CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
SINKING FUND COMMISSION

In Re: September Meeting

Wednesday, September 13, 2017

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This Meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission, held pursuant to notice in the above mentioned cause, before Angela M. King, RPR, Court Reporter - Notary Public there being present, held at Two Penn Center, 16th Floor Conference Room on the above date, commencing at approximately 10:00 a.m., pursuant to the State of Pennsylvania General Court Rules

STREHLOW & ASSOCIATES
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	Page 2		Page 4
1	APPEARANCES	1	to this report covers the cash contribution
2		2	requirements for the plan based on the funding
3	COMMISSION MEMBERS:	3	policy adopted by PGW. Before we give you the
4	Donn Scott, Chairman	4	report, the high level is generally speaking good
5	Alan Butkovitz, Controller	5	news this year. On the liability side, we always
6	Rasheia Johnson, Treasurer	6	look at the liabilities.
7		7	We have certain assumptions of what's
8	ALSO PRESENT:	8	going to happen in the future this particular
9	Christopher R. DiFusco, CIO, PGW	9	year. You know, it varies year to year. You
10	Bill Rubin	10	make assumptions about how many people are going
11	Alex Goldsmith, PFM Asset Management	11	to retire, how many are going to need employment,
12	Marc Ammaturo, PFM Asset Management	12	how long people are going to live. A lot of
13	City Solicitor Representatives	13	assumptions of that nature. This particular
14	PGW Representatives	14	year, the assumptions all really matched what
15		15 16	happened in the liabilities. Variation of what
16		17	we expected versus what actually happened was off
17		18	by less than 1 percent. Generally speaking, we
18 19		19	usually look for variance of 3 to 4 percent per year up and down. Because there are so many
		20	
20 21		21	things that can happen in a year, the idea is that any one year you can be off. Generally
22		22	speaking, long term you are in good shape. This
23		23	particular year, we are very close to what was
24		24	expected.
2 1			expected.
	Page 3		Page 5
1		1	Liability side, no surprises. No
2	CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Good morning, everyone.	2	problems.
3	I am delighted to call this meeting to order. I	3	MR. RUBIN: Tom, what mortality table do
4	trust everyone had a great summer.	4	you use?
5	First order of business is the Approval	5	MR. VICENTE: We are using the
6	of the Transcript. Is there a motion to approve	6	retirement Plan 2014 Mortality Table. It's
7	the transcript?	7	published by Society of Actuaries. That's the
8	MS. JOHNSON: So moved.	8	base table. We use a generational improvement
9	MR. RUBIN: Seconded.	9	scale called the MP 2016 Scale.
10	CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Motion has been made	10	MR. RUBIN: Is that age 85?
11	and properly seconded. The transcript is hereby	11	MR. VICENTE: Doesn't really have a
12	approved.	12	particular age. It's all statistics. If you
1 ~	779 41 11 41 4 4 4 4 4	1 1 1	
13	The third bullet point is the actuary	13	look in expectation of life for someone age 65,
14	report and presentation. Vicente, the floor is	14	it would put you in the 85, 86 range.
14 15	report and presentation. Vicente, the floor is yours.	14 15	it would put you in the 85, 86 range.  MR. RUBIN: Okay. If you make it to 65,
14 15 16	report and presentation. Vicente, the floor is yours.  MR. VICENTE: Thank you. Do you guys	14 15 16	it would put you in the 85, 86 range.  MR. RUBIN: Okay. If you make it to 65, you make it to 85?
14 15 16 17	report and presentation. Vicente, the floor is yours.  MR. VICENTE: Thank you. Do you guys have copies?	14 15 16 17	it would put you in the 85, 86 range.  MR. RUBIN: Okay. If you make it to 65, you make it to 85?  MR. VICENTE: Good chance.
14 15 16 17 18	report and presentation. Vicente, the floor is yours.  MR. VICENTE: Thank you. Do you guys have copies?  (PGW Reps enter proceedings.)	14 15 16 17 18	it would put you in the 85, 86 range.  MR. RUBIN: Okay. If you make it to 65, you make it to 85?  MR. VICENTE: Good chance.  (Laughter)
14 15 16 17 18 19	report and presentation. Vicente, the floor is yours.  MR. VICENTE: Thank you. Do you guys have copies?  (PGW Reps enter proceedings.)  MS. JACKSON: Vanessa Jackson from PGW	14 15 16 17 18 19	it would put you in the 85, 86 range.  MR. RUBIN: Okay. If you make it to 65, you make it to 85?  MR. VICENTE: Good chance.  (Laughter)  MR. BUTKOVITZ: Feel better already.
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2 (Pages 2 to 5)

