toAnnuitant Liability Ratio, and 3) Effective Fund Yield. The table footnotes show the associated derivation of each performance measure.

TABLE A-1

## MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND PERFORMANCE MEASURES (\$ in billions)

| End of Fiscal Year | Accrued <br> Liability (1) | Assets (2) | Annuitant Liability On Roll (3) | Unfunded <br> Accrued Liability (4) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { Funded (5) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Asset-to-Annuitant Liability Ratio (6) | Fund Effective Yield (7) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1984 | \$528.7 | \$0.0 | \$310.0 | \$528.7 | 0.0\% | --- | --- |
| 1985 | 551.5 | 11.8 | 322.7 | 539.7 | 2.1 | 3.7\% | 14.3\% |
| 1986 | 566.2 | 24.6 | 321.4 | 541.6 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 11.8 |
| 1987 | 585.2 | 38.9 | 326.3 | 546.3 | 6.6 | 11.9 | 11.0 |
| 1988 | 551.8 | 53.4 | 329.4 | 498.4 | 9.7 | 16.2 | 10.5 |
| 1989 | 580.3 | 67.6 | 345.8 | 512.7 | 11.6 | 19.5 | 10.1 |
| 1990 | 612.9 | 80.4 | 367.5 | 532.5 | 13.1 | 21.9 | 9.9 |
| 1991 | 604.2 | 93.7 | 372.9 | 510.5 | 15.5 | 25.1 | 9.8 |
| 1992 | 619.0 | 106.1 | 392.7 | 512.9 | 17.1 | 27.0 | 9.5 |
| 1993 | 629.9 | 115.9 | 409.3 | 514.0 | 18.4 | 28.3 | 9.1 |
| 1994 | 615.6 | 124.2 | 409.9 | 491.4 | 20.2 | 30.3 | 8.7 |
| 1995 | 631.8 | 131.0 | 431.3 | 500.8 | 20.7 | 30.4 | 8.6 |
| 1996 | 625.8 | 135.3 | 432.2 | 490.5 | 21.6 | 31.3 | 8.6 |
| 1997 | 639.2 | 143.3 | 444.9 | 495.9 | 22.4 | 32.2 | 8.5 |
| 1998 | 649.4 | 149.9 | 452.9 | 499.5 | 23.1 | 33.1 | 8.4 |
| 1999 | 657.2 | 156.0 | 442.7 | 501.2 | 23.7 | 35.2 | 8.1 |
| 2000 | 682.6 | 162.7 | 459.8 | 519.9 | 23.8 | 35.4 | 8.0 |
| 2001 | 708.8 | 169.2 | 487.3 | 539.6 | 23.9 | 34.7 | 8.0 |
| 2002 | 721.6 | 176.5 | 467.2 | 545.1 | 24.5 | 37.8 | 7.2 |
| 2003 | 810.9 | 182.6 | 519.8 | 628.3 | 22.5 | 35.1 | 5.5 |
| 2004 | 854.1 | 188.0 | 556.3 | 666.1 | 22.0 | 33.8 | 5.4 |
| 2005 | 900.6 | 197.9 | 592.2 | 702.7 | 22.0 | 33.4 | 5.5 |
| 2006 | 973.7 | 208.4 | 636.3 | 765.3 | 21.4 | 32.8 | 5.9 |
| 2007 | 1,042.3 | 218.2 | 677.3 | 824.1 | 20.9 | 32.2 | 4.7 |
| 2008 | 1,157.3 | 253.1 | 750.6 | 904.2 | 21.9 | 33.7 | 6.2 |
| 2009 | 1,186.9 | 278.4 | 751.8 | 908.5 | 23.5 | 37.0 | 1.0 |
| 2010 | 1,225.2 | 321.7 | 768.0 | 903.5 | 26.3 | 41.9 | 3.2 |
| 2011 | 1,273.3 | 376.1 | 807.3 | 897.2 | 29.5 | 46.6 | 4.9 |
| NOTES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) From Table 7, Item 3 in main text. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (2) From Table 7, Item 4 in main text. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (3) From Table 7, Item 1.a in main text. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (5) $=(2) /(1) \times 100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (6) $=(2) /(3) \times 100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (7) Discussed in Appendix D. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX B

## THE MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM: HISTORY

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## THE MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM: HISTORY ${ }^{1}$

The history of the Uniformed Services Military Retirement System in the United States extends back to the early days of the country. The history detailed in this appendix provides the user with a useful, yet robust, context when evaluating the status of the current system. The extensive legislative history has been an interplay of the separate retired pay plan motivations. When available, the Public Law (P.L.) reference is provided. Over the course of its history, the Military Retirement System has been scrutinized by numerous committees, commissions, and groups. Since the end of World War II, a number of military compensation studies have been conducted under the general sponsorship of the Department of Defense, the President, and Congress, including: Hook, Strauss, Cordiner, Gorham/Randall, Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation, Gates, etc. These studies continue to the present day. Much discussion typically occurs as a result of the study findings. It should be noted that while there may be superficial resemblance between the Military Retirement System and other retirement systems, there exist substantial differences, including that of the federal civil servants. Primarily, retired members are subject to active duty recall.

## History of Retired Pay - Active Duty and Disability

The legislative history of the nondisability (regular service) and disability retired pay have been a collaborative effort of lawmakers. The two programs are highly correlated given the possible end states of a regular service career. Before discussing the regular service retired pay history, below are the motivations driving the two distinct retirement types:

1) The principal motivations guiding the nondisability retired pay evolution of the Military Retirement System have been to ensure that (1) continued service in the armed forces is competitive with the alternatives; (2) promotion opportunities are kept open for young and able members; (3) some measure of economic security is made available to members after retirement from a military career; (4) a pool of experienced personnel is available for recall in times of war or national emergency. Much of the history to be discussed focuses on officers. The legislative history for enlisted personnel is much shorter. The objectives can be achieved for the enlisted force by an administrative policy of "judicious non-acceptance of reenlistments."

[^9]2) The guiding motivation behind disability retired pay is to authorize continuing payments to members separated from active service due to physical disability causes in service for their country. Members should not be left to cope with the effects of these disabilities on their own. A measure of economic security will be provided for duties exposing members to wartime hazards and career military service. Early reports showed rationale for separation other than physical disability as well: "An officer may possess a strong mind and a robust frame, yet, if his moral perception of right or wrong be so blunted and debased as to render him unreliable, he could hardly be ranked as the capable officer."

Provisions for the maintenance of disabled military members date to colonial days. Not surprisingly, the English pension law is a precursor to the American colonial pension legislation. The pilgrims at Plymouth provided in 1636 that any man sent forth as a soldier and returned maimed should be maintained by the colony during his life. In order to obtain enlistments in military expeditions against the Indians the colonies promised to care for those who were disabled and had no means of earning a livelihood as well as providing aid for the indigent families of those fallen in conflict. Some of these precedents were continued in the first national pension law of August 26, 1776, which promised half pay for life, or during disability, to the disabled. After the Revolutionary War, a full disability pension for a noncommissioned officer or private soldier was fixed at five dollars per month, with commissioned officers being paid at one-half of their monthly pay. Initially, the States administered disability pensions. However, in 1790, the Secretary of War became the principal pension administrator. In 1805, disability pensions were extended to those who received wounds in military service who subsequently became disabled.

Pensions based on service by itself were more controversial. Payments of half pay for life had been promised in 1780 by Congress for officers who served to the end of the War. However, the resulting claims were initially settled for less than full value and with a considerable amount of controversy. With the number of veterans declining and the treasury increasing, Congress became more generous. In 1818, an act was passed providing relief to Revolutionary War veterans in need. By 1832, it became full pay for life, regardless of need. In 1836, widows were included. This same pattern was followed for Service pensions for subsequent wars, with each war treated separately.

In 1849, the Bureau of Pensions was transferred to the newly established Department of the Interior, where it was to remain until the Veterans Administration (VA) was created in 1930. In 1855, authorization was given for involuntary separation with partial pay of Navy officers adjudged incapable, but not necessarily disabled. The outbreak of the Civil War brought further changes when it became necessary to retire older officers no longer fit for field duty. The vehicle was the act of August 3, 1861, the first major nondisability retirement act, which provided for the voluntary retirement of regular officers of all branches of Service after 40 years of duty, at the discretion of the President. Subsequent acts in 1861 and 1862 provided for involuntary retirements for age or years of service.

The 1861 act also established a military disability retirement system that covered the regular officers of all branches of Service. Army and Marine Corps officers were to be paid an amount equal to their "pay proper" plus four rations. Navy officers were paid slightly more. The act of March 2, 1867, authorized disability retirement for enlisted personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Congress established two enduring retirement principles while reducing forces to a peacetime basis in 1870. The first permitted voluntary retirement of officers after 30 years of service upon approval by the President, and the second eliminated the ration commutation by fixing retired pay at 75 percent of the officer's pay. The 75 percent applied to Army and Marine Corps officers, both disabled and nondisabled, and was extended to the Navy in 1873.

In 1885, the first nondisability retirement law for Army and Marine Corps enlistees was enacted. Paralleling the officer retirement laws, it provided for voluntary retirement at 30 years of service with 75 percent of pay of the grade in which retired, plus an allowance in lieu of fuel, quarters, and food. The law was extended to the Navy in 1899.

By the middle of World War I, the limit on the number of officers who could be placed on the retired list was causing stagnating promotion in the Navy. To alleviate the problem, Congress established selection boards for promotion to Rear Admiral, Captain, and Commanders on the basis of age-in-grade in 1916 (P.L. 64-241). Service-in-grade replaced age-in-grade in 1926 (P.L. 69-413). Those officers not selected for promotion were retired at $21 / 2$ percent of pay per year of service, not to exceed 75 percent of pay. This was the first recognition of length of service as well as grade in the computation of retired pay.

The act of 1916 (P.L. 64-241) also created the Fleet Naval Reserve, to provide a pool of experienced personnel who could be recalled to active duty in an emergency. While technically different than retirement, the practical effect was that it was possible for enlistees of the Navy and Marine Corps to "retire" with as little as 16 years of service (raised to 20 in 1925) and become entitled to "retainer pay."

By 1938 (P.L. 75-706), the Navy was again experiencing stagnating promotion caused by the large influx of officers throughout World War I. Almost all of these officers were in the same age and years of service groups. To remedy the situation, Congress extended the selection board process to all grades above Lieutenant (junior grade); set limits on years of service for Lieutenant Commanders through Captains; and provided for voluntary retirement at 20 years of service at the discretion of the President.

Following World War II, allegations of unfairness, inequity, and inefficiency in the existing disability retirement system became extensive. A new system for disability retirement was created by the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (P.L. 81-351). Under this system, all disabilities had to be rated under the standard schedule of rating disabilities in use by the VA, and the resultant ratings became a factor in disability retired pay entitlement and taxability. The new system covered officer and enlisted personnel of both the regular and reserve components, and it authorized temporary as well as permanent disability retirements. The disability
retirement system remains basically unchanged from the way it was enacted in 1949. Much legislation has been passed recently, as well as additional process improvements, in an attempt to modernize the disability system.

Meanwhile, the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (P.L. 80-381) brought the Army and Air Force under a selection process similar to the Navy system. It also provided that those officers who failed promotion and were not eligible to retire would receive severance pay of two months per year of service, but not exceeding two years’ pay.

Standardized nondisability retirement laws for all Services were brought about by the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 (P.L. 80-810). The act established 20 years as the minimum requirement for voluntary retirement, thereby placing the Army and Air Force on a par with the Navy. It also provided for the removal of substandard officers with severance pay equal to one month's pay per year of service, but not exceeding one year's pay. This law resulted, for the first time in history, in uniform voluntary retirement authority among the officers of all branches of service.
P.L. 96-513 changed the retired pay formula for persons who first became a service member after September 7, 1980. For this group, the $21 / 2$ percent times years of service is multiplied by the average of the highest 36 months of pay, rather than by final pay. This is sometimes referred to as the High-3 (HI-3) formula, where the highest 36 months of pay generally occurs within the highest 3 years of average annual pay. This first major change to retired pay computation since 1948 was endorsed in findings by various committees and commissions.
P.L. 99-348, enacted July 1, 1986, made extensive changes in retired pay formula for persons entering service after July 31, 1986. These persons are credited with 2 percent for each of the first twenty years of service, $31 / 2$ percent for each of the next 10 years, and $21 / 2$ percent thereafter. At the member's age 62, the annuity is recomputed to equal the annuity that would have been in effect if a level $21 / 2$ percent had been used for each year of service. In addition, the cost-of-living adjustment for this group no longer keeps up with inflation, as described later. This is referred to as the Redux benefit formula.
P.L. 106-65, enacted October 1, 1999, enhanced benefits for military members previously covered by the Redux benefit formula (those who entered service on or after August 1, 1986) by converting these members to the HI-3 formula. At the 15 year-of-service mark, these (full-time) members now have the choice of: (1) remaining in HI-3, or (2) electing the Career Status Bonus, which is not paid out of the Military Retirement Fund, and converting to the Redux benefit formula. Those who elect the bonus must commit to remaining continuously in service until completing 20 years or forfeit a portion of the $\$ 30,000$. Part-time reservists previously covered by Redux do not have the option of electing the bonus, and so remain under the $\mathrm{HI}-3$ benefit formula. This is referred to as the Career Status Bonus (CSB)/Redux benefit formula. The three different retirement systems currently in effect for members of the uniformed services are summarized in Table B-1.
P.L. 108-136, enacted November 23, 2003, provides a phase-out of the offset to military retired pay due to receipt of VA disability compensation for members whose combined disability rating is $50 \%$ or greater, effective January 1, 2004. Members retired under disability provisions must have at least 20 years of service. P.L. 108-136 also expands eligibility under the Combat Related Special Compensation program to include qualified retirees at any combined percentage rating for certain combat-related disabilities compensated by the VA. Through 2003, retired pay earned from DoD for military service was offset by any payment received from Veterans Affairs for a VA-rated disability. These VA benefits were in place of or in combination with DoD retired pay but were not fully additive. Thus the law is commonly referred to as Concurrent Receipt.

Subsequent to P.L. 108-136, a series of legislation has been enacted that increasingly reduces or eliminates the offset to military retired pay due to receipt of VA disability compensation. This is described further in Appendix A.
P.L. 109-364, enacted October 17, 2006, eliminated the 75 percent multiplier cap for retirements exceeding 30 years of service for members retiring on nondisability after January 1, 2007. A member can now retire with a retired pay multiplier greater than 100 percent if their years of service exceed 40 years. The various percentage multipliers by year of service and benefit system are shown in Table B-2.

## History of Retired Pay - Reserve Duty

The motivation behind the reserve duty retirement (non-regular service) is to establish a nondisability retirement system to authorize retired pay for service in the reserve components. This provides an incentive for qualified personnel to retain membership and continue training in these components, providing a pool of skilled, trained, and readily available manpower to assist active duty forces in times of national emergency.

Title III of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 (P.L. 80-810) created a nondisability retirement program for reserve personnel. The above motivation was explained as part of the House Report accompanying the legislation. The reserve retirement system remained basically unchanged from the original 1948 legislation until 1993. Those modifications made over that time were more corrective than substantive.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (P.L. 102-484) adopted two provisions intended to induce Selected Reserves members to apply for transfer to the retired reserve through temporary special retirement mechanisms. Subsequent legislation authorizes further downsizing of the military during the mid-1990's, which was extended until October 1, 2001.
P.L. 107-314 permanently reduced the required reserve service eligibility years for retired pay from eight years to six years. This law also authorized a 10 percent increase in reserve retired pay, not to exceed 75 percent, for enlisted members credited with extraordinary heroism in the line of duty.
P.L. 110-181, enacted January 28, 2008, reduces the retirement age for a reserve retirement below age 60 by three months for every 90 days of certain active service with a limit of 10 years. Eligibility for subsidized retiree health benefits remains at age 60 even if the eligibility age for retired pay is reduced.

## Adjustments - Cost-of-Living

Cost-of-living adjustments provide a mechanism for adjusting retired pay entitlements to compensate for the effects of inflation. The ideal system is one that protects the initial value of pay to insure that members who retire from the military do not have the purchasing power of their pay eroded by inflation.

Prior to 1958, retired pay was generally increased in direct proportion to changes in active duty pay. The practice was discontinued with the act of May 1958 (P.L. 85-422), when it was realized that a single 6 percent cost-of-living increase would cost only $\$ 35$ million, as opposed to $\$ 65$ million for linking the retired pay to active duty pay. The 6 percent approximated the increase in the cost of living since 1955 when retired pay was last increased. In 1963, a permanent system of increasing retired pay (P.L. 88-132) based on a formula geared to increases in the cost-of-living was adopted. In 1965, the adjustment mechanism was modified slightly (P.L. 89-132). This system granted cost-of-living increases whenever the Consumer Price Index (CPI) went up at least 3 percent and remained up for three months. The benefit increase was equal to the percentage rise in the CPI. In 1969 (P.L. 91-179), an additional 1 percent was added to compensate for the fact that five months elapsed between the time that the index increased 3 percent and the time that benefits increased.

Effective March 1977, cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) were scheduled to occur every six months, on March 1 and September 1. This would be reflected in checks issued those months and the additional 1 percent was eliminated (P.L. 94-440). The cost-of-living increase, effective March 1, was computed by calculating the percentage increase (adjusted to the nearest tenth of a percent) in the CPI from the previous June to the previous December. Similarly, the cost-of-living increase effective September 1 was obtained by calculating the percentage increase in the June CPI over the CPI from the previous December.

In August 1981 (P.L. 97-35), once-a-year cost-of-living increases were implemented by eliminating the September increase. Full annual cost-of-living increases were given in March of each year based on the percentage increase in the CPI between the two previous Decembers.

In August 1982, P.L. 97-253 created a temporary deviation to the calculation and timing of the cost-of-living increase. Consequently, in FY 1983, the increase was delayed until April
and the full increase of 3.9 percent was given only to survivors, disabled persons and nondisabled persons over age 61. Nondisabled retirees under age 62 received 3.3 percent instead of 3.9 percent.
P.L. 98-270, enacted in April 1984, eliminated the FY 1984 increase and modified the permanent law. Under the modified system, the COLA equals the percentage increase in the average of the CPIs for July, August, and September over the averaged indexes for the same three months of the prior year. These increases become effective for entitlements earned in December. P.L. 98-369 directed that entitlements for a particular month should be paid at the beginning of the subsequent month rather than at the end of the month of entitlement and became effective with the December 1984 adjustment. P.L. 111-383 required amounts of retired and retainer pay (excluding survivor annuitant pay and Combat Related Special Compensation) due a retired member of the uniformed services shall be paid on the first day of each month beginning after the month in which the right to such pay accrues; unless the first falls on a non-business day, then the payment is made on the preceding business day.
P.L. 99-348, enacted July 1, 1986, changed the cost-of-living increase for members entering the service after July 31, 1986. Their retiree and survivor benefits are increased annually by the full cost-of-living adjustment minus 1 percent (except if the full adjustment is less than or equal to 1 percent). A one-time catch-up is given on the first day of the month after the retiree's 62 nd birthday. At this time, the retiree benefit (or survivor benefit if the retiree is deceased) is increased to the amount that would have been payable had full adjustments been made. Annual partial increases continue after this catch-up. For persons entering the service prior to August 1, 1986, full COLAs are still applied to the retiree and survivor benefits. P.L. 106-65 called for full COLAs to be applied to the retiree and survivor benefits of postJuly 31, 1986, entrants who decline the CSB/Redux and retire under the HI-3 benefit formula. Retired pay cost-of-living increases from 1958 to the present time are shown in Table B-3. Additional discussion regarding cost-of-living increases can be found in Appendix D.

## Adjustments - Basic Pay

Basic pay scale increases are analogous to retired pay cost-of-living increases for the current active duty and drilling reserve population. These increases are typically credited and paid at the beginning of the calendar year. The annual basic pay scale increases are designed to establish a crude comparability with the private sector and American economy in general.

The Act of 1790 provided funds for "militia employed in the service of the United States" payable to "the troops of the United States." Although the components of the pay system, basic pay plus allowances, have changed throughout its history, the system itself has been remarkably enduring. However, the proliferation of special allowances has caused confusion and complexity surrounding compensation.

The Career Compensation Act of 1949 (P.L. 81-351) revamped the military compensation structure to provide pay that was equitable to personnel yet responsive to the
needs of the United States in attracting and retaining the necessary personnel following World War II. The Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-422) was the beginning of regular basic pay adjustments intended to make personnel pay more competitive.

In the Act of 1967 (P.L. 90-207) Congress adopted new basic pay rate adjustment mechanisms. The adjustments were to be a "comparable increase" to the general schedule compensation for federal classified employees (Civil Service employees). This legislation resulted in a more systematic procedure for increasing basic pay rates as opposed to the prior methods which were solely dependent on Congressional discretion. The military-civilian pay adjustment remains loosely linked through present day.

The Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1981 (P.L. 96-342) granted personnel substantial basic pay adjustments with the intent of further convergence between military and civilian wages. The legislation also allowed the President greater flexibility in adjusting military compensation by allocating greater increases to "career" members. In the years that followed, Congress expressed dissatisfaction with the pay adjustment mechanisms shown in the militarycivilian link. The Senate proposed linking military pay to the Employment Cost Index (ECI) as a method to correct the military-civilian pay inequity. This discussion continued for some years.

Beginning in 2000 (P.L. 106-65), legislative change responded to the military-civilian pay inequity by tying basic pay increases to the ECI plus an additional 0.5 percent for the five years that follow (through FY 2006). After FY 2006, the increases are tied directly to ECI; however, covenants are embedded within the law which gives the President the authority to propose an alternate adjustment. Subsequent legislation used targeted basic pay scale increases to be granted for specific pay grades and ranks in order to meet the necessary retention and recruitment needs. Basic pay scale increases from 1958 to the present time are shown in Table B-4. Additional discussion regarding basic pay scale increases can be found in Appendix D.

## Funding of Retirement Benefits

Prior to 1935, the Navy had a pension fund which provided payments to persons retired for disability whenever there was a sufficient amount in the fund. The income to the fund consisted of the government's share of the proceeds from the sale of enemy or pirate ships captured by the Navy, and from interest received on fund investments. This fund was abolished in 1935, and the Military Retirement System moved to an unfunded or "pay-as-you-go" basis. P.L. 98-94 (currently Chapter 74 of Title 10, U.S.C.), signed in September 1983, established a Military Retirement Fund starting October 1, 1984. Under this accrual accounting system, funds are allocated for the individual services via the Department of Defense annually by Congress. These funds are transferred to the Military Retirement Fund in an amount sufficient, along with the Treasury contributions resulting from P.L. 108-136, to cover the expected retirement costs associated with the current active duty force. This system helps to apprise all stakeholders of the total costs of manpower decisions made each year.

As explained by Congress (House Report No. 98-107 - Committee on Armed Services p. 225), the reasons for adoption of the Department of Defense Military Retirement Plan were as follows:
"Most retirement plans in the private sector are funded, either partially or fully, and the trend--as a result of the Employee Retirement and Income Security Act (ERISA)--is toward full funding. Security of a retirement plan, i.e., the probability that promised benefits will be paid, is generally related to the method of funding. Full funding provides greater security than partial funding.

Of course, the security of payments from the Federal government is not generally related to the method of funding. From the Federal government's perspective, the issue of funding is primarily a matter of timing. Should funds be raised by taxing and borrowing when the obligation becomes due, or should funds be set aside through taxing and borrowing when the obligation is incurred?"

This funding law stated that DoD will make normal cost payments into the Fund and the Treasury Department will make payments from general revenues to amortize the unfunded liability. P.L. 99-661, enacted in November 1986, mandated that two separate normal cost percentages (NCPs) be used to compute the normal cost payment of the Military Retirement System. One NCP is for active-duty personnel and reservists (full-time) and the second NCP is for drilling reservists (part-time). These normal cost payments are designed to be sufficient to pay for the future retirement benefits for a cohort of new entrants. The unfunded liability exists primarily because such payments were not made in the past.
P.L. 108-136, enacted November 2003, required the Department of Treasury to pay the normal cost arising from the increased benefits due to Concurrent Receipt at the beginning of each fiscal year. Beginning with FY 2005, Treasury includes the annual normal cost payment along with the unfunded liability payment in the October $1^{\text {st }}$ contribution.

The original funding law also established an independent three-member DoD Retirement Board of Actuaries, appointed by the President (changed to the Secretary of Defense as part of the 2008 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 110-181)). House Report No. 98-107 Committee on Armed Services - p. 227, states:
"Care must be exercised to minimize the ability to manipulate the interest rate. The committee recommends that an independent Board of Actuaries be established and that they, alone, be charged with the responsibility for determining the interest rate and other actuarial assumptions in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices."

The Board is required to approve methods and assumptions for determining the normal cost and unfunded liability; to review valuations of the Military Retirement System; to determine the method of amortizing unfunded liabilities; to annually report to the Secretary of Defense; and to report to the President and Congress on the status of the Fund not less than every four years. P.L. 110-181 renamed the Board the "DoD Board of Actuaries," and added oversight of other funds deemed to be necessary by the Secretary of Defense.

TABLE B-1

MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM PROPERTIES (FOR NONDISABILITY RETIREMENT FROM ACTIVE DUTY)

| Benefit System | Final Pay | High-3 (HI-3) | Career Status Bonus (CSB)/Redux |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Applies to | First became member of a uniformed service before September 8, 1980 | First became member of a uniformed service on or after September 8, 1980 and prior to July 31, 1986, and members joining after July 31, 1986 who elect not to accept the Career Status Bonus (CSB) at the 15-year anniversary | First became member of a uniformed service on or after <br> August 1, 1986 and elect to accept the Career Status Bonus (CSB) with additional 5-year service obligation |
| Retired Pay Computation Basis | Final basic pay rate | Highest 36 months of basic pay rate | Highest 36 months of basic pay rate |
| Multiplier | 2.5\% per year of service | 2.5\% per year of service | 2.5\% per year of service less $1 \%$ for each year of service less than 30 (restored at age 62) |
| Cost-of-Living Adjustment Mechanism | Full CPI-W | Full CPI-W | Full CPI-W minus 1\% (one-time catch-up at age 62) |
| Additional Benefit | --- | --- | \$30,000 Career Status <br> Bonus (CSB) payable at 15-year anniversary upon assumption of 5-year obligation to remain on continuous active duty |

TABLE B-2

MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM MULTIPLIERS
(FOR NONDISABILITY RETIREMENT FROM ACTIVE DUTY)

| Years of <br> Service | Final Pay/HI-3 <br> Multiplier | CSB/Redux Multiplier <br> Before Age 62 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | $50.0 \%$ | $40.0 \%$ | $50.0 \%$ |
| 21 | 52.5 | 43.5 | 52.5 |
| 22 | 55.0 | 47.0 | 55.0 |
| 23 | 57.5 | 50.5 | 57.5 |
| 24 | 60.0 | 54.0 | 60.0 |
| 25 | 62.5 | 57.5 | 62.5 |
| 26 | 65.0 | 61.0 | 65.0 |
| 27 | 67.5 | 64.5 | 67.5 |
| 28 | 70.0 | 68.0 | 70.0 |
| 29 | 72.5 | 71.5 | 72.5 |
| 30 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 |
| 31 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 77.5 |
| 32 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 80.0 |
| 33 | 82.5 | 82.5 | 82.5 |
| 34 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 |
| 35 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 87.5 |
| 36 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 |
| 37 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 92.5 |
| 38 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| 39 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 |
| 40 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 41 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 102.5 |
| 42 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 105.0 |
| $:$ | $:$ | $:$ | $:$ |

TABLE B-3

## MILITARY RETIRED PAY COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES (JUNE 1958 TO PRESENT)

| Date of Increase |  | Percentage Increase | Cumulative \% From <br> Date of Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6/1/58 |  | 6.0 \% | 746.5 \% |
| 10/1/63 |  | 5.0 | 698.5 |
| 9/1/65 |  | 4.4 | 660.5 |
| 12/1/66 |  | 3.7 | 628.5 |
| 4/1/68 |  | 3.9 | 602.5 |
| 2/1/69 |  | 4.0 | 576.1 |
| 11/1/69 |  | 5.3 | 550.1 |
| 8/1/70 |  | 5.6 | 517.4 |
| 6/1/71 |  | 4.5 | 484.6 |
| 7/1/72 | one percent over | 4.8 | 459.5 |
| 7/1/73 | inflation was | 6.1 | 433.8 |
| 1/1/74 | added during | 5.5 | 403.1 |
| 7/1/74 | these years | 6.3 | 376.9 |
| 1/1/75 |  | 7.3 | 348.7 |
| 8/1/75 |  | 5.1 | 318.1 |
| 3/1/76 |  | 5.4 | 297.8 |
| 3/1/77 |  | 4.8 | 277.5 |
| 9/1/77 |  | 4.3 | 260.2 |
| 3/1/78 |  | 2.4 | 245.3 |
| 9/1/78 | twice-a-year | 4.9 | 237.2 |
| 3/1/79 | increases | 3.9 | 221.5 |
| 9/1/79 |  | 6.9 | 209.4 |
| 3/1/80 |  | 6.0 | 189.4 |
| 9/1/80 |  | 7.7 | 173.1 |
| 3/1/81 | once-a-year | 4.4 | 153.5 |
| 3/1/82 | increases | 8.7 | 142.8 |
| 4/1/83 | (Dec to Dec) | 3.9 (1) | 123.4 |
| 12/1/84 |  | 3.5 (2) | 115.0 |
| 12/1/85 |  | 0.0 (3) | 107.8 |
| 12/1/86 | once-a-year | 1.3 | 107.8 |
| 12/1/87 | increases (3rd | 4.2 | 105.1 |
| 12/1/88 | qtr to 3rd qtr) | 4.0 | 96.8 |
| 12/1/89 |  | 4.7 | 89.2 |
| 12/1/90 |  | 5.4 | 80.8 |
| 12/1/91 |  | 3.7 | 71.5 |
| 12/1/92 |  | 3.0 | 65.4 |
| 3/1/94 |  | 2.6 (4) | 60.6 |
| 3/1/95 |  | 2.8 (5) | 56.5 |
| 3/1/96 |  | 2.6 (6) | 52.2 |
| 12/1/96 |  | 2.9 | 48.4 |
| 12/1/97 |  | 2.1 | 44.2 |
| 12/1/98 |  | 1.3 | 41.2 |
| 12/1/99 |  | 2.4 | 39.4 |
| 12/1/00 |  | 3.5 | 36.1 |
| 12/1/01 |  | 2.6 | 31.5 |
| 12/1/02 |  | 1.4 | 28.2 |
| 12/1/03 |  | 2.1 | 26.4 |
| 12/1/04 |  | 2.7 | 23.8 |
| 12/1/05 |  | 4.1 | 20.6 |
| 12/1/06 |  | 3.3 | 15.8 |
| 12/1/07 |  | 2.3 | 12.1 |
| 12/1/08 |  | 5.8 | 9.6 |
| 12/1/09 |  | 0.0 | 3.6 |
| 12/1/10 |  | 0.0 | 3.6 |
| 12/1/11 |  | 3.6 | 3.6 |

(1) Nondisabled retirees under age 62 received $3.3 \%$.
(2) Starting December 1984, entitlements earned in a particular month are paid at the beginning of the next month
(3) A cost-of-living adjustment of $3.1 \%$, scheduled for $12 / 1 / 85$, was suspended as a consequence of P.L. 99-177.
(4) Disabled retirees and survivors received $2.6 \%$ on $12 / 1 / 93$.
(5) Disabled retirees and survivors received $2.8 \%$ on 12/1/94.
(6) Disabled retirees and survivors received $2.6 \%$ on $12 / 1 / 95$.

## TABLE B-4

## MILITARY BASIC PAY SCALE INCREASES (JUNE 1958 TO PRESENT)

| Date of Increase | Percentage Increase | Cumulative \% From Date of Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6/1/58 | 8.3 \% | 1,257.0 \% |
| 10/1/63 | 14.2 | 1,153.0 |
| 9/1/64 | 2.3 | 997.2 |
| 9/1/65 | 10.4 | 972.5 |
| 7/1/66 | 3.2 | 871.5 |
| 10/1/67 | 5.6 | 841.4 |
| 7/1/68 | 6.9 | 791.5 |
| 7/1/69 | 12.6 | 733.9 |
| 1/1/70 | 8.1 | 640.6 |
| 1/1/71 | 7.9 | 585.1 |
| 11/14/71 | 11.6 | 534.9 |
| 1/1/72 | 7.2 | 469.0 |
| 10/1/72 | 6.7 | 430.7 |
| 10/1/73 | 6.2 | 397.4 |
| 10/1/74 | 5.5 | 368.4 |
| 10/1/75 | 5.0 | 344.0 |
| 10/1/76 | 3.6 | 322.8 |
| 10/1/77 | 6.2 | 308.1 |
| 10/1/78 | 5.5 | 284.3 |
| 10/1/79 | 7.0 | 264.3 |
| 10/1/80 | 11.7 | 240.4 |
| 10/1/81 | 14.3 (1) | 204.8 |
| 10/1/82 | 4.0 (2) | 166.6 |
| 1/1/84 | 4.0 (2) | 156.4 |
| 1/1/85 | 4.0 | 146.5 |
| 10/1/85 | 3.0 | 137.0 |
| 1/1/87 | 3.0 | 130.1 |
| 1/1/88 | 2.0 | 123.4 |
| 1/1/89 | 4.1 | 119.1 |
| 1/1/90 | 3.6 | 110.4 |
| 1/1/91 | 4.1 | 103.1 |
| 1/1/92 | 4.2 | 95.1 |
| 1/1/93 | 3.7 | 87.3 |
| 1/1/94 | 2.2 | 80.6 |
| 1/1/95 | 2.6 | 76.7 |
| 1/1/96 | 2.4 | 72.2 |
| 1/1/97 | 3.0 | 68.2 |
| 1/1/98 | 2.8 | 63.3 |
| 1/1/99 | 3.6 | 58.8 |
| 1/1/00 | 4.8 (3) | 53.3 |
| 1/1/01 | 3.7 (3) | 46.3 |
| 1/1/02 | 4.6 (3) | 41.1 |
| 1/1/03 | 4.1 (3) | 34.9 |
| 1/1/04 | 3.7 (3) | 29.5 |
| 1/1/05 | 3.5 | 24.9 |
| 1/1/06 | 3.1 | 20.7 |
| 1/1/07 | 2.2 (3) | 17.1 |
| 1/1/08 | 3.5 | 14.6 |
| 1/1/09 | 3.9 | 10.7 |
| 1/1/10 | 3.4 | 6.5 |
| 1/1/11 | 1.4 | 3.0 |
| 1/1/12 | 1.6 | 1.6 |

(1) Basic pay increases for enlisted personnel ranged from $10 \%$ for $\mathrm{E}-1 ; 10.7 \%$ for $\mathrm{E}-2$, E-3; $13 \%$ for E-4; $16.5 \%$ for E-5, E-6; and $17 \%$ for E-7, E-8, E-9. For officers, the increase was $14.3 \%$.
(2) Except for E-1 with less than 4 months service.
(3) The increases do not include additional targeted pay increases.
APPENDIX C
VALUATION POPULATION DATA
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## POPULATION DATA NOTES

The following are relevant notes to the population data displayed in this appendix:

- These populations represent the appropriate beginning counts ("inputs") to "Closed Group" and "Open Group" projections.
- Valuation input data were extracted from files maintained by the Defense Manpower Data Center. Data on individual retirees and survivors came from official files submitted by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service. Reserve data were obtained from the Reserve Component Common Personnel Data System, the official source for all reserve strengths and statistics.
- These data were not further adjusted to match the official totals supplied by the DoD Comptroller.
- The DoD Office of the Actuary reviews the data for reasonableness and consistency, but does not audit the data and relies on the file suppliers for its accuracy and comprehensiveness.
- Table-specific notes are shown at the bottom.


































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DoD Officers Active Duty Personnel by Years of Service and Age for FY 2011 Valuation





















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DoD Enlisted Selected Reserve Personnel by Years of Service and Age for FY 2011 Valuation
































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|  |  |  |  |  | Strength | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TERA } \\ & \text { Non-Dis } \end{aligned}$ | TERA Res Ret | $\begin{gathered} \text { CSB } \\ \text { Non-Dis } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CSB } \\ \text { Dis } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non } \\ & \text { Disabled } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perm } \\ \text { Disabled } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Temp } \\ \text { Disabled } \end{gathered}$ | Average Annual Net Retired Pay |  |  | TERA <br> Res Ret | $\begin{gathered} \text { CSB } \\ \text { Non-Dis } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CSB } \\ & \text { Dis } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Non } \\ \text { Disabled } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perm } \\ \text { Disabled } \end{gathered}$ | Temp Disabled | Reserve Retired |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Reserve Retired | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { TERA } \\ \text { Non-Dis } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 71 | 8,676 | 360 | 0 | 4,621 | 13,657 | 15 | 34 | 0 | 0 | \$46,210 | \$31,493 | \$0 | \$21,001 | \$37,292 | \$34,095 | \$14,201 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 72 | 8,684 | 300 | 0 | 4,312 | 13,296 | 12 | 36 | 0 | 0 | \$46,579 | \$35,349 | \$0 | \$20,793 | \$37,963 | \$43,016 | \$14,058 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 73 | 8,291 | 284 | 0 | 4,306 | 12,881 | 9 | 40 | 0 | 0 | \$46,522 | \$35,152 | \$0 | \$19,982 | \$37,399 | \$44,845 | \$13,900 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 74 | 7,894 | 261 | 0 | 4,180 | 12,335 | 11 | 35 | 0 | 0 | \$47,785 | \$38,109 | \$0 | \$19,390 | \$37,958 | \$41,822 | \$13,877 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 75 | 7,520 | 253 | 0 | 3,945 | 11,718 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 0 | \$48,058 | \$36,806 | \$0 | \$19,309 | \$38,137 | \$35,663 | \$12,800 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 76 | 7,324 | 252 | 0 | 3,760 | 11,336 | 8 | 17 | 0 | 0 | \$48,516 | \$37,573 | \$0 | \$18,960 | \$38,470 | \$37,790 | \$12,726 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 77 | 7,657 | 247 | 0 | 3,831 | 11,735 | 7 | 17 | 0 | 0 | \$49,802 | \$38,156 | \$0 | \$18,804 | \$39,437 | \$38,746 | \$11,328 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 78 | 7,289 | 220 | 0 | 3,522 | 11,031 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | \$50,346 | \$40,674 | \$0 | \$19,212 | \$40,212 | \$48,597 | \$11,888 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 79 | 7,267 | 244 | 0 | 3,575 | 11,086 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | \$51,082 | \$41,932 | \$0 | \$18,757 | \$40,457 | \$41,984 | \$16,577 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 80 | 6,811 | 294 | 0 | 3,698 | 10,803 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | \$51,956 | \$41,469 | \$0 | \$17,942 | \$40,028 | \$44,885 | \$15,463 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 81 | 6,665 | 262 | 0 | 3,863 | 10,790 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$52,830 | \$42,311 | \$0 | \$17,613 | \$39,967 | \$26,472 | \$23,949 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 82 | 5,902 | 278 |  | 3,636 | 9,816 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | \$53,563 | \$40,117 | \$0 | \$17,199 | \$39,712 | \$41,028 | \$15,366 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 83 | 4,756 | 249 | 0 | 3,082 | 8,087 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | \$55,306 | \$43,612 | \$0 | \$17,097 | \$40,384 | \$34,104 | \$17,583 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 84 | 3,353 | 183 | 0 | 2,129 | 5,665 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$56,836 | \$44,951 | \$0 | \$17,638 | \$41,721 | \$24,840 | \$18,180 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 85 | 2,636 | 170 | 0 | 1,953 | 4,759 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$58,356 | \$46,225 | \$0 | \$17,479 | \$41,147 | \$49,607 | \$23,892 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 86 | 2,794 | 177 | 0 | 2,213 | 5,184 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$59,440 | \$46,058 | \$0 | \$16,618 | \$40,703 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 87 | 2,961 | 261 | 0 | 2,631 | 5,853 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$59,287 | \$37,853 | \$0 | \$16,528 | \$39,110 | \$0 | \$11,351 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 88 | 2,911 | 362 | 0 | 2,627 | 5,900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$58,303 | \$36,179 | \$0 | \$15,766 | \$38,006 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 89 | 2,809 | 407 | 0 | 2,602 | 5,818 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$57,811 | \$35,393 | \$0 | \$15,786 | \$37,448 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 90 | 2,931 | 437 | 0 | 2,472 | 5,840 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$56,605 | \$34,429 | \$0 | \$16,059 | \$37,783 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 91 | 2,467 | 439 | 0 | 2,188 | 5,094 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$54,580 | \$33,834 | \$0 | \$17,056 | \$36,675 | \$0 | \$8,616 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 92 | 1,998 | 399 | 0 | 1,705 | 4,102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$54,704 | \$36,227 | \$0 | \$18,097 | \$37,691 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 93 | 1,495 | 276 | 0 | 1,385 | 3,156 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$53,826 | \$36,155 | \$0 | \$18,888 | \$36,948 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 94 | 1,021 | 225 | 0 | 986 | 2,232 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$51,966 | \$36,280 | \$0 | \$19,012 | \$35,827 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 95 | 652 | 140 | 0 | 667 | 1,459 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | \$54,218 | \$39,166 | \$0 | \$19,669 | \$36,979 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 96 | 462 | 96 | 0 | 416 | 974 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$51,276 | \$36,823 | \$0 | \$20,771 | \$36,822 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 97 | 241 | 60 | 0 | 290 | 591 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$53,536 | \$38,231 | \$0 | \$21,488 | \$36,257 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 98 | 142 | 39 | 0 | 153 | 334 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$51,362 | \$35,223 | \$0 | \$22,125 | \$36,084 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 99 | 56 | 26 | 0 | 88 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$48,685 | \$44,529 | \$0 | \$21,943 | \$34,207 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 100 | 54 | 5 | 0 | 52 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$46,029 | \$23,530 | \$0 | \$21,794 | \$33,662 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 101 | 28 | 6 | 0 | 39 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$45,715 | \$33,092 | \$0 | \$20,357 | \$31,130 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 102 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 24 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$44,148 | \$18,804 | \$0 | \$18,601 | \$25,004 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 103 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$46,012 | \$55,512 | \$0 | \$19,022 | \$34,286 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 104 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$51,399 | \$68,927 | \$0 | \$12,336 | \$50,999 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 105 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$58,380 | \$16,032 | \$0 | \$12,612 | \$29,008 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 106 | 1 | 0 |  | 1 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$28,968 | \$0 | \$0 | \$20,976 | \$24,972 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$49,224 | \$49,224 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$11,508 | \$11,508 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total | 361,080 | 16,840 | 798 | 147,842 | 526,560 | 11,787 | 1,050 | 908 | 57 | \$47,254 | \$30,071 | \$23,635 | \$20,324 | \$39,107 | \$28,199 | \$15,952 | \$28,003 | \$28,124 |
| $60+$ | 242,577 | 11,969 | 16 | 147,753 | 402,315 | 2,772 | 1,050 | 8 | 1 | \$48,756 | \$33,887 | \$41,316 | \$20,314 | \$37,868 | \$31,781 | \$15,952 | \$38,182 | \$20,256 |
| $62+$ | 221,662 | 11,355 | 7 | 139,784 | 372,808 | 1,623 | 880 | 2 | 0 | \$49,028 | \$34,156 | \$58,539 | \$20,111 | \$37,733 | \$33,008 | \$15,682 | \$48,567 | \$0 |
| $65+$ | 185,243 | 10,061 | 0 | 116,020 | 311,324 | 701 | 548 | 0 | 0 | \$49,687 | \$34,986 | \$0 | \$19,687 | \$38,032 | \$35,222 | \$14,503 | \$0 | \$0 |

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|  |  |  |  |  | Strength |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Average A | hual Net R | tired Pay |  |  |  |
| Age | Non Disabled | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Perm } \\ & \text { Disabled } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Temp } \\ \text { Disabled } \end{gathered}$ | Reserve Retired | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { TERA } \\ \text { Non-Dis } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { TERA } \\ \text { Res Ret } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CSB } \\ \text { Non-Dis } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CSB } \\ \text { Dis } \end{gathered}$ | Non Disabled | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Perm } \\ & \text { Disabled } \end{aligned}$ | Temp Disabled | Reserve Retired | Total | TERA <br> Non-Dis | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TERA } \\ & \text { Res Ret } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CSB } \\ \text { Non-Dis } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CSB } \\ \text { Dis } \end{gathered}$ |
| 71 | 21,114 | 916 | 0 | 7,207 | 29,237 | 35 | 104 | 0 | 0 | \$21,843 | \$16,328 | \$0 | \$9,140 | \$18,539 | \$18,942 | \$6,286 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 72 | 20,901 | 777 | 0 | 7,058 | 28,736 | 20 | 108 | 0 | 0 | \$21,722 | \$15,707 | \$0 | \$9,056 | \$18,448 | \$20,620 | \$5,585 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 73 | 21,801 | 793 | 0 | 6,981 | 29,575 | 28 | 126 | 0 | 0 | \$21,858 | \$16,137 | \$0 | \$8,870 | \$18,639 | \$19,240 | \$5,685 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 74 | 23,328 | 783 | 0 | 6,890 | 31,001 | 13 | 146 | 0 | 0 | \$22,058 | \$16,269 | \$0 | \$8,744 | \$18,953 | \$16,782 | \$5,026 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 75 | 22,802 | 719 | 0 | 6,516 | 30,037 | 9 | 112 | 0 | 0 | \$22,431 | \$16,585 | \$0 | \$8,902 | \$19,356 | \$19,729 | \$5,055 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 76 | 22,193 | 714 | 0 | 6,178 | 29,085 | 3 | 127 | 0 | 0 | \$22,501 | \$16,243 | \$0 | \$8,913 | \$19,461 | \$21,059 | \$5,844 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 77 | 20,486 | 761 | 0 | 5,358 | 26,605 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | \$22,583 | \$16,552 | \$0 | \$9,160 | \$19,707 | \$0 | \$5,447 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 78 | 18,736 | 772 | 0 | 4,431 | 23,939 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 | \$22,841 | \$16,053 | \$0 | \$9,504 | \$20,154 | \$13,680 | \$5,614 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 79 | 18,160 | 894 | 0 | 4,231 | 23,285 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | \$23,019 | \$15,643 | \$0 | \$9,393 | \$20,260 | \$0 | \$5,570 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 80 | 17,050 | 987 | 0 | 4,188 | 22,225 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | \$23,127 | \$14,581 | \$0 | \$9,261 | \$20,134 | \$0 | \$8,675 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 81 | 17,120 | 1,035 | 0 | 3,953 | 22,108 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$22,889 | \$15,589 | \$0 | \$9,157 | \$20,092 | \$0 | \$4,642 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 82 | 15,052 | 1,003 | 0 | 3,104 | 19,159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$22,771 | \$15,864 | \$0 | \$9,284 | \$20,224 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 83 | 11,657 | 782 | 0 | 2,447 | 14,886 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$22,798 | \$16,434 | \$0 | \$9,405 | \$20,262 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 84 | 9,172 | 563 | 0 | 1,689 | 11,424 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$22,363 | \$17,438 | \$0 | \$9,600 | \$20,233 | \$0 | \$5,724 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 85 | 6,548 | 371 | 0 | 1,424 | 8,343 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$22,137 | \$17,899 | \$0 | \$9,639 | \$19,815 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 86 | 5,345 | 343 | 0 | 1,253 | 6,941 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$21,804 | \$18,066 | \$0 | \$9,733 | \$19,440 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 87 | 4,618 | 278 | 0 | 1,119 | 6,015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$21,956 | \$20,024 | \$0 | \$9,538 | \$19,556 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 88 | 3,890 | 242 | 0 | 918 | 5,050 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$21,658 | \$19,186 | \$0 | \$9,596 | \$19,347 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 89 | 3,093 | 183 | 0 | 741 | 4,017 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$21,590 | \$21,408 | \$0 | \$9,519 | \$19,355 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 90 | 2,643 | 139 | 0 | 672 | 3,454 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$21,326 | \$22,367 | \$0 | \$9,590 | \$19,084 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 91 | 1,968 | 105 | 0 | 481 | 2,554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$21,841 | \$21,266 | \$0 | \$10,224 | \$19,630 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 92 | 1,580 | 81 | 0 | 350 | 2,011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$21,603 | \$24,801 | \$0 | \$10,584 | \$19,814 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 93 | 965 | 63 | 0 | 228 | 1,256 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$21,392 | \$26,317 | \$0 | \$10,817 | \$19,720 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 94 | 672 | 30 | 0 | 168 | 870 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$21,288 | \$30,483 | \$0 | \$10,834 | \$19,586 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 95 | 368 | 23 | 0 | 91 | 482 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$20,709 | \$25,538 | \$0 | \$10,338 | \$18,981 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 96 | 242 | 15 | 0 | 60 | 317 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$19,983 | \$22,720 | \$0 | \$11,020 | \$18,416 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 97 | 152 | 8 | 0 | 49 | 209 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$21,442 | \$16,205 | \$0 | \$10,892 | \$18,768 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 98 | 74 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$18,539 | \$2,724 | \$0 | \$11,312 | \$16,574 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 99 | 43 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$21,822 | \$24,084 | \$0 | \$12,243 | \$19,947 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 100 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$19,136 | \$25,008 | \$0 | \$10,308 | \$17,538 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 101 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$14,401 | \$30,180 | \$0 | \$5,077 | \$12,864 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 102 | 6 | , | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$17,957 | \$17,832 | \$0 | \$6,414 | \$15,378 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 103 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$17,671 | \$744 | \$0 | \$14,918 | \$14,860 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 104 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$16,665 | \$5,112 | \$0 | \$5,976 | \$12,958 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 105 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$25,188 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$25,188 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 106 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$19,200 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$19,200 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 107 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$13,188 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$13,188 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,632 | \$10,632 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total | 1,110,140 | 66,968 | 10,445 | 218,980 | 1,406,533 | 40,412 | 3,947 | 26,637 | 641 | \$21,343 | \$11,013 | \$9,385 | \$9,723 | \$18,953 | \$13,204 | \$6,381 | \$16,350 | \$16,463 |
| 60+ | 568,654 | 33,587 | 29 | 218,903 | 821,173 | 4,001 | 3,947 | 6 | 0 | \$22,090 | \$13,117 | \$20,027 | \$9,720 | \$18,425 | \$15,304 | \$6,381 | \$14,132 | \$0 |
| 62+ | 511,966 | 30,030 | 10 | 199,592 | 741,598 | 2,399 | 3,502 | 0 | 0 | \$22,221 | \$13,348 | \$18,239 | \$9,642 | \$18,476 | \$16,037 | \$6,299 | \$0 | \$0 |
| $65+$ | 426,931 | 22,218 | 0 | 149,314 | 598,463 | 1,019 | 2,289 | 0 | 0 | \$22,315 | \$14,757 | \$0 | \$9,457 | \$18,827 | \$17,127 | \$6,159 | \$0 | \$0 |

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范 Average Annual Net Retired Pay
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[^13]Includes only retirees receiving payment from DoD．
Temporary Early Retirement Act（TERA）retirees and payments are shown for informational purposes only．
Career Status Bonus（CSB）retirees and payments are shown for informational purposes only．
TERA and CSB numbers and payments are included in the appropriate categories．
TERA and CSB numbers and payments are included in the appropriate
Pay amounts do not include the $12 / 1 / 11$ cost of living increase of $3.6 \%$ ．

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## APPENDIX D

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS
Page
Inflation ..... 85
Interest Rate ..... 86
Wage Growth ..... 87
Table D-1: DoD Board of Actuaries’ Long-Term Economic Assumptions ..... 88

## ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

In July, 2011, the DoD Board of Actuaries adopted the following economic assumptions for use in the valuation as of September 30, 2011: the rate of inflation (CPI) is assumed to be 3.00 percent per year; the investment return is 5.75 percent per year; and the basic pay scale increases are 3.75 percent per year. As noted in the "Valuation Data and Procedure" section in the main text, the valuation results are highly sensitive to changes in these three primary economic assumptions. As background for determining the economic assumptions, the Board receives presentations by economists and actuaries and is provided with extensive historical data on inflation, interest rates, and wage growth. The Board analyzes past trends, current environment, and future expectations. As part of their survey of the current environment, the Board also considers what other federal retirement systems are assuming as well as other government agencies and financial experts. Table D-1 shows the DoD Board of Actuaries’ longterm economic assumptions by valuation year since the Fund's inception (1984).

The comparisons to Civil Service and Social Security in this appendix are not meant to imply an expectation that all three systems should use the same assumptions. They are different in terms of the trust funds themselves and the programs financed by the trust funds.

## Inflation

The CPI-W, one of the consumer price indexes published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is emphasized as an inflation measure since it is used in calculating military retired pay cost-of-living increases. The CPI-W measures the average price change for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers and covers approximately 29 percent of the U.S population. (The CPI-W is a subset of the broader CPI-U measure which computes the average price change for All Urban Consumers and covers approximately 88 percent of the U.S. population). The CPI-W is the common index used to make cost-of-living adjustments for labor contracts.

Table D-2 shows the average annual CPI-W changes over various periods of time since 1930. Different periods experienced different rates of change. The average annual CPI change during successive 30 -year periods since World War II has risen from 3.79 percent for the period ending in 1975 to 5.20 percent for the period ending in 1995. This reflects the high inflation during the 1970s. The average annual CPI change during the current 31-year period ending in 2011 is 3.01 percent.

The DoD assumption for CPI is reasonably consistent with what is used in other parts of the government. In its 2011 report, the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) assumes a 3.00 percent CPI increase. The Trustees of the Social Security Administration (SSA) in their 2011 Annual Report made projections under three alternative sets of assumptions. Their intermediate assumption for CPI was 2.8 percent (other assumptions: low cost - 1.8 percent; high cost - 3.8 percent). The Board has noted that in certain respects, the effect of the CPI on the valuation is
relatively minor in a system where retirement benefits are fully indexed and expressed as a percentage of payroll.

## Interest Rate

The Board analyzes Tables D-3 and D-4, as well as other material presented at the DoD Board of Actuaries annual meeting, when setting the interest assumption. The Board focuses on real interest rates. To simplify discussion, the real interest rate is defined as the difference between the nominal interest rate and the CPI. Other things being equal, a lower element of risk in an investment will give a lower real interest rate. Because the Military Retirement Fund must be invested in obligations of the U.S. Government, a highly secure investment, the real interest rates are expected to be relatively low. As noted in the "Assets" section in the main text, the Fund is currently heavily investing in Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS). TIPS allow the investor/institution to lock in the real interest rate for the given period of time.

The Board examines past real interest rates that would have been earned by the types of public debt securities in which the Fund is invested. The Board recognizes the importance of selecting a real interest rate that would prevail on average over a long period of time and that would not unduly weight recent experience or expected results during the near-term future.

Table D-3 depicts the average real yield rates on new purchases of the Fund. Because the Fund was established in 1984, the DoD Office of the Actuary constructed a Composite Series to simulate what new purchases would have yielded in the past.

Table D-4 shows the average real Military Retirement Fund effective yield. The effective yield calculation uses a "dollar-weighted yield," which is computed by dividing the investment income by the average amount of principal invested throughout the year. Since the Fund's inception, the average annual real yield is 4.95 percent.

After analyzing past trends of government trust fund earnings, 2.75 percent was adopted as the assumed rate of real interest. Since 3.00 percent had been adopted as the inflation rate, the assumed nominal rate of interest is 5.75 percent (where $5.75=2.75+3.00$ ). This is commonly known as the 'Building Block Method’ in setting actuarial assumptions.

It is relevant to note the real interest rates being assumed by the other two major public benefit systems. The SSA Trustees used an intermediate ultimate real interest rate assumption of 2.9 percent in their 2011 report (other assumptions: low cost - 3.6 percent; high cost -2.1 percent). The Board of Actuaries of the CSRS used a 2.75 percent real interest rate assumption in its 2011 valuation.

## Wage Growth

For the salary increase assumption, recent historical data is used as well as forecasts for the population at large. The Career Compensation Act of 1949 revamped the military compensation structure to provide an equitable pay and allowance system. Associated with this change was a large basic pay increase designed to establish rough comparability with the private sector. Additionally, the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 established for the first time a uniform voluntary retirement system authority among all branches of Service. The reserve retirement program was also established at this time. These two Acts provided the start of the modern-day compensation structure designed to attract and retain the number of Service members needed. In the analysis of basic pay scale increases, the Board looks at all data from this point forward.

The Military Pay Comparability Act of 2003 ensures that military pay increases are comparable to private sector pay growth, as measured by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) Wages and Salaries index on a 15-month lag. ('Wages and Salaries' account for about 70 percent of the broader ‘Compensation' costs, with ‘Benefits’ making up the remaining 30 percent.) Covenants are embedded within the act which give the President the authority to propose an alternate basic pay adjustment. This Act specifically referenced fiscal years through 2006. However, Congress has continued to use the basic framework of the Act in the subsequent fiscal years.

Table D-5 displays real military basic pay increases over various periods of time during the post-World War II era. From the early 1950s to the early 1970s, the average annual real military pay increase was approximately 1.79 percent. From the early 1950s to the present, the increase has averaged approximately 0.96 percent a year. Since the Vietnam War ( $\sim 1970$ ), annual real pay increases have averaged only 0.56 percent. (There was negative real pay growth in the late 1970s and late 1980s as well as numerous years since 2005.)

In making its recommendation for the real rate of the annual basic pay scale increase, the Board assumes that future pay increases in the military would not deviate much from pay increases in the private sector. In this light, the Board adopted a real basic pay growth assumption of 0.75 percent, leading to a nominal growth of 3.75 percent (where $3.75=0.75+$ 3.00 - CPI assumption). The Board of Actuaries of the CSRS assumed 0.75 percent real wage growth for its 2011 valuation. The Social Security Trustees’ 2011 report had an intermediate ultimate assumption for real wage growth of 1.2 percent (other assumptions: low cost - 1.8 percent; high cost -0.6 percent). (For the Military Retirement System and CSRS, wage increase relates to "across-the-board salary increase," whereas for Social Security, wage increase generally relates to "total wage increase.")

## TABLE D-1

DOD BOARD OF ACTUARIES' LONG-TERM ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fiscal } \\ & \text { Year } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Inflation (1) | Interest (2) | Salary Growth (3) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Real } \\ \text { Interest (4) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Real } \\ \text { Salary (5) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1984 | 5.00\% | 6.60\% | 6.20\% | 1.60\% | 1.20\% |
| 1985 | 5.00 | 6.60 | 6.20 | 1.60 | 1.20 |
| 1986 | 5.00 | 6.60 | 6.20 | 1.60 | 1.20 |
| 1987 | 5.00 | 6.60 | 6.20 | 1.60 | 1.20 |
| 1988 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 5.75 | 2.00 | 0.75 |
| 1989 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 5.75 | 2.00 | 0.75 |
| 1990 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 5.75 | 2.00 | 0.75 |
| 1991 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 5.50 | 2.50 | 0.50 |
| 1992 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 5.50 | 2.50 | 0.50 |
| 1993 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 5.50 | 2.50 | 0.50 |
| 1994 | 4.00 | 6.75 | 4.50 | 2.75 | 0.50 |
| 1995 | 4.00 | 6.75 | 4.50 | 2.75 | 0.50 |
| 1996 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 0.50 |
| 1997 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 0.50 |
| 1998 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 0.50 |
| 1999 | 3.00 | 6.25 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 0.50 |
| 2000 | 3.00 | 6.25 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 0.50 |
| 2001 | 3.00 | 6.25 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 0.50 |
| 2002 | 3.00 | 6.25 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 0.50 |
| 2003 | 3.00 | 6.25 | 3.75 | 3.25 | 0.75 |
| 2004 | 3.00 | 6.25 | 3.75 | 3.25 | 0.75 |
| 2005 | 3.00 | 6.25 | 3.75 | 3.25 | 0.75 |
| 2006 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 3.75 | 3.00 | 0.75 |
| 2007 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 3.75 | 3.00 | 0.75 |
| 2008 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 3.75 | 2.75 | 0.75 |
| 2009 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 3.75 | 2.75 | 0.75 |
| 2010 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 3.75 | 2.75 | 0.75 |
| 2011 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 3.75 | 2.75 | 0.75 |

## NOTES:

(1) Board Assumption
(2) Board Assumption
(3) Board Assumption
(4) $=(2)-(1)$
(5) $=(3)-(1)$

|  | 1930 | 1935 | 1940 | 1945 | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To end of: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935 | ${ }^{-3.04}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940 | $-1.34$ | ${ }^{0.38}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 | ${ }^{0.81}$ | 2.79 | 5.25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1950 | 2.22 | 4.03 | ${ }_{5.91}^{5.25}$ | ${ }_{6.57}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1955}$ | 2.06 | ${ }^{3.37}$ | 4.39 | 3.96 | 1.43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1965}^{1960}$ | ${ }_{1.96}^{2.07}$ | ${ }_{2}^{3.12}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{3.82}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3.34 \\ 2.35}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.63} 1$ | ${ }_{1.73}^{2.12}$ | ${ }^{1.33}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970 | 2.28 | ${ }_{3.07}$ | ${ }_{3.52}$ | 3.18 | 2.35 | 2.65 | 2.92 | 4.54 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975 | 2.79 | ${ }_{3.54}$ | 4.00 | ${ }_{3.79}$ | 3.24 | 3.70 | ${ }_{4.23}$ | 5.71 | 6.90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{1980}$ | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{3.41}$ | ${ }^{4.16}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.64}$ | 4.45 | ${ }_{4}^{4.22}$ | ${ }^{4.79}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5.46 \\ 5.4 \\ \hline}}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.88}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.07}$ | ${ }^{9.24}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{1995}$ | 3.45 3.4 | ${ }_{4.10}^{4.12}$ | ${ }_{4.48}^{4.55}$ | 4.46 4.40 | ${ }_{4.13}^{4.15}$ | ${ }_{4.52}^{4.62}$ | 5.13 4.93 | 6.10 5.66 | ${ }_{\text {c. }}^{\substack{6.63}}$ | ${ }_{\text {c. }}^{6.50}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3.82 \\ 3.87}}$ | 3.91 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | ${ }^{3.45}$ | 4.01 | 4.34 | 4.25 | 4.00 | 4.32 | 4.64 | 5.20 | 5.34 | 4.95 | ${ }^{3.56}$ | 3.42 | 2.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2001}^{2000}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.37}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3.88 \\ 3.86}}^{1}$ | 4.18 4.16 | 4.08 4.06 | ${ }_{\substack{3.84 \\ 3.82}}$ | ${ }_{4.11}^{4.18}$ | ${ }_{4.32}^{4.36}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.80}$ | ${ }_{4.77}^{4.85}$ | 4.44 4.37 | 3.28 <br> 3.24 | 3.09 3.06 | ${ }_{2.68}^{2.69}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.44}$ | 2.60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2002 | ${ }_{3}^{3.34}$ | ${ }_{3.83}^{3.06}$ | ${ }_{4.11}^{4.15}$ | ${ }_{4.01}^{4.00}$ | ${ }_{3.77}^{3.27}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.02}$ | ${ }_{4.25}^{4.32}$ | ${ }_{4.65}^{4.4}$ | 4.67 | ${ }_{4.26}^{4.36}$ | ${ }^{3.24}$ | ${ }^{2.96}$ | 2.57 | ${ }_{2.31}^{2.46}$ | 2.00 | 1.40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2003 | ${ }_{3.32}$ | ${ }_{3.80}$ | 4.08 | ${ }_{3.98}$ | 3.74 | ${ }^{3.98}$ | 4.20 | 4.58 | 4.59 | 4.18 | 3.11 | 2.92 | 2.54 | 2.29 | 2.03 | 1.75 | 2.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2004 | ${ }^{3.31}$ | 3.79 | 4.06 | ${ }^{3.96}$ | 3.72 | 3.95 | 4.16 | 4.53 | 4.53 | 4.13 | 3.10 | 2.90 | 2.55 | ${ }^{233}$ | 2.20 | 2.07 | 2.40 | 2.70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005 | ${ }^{3.32}$ | 3.79 | 4.06 | ${ }^{3.96}$ | 3.72 | ${ }^{3.96}$ | 4.16 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.13 | 3.14 | 2.96 | 2.65 | 2.51 | 2.58 | 2.57 | 2.96 | 3.40 | 4.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2006 | ${ }^{3.32}$ | ${ }^{3.78}$ | 4.05 | ${ }^{3.95}$ | 3.72 | ${ }^{3.94}$ | 4.14 | 4.49 | 4.49 | 4.10 | ${ }^{3.14}$ | 2.98 | 2.69 | 2.58 | 2.70 | 2.72 | ${ }^{3.05}$ | ${ }^{3.37}$ | ${ }^{3.70}$ | ${ }^{3.30}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 | ${ }^{3.31}$ | ${ }^{3.76}$ | 4.02 | ${ }^{3.92}$ | 3.69 | ${ }^{3} .91$ | 4.10 | 4.44 | 4.43 | 4.04 | 3.11 | 2.95 | 2.67 | 2.56 | 2.64 | 2.65 | 2.90 | 3.10 | ${ }^{3.23}$ | 2.80 | 2.30 |  |  |  |  |
| 2008 | ${ }^{3.34}$ | ${ }^{3.79}$ | 4.05 | ${ }^{3.95}$ | 3.73 | ${ }^{3.95}$ | 4.14 | 4.47 | 4.46 | 4.10 | 3.20 | 3.07 | 2.84 | 2.80 | ${ }^{3.03}$ | 3.09 | ${ }^{3.38}$ | 3.63 | ${ }^{3.87}$ | 3.79 | 4.04 | 5.80 |  |  |  |
| 2009 | ${ }^{3.30}$ | ${ }^{3.74}$ | 3.99 | ${ }^{3.99}$ | 3.66 | ${ }^{3.87}$ | 4.05 | 4.37 | 4.35 | ${ }^{3.97}$ | 3.09 | 2.94 | 2.69 | 2.60 | 2.69 | 2.70 | 2.89 | 3.02 | ${ }^{3.08}$ | 2.83 | 2.67 | 2.86 | 0.00 |  |  |
| 2010 | 3.25 | 3.69 | 3.93 | ${ }^{3.83}$ | 3.60 | ${ }^{3} .80$ | 3.97 | 4.27 | 4.23 | ${ }^{3.86}$ | 2.99 | 2.82 | 2.55 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.40 | 2.52 | 2.58 | 2.56 | 2.26 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |
| 2011 | 3.26 | 3.69 | 3.92 | 3.82 | 3.60 | 3.80 | ${ }^{3.96}$ | 4.25 | 4.22 | ${ }^{3.85}$ | 3.01 | 2.85 | 2.60 | 2.50 | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.64 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.48 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 1.19 | 1.78 | ${ }^{3.60}$ |
| figure rea everage amual percenage incrases. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE D-3


[^14]Source: Office of the Actuary, Office of Personnel Management; Office of the Actuary, Department of Defense
*** COMPOSITE SERIES: TREASURY LONG TERM SECURITIES WITH REMAINING MATURITIES OF 10 OR MORE YEARS FROM 1931 TO 1941;
AVERAGE OF TREASURY LONG TERM AND TREASURY 3-5 YEARS REMAINING MATURITY FROM 1941 TO 1961;
table d-4
AVERAGE REAL MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND EFFECTIVE YIELD

AVERAGE REAL MILITARY PERSONNEL BASIC PAY INCREASES


## APPENDIX E

## NORMAL COST WEIGHTING FACTORS

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## NORMAL COST WEIGHTING FACTORS

There are three different retirement benefit formulas that apply to three populations within the Military Retirement System. (See Appendix A for a discussion of Final Pay, High-3, and CSB/Redux benefit formulas.) A single normal cost percentage (NCP) for the entire population is obtained by weighting the NCP for each retirement group by its expected percentage of payroll in the relevant year.

In order to continue to budget for NCPs well in advance of the valuation date, the DoD Board of Actuaries decided to create a set of projected weighting factors. The relative stability of past experience indicates that this method gives reasonable results.

Since the composite NCP developed at year-end is implemented each month during the next fiscal year, the weighting factors reflect mid-year experience. For example, when determining the percentage of the payroll during year $t$ allocated to people who entered in year $t-1$ or later, linear interpolation between 6 percent and 14 percent is used to obtain 10 percent at mid-year (see the far right column of Table E-1). These mid-year interpolated percentages of payroll are shown in Table 5 of the main text.

Current rates were created using 1987 through 1991 data. Table E-1 displays the active duty basic payroll percentage distribution by completed years of service at the end of each of these fiscal years, as well as average distributions for the two periods, 1982-1987 and 1987-1991. The 1982-1987 period is shown for comparability.

While the rates were developed based on the active duty basic payroll distribution, they are also applied in the same manner when computing the reserve duty (part-time) NCP.

TABLE E-1

## ALL UNIFORMED PERSONNEL BASIC PAYROLL PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY COMPLETED YEARS OF SERVICE

| Completed <br> Years of Service | Percentage of Payroll on: |  |  |  |  | Average <br> Percent 1982-1987 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Average } \\ \text { Percent } \\ \text { 1987-1991 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9/30/87 | 9/30/88 | 9/30/89 | 9/30/90 | 9/30/91 |  |  |
| 0 | 7\% | 7\% | 7\% | 6\% | 5\% | 8\% | 6\% |
| 1 or less | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 17 | 14 |
| 2 or less | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 25 | 22 |
| 3 or less | 32 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 33 | 29 |
| 4 or less | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 39 | 35 |
| 5 or less | 43 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 44 | 40 |
| 6 or less | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 49 | 45 |
| 7 or less | 52 | 51 | 50 | 48 | 47 | 53 | 50 |
| 8 or less | 56 | 55 | 54 | 53 | 51 | 57 | 54 |
| 9 or less | 60 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 55 | 61 | 58 |
| 10 or less | 64 | 63 | 62 | 60 | 59 | 64 | 62 |
| 11 or less | 67 | 66 | 66 | 64 | 63 | 67 | 65 |
| 12 or less | 70 | 70 | 69 | 68 | 66 | 72 | 69 |
| 13 or less | 73 | 73 | 72 | 72 | 70 | 73 | 72 |
| 14 or less | 76 | 76 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 76 | 75 |
| 15 or less | 79 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 79 | 78 |
| 16 or less | 82 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 82 | 81 |
| 17 or less | 85 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 85 | 85 |
| 18 or less | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 88 |
| 19 or less | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 91 |
| 20 or less | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 21 or less | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 22 or less | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 96 |
| 23 or less | 96 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 97 |
| 24 or less | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 |
| 25 or less | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 26 or less | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 27 or less | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 28 or less | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 29 or less | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 30 and greater | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| TOTAL FORCE | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Notes:

- The same percentages are used for both active and reserve duty personnel.
- The period spanning 1987-1991 is used in computing valuation results.
- The period spanning 1982-1987 is only shown for comparability.


## APPENDIX F

## VALUATION PROGRAM PARAMETERS

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## VALUATION PROGRAM PARAMETERS DESCRIPTION

GORGO is an actuarial projection model run via a Microsoft Excel environment with embedded Visual Basic macros. The purpose is to simulate future cash flows impacting the Military Retirement Fund. The model is used to compute the aggregate entry-age normal cost percentage, unfunded liability, and make long-term projections, as needed. In addition to being affected by the decrement rates, GORGO has a number of parameters which affect its results. These parameters are generally summaries of recent experience. Examples include the rates of election of the Survivor Benefit Plan and member-spouse age differences.

Public Law (P.L.) 108-136 ("Concurrent Receipt") requires additional breakouts of some parameters in order to calculate the DoD and Treasury normal cost components. Subsequent legislation required further breakouts.

A description of major valuation program parameters is given in Table F-1. The table is organized by population group with the economic factors reproduced for user convenience. Numerical values are also shown for selected items. To keep this report manageable and prevent unintentional misuse, other parameters not described as well as numerical values not shown in the table may be requested if needed.

## TABLE F-1

## DESCRIPTION OF THE MAJOR VALUATION PROGRAM PARAMETERS

## Economic Factors

Item

1) Salary Increase
2) CPI (Inflation)
3) Interest Rate

## Active Duty

Item

1) Member Election of Spouse or Spouse/Child SBP Coverage

## Description/Value

A parameter for each of the next ten fiscal years specifies the annual percentage increase in basic pay for the active duty and reserve duty members. An 11th parameter specifies the percentage increase for subsequent years. The value for the valuation is 3.75 percent.

A parameter for each of the next nine fiscal years specifies the annual inflation (Consumer Price Index - CPI) rate for that year. A tenth parameter specifies the inflation rate for all subsequent years. The value for the valuation is 3 percent.

A parameter for each of the next nine fiscal years specifies the annual interest rate for that year. A tenth parameter specifies the interest rate for all subsequent years. The value for the valuation is 5.75 percent.

## Description/Value

This gives the percentage of members by age, officer/enlisted status, and Career Status Bonus (CSB) election status who have elected spouse or spouse/child coverage under the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP).