	September	- ,	
	Page 6		Page 8
1	October. We did update, as we did last year,	1	that through talking with PGW in asking what
2	update the projections to keep pace with what the	2	their expectations were. And when they look at
3	latest findings are. That actually, it will vary	3	their workforce and how folks are moving through
4	year to year. But this particular year, the	4	their careers as well as the kind of raises that
5	projection was such that the projection of how	5	are being given out.
6	much we are improving our longevity, so be ready	6	While the I think the negotiated
7	for it, is less than we were last year. We are	7	union pay scale may not be 5 percent increase.
8	not projecting to do as well in the future as we	8	When you load into that changes in rank or
9	were projecting to do in the future a year before	9	status, you do end up with something that's close
10	that.	10	to the 5 percent. We confirm that with PGW
11	That actually provided gain to the plan.	11	before starting this year.
12	The liability is a little bit lower because of	12	MR. RUBIN: Do you exclude the executive
13	that. The expectation for improvements and	13	level employees who would not increase their
14	longevity are lower than they were a year before	14	liability to pension fund based on their salaries
15	based on the data. We are just updating that on	15	being above the limits?
16	an annual basis. So, be a new one that comes out	16	MR. VICENTE: Yes. Yes. So, that's not
17	late October of this year.	17	a part.
18	MR. BUTKOVITZ: There were people, I	18	MR. RUBIN: This is only employees that
19	don't know, ten years ago who were trying to sell	19	would fall into the liability characterization of
20	insurance product based on the old mortality	20 21	future liabilities
21 22	tables that wanted to insure all the City	22	MR. VICENTE: Correct.
23	employees. Do you have any idea whether any city did that and what the results were?	23	MR. RUBIN: in the pension? MR. VICENTE: Individuals who are still
23 24	MR. VICENTE: Not that I'm aware of. I	23 24	working and earning a pension under the PGW
24	WIK. VICENTE. Not that I'm aware of. I	24	working and earning a pension under the FOW
	Page 7		Page 9
1		1	Page 9 Pension Plan.
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3 (Pages 6 to 9)

	Page 10		Page 12
1	with somebody else. Because more than half will	1	down by years of service on a graphing basis.
2	go to the plan. Eventually that will reach a	2	Even though the average is 15 years of service,
3	stability point, where the number coming in will	3	you will see that we have more people in the 5 to
4	replace those going out. But we see slight	4	10 yeas of service group than any other group.
5	decreases.	5	Which you would expect with turnover, generally
6	Retirees, you will see that's down a	6	that type of thing. You will generally see more
7	little bit. That's because there were a number	7	of the service agents that spread out farther to
8	of individuals who passed away this past year.	8	the right. A little bit of a dip there between
9	Vested/terminated, those are folks who left	9	15 and 25 years of service. You will see that
10	employment but are vested in the pension but they	10	change over time.
11	are not yet eligible to retire for their age or	11	That gives you and idea how to come up
12	likely to retire as the case may be. You will	12	with the 15. That's how it's distributed. The
13	see there's a slight increase there.	13	average can be a little bit misleading as most
14	In the back of the report for those who	14	people are either well below or well above that,
15	are interested in that type of thing, give you	15	but they average that 15 years.
16	real turn to this. Back on page 22, there is	16	MR. RUBIN: Distribution of inactive
17	actually a reconciliation of how individuals went	17	participants. So that's
18	from one point to the other. So, that gives you	18	MR. VICENTE: On page 19?
19	an idea of about what the ins and outs were so to	19	MR. RUBIN: Yeah. What's the inactive?
20	speak for the categories.	20	That's somebody who is
21	You see payroll there up about	21	MR. VICENTE: What we have here are the
22	4 percent. Average pay about 5 percent. Again	22	top table of those receiving benefits. Those are
23	this particular year, it matched pretty well what	23	who are either retirees themselves or
24	our assumption was. In other years, you will see	24	beneficiaries of retirees.
21	our assumption was. In other years, you will see		belieficiaries of fettiees.
	Page 11		Page 13
1		1	
1 2	it be higher or lower. Average age stayed pretty	1 2	MR. RUBIN: Okay.
2	it be higher or lower. Average age stayed pretty steady as did average past service. Both good.	2	MR. RUBIN: Okay. MR. VICENTE: That gives the idea of how
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	it be higher or lower. Average age stayed pretty steady as did average past service. Both good. And part of the reason why, we kept actuarially pretty sound or pretty level everything. Nothing changed that much. That's the demographics.  MR. RUBIN: The average past service, that means that most people are serving 15 years and retiring?  MR. VICENTE: That's just the average service of the group that's in place right now. That was 1,243 individuals who were working there today. That's their average service.  MR. RUBIN: So, there could be a longer service which would be higher liability?  MR. VICENTE: Exactly.  MR. RUBIN: Okay.  MR. VICENTE: If you turn back to page 19 of the report, you can see actually, it's page 20 really. Is the a big chart on page 20 that shows you how much what people fall for in terms of on the vertical access. It's their ages. In the horizontal access is their years of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR. RUBIN: Okay.  MR. VICENTE: That gives the idea of how long they have been in pay status based on age. You will see some very young people that would be beneficiary clearly of somebody or perhaps sort of disability. And the bottom table, the vested terminated, those are those folks who have left the Authority or the Gas Works but have not yet started their pensions and how old they are.  There are a few. There are five over age 65. So from an administrative standpoint, the idea we get them in pay status as soon as possible since they are at their full retirement ages. Chances are if there are only five of them, they are probably who we have trouble locating and that is why they haven't started yet. What happens, people leave and 20 years later you are trying to find them to get their pension started. They may have left the country for all we know.  MR. RUBIN: On 20, when you have the number and is that dollar amounts underneath