## TABLE F-1 (continued)

Item
2) Full Offsets
3) Partial VA Offsets
4) Disability Factor

## Description/Value

A member who is disabled may waive all or part of his or her retired pay to receive benefits from the Veterans Administration (VA). Furthermore, a member who decides to convert his or her military service to receive a federal civilian retirement also waives his or her right to a military pension. These amounts are not included when computing normal costs or unfunded liabilities. The percent of retired pay of new retirees that is fully offset is given by officer/enlisted status, CSB election status, and type of retirement (disability/nondisability). Disability status is given further by those with over and under 20 years of service.

It is possible to have part of DoD retired pay offset by VA compensation. The parameter is defined as the percent of retired pay out of the total paid new retirees. They are given by officer/enlisted status, CSB election status, and disability/nondisability status. Disability status is given further by those with over and under 20 years of service.

When an active duty member is disabled and receives DoD disability retirement, retired pay is based on a minimum (30\%), a maximum (given by the conditions discussed in Appendix A regarding Disability Retirement), and a disability rating. These are combined into a single officer/enlisted factor, expressed as a percentage of Final, or High-3, pay and given by length of service and temporary disability or permanent disability retirement.

## TABLE F-1 (continued)

Item
5) Percent Active Duty with Beneficiary
6) Reduction Factors for SBP
7) Rounding Assumptions for Partially Completed Years of Service
8) CSB/Redux election proportion

Description/Value
When a member dies from a Service-connected disability or on active duty, any surviving spouse is eligible for Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) from the Veterans Administration. In addition, if the member dies in the line of duty or after completing 20 years of service, the surviving spouse is eligible for an SBP annuity from DoD which would bring the total amount of the benefit up to 55 percent of the member's retired pay. The excess of the SBP annuity over DIC comes from the Military Retirement Fund. If no spouse is present, the benefit passes on to an eligible child. If both spouse and eligible child are present then, under certain tax provisions, it is advantageous for the spouse to pass the benefits to the child. Thus, it is necessary to estimate the percent of active duty members with beneficiaries. The percentages are given by officer/enlisted status, and further allocated by spouse/child.

Premium amounts, as a percent of retired pay, by age, officer/enlisted status, and CSB election status.

When retired pay is computed, years of service are rounded down to the nearest completed month. An assumption must be made for the computation. The value for the valuation is 0.017 .

The proportion of members who elect CSB/Redux. For the unfunded liability and open group valuations, the proportion varies by entry year and officer/enlisted status. For the normal cost (new entrant) valuation, the proportion is 15 percent. This value is essentially a representative rate needed to approximate the floating proportions (of CSB/Redux electors) used in the unfunded liability and open group valuations.

## TABLE F-1 (continued)

Item
9) Initial Annual Pay of 16-year-old Active Duty Officer
10) Accumulated Value of Partial Pay in the First Year of Service First Year of Service

## Reserve Duty

Item

1) Blow-Up Factors for the Selected Reserve Transferring to Inactive Duty With 20 Good Years
2) Blow-Up Factors for Reserves Transferring to Retired Pay Status
3) Adjustment to Blow-Up Factors

For Reserves
4) Ratio of Net to Gross Retired Pay For Reserves

Description/Value
This value is used to allocate a portion of part-time benefits to full-time in normal cost valuations, thus linking the radixes (i.e., notional starting populations) and pay of full- and part-time members. The value for the valuation is $\$ 33,727$.

This amount is used to properly align the decrement rates with the assumption, in a normal cost run, of a new entrant cohort starting with zero years of service.

## Description/Value

Ratio of Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), Inactive National Guard (ING), and Standby Reserve to every Selected Reserve transferring to inactive duty with 20 good years. This is given by officer/ enlisted status, age, and years of active service.

Ratio of IRR, ING, Standby Reserve, and other Reserve to every known Reserve transferring to retired pay status. This is given by officer/enlisted status, age, and years of active service.

An additional adjustment to Item 2 (above) is made to the person blow-up factors to align the total number of retirees due to P.L. 110-181. This is given by officer/enlisted status. The adjustment is 1.5 percent for officers and 2.5 percent for enlisted.

This is the ratio of reserve net retired pay to gross retired pay. This is given by officer/enlisted status, age, and years of active service.

## TABLE F-1 (continued)

Item
5) Proportion of Points Based on Active Service
6) Mean Age of Reservists Age 63
7) Reserve Radix
(i.e., notional starting population)
8) Reserve Points Earned
9) Reserve Points Adjustment
10) Initial Annual Pay of 25-year-old Selected Reserve member

Description/Value
This amount is used to prorate the part of the reserve normal cost that should be paid for as a part of the active duty normal cost. This is given by officer/enlisted status, and years of active service.

This value is used to model the average of a small percentage of retirement-eligible reservists who retire after age 63. It is given by officer/enlisted status. The values for the valuation are 65.8 for officer and 64.4 for enlisted.

Used in normal cost valuations. The number who enter the military for the first time as a member of the Selected Reserve. See also discussion in Appendix H. The value is 21,913 .

Selected Reserve: Average annual points earned for pay are given by officer/enlisted status, age, and years of active service.
Non-Selected Reserve with 20 or more Good Years:
Average career total points for retirement are given by officer/enlisted status, age, and years of active service.

A small adjustment is made to Reserve Points Earned to reflect the increase in the Inactive Duty Training (IDT) points from 90 to 130 as enacted in P.L. 110-181. The adjustment used in the valuation is 0.225 percent.

This value is used to set an initial pay for a parttime member in a normal cost run. The value for the valuation is $\$ 43,895$.

## TABLE F-1 (continued)

Item
11) Reserve Retirement Age FYs

## Retiree

Item

1) Retired Pay Adjustment Factors
2) Retired Pay Adjustment to Members With SBP Spouse Coverage

Description/Value
An assumption is made to reflect the number of years, on average, reservists retire early due to performing certain active service, per
P.L. 110-181. An average reduction of two years (age 58) is assumed. Fiscal years are needed to phase into this earlier retirement over time. The transition to an average retirement age of 59 is assumed to occur in 2013, and the transition to age 58 is assumed to occur in 2028. See also the 'Retiree Gain Statement' in Appendix K.

Description/Value
Retired pay of current retirees is adjusted for VA compensation, SBP offset changes, and other effects during the year. They are given by officer/enlisted status, CSB election status, disability/nondisability, and whether or not the member has elected SBP spouse or spouse/child coverage.

These factors model data that show mortality is better (or less), and non-death loss from paid status is generally higher, for those retired members who elect SBP spouse coverage. Rather than develop additional sets of mortality and loss rates, the respective retiree death and loss rates (Appendix I) are adjusted with these factors. This impacts retirees with SBP spouse coverage. The factors are given by active/reserve, disability/nondisability status, and officer/enlisted status.

## TABLE F-1 (continued)

## Survivor

| Item | Description/Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1) Member-Survivor Age Difference | When a member dies, a survivor is assumed to be a certain number of years younger (or older) than the member. This is given by active/reserve, age, officer/enlisted status, type of retirement (i.e., nondisability, temporary disability, permanent disability), and type of survivor (i.e., spouse, child, insurable interest). |
| 2) Ratio of SBP Base Amount to Net Retired Pay | Under SBP the retiree may elect an amount less than his or her gross retired pay as a base in computing the survivor annuity. Base amounts can also exceed net retired pay because of factors that reduce gross retired pay to net. This is expressed as a percentage of net retired pay and is given by age, officer/enlisted status, CSB election status, and type of retirement (disability/nondisability/reserve). Additional adjustments are made to the factors as part of Concurrent Receipt. |
| 3) Ratio of RSFPP Survivor Benefit To Net Retired Pay | For RSFPP (Retired Servicemen's Family Protection Plan), this gives the ratio of the survivor payment to the net amount of retired pay. |
| 4) Reservists' Election of RCSBP | Proportion of reservists who have elected the Reserve Component Survivor Benefit Plan (RCSBP) by immediate and deferred annuity, age, and officer/enlisted status. |
| 5) Partial DIC Offsets | The percent of survivor pay of new survivors whose pay is partially offset by DIC. They are given by the member's active/reserve status. |
| 6) Full DIC Offsets | The percent of survivor pay of new survivors whose pay is fully offset by DIC. They are given by the member's active/reserve status. |

## TABLE F-1 (continued)

Item
7) Rates for Electing SBP Options
8) Rates for Election of RSFPP Options
9) Survivor Pay Adjustment Factors
10) DIC Base Amount

Description/Value
Given that a member elects SBP, there is still a choice of options: spouse only, child only, spouse and child, or insurable interest (some other designated beneficiary in the absence of a spouse or child). These are expressed as ratios to those electing spouse only or spouse/child coverage, and are given by age, officer/enlisted status, and type of retirement (disability/nondisability/reserve).

Given that a member elected an RSFPP option, there was a choice of options: spouse only, child only, or spouse and child. These are expressed as ratios to those electing spouse only or spouse/child coverage, and are given by age and officer/enlisted status.

Survivor pay of current survivors is adjusted for changes in DIC and other effects during the year.

Monthly amount by which DoD annuitant pay is offset by DIC. Future values are indexed to CPI. The first-year value for the valuation is $\$ 1,196$.

## APPENDIX G

## ACTIVE DUTY RATES

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## ACTIVE DUTY RATE DESCRIPTION

The active duty rates consist principally of decrement rates related to the probabilities of a member leaving a category of military service for a specific cause. In addition, they include a new entrant distribution, a set of reentrant ratios, and ratios for promotion and merit pay increases. For the purposes of active duty rate development, full-time support reservists (excluding Army National Guard) are included in the underlying data.

The active duty decrement rates are used to project active duty deaths, temporary and permanent disability retirements, nondisability retirements, and withdrawals (i.e., other active duty losses). As noted in the "Valuation Data and Procedure" section in the main text, the valuation results are highly sensitive to the withdrawal rates. In addition, the active duty decrements include rates of transfer between officer and enlisted status. The death rates are given by age nearest birthday for officers and enlistees separately. The remaining decrement rates are given by completed years of active service for officers and enlistees separately. The formulas used to derive the active duty rates are given on the following page. The fiscal years on which various rates are based are given on the subsequent page. The experience period was selected such that the sum of the active force size changes for the included periods was near zero. Full-time reservist experience is included in the data used to develop the rates.

Generally, the decrement rates were graduated (smoothed) using Whittaker-Henderson graduations. The typical active duty career has inherent discontinuities at select points (reenlistment, promotions, retirements, etc). Rates were separated into ranges where assumptions of continuity were reasonable. When real discontinuities were present, the rates were not smoothed.

A reentrant is defined as someone who is on active duty at year end, who was not on active duty a year earlier, and who is not a new entrant. The reentrant ratios give the expected number of reentrants per year, per active member, in each cell. The cells are defined by length of active service and by officer/enlisted status.

The new entrant distribution gives the percentages of new entrants to the military by age and by officer/enlisted status. This distribution is only used in the normal cost (new entrant) valuation and the open-group projection.

The promotion and merit increase scales (PAMS) give the expected annual percentage increase in pay regardless of whether or not there are across-the-board increases in the active duty pay table. The PAMS do not include adjustments for inflation or productivity increases. They are defined by length of service, by entry age, and by officer/enlisted status. The PAMS were created by first arraying the average pay for each entry along a dimension of increasing years of service. The PAMS were then computed by dividing the average pay at the next year of service by the average pay at the current year of service.

## ACTIVE DUTY RATE FORMULAS

ACTIVE DEATH (by age nearest birthday)
Deaths during year
[Number at beginning of year $-1 / 2$ (withdrawals + nondisability retirements during year)]

NONDISABILITY RETIREMENT (by completed years of service)
New retirees during year
Number at beginning of year

TEMPORARY DISABILITY RETIREMENT (by completed years of service)
New temporary disabilities during year
[Number at beginning of year $-1 / 2$ (withdrawals + nondisability retirements during year)]

PERMANENT DISABILITY RETIREMENT (by completed years of service)
New permanent disabilities during year
[Number at beginning of year - $1 / 2$ (withdrawals + nondisability retirements during year)]

WITHDRAWAL (by completed years of service)
Withdrawals during year
Number at beginning of year

REENTRANT RATIOS (by completed years of service)
Number reentering during year
Number at beginning of year

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW ENTRANTS (by age nearest birthday)
New entrants during year
Total new entrants

PAYGRADE TRANSFER (by completed years of service)
Transfers to category during year
[Number at beginning of year $-1 / 2$ (withdrawals + nondisability retirements during year)]

PROMOTION AND MERIT SCALES (by entry age and completed years of service)
Average basic pay at next year of service
Average basic pay at current year of service

## SUMMARY OF YEARS ON WHICH ACTIVE DUTY RATES ARE BASED

| By Fiscal Year |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RATE | 1982-1989 | 1997-1999 | $\underline{\text { 2000-2008 }}$ | $\underline{2009}$ |
| Death |  |  | X | X |
| Nondisability Retirement | X | X | X |  |
| Temporary Disability Retirement | X | X | X |  |
| Permanent Disability Retirement | X | X | X |  |
| Withdrawal (other losses) | X | X | X |  |
| Reentrant Ratios | X | X | X |  |
| New Entrant Distribution | X | X | X |  |
| Paygrade Transfer | X | X | X |  |
| Promotion and Merit Scales (PAMS) | X | X | X |  |

## DEATH RATES FOR NONRETIRED MILITARY

## (AGE NEAREST BIRTHDAY)

| Age | Officer | Enlisted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 0.00045 | 0.00073 |
| 17 | 0.00051 | 0.00085 |
| 18 | 0.00059 | 0.00097 |
| 19 | 0.00064 | 0.00104 |
| 20 | 0.00064 | 0.00105 |
| 21 | 0.00062 | 0.00102 |
| 22 | 0.00061 | 0.00097 |
| 23 | 0.00060 | 0.00090 |
| 24 | 0.00058 | 0.00084 |
| 25 | 0.00057 | 0.00078 |
| 26 | 0.00057 | 0.00075 |
| 27 | 0.00054 | 0.00071 |
| 28 | 0.00053 | 0.00067 |
| 29 | 0.00051 | 0.00063 |
| 30 | 0.00049 | 0.00060 |
| 31 | 0.00048 | 0.00058 |
| 32 | 0.00046 | 0.00056 |
| 33 | 0.00045 | 0.00054 |
| 34 | 0.00043 | 0.00052 |
| 35 | 0.00042 | 0.00050 |
| 36 | 0.00041 | 0.00049 |
| 37 | 0.00041 | 0.00049 |
| 38 | 0.00040 | 0.00048 |
| 39 | 0.00040 | 0.00048 |
| 40 | 0.00039 | 0.00049 |
| 41 | 0.00039 | 0.00049 |
| 42 | 0.00039 | 0.00051 |
| 43 | 0.00039 | 0.00052 |
| 44 | 0.00040 | 0.00054 |
| 45 | 0.00042 | 0.00057 |
| 46 | 0.00043 | 0.00061 |
| 47 | 0.00045 | 0.00065 |
| 48 | 0.00046 | 0.00071 |
| 49 | 0.00048 | 0.00077 |
| 50 | 0.00051 | 0.00084 |
| 51 | 0.00054 | 0.00091 |
| 52 | 0.00057 | 0.00100 |
| 53 | 0.00061 | 0.00110 |
| 54 | 0.00065 | 0.00120 |
| 55 | 0.00070 | 0.00134 |
| 56 | 0.00075 | 0.00148 |
| 57 | 0.00081 | 0.00162 |
| 58 | 0.00087 | 0.00177 |
| 59 | 0.00094 | 0.00191 |
| 60 | 0.00100 | 0.00205 |

Note: These death rates should not be compared to other published rates or used for other purposes without examining the exposure formula used in the derivation.

## NONDISABILITY, TEMPORARY DISABILITY \& PERMANENT DISABILITY RETIREMENT RATES

OFFICERS (BY COMPLETED YEARS OF SERVICE)

| Years of Service | Nondisability | Temporary Disability *** | Permanent Disability *** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0.00000 | 0.00043 | 0.00007 |
| 1 | 0.00000 | 0.00085 | 0.00009 |
| 2 | 0.00000 | 0.00113 | 0.00017 |
| 3 | 0.00000 | 0.00124 | 0.00019 |
| 4 | 0.00000 | 0.00146 | 0.00020 |
| 5 | 0.00000 | 0.00126 | 0.00021 |
| 6 | 0.00000 | 0.00143 | 0.00033 |
| 7 | 0.00000 | 0.00153 | 0.00026 |
| 8 | 0.00000 | 0.00144 | 0.00034 |
| 9 | 0.00000 | 0.00144 | 0.00036 |
| 10 | 0.00000 | 0.00142 | 0.00033 |
| 11 | 0.00000 | 0.00133 | 0.00033 |
| 12 | 0.00000 | 0.00128 | 0.00032 |
| 13 | 0.00000 | 0.00112 | 0.00036 |
| 14 | 0.00000 | 0.00119 | 0.00037 |
| 15 | 0.00000 | 0.00104 | 0.00037 |
| 16 | 0.00000 | 0.00093 | 0.00044 |
| 17 | 0.00000 | 0.00082 | 0.00048 |
| 18 | 0.00000 | 0.00073 | 0.00059 |
| 19 | 0.24556 | 0.00192 | 0.00141 |
| 20 | 0.20352 | 0.00231 | 0.00198 |
| 21 | 0.16113 | 0.00169 | 0.00178 |
| 22 | 0.14428 | 0.00204 | 0.00150 |
| 23 | 0.14541 | 0.00222 | 0.00187 |
| 24 | 0.14305 | 0.00209 | 0.00176 |
| 25 | 0.18396 | 0.00214 | 0.00140 |
| 26 | 0.19135 | 0.00361 | 0.00210 |
| 27 | 0.22470 | 0.00322 | 0.00166 |
| 28 | 0.20692 | 0.00367 | 0.00262 |
| 29 | 0.49853 | 0.00505 | 0.00341 |
| 30 | 0.37879 | 0.00692 | 0.00435 |
| 31 | 0.28016 | 0.00534 | 0.00334 |
| 32 | 0.25438 | 0.00534 | 0.00334 |
| 33 | 0.26999 | 0.00534 | 0.00334 |
| 34 | 1.00000 | 0.00534 | 0.00334 |

*** The increase in disability rates shown between 18 and 19 years of service may be due to the removal of the $30 \%$ disability rating minimum for members with 20 years of service. The tax advantages accorded disability retired pay described in Appendix A may result in members choosing disability over nondisability retirements. Disabilities were increased by $35 \%$ to reflect recent trends.

Example: Nine completed years of service could include anything from 9.0 to 9.999 years of service. The associated rate applied to the number of people at the beginning of the year in the category will produce the expected number of occurrences during the following year.

## NONDISABILITY, TEMPORARY DISABILITY \& PERMANENT DISABILITY RETIREMENT RATES

ENLISTED (BY COMPLETED YEARS OF SERVICE)

| Years of Service | Nondisability | $\begin{gathered} \text { Temporary } \\ \text { Disability *** } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Permanent Disability *** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0.00000 | 0.00170 | 0.00007 |
| 1 | 0.00000 | 0.00294 | 0.00025 |
| 2 | 0.00000 | 0.00376 | 0.00042 |
| 3 | 0.00000 | 0.00438 | 0.00058 |
| 4 | 0.00000 | 0.00420 | 0.00059 |
| 5 | 0.00000 | 0.00429 | 0.00063 |
| 6 | 0.00000 | 0.00421 | 0.00071 |
| 7 | 0.00000 | 0.00440 | 0.00073 |
| 8 | 0.00000 | 0.00443 | 0.00085 |
| 9 | 0.00000 | 0.00437 | 0.00090 |
| 10 | 0.00000 | 0.00423 | 0.00099 |
| 11 | 0.00000 | 0.00416 | 0.00109 |
| 12 | 0.00000 | 0.00396 | 0.00104 |
| 13 | 0.00000 | 0.00369 | 0.00108 |
| 14 | 0.00000 | 0.00346 | 0.00101 |
| 15 | 0.00000 | 0.00319 | 0.00126 |
| 16 | 0.00000 | 0.00299 | 0.00141 |
| 17 | 0.00000 | 0.00260 | 0.00160 |
| 18 | 0.00000 | 0.00198 | 0.00163 |
| 19 | 0.42256 | 0.00541 | 0.00551 |
| 20 | 0.30241 | 0.00521 | 0.00634 |
| 21 | 0.26793 | 0.00422 | 0.00482 |
| 22 | 0.23110 | 0.00433 | 0.00508 |
| 23 | 0.29343 | 0.00417 | 0.00419 |
| 24 | 0.18735 | 0.00362 | 0.00359 |
| 25 | 0.33712 | 0.00437 | 0.00322 |
| 26 | 0.24102 | 0.00511 | 0.00333 |
| 27 | 0.24118 | 0.00523 | 0.00343 |
| 28 | 0.19147 | 0.00545 | 0.00466 |
| 29 | 0.77601 | 0.00999 | 0.00586 |
| 30 | 0.64842 | 0.01644 | 0.00795 |
| 31 | 0.42640 | 0.01399 | 0.00340 |
| 32 | 0.50641 | 0.01399 | 0.00340 |
| 33 | 0.40749 | 0.01399 | 0.00340 |
| 34 | 1.00000 | 0.01399 | 0.00340 |

*** The increase in disability rates shown between 18 and 19 years of service may be due to the removal of the $30 \%$ disability rating minimum for members with 20 years of service. The tax advantages accorded disability retired pay described in Appendix A may result in members choosing disability over nondisability retirements. Disabilities were increased by $35 \%$ to reflect recent trends.

Example: Nine completed years of service could include anything from 9.0 to 9.999 years of service. The associated rate applied to the number of people at the beginning of the year in the category will produce the expected number of occurrences during the following year.

## WITHDRAWAL, REENTRANT, AND NET LOSS RATES FOR ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL

OFFICERS (BY COMPLETED YEARS OF SERVICE)

| Years of Service | Withdrawal | Reentrant *** | Net Loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0.01815 | 0.11937 | -0.10122 |
| 1 | 0.02192 | 0.03298 | -0.01106 |
| 2 | 0.07042 | 0.02574 | 0.04468 |
| 3 | 0.12192 | 0.02898 | 0.09294 |
| 4 | 0.10839 | 0.01964 | 0.08875 |
| 5 | 0.09306 | 0.01703 | 0.07603 |
| 6 | 0.09686 | 0.01444 | 0.08242 |
| 7 | 0.08447 | 0.01400 | 0.07047 |
| 8 | 0.07687 | 0.01200 | 0.06487 |
| 9 | 0.06825 | 0.01155 | 0.05670 |
| 10 | 0.06616 | 0.00872 | 0.05744 |
| 11 | 0.05337 | 0.00798 | 0.04539 |
| 12 | 0.03556 | 0.00656 | 0.02900 |
| 13 | 0.02481 | 0.00557 | 0.01924 |
| 14 | 0.01650 | 0.00467 | 0.01183 |
| 15 | 0.01042 | 0.00368 | 0.00674 |
| 16 | 0.00761 | 0.00291 | 0.00470 |
| 17 | 0.00479 | 0.00252 | 0.00227 |
| 18 | 0.00236 | 0.00246 | -0.00010 |
| 19 | 0.00000 | 0.00223 | -0.00223 |
| 20 | 0.00000 | 0.00247 | -0.00247 |
| 21 | 0.00000 | 0.00259 | -0.00259 |
| 22 | 0.00000 | 0.00230 | -0.00230 |
| 23 | 0.00000 | 0.00237 | -0.00237 |
| 24 | 0.00000 | 0.00229 | -0.00229 |
| 25 | 0.00000 | 0.00268 | -0.00268 |
| 26 | 0.00000 | 0.00276 | -0.00276 |
| 27 | 0.00000 | 0.00284 | -0.00284 |
| 28 | 0.00000 | 0.00329 | -0.00329 |
| 29 | 0.00000 | 0.00419 | -0.00419 |
| 30 | 0.00000 | 0.00912 | -0.00912 |
| 31 | 0.00000 | 0.00803 | -0.00803 |
| 32 | 0.00000 | 0.01145 | -0.01145 |
| 33 | 0.00000 | 0.01084 | -0.01084 |
| 34 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| *** The reentrant (and all other) rates are developed for valuation purposes to be consistent with the data sources used in the valuation. For example, high reentrant rates for members with zero completed years of service at the beginning of the year reflect members showing up on the valuation data files with one completed year of service at year end, who were not on the data files at the beginning of the year, and who were not new entrants. To the extent the valuation data files exclude these members from the zero-completed-years-of-service cell, use of this reentrant rate is appropriate for the valuation projection. However, this "valuation focus" of the rates should be considered if using them for other purposes, e.g., to estimate the probability a given individual will remain on active duty from zero to one or more completed years of service. |  |  |  |

Example: Nine completed years of service could include anything from 9.0 to 9.999 years of service.
The associated rate applied to the number of people at the beginning of the year in the category
will produce the expected number of occurrences during the following year.

## WITHDRAWAL, REENTRANT, AND NET LOSS RATES FOR ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL

ENLISTED (BY COMPLETED YEARS OF SERVICE)

| Years of Service | Withdrawal | Reentrant *** | Net Loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0.10458 | 0.03043 | 0.07415 |
| 1 | 0.10267 | 0.00769 | 0.09498 |
| 2 | 0.18351 | 0.01394 | 0.16957 |
| 3 | 0.35545 | 0.02745 | 0.32800 |
| 4 | 0.15999 | 0.01394 | 0.14605 |
| 5 | 0.15789 | 0.01128 | 0.14661 |
| 6 | 0.11543 | 0.00966 | 0.10577 |
| 7 | 0.12660 | 0.00918 | 0.11742 |
| 8 | 0.09560 | 0.00761 | 0.08799 |
| 9 | 0.09098 | 0.00682 | 0.08416 |
| 10 | 0.05673 | 0.00540 | 0.05133 |
| 11 | 0.04738 | 0.00453 | 0.04285 |
| 12 | 0.03728 | 0.00347 | 0.03381 |
| 13 | 0.02534 | 0.00282 | 0.02252 |
| 14 | 0.02207 | 0.00223 | 0.01984 |
| 15 | 0.01296 | 0.00188 | 0.01108 |
| 16 | 0.00827 | 0.00154 | 0.00673 |
| 17 | 0.00514 | 0.00145 | 0.00369 |
| 18 | 0.00227 | 0.00139 | 0.00088 |
| 19 | 0.00000 | 0.00126 | -0.00126 |
| 20 | 0.00000 | 0.00157 | -0.00157 |
| 21 | 0.00000 | 0.00148 | -0.00148 |
| 22 | 0.00000 | 0.00167 | -0.00167 |
| 23 | 0.00000 | 0.00156 | -0.00156 |
| 24 | 0.00000 | 0.00212 | -0.00212 |
| 25 | 0.00000 | 0.00169 | -0.00169 |
| 26 | 0.00000 | 0.00247 | -0.00247 |
| 27 | 0.00000 | 0.00180 | -0.00180 |
| 28 | 0.00000 | 0.00212 | -0.00212 |
| 29 | 0.00000 | 0.00168 | -0.00168 |
| 30 | 0.00000 | 0.01403 | -0.01403 |
| 31 | 0.00000 | 0.03693 | -0.03693 |
| 32 | 0.00000 | 0.04974 | -0.04974 |
| 33 | 0.00000 | 0.09762 | -0.09762 |
| 34 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| *** The reentrant (and all other) rates are developed for valuation purposes to be consistent with the data sources used in the valuation. For example, high reentrant rates for members with zero completed years of service at the beginning of the year reflect members showing up on the valuation data files with one completed year of service at year end, who were not on the data files at the beginning of the year, and who were not new entrants. To the extent the valuation data files exclude these members from the zero-completed-years-of-service cell, use of this reentrant rate is appropriate for the valuation projection. However, this "valuation focus" of the rates should be considered if using them for other purposes, e.g., to estimate the probability a given individual will remain on active duty from zero to one or more completed years of service. |  |  |  |

Example: Nine completed years of service could include anything from 9.0 to 9.999 years of service.
The associated rate applied to the number of people at the beginning of the year in the category
will produce the expected number of occurrences during the following year.

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW ENTRANTS

(AGE NEAREST BIRTHDAY)

| Age | Officers | Enlisted | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 17 | 0.00000 | 0.00142 | 0.00142 |
| 18 | 0.00000 | 0.12146 | 0.12146 |
| 19 | 0.00001 | 0.25484 | 0.25485 |
| 20 | 0.00008 | 0.19288 | 0.19296 |
| 21 | 0.00045 | 0.11431 | 0.11476 |
| 22 | 0.01188 | 0.07357 | 0.08545 |
| 23 | 0.01920 | 0.05093 | 0.07013 |
| 24 | 0.01025 | 0.03619 | 0.04644 |
| 25 | 0.00470 | 0.02550 | 0.03020 |
| 26 | 0.00386 | 0.01783 | 0.02169 |
| 27 | 0.00327 | 0.01252 | 0.01579 |
| 28 | 0.00216 | 0.00929 | 0.01145 |
| 29 | 0.00163 | 0.00663 | 0.00826 |
| 30 | 0.00127 | 0.00475 | 0.00602 |
| 31 | 0.00097 | 0.00358 | 0.00455 |
| 32 | 0.00075 | 0.00285 | 0.00360 |
| 33 | 0.00058 | 0.00226 | 0.00284 |
| 34 | 0.00046 | 0.00187 | 0.00233 |
| 35 | 0.00038 | 0.00165 | 0.00203 |
| 36 | 0.00028 | 0.00063 | 0.00091 |
| 37 | 0.00020 | 0.00030 | 0.00050 |
| 38 | 0.00017 | 0.00024 | 0.00041 |
| 39 | 0.00015 | 0.00020 | 0.00035 |
| 40 | 0.00013 | 0.00018 | 0.00031 |
| 41 | 0.00010 | 0.00014 | 0.00024 |
| 42 | 0.00008 | 0.00014 | 0.00022 |
| 43 | 0.00007 | 0.00007 | 0.00014 |
| 44 | 0.00006 | 0.00004 | 0.00010 |
| 45 | 0.00005 | 0.00004 | 0.00009 |
| 46 | 0.00005 | 0.00003 | 0.00008 |
| 47 | 0.00004 | 0.00003 | 0.00007 |
| 48 | 0.00004 | 0.00003 | 0.00007 |
| 49 | 0.00003 | 0.00002 | 0.00005 |
| 50 | 0.00003 | 0.00002 | 0.00005 |
| 51 | 0.00002 | 0.00001 | 0.00003 |
| 52 | 0.00002 | 0.00001 | 0.00003 |
| 53 | 0.00002 | 0.00001 | 0.00003 |
| 54 | 0.00002 | 0.00001 | 0.00003 |
| 55 | 0.00002 | 0.00001 | 0.00003 |
| 56 | 0.00001 | 0.00000 | 0.00001 |
| 57 | 0.00001 | 0.00000 | 0.00001 |
| 58 | 0.00001 | 0.00000 | 0.00001 |
| 59 | 0.00001 | 0.00000 | 0.00001 |
| 60 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |  |
| Total | 0.06352 | 0.93648 | 1.00000 |

## PAYGRADE TRANSFER RATES

STATUS (BY COMPLETED YEARS OF SERVICE)

| Years of Service | Officer to Enlisted | Enlisted to Officer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0.00042 | 0.00304 |
| 1 | 0.00010 | 0.00096 |
| 2 | 0.00006 | 0.00112 |
| 3 | 0.00013 | 0.00145 |
| 4 | 0.00013 | 0.00227 |
| 5 | 0.00008 | 0.00282 |
| 6 | 0.00014 | 0.00393 |
| 7 | 0.00014 | 0.00515 |
| 8 | 0.00013 | 0.00718 |
| 9 | 0.00013 | 0.00874 |
| 10 | 0.00012 | 0.00968 |
| 11 | 0.00039 | 0.00969 |
| 12 | 0.00058 | 0.00907 |
| 13 | 0.00047 | 0.00778 |
| 14 | 0.00077 | 0.00613 |
| 15 | 0.00094 | 0.00472 |
| 16 | 0.00112 | 0.00306 |
| 17 | 0.00055 | 0.00179 |
| 18 | 0.00014 | 0.00137 |
| 19 | 0.00017 | 0.00096 |
| 20 | 0.00010 | 0.00115 |
| 21 | 0.00005 | 0.00105 |
| 22 | 0.00006 | 0.00093 |
| 23 | 0.00002 | 0.00088 |
| 24 | 0.00000 | 0.00044 |
| 25 | 0.00000 | 0.00005 |
| 26 | 0.00000 | 0.00002 |
| 27 | 0.00000 | 0.00007 |
| 28 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 29 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 30 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 31 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 32 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 33 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 34 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |

Example: Nine completed years of service could include anything from 9.0 to 9.999 years of service.
The associated rate applied to the number of people at the beginning of the year in the category will produce the expected number of occurrences during the following year.
PROMOTION AND MERIT BASIC PAY INCREASE SCALES

Note: The number that appears, for example, in the column marked ' 20 ' and the row marked ' 2 ' is the ratio of basic
pay at two years of service to basic pay at one year of service for a member who entered at age 20.
PROMOTION AND MERIT BASIC PAY INCREASE SCALES

| Years of | Entry Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Service | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 1 | 1.14463 | 1.14463 | 1.15192 | 1.13066 | 1.10499 | 1.09967 | 1.09485 | 1.08803 | 1.08174 | 1.07784 | 1.04388 |
| 2 | 1.11460 | 1.11460 | 1.11454 | 1.11191 | 1.11084 | 1.11190 | 1.11330 | 1.11410 | 1.11451 | 1.11391 | 1.10682 |
| 3 | 1.10585 | 1.10585 | 1.10336 | 1.10136 | 1.09840 | 1.09751 | 1.09578 | 1.09395 | 1.09251 | 1.09236 | 1.09052 |
| 4 | 1.09187 | 1.09187 | 1.08458 | 1.07787 | 1.07474 | 1.07408 | 1.07363 | 1.07388 | 1.07381 | 1.07393 | 1.07417 |
| 5 | 1.03813 | 1.03813 | 1.03342 | 1.03727 | 1.03777 | 1.03740 | 1.03826 | 1.03842 | 1.03976 | 1.04040 | 1.03887 |
| 6 | 1.08603 | 1.08603 | 1.08305 | 1.07612 | 1.07386 | 1.07369 | 1.07362 | 1.07384 | 1.07273 | 1.07226 | 1.06800 |
| 7 | 1.02569 | 1.02569 | 1.02685 | 1.03172 | 1.03395 | 1.03440 | 1.03456 | 1.03495 | 1.03490 | 1.03383 | 1.03581 |
| 8 | 1.08945 | 1.08945 | 1.08981 | 1.08241 | 1.07796 | 1.07646 | 1.07554 | 1.07405 | 1.07357 | 1.07271 | 1.06366 |
| 9 | 1.02372 | 1.02372 | 1.02136 | 1.02525 | 1.02709 | 1.02798 | 1.02772 | 1.02775 | 1.02740 | 1.02875 | 1.03084 |
| 10 | 1.05618 | 1.05618 | 1.06018 | 1.05735 | 1.05554 | 1.05409 | 1.05344 | 1.05256 | 1.05125 | 1.05021 | 1.04647 |
| 11 | 1.02443 | 1.02443 | 1.01796 | 1.02035 | 1.02207 | 1.02316 | 1.02245 | 1.02319 | 1.02343 | 1.02383 | 1.02399 |
| 12 | 1.06395 | 1.06395 | 1.06126 | 1.05530 | 1.05231 | 1.04959 | 1.04767 | 1.04687 | 1.04545 | 1.04561 | 1.03990 |
| 13 | 1.02883 | 1.02883 | 1.02147 | 1.02384 | 1.02456 | 1.02460 | 1.02476 | 1.02412 | 1.02438 | 1.02418 | 1.02288 |
| 14 | 1.03612 | 1.03612 | 1.04314 | 1.04047 | 1.03940 | 1.03772 | 1.03657 | 1.03541 | 1.03583 | 1.03424 | 1.03081 |
| 15 | 1.01461 | 1.01461 | 1.02312 | 1.02476 | 1.02479 | 1.02538 | 1.02514 | 1.02551 | 1.02446 | 1.02450 | 1.02351 |
| 16 | 1.03567 | 1.03567 | 1.03907 | 1.03689 | 1.03592 | 1.03480 | 1.03388 | 1.03283 | 1.03144 | 1.03022 | 1.02680 |
| 17 | 1.01696 | 1.01696 | 1.02141 | 1.02410 | 1.02454 | 1.02478 | 1.02413 | 1.02380 | 1.02323 | 1.02202 | 1.01908 |
| 18 | 1.04477 | 1.04477 | 1.04392 | 1.04034 | 1.03856 | 1.03586 | 1.03521 | 1.03422 | 1.03362 | 1.03169 | 1.02626 |
| 19 | 1.01797 | 1.01797 | 1.01812 | 1.01892 | 1.01876 | 1.01881 | 1.01845 | 1.01842 | 1.01786 | 1.01906 | 1.01495 |
| 20 | 1.04784 | 1.04784 | 1.05683 | 1.05989 | 1.06321 | 1.06664 | 1.06815 | 1.06936 | 1.07225 | 1.07401 | 1.08248 |
| 21 | 1.04156 | 1.04156 | 1.03878 | 1.04043 | 1.03946 | 1.03837 | 1.03962 | 1.04139 | 1.03968 | 1.04195 | 1.04150 |
| 22 | 1.06034 | 1.06034 | 1.06287 | 1.05641 | 1.05425 | 1.05316 | 1.05374 | 1.05449 | 1.05673 | 1.05100 | 1.04776 |
| 23 | 1.02863 | 1.02863 | 1.02731 | 1.03243 | 1.03388 | 1.03447 | 1.03473 | 1.03259 | 1.03274 | 1.03491 | 1.02869 |
| 24 | 1.05285 | 1.05285 | 1.06189 | 1.05931 | 1.05994 | 1.06183 | 1.06077 | 1.06046 | 1.06050 | 1.06188 | 1.05705 |
| 25 | 1.02562 | 1.02562 | 1.02998 | 1.03604 | 1.03767 | 1.03327 | 1.03183 | 1.03066 | 1.03112 | 1.03306 | 1.03074 |
| 26 | 1.08867 | 1.08867 | 1.09105 | 1.08810 | 1.08584 | 1.08542 | 1.08566 | 1.08473 | 1.07945 | 1.07139 | 1.05590 |
| 27 | 1.02419 | 1.02419 | 1.02080 | 1.02143 | 1.02065 | 1.02253 | 1.02540 | 1.02172 | 1.02343 | 1.02752 | 1.02455 |
| 28 | 0.99741 | 0.99741 | 1.01810 | 1.01911 | 1.02082 | 1.02168 | 1.02324 | 1.02113 | 1.02044 | 1.02451 | 1.02800 |
| 29 | 1.00414 | 1.00414 | 1.00950 | 1.01334 | 1.01506 | 1.01463 | 1.01298 | 1.01340 | 1.01243 | 1.01383 | 1.01924 |
| 30 | 1.02632 | 1.02632 | 1.05110 | 1.04098 | 1.03000 | 1.03513 | 1.02915 | 1.02501 | 1.02043 | 1.01257 | 1.00996 |
| 31 | 1.00002 | 1.00002 | 0.99460 | 0.98261 | 0.98840 | 1.00386 | 1.00729 | 1.00439 | 0.99995 | 0.99713 | 1.01452 |
| 32 | 0.99875 | 0.99875 | 1.00633 | 1.00144 | 1.00387 | 0.99960 | 1.02260 | 0.99998 | 1.00059 | 0.98624 | 0.99341 |
| 33 | 0.99973 | 0.99973 | 1.00337 | 0.99297 | 1.00241 | 1.01097 | 1.01385 | 0.99310 | 0.99612 | 0.97424 | 0.98173 |
| 34 | 0.99950 | 0.99950 | 1.02324 | 1.02368 | 1.00965 | 1.00437 | 1.01341 | 0.98561 | 0.99206 | 0.95993 | 0.98570 |

Note: The number that appears, for example, in the column marked ' 20 ' and the row marked ' 2 ' is the ratio of basic
pay at two years of service to basic pay at one year of service for a member who entered at age 20.