4 (Pages 10 to 13)

	Page 14		Page 16
1	count. On the first cell on the 20, the top	1	expectation?
2	left, you will see 16. There are 16 individuals	2	MR. RUBIN: if they live longer?
3	there. And the average pay of those 16	3	MR. VICENTE: Because we expect the
4	individuals is the \$38,240.	4	change in the projection scale reduced the level
5	MR. RUBIN: Average pay?	5	of improvement in longevity. We actually are
6	MR. VICENTE: Right.	6	assuming now people are going to live a little
7	MR. RUBIN: Not pension?	7	less long than they did last year. That factor,
8	MR. VICENTE: Correct. Average pay.	8	that improvement scales updated every year. We
9	MR. RUBIN: Thank you.	9	will have a tweak upwards or downwards every
10	MR. VICENTE: That's a lot of the	10	year. Should be relatively small overall.
11	demographic information. If we turn to page 2 of	11	That's the main outcome there. When you
12	the report, you see some of the financial metrics	12	turn to the next page, you will see some of the
13	for funding purposes.	13	liability figures at the top. The unfunded
14	The first item is what is called the	14	liabilities is about \$217 million. And that's on
15	Normal Cost. That's the cost allocated as a	15	a cumulated liabilities for about just under
16	group for those individuals who are actively	16	\$700 million. We are about 70 percent funded
17	working. How much does it cost to pay for the	17	overall on the plan.
18	benefit they earn from working a year? In this	18	If we turn to the next page, page 4, we
19	case, \$7.7 million, which is roughly 9 percent of	19	show the asset values. We have two values there
20	payroll.	20	on page 4: The market value and the actuarial
21	So if you think about the cost of this	21	value.
22	plan on a long term basis, if you are a hundred	22	The market value is just what you would
23	percent funded, the plan would have a cost above	23	expect. We take look at the actual investment
24	9 percent pay. You are paying just the normal	24	statements and pulled a number off there. This
	Page 15		Page 17
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1	cost, the cost that is being earned in a	1	is a preliminary market value. So, we get the
2	particular year. Below that you will see the	2	value from a flash report from the Sinking Fund
3	contributions schedules. The policy adopted by	3	and working with PFM. However, when the auditor
4	PGW is to use the larger of what's called the 20	4	goes through and completes the audit or
5	Year Contribution or the 30 Year Contribution.	5	financials for the plan, there could be a small
6	In this case, it's the 20 Year Contribution.	6	upward or downward change in that. That is still
7	About \$28 million this year, which equates to	7	in the case, we have seen some preliminary audit
8	just under 30 percent of payroll.	8	financials just this last week. They are a
9	We expect the 20 Year Contribution to be	9	little bit different. About less than 1 percent
10 11	the dominant contribution method for the next 10,	10 11	different. So, we will refine this report once
12	15 years. And then gradually the 30 Year Contribution method will overtake it because of	12	we get the final audited financials. Basically,
13		13	the difference right now, we don't expect there to be anything material in terms of a change of
$\frac{13}{14}$	the mechanisms involved there. That is policy	13 14	the outcomes.
15	that was adopted, I think, two or three years ago by the Board as a way to determine the	15	The actuarial values, again methodology
16	contribution.	16	adopted a couple of years ago. And what that
17	About a 3 percent decrease from the	17	does is essentially averages in investment
18	prior year. That goes to the fact that the	18	returns that are above or below the 7.3 percent
19	investments did relatively well. The change in	19	assumed return. So, we have a higher return than
20	the mortality expectation helped to bring that	20	assumed, than we don't actually recognize all of
21	down, as well.	21	that in the first year. We phase it into the
22	MR. RUBIN: How does that help to bring	22	asset value over a couple of years. On the same
23	it down if the	23	token, if we return less than 7.3 percent in the
24	MR. VICENTE: The change in mortality	24	year, we phase that loss in.
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5 (Pages 14 to 17)