## APPENDIX H

## RESERVE DUTY RATES

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## RESERVE DUTY RATES DESCRIPTION

The explicit projection of the reserves is a difficult task due to the complexity of the reserve career, evolving changes in how the reserves are used, and vagaries of the reserve data which is comprised of input from multiple reserve components. Reserves may have numerous breaks in service of varying lengths prior to attaining retirement eligibility. Also, Selected Reserves usually transfer to the Non-Selected Reserves before the retirement benefit is received. Below is a description of the rates used in the reserve valuation process.

The reserve rates consist of (1) separation rates (retirement, transfer, etc), (2) columntransfer rates, (3) the distribution of new entrants or reentrants into the Selected Reserve, (4) a table that shows the timing of when new entrants or reentrants enter, and (5) ratios for promotion and merit pay. As noted in the "Valuation Data and Procedure" section in the main text, the valuation results are highly sensitive to the separation rates.

The data for the rates were taken from the Reserve Component Common Personnel Data System (RCCPDS) files as of September 30 for the years 1997 through 2001. A summary of the years on which various rates are based is given on a subsequent page. Other appendices in this report show the rate derivations via formulas. This is not the case for the reserve rates, but may be requested if needed. A qualitative description is provided in the following text. The general formula derivation is similar to those of the Active Duty rates (Appendix G) and Retiree/Survivor rates (Appendix I).

The separation rates (1) give the probability that a member in a given status at the beginning of the fiscal year leaves the status during the fiscal year. Separation rates from the Selected Reserve include standard losses, transfers to active duty, discharge, and death. A transfer of a Selected Reservist from officer to enlisted status or vice versa is treated as a separation combined with an instantaneous reentrance. They do not include transfers to nonSelected Reserves with 20 good years, or retirement. Separation rates from the non-Selected Reserve with 20 good years, include transfer to Selected Reserve, death, discharge, and file corrections and timing delays. They do not include transfer to retirement status. The separation rates are given by age of reservist, number of years of active duty service, and whether the reservist is an officer or enlistee.

Due to Public Law (P.L.) 110-181 (see Appendix A), the set of separation rates shown apply in the early years of the projection. See Item 11 in the Reserve Duty section in Appendix $F$ for a description of the parameter used to model the phase-in to an average age 58 reserve retirement. As the transitions to earlier average retirement ages occur, the ages applicable to some of the rates change.

Column-transfer rates (2) give the rate at which a member will accrue enough active service to move from one completed years of total active federal military service column to the next as a result of active duty for operational duty, mobilizations, summer camp, and initial active duty for training.

In most cases the separation rates are not smoothed (graduated). However, cells with numerators of fewer than 20 cases were combined with other cells or smoothed by fitting equations to the data using weighted-least-squares regression. The column-transfer rates are smoothed over all ages and years of active service using weighted-least-squares regression.

The distribution of new entrants and reentrants into the Selected Reserve (3) is used for both open group and closed group projections. This distribution gives the proportion of entrants by officer/enlisted status, age nearest birthday, and completed years of active duty service. The cell count for the complete table, including both officers and enlisted, is 100,000. For this purpose, a new entrant or reentrant is defined as someone who was actively on the RCCPDS file at the end of a fiscal year, but not at the beginning.

The timing table (4) has the same dimensions as the entrant/reentrant distribution and operates in concordance with it. Every cell of the timing table has an integer representing the year in which persons in that cell enter the military. Application of the table depends on the type of projection (Open Group, Normal Cost, or Closed Group). A detailed explanation is described further below.

The promotion and merit increase scales (PAMS) (5) give the expected annual percentage increase in pay independent of the across-the-board increases in the active duty pay scale. The PAMS do not include adjustments for inflation or productivity increases. The current PAMS are based on cross-sectional data. They are defined by length of active service, by age, and by officer/enlisted status. The PAMS were computed by dividing the average pay at age $(x+1)$ by the average pay at the age $(x)$ for a given year of active service. Cells based on few observations were combined with other cells.

The following is a detailed explanation of the timing table application in open group, normal cost, and closed group projections.

## Open Group

In an open group projection, new entrants and reentrants are used to bring the part-time Selected Reserve up to DoD Comptroller-provided projected strengths in future years. For an open group run, all cells of the entrant/reentrant distribution are treated equally. For example, if the needed number of new entrants and reentrants equals 150,000 for some future year, the number brought in corresponding to each cell of the entrant/reentrant distribution would be $\left(\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{ij}} / 100,000\right) \times 150,000$, where $\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{ij}}$ is the cell count for row i and column j of the entrant/reentrant distribution. In this example, we would bring in 333 ( $1.5 \times 222$ ) officers aged 29 with under a year of service.

## Normal Cost

For normal cost runs, part of an entering cohort first goes to active duty or an ROTC program, but later shows up as a new entrant to the part-time Selected Reserves. In addition, some leave the part-time Selected Reserves and later show up as a reentrant.

This process is simulated in the normal cost run by having the new or reentrant Reservists corresponding to each cell of the timing table show up only when appropriate. In a normal cost run, all cells of the entrant/reentrant distribution will enter only once. Some cells enter the first year. Some cells enter the second year, and so on. Every cell enters, but no cell enters more than once.

The timing table is used to determine when various cells enter in a normal cost run. For example, 23-year-old officers with less than a year of active service are expected to enter the fourth year of the projection. Similarly, 56-year-old officers with 5 years of active service enter in the thirty-first year of the projection. The latter would most likely be reentrants, and the former, new entrants.

The new entrant/reentrant distribution does not distinguish between new entrants and reentrants. They represent people who are in the part-time Selected Reserves at the end of the fiscal year who were not there at the beginning. This is also true for the timing table. The one exception is that cases with a value of 1 are always new entrants. However, there are new entrants that have spent some time on active duty who show up in the same cells which also include reentrants.

The multiplier (or radix) for a normal cost run in one sense does not matter, because the present value of benefits and the present value of salary change proportionately with it. However, part of the Reserve retirements are paid for with the active duty normal cost, since part of the Reserve retirement is attributable to active duty service. For this reason the radix for parttime and full-time normal costs must be calibrated, so that in the steady state the part-time population is the proper size relative to the active duty force. The present value of Reserve retirement attributable to active duty service may then simply be added to the present value of retirement benefits attributable to active duty service. For the current valuation, this calibration results in 77,051 new entrants/reentrants to the Selected Reserves each year for every 100,000 new entrants to active duty. The portion of the 77,051 that are new entrants to the military is 21,913 ; this then is the Reserve normal cost radix. This radix is determined by allocating 77,051 according to the entrant/reentrant distribution and choosing the cells for which the value of the timing table equals 1 . Thus, throughout the course of the normal cost projection, a total of 77,051 enter (or reenter) the Selected Reserve, 21,913 of whom enter the military for the first time as Selected Reservists.

## Closed Group

Closed-group runs form the basis of the calculation of the actuarial liability and exclude anyone who enters the military for the first time after the valuation date. For closed group runs, no new entrants or reentrants are brought in for cells with a value of 1 in the timing table. Doing so would effectively bring in a cohort whose first military service began after the date of the valuation. For cells whose value is 2 , no new entrants or reentrants are brought in after the end of the first year, for the same reason. For cells whose value is 3, no new entrants or reentrants are brought in after the end of the second year, and so on. For closed group runs the value for a cell is one larger than the number of future cohorts to be brought in.

In addition to the above timing logic, a "multiplier" is needed to determine the number of entrants/reentrants to the Selected Reserve each year. None of these entrants/reentrants represent people entering the military for the first time; rather, they represent people transferring from active duty or people (veterans) reentering the Selected Reserves after a break in service, including members who were in the census at the beginning of the projection. The multiplier for closed group runs is set equal to the projected first year losses from the Selected Reserve. The assumption is that if new entrants to the military were included, roughly a constant population is maintained. The entrants are brought in to the Selected Reserve according to the entrant/reentrant distribution. For example, if the multiplier were 150,000, the number brought in to a Selected Reserve cell in a given year of the projection is $\left(\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{ij}} / 100,000\right) \times 150,000$, where $\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{ij}}$ is the cell count for row i and column j of the entrant/reentrant distribution. Again, however, note that bringing in the entrants/reentrants is subject to the aforementioned timing table value restrictions in order to be consistent with closed-group requirements. For example, if the firstyear losses were 150,000, the end-of-first-year entrants/reentrants would be approximately 109,000 , determined using the $\left(\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{ij}} / 100,000\right) \times 150,000$ formula for every cell that has a value greater than 1 in the timing table. For each future year in the projection, the number of entrants/reentrants would get progressively smaller, as fewer cells would qualify, based upon the corresponding value of the timing table.

The timing table is based on a data element in the Reserve file called DIEUS, date of initial entry to uniformed services. The values represented in the timing table cells are the average number of fiscal years (or partial fiscal years) between the DIEUS date and the date of the end of the fiscal year in which they entered (or reentered). For example, if the timing table were based on one fiscal year of data and all the cases in a cell had a DIEUS date that fell in the fiscal year being studied, the timing table value for that cell would be 1. If all the cases entered (according to DIEUS) in the fiscal year that preceded the fiscal year being studied, the timing table value for that cell would be 2. In reality, some of the people in a timing table cell may have entered in different fiscal years. However, for simulation purposes, we assume everyone in a particular cell of the timing table enters in the same fiscal year.

## SUMMARY OF YEARS ON WHICH RESERVE RATES ARE BASED

## By Fiscal Year

| RATE | $\underline{1997}$ | $\underline{1998}$ | $\underline{1999}$ | $\underline{2000}$ | $\underline{2001}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Separation
X
X
X
X

Column-Transfer
X
X
X
X

## New Entrant/Reentrant

Distribution

Timing Table

Promotion and Merit Scales
(PAMS)
X
X
X
X
-

X
X
X
X





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Completed Years Of Total Active Federal Military Service





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Due to P．L．110－181（see Appendix A）the rates shown above apply in the early years of the projection．See Item 11 in the Reserve section in Appendix F for a
description of the parameter used to model the phase－in to an average age 58 reserve retirement．As the transitions to earlier average retirement ages occur，the ages
applicable to some of the rates change．
＊Includes separations due to all causes except loss to non－Selected Reserve status with 20 or more good years，or retirement．

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[^15]* Includes separations due to all causes except loss to non-Selected Reserve status with 20 or more good years, or retirement.

| Completed Years Of Total Active Federal Military Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Under 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20+ |
| 37 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.012 | 0.006 | 0.011 | 0.009 | 0.017 | 0.036 | 0.010 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 38 | 0.001 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.006 | 0.011 | 0.009 | 0.017 | 0.036 | 0.010 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 39 | 0.002 | 0.011 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.006 | 0.010 | 0.019 | 0.006 | 0.011 | 0.009 | 0.017 | 0.036 | 0.010 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 40 | 0.006 | 0.017 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.019 | 0.018 | 0.006 | 0.019 | 0.020 | 0.021 | 0.011 | 0.009 | 0.017 | 0.036 | 0.010 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 41 | 0.004 | 0.018 | 0.027 | 0.016 | 0.022 | 0.029 | 0.016 | 0.033 | 0.026 | 0.027 | 0.020 | 0.027 | 0.034 | 0.036 | 0.010 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 42 | 0.005 | 0.017 | 0.031 | 0.029 | 0.026 | 0.042 | 0.030 | 0.035 | 0.049 | 0.043 | 0.031 | 0.027 | 0.041 | 0.039 | 0.035 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 43 | 0.004 | 0.025 | 0.047 | 0.032 | 0.044 | 0.060 | 0.067 | 0.065 | 0.064 | 0.079 | 0.065 | 0.056 | 0.050 | 0.057 | 0.057 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 44 | 0.007 | 0.037 | 0.046 | 0.037 | 0.043 | 0.059 | 0.073 | 0.086 | 0.088 | 0.093 | 0.080 | 0.060 | 0.066 | 0.072 | 0.068 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 45 | 0.009 | 0.033 | 0.045 | 0.036 | 0.051 | 0.058 | 0.083 | 0.084 | 0.095 | 0.097 | 0.086 | 0.098 | 0.103 | 0.084 | 0.115 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 46 | 0.012 | 0.049 | 0.048 | 0.052 | 0.060 | 0.069 | 0.075 | 0.098 | 0.067 | 0.074 | 0.096 | 0.083 | 0.093 | 0.091 | 0.109 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 47 | 0.012 | 0.059 | 0.061 | 0.044 | 0.061 | 0.060 | 0.070 | 0.089 | 0.096 | 0.062 | 0.072 | 0.105 | 0.088 | 0.066 | 0.097 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 48 | 0.019 | 0.074 | 0.061 | 0.056 | 0.071 | 0.076 | 0.079 | 0.093 | 0.087 | 0.095 | 0.107 | 0.091 | 0.074 | 0.107 | 0.097 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 49 | 0.019 | 0.107 | 0.085 | 0.096 | 0.101 | 0.115 | 0.119 | 0.130 | 0.144 | 0.117 | 0.138 | 0.088 | 0.126 | 0.151 | 0.125 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 50 | 0.027 | 0.116 | 0.120 | 0.101 | 0.127 | 0.137 | 0.135 | 0.154 | 0.140 | 0.137 | 0.190 | 0.159 | 0.145 | 0.168 | 0.150 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 51 | 0.017 | 0.110 | 0.117 | 0.113 | 0.128 | 0.153 | 0.163 | 0.142 | 0.172 | 0.137 | 0.151 | 0.184 | 0.191 | 0.182 | 0.188 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 52 | 0.027 | 0.100 | 0.123 | 0.097 | 0.156 | 0.142 | 0.173 | 0.189 | 0.185 | 0.133 | 0.194 | 0.205 | 0.205 | 0.207 | 0.231 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 53 | 0.026 | 0.096 | 0.105 | 0.113 | 0.156 | 0.153 | 0.164 | 0.181 | 0.180 | 0.170 | 0.182 | 0.187 | 0.184 | 0.196 | 0.098 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 54 | 0.018 | 0.083 | 0.109 | 0.109 | 0.141 | 0.150 | 0.169 | 0.204 | 0.133 | 0.206 | 0.222 | 0.255 | 0.238 | 0.255 | 0.200 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 55 | 0.036 | 0.102 | 0.116 | 0.106 | 0.112 | 0.176 | 0.143 | 0.232 | 0.181 | 0.234 | 0.207 | 0.215 | 0.239 | 0.385 | 0.082 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 56 | 0.028 | 0.069 | 0.102 | 0.109 | 0.123 | 0.112 | 0.149 | 0.139 | 0.146 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.082 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 57 | 0.027 | 0.089 | 0.101 | 0.080 | 0.085 | 0.151 | 0.143 | 0.108 | 0.137 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.082 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 58 | 0.028 | 0.066 | 0.097 | 0.083 | 0.085 | 0.120 | 0.167 | 0.149 | 0.140 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.082 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 59 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.082 | 0.090 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.082 | 0.100 |
| 60 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 |
| 61 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 |
| 62 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 |
| >62 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 |
| Note: Due to P.L. 110-181 (see Appendix A) the rates shown above apply in the early years of the projection. See Item 11 in the Reserve section in Appendix F for a description of the parameter used to model the phase-in to an average age 58 reserve retirement. As the transitions to earlier average retirement ages occur, the ages applicable to some of the rates change. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^16]Officer Selected Reserve Transfer to Non-Selected Reserve Rates *

| Completed Years Of Total Active Federal Military Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Under 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | $20+$ |
| 37 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 |
| 38 | 0.005 | 0.023 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.013 | 0.018 | 0.011 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 0.021 | 0.018 | 0.022 | 0.016 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| 39 | 0.009 | 0.033 | 0.032 | 0.024 | 0.023 | 0.037 | 0.032 | 0.030 | 0.036 | 0.037 | 0.036 | 0.033 | 0.039 | 0.043 | 0.022 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.018 |
| 40 | 0.010 | 0.041 | 0.034 | 0.033 | 0.032 | 0.045 | 0.047 | 0.039 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 0.050 | 0.047 | 0.043 | 0.042 | 0.052 | 0.035 | 0.041 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.018 |
| 41 | 0.014 | 0.044 | 0.048 | 0.042 | 0.043 | 0.050 | 0.042 | 0.056 | 0.051 | 0.052 | 0.062 | 0.059 | 0.052 | 0.059 | 0.055 | 0.060 | 0.049 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.023 |
| 42 | 0.010 | 0.043 | 0.042 | 0.052 | 0.052 | 0.047 | 0.045 | 0.048 | 0.056 | 0.065 | 0.055 | 0.053 | 0.058 | 0.070 | 0.073 | 0.068 | 0.047 | 0.047 | 0.047 | 0.047 | 0.047 |
| 43 | 0.015 | 0.045 | 0.048 | 0.052 | 0.052 | 0.061 | 0.056 | 0.054 | 0.074 | 0.074 | 0.082 | 0.072 | 0.062 | 0.071 | 0.063 | 0.060 | 0.054 | 0.054 | 0.054 | 0.054 | 0.054 |
| 44 | 0.019 | 0.054 | 0.056 | 0.055 | 0.059 | 0.066 | 0.066 | 0.068 | 0.079 | 0.085 | 0.102 | 0.074 | 0.083 | 0.069 | 0.097 | 0.069 | 0.069 | 0.069 | 0.069 | 0.069 | 0.069 |
| 45 | 0.022 | 0.057 | 0.058 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.066 | 0.061 | 0.067 | 0.082 | 0.076 | 0.097 | 0.094 | 0.076 | 0.078 | 0.075 | 0.075 | 0.075 | 0.075 | 0.075 | 0.075 | 0.075 |
| 46 | 0.025 | 0.063 | 0.068 | 0.069 | 0.068 | 0.075 | 0.077 | 0.075 | 0.079 | 0.101 | 0.109 | 0.112 | 0.085 | 0.073 | 0.078 | 0.078 | 0.078 | 0.078 | 0.078 | 0.078 | 0.078 |
| 47 | 0.024 | 0.065 | 0.072 | 0.074 | 0.072 | 0.073 | 0.067 | 0.070 | 0.089 | 0.119 | 0.081 | 0.090 | 0.096 | 0.101 | 0.093 | 0.093 | 0.093 | 0.093 | 0.093 | 0.093 | 0.093 |
| 48 | 0.023 | 0.070 | 0.070 | 0.071 | 0.077 | 0.085 | 0.073 | 0.076 | 0.096 | 0.098 | 0.118 | 0.095 | 0.117 | 0.133 | 0.112 | 0.112 | 0.112 | 0.112 | 0.112 | 0.112 | 0.112 |
| 49 | 0.032 | 0.076 | 0.074 | 0.081 | 0.085 | 0.073 | 0.070 | 0.083 | 0.091 | 0.104 | 0.084 | 0.093 | 0.124 | 0.104 | 0.105 | 0.105 | 0.105 | 0.105 | 0.105 | 0.105 | 0.105 |
| 50 | 0.035 | 0.079 | 0.076 | 0.081 | 0.080 | 0.075 | 0.070 | 0.084 | 0.099 | 0.096 | 0.116 | 0.116 | 0.123 | 0.109 | 0.109 | 0.109 | 0.109 | 0.109 | 0.109 | 0.109 | 0.109 |
| 51 | 0.036 | 0.079 | 0.082 | 0.082 | 0.089 | 0.080 | 0.079 | 0.083 | 0.087 | 0.107 | 0.092 | 0.097 | 0.106 | 0.090 | 0.090 | 0.090 | 0.090 | 0.090 | 0.090 | 0.090 | 0.090 |
| 52 | 0.039 | 0.085 | 0.080 | 0.088 | 0.096 | 0.102 | 0.091 | 0.106 | 0.119 | 0.107 | 0.112 | 0.132 | 0.149 | 0.096 | 0.096 | 0.096 | 0.096 | 0.096 | 0.096 | 0.096 | 0.096 |
| 53 | 0.036 | 0.080 | 0.082 | 0.089 | 0.095 | 0.097 | 0.115 | 0.104 | 0.102 | 0.134 | 0.092 | 0.162 | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.113 |
| 54 | 0.050 | 0.097 | 0.107 | 0.094 | 0.102 | 0.122 | 0.114 | 0.134 | 0.141 | 0.172 | 0.119 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.151 |
| 55 | 0.058 | 0.107 | 0.121 | 0.115 | 0.112 | 0.179 | 0.185 | 0.154 | 0.170 | 0.169 | 0.169 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 |
| 56 | 0.063 | 0.109 | 0.113 | 0.109 | 0.126 | 0.139 | 0.111 | 0.129 | 0.153 | 0.170 | 0.135 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 |
| 57 | 0.055 | 0.114 | 0.134 | 0.107 | 0.126 | 0.152 | 0.116 | 0.131 | 0.149 | 0.149 | 0.122 | 0.199 | 0.199 | 0.199 | 0.199 | 0.199 | 0.199 | 0.199 | 0.199 | 0.199 | 0.199 |
| 58 | 0.082 | 0.113 | 0.130 | 0.119 | 0.134 | 0.157 | 0.135 | 0.122 | 0.174 | 0.185 | 0.236 | 0.160 | 0.160 | 0.160 | 0.160 | 0.160 | 0.160 | 0.160 | 0.160 | 0.160 | 0.160 |
| 59 | 0.033 | 0.082 | 0.067 | 0.085 | 0.092 | 0.119 | 0.119 | 0.086 | 0.133 | 0.094 | 0.107 | 0.102 | 0.102 | 0.102 | 0.102 | 0.102 | 0.102 | 0.102 | 0.102 | 0.102 | 0.102 |
| 60 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 |
| 61 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 |
| 62 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 |
| >62 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 |

[^17]Enlisted Selected Reserve Transfer to Non-Selected Reserve Rates *
Completed Years Of Total Active Federal Military Service

| Age | Under 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20+ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37 | 0.318 | 0.206 | 0.164 | 0.153 | 0.143 | 0.063 | 0.043 | 0.026 | 0.022 | 0.104 | 0.071 | 0.051 | 0.084 | 0.078 | 0.049 | 0.047 | 0.025 | 0.180 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 38 | 0.318 | 0.206 | 0.164 | 0.153 | 0.143 | 0.063 | 0.043 | 0.026 | 0.022 | 0.104 | 0.071 | 0.051 | 0.084 | 0.078 | 0.049 | 0.047 | 0.025 | 0.180 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 39 | 0.318 | 0.206 | 0.164 | 0.153 | 0.143 | 0.063 | 0.043 | 0.026 | 0.022 | 0.104 | 0.071 | 0.051 | 0.084 | 0.078 | 0.049 | 0.047 | 0.025 | 0.180 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 40 | 0.318 | 0.106 | 0.164 | 0.153 | 0.136 | 0.063 | 0.043 | 0.026 | 0.022 | 0.104 | 0.071 | 0.051 | 0.084 | 0.078 | 0.049 | 0.047 | 0.025 | 0.180 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 41 | 0.220 | 0.069 | 0.164 | 0.097 | 0.105 | 0.063 | 0.077 | 0.026 | 0.022 | 0.085 | 0.119 | 0.051 | 0.084 | 0.078 | 0.049 | 0.047 | 0.025 | 0.180 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 42 | 0.127 | 0.105 | 0.095 | 0.096 | 0.073 | 0.046 | 0.061 | 0.046 | 0.032 | 0.044 | 0.096 | 0.051 | 0.084 | 0.078 | 0.049 | 0.047 | 0.025 | 0.180 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 43 | 0.127 | 0.063 | 0.066 | 0.087 | 0.048 | 0.045 | 0.044 | 0.040 | 0.043 | 0.041 | 0.072 | 0.053 | 0.048 | 0.078 | 0.049 | 0.047 | 0.025 | 0.180 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 44 | 0.154 | 0.078 | 0.029 | 0.048 | 0.064 | 0.033 | 0.046 | 0.035 | 0.049 | 0.044 | 0.021 | 0.035 | 0.047 | 0.062 | 0.104 | 0.047 | 0.025 | 0.180 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 45 | 0.061 | 0.051 | 0.077 | 0.076 | 0.058 | 0.040 | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.040 | 0.049 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.051 | 0.084 | 0.047 | 0.025 | 0.180 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 46 | 0.141 | 0.052 | 0.046 | 0.041 | 0.048 | 0.032 | 0.041 | 0.017 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.036 | 0.040 | 0.029 | 0.041 | 0.064 | 0.047 | 0.025 | 0.151 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 47 | 0.097 | 0.045 | 0.049 | 0.058 | 0.040 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 0.033 | 0.031 | 0.019 | 0.018 | 0.021 | 0.039 | 0.036 | 0.056 | 0.056 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 48 | 0.072 | 0.035 | 0.059 | 0.042 | 0.034 | 0.022 | 0.022 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.020 | 0.014 | 0.034 | 0.049 | 0.026 | 0.047 | 0.053 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 49 | 0.069 | 0.031 | 0.036 | 0.034 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.021 | 0.012 | 0.029 | 0.014 | 0.010 | 0.020 | 0.016 | 0.021 | 0.043 | 0.014 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 50 | 0.047 | 0.024 | 0.027 | 0.030 | 0.026 | 0.016 | 0.023 | 0.016 | 0.021 | 0.014 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.015 | 0.021 | 0.039 | 0.014 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 51 | 0.055 | 0.021 | 0.031 | 0.028 | 0.024 | 0.019 | 0.013 | 0.012 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.012 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 52 | 0.047 | 0.014 | 0.021 | 0.015 | 0.021 | 0.012 | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.018 | 0.012 | 0.008 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 53 | 0.038 | 0.023 | 0.020 | 0.016 | 0.012 | 0.013 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 54 | 0.032 | 0.026 | 0.014 | 0.011 | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.009 | 0.008 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 55 | 0.044 | 0.024 | 0.020 | 0.012 | 0.013 | 0.011 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.007 | 0.012 | 0.011 | 0.007 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 56 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 0.014 | 0.009 | 0.006 | 0.011 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.007 | 0.017 | 0.011 | 0.006 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 57 | 0.029 | 0.014 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.007 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.006 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.024 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 58 | 0.031 | 0.018 | 0.014 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.048 | 0.006 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.023 | 0.021 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 59 | 0.157 | 0.108 | 0.124 | 0.110 | 0.090 | 0.091 | 0.083 | 0.077 | 0.074 | 0.088 | 0.084 | 0.081 | 0.114 | 0.099 | 0.105 | 0.098 | 0.064 | 0.080 | 0.174 | 0.043 | 0.028 |
| 60 | 0.077 | 0.083 | 0.045 | 0.036 | 0.016 | 0.019 | 0.161 | 0.023 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 |
| 61 | 0.266 | 0.338 | 0.347 | 0.296 | 0.191 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 | 0.239 |
| 62 | 0.266 | 0.477 | 0.327 | 0.376 | 0.205 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 | 0.216 |
| >62 | 0.455 | 0.460 | 0.470 | 0.318 | 0.219 | 0.267 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 | 0.241 |
| Note: Due to P.L. 110-181 (see Appendix A) the rates shown above apply in the early years of the projection. See Item 11 in the Reserve section in Appendix F for a description of the parameter used to model the phase-in to an average age 58 reserve retirement. As the transitions to earlier average retirement ages occur, the ages applicable to some of the rates change. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Enlisted Non-Selected Reserve with 20 Good Years Non-Retirement Separation Rates *

| Age | Under 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | $20+$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37 | 0.165 | 0.174 | 0.144 | 0.274 | 0.172 | 0.057 | 0.112 | 0.066 | 0.039 | 0.086 | 0.031 | 0.072 | 0.044 | 0.069 | 0.062 | 0.194 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 38 | 0.175 | 0.123 | 0.144 | 0.246 | 0.113 | 0.057 | 0.168 | 0.066 | 0.039 | 0.086 | 0.031 | 0.072 | 0.044 | 0.069 | 0.062 | 0.194 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 39 | 0.182 | 0.104 | 0.103 | 0.090 | 0.055 | 0.057 | 0.110 | 0.111 | 0.082 | 0.086 | 0.031 | 0.072 | 0.044 | 0.069 | 0.062 | 0.194 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 40 | 0.175 | 0.072 | 0.050 | 0.095 | 0.071 | 0.049 | 0.052 | 0.068 | 0.054 | 0.050 | 0.031 | 0.072 | 0.044 | 0.069 | 0.062 | 0.215 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 41 | 0.103 | 0.070 | 0.047 | 0.094 | 0.051 | 0.044 | 0.031 | 0.034 | 0.027 | 0.043 | 0.033 | 0.041 | 0.044 | 0.062 | 0.062 | 0.174 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 42 | 0.099 | 0.062 | 0.044 | 0.066 | 0.042 | 0.038 | 0.034 | 0.038 | 0.030 | 0.037 | 0.046 | 0.036 | 0.044 | 0.054 | 0.062 | 0.038 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 43 | 0.101 | 0.051 | 0.034 | 0.056 | 0.036 | 0.023 | 0.029 | 0.040 | 0.035 | 0.030 | 0.020 | 0.036 | 0.043 | 0.050 | 0.062 | 0.038 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 44 | 0.078 | 0.040 | 0.033 | 0.047 | 0.031 | 0.024 | 0.032 | 0.047 | 0.036 | 0.029 | 0.020 | 0.032 | 0.033 | 0.042 | 0.064 | 0.038 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 45 | 0.054 | 0.032 | 0.037 | 0.045 | 0.024 | 0.027 | 0.036 | 0.024 | 0.028 | 0.026 | 0.019 | 0.026 | 0.026 | 0.043 | 0.064 | 0.038 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 46 | 0.047 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.043 | 0.021 | 0.016 | 0.023 | 0.027 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.026 | 0.034 | 0.022 | 0.053 | 0.065 | 0.080 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 47 | 0.049 | 0.023 | 0.035 | 0.037 | 0.025 | 0.026 | 0.024 | 0.024 | 0.013 | 0.022 | 0.010 | 0.035 | 0.019 | 0.029 | 0.057 | 0.028 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 48 | 0.048 | 0.020 | 0.034 | 0.038 | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.028 | 0.014 | 0.010 | 0.017 | 0.012 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.062 | 0.047 | 0.028 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 49 | 0.053 | 0.016 | 0.031 | 0.033 | 0.021 | 0.015 | 0.028 | 0.021 | 0.018 | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.018 | 0.024 | 0.045 | 0.040 | 0.028 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 50 | 0.033 | 0.016 | 0.031 | 0.028 | 0.016 | 0.015 | 0.020 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.016 | 0.020 | 0.019 | 0.020 | 0.045 | 0.034 | 0.028 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 51 | 0.038 | 0.021 | 0.025 | 0.029 | 0.019 | 0.016 | 0.024 | 0.022 | 0.019 | 0.014 | 0.023 | 0.020 | 0.014 | 0.027 | 0.016 | 0.028 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 52 | 0.044 | 0.017 | 0.027 | 0.030 | 0.018 | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.031 | 0.016 | 0.052 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 53 | 0.042 | 0.022 | 0.025 | 0.027 | 0.012 | 0.011 | 0.023 | 0.020 | 0.015 | 0.022 | 0.021 | 0.014 | 0.013 | 0.034 | 0.016 | 0.022 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 54 | 0.048 | 0.019 | 0.021 | 0.032 | 0.017 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.016 | 0.014 | 0.013 | 0.020 | 0.019 | 0.016 | 0.023 | 0.016 | 0.022 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 55 | 0.046 | 0.024 | 0.022 | 0.027 | 0.016 | 0.014 | 0.015 | 0.022 | 0.010 | 0.019 | 0.023 | 0.021 | 0.027 | 0.022 | 0.016 | 0.022 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 56 | 0.044 | 0.024 | 0.023 | 0.030 | 0.016 | 0.009 | 0.013 | 0.019 | 0.014 | 0.012 | 0.023 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.029 | 0.016 | 0.022 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 57 | 0.033 | 0.026 | 0.022 | 0.024 | 0.015 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.022 | 0.007 | 0.022 | 0.026 | 0.019 | 0.024 | 0.027 | 0.029 | 0.038 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 58 | 0.030 | 0.035 | 0.028 | 0.027 | 0.018 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.018 | 0.012 | 0.015 | 0.031 | 0.013 | 0.026 | 0.026 | 0.066 | 0.091 | 0.052 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 59 | 0.145 | 0.133 | 0.120 | 0.120 | 0.096 | 0.083 | 0.099 | 0.098 | 0.107 | 0.093 | 0.076 | 0.130 | 0.093 | 0.143 | 0.102 | 0.143 | 0.109 | 0.069 | 0.122 | 0.185 | 0.130 |
| 60 | 0.077 | 0.065 | 0.059 | 0.048 | 0.022 | 0.021 | 0.039 | 0.034 | 0.029 | 0.030 | 0.025 | 0.028 | 0.035 | 0.046 | 0.233 | 0.074 | 0.100 | 0.100 | 0.100 | 0.100 | 0.100 |
| 61 | 0.314 | 0.358 | 0.209 | 0.263 | 0.184 | 0.176 | 0.352 | 0.415 | 0.456 | 0.365 | 0.365 | 0.365 | 0.365 | 0.365 | 0.365 | 0.365 | 0.365 | 0.365 | 0.365 | 0.365 | 0.365 |
| 62 | 0.396 | 0.392 | 0.415 | 0.349 | 0.242 | 0.215 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 | 0.355 |
| >62 | 0.437 | 0.521 | 0.419 | 0.477 | 0.221 | 0.121 | 0.253 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 | 0.350 |

[^18]* Includes separations from non-Selected Reserve status with 20 or more good years, except for paid retirement.
Officer Selected Reserve Retirement Rates
Completed Years Of Total Active Federal Military Service


[^19]Officer Non-Selected Reserve with 20 Good Years Retirement Rates

| Completed Years Of Total Active Federal Military Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Under 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | $20+$ |
| 59 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 | 0.378 |
| 60 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 | 0.935 |
| 61 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.294 |
| 62 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.192 |
| >62 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 |
| Note: Due to P.L. 110-181 (see Appendix A) the rates shown above apply in the early years of the projection. See Item 11 in the Reserve section in Appendix F for a description of the parameter used to model the phase-in to an average age 58 reserve retirement. As the transitions to earlier average retirement ages occur, the ages applicable to some of the rates change. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| $\stackrel{+}{\text { N }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \circ & 8 & \circ \\ \hline .8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ 88 \\ & \hline 0.8 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \circ & 8 & 8 \\ \hline .8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & 8 \\ \hline 0 . \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \circ & 8 & 8 \\ \hline & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 8.8 \\ 0.0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow[\sim]{2}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \circ & 10 & n & n \\ 0 & n \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll} 10 & 10 & n & 10 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll} n & n & n & n & n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll} 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 10 & 10 & n & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll} n & n & n & n & n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll} n & n & n & n & n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll} 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} n & n & n \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
| $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \circ & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bullet \\ & \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| I | $\begin{array}{ll} \circ & \hat{\circ} \text { Nิ N } \\ \text { O. } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ले } \widehat{~ ल े ~ ल े ~} \\ & \text { O} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { No } & \text { No } \\ \text { on } \\ 0 & \hat{O} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ले लै लै } \\ & \text { O} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \hat{0} & \widehat{0} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 응 응 응 응 응 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 응 응 응 응 응 } \\ & 0 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 응 응 응 응 응 } \\ & 0 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 응 응 응 응 응 } \\ & 0 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 응 응 응 응 응 } \\ & 0 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { 으응 응 앙 응 } \\ \text { ㅇ } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 응 응 응 응 응 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 옹앵 응 응 응 } \\ & \text { ㅇ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 옹앵 응 응 응 } \\ & \text { ㅇ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { 응 응 응 } \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
| $\stackrel{10}{\sim}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 8 & 8 & 0 \\ \hline 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \hline 0 & O & 0 \\ O & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \hline 0.8 & 0 \\ O & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { O} & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \hline 0.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \hline 0.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| $\pm$ |  | $\begin{array}{lllll} 12 & 12 & 12 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll} 1 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll} 1 & 1 & \ddots & 10 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 능 기 능 깅 승 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 & \ddots \\ 0 & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \end{array}$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \circ & \hat{O} \text { ô } \\ 0.0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{0} \hat{0} \hat{0} \text {. } \hat{0} \text {. } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{0} \hat{0} \text { ê } \hat{0} \text { è } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{0} \hat{0} \text { ê } \hat{0} \text { ê } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{\varrho} \hat{\varrho} \hat{0} \text { O. } \hat{0} \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{0} \hat{0} \text { ê } \hat{0} \text { è } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \hat{O} & \hat{O} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| N | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 12 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 1 & 10 & 10 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 12 & 10 & 1 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 2.0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll} 12 & 10 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 1 & 10 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { 능 능 능 } & \text { 능 } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { 닝 닝 } & \text { U. } & \text { U } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \mathscr{0} & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
| $\ni$ | OOBO. O |  | $\mathfrak{O}$ |  |  |  |  | గ్ర్ర |  | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { O. } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
| $\bigcirc$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \circ \\ 80 \\ \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right)$ |  | 긍 강 갱 강 긍 | 방 강 강 앙 공 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 갱 갱 갱 긍 긍 } \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 긍 강 긍 강 긍 | 강 강 강 강 궁 | 강 강 응 강 궁 | 끙 응 |
| a | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { N } \\ & 0 \text { N } \\ & 000 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 븡 븡 승 승 승 } \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 승 승 승 } \\ & 000 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | N |
| $\infty$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \text { B } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} \infty & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \infty & \infty \\ 0 & \infty \\ 0 & \infty \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \quad \infty \\ & 000 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| N | $\begin{array}{llll} 8 & 8 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \circ & O & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $0$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $0.0000$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { O} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
| $\bigcirc$ |  | 긍 긍 긍 궁 궁 | 응 응 응 응 응 | 응 긍 긍 응 응 | 응 긍 긍 응 응 | 잉 응 응 긍 끙 |  | 잉 응 | 잉 응 | $\text { 굥 응 } 0$ |
| 15 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 승 승 승 승 } \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 승 승 승 승 } \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { it in t in t } \\ & \text { B O} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | H Ĥ H. |
| $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U } \\ & \text { U } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| m | $\begin{array}{llll} 8 & \text { n } \\ 0 & \text { n } & \text { n } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N N N N N N } \\ & \text { 응 응 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Nㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ | Nㅡㅇ ్ㅡㅇ ్ㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ 승 | Nㅡㅇ ్ㅡㅇ ్ㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ 긍 |  | N్ Nㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N N Nㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ } \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N N Nㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ Nㅡㅇ } \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | N Nิ 끙 |
| N | $\begin{array}{ll} \circ & \text { N } \\ \hline \text { N } \\ 0 & \text { N } \\ 0 & \text { N } \\ 0 & \text { No } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N N N N N N } \\ & \text { N } \\ & 0 \text { O O O O} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { N N N N N N } \\ 0 & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | N N N N N N | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N N N N N N } \\ & \text { N } \\ & 0 \text { O O O O} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { N N N N N N N } \\ 0 & \text { No } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N N N N N N } \\ & \text { N } \\ & 0 \text { O O O O} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | N N N N N N | N N N N N N | N N N N N O O. |
| $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 냉 냉 냉 냉 냉 } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 냉 냉 냉 냉 승 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{む} \\ & \text { む } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \hline 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll} \circ & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline-0 & 0 \\ \hline & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty 0_{0}^{\infty} 0_{0}^{\infty} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |
| \＆ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\wedge}$ ¢ |  |  |  | ¢ ले | ヲデை ケ | チヲ ¢ ¢ |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\overline{6}$ |


| $\stackrel{+}{\text { N }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \circ & 8 & \circ \\ \hline .8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \circ 880 \\ & \circ O 8 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \circ & 8 & 8 \\ \hline .8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} \circ & 8 & 8 \\ \hline & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N} \\ & \hat{O} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \hat{O} 0$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N} \\ & \hat{O} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \hat{O} 0$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N} \\ & \hat{O} \hat{O} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \hat{O}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & 0 . \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | No | N | N | A | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { N} & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \circ & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{0} & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \sqrt{2} & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & \sqrt{0} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \sqrt[3]{0} & \sqrt{0} & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $$ |  | 긍 긍 긍 긍 긍 |  | 등 등 응 |
| I |  |  |  |  |  | M M M M |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | $\mathrm{O}_{0}^{1}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { NiN N } & \text { N } \\ 0 & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 느N 늣 승 } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { 늣 늣 } & \text { N్ } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| $\stackrel{10}{\sim}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\circ & \pi & -1 & \pi \\ 0 & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 긍 긍 } & \text { 긍 } \\ 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { 긍 긍 } \\ 0 & \pi \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 겡 긍 긍 } \\ 0 & \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { 긍 긍 } & \text { ㄱ } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 겡 긍 긍 } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 긍 긍 |
| $\pm$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { N్ర N N్ N } & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { N్ర N N్ N } & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N్ N N్ N్ N } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lcc} \text { N్ర N్ N్ N్ } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $$ | $$ | $$ |
| $\xrightarrow{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O} \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}\infty & \infty & 0 & \infty & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \infty \\ 0 & \infty \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \sim \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll} \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
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| $\bigcirc$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \circ & 0 & 0_{0} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0_{0} & 0_{0} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0 & \omega_{0} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { O} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & N_{0} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { No } \\ 0.0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { लै लै लै लै } \\ & \text { O} \\ & 0 \text { O. } \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { लै लै लै लै } \\ & \text { O} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { लै लै लै लै } \\ & \text { O} \\ & 0 \text { O. } \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{M} \text { ल } \\ & \text { O} \\ & 0 \text { O. } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll} n & n & n & n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll} \overline{0} & \underset{0}{0} & \overline{0} & \underset{0}{0} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  | Mo M 刃ু |
| $\cdots$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { N上 } & \text { N } & \text { N } \\ 0 & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { L上 } & \text { N上 } & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { L上 } & \text { N ㄴ } & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { N 느N 능 } \\ 0 & \text { No } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { N } & \text { Nㅡㅇ } & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N 능 } \\ & 00 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| N | $\begin{array}{llll}\circ & 1 & \text { N上 } & \text { N } \\ 0 & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { N上 } & \text { N上 } & \text { N } \\ \text { O } \\ 0 & \text { O} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { L上丨 } & \text { N} & \text { N } & \text { Na } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { L上 } & \text { N ㄴ } & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { N上 } & \text { N } & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { L上 능 } & \text { N } & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { 능 승 } & \text { 승 } & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { N上 ㄴ } & \text { N } \\ 0 & \text { N } \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N N N N } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| － | $\begin{array}{llll} \circ & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & N & N \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $$ | $$ |  | $$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & N & N \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lccc} 0 & 0 \\ N & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{む} \\ & \text { む } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \infty \\ & \infty \\ 0 & \infty \\ 0 & \infty \\ 0 & \infty \\ 0 & \infty \\ 0 & \infty \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} \infty & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \infty & \infty \\ 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & \infty & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
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Completed Years Of Total Active Federal Military Service







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Officer Selected Reserve New Entrant/Reentrant Rates *







Enlisted Selected Reserve New Entrant/Reentrant Rates *


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Completed Years Of Total Active Federal Military Service





















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## APPENDIX I <br> RETIREE AND SURVIVOR RATES

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## RETIREE AND SURVIVOR RATES DESCRIPTION

The military retiree and survivor decrement rates are used to estimate death, "other" losses from pay status, and rates of transfer from temporary disability to permanent disability. The "other" losses consist primarily of returns to active duty and full waiver of retired pay to receive a higher annuity from the Veterans Affairs or Civil Service. In order to compute the normal cost contributions with and without regard to Concurrent Receipt benefits (Public Law (P.L.) 108-136), DoD- and Treasury-specific "other" loss rates, among others, are used to calculate the appropriate amounts. These rates were developed by age nearest birthday for officers and enlistees separately, and were further subdivided by three types of retirement: nondisability, temporary disability, and permanent disability. For temporary disability retirees, select rates were created for each of the first five years of retirement. After five years, those who are still in the temporary disability status are transferred to a permanent disability status.

The data for the rates were taken from the Defense Manpower Data Center Retiree and Survivor Files as of September 30 for the years 2000 through 2009. These files were created by the Finance Centers of the military services (now consolidated under the Defense Finance and Accounting Service), which have responsibility for sending monthly retired pay checks to military retirees. A military retiree can be in "paid status" or "nonpaid status." Nonpaid status indicates that a retiree has an entitlement to an annuity, but the annuity is fully reduced by offsets. Retirees who terminate from paid status during a fiscal year are on the retiree file at the end of that fiscal year with a termination code indicating the type of termination.

The rate development process begins by matching two consecutive fiscal year-end files by Social Security number. Cases no longer in paid status are categorized by type of loss. Cases returned to paid status (from non-paid status at the start of the year) are subtracted from a given type of loss. After following the above procedures, crude rates are created using the formulas given on the following pages. These rates are smoothed using a Whittaker-Henderson type B ("Method B") graduation, or by fitting a polynomial to the crude rates. Where there is reason to suspect valid discontinuities in the underlying rates, those segments are not smoothed. A summary of the years on which various rates are based is given on the page following the formulas.

## RETIREE AND SURVIVOR DECREMENT RATE FORMULAS

DEATH OF NONDISABILITY RETIREES (by age nearest birthday and retired from active/reserve duty)
Nondisability deaths during the year
[Number at beginning of year $-1 / 2$ (Nondisability deaths + other losses)]

DEATH OF PERMANENT DISABILITY RETIREES (by age nearest birthday)
Permanent disability deaths during the year
[Number at beginning of year - $1 / 2$ (Permanent disability deaths + other losses)]

DEATH OF TEMPORARY DISABILITY RETIREES (by age nearest birthday and years retired)
Temporary disability deaths in category during the year ${ }^{1}$
[Number at beginning of year -1⁄2 (Deaths + transfers + other losses)]

OTHER LOSSES FROM NONDISABILITY (by age nearest birthday and retired from active/reserve duty)
Losses other than death during the year
Number at beginning of year

OTHER AND NON-TRANSFER LOSSES FROM TEMPORARY DISABILITY (by age nearest birthday and years retired)
Losses other than death or transfers to permanent disability during the year
Number at beginning of year

TRANSFER FROM TEMPORARY TO PERMANENT DISABILITY (by age nearest birthday and years retired)
Transfers to permanent disability during the year
Number at beginning of year

OTHER LOSSES FROM PERMANENT DISABILITY (by age nearest birthday)
Losses other than death during the year
Number at beginning of year

[^21]
# RETIREE AND SURVIVOR DECREMENT RATE FORMULAS (cont.) 

DIVORCE OF RETIREE (weighted by coverage amount, by age nearest birthday)
Net retiree divorces during the year
Number at beginning of year
REMARRIAGE OF SURVIVING SPOUSE (by age nearest birthday)
Surviving spouse remarriages during the year
Number at beginning of year
TERMINATION OF SURVIVING CHILD (by age nearest birthday)
Child terminations during the year
Number at beginning of year
DEATH OF SURVIVING SPOUSE (by age nearest birthday) ${ }^{2}$
Surviving spouse deaths during the year
Number at beginning of year
OTHER LOSS OF SURVIVING SPOUSE (by age nearest birthday)
Survivor losses other than deaths during the year
Number at beginning of year

[^22]
## SUMMARY OF YEARS ON WHICH RETIREE AND SURVIVOR RATES ARE BASED

| By Fiscal Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEATH RATES | 2000-2003 | 2004 | $\underline{2005}$ | $\underline{2006}$ | $\underline{2007}$ | $\underline{2008}$ | $\underline{2009}$ |
| ND Officers |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| ND Enlistees |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| PD Officers |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |
| PD Enlistees |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |
| TD Officers | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| TD Enlistees | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| OTHER LOSS RATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ND Officers |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| ND Enlistees |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| PD Officers |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |
| PD Enlistees |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |
| TD Officers | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| TD Enlistees | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| TRANSFER RATES FROM TD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TO PD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Officers | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| Enlistees | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| RETIREE DIVORCE | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| SURVIVOR RATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Remarriage |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| Child Termination |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| Surviving Spouse Death |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| Surviving Spouse Other Loss |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |

Key: ND = Nondisabled
PD = Permanently Disabled
TD = Temporarily Disabled

## OFFICER RETIRED DEATH RATES

| Age | (Age Nearest Birthday) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Non-Disability |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Permanent } \\ & \text { Disability } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Temporary Disability |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Year of Retirement |
|  | Active | Reserve |  | One | Two | Three | Four | Five |
| 16 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 |  | 0.00533 | 0.02302 | 0.01162 | 0.00595 | 0.00232 | 0.00234 |
| 17 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.02145 | 0.01083 | 0.00554 | 0.00216 | 0.00218 |
| 18 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.01999 | 0.01009 | 0.00516 | 0.00201 | 0.00203 |
| 19 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.01863 | 0.00940 | 0.00481 | 0.00187 | 0.00189 |
| 20 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.01735 | 0.00876 | 0.00448 | 0.00175 | 0.00176 |
| 21 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.01621 | 0.00818 | 0.00419 | 0.00163 | 0.00165 |
| 22 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.01521 | 0.00768 | 0.00393 | 0.00153 | 0.00154 |
| 23 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.01434 | 0.00724 | 0.00370 | 0.00144 | 0.00146 |
| 24 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.01360 | 0.00687 | 0.00351 | 0.00137 | 0.00138 |
| 25 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.01302 | 0.00657 | 0.00336 | 0.00131 | 0.00132 |
| 26 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.01258 | 0.00635 | 0.00325 | 0.00127 | 0.00128 |
| 27 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.01230 | 0.00621 | 0.00318 | 0.00124 | 0.00125 |
| 28 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.01218 | 0.00615 | 0.00315 | 0.00123 | 0.00124 |
| 29 | 0.00031 | 0.00031 | 0.00533 | 0.01223 | 0.00617 | 0.00316 | 0.00123 | 0.00124 |
| 30 | 0.00031 | 0.00032 | 0.00533 | 0.01245 | 0.00628 | 0.00322 | 0.00125 | 0.00126 |
| 31 | 0.00031 | 0.00032 | 0.00533 | 0.01285 | 0.00648 | 0.00332 | 0.00129 | 0.00130 |
| 32 | 0.00031 | 0.00032 | 0.00533 | 0.01343 | 0.00678 | 0.00347 | 0.00135 | 0.00136 |
| 33 | 0.00031 | 0.00032 | 0.00533 | 0.01420 | 0.00717 | 0.00367 | 0.00143 | 0.00144 |
| 34 | 0.00031 | 0.00032 | 0.00533 | 0.01517 | 0.00766 | 0.00392 | 0.00153 | 0.00154 |
| 35 | 0.00031 | 0.00032 | 0.00533 | 0.01635 | 0.00825 | 0.00422 | 0.00164 | 0.00166 |
| 36 | 0.00031 | 0.00032 | 0.00533 | 0.01774 | 0.00895 | 0.00458 | 0.00178 | 0.00180 |
| 37 | 0.00031 | 0.00032 | 0.00533 | 0.01935 | 0.00977 | 0.00500 | 0.00195 | 0.00197 |
| 38 | 0.00031 | 0.00032 | 0.00533 | 0.02119 | 0.01070 | 0.00547 | 0.00213 | 0.00215 |
| 39 | 0.00031 | 0.00032 | 0.00533 | 0.02327 | 0.01174 | 0.00601 | 0.00234 | 0.00236 |
| 40 | 0.00041 | 0.00041 | 0.00533 | 0.02559 | 0.01291 | 0.00661 | 0.00257 | 0.00260 |
| 41 | 0.00050 | 0.00051 | 0.00533 | 0.02816 | 0.01421 | 0.00727 | 0.00283 | 0.00286 |
| 42 | 0.00060 | 0.00061 | 0.00533 | 0.03099 | 0.01564 | 0.00800 | 0.00312 | 0.00315 |
| 43 | 0.00061 | 0.00063 | 0.00533 | 0.03409 | 0.01721 | 0.00881 | 0.00343 | 0.00346 |
| 44 | 0.00064 | 0.00065 | 0.00533 | 0.03747 | 0.01891 | 0.00968 | 0.00377 | 0.00381 |
| 45 | 0.00067 | 0.00069 | 0.00533 | 0.04113 | 0.02076 | 0.01062 | 0.00414 | 0.00418 |
| 46 | 0.00072 | 0.00073 | 0.00533 | 0.04509 | 0.02276 | 0.01165 | 0.00453 | 0.00458 |
| 47 | 0.00078 | 0.00079 | 0.00533 | 0.04935 | 0.02491 | 0.01275 | 0.00496 | 0.00501 |
| 48 | 0.00086 | 0.00087 | 0.00533 | 0.05392 | 0.02722 | 0.01393 | 0.00542 | 0.00548 |
| 49 | 0.00094 | 0.00096 | 0.00533 | 0.05882 | 0.02969 | 0.01519 | 0.00592 | 0.00597 |
| 50 | 0.00105 | 0.00107 | 0.00574 | 0.06405 | 0.03233 | 0.01655 | 0.00644 | 0.00651 |
| 51 | 0.00117 | 0.00119 | 0.00596 | 0.06962 | 0.03514 | 0.01798 | 0.00700 | 0.00707 |
| 52 | 0.00130 | 0.00132 | 0.00620 | 0.07554 | 0.03813 | 0.01951 | 0.00760 | 0.00767 |
| 53 | 0.00145 | 0.00148 | 0.00647 | 0.08182 | 0.04130 | 0.02114 | 0.00823 | 0.00831 |
| 54 | 0.00163 | 0.00167 | 0.00677 | 0.08847 | 0.04465 | 0.02285 | 0.00890 | 0.00899 |
| 55 | 0.00186 | 0.00189 | 0.00710 | 0.09550 | 0.04820 | 0.02467 | 0.00961 | 0.00970 |
| 56 | 0.00211 | 0.00214 | 0.00747 | 0.10292 | 0.05195 | 0.02659 | 0.01035 | 0.01045 |
| 57 | 0.00240 | 0.00243 | 0.00791 | 0.11074 | 0.05590 | 0.02861 | 0.01114 | 0.01125 |
| 58 | 0.00275 | 0.00277 | 0.00843 | 0.11897 | 0.06005 | 0.03073 | 0.01197 | 0.01208 |
| 59 | 0.00315 | 0.00316 | 0.00905 | 0.12762 | 0.06442 | 0.03297 | 0.01284 | 0.01296 |
| 60 | 0.00361 | 0.00350 | 0.00981 | 0.13670 | 0.06900 | 0.03531 | 0.01375 | 0.01388 |
| 61 | 0.00414 | 0.00354 | 0.01072 | 0.14623 | 0.07381 | 0.03777 | 0.01471 | 0.01485 |

[^23]
## OFFICER RETIRED DEATH RATES (continued)

(Age Nearest Birthday)

| Age | Non-Disability |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Permanent } \\ \text { Disability } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Temporary Disability |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Year of Retirement |
|  | Active | Reserve |  | One | Two | Three | Four | Five |
| 62 | 0.00474 | 0.00375 |  | 0.01180 | 0.15642 | 0.07895 | 0.04041 | 0.01573 | 0.01589 |
| 63 | 0.00543 | 0.00418 | 0.01307 | 0.16731 | 0.08445 | 0.04322 | 0.01683 | 0.01699 |
| 64 | 0.00618 | 0.00485 | 0.01455 | 0.17897 | 0.09033 | 0.04623 | 0.01800 | 0.01818 |
| 65 | 0.00703 | 0.00566 | 0.01626 | 0.19144 | 0.09663 | 0.04945 | 0.01925 | 0.01944 |
| 66 | 0.00797 | 0.00635 | 0.01820 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 67 | 0.00903 | 0.00705 | 0.02036 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 68 | 0.01020 | 0.00798 | 0.02272 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 69 | 0.01154 | 0.00913 | 0.02526 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 0.01305 | 0.01059 | 0.02799 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 71 | 0.01471 | 0.01236 | 0.03089 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 72 | 0.01666 | 0.01451 | 0.03397 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 73 | 0.01890 | 0.01696 | 0.03723 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 74 | 0.02145 | 0.01948 | 0.04069 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 75 | 0.02437 | 0.02205 | 0.04440 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 76 | 0.02770 | 0.02503 | 0.04839 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 77 | 0.03151 | 0.02879 | 0.05272 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 78 | 0.03585 | 0.03331 | 0.05746 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 79 | 0.04080 | 0.03843 | 0.06273 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80 | 0.04645 | 0.04378 | 0.06866 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 81 | 0.05289 | 0.04963 | 0.07538 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 82 | 0.06022 | 0.05624 | 0.08299 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 83 | 0.06856 | 0.06345 | 0.09158 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 84 | 0.07800 | 0.07122 | 0.10114 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 85 | 0.08866 | 0.08031 | 0.11163 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 86 | 0.10064 | 0.09176 | 0.12303 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 87 | 0.11402 | 0.10571 | 0.13536 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88 | 0.12890 | 0.12164 | 0.14869 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 89 | 0.14538 | 0.13856 | 0.16318 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90 | 0.16291 | 0.15611 | 0.17906 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91 | 0.18266 | 0.17562 | 0.19663 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 92 | 0.20416 | 0.19755 | 0.21622 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 93 | 0.22742 | 0.22279 | 0.23813 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 94 | 0.25248 | 0.25126 | 0.26260 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 95 | 0.27937 | 0.28230 | 0.28982 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 96 | 0.30810 | 0.31492 | 0.31992 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 97 | 0.33868 | 0.34799 | 0.35296 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 98 | 0.36984 | 0.38066 | 0.38897 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 99 | 0.40266 | 0.41081 | 0.42795 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 0.43712 | 0.43889 | 0.45779 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 101 | 0.47324 | 0.46424 | 0.48763 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 102 | 0.51101 | 0.48643 | 0.51747 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 103 | 0.55042 | 0.50531 | 0.54731 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 104 | 0.59149 | 0.52083 | 0.57715 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 105 | 0.62858 | 0.55349 | 0.60699 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 106 | 0.66461 | 0.58521 | 0.63683 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 107 | 0.66667 | 0.61404 | 0.66667 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 108 | 0.66667 | 0.64218 | 0.66667 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 109 | 0.66667 | 0.66667 | 0.66667 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 0.66667 | 0.66667 | 0.66667 |  |  |  |  |  |

*** As noted in Item 2 in the Retiree section of Appendix F, additional adjustments are made for retirees who elect SBP spouse coverage.

## ENLISTED RETIRED DEATH RATES

| Age | (Age Nearest Birthday) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Non-Disability |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Permanent } \\ \text { Disability } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Temporary Disability |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Year of Retirement |
|  | Active | Reserve |  | One | Two | Three | Four | Five |
| 16 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 |  | 0.00290 | 0.01100 | 0.00566 | 0.00407 | 0.00594 | 0.00516 |
| 17 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.01025 | 0.00528 | 0.00380 | 0.00554 | 0.00481 |
| 18 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00955 | 0.00492 | 0.00354 | 0.00516 | 0.00448 |
| 19 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00890 | 0.00458 | 0.00330 | 0.00481 | 0.00418 |
| 20 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00829 | 0.00427 | 0.00307 | 0.00448 | 0.00389 |
| 21 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00775 | 0.00399 | 0.00287 | 0.00418 | 0.00363 |
| 22 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00727 | 0.00374 | 0.00269 | 0.00392 | 0.00341 |
| 23 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00685 | 0.00353 | 0.00254 | 0.00370 | 0.00321 |
| 24 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00650 | 0.00335 | 0.00241 | 0.00351 | 0.00305 |
| 25 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00622 | 0.00320 | 0.00230 | 0.00336 | 0.00292 |
| 26 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00601 | 0.00310 | 0.00223 | 0.00325 | 0.00282 |
| 27 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00588 | 0.00303 | 0.00218 | 0.00318 | 0.00276 |
| 28 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00582 | 0.00300 | 0.00216 | 0.00314 | 0.00273 |
| 29 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00585 | 0.00301 | 0.00216 | 0.00316 | 0.00274 |
| 30 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00595 | 0.00306 | 0.00220 | 0.00321 | 0.00279 |
| 31 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00614 | 0.00316 | 0.00227 | 0.00331 | 0.00288 |
| 32 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00642 | 0.00330 | 0.00238 | 0.00347 | 0.00301 |
| 33 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00679 | 0.00349 | 0.00251 | 0.00366 | 0.00318 |
| 34 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00725 | 0.00373 | 0.00268 | 0.00392 | 0.00340 |
| 35 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00781 | 0.00402 | 0.00289 | 0.00422 | 0.00367 |
| 36 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00848 | 0.00436 | 0.00314 | 0.00458 | 0.00398 |
| 37 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.00925 | 0.00476 | 0.00342 | 0.00499 | 0.00434 |
| 38 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00290 | 0.01013 | 0.00521 | 0.00375 | 0.00547 | 0.00475 |
| 39 | 0.00038 | 0.00040 | 0.00351 | 0.01112 | 0.00572 | 0.00412 | 0.00600 | 0.00522 |
| 40 | 0.00051 | 0.00053 | 0.00369 | 0.01223 | 0.00629 | 0.00453 | 0.00660 | 0.00574 |
| 41 | 0.00062 | 0.00065 | 0.00393 | 0.01346 | 0.00693 | 0.00498 | 0.00727 | 0.00631 |
| 42 | 0.00073 | 0.00077 | 0.00421 | 0.01481 | 0.00762 | 0.00548 | 0.00800 | 0.00695 |
| 43 | 0.00086 | 0.00090 | 0.00455 | 0.01629 | 0.00839 | 0.00603 | 0.00880 | 0.00764 |
| 44 | 0.00098 | 0.00103 | 0.00493 | 0.01791 | 0.00922 | 0.00663 | 0.00967 | 0.00840 |
| 45 | 0.00113 | 0.00118 | 0.00534 | 0.01966 | 0.01012 | 0.00728 | 0.01061 | 0.00922 |
| 46 | 0.00127 | 0.00132 | 0.00580 | 0.02155 | 0.01109 | 0.00798 | 0.01164 | 0.01011 |
| 47 | 0.00143 | 0.00149 | 0.00629 | 0.02359 | 0.01214 | 0.00873 | 0.01274 | 0.01106 |
| 48 | 0.00161 | 0.00167 | 0.00680 | 0.02577 | 0.01327 | 0.00954 | 0.01392 | 0.01209 |
| 49 | 0.00182 | 0.00188 | 0.00734 | 0.02811 | 0.01447 | 0.01041 | 0.01518 | 0.01319 |
| 50 | 0.00206 | 0.00213 | 0.00790 | 0.03061 | 0.01576 | 0.01133 | 0.01653 | 0.01436 |
| 51 | 0.00235 | 0.00242 | 0.00848 | 0.03328 | 0.01713 | 0.01232 | 0.01797 | 0.01561 |
| 52 | 0.00269 | 0.00276 | 0.00910 | 0.03610 | 0.01858 | 0.01337 | 0.01949 | 0.01694 |
| 53 | 0.00308 | 0.00315 | 0.00975 | 0.03911 | 0.02013 | 0.01448 | 0.02112 | 0.01834 |
| 54 | 0.00354 | 0.00362 | 0.01047 | 0.04229 | 0.02176 | 0.01566 | 0.02283 | 0.01983 |
| 55 | 0.00409 | 0.00416 | 0.01127 | 0.04565 | 0.02349 | 0.01690 | 0.02465 | 0.02141 |
| 56 | 0.00472 | 0.00479 | 0.01217 | 0.04919 | 0.02532 | 0.01821 | 0.02656 | 0.02307 |
| 57 | 0.00543 | 0.00549 | 0.01320 | 0.05293 | 0.02724 | 0.01960 | 0.02858 | 0.02483 |
| 58 | 0.00622 | 0.00629 | 0.01438 | 0.05686 | 0.02927 | 0.02105 | 0.03070 | 0.02667 |
| 59 | 0.00713 | 0.00637 | 0.01571 | 0.06100 | 0.03139 | 0.02258 | 0.03294 | 0.02861 |
| 60 | 0.00813 | 0.00643 | 0.01719 | 0.06534 | 0.03363 | 0.02419 | 0.03528 | 0.03065 |
| 61 | 0.00922 | 0.00676 | 0.01884 | 0.06989 | 0.03597 | 0.02588 | 0.03774 | 0.03278 |

[^24]
## ENLISTED RETIRED DEATH RATES (continued)

(Age Nearest Birthday)

| Age | Non-Disability |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Permanent } \\ \text { Disability } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Temporary Disability |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Year of Retirement |
|  | Active | Reserve |  | One | Two | Three | Four | Five |
| 62 | 0.01042 | 0.00726 |  | 0.02065 | 0.07476 | 0.03848 | 0.02768 | 0.04037 | 0.03507 |
| 63 | 0.01167 | 0.00802 | 0.02262 | 0.07997 | 0.04116 | 0.02961 | 0.04318 | 0.03751 |
| 64 | 0.01306 | 0.00898 | 0.02476 | 0.08554 | 0.04403 | 0.03167 | 0.04619 | 0.04012 |
| 65 | 0.01457 | 0.01015 | 0.02706 | 0.09150 | 0.04709 | 0.03388 | 0.04940 | 0.04292 |
| 66 | 0.01618 | 0.01147 | 0.02953 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 67 | 0.01788 | 0.01302 | 0.03219 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 68 | 0.01980 | 0.01474 | 0.03506 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 69 | 0.02192 | 0.01664 | 0.03815 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 0.02428 | 0.01866 | 0.04149 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 71 | 0.02680 | 0.02095 | 0.04511 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 72 | 0.02971 | 0.02351 | 0.04902 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 73 | 0.03299 | 0.02642 | 0.05327 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 74 | 0.03667 | 0.02962 | 0.05789 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 75 | 0.04064 | 0.03337 | 0.06292 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 76 | 0.04525 | 0.03764 | 0.06842 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 77 | 0.05040 | 0.04247 | 0.07442 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 78 | 0.05616 | 0.04777 | 0.08100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 79 | 0.06235 | 0.05392 | 0.08819 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80 | 0.06945 | 0.06081 | 0.09606 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 81 | 0.07732 | 0.06851 | 0.10466 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 82 | 0.08603 | 0.07677 | 0.11403 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 83 | 0.09528 | 0.08617 | 0.12422 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 84 | 0.10578 | 0.09648 | 0.13526 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 85 | 0.11727 | 0.10775 | 0.14718 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 86 | 0.12981 | 0.11961 | 0.16000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 87 | 0.14295 | 0.13291 | 0.17374 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88 | 0.15767 | 0.14734 | 0.18843 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 89 | 0.17358 | 0.16293 | 0.20407 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90 | 0.19067 | 0.17914 | 0.22067 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91 | 0.20827 | 0.19721 | 0.23826 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 92 | 0.22777 | 0.21661 | 0.25683 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 93 | 0.24853 | 0.23656 | 0.27638 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 94 | 0.26962 | 0.25780 | 0.29693 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 95 | 0.29184 | 0.28035 | 0.31846 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 96 | 0.31519 | 0.30423 | 0.34098 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 97 | 0.33967 | 0.32946 | 0.36604 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 98 | 0.36528 | 0.35604 | 0.39109 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 99 | 0.39202 | 0.38398 | 0.41614 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 0.41989 | 0.41327 | 0.44119 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 101 | 0.44890 | 0.44392 | 0.46625 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 102 | 0.47903 | 0.47114 | 0.49130 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 103 | 0.50955 | 0.50117 | 0.51635 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 104 | 0.54268 | 0.53375 | 0.54140 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 105 | 0.57671 | 0.56722 | 0.56646 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 106 | 0.60977 | 0.59973 | 0.59151 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 107 | 0.63981 | 0.62928 | 0.61656 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 108 | 0.66667 | 0.65812 | 0.64161 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 109 | 0.66667 | 0.66667 | 0.66667 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 | 0.66667 | 0.66667 | 0.66667 |  |  |  |  |  |

*** As noted in Item 2 in the Retiree section of Appendix F, additional adjustments are made for retirees who elect SBP spouse coverage.

## ACTIVE DUTY OTHER LOSSES FROM NONDISABILITY



## RESERVE DUTY OTHER LOSSES FROM NONDISABILITY


*** The above DoD/Treasury distinction is needed for P.L. 108-136 calculations.
"Treasury" rates of ' 0.0000 ' are shown for effect.
*** As noted in Item 2 in the Retiree section of Appendix F, additional adjustments are made for retirees who elect SBP spouse coverage.