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The idea is that over a three or four year period, the period will exceed and miss will average out and keep the asset value a little smoother, which will keep the contributions level a little smoother. At the same time, not letting us deviate too much from where we really sit. That is a method we adopted several years ago.

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You see this particular year, they are very close together, closer than they were last year. This year we returned, I want to say, about a 12 percent return which is much higher than the 7.3 a year before that. We had almost a 0 percent return or so. Those two are more or less offsetting when you look at this particular year, which is why the two numbers are so close together.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Would you expect it to be -- is it better when it is closer together or versus a negative variance?

MR. VICENTE: I mean, yes. If they stay relatively close together, that means our assumption is pretty good as far as modeling what the returns have been in the past, which gives us a good outlook for the future. If they are

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probably the next page to look at is just on page 10 of the report. Just have graphically shown the two contribution levels. I can go through every page of the report, but a lot of it is actuarial mathematics. I'm not sure if everybody wants to do that. I enjoy doing it, but not everyone wants to hear it.

Page 7 gives you graphically how the contributions are made up. We mentioned that normal cost figure, which is 9 percent pay. That's the orange or red there. The blue bottom is the amortization. We are paying off that \$200 million unfunded liability. That's how much -- you can see a large portion of annual contributions is paying down what's unfunded due to past service.

And a lot of the unfunded that we have right now came about from a number of sources. So certainly if you go back far enough, you'll find this plan had been a hundred percent funded. But some of the investment ups and downs beginning in 2008 affected the plan as it did most pension programs. And on top of that for this plan, as you recall, we actually reduced the

Page 19

persistently higher or persistently lower, it means we are either being too aggressive or too conservative in our assumption. Either way, with a plan like this, there is no getting away from the actual cost of the plan.

So you know, if we are being too aggressive with our assumption, for example, and assuming 7.3 when really we should be thinking something lower than that, it will come back. It will just be a timing issue that we will have lower contributions initially. But as the effective lower returns makes itself felt, we will catch up. And vice versa.

If we are too conservative, we will have higher contributions initially. But then as the higher returns make themselves evident, we will see our contributions come down. So it's more about backloading and front loading. Ideally, we are not doing either, and that's a good sign that we are relatively close. But we will likely see it fluctuate up and down every year. That is what you expect in the investment makeup, which includes some fairly volatile type of return.

Flipping forward a couple of pages,

expected long term rate of return several times over the last four or five years.

And that's -- when you look at this, we changed the liability based on the expectation for how, what kind of return rate we are going to get on that. When you make that change, that creates a liability you haven't funded for. You thought of previously with the higher rate, you are essentially implying that investment returns will pay that off. Once you lower the investment return assumption, you are saying the investment won't pay that off. Instead contributions will pay that off.

MR. DIFUSCO: Tom, I think you mentioned this last year when you were here. We also had that one year or two-year spike in retirements which I think also added a couple percentage points to the unfunded, as well.

MR. VICENTE: That is true. Experience deviating from what we expect.