## OTHER LOSS AND NONTRANSFER LOSSES FROM TEMPORARY DISABILITY ***

(Age Nearest Birthday)

| Age | Officers |  |  |  |  | Enlisted |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year of Retirement |  |  |  |  | Year of Retirement |  |  |  |  |
|  | One | Two | Three | Four | Five | One | Two | Three | Four | Five |
| 16 | 0.0872 | 0.1055 | 0.0707 | 0.0710 | 0.3687 | 0.1913 | 0.1723 | 0.1155 | 0.1264 | 0.4020 |
| 17 | 0.0895 | 0.1083 | 0.0726 | 0.0729 | 0.3787 | 0.2019 | 0.1818 | 0.1220 | 0.1334 | 0.4244 |
| 18 | 0.0920 | 0.1113 | 0.0746 | 0.0749 | 0.3889 | 0.2132 | 0.1920 | 0.1287 | 0.1408 | 0.4480 |
| 19 | 0.0944 | 0.1143 | 0.0766 | 0.0769 | 0.3995 | 0.2250 | 0.2027 | 0.1359 | 0.1487 | 0.4730 |
| 20 | 0.0970 | 0.1173 | 0.0787 | 0.0790 | 0.4103 | 0.2376 | 0.2140 | 0.1435 | 0.1570 | 0.4993 |
| 21 | 0.0996 | 0.1205 | 0.0808 | 0.0811 | 0.4213 | 0.2480 | 0.2234 | 0.1498 | 0.1639 | 0.5213 |
| 22 | 0.1023 | 0.1238 | 0.0830 | 0.0833 | 0.4327 | 0.2565 | 0.2310 | 0.1549 | 0.1695 | 0.5391 |
| 23 | 0.1051 | 0.1271 | 0.0852 | 0.0856 | 0.4444 | 0.2631 | 0.2370 | 0.1589 | 0.1739 | 0.5531 |
| 24 | 0.1079 | 0.1306 | 0.0875 | 0.0879 | 0.4564 | 0.2681 | 0.2414 | 0.1619 | 0.1771 | 0.5634 |
| 25 | 0.1103 | 0.1335 | 0.0895 | 0.0899 | 0.4667 | 0.2714 | 0.2444 | 0.1639 | 0.1793 | 0.5704 |
| 26 | 0.1123 | 0.1359 | 0.0911 | 0.0915 | 0.4752 | 0.2732 | 0.2461 | 0.1650 | 0.1805 | 0.5742 |
| 27 | 0.1139 | 0.1378 | 0.0924 | 0.0928 | 0.4817 | 0.2737 | 0.2465 | 0.1653 | 0.1808 | 0.5752 |
| 28 | 0.1150 | 0.1391 | 0.0933 | 0.0937 | 0.4864 | 0.2728 | 0.2457 | 0.1648 | 0.1803 | 0.5734 |
| 29 | 0.1157 | 0.1399 | 0.0938 | 0.0942 | 0.4892 | 0.2708 | 0.2439 | 0.1636 | 0.1790 | 0.5693 |
| 30 | 0.1159 | 0.1402 | 0.0940 | 0.0944 | 0.4901 | 0.2678 | 0.2412 | 0.1618 | 0.1770 | 0.5629 |
| 31 | 0.1156 | 0.1399 | 0.0938 | 0.0942 | 0.4891 | 0.2638 | 0.2376 | 0.1593 | 0.1743 | 0.5545 |
| 32 | 0.1149 | 0.1391 | 0.0932 | 0.0936 | 0.4861 | 0.2590 | 0.2332 | 0.1564 | 0.1711 | 0.5443 |
| 33 | 0.1138 | 0.1377 | 0.0923 | 0.0927 | 0.4814 | 0.2534 | 0.2282 | 0.1530 | 0.1674 | 0.5326 |
| 34 | 0.1123 | 0.1358 | 0.0910 | 0.0914 | 0.4748 | 0.2472 | 0.2226 | 0.1493 | 0.1633 | 0.5195 |
| 35 | 0.1103 | 0.1334 | 0.0894 | 0.0898 | 0.4665 | 0.2404 | 0.2165 | 0.1452 | 0.1589 | 0.5053 |
| 36 | 0.1080 | 0.1306 | 0.0875 | 0.0879 | 0.4567 | 0.2332 | 0.2101 | 0.1409 | 0.1541 | 0.4902 |
| 37 | 0.1053 | 0.1274 | 0.0854 | 0.0857 | 0.4452 | 0.2257 | 0.2033 | 0.1364 | 0.1492 | 0.4745 |
| 38 | 0.1022 | 0.1237 | 0.0829 | 0.0833 | 0.4324 | 0.2180 | 0.1964 | 0.1317 | 0.1441 | 0.4583 |
| 39 | 0.0989 | 0.1197 | 0.0802 | 0.0806 | 0.4184 | 0.2102 | 0.1893 | 0.1270 | 0.1389 | 0.4418 |
| 40 | 0.0953 | 0.1153 | 0.0773 | 0.0777 | 0.4032 | 0.2024 | 0.1823 | 0.1222 | 0.1337 | 0.4253 |
| 41 | 0.0915 | 0.1107 | 0.0742 | 0.0746 | 0.3872 | 0.1946 | 0.1753 | 0.1176 | 0.1286 | 0.4091 |
| 42 | 0.0876 | 0.1059 | 0.0710 | 0.0713 | 0.3704 | 0.1871 | 0.1685 | 0.1130 | 0.1236 | 0.3932 |
| 43 | 0.0835 | 0.1010 | 0.0677 | 0.0680 | 0.3531 | 0.1799 | 0.1620 | 0.1086 | 0.1188 | 0.3780 |
| 44 | 0.0793 | 0.0960 | 0.0643 | 0.0646 | 0.3356 | 0.1730 | 0.1558 | 0.1045 | 0.1143 | 0.3637 |
| 45 | 0.0752 | 0.0910 | 0.0610 | 0.0612 | 0.3181 | 0.1667 | 0.1502 | 0.1007 | 0.1102 | 0.3504 |
| 46 | 0.0711 | 0.0860 | 0.0577 | 0.0579 | 0.3008 | 0.1611 | 0.1451 | 0.0973 | 0.1064 | 0.3385 |
| 47 | 0.0672 | 0.0813 | 0.0545 | 0.0547 | 0.2841 | 0.1561 | 0.1406 | 0.0943 | 0.1032 | 0.3281 |
| 48 | 0.0634 | 0.0767 | 0.0514 | 0.0517 | 0.2683 | 0.1520 | 0.1369 | 0.0918 | 0.1004 | 0.3195 |
| 49 | 0.0600 | 0.0726 | 0.0487 | 0.0489 | 0.2538 | 0.1488 | 0.1341 | 0.0899 | 0.0984 | 0.3128 |
| 50 | 0.0569 | 0.0689 | 0.0462 | 0.0464 | 0.2408 | 0.1467 | 0.1322 | 0.0886 | 0.0970 | 0.3084 |
| 51 | 0.0543 | 0.0657 | 0.0441 | 0.0443 | 0.2298 | 0.1458 | 0.1313 | 0.0881 | 0.0963 | 0.3064 |
| 52 | 0.0523 | 0.0633 | 0.0424 | 0.0426 | 0.2212 | 0.1461 | 0.1316 | 0.0883 | 0.0966 | 0.3071 |
| 53 | 0.0509 | 0.0616 | 0.0413 | 0.0415 | 0.2154 | 0.1478 | 0.1331 | 0.0893 | 0.0977 | 0.3107 |
| 54 | 0.0503 | 0.0609 | 0.0408 | 0.0410 | 0.2129 | 0.1510 | 0.1360 | 0.0912 | 0.0998 | 0.3174 |
| 55 | 0.0506 | 0.0612 | 0.0411 | 0.0412 | 0.2141 | 0.1558 | 0.1403 | 0.0941 | 0.1030 | 0.3275 |
| 56 | 0.0519 | 0.0628 | 0.0421 | 0.0423 | 0.2196 | 0.1623 | 0.1462 | 0.0980 | 0.1072 | 0.3411 |
| 57 | 0.0543 | 0.0657 | 0.0441 | 0.0443 | 0.2298 | 0.1706 | 0.1537 | 0.1031 | 0.1127 | 0.3586 |
| 58 | 0.0580 | 0.0702 | 0.0470 | 0.0472 | 0.2453 | 0.1809 | 0.1629 | 0.1092 | 0.1195 | 0.3801 |
| 59 | 0.0631 | 0.0763 | 0.0511 | 0.0514 | 0.2668 | 0.1931 | 0.1740 | 0.1167 | 0.1276 | 0.4059 |
| 60 | 0.0697 | 0.0843 | 0.0565 | 0.0567 | 0.2947 | 0.2076 | 0.1870 | 0.1254 | 0.1372 | 0.4363 |
| 61 | 0.0779 | 0.0943 | 0.0632 | 0.0635 | 0.3296 | 0.2231 | 0.2009 | 0.1347 | 0.1474 | 0.4689 |
| 62 | 0.0880 | 0.1065 | 0.0714 | 0.0717 | 0.3724 | 0.2398 | 0.2159 | 0.1448 | 0.1584 | 0.5039 |
| 63 | 0.0995 | 0.1203 | 0.0806 | 0.0810 | 0.4207 | 0.2577 | 0.2321 | 0.1556 | 0.1703 | 0.5416 |
| 64 | 0.1124 | 0.1359 | 0.0911 | 0.0915 | 0.4752 | 0.2769 | 0.2494 | 0.1673 | 0.1830 | 0.5821 |
| 65 | 0.1269 | 0.1536 | 0.1029 | 0.1034 | 0.5368 | 0.2976 | 0.2681 | 0.1798 | 0.1967 | 0.6255 |

[^25]
## TRANSFER RATES FROM TEMPORARY DISABILITY TO PERMANENT DISABILITY

(Age Nearest Birthday)

| Age | Officers |  |  |  | Enlisted |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year of Retirement |  |  |  | Year of Retirement |  |  |  |
|  | One | Two | Three | Four | One | Two | Three | Four |
| 16 | 0.0401 | 0.0830 | 0.0648 | 0.1020 | 0.0111 | 0.0243 | 0.0196 | 0.0286 |
| 17 | 0.0417 | 0.0864 | 0.0674 | 0.1062 | 0.0128 | 0.0281 | 0.0226 | 0.0331 |
| 18 | 0.0435 | 0.0900 | 0.0702 | 0.1106 | 0.0148 | 0.0325 | 0.0261 | 0.0382 |
| 19 | 0.0452 | 0.0937 | 0.0731 | 0.1152 | 0.0171 | 0.0375 | 0.0302 | 0.0441 |
| 20 | 0.0471 | 0.0976 | 0.0761 | 0.1199 | 0.0197 | 0.0433 | 0.0348 | 0.0509 |
| 21 | 0.0491 | 0.1016 | 0.0793 | 0.1249 | 0.0228 | 0.0500 | 0.0402 | 0.0588 |
| 22 | 0.0511 | 0.1058 | 0.0825 | 0.1300 | 0.0258 | 0.0568 | 0.0456 | 0.0667 |
| 23 | 0.0532 | 0.1102 | 0.0859 | 0.1354 | 0.0289 | 0.0635 | 0.0511 | 0.0747 |
| 24 | 0.0554 | 0.1147 | 0.0895 | 0.1410 | 0.0320 | 0.0703 | 0.0565 | 0.0826 |
| 25 | 0.0577 | 0.1195 | 0.0932 | 0.1468 | 0.0350 | 0.0771 | 0.0619 | 0.0906 |
| 26 | 0.0600 | 0.1244 | 0.0970 | 0.1529 | 0.0381 | 0.0838 | 0.0674 | 0.0985 |
| 27 | 0.0624 | 0.1293 | 0.1009 | 0.1589 | 0.0412 | 0.0905 | 0.0727 | 0.1064 |
| 28 | 0.0648 | 0.1342 | 0.1047 | 0.1650 | 0.0442 | 0.0971 | 0.0781 | 0.1142 |
| 29 | 0.0672 | 0.1392 | 0.1086 | 0.1710 | 0.0472 | 0.1038 | 0.0834 | 0.1220 |
| 30 | 0.0696 | 0.1441 | 0.1124 | 0.1771 | 0.0502 | 0.1103 | 0.0887 | 0.1296 |
| 31 | 0.0719 | 0.1490 | 0.1162 | 0.1832 | 0.0531 | 0.1168 | 0.0939 | 0.1372 |
| 32 | 0.0743 | 0.1540 | 0.1201 | 0.1892 | 0.0560 | 0.1231 | 0.0990 | 0.1447 |
| 33 | 0.0767 | 0.1589 | 0.1239 | 0.1953 | 0.0589 | 0.1294 | 0.1040 | 0.1521 |
| 34 | 0.0791 | 0.1638 | 0.1278 | 0.2013 | 0.0617 | 0.1356 | 0.1090 | 0.1593 |
| 35 | 0.0815 | 0.1687 | 0.1316 | 0.2074 | 0.0644 | 0.1416 | 0.1138 | 0.1664 |
| 36 | 0.0838 | 0.1737 | 0.1355 | 0.2134 | 0.0671 | 0.1475 | 0.1186 | 0.1734 |
| 37 | 0.0862 | 0.1786 | 0.1393 | 0.2195 | 0.0697 | 0.1533 | 0.1232 | 0.1802 |
| 38 | 0.0886 | 0.1835 | 0.1431 | 0.2256 | 0.0723 | 0.1589 | 0.1277 | 0.1868 |
| 39 | 0.0910 | 0.1885 | 0.1470 | 0.2316 | 0.0747 | 0.1643 | 0.1321 | 0.1932 |
| 40 | 0.0934 | 0.1934 | 0.1508 | 0.2377 | 0.0771 | 0.1696 | 0.1364 | 0.1994 |
| 41 | 0.0957 | 0.1983 | 0.1547 | 0.2437 | 0.0795 | 0.1747 | 0.1404 | 0.2054 |
| 42 | 0.0981 | 0.2032 | 0.1585 | 0.2498 | 0.0817 | 0.1796 | 0.1444 | 0.2111 |
| 43 | 0.1005 | 0.2082 | 0.1624 | 0.2558 | 0.0838 | 0.1843 | 0.1482 | 0.2166 |
| 44 | 0.1029 | 0.2131 | 0.1662 | 0.2619 | 0.0859 | 0.1888 | 0.1518 | 0.2219 |
| 45 | 0.1052 | 0.2180 | 0.1701 | 0.2680 | 0.0878 | 0.1930 | 0.1552 | 0.2269 |
| 46 | 0.1076 | 0.2230 | 0.1739 | 0.2740 | 0.0896 | 0.1971 | 0.1584 | 0.2317 |
| 47 | 0.1100 | 0.2279 | 0.1777 | 0.2801 | 0.0914 | 0.2009 | 0.1615 | 0.2361 |
| 48 | 0.1124 | 0.2328 | 0.1816 | 0.2861 | 0.0930 | 0.2044 | 0.1643 | 0.2403 |
| 49 | 0.1148 | 0.2377 | 0.1854 | 0.2922 | 0.0945 | 0.2077 | 0.1669 | 0.2441 |
| 50 | 0.1171 | 0.2427 | 0.1893 | 0.2982 | 0.0958 | 0.2107 | 0.1694 | 0.2476 |
| 51 | 0.1195 | 0.2476 | 0.1931 | 0.3043 | 0.0971 | 0.2134 | 0.1715 | 0.2508 |
| 52 | 0.1219 | 0.2525 | 0.1970 | 0.3104 | 0.0982 | 0.2158 | 0.1735 | 0.2537 |
| 53 | 0.1243 | 0.2575 | 0.2008 | 0.3164 | 0.0991 | 0.2179 | 0.1752 | 0.2562 |
| 54 | 0.1267 | 0.2624 | 0.2047 | 0.3225 | 0.1000 | 0.2197 | 0.1767 | 0.2583 |
| 55 | 0.1290 | 0.2673 | 0.2085 | 0.3285 | 0.1006 | 0.2212 | 0.1779 | 0.2601 |
| 56 | 0.1314 | 0.2722 | 0.2123 | 0.3346 | 0.1012 | 0.2224 | 0.1788 | 0.2614 |
| 57 | 0.1338 | 0.2772 | 0.2162 | 0.3406 | 0.1015 | 0.2232 | 0.1795 | 0.2624 |
| 58 | 0.1362 | 0.2821 | 0.2200 | 0.3467 | 0.1018 | 0.2237 | 0.1798 | 0.2630 |
| 59 | 0.1386 | 0.2870 | 0.2239 | 0.3528 | 0.1018 | 0.2238 | 0.1799 | 0.2631 |
| 60 | 0.1409 | 0.2920 | 0.2277 | 0.3588 | 0.1017 | 0.2236 | 0.1797 | 0.2628 |
| 61 | 0.1433 | 0.2969 | 0.2316 | 0.3649 | 0.1014 | 0.2230 | 0.1792 | 0.2621 |
| 62 | 0.1457 | 0.3018 | 0.2354 | 0.3709 | 0.1011 | 0.2224 | 0.1787 | 0.2614 |
| 63 | 0.1481 | 0.3067 | 0.2393 | 0.3770 | 0.1009 | 0.2217 | 0.1783 | 0.2606 |
| 64 | 0.1505 | 0.3118 | 0.2432 | 0.3831 | 0.1006 | 0.2211 | 0.1778 | 0.2599 |
| 65 | 0.1529 | 0.3168 | 0.2471 | 0.3894 | 0.1003 | 0.2205 | 0.1773 | 0.2592 |

## OTHER LOSSES FROM PERMANENT DISABILITY

(Age Nearest Birthday)

|  | DoD |  | Treasury |  | Age | DoD |  | Treasury |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Officer | Enlisted | Officer | Enlisted |  | Officer | Enlisted | Officer | Enlisted |
| 16 | 0.0703 | 0.4892 | 0.0294 | 0.4046 | 54 | 0.0110 | 0.0309 | 0.0070 | 0.0182 |
| 17 | 0.0703 | 0.4892 | 0.0294 | 0.4046 | 55 | 0.0106 | 0.0339 | 0.0066 | 0.0203 |
| 18 | 0.0703 | 0.4892 | 0.0294 | 0.4046 | 56 | 0.0101 | 0.0363 | 0.0062 | 0.0218 |
| 19 | 0.0703 | 0.4892 | 0.0294 | 0.4046 | 57 | 0.0098 | 0.0381 | 0.0058 | 0.0229 |
| 20 | 0.0703 | 0.4892 | 0.0294 | 0.4046 | 58 | 0.0095 | 0.0391 | 0.0055 | 0.0236 |
| 21 | 0.0703 | 0.4222 | 0.0294 | 0.4046 | 59 | 0.0092 | 0.0394 | 0.0052 | 0.0233 |
| 22 | 0.0703 | 0.3595 | 0.0294 | 0.4046 | 60 | 0.0090 | 0.0384 | 0.0050 | 0.0212 |
| 23 | 0.0703 | 0.3012 | 0.0294 | 0.3165 | 61 | 0.0089 | 0.0373 | 0.0048 | 0.0193 |
| 24 | 0.0703 | 0.2484 | 0.0294 | 0.2461 | 62 | 0.0087 | 0.0379 | 0.0046 | 0.0184 |
| 25 | 0.0703 | 0.2024 | 0.0294 | 0.1924 | 63 | 0.0086 | 0.0391 | 0.0044 | 0.0174 |
| 26 | 0.0703 | 0.1646 | 0.0294 | 0.1536 | 64 | 0.0085 | 0.0396 | 0.0043 | 0.0151 |
| 27 | 0.0703 | 0.1349 | 0.0294 | 0.1263 | 65 | 0.0085 | 0.0390 | 0.0041 | 0.0123 |
| 28 | 0.0703 | 0.1127 | 0.0294 | 0.1071 | 66 | 0.0084 | 0.0379 | 0.0041 | 0.0098 |
| 29 | 0.0703 | 0.0967 | 0.0294 | 0.0936 | 67 | 0.0083 | 0.0367 | 0.0040 | 0.0084 |
| 30 | 0.0703 | 0.0856 | 0.0294 | 0.0843 | 68 | 0.0082 | 0.0360 | 0.0039 | 0.0082 |
| 31 | 0.0703 | 0.0770 | 0.0294 | 0.0771 | 69 | 0.0080 | 0.0353 | 0.0039 | 0.0081 |
| 32 | 0.0317 | 0.0690 | 0.0294 | 0.0699 | 70 | 0.0079 | 0.0344 | 0.0039 | 0.0078 |
| 33 | 0.0301 | 0.0607 | 0.0294 | 0.0623 | 71 | 0.0077 | 0.0336 | 0.0039 | 0.0072 |
| 34 | 0.0286 | 0.0531 | 0.0294 | 0.0554 | 72 | 0.0075 | 0.0330 | 0.0040 | 0.0065 |
| 35 | 0.0272 | 0.0467 | 0.0294 | 0.0495 | 73 | 0.0072 | 0.0329 | 0.0040 | 0.0060 |
| 36 | 0.0258 | 0.0419 | 0.0294 | 0.0445 | 74 | 0.0070 | 0.0328 | 0.0035 | 0.0057 |
| 37 | 0.0246 | 0.0386 | 0.0294 | 0.0402 | 75 | 0.0067 | 0.0322 | 0.0030 | 0.0056 |
| 38 | 0.0234 | 0.0362 | 0.0294 | 0.0355 | 76 | 0.0065 | 0.0309 | 0.0025 | 0.0053 |
| 39 | 0.0223 | 0.0351 | 0.0294 | 0.0313 | 77 | 0.0062 | 0.0288 | 0.0020 | 0.0045 |
| 40 | 0.0212 | 0.0355 | 0.0166 | 0.0285 | 78 | 0.0060 | 0.0268 | 0.0015 | 0.0036 |
| 41 | 0.0203 | 0.0367 | 0.0156 | 0.0269 | 79 | 0.0058 | 0.0258 | 0.0022 | 0.0034 |
| 42 | 0.0193 | 0.0373 | 0.0148 | 0.0261 | 80 | 0.0056 | 0.0257 | 0.0029 | 0.0037 |
| 43 | 0.0185 | 0.0363 | 0.0139 | 0.0256 | 81 | 0.0054 | 0.0255 | 0.0035 | 0.0041 |
| 44 | 0.0176 | 0.0345 | 0.0131 | 0.0252 | 82 | 0.0053 | 0.0255 | 0.0038 | 0.0042 |
| 45 | 0.0169 | 0.0330 | 0.0123 | 0.0248 | 83 | 0.0053 | 0.0260 | 0.0038 | 0.0036 |
| 46 | 0.0161 | 0.0323 | 0.0116 | 0.0240 | 84 | 0.0052 | 0.0270 | 0.0035 | 0.0042 |
| 47 | 0.0154 | 0.0328 | 0.0109 | 0.0237 | 85 | 0.0052 | 0.0282 | 0.0033 | 0.0042 |
| 48 | 0.0147 | 0.0329 | 0.0102 | 0.0229 | 86 | 0.0053 | 0.0292 | 0.0034 | 0.0042 |
| 49 | 0.0140 | 0.0319 | 0.0096 | 0.0214 | 87 | 0.0053 | 0.0297 | 0.0039 | 0.0042 |
| 50 | 0.0133 | 0.0304 | 0.0090 | 0.0201 | 88 | 0.0054 | 0.0295 | 0.0044 | 0.0042 |
| 51 | 0.0127 | 0.0290 | 0.0084 | 0.0190 | 89 | 0.0056 | 0.0289 | 0.0053 | 0.0042 |
| 52 | 0.0121 | 0.0281 | 0.0079 | 0.0176 | 90 | 0.0057 | 0.0291 | 0.0068 | 0.0042 |
| 53 | 0.0116 | 0.0287 | 0.0074 | 0.0171 |  |  |  |  |  |

*** The above DoD/Treasury distinction is needed for P.L. 108-136 calculations.
*** As noted in Item 2 in the Retiree section of Appendix F, additional adjustments are made for retirees who elect SBP spouse coverage.

## RETIREE DIVORCE RATES ***

| Age |  |  |  | (Age N | thday |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Active |  | Reserve |  | Age | Active |  | Reserve |  |
|  | Officer | Enlisted | Officer | Enlisted |  | Officer | Enlisted | Officer | Enlisted |
| 16 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | 50 | 0.0080 | 0.0080 | 0.0080 | 0.0080 |
| 17 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | 51 | 0.0070 | 0.0070 | 0.0070 | 0.0070 |
| 18 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | 52 | 0.0060 | 0.0060 | 0.0060 | 0.0060 |
| 19 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | 53 | 0.0050 | 0.0050 | 0.0050 | 0.0050 |
| 20 | 0.0830 | 0.0830 | 0.0830 | 0.0830 | 54 | 0.0050 | 0.0050 | 0.0050 | 0.0050 |
| 21 | 0.0750 | 0.0750 | 0.0750 | 0.0750 | 55 | 0.0040 | 0.0040 | 0.0040 | 0.0040 |
| 22 | 0.0680 | 0.0680 | 0.0680 | 0.0680 | 56 | 0.0040 | 0.0040 | 0.0040 | 0.0040 |
| 23 | 0.0610 | 0.0610 | 0.0610 | 0.0610 | 57 | 0.0030 | 0.0030 | 0.0030 | 0.0030 |
| 24 | 0.0530 | 0.0530 | 0.0530 | 0.0530 | 58 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 |
| 25 | 0.0460 | 0.0460 | 0.0460 | 0.0460 | 59 | 0.0020 | 0.0020 | 0.0020 | 0.0020 |
| 26 | 0.0420 | 0.0420 | 0.0420 | 0.0420 | 60 | 0.0040 | 0.0040 | 0.0040 | 0.0040 |
| 27 | 0.0380 | 0.0380 | 0.0380 | 0.0380 | 61 | 0.0020 | 0.0020 | 0.0020 | 0.0020 |
| 28 | 0.0360 | 0.0360 | 0.0360 | 0.0360 | 62 | 0.0030 | 0.0030 | 0.0030 | 0.0030 |
| 29 | 0.0360 | 0.0360 | 0.0360 | 0.0360 | 63 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 |
| 30 | 0.0330 | 0.0330 | 0.0330 | 0.0330 | 64 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 | 0.0010 |
| 31 | 0.0310 | 0.0310 | 0.0310 | 0.0310 | 65 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 32 | 0.0280 | 0.0280 | 0.0280 | 0.0280 | 66 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 33 | 0.0240 | 0.0240 | 0.0240 | 0.0240 | 67 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 34 | 0.0200 | 0.0200 | 0.0200 | 0.0200 | 68 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 35 | 0.0210 | 0.0210 | 0.0210 | 0.0210 | 69 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 36 | 0.0240 | 0.0240 | 0.0240 | 0.0240 | 70 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 37 | 0.0310 | 0.0310 | 0.0310 | 0.0310 | 71 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 38 | 0.0390 | 0.0390 | 0.0390 | 0.0390 | 72 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 39 | 0.0420 | 0.0420 | 0.0420 | 0.0420 | 73 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 40 | 0.0370 | 0.0370 | 0.0370 | 0.0370 | 74 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 41 | 0.0300 | 0.0300 | 0.0300 | 0.0300 | 75 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 42 | 0.0250 | 0.0250 | 0.0250 | 0.0250 | 76 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 43 | 0.0190 | 0.0190 | 0.0190 | 0.0190 | 77 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 44 | 0.0170 | 0.0170 | 0.0170 | 0.0170 | 78 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 45 | 0.0140 | 0.0140 | 0.0140 | 0.0140 | 79 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 46 | 0.0130 | 0.0130 | 0.0130 | 0.0130 | 80 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 47 | 0.0110 | 0.0110 | 0.0110 | 0.0110 | 81 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 48 | 0.0100 | 0.0100 | 0.0100 | 0.0100 | 82 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 49 | 0.0080 | 0.0080 | 0.0080 | 0.0080 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due to Section 647 of NDAA 2008 (P.L. 110-181) the reserve rates shown above apply in the early years of the projection. See Item 11 in the Reserve Duty section in Appendix F for a description of the parameter used to model the phase-in to an average age 58 reserve retirement. As the transitions to earlier average retirement ages occur, the ages applicable to some of the rates change. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The "Retiree Divorce" rates are the same for officer/enlisted status, and by active/reserve. The rates are displayed for effect. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## SURVIVING SPOUSE REMARRIAGE RATES

(Age Nearest Birthday)

| Age | Rate |  | Age |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rate |
| 16 | 0.0634 | 38 | 0.0248 |
| 17 | 0.0634 | 39 | 0.0205 |
| 18 | 0.0634 | 40 | 0.0175 |
| 19 | 0.0634 | 41 | 0.0161 |
| 20 | 0.0634 | 42 | 0.0157 |
| 21 | 0.0634 | 43 | 0.0153 |
| 22 | 0.0634 | 44 | 0.0148 |
| 23 | 0.0634 | 45 | 0.0139 |
| 24 | 0.0634 | 46 | 0.0128 |
| 25 | 0.0634 | 47 | 0.0117 |
| 26 | 0.0634 | 48 | 0.0103 |
| 27 | 0.0598 | 49 | 0.0089 |
| 28 | 0.0573 | 50 | 0.0077 |
| 29 | 0.0558 | 51 | 0.0067 |
| 30 | 0.0548 | 52 | 0.0058 |
| 31 | 0.0538 | 53 | 0.0048 |
| 32 | 0.0523 | 54 | 0.0034 |
| 33 | 0.0500 | 55 | 0.0019 |
| 34 | 0.0465 | 56 | 0.0000 |
| 35 | 0.0418 | 57 | 0.0000 |
| 36 | 0.0362 | 58 | 0.0000 |
| 37 | 0.0303 | 59 | 0.0000 |

## SURVIVING CHILD TERMINATION RATES

(Age Nearest Birthday)

| Age | Rate |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |
| 1 | 0.005 |
| 2 | 0.000 |
| 3 | 0.000 |
| 4 | 0.000 |
| 5 | 0.000 |
| 6 | 0.000 |
| 7 | 0.000 |
| 8 | 0.000 |
| 9 | 0.000 |
| 10 | 0.000 |
| 11 | 0.000 |
| 12 | 0.000 |
| 13 | 0.000 |
| 14 | 0.000 |
| 15 | 0.000 |
| 16 | 0.000 |
| 17 | 0.000 |
| 18 | 0.224 |
| 19 | 0.306 |
| 20 | 0.227 |
| 21 | 0.185 |
| 22 | 0.384 |
| 23 | 0.734 |
|  | 0.068 |

## SURVIVING SPOUSE DEATH RATES ***

## (Age Nearest Birthday)

| Age | Rate | Age | Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0.00476 | 55 | 0.00497 |
| 1 | 0.00106 | 56 | 0.00590 |
| 2 | 0.00069 | 57 | 0.00682 |
| 3 | 0.00052 | 58 | 0.00767 |
| 4 | 0.00039 | 59 | 0.00796 |
| 5 | 0.00035 | 60 | 0.00770 |
| 6 | 0.00033 | 61 | 0.00771 |
| 7 | 0.00031 | 62 | 0.00878 |
| 8 | 0.00027 | 63 | 0.01070 |
| 9 | 0.00026 | 64 | 0.01218 |
| 10 | 0.00026 | 65 | 0.01260 |
| 11 | 0.00028 | 66 | 0.01312 |
| 12 | 0.00030 | 67 | 0.01420 |
| 13 | 0.00033 | 68 | 0.01570 |
| 14 | 0.00039 | 69 | 0.01739 |
| 15 | 0.00045 | 70 | 0.01872 |
| 16 | 0.00047 | 71 | 0.02039 |
| 17 | 0.00051 | 72 | 0.02245 |
| 18 | 0.00053 | 73 | 0.02509 |
| 19 | 0.00054 | 74 | 0.02764 |
| 20 | 0.00054 | 75 | 0.02987 |
| 21 | 0.00053 | 76 | 0.03139 |
| 22 | 0.00054 | 77 | 0.03346 |
| 23 | 0.00055 | 78 | 0.03687 |
| 24 | 0.00056 | 79 | 0.04117 |
| 25 | 0.00057 | 80 | 0.04519 |
| 26 | 0.00060 | 81 | 0.04880 |
| 27 | 0.00061 | 82 | 0.05291 |
| 28 | 0.00063 | 83 | 0.05918 |
| 29 | 0.00067 | 84 | 0.06504 |
| 30 | 0.00073 | 85 | 0.07224 |
| 31 | 0.00081 | 86 | 0.08254 |
| 32 | 0.00086 | 87 | 0.09428 |
| 33 | 0.00090 | 88 | 0.10461 |
| 34 | 0.00094 | 89 | 0.11623 |
| 35 | 0.00098 | 90 | 0.12895 |
| 36 | 0.00104 | 91 | 0.14306 |
| 37 | 0.00110 | 92 | 0.15849 |
| 38 | 0.00118 | 93 | 0.17626 |
| 39 | 0.00126 | 94 | 0.19346 |
| 40 | 0.00137 | 95 | 0.21006 |
| 41 | 0.00148 | 96 | 0.22595 |
| 42 | 0.00159 | 97 | 0.24366 |
| 43 | 0.00169 | 98 | 0.25988 |
| 44 | 0.00178 | 99 | 0.27560 |
| 45 | 0.00184 | 100 | 0.29118 |
| 46 | 0.00192 | 101 | 0.30829 |
| 47 | 0.00204 | 102 | 0.32281 |
| 48 | 0.00221 | 103 | 0.33614 |
| 49 | 0.00240 | 104 | 0.34800 |
| 50 | 0.00266 | 105 | 0.35860 |
| 51 | 0.00297 | 106 | 0.36815 |
| 52 | 0.00340 | 107 | 0.38599 |
| 53 | 0.00387 | 108 | 0.40372 |
| 54 | 0.00437 | 109 | 0.42198 |
| "Surviving Spouses" are defined as spouses of deceased retirees who elected SBP spouse, or spouse \& child, coverage. <br> Rates based on actual plan experience. |  |  |  |

## SPOUSE DEATH RATES ***

## (Age Nearest Birthday)



## SURVIVING SPOUSE OTHER LOSS RATES

(Age Nearest Birthday)

| Age | Rate | Age | Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0.0000 | 55 | 0.0106 |
| 1 | 0.0000 | 56 | 0.0106 |
| 2 | 0.0000 | 57 | 0.0096 |
| 3 | 0.0000 | 58 | 0.0052 |
| 4 | 0.0000 | 59 | 0.0071 |
| 5 | 0.0000 | 60 | 0.0120 |
| 6 | 0.0000 | 61 | 0.0093 |
| 7 | 0.0000 | 62 | 0.0068 |
| 8 | 0.0000 | 63 | 0.0098 |
| 9 | 0.0000 | 64 | 0.0055 |
| 10 | 0.0000 | 65 | 0.0070 |
| 11 | 0.0000 | 66 | 0.0069 |
| 12 | 0.0000 | 67 | 0.0065 |
| 13 | 0.0000 | 68 | 0.0067 |
| 14 | 0.0000 | 69 | 0.0072 |
| 15 | 0.0000 | 70 | 0.0056 |
| 16 | 0.0000 | 71 | 0.0057 |
| 17 | 0.0000 | 72 | 0.0047 |
| 18 | 0.0000 | 73 | 0.0054 |
| 19 | 0.0000 | 74 | 0.0044 |
| 20 | 0.0000 | 75 | 0.0038 |
| 21 | 0.0000 | 76 | 0.0051 |
| 22 | 0.0000 | 77 | 0.0044 |
| 23 | 0.0000 | 78 | 0.0044 |
| 24 | 0.0000 | 79 | 0.0044 |
| 25 | 0.0000 | 80 | 0.0044 |
| 26 | 0.0000 | 81 | 0.0044 |
| 27 | 0.0181 | 82 | 0.0044 |
| 28 | 0.0181 | 83 | 0.0041 |
| 29 | 0.0181 | 84 | 0.0041 |
| 30 | 0.0181 | 85 | 0.0041 |
| 31 | 0.0181 | 86 | 0.0041 |
| 32 | 0.0181 | 87 | 0.0041 |
| 33 | 0.0181 | 88 | 0.0041 |
| 34 | 0.0181 | 89 | 0.0062 |
| 35 | 0.0181 | 90 | 0.0062 |
| 36 | 0.0181 | 91 | 0.0062 |
| 37 | 0.0181 | 92 | 0.0062 |
| 38 | 0.0181 | 93 | 0.0062 |
| 39 | 0.0175 | 94 | 0.0062 |
| 40 | 0.0175 | 95 | 0.0062 |
| 41 | 0.0175 | 96 | 0.0000 |
| 42 | 0.0175 | 97 | 0.0000 |
| 43 | 0.0175 | 98 | 0.0000 |
| 44 | 0.0164 | 99 | 0.0000 |
| 45 | 0.0164 | 100 | 0.0000 |
| 46 | 0.0121 | 101 | 0.0000 |
| 47 | 0.0121 | 102 | 0.0000 |
| 48 | 0.0121 | 103 | 0.0000 |
| 49 | 0.0121 | 104 | 0.0000 |
| 50 | 0.0121 | 105 | 0.0000 |
| 51 | 0.0121 | 106 | 0.0000 |
| 52 | 0.0121 | 107 | 0.0000 |
| 53 | 0.0106 | 108 | 0.0000 |
| 54 | 0.0106 | 109 | 0.0000 |

## APPENDIX J

## MORTALITY IMPROVEMENT FACTORS

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## MORTALITY IMPROVEMENT FACTORS DESCRIPTION

Mortality rates in the valuation for active duty members, nondisabled retirees (from Active and Reserve Duty), and survivors/spouses are decreased (or "improved") over time in order to reflect the long-term trend toward such declines. No mortality improvement is assumed for disabled retirees because their mortality patterns are too easily affected by economic variables, periods of war, and by the policies of administering the disability retirement program (i.e., periods of relative laxity or stringency in determining an individual's degree of disability or recovery from disability).

The factors are not year-specific; therefore, the same set is used year after year. Mortality improvement factors are generally based on plan experience. Nondisabled retiree factors are based on military mortality experience over the period 1975-2010. These factors are graduated (smoothed) using least squares regression technique.

Active duty and survivor/spouse factors were formed using Scale AA, a trend created by the Society of Actuaries in 1995 to project the 1994 Uninsured Pensioner Mortality Table (UP94). It is based on based on Civil Service and Social Security 1977-1993 experience. Adjustments were made to reflect the military-specific gender mix by officer/enlisted status for the active duty factors and an overall gender blend for the survivor/spouse factors.

Even though some mortality improvement factors are based on Social Security and Civil Service data, they should apply reasonably well to the Military Retirement System. While the average military person may be somewhat healthier than the average person in these populations, the mortality improvement factors are in the form of percentages. If the mortality for relatively healthy military lives is already small, then the improvement in terms of fewer deaths is slight, even though the percentage improvement is the same as for relatively less healthy lives.

Projecting future mortality trends is an inherently uncertain exercise. Care will be taken to ensure emerging experience is continually monitored and new concepts developed by the research community reflected as appropriate.

## ACTIVE DUTY MORTALITY IMPROVEMENT FACTORS

(Age Nearest Birthday)

| Age | Officer | Enlisted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 0.982 | 0.982 |
| 17 | 0.982 | 0.982 |
| 18 | 0.982 | 0.982 |
| 19 | 0.982 | 0.982 |
| 20 | 0.981 | 0.981 |
| 21 | 0.982 | 0.982 |
| 22 | 0.983 | 0.983 |
| 23 | 0.985 | 0.985 |
| 24 | 0.987 | 0.987 |
| 25 | 0.989 | 0.989 |
| 26 | 0.993 | 0.993 |
| 27 | 0.994 | 0.994 |
| 28 | 0.994 | 0.994 |
| 29 | 0.994 | 0.994 |
| 30 | 0.994 | 0.994 |
| 31 | 0.995 | 0.995 |
| 32 | 0.995 | 0.995 |
| 33 | 0.994 | 0.994 |
| 34 | 0.994 | 0.994 |
| 35 | 0.994 | 0.994 |
| 36 | 0.994 | 0.994 |
| 37 | 0.994 | 0.994 |
| 38 | 0.993 | 0.993 |
| 39 | 0.992 | 0.992 |
| 40 | 0.991 | 0.991 |
| 41 | 0.990 | 0.990 |
| 42 | 0.989 | 0.989 |
| 43 | 0.988 | 0.988 |
| 44 | 0.988 | 0.988 |
| 45 | 0.987 | 0.987 |
| 46 | 0.986 | 0.986 |
| 47 | 0.985 | 0.985 |
| 48 | 0.984 | 0.984 |
| 49 | 0.983 | 0.983 |
| 50 | 0.982 | 0.982 |
| 51 | 0.981 | 0.981 |
| 52 | 0.981 | 0.981 |
| 53 | 0.981 | 0.981 |
| 54 | 0.982 | 0.981 |
| 55 | 0.983 | 0.983 |
| 56 | 0.984 | 0.984 |
| 57 | 0.985 | 0.985 |
| 58 | 0.986 | 0.986 |
| 59 | 0.986 | 0.986 |
| 60 | 0.986 | 0.986 |

NONDISABLED RETIRED MORTALITY IMPROVEMENT FACTORS
(Age Nearest Birthday)

|  | Active Duty |  | Reserve Duty |  | Age | Active Duty |  | Reserve Duty |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Officer | Enlisted | Officer | Enlisted |  | Officer | Enlisted | Officer | Enlisted |
| 16 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 64 | 0.969 | 0.978 | 0.969 | 0.979 |
| 17 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 65 | 0.970 | 0.979 | 0.970 | 0.980 |
| 18 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 66 | 0.971 | 0.980 | 0.971 | 0.980 |
| 19 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 67 | 0.972 | 0.980 | 0.971 | 0.981 |
| 20 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 68 | 0.973 | 0.981 | 0.972 | 0.982 |
| 21 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 69 | 0.974 | 0.982 | 0.973 | 0.983 |
| 22 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 70 | 0.975 | 0.983 | 0.974 | 0.983 |
| 23 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 71 | 0.975 | 0.983 | 0.975 | 0.984 |
| 24 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 72 | 0.976 | 0.984 | 0.976 | 0.985 |
| 25 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 73 | 0.977 | 0.985 | 0.977 | 0.986 |
| 26 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 74 | 0.978 | 0.986 | 0.978 | 0.986 |
| 27 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 75 | 0.979 | 0.986 | 0.979 | 0.987 |
| 28 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 76 | 0.980 | 0.987 | 0.980 | 0.988 |
| 29 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 77 | 0.981 | 0.988 | 0.981 | 0.989 |
| 30 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 78 | 0.982 | 0.989 | 0.981 | 0.989 |
| 31 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 79 | 0.983 | 0.989 | 0.982 | 0.990 |
| 32 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 80 | 0.984 | 0.990 | 0.983 | 0.991 |
| 33 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 81 | 0.985 | 0.991 | 0.984 | 0.992 |
| 34 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 82 | 0.986 | 0.992 | 0.985 | 0.992 |
| 35 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 83 | 0.987 | 0.992 | 0.986 | 0.993 |
| 36 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 84 | 0.988 | 0.993 | 0.987 | 0.994 |
| 37 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 85 | 0.989 | 0.994 | 0.988 | 0.995 |
| 38 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 86 | 0.990 | 0.995 | 0.989 | 0.995 |
| 39 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 87 | 0.991 | 0.995 | 0.990 | 0.996 |
| 40 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 88 | 0.992 | 0.996 | 0.991 | 0.997 |
| 41 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 89 | 0.993 | 0.997 | 0.992 | 0.998 |
| 42 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 90 | 0.993 | 0.998 | 0.992 | 0.998 |
| 43 | 0.959 | 0.962 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 91 | 0.994 | 0.998 | 0.993 | 0.999 |
| 44 | 0.959 | 0.963 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 92 | 0.995 | 0.999 | 0.994 | 1.000 |
| 45 | 0.959 | 0.964 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 93 | 0.996 | 1.000 | 0.995 | 1.000 |
| 46 | 0.959 | 0.964 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 94 | 0.997 | 1.000 | 0.996 | 1.000 |
| 47 | 0.959 | 0.965 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 95 | 0.998 | 1.000 | 0.997 | 1.000 |
| 48 | 0.959 | 0.966 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 96 | 0.999 | 1.000 | 0.998 | 1.000 |
| 49 | 0.959 | 0.967 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 97 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.999 | 1.000 |
| 50 | 0.959 | 0.967 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 98 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 51 | 0.959 | 0.968 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 99 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 52 | 0.959 | 0.969 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 100 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 53 | 0.959 | 0.970 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 101 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 54 | 0.959 | 0.970 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 102 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 55 | 0.960 | 0.971 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 103 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 56 | 0.961 | 0.972 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 104 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 57 | 0.962 | 0.973 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 105 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 58 | 0.963 | 0.973 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 106 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 59 | 0.964 | 0.974 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 107 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 60 | 0.965 | 0.975 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 108 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 61 | 0.966 | 0.976 | 0.966 | 0.977 | 109 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 62 | 0.967 | 0.977 | 0.967 | 0.977 | 110 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 63 | 0.968 | 0.977 | 0.968 | 0.978 |  |  |  |  |  |

## SURVIVOR/SPOUSE MORTALITY IMPROVEMENT FACTORS

| (Age Nearest Birthday) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Rate | Age | Rate |
| 0 | 1.000 | 56 | 0.994 |
| 1 | 1.000 | 57 | 0.995 |
| 2 | 1.000 | 58 | 0.995 |
| 3 | 1.000 | 59 | 0.995 |
| 4 | 1.000 | 60 | 0.995 |
| 5 | 1.000 | 61 | 0.995 |
| 6 | 1.000 | 62 | 0.995 |
| 7 | 1.000 | 63 | 0.995 |
| 8 | 1.000 | 64 | 0.995 |
| 9 | 1.000 | 65 | 0.995 |
| 10 | 1.000 | 66 | 0.995 |
| 11 | 1.000 | 67 | 0.995 |
| 12 | 1.000 | 68 | 0.995 |
| 13 | 1.000 | 69 | 0.995 |
| 14 | 1.000 | 70 | 0.995 |
| 15 | 1.000 | 71 | 0.994 |
| 16 | 0.985 | 72 | 0.994 |
| 17 | 0.986 | 73 | 0.993 |
| 18 | 0.986 | 74 | 0.993 |
| 19 | 0.985 | 75 | 0.992 |
| 20 | 0.984 | 76 | 0.992 |
| 21 | 0.983 | 77 | 0.993 |
| 22 | 0.983 | 78 | 0.993 |
| 23 | 0.984 | 79 | 0.993 |
| 24 | 0.985 | 80 | 0.993 |
| 25 | 0.986 | 81 | 0.993 |
| 26 | 0.988 | 82 | 0.993 |
| 27 | 0.988 | 83 | 0.993 |
| 28 | 0.988 | 84 | 0.993 |
| 29 | 0.988 | 85 | 0.994 |
| 30 | 0.990 | 86 | 0.995 |
| 31 | 0.992 | 87 | 0.996 |
| 32 | 0.992 | 88 | 0.996 |
| 33 | 0.991 | 89 | 0.997 |
| 34 | 0.990 | 90 | 0.997 |
| 35 | 0.989 | 91 | 0.997 |
| 36 | 0.988 | 92 | 0.997 |
| 37 | 0.987 | 93 | 0.998 |
| 38 | 0.986 | 94 | 0.998 |
| 39 | 0.985 | 95 | 0.998 |
| 40 | 0.985 | 96 | 0.998 |
| 41 | 0.985 | 97 | 0.999 |
| 42 | 0.985 | 98 | 0.999 |
| 43 | 0.985 | 99 | 0.999 |
| 44 | 0.985 | 100 | 0.999 |
| 45 | 0.984 | 101 | 1.000 |
| 46 | 0.983 | 102 | 1.000 |
| 47 | 0.982 | 103 | 1.000 |
| 48 | 0.982 | 104 | 1.000 |
| 49 | 0.982 | 105 | 1.000 |
| 50 | 0.983 | 106 | 1.000 |
| 51 | 0.984 | 107 | 1.000 |
| 52 | 0.986 | 108 | 1.000 |
| 53 | 0.988 | 109 | 1.000 |
| 54 | 0.990 | 110 | 1.000 |
| 55 | 0.992 |  |  |

## APPENDIX K

## 25 YEAR PROJECTIONS

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## PROJECTION NOTES

The following are relevant notes to the projections depicted in this appendix:

- Refer to the "NOTE REGARDING OPEN GROUP PROJECTIONS" in the Table 9 Footnotes for important caveats related to this appendix.
- Columns in this appendix may not add due to rounding.
- In some cases the number of personnel may show zero with the corresponding pay showing a non-zero value. This is a result of rounding the display to the nearest person.
- Future mortality improvement is assumed throughout this appendix (with the exception of disabled retirees).
- Although Combat Related Special Compensation (CRSC) is not technically considered retired pay, it is paid from the MRF; hence these projections include CRSC.
- The FY 2011 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 111-383) 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/Outlays in order to give the projection a smooth trajectory.
- The following economic assumptions are applied to the projection of pay only. This table is partially replicated from the Table 9 footnotes in the main text.

| ANNUAL ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS USED IN PROJECTIONS OF <br> BASIC PAY AND RETIRED OUTLAY |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { Fiscal Year }}{}$ | $\frac{\text { Full COLA }}{}$ | Basic Pay |
| 2012 | $3.6 \%$ | $1.6 \%$ |
| 2013 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| 2014 | 1.9 | 3.5 |
| 2015 | 2.0 | 3.5 |
| 2016 | 2.0 | 3.5 |
| 2017 | 2.1 | 3.5 |
| 2018 | 2.1 | 3.5 |
| 2019 | 2.1 | 3.5 |
| 2020 | 2.1 | 3.5 |
| 2021 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| $2022+$ | 3.0 | 3.75 |

## ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL AND PAY BY FISCAL YEAR

## (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

| Fiscal Year | People at Year End (September 30th) |  |  | Dollars During Fiscal Year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Officers | Enlisted | Total | Officers | Enlisted | Total |
| 2011 | 254,396 | 1,232,457 | 1,486,853 |  |  |  |
| 2012 | 253,722 | 1,234,340 | 1,488,062 | \$18,094,406 | \$38,865,072 | \$56,959,477 |
| 2013 | 253,938 | 1,211,977 | 1,465,915 | \$18,329,787 | \$39,355,224 | \$57,685,010 |
| 2014 | 250,526 | 1,177,934 | 1,428,460 | \$18,853,492 | \$40,116,392 | \$58,969,884 |
| 2015 | 246,274 | 1,165,551 | 1,411,825 | \$19,310,412 | \$40,938,264 | \$60,248,675 |
| 2016 | 240,110 | 1,156,926 | 1,397,036 | \$19,712,187 | \$42,037,216 | \$61,749,403 |
| 2017 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$20,095,357 | \$43,187,505 | \$63,282,862 |
| 2018 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$20,589,864 | \$44,469,079 | \$65,058,943 |
| 2019 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$21,162,880 | \$45,920,480 | \$67,083,360 |
| 2020 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$21,787,481 | \$47,406,024 | \$69,193,505 |
| 2021 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$22,467,367 | \$48,950,041 | \$71,417,408 |
| 2022 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$23,241,210 | \$50,663,176 | \$73,904,386 |
| 2023 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$24,040,434 | \$52,412,925 | \$76,453,358 |
| 2024 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$24,868,711 | \$54,181,691 | \$79,050,401 |
| 2025 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$25,734,151 | \$56,005,020 | \$81,739,172 |
| 2026 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$26,639,850 | \$57,905,717 | \$84,545,567 |
| 2027 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$27,585,017 | \$59,850,674 | \$87,435,691 |
| 2028 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$28,574,266 | \$61,869,991 | \$90,444,258 |
| 2029 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$29,617,664 | \$64,016,180 | \$93,633,845 |
| 2030 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$30,718,082 | \$66,306,367 | \$97,024,449 |
| 2031 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$31,861,666 | \$68,727,291 | \$100,588,957 |
| 2032 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$33,033,596 | \$71,227,570 | \$104,261,166 |
| 2033 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$34,238,318 | \$73,811,806 | \$108,050,124 |
| 2034 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$35,520,348 | \$76,590,903 | \$112,111,251 |
| 2035 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$36,908,266 | \$79,537,992 | \$116,446,258 |
| 2036 | 237,462 | 1,147,617 | 1,385,079 | \$38,389,048 | \$82,582,985 | \$120,972,033 |

## NONRETIRED RESERVISTS PERSONNEL AND PAY BY FISCAL YEAR

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

| Fiscal <br> Year | People at Year End (September 30th) |  |  | Dollars During Fiscal Year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Officers | Enlisted | Total | Officers | Enlisted | Total |
| 2011 | 108,982 | 662,098 | 771,080 |  |  |  |
| 2012 | 117,149 | 651,537 | 768,686 | \$1,879,288 | \$3,953,233 | \$5,832,521 |
| 2013 | 117,763 | 641,732 | 759,495 | \$1,991,178 | \$3,996,186 | \$5,987,364 |
| 2014 | 117,473 | 637,691 | 755,164 | \$2,060,760 | \$4,110,879 | \$6,171,640 |
| 2015 | 118,203 | 633,942 | 752,145 | \$2,131,922 | \$4,251,582 | \$6,383,504 |
| 2016 | 117,978 | 632,167 | 750,145 | \$2,209,161 | \$4,400,917 | \$6,610,078 |
| 2017 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$2,281,359 | \$4,559,060 | \$6,840,419 |
| 2018 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$2,359,723 | \$4,724,572 | \$7,084,294 |
| 2019 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$2,445,207 | \$4,901,337 | \$7,346,544 |
| 2020 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$2,534,177 | \$5,082,874 | \$7,617,051 |
| 2021 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$2,626,591 | \$5,269,565 | \$7,896,156 |
| 2022 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$2,729,429 | \$5,475,231 | \$8,204,660 |
| 2023 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$2,837,015 | \$5,688,542 | \$8,525,557 |
| 2024 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$2,949,574 | \$5,910,274 | \$8,859,848 |
| 2025 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$3,067,203 | \$6,140,852 | \$9,208,055 |
| 2026 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$3,189,888 | \$6,380,612 | \$9,570,500 |
| 2027 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$3,317,750 | \$6,629,696 | \$9,947,446 |
| 2028 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$3,448,583 | \$6,881,541 | \$10,330,125 |
| 2029 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$3,583,335 | \$7,140,014 | \$10,723,349 |
| 2030 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$3,725,733 | \$7,418,621 | \$11,144,354 |
| 2031 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$3,872,868 | \$7,708,483 | \$11,581,351 |
| 2032 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$4,024,885 | \$8,009,111 | \$12,033,996 |
| 2033 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$4,181,877 | \$8,320,048 | \$12,501,925 |
| 2034 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$4,344,021 | \$8,641,220 | \$12,985,240 |
| 2035 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$4,511,507 | \$8,972,796 | \$13,484,303 |
| 2036 | 117,675 | 630,127 | 747,802 | \$4,684,452 | \$9,315,062 | \$13,999,514 |

## TOTAL NUMBER OF RETIREES ON SEPTEMBER 30 OF EACH FISCAL YEAR

| Fiscal | Nondisabled (non-CSB/Redux) |  |  | Nondisabled (CSB/Redux) |  |  | Disabled |  |  | Grand <br> Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Officers | Enlisted | Total | Officers | Enlisted | Total | Officers | Enlisted | Total |  |
| 2011 | 508,014 | 1,302,483 | 1,810,497 | 908 | 26,637 | 27,545 | 17,638 | 86,653 | 104,291 | 1,942,333 |
| 2012 | 510,438 | 1,303,285 | 1,813,723 | 1,409 | 36,723 | 38,132 | 16,938 | 84,492 | 101,430 | 1,953,285 |
| 2013 | 518,279 | 1,316,603 | 1,834,882 | 1,904 | 46,136 | 48,040 | 16,295 | 82,516 | 98,811 | 1,981,733 |
| 2014 | 520,105 | 1,314,172 | 1,834,277 | 2,382 | 54,507 | 56,890 | 15,699 | 80,502 | 96,201 | 1,987,368 |
| 2015 | 521,921 | 1,311,381 | 1,833,302 | 2,855 | 62,146 | 65,001 | 15,167 | 78,670 | 93,837 | 1,992,140 |
| 2016 | 523,652 | 1,309,287 | 1,832,939 | 3,322 | 69,348 | 72,670 | 14,694 | 77,037 | 91,731 | 1,997,341 |
| 2017 | 525,325 | 1,307,387 | 1,832,712 | 3,793 | 76,431 | 80,224 | 14,260 | 75,487 | 89,747 | 2,002,683 |
| 2018 | 526,951 | 1,306,486 | 1,833,437 | 4,239 | 83,038 | 87,277 | 13,870 | 74,023 | 87,892 | 2,008,606 |
| 2019 | 528,688 | 1,306,889 | 1,835,577 | 4,654 | 89,099 | 93,753 | 13,518 | 72,644 | 86,162 | 2,015,492 |
| 2020 | 530,600 | 1,308,763 | 1,839,363 | 5,012 | 94,432 | 99,444 | 13,204 | 71,344 | 84,548 | 2,023,355 |
| 2021 | 532,595 | 1,311,561 | 1,844,156 | 5,326 | 98,955 | 104,281 | 12,921 | 70,118 | 83,039 | 2,031,477 |
| 2022 | 534,739 | 1,314,946 | 1,849,685 | 5,621 | 102,866 | 108,487 | 12,665 | 68,958 | 81,624 | 2,039,796 |
| 2023 | 537,025 | 1,318,809 | 1,855,834 | 5,871 | 106,110 | 111,981 | 12,431 | 67,853 | 80,284 | 2,048,100 |
| 2024 | 538,874 | 1,323,309 | 1,862,183 | 6,083 | 108,640 | 114,724 | 12,214 | 66,810 | 79,025 | 2,055,932 |
| 2025 | 540,363 | 1,325,940 | 1,866,302 | 6,244 | 110,331 | 116,575 | 12,011 | 65,801 | 77,812 | 2,060,689 |
| 2026 | 541,614 | 1,329,067 | 1,870,681 | 6,368 | 111,347 | 117,715 | 11,819 | 64,828 | 76,647 | 2,065,044 |
| 2027 | 542,463 | 1,331,890 | 1,874,353 | 6,463 | 111,944 | 118,408 | 11,637 | 63,895 | 75,532 | 2,068,292 |
| 2028 | 548,801 | 1,347,204 | 1,896,005 | 6,538 | 112,240 | 118,778 | 11,463 | 62,987 | 74,450 | 2,089,233 |
| 2029 | 548,967 | 1,347,081 | 1,896,048 | 6,594 | 112,292 | 118,885 | 11,296 | 62,095 | 73,391 | 2,088,324 |
| 2030 | 548,489 | 1,344,713 | 1,893,202 | 6,631 | 112,147 | 118,779 | 11,135 | 61,220 | 72,356 | 2,084,336 |
| 2031 | 547,687 | 1,340,293 | 1,887,980 | 6,654 | 111,835 | 118,489 | 10,982 | 60,364 | 71,346 | 2,077,816 |
| 2032 | 546,944 | 1,336,848 | 1,883,792 | 6,665 | 111,383 | 118,048 | 10,838 | 59,551 | 70,389 | 2,072,229 |
| 2033 | 546,131 | 1,331,897 | 1,878,027 | 6,663 | 110,810 | 117,473 | 10,702 | 58,765 | 69,467 | 2,064,968 |
| 2034 | 544,774 | 1,325,465 | 1,870,239 | 6,652 | 110,124 | 116,777 | 10,571 | 57,994 | 68,564 | 2,055,580 |
| 2035 | 543,180 | 1,319,418 | 1,862,598 | 6,631 | 109,324 | 115,955 | 10,444 | 57,259 | 67,703 | 2,046,256 |
| 2036 | 541,276 | 1,314,026 | 1,855,302 | 6,603 | 108,420 | 115,023 | 10,323 | 56,567 | 66,890 | 2,037,215 |

*This projection includes retired from active and reserve duty.
Non-CSB/Redux figures include both active and reserve duty retirees, while CSB/Redux figures include only active duty retirees.
**The number of retirees projected only considers those receiving non-zero retired pay from the Military Retirement Fund.
***Disabled enlisted retirees include overturned cases from the Physical Disability Board of Review (PDBR) established as part of the 2008 NDAA.

TOTAL ANNUAL RETIRED PAY FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR

*This projection includes retired from active and reserve duty.
Non-CSB/Redux figures include both active and reserve duty retirees, while CSB/Redux figures include only active duty retirees.
**Disabled enlisted retirees include overturned cases from the Physical Disability Board of Review (PDBR) established as part of the 2008 NDAA.

RETIREE GAIN STATEMENT

| Fiscal Year | Gains During the Fiscal Year |  |  |  |  |  | Average Starting Net Retired Pay Before CPI Increase |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nondisabled (non-CSB/Redux) |  | Nondisabled (CSB/Redux) |  | Disabled |  | Nondisabled (non-CSB/Redux) |  | Nondisabled (CSB/Redux) |  | Disabled |  |
|  | Officers | Enlisted | Officers | Enlisted | Officers | Enlisted | Officers | Enlisted | Officers | Enlisted | Officers | Enlisted |
| 2012 | 15,967 | 30,175 | 501 | 10,117 | 454 | 4,036 | \$44,510 | \$19,667 | \$39,201 | \$20,952 | \$37,566 | \$14,274 |
| 2013 | 21,372 | 43,495 | 497 | 9,456 | 450 | 3,982 | \$39,296 | \$17,547 | \$42,109 | \$22,571 | \$37,958 | \$14,537 |
| 2014 | 15,325 | 28,514 | 480 | 8,429 | 448 | 3,928 | \$45,306 | \$20,923 | \$45,689 | \$23,856 | \$38,643 | \$14,837 |
| 2015 | 15,261 | 28,844 | 475 | 7,709 | 445 | 3,855 | \$46,711 | \$21,344 | \$49,512 | \$25,247 | \$39,706 | \$15,295 |
| 2016 | 15,121 | 30,196 | 469 | 7,288 | 442 | 3,798 | \$48,136 | \$22,029 | \$52,838 | \$26,236 | \$41,122 | \$15,872 |
| 2017 | 15,018 | 31,005 | 474 | 7,184 | 435 | 3,758 | \$49,712 | \$22,448 | \$59,087 | \$28,972 | \$42,757 | \$16,518 |
| 2018 | 14,937 | 32,579 | 450 | 6,725 | 429 | 3,740 | \$51,256 | \$23,347 | \$63,027 | \$30,245 | \$44,457 | \$17,159 |
| 2019 | 15,035 | 34,419 | 419 | 6,199 | 424 | 3,731 | \$52,823 | \$24,188 | \$65,976 | \$31,438 | \$46,050 | \$17,786 |
| 2020 | 15,219 | 36,390 | 364 | 5,490 | 423 | 3,722 | \$54,220 | \$24,913 | \$69,630 | \$32,238 | \$47,468 | \$18,403 |
| 2021 | 15,336 | 37,776 | 320 | 4,703 | 420 | 3,718 | \$55,697 | \$25,755 | \$72,692 | \$33,077 | \$48,929 | \$19,038 |
| 2022 | 15,546 | 38,782 | 302 | 4,115 | 420 | 3,716 | \$56,900 | \$26,813 | \$76,922 | \$34,516 | \$50,416 | \$19,711 |
| 2023 | 15,773 | 39,647 | 258 | 3,474 | 419 | 3,716 | \$58,429 | \$28,096 | \$82,260 | \$36,625 | \$52,042 | \$20,436 |
| 2024 | 15,442 | 40,636 | 221 | 2,790 | 418 | 3,727 | \$60,724 | \$29,564 | \$85,961 | \$39,289 | \$53,757 | \$21,219 |
| 2025 | 15,202 | 39,089 | 170 | 1,982 | 417 | 3,716 | \$62,877 | \$31,111 | \$94,281 | \$44,473 | \$55,535 | \$21,993 |
| 2026 | 15,099 | 39,881 | 135 | 1,343 | 416 | 3,713 | \$64,928 | \$32,533 | \$102,194 | \$51,938 | \$57,374 | \$22,753 |
| 2027 | 14,836 | 39,866 | 107 | 962 | 416 | 3,716 | \$67,424 | \$34,060 | \$109,665 | \$58,735 | \$59,340 | \$23,574 |
| 2028 | 20,474 | 52,666 | 88 | 703 | 416 | 3,709 | \$60,737 | \$30,699 | \$117,821 | \$65,220 | \$61,388 | \$24,358 |
| 2029 | 14,454 | 37,536 | 71 | 506 | 414 | 3,694 | \$72,317 | \$36,750 | \$126,003 | \$72,146 | \$63,467 | \$25,129 |
| 2030 | 13,962 | 35,561 | 54 | 360 | 413 | 3,681 | \$76,064 | \$38,832 | \$134,663 | \$78,761 | \$65,651 | \$25,919 |
| 2031 | 13,793 | 33,784 | 42 | 247 | 413 | 3,667 | \$79,446 | \$40,837 | \$145,173 | \$85,907 | \$67,953 | \$26,760 |
| 2032 | 14,007 | 35,038 | 32 | 168 | 414 | 3,676 | \$82,274 | \$42,368 | \$153,544 | \$93,476 | \$70,410 | \$27,710 |
| 2033 | 14,091 | 33,811 | 21 | 111 | 415 | 3,672 | \$85,227 | \$43,807 | \$165,998 | \$100,162 | \$73,069 | \$28,702 |
| 2034 | 13,698 | 32,601 | 15 | 69 | 412 | 3,652 | \$88,245 | \$45,177 | \$176,976 | \$106,059 | \$75,751 | \$29,606 |
| 2035 | 13,600 | 33,254 | 8 | 31 | 408 | 3,651 | \$90,822 | \$46,219 | \$195,989 | \$113,669 | \$78,297 | \$30,617 |
| 2036 | 13,412 | 34,161 | 5 | 9 | 405 | 3,657 | \$93,429 | \$47,603 | \$216,431 | \$126,408 | \$81,052 | \$31,760 |

[^26]TOTAL NUMBER OF SURVIVORS ON SEPTEMBER 30 OF EACH FISCAL YEAR

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiscal } \\ \text { Year } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SBP } \\ \text { Non-CSB/Redux } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SBP } \\ \text { CSB/Redux } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | RCSBP | $\begin{gathered} \text { Minimum } \\ \text { Income } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Death on Active Duty | RSFPP | Special Survivor Indemnity Allowance | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2011 | 193,234 | 0 | 83,562 | 114 | 8,794 | 9,090 | 58,347 | 294,794 |
| 2012 | 195,133 | 6 | 85,185 | 99 | 8,871 | 8,371 | 58,470 | 297,667 |
| 2013 | 196,561 | 16 | 86,675 | 88 | 8,920 | 7,656 | 58,467 | 299,916 |
| 2014 | 197,585 | 29 | 88,097 | 77 | 8,939 | 6,966 | 58,393 | 301,693 |
| 2015 | 198,211 | 47 | 89,481 | 68 | 8,931 | 6,307 | 58,237 | 303,046 |
| 2016 | 198,466 | 69 | 90,857 | 60 | 8,890 | 5,683 | 57,938 | 304,024 |
| 2017 | 198,388 | 96 | 92,243 | 53 | 8,811 | 5,095 | 57,509 | 304,685 |
| 2018 | 198,003 | 129 | 93,659 | 46 | 8,690 | 4,545 | 0 | 305,073 |
| 2019 | 197,323 | 170 | 95,122 | 40 | 8,536 | 4,035 | 0 | 305,227 |
| 2020 | 196,366 | 218 | 96,641 | 35 | 8,353 | 3,565 | 0 | 305,179 |
| 2021 | 195,145 | 276 | 98,218 | 31 | 8,133 | 3,136 | 0 | 304,938 |
| 2022 | 193,674 | 342 | 99,854 | 27 | 7,895 | 2,745 | 0 | 304,538 |
| 2023 | 191,964 | 420 | 101,548 | 23 | 7,641 | 2,394 | 0 | 303,990 |
| 2024 | 190,035 | 509 | 103,291 | 20 | 7,388 | 2,079 | 0 | 303,321 |
| 2025 | 187,913 | 611 | 105,074 | 17 | 7,148 | 1,800 | 0 | 302,563 |
| 2026 | 185,630 | 727 | 106,892 | 15 | 6,931 | 1,554 | 0 | 301,749 |
| 2027 | 183,218 | 859 | 108,735 | 12 | 6,749 | 1,340 | 0 | 300,914 |
| 2028 | 180,721 | 1,008 | 110,652 | 10 | 6,604 | 1,155 | 0 | 300,151 |
| 2029 | 178,181 | 1,175 | 112,529 | 9 | 6,489 | 996 | 0 | 299,379 |
| 2030 | 175,649 | 1,363 | 114,384 | 7 | 6,394 | 861 | 0 | 298,658 |
| 2031 | 173,172 | 1,571 | 116,203 | 6 | 6,322 | 747 | 0 | 298,022 |
| 2032 | 170,798 | 1,803 | 117,966 | 5 | 6,269 | 652 | 0 | 297,493 |
| 2033 | 168,560 | 2,058 | 119,652 | 4 | 6,227 | 573 | 0 | 297,074 |
| 2034 | 166,482 | 2,339 | 121,239 | 3 | 6,192 | 509 | 0 | 296,764 |
| 2035 | 164,584 | 2,648 | 122,706 | 3 | 6,170 | 455 | 0 | 296,566 |
| 2036 | 162,868 | 2,985 | 124,013 | 2 | 6,152 | 411 | 0 | 296,432 |

*This projection includes retired from active and reserve duty.
Non-CSB/Redux figures include both survivors of active and reserve duty retirees, while CSB/Redux figures include only survivors of active duty retirees.
**The number of survivors projected only considers those receiving non-zero pay from the Military Retirement Fund.
***RCSBP survivors include all survivors of reservists, not just those electing pre-age 60 coverage.
${ }^{* * * *}$ The Special Survivor Indemnity Allowance counts are shown for informational purposes and are not included in the Total column. They include the impact of both the 2008 NDAA and P.L. 110-181.

TOTAL ANNUAL SURVIVOR BENEFITS FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR

| Fiscal Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { SBP } \\ \text { Non-CSB/Redux } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SBP } \\ \text { CSB/Redux } \end{gathered}$ | RCSBP | Minimum Income | Death on Active Duty | RSFPP | Special Survivor Indemnity Allowance | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2012 | \$2,946,465 | \$29 | \$687,407 | \$810 | \$78,288 | \$25,090 | \$56,132 | \$3,794,222 |
| 2013 | \$3,010,954 | \$116 | \$712,193 | \$724 | \$82,526 | \$23,192 | \$63,145 | \$3,892,850 |
| 2014 | \$3,058,817 | \$252 | \$733,834 | \$652 | \$86,318 | \$21,269 | \$105,107 | \$4,006,249 |
| 2015 | \$3,104,787 | \$450 | \$756,357 | \$587 | \$90,167 | \$19,415 | \$139,768 | \$4,111,530 |
| 2016 | \$3,147,573 | \$719 | \$779,758 | \$528 | \$93,980 | \$17,648 | \$191,196 | \$4,231,402 |
| 2017 | \$3,189,149 | \$1,072 | \$804,782 | \$475 | \$97,718 | \$15,979 | \$213,935 | \$4,323,109 |
| 2018 | \$3,228,333 | \$1,529 | \$831,406 | \$426 | \$101,310 | \$14,412 | \$0 | \$4,177,416 |
| 2019 | \$3,264,607 | \$2,116 | \$859,717 | \$381 | \$104,597 | \$12,952 | \$0 | \$4,244,370 |
| 2020 | \$3,298,047 | \$2,854 | \$890,033 | \$341 | \$107,679 | \$11,594 | \$0 | \$4,310,547 |
| 2021 | \$3,350,758 | \$3,792 | \$928,624 | \$306 | \$110,849 | \$10,356 | \$0 | \$4,404,684 |
| 2022 | \$3,408,663 | \$4,954 | \$972,152 | \$275 | \$113,730 | \$9,231 | \$0 | \$4,509,005 |
| 2023 | \$3,464,433 | \$6,370 | \$1,018,830 | \$245 | \$116,147 | \$8,206 | \$0 | \$4,614,230 |
| 2024 | \$3,518,351 | \$8,078 | \$1,069,003 | \$219 | \$118,200 | \$7,282 | \$0 | \$4,721,132 |
| 2025 | \$3,570,449 | \$10,129 | \$1,122,742 | \$194 | \$119,924 | \$6,452 | \$0 | \$4,829,890 |
| 2026 | \$3,621,058 | \$12,583 | \$1,180,176 | \$172 | \$121,394 | \$5,715 | \$0 | \$4,941,098 |
| 2027 | \$3,670,387 | \$15,498 | \$1,241,437 | \$151 | \$123,069 | \$5,066 | \$0 | \$5,055,608 |
| 2028 | \$3,718,966 | \$18,955 | \$1,306,862 | \$132 | \$124,981 | \$4,501 | \$0 | \$5,174,398 |
| 2029 | \$3,767,574 | \$23,057 | \$1,376,501 | \$114 | \$127,136 | \$4,015 | \$0 | \$5,298,397 |
| 2030 | \$3,816,904 | \$27,865 | \$1,449,734 | \$98 | \$129,507 | \$3,599 | \$0 | \$5,427,708 |
| 2031 | \$3,868,008 | \$33,403 | \$1,526,860 | \$84 | \$132,181 | \$3,249 | \$0 | \$5,563,785 |
| 2032 | \$3,922,087 | \$39,711 | \$1,607,819 | \$71 | \$135,159 | \$2,955 | \$0 | \$5,707,802 |
| 2033 | \$3,980,356 | \$46,876 | \$1,692,443 | \$60 | \$138,405 | \$2,712 | \$0 | \$5,860,852 |
| 2034 | \$4,043,787 | \$55,027 | \$1,780,600 | \$51 | \$141,864 | \$2,513 | \$0 | \$6,023,842 |
| 2035 | \$4,113,506 | \$64,276 | \$1,872,037 | \$43 | \$145,541 | \$2,353 | \$0 | \$6,197,755 |
| 2036 | \$4,190,143 | \$74,728 | \$1,966,251 | \$36 | \$149,472 | \$2,222 | \$0 | \$6,382,851 |
| *This projection includes retired from active and reserve duty. <br> Non-CSB/Redux figures include both survivors of active and reserve duty retirees, while CSB/Redux figures include only survivors of active duty |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **RCSBP survivors include all survivors of reservists, not just those electing pre-age 60 coverage. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## TOTAL PROJECTED BASIC PAY AND RETIRED OUTLAYS

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

| Fiscal <br> Year | Total Projected Basic Pay | Total Projected Outlays | Retired Outlays Over Basic Pay |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2012 | \$62,791,998 | \$52,723,682 | 84.0\% |
| 2013 | \$63,672,375 | \$54,521,157 | 85.6\% |
| 2014 | \$65,141,524 | \$56,087,566 | 86.1\% |
| 2015 | \$66,632,179 | \$57,531,323 | 86.3\% |
| 2016 | \$68,359,481 | \$59,041,439 | 86.4\% |
| 2017 | \$70,123,281 | \$60,621,541 | 86.4\% |
| 2018 | \$72,143,237 | \$62,045,715 | 86.0\% |
| 2019 | \$74,429,903 | \$63,763,069 | 85.7\% |
| 2020 | \$76,810,556 | \$65,561,706 | 85.4\% |
| 2021 | \$79,313,564 | \$67,872,339 | 85.6\% |
| 2022 | \$82,109,045 | \$70,422,707 | 85.8\% |
| 2023 | \$84,978,915 | \$73,084,760 | 86.0\% |
| 2024 | \$87,910,250 | \$75,858,783 | 86.3\% |
| 2025 | \$90,947,227 | \$78,699,429 | 86.5\% |
| 2026 | \$94,116,067 | \$81,623,281 | 86.7\% |
| 2027 | \$97,383,137 | \$84,649,811 | 86.9\% |
| 2028 | \$100,774,382 | \$88,004,220 | 87.3\% |
| 2029 | \$104,357,194 | \$91,404,094 | 87.6\% |
| 2030 | \$108,168,803 | \$94,634,714 | 87.5\% |
| 2031 | \$112,170,308 | \$97,939,389 | 87.3\% |
| 2032 | \$116,295,162 | \$101,385,708 | 87.2\% |
| 2033 | \$120,552,048 | \$104,945,441 | 87.1\% |
| 2034 | \$125,096,491 | \$108,519,827 | 86.7\% |
| 2035 | \$129,930,561 | \$112,132,280 | 86.3\% |
| 2036 | \$134,971,546 | \$115,844,388 | 85.8\% |

*Basic pay includes reserve and active duty basic pay; outlays include retired pay and survivor benefits.
**This projection includes retired from active and reserve duty.
***This projection includes pay for those retirees eligible for Concurrent Receipt.
****This projection is adjusted for the increase in survivor benefits due to P.L. 110-181.
${ }^{* * * * *}$ This projection includes overturned cases from the Physical Disability Board of Review (PDBR) established as part of the 2008 NDAA.