As we go forward to page 12, page 12 shows the cash payouts of the plan. Our expectation based on our assumption about retirements and new hires and pay increases and

6 (Pages 18 to 21)

Page 22 Page 24 1 so forth translates to a certain pay amount being 1 You will see that's a increase in 2016 as we made 2 2 paid out of the plan to cover participants that change. The investment returns this year 3 3 benefits as they retire. You will see there, we were, again, close to a 13 percent return. You 4 are expecting about \$53 million for the year that 4 can see how that's trended over the last decade 5 5 just began this past July. Increasing gradually 6 6 to about an extra \$10 million per year about ten CHAIRMAN SCOTT: So, what happened in 7 7 years from now. That's based on the age of the '14 and '15? What's responsible for -- it was 80 8 8 percent funded in '14? group and the size of their salary and service 9 9 and what kind of pension we expect to get. That MR. VICENTE: Right. The big -- one big 10 10 gives you an idea what the outflows would be for thing there was went from a 7.95 percent assumed 11 rate of return down to a 7.65 percent return. 30 11 the plan. 12 12 MR. BUTKOVITZ: So, that's assuming that basis points decrease in our assumed rate of 13 13 the payments would go to their spouses? return. That boosts the liability up. We also 14 14 MR. VICENTE: Correct. We have an had at that point in time, that was right around 15 assumption about how many people will -- what 15 the time I think a lot of the sale discussions 16 kind of benefit option folks will take. 16 were going on. And that's when we did have a lot 17 MR. BUTKOVITZ: What's the assumption? 17 of individuals sort of rush to the door a little 18 MR. VICENTE: I don't -- I have to look 18 bit earlier than otherwise projected. So, that 19 it up for you. We have an assumption based on 19 increased the liability as well. 20 20 what the pattern has been in the past. It's MR. DIFUSCO: Tom, when you list the 21 21 usually -- with this group, I imagine it's funded ratios for the past years, have they been 22 22 relatively high percentage assumed to take the adjusted in the sense that, you know, we had -survivor benefit. This is a male dominated 23 23 we weren't using smoothing then and we were doing 24 24 workforce. And men generally tend to take other things. Or you just using the returns that Page 23 Page 25 1 1 benefits that cover their spouses. Historically, are in the older reports with the then, like, all 2 2 that's because their spouses generally didn't the same assumptions? 3 3 have a job or were more at home. They didn't MR. VICENTE: It was the assumption that 4 4 have another source of income versus when you were in place at that time. 5 5 have female dominated workforces, the husband MR. DIFUSCO: Okay. That would affect, generally has a job. It's less trend to take 6 6 I mean, the numbers and how the gap looks as well 7 7 that. Not universal, but that's the trend. because there's not a smoothing affect. There's 8 8 If we turn to page 13, you have a not --9 9 historical review of the funded progress of the MR. VICENTE: Right. 10 plan. So, the bars represent the liability. 10 MR. DIFUSCO: That's what I thought, but 11 That's our projection of the current liability of 11 I just wanted you to confirm. 12 12 the group. You see that historically from 2009 MR. VICENTE: That's what we have there. 13 to 2017. And you will see some places where 13 If we flip forward a couple of other pages to 14 there are jumps. And those jumps do correspond 14 page 16, page 16 is this. If I was looking back, 15 15 to where the assumed rate of return was changed. page 16 is looking forward. 16 And then the blue line is the market value plan 16 Page 16 is our projection of cash 17 assets as compared. You see that goes through. 17 contribution and how the fund levels is going to 18 18 In black, we have the percentage funded. You are progress in the future. So, the table at the top 19 19 and then the bottom we have a chart showing the seeing 70.6 percent funded currently, which is 20 20 same information. And because this is a improvement by about 5 percent over where it was 21 21 in 2016. projection assuming that all our assumptions are 22 22 Nice little pick up there making up most going to come true absolutely every single year, 23 of what we gave away last year when we changed 23 it shows this very nice pretty picture with a 24 the assumed rate of return from 7.65 down to 7.3. 24 very straight line of the investment with the

7 (Pages 22 to 25)

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funded ratio improving every year very gradually. In real life, we will see ups and downs. Real life won't show this way. We will have years like this year, 13 percent return. We will have years like two years ago where we have 0 percent investment return. Years where the pay increases are flatter and years where the pay increases are more. So, we will see ups and downs there.

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But assuming everything goes along, our plan and this verifies our funding policy, is to fund the plan over 20 to 30-year period. And that is why you see this gradual increase in the funded ratio. Seems like it's taking forever to go from 70 percent to 78 percent. But that is the nature of funding this on a long term basis.