## APPENDIX L

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT DISCLOSURES

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## STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

Federal trust funds like the Military Retirement Fund are not subject to the same pension regulations as private sector and state/local governmental plans. Under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), both private sector and state/local pension plans are required to include a table showing the "Statement of Net Assets Available for Benefits" and a "Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits," where assets are valued at fair market value in their accounting statements. For the Military Retirement Fund, fair market value is based on the bid prices of public issue securities with the same maturity dates and coupon rates as the special issue securities held by the Fund. These statements are included in Tables L-1 and L-2, respectively.

Measures of a retirement system's liabilities (required for private sector plans under GAAP) are the "Accumulated Plan Benefits" and the "Market Value of Assets." In prior years, both these items and explanatory notes were included in this appendix. Only the "Market Value of Assets" is currently shown for informational purposes.

The market values shown in this appendix can be found in the Fiscal Year 2011 Military Retirement Fund Audited Financial Statements. The financial statements are available through the website of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) at http://www.defenselink.mil/comptroller/.

## TABLE L-1

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE <br> MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

 (\$ in millions)For the Plan Year Ended September 30: $\underline{2011}$
$\underline{2010}$

## Assets

1) Investments, at fair market value, in U.S. Government securities: ${ }^{1}$
\$436,596
\$351,051
2) Accounts receivable:
a) Accrued interest ${ }^{2}$
\$3,405
\$3,122
b) Due from military retirees or their survivors
\$47
\$37
c) Intragovernmental
\$186
\$0
3) Cash:
\$370
\$25
$\underline{\text { Total Assets }}(1+2+3)$ :
\$440,603
\$354,235
Accounts payable:
$\$(4,200)$
$\$(4,210)$
Total Assets Available for Benefits
\$436,404
\$350,025
[^27]|  | $\underline{2011}$ | $\underline{2010}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Investments, at fair market value (actual) | $\$ 432,742$ | $\$ 351,051$ |
| October Expenditures paid in September | $\$ 3,854$ | $\underline{\$ 0}$ |
| Investments, at fair market value (adjusted) | $\$ 436,596$ | $\$ 351,051$ |

${ }^{2}$ Includes accrued interest receivable and interest purchased.

TABLE L-2

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILITARY RETIREMENT FUND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS <br> AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS <br> (\$ in millions)

For the Plan Year Ended September 30:
$\underline{2011} \underline{2010}$
Net assets available for benefits at beginning of plan year: \$350,025 \$282,517

1) Investment/Inflation income (coupons received) \$20,179 \$12,251
2) Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair market value $\$ 29,873 \quad \$ 22,841$ of investments
3) Contributions from services $\$ 20,970 \quad \$ 20,377$
4) Appropriation to amortize the initial unfunded liability $\$ 61,404 \quad \$ 58,619$
5) Appropriation for Treasury Normal Cost Contribution
\$4,950
\$4,516
Total additions $(1+2+3+4+5)$
\$137,376 $\quad \$ \underline{118,604}$
Less: Benefits paid to participants ${ }^{1} \quad \$ \underline{50,997} \quad \$ \underline{51,096}$
Net assets available for benefits at end of plan year
$\$ \underline{\underline{436,404}} \$ \underline{\underline{350,025}}$
[^28]
## COMPARISON OF DOD BOARD AND SFFAS 33 ACTUARIAL LIABILITIES

For Military Retirement Fund liabilities, DoD Office of the Actuary (OACT) performs two annual valuations. The primary one is for funding purposes-this valuation is governed by Chapter 74 of Title 10 U.S.C. and must use methods and assumptions approved by the DoD Board of Actuaries (Board). The other is for financial statement purposes and is governed by Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) standards.

Historically, OACT has used Board valuation methods and assumptions to calculate liabilities for financial statement purposes. However, even using the same assumptions, liabilities from the Board valuation differ from financial statement numbers because of financial statement deadlines. For example, the September 30, 2011, actuarial liability for the financial statements was projected based on the September 30, 2010, Board valuation (it was due in early October 2011). The September 30, 2011, Board valuation (documented in this report) was performed at a later time, based on actual September 30, 2011 data, and therefore resulted in a different September 30, 2011 actuarial liability. A comparison of these respective actuarial liabilities is shown in Table L-3. Note that the 'Actuarial Certification’ (page 2) only applies to Board valuation results for purposes of meeting the requirements of Chapter 74, Title 10, United State Code.

Currently, a separate financial statement valuation (i.e., with different assumptions) is necessary to satisfy a recently published financial statement regulation called the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 33 (SFFAS 33). A separate financial statement valuation is needed because SFFAS 33 requires the use of a yield curve to discount cash flows, whereas the Board valuation uses an interest rate assumption based on methodologies described in Appendix D..

SFFAS 33 requires a minimum of five years of historical rates for the yield curve input and a consistency in the number of historical rates used from period to period. OACT used ten years of quarterly zero coupon Treasury spot rates (as published by the Office of Thrift Supervision), from June 30, 2001 to March 31, 2011 ( 40 quarterly interest rates), which resulted in a single-equivalent interest rate of $4.80 \%$. This is comparable to the Board valuation interest rate of $5.75 \%$.

SFFAS 33 also directs the interest rate, underlying inflation rates, and other economic assumptions to be consistent with one another. A change in the interest rate may cause other assumptions to change as well. For the September 30, 2011, financial statement valuation, SFFAS 33 required the long-term inflation and salary increase assumptions to be consistent with the underlying Treasury spot rates used in the valuation. The September 30, 2011, SFFAS 33 economic assumptions are shown in the concluding note of Table L-3.

SFFAS 33 permits the use of a single average interest rate if the resulting present value is not materially different from what would be obtained using the yield curve. Using the SFFAS 33 as opposed to Board economic assumptions increases the MRF actuarial liability by approximately 7\%.

## TABLE L-3

# MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM COMPARISON OF DOD BOARD AND SFFAS 33 ACTUARIAL LIABILITIES (\$ in billions) 

Valuation For the Plan Year Ended September 30, 2011: DoD Board $^{1} \quad$ SFFAS $33^{2}$

1. Present value of future benefits
a. Annuitants now on roll

| $\$ 807.3$ | ----- |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 174.2$ | ------ |
| $\$ 530.9$ | $\$ 1,512.4$ |

2. Present value of future normal cost contributions
\$239.1 \$262.0
3. Actuarial accrued liability
\$1,273.3 \$1,360.9
4. Actuarial value of assets ${ }^{4}$
\$376.1
\$368.2
5. Unfunded accrued liability
\$897.2
$\$ 992.7$
6. Funded Ratio (4. / 3.)
$30 \%$
27\%
[^29]NOTE: The following long-term economic assumptions are used in computing the respective actuarial liabilities:

|  | DoD Board |  | SFFAS 33 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $3.00 \%$ |  | $2.50 \%$ |
| Full COLA: | $3.75 \%$ |  | $3.30 \%$ |
| Basic Pay: | $3.75 \%$ |  | $4.80 \%$ |

## APPENDIX M

## TREASURY PAYMENTS

Page
Method of Amortizing Changes in the Unfunded Liability of the Military Retirement System ..... 183
Table M-1: Projected Amortization Payments for Experience Changes ..... 187
Calculation of the October 1, 2012, Treasury Payment ..... 189
Table M-2: Total Treasury Payment ..... 190

# METHOD OF AMORTIZING CHANGES IN THE UNFUNDED LIABILITY OF THE MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM 

## Introduction

Section 1465 of Title 10 states that the Secretary of Defense shall determine amortization methods and schedules for the annual amortization of changes in the unfunded liability (UFL) of the Military Retirement System. The section also states that these methods and assumptions must be approved by the DoD Board of Actuaries. The resulting payments are made by the Department of the Treasury to the Military Retirement Fund and do not affect the DoD budget.

There are three causes of change in the Military Retirement System's unfunded liability: (1) changes in benefits, (2) annual experience gains or losses resulting from actual experience deviating from expected experience, and (3) changes in actuarial assumptions used in the projected liability calculations. When a change in the unfunded liability does not fit perfectly into one of the three categories, the Board of Actuaries will determine the most appropriate one. The following describes the technical procedure of amortizing these types of changes, as approved by the Board.

## Amortization Procedure

All three types of changes in the UFL are amortized by means of payment schedules so that: (1) the annual amortization payments increase each year by the long-term basic pay scale assumption (currently 3.75 percent); (2) the payment stream completely liquidates the additional liability over 30 years; and (3) the payments are expressed to the nearest million dollars. The amortization payments increase at the same rate as the increase in the total basic payroll for a particular year-an outcome that is consistent with the way the normal cost payments and payments to amortize the system's initial UFL are determined. This method is no longer common for many private sector pension plans and has given way to an amortization schedule with level payments in order to cover interest costs. It is also required for these pension plans to amortize changes in unfunded liabilities over shorter than a 30 -year schedule. However, the methods applied to the Military Retirement Fund are similar to those of other federal and public sector pension plans. Additionally, the Board has annual discussions regarding the appropriateness of the amortization procedure.

Experience gains and losses, which create changes in the UFL, occur every year. Because these changes are usually small in relative terms, the payment streams to amortize them are combined. This produces one single payment stream for the category of experience gains and losses and eliminates the tedious tracking of up to thirty different small amortization schedules. The DoD Office of the Actuary can identify the separate segments if the need arises.

A similar method of combining amortization schedules is used for changes in the UFL caused by changes in actuarial assumptions. Beginning with the September 30, 1995, valuation,
changes to the UFL due to all benefit changes are being combined and amortized in a single stream of payments. Detailed examples of how the amortization payments are calculated follow.

Actuarial gains and losses are changes in the UFL that result from actual experience in a pension plan deviating from what was expected. An actuarial gain is a decrease in the UFL and is expressed as a positive number. Conversely, a loss represents an increase in the UFL and is expressed as a negative number. To avoid confusion, the terms negative and positive "experience changes" will be used in place of "experience gains" and "experience losses."

The amortization payment for a positive experience change (gain) is also expressed as a positive number. These positive amortization payments reduce any positive amortization payments otherwise payable, including the (negative) payments amortizing the system's initial UFL.

Amortization payments for changes in the UFL are structured to increase each year with the basic pay scale increase. When the payments are negative, their absolute values are made to increase. Although this means that the payments are actually decreasing mathematically, for simplicity of expression both positive and negative amortization payments are said to "increase" by the basic pay scale increase.

## Benefit and Experience Changes

Below is an example of how three years' changes in UFL due to actual experience differing from expected experience would be amortized. The amortization schedules would be identical if these changes in the UFL had been due to changes in benefits. This example is hypothetical.

In FY 2011 there is an assumed experience change of - $\$ 13,800$ million (representing a loss of $\$ 13,800$ million) determined as of the end of the fiscal year, or September 30, 2011. Since this is the first experience change in the example, it does not need to be combined with a schedule for a prior year. It is amortized with 30 annual payments that increase each year at the rate of the assumed annual increase in basic pay. The payment stream commences on October 1, 2012, and the last payment is made on October 1, 2041. The final payment reduces the amortization base to zero.

The amount of the first payment, - $\$ 633$ million, is determined by means of the following steps:

1. Bring forward unamortized balance with interest to September 30, 2012:

$$
-\$ 13,800 \text { million } \times(1+\mathbf{i})=-\$ 14,594 \text { million }
$$

2. Calculate annuity due factor for 30 years at interest rate $\mathbf{j}=[(1+\mathbf{i}) \div(1+\mathbf{s})]-1$ :

$$
=23.056743
$$

3. Divide unamortized balance by annuity factor to get annual payment:

$$
-\$ 14,594 \text { million } \div 23.056743=-\$ 633 \text { million }
$$

where the annual increase in the basic pay scale $\mathbf{s}=.0375$ and the valuation rate of interest $\mathbf{i}=$ .0575. The amortization period is 30 years. In general, the amortization interest rate, $\mathbf{j}$, is defined by

$$
\mathbf{j}=[(1+\mathbf{i}) \div(1+\mathbf{s})]-1
$$

A hypothetical experience gain in FY 2012 creates a change in the UFL of $+\$ 8,400$ million, calculated as of the end of that fiscal year, or September 30, 2012. The amortization schedules for this change and for the FY 2011 change are combined as follows. First, the unamortized balance of the FY 2011 experience change is determined. After the - $\$ 633$ million amortization payment is made on October 1, 2012, the remaining unamortized balance is $\$ 13,961$ million. This balance is calculated as $[-13,961=(-13,800 \times 1.0575)-(-633)]$. The $+\$ 8,400$ million experience change for FY 2012 is then added to the $-\$ 13,961$ unamortized balance, leaving a combined balance of $-\$ 5,561$ million $(-5,561=-13,961+8,400)$.

This combined balance will be amortized over a "combined amortization period." The combined amortization period is equal to the weighted average of the remaining 29-year amortization period for the FY 2011 experience change and a new 30-year period for the FY 2012 experience change. The weights used in the calculation are the absolute values of the $\$ 13,961$ million unamortized balance and the $+\$ 8,400$ million experience change, respectively.

Thus the combined amortization period is equal to:

$$
\frac{(13,961 \times 29)+(8,400 \times 30)}{13,961+8,400}=29.38 \text { years }
$$

An initial combined amortization payment of -\$259 million is determined by the following procedure:

1. Bring forward unamortized balance with interest to September 30, 2013:

$$
-\$ 5,561 \text { million } \times(1+\mathbf{i})=-\$ 5,880 \text { million }
$$

2. Calculate annuity due factor for 29.38 years at interest rate $\mathbf{j}=[(1+\mathbf{i}) \div(1+\mathbf{s})]-1$ :

$$
=22.699155
$$

3. Divide unamortized balance by annuity factor to get annual payment:

$$
-\$ 5,880 \text { million } \div 22.699155=-\$ 259 \text { million }
$$

The payments in the amortization streams will increase at 3.75 percent (the annual increase in the basic pay scale) per year. The payment at the end of the 29th year is -\$726 million. A final, partial payment will be made at the end of the 30th year and is equal to the unamortized balance, or - $\$ 285$ million.

Because experience changes normally occur every year, the only payment that would actually be made under this particular combined schedule is the - $\$ 259$ million on October 1, 2013. A new combined amortization schedule covering FY 2011, FY 2012, and the new UFL caused by experience changes in FY 2013 is determined as follows.

First, the combined FY 2011 and FY 2012 amortization base of -\$5,561 million is increased by one year's interest and credited with the payment of $-\$ 259$ million. The remaining unamortized balance as of October 1, 2012, is $-\$ 5,621$ million $[-5,621=(-5,561 \times 1.0575)-$ ( -259 )]. This amount $(-\$ 5,621)$ is then combined with an assumed FY 2013 experience change of $+\$ 10,300$ million, resulting in a new combined unamortized balance of $\$ 4,679$ million (4,679 $=-5,621+10,300$ ). This combined amortization base of $\$ 4,679$ million is then amortized over a new combined amortization period of 29.43 years, which is equal to the weighted average of the 28.38 years remaining for the old schedule and the 30 -year period for the FY 2013 change. The new combined amortization period is calculated as follows:

$$
\frac{(5,621 \times 28.38)+(10,300 \times 30)}{5,621+10,300}=29.43 \text { years }
$$

The October 1, 2014, payment to amortize the new combined base of $\$ 4,679$ million is $\$ 218$ million and is determined by means of the following procedure:

1. Bring forward unamortized balance with interest to September 30, 2014:

$$
\$ 4,679 \text { million } \times(1+\mathbf{i})=\$ 4,948 \text { million }
$$

2. Calculate annuity due factor for 29.43 years at interest rate $\mathbf{j}=[(1+\mathbf{i}) \div(1+\mathbf{s})]-1$ :

$$
=22.728433
$$

3. Divide unamortized balance by annuity factor to get annual payment:

$$
\$ 4,948 \text { million } \div 22.728433=\$ 218 \text { million }
$$

This is the payment to amortize the combined experience changes for all three years. This procedure continues for the active lifetime of the Military Retirement Fund.

Table M-1 shows the schedule of amortization payments for the experience changes in FY 2011; FY 2011 and FY 2012 combined; and FY 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013 combined.

| TABLE M-1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Projected Amortization Payments for Experience Changes (Amounts in Millions) |  |  |  |
|  | Payment on the FY 2011 | Payment on the Combined FY 2011 and FY 2012 | Payment on the Combined FY 2011, FY 2012 and FY 2013 |
| Date | Experience Change | Experience Change | Experience Change |
| 10/1/12 | \$ -633 |  |  |
| 10/1/13 | -657 | \$ -259 |  |
| 10/1/14 | -681 | -269 | \$ 218 |
| 10/1/15 | -707 | -279 | 226 |
| 10/1/16 | -733 | -289 | 234 |
| 10/1/17 | -761 | -300 | 243 |

## Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

The third type of change in the UFL is due to changes in actuarial assumptions. These assumption changes are amortized by the same method used for experience gains and losses and for benefit changes, i.e., by means of a combined schedule with initial 30-year payments that increase at the rate of the assumed basic pay scale increases.

If changes in economic assumptions include a change in either the valuation interest rate or the assumed basic pay scale increase, the amortization payments that have already been scheduled for all three categories of change in the UFL will be modified. Specifically, new series of payments will be determined to amortize the current amortization bases over their remaining periods, with payments that increase with the new basic pay scale assumption and are computed using the new valuation interest rate. The following example illustrates how this is done.

Suppose that on October 1 of a particular fiscal year, an amortization base is $\$ 27,405$ million, calculated immediately after the scheduled amortization payment is made. Say the remaining amortization period is 18 years. Also suppose that the valuation interest rate is changed to 5.5 percent and that the basic pay scale increase is changed to 3.0 percent.

The initial, revised payment, to be made on the following October 1, is determined by the following procedure:

1. Bring forward unamortized balance with interest to September 30 of next year:

$$
\$ 27,405 \text { million } \times(1+\mathbf{i})=\$ 28,912 \text { million }
$$

where in this case, $\mathbf{i}=.055$
2. Calculate annuity due factor for 18 years at interest rate $\mathbf{j}=[(1+\mathbf{i}) \div(1+\mathbf{s})]-1$ :

$$
=14.794469
$$

where $\mathbf{i}=.055$ and $\mathbf{s}=.03$
3. Divide unamortized balance by annuity factor to get annual payment:

$$
\$ 28,912 \text { million } \div 14.794469=\$ 1,954 \text { million }
$$

The second and succeeding payments will increase at the rate of 3.0 percent per year, which is the new basic pay scale increase. The $\$ 27,405$ million amortization base will be credited with 5.5 percent interest. This new series of amortization payments will reduce the $\$ 27,405$ million amortization base to zero at the end of the 18th year.

## CALCULATION OF THE OCTOBER 1, 2012, TREASURY PAYMENT

The following pages (Tables M-2 through M-6) display the calculation of the October 1, 2012, Treasury payment based on the September 30, 2011, valuation results and on amortization methods and assumptions approved by the DoD Board of Actuaries. In order to avoid a projected shortfall in the Military Retirement Fund, the Board determined that, beginning with the FY 1998 payment, the total amortization period of the initial unfunded liability would be decreased from 60 to 50 years. The Board again shortened the initial unfunded liability amortization period in 2007 to 42 years in order for the payments to cover interest on the unfunded liability each year.

Public Law (P.L.) 108-136 required the Department of Treasury to pay for the increase in the normal cost due to Concurrent Receipt. Beginning with FY 2005, Treasury includes the annual normal cost payment due to Concurrent Receipt along with the unfunded liability payment in the October 1st contribution. For the October 1, 2012, Treasury payment, the amount due to Concurrent Receipt totals $\$ 6.791$ billion. This is computed using the fulland part-time normal cost percentages (NCPs) in Table 7 of the main text (item 8). The NCPs are multiplied by the DoD Comptroller budgeted FY 2013 full- and part-time basic pay, \$58.0 billion and $\$ 9.1$ billion, respectively. Hence, $\$ 6.791$ billion is the sum of $\$ 58.0$ billion x $11.2 \%$ and $\$ 9.1$ billion $x 3.2 \%$ (The numbers may not add exactly due to rounding). The above FY 2013 budgeted basic pay for part-time personnel differs from the projected amount shown in Table 10 of the main text due to recent mobilizations. The inherent challenges of the reserve projection are discussed further in Appendix H .

TABLE M-2
TOTAL TREASURY PAYMENT OCTOBER 1, 2012 AND OCTOBER 1, 2011

## (\$ in billions)

Amortization payment for:

1. Initial unfunded liability

October 1, 2012 October 1, 2011

| 1. | Initial unfunded liability | \$78.598 | \$75.757 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | Changes in benefits | \$7.930 | \$7.643 |
| 3. | Gains and Losses Amortization |  |  |
|  | a. Changes in actuarial assumptions | \$0.386 | \$0.171 |
|  | b. Actuarial experience | \$(19.181) | \$(18.820) |
|  | Total amortization payment | \$67.733 | \$64.751 |
| Normal cost payment |  | \$6.791 | \$5.376 |
|  | Total Treasury payment | \$74.524 | \$70.127 |

TABLE M-3
CALCULATION OF OCTOBER 1, 2012, PAYMENT ON INITIAL UNFUNDED LIABILITY (UFL)
(\$ in billions)

1. Unamortized balance of initial UFL

9/30/11
\$ 997.569 (10/1/10 balance $\times 1.0575$ )
2. Payment on UFL

10/1/11
\$ 75.757
3. Unamortized balance of initial UFL

10/1/11
(1. - 2.)
4. Balance on 9/30/12

9/30/12
\$ 974.816
(3. $\times 1.0575$ )
5. Number of Annual Payments Remaining

9/30/12
6. Value of an annuity due for remaining amortization period
12.4026
at interest rate equal to $(1.0575 \div 1.0375)-1$
7. Payment on initial UFL due $10 / 1 / 12$
\$78.598
( $4 . \div 6$.)

TABLE M-4
CALCULATION OF OCTOBER 1, 2012, PAYMENT ON UNFUNDED LIABILITY (UFL) RESULTING FROM BENEFIT CHANGES

## (\$ in billions)

| 1. Unamortized UFL balance due to benefit changes <br> $(10 / 1 / 10$ balance $x$ <br> 1.0575) | $9 / 30 / 11$ | $\$ 143.947$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 2. Payment on UFL | $10 / 1 / 11$ | $\$ 7.643$ |
| 3. Unamortized UFL balance after payment |  |  |
| (1. - 2.) | $10 / 1 / 11$ | $\$ 136.304$ |
| 4. Additional (new) UFL due to benefit changes | $9 / 30 / 11$ | $\$ 0.000$ |
| 5. Unamortized UFL balance due to benefit changes <br> (3. +4.$)$ | $10 / 1 / 11$ | $\$ 136.304$ |
| 6. Balance on $9 / 30 / 12$ |  |  |
| (5. $\times 1.0575)$ | $9 / 30 / 12$ | $\$ 144.141$ |

7. Total number of years of prior
amortization schedule
23.06
8. Remaining number of years of prior amortization schedule (7. - 1)22.06
9. Total number of years of new amortization schedule (absolute values used for all numbers) $[(3 . \times 8)+.(4 . \times 30)] \div(3 .+4$. 22.06
10. Value of an annuity due for remaining amortization period 18.1778 at interest rate equal to ( $1.0575 \div 1.0375$ ) - 1
11. Payment on UFL due to benefit changes

$$
(6 . \div 10 .)
$$

10/1/12
$\$ 7.930$

TABLE M-5
CALCULATION OF OCTOBER 1, 2012, PAYMENT ON UNFUNDED LIABILITY (UFL) RESULTING FROM ASSUMPTION CHANGES

## (\$ in billions)

1. Unamortized balance of UFL due to assumption changes $(10 / 1 / 10$ balance $\times 1.0575) \quad 9 / 30 / 11$
2. Payment on UFL 10/1/11
3. Unamortized UFL balance after payment

10/1/11 (1. - 2.)
4. Additional (new) UFL 9/30/11
5. Unamortized UFL balance due to assumption changes
(3. + 4.)

10/1/11
\$ 8.037
6. Balance on $9 / 30 / 12$

9/30/12
\$ 8.499 (5. $\times 1.0575$ )
7. Number of years in prior amortization schedule
8. Remaining number of years in prior amortization schedule (7. - 1)
9. Number of years in new amortization schedule (absolute values used for all numbers)
$[(3 . \times 8)+.(4 . \times 30)] \div(3 .+4$.
10. Value of an annuity due for remaining amortization period
22.0336 at interest rate equal to $(1.0575 \div 1.0375)-1$
11. Payment on UFL due to assumption changes (6. $\div 10$.)

10/1/12
\$ 0.386

TABLE M-6
CALCULATION OF OCTOBER 1, 2012, PAYMENT ON UNFUNDED LIABILITY (UFL) RESULTING FROM EXPERIENCE GAINS AND LOSSES

## (\$ in billions)

1. Unamortized UFL balance due to experience gains and losses
(10/1/10 balance $\times 1.0575$ )
2. Payment on UFL 10/1/11
3. Unamortized UFL balance after payment 10/1/11 (1. - 2.)
4. Additional (new) UFL 9/30/11
\$ (254.664)
9/30/11
$\$(254.664)$
5. (1. - 2) )
\$ (18.820)
6. Unamortized UFL balance due to experience gains and losses

10/1/11
(3. + 4.)
6. Balance on $9 / 30 / 12$

9/30/12
\$ (235.844)
(5. $\times 1.0575$ )
7. Number of years in prior amortization schedule
8. Remaining number of years in prior amortization schedule (7. - 1)
9. Number of years in new amortization schedule (absolute values used for all numbers) $[(3 . \times 8)+.(4 . \times 30)] \div(3 .+4$.
10. Value of an annuity due for remaining amortization period 12.8822 at interest rate equal to $(1.0575 \div 1.0375)-1$
11. Payment on UFL due to experience gains and losses

10/1/12
\$(19.181) (6. $\div 10$.)

## OACT ENDNOTES

## VISION STATEMENT DoD OFFICE OF THE ACTUARY

To be the leading professionals in the measurement of contingent events and risk related to military benefits and to provide world-class actuarial support to the Department and other stakeholders on matters related to military benefits.

## MISSION STATEMENT DoD OFFICE OF THE ACTUARY

The Office of the Actuary is responsible for performing annual valuations and providing actuarial cost estimates by applying theories, methods and techniques of actuarial science to the Department for four trust funds: the Military Retirement Fund, Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund, Education Benefits Fund, and Voluntary Separation Incentive Fund. We provide requisite actuarial support to the DoD Boards of Actuaries, and are responsible for calculating actuarial liabilities and providing actuarial input for the Department's and government-wide financial statements, producing actuarial analysis and products for the Survivor Benefit Plan, developing quarterly incurred claim reserves for the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund, and providing statistical information about the Military Retirement System for analysts and other interested offices and individuals.

## CONTACT INFORMATION DoD OFFICE OF THE ACTUARY

Located in the ‘Actuarial Certification’ section of this report (page 2).

## VALUATION OF THE MILITARY RETIREMENT SYSTEM SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

Expected Report Release Date: December 2013


[^0]:    * 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.

[^1]:    * DoD pays only a portion of the total NCP. The portion attributable to concurrent receipt benefits is paid by Treasury.

[^2]:    * DoD pays only a portion of the total NCP. The portion attributable to concurrent receipt benefits is paid by Treasury.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ GORGO is the name given to the computer program by a former DoD Chief Actuary. Due to the program size, it was named after a monster featured in a 1961 British science fiction movie based on a variation of Godzilla.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Investments bought, sold and held during the plan year ended September 30 appreciated (depreciated) in value as follows:

    |  | $\frac{2011}{\$ 62}$ | $\underline{2010}$ |
    | :--- | :---: | ---: |
    | Amortized discount | $\$(2,243)$ | $\$(1,886)$ |
    | Amortized premium | $\frac{\$ 0}{\$(2,181)}$ | $\frac{\$ 0}{\$(1,833)}$ |

[^5]:    ${ }^{2}$ This NCP represents a blend of NCPs for CSB/Redux and HI-3 benefit formulas based on the CSB/Redux Election Proportion (see Appendix F).

[^6]:    ${ }^{3}$ Personnel hired before September 8, 1980, have their retirement benefits based on Final Pay, but for purposes of determining the weights in the weighted NCP, we use personnel hired before October 1, 1980.

[^7]:    ${ }^{4}$ As in past valuation reports, these percentages are stated from the perspective of a new entrant cohort still in active service surviving to 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, but 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.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ The future benefits of active duty personnel expected to retire as reservists are counted on line 1.b.
    ${ }^{2}$ The actuarial value of assets is determined using the amortized cost method from Table 4.
    ${ }^{3}$ 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.
    ${ }^{4}$ P.L. 108-136 requires the Department of Treasury to pay the normal cost resulting from the increase in benefits due to Concurrent Receipt.

[^9]:    1 Much of the information in this appendix can be found in Military Compensation Background Papers, Seventh Edition (November 2011), Department of Defense - Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. For a more in-depth discussion of the early history of military pensions, refer to History of Military Pension Legislation in the United States, William H. Glasson, New York, N.Y. 1900, Digitized by Google.

[^10]:    Notes: Age is retiree's current age nearest birthday at end of fiscal year

[^11]:    Includes only retirees receiving payment from DoD.
    Temporary Early Retirement Act (TERA) retirees and payments are shown for informational purposes only.
    Career Status Bonus (CSB) retirees and payments are shown for informational purposes only. Career Status Bonus (CSB) retirees and payments are shown for informational purposes only
    TERA and CSB numbers and payments are included in the appropriate categories.
    Pay amounts do not include the 121/1/1 cost of living increase of $3.6 \%$.

[^12]:    Notes: Age is retiree's current age nearest birthday at end of fiscal year
    Includes only retirees receiving payment from DoD.
    Temporary Early Retirement Act (ERA) retirees and payments are shown for informational purposes only.
    Career Status Bonus CSB retires and payments are shown for informational purposes only.
    TERA and CSB numbers and payments are included in the appropriate categories.
    Pay amounts do not include the 12/1/11 cost of living increase of $3.6 \%$.

[^13]:    Notes：Age is retiree＇s current age nearest birthday at end of fiscal year

[^14]:    Real yields for non-TIPS securities are computed as the nominal yield at purchase offset by inflation in the year of purchase.
    For TIPS securities, the real yield is known and constant throughout the life of the security.

[^15]:    description of the parameter used to model the phase-in to an average age 58 reserve retirement. As the transitions to earlier average retirement ages occur, the age

[^16]:    description of the parameter used to model the phase-in to an average age 58 reserve retirement. As the transitions to earlier average retirement ages occur, the age applicable to some of the rates change.

[^17]:    
    $\quad$ applicable to some of the rates change.

    * Includes separations to non-Selected Reserve status with 20 or more good years.

[^18]:    Due to P.L. 110-181 (see Appendix A) the rates shown above apply in the early years of the projection. See Item 11 in the Reserve section in Appendix F for a
    description of the parameter used to model the phase-in to an average age 58 reserve retirement. As the transitions to earlier average retirement ages occur, the applicable to some of the rates change.

[^19]:    + 

    
    $\xrightarrow{\infty}$ No on N No
    
    
    
    
    Enlisted Selected Reserve Retirement Rates
    Completed Years Of Total Active Federal Military Service
    
    ~ Now No m N N
    $\rightarrow$ Now N N N
    
    品 88 -
    Note: Due to P.L. 110-181 (see Appendix A) the rates shown above apply in the early years of the projection. See Item 11 in the Reserve section in Appendix F for a description of the parameter used to model the phase-in to an average age 58 reserve retirement. As the transitions to earlier average retirement ages occur, the ages
    applicable to some of the rates change.

[^20]:    Enlisted Non-Selected Reserve with 20 Good Years Retirement Rates

[^21]:    1 Includes deaths of members who were temporarily disabled at the beginning of the year, then transferred to permanent disability, and later died before the end of the year. Determined for each year of the temporary disability retirement category (1-5).

[^22]:    2 Death rates of spouses of living retirees who elected SBP spouse, or spouse \& child, coverage are based on a standard actuarial mortality table incorporating U.S. population experience. This table is published by the Society of Actuaries (SOA) as GAM-94_Female (Group Annuity Mortality, study year 1994, females).

[^23]:    ${ }^{* * *}$ As noted in Item 2 in the Retiree section of Appendix F, additional adjustments are made for retirees who elect SBP spouse coverage.

[^24]:    ${ }^{* * *}$ As noted in Item 2 in the Retiree section of Appendix F, additional adjustments are made for retirees who elect SBP spouse coverage.

[^25]:    *** The above Other/Nontransfer Loss rates are used to calculate both the DoD and Treasury NCPs per P.L. 108-136.

[^26]:    *This projection includes retired from active and reserve duty.
    Non-CSB/Redux figures include both new active and reserve duty retirements, while CSB/Redux figures include only new active duty retirements.
    **Gains during the year include those people who die before year end. All figures are after total and partial VA offsets.
    ***The dramatic retiree gain increases in FY 2013 and FY 2028 are a result of the modeling due to section 647 of the 2008 NDAA.
    Please refer to Appendix F and Appendix H for more information.

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ Fair market value of securities has been measured by quoted prices (bid price) in the active U.S. Government securities market. Bid price used represents the over-the-counter quotations as of 4 p.m. eastern time as reported by the U.S. Department of Treasury - Bureau of Public Debt on September 30, 2011, and September 30, 2010, respectively. Additional adjustment made as a result of FY 2011 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 111-383) regarding retired pay date as follows:

[^28]:    ${ }^{1}$ The statement has been revised to show benefits paid to participants on an accrual basis:

    |  | $\underline{2011}$ | $\underline{2010}$ |
    | :--- | ---: | ---: |
    | Benefits paid on cash basis | $\$ 51,007$ | $\$ 50,585$ |
    | Change in liability for benefits due at end of year | $\underline{\$(10)}$ | $\underline{\$ 511}$ |
    | Benefits paid on accrual basis | $\$ 50,997$ | $\$ 51,096$ |

[^29]:    ${ }^{1}$ Reproduced from Table 7 in main text.
    ${ }^{2}$ Reproduced from the 'Fiscal Year 2011 Military Retirement Fund Audited Financial Statements.' The financial statements are available through the website of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) at http://www.defenselink.mil/comptroller/. The 'Actuarial Certification' (page 2) does not apply to these figures. Line 1 components are not displayed ("-----"). The more comparable figure is the line 1 total.
    ${ }^{3}$ The future benefits of active duty personnel expected to retire as reservists are counted on line 1.b.
    ${ }^{4}$ For DoD Board results, the actuarial value of assets is determined using the amortized cost method from Table 4 in main text. For SFFAS 33 results, the actuarial value of assets is reduced by the accounts receivable (i.e., accrued interest) and accounts payable.