In the middle of the table at the top, you will see a column, Type of Actual Mid Year Contribution. So, that's telling you what the cash contributions are expected to be. Again, making certain assumptions about the workforce. So here, we are assuming that -- I believe we are assuming that three out of every four new hire comes into this plan versus going to the Defined Contribution Plan. So, that's driving the

the other assumptions stay the same, which are the -- our assumptions about when people retire as far as age and length of service, when they will leave voluntarily is based on PGW's actual experience.

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We update that experience and study every three to five years. I think it's been three years since we did it. Probably next year we will talk to PGW about whether we should update that study, see if we validate whether the assumptions are still working as expected. If there are any trends emerging and update it from that point of view. But for right now, we are using that same assumption because we haven't come to the point.

As you saw when I mentioned, the liabilities turned out to be pretty close to what we expected. We are not seeing any indication that we are having a real deviation right now. Again, it's good practice. Next year we will start talking about do we need to do a new study or review those assumptions.

No changes in Plan Provisions from last year. Everything stayed the same there in terms

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contribution to some extent.

This is our projection. You do see the contribution level rate amount does go down year to year. That's partially as a consequence, even if you are replacing three out of four, there is one person you're not replacing as they go into the other plan. And that is where that cost shows up, in the other plan, not this plan.

The next two pages we don't go into detail. But they show the two different methodologies, the 20 Year Method and the 30 Year Method. You can see how they vary one versus the other. If you held them side by side, the 20 years is the dominant method for most of the period. But as you get into 2024 and 2025, the 30 Year Method starts to take over just by the nature of the mechanics. Two different methods.

Then we already talked about the information on pages 19 through 22, our demographic information. So we don't have to do that again. The next section starting on page 23 is all our methods an assumptions as we mentioned. The only assumptions we change this year was the mortality improvement scale. All

of cost.

So, that's the report. I don't know if there are any other questions you want to ask. Nothing? Thank you.

MR. RUBIN: Thank you. MS. JOHNSON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you very much.

MR. DIFUSCO: Thanks, Tom.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Next item on the Agenda is the PGW Pension Plan Investment Consultants.

MR. GOLDSMITH: Thank you.

I will make some brief comments on the markets and economy. And in your binder, you have the flash performance as of July 31. The August performance is ready typically about ten business days after the quarter end because of the start timing of September with Labor Day. We are at eight business days today. By Friday afternoon, we will have that distributed to you, all the August flash performance.

But just briefly speaking to markets and economy, I think if you followed markets this year, the story continues that it's been a good period for equities. Domestic equities are up,

8 (Pages 26 to 29)

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started the year undervalued relative to U.S. stocks and performed well as a result.

you know, year-to-date as of yesterday about 12 percent. International equities leading about 20 percent year-to-date. And large cap stocks outperforming small caps. Another brief trend I will note, growth stocks and sectors, healthcare, information technology outperforming value stocks and sectors.

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I'll briefly speak to the fixed income market because of additional challenges, you know, lie ahead there. Rates certainly shot up following the election. We have very weak fourth quarter last year for fixed income returns. On the margins this year, long term rates have fallen slightly while short term rates have increased. Bit of a flattening in the yield curve, which in turn has supported equities. The Fed still indicates that they intend to act at least one more time to raise rates this year with the economy doing better. It's looking like that will take place.

With the performance of the markets here, I get questions about overvaluation and do we think markets are overvalued? You know, certainly looking at the data, price-to-earnings being a major metric of valuation, U.S. stocks are higher than their long term valuation rates. S&P 500, 18 times; price-to-earnings times 16. That ratio has been relatively consistent year-to-date.

Again as interest rates rise, the impact on existing bond prices is such that it forces those down. So certainly, challenges they had, I think, for fixed income.

Earnings growth, earnings per share growth in the second quarter was 16 percent. So, prices are certainly up with going back to the the election of Donald Trump last year and really, you know, seven years ago to the recovery from the financial crisis. But as long as, you know, corporations here in the U.S. have delivered positive results, positive earnings,

Focusing on the report here very briefly, page 1, you can see the market value as of 7/31, 522 million, so up slightly from the 7.1 figure that Tom presented. The one month return was right on top of the benchmark slightly above

after investment management fees. Year to date,

it's nice to see moving over several columns

Page 31

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Page 32

that, you know, the overvaluation that we have seen has remained in check.

I think what's interesting to note that's emerged over the last month or two that

has injected some volatility in the market has been geo political concerns, mostly related to North Korea. Certainly, there was an episode in early August and then about a week ago with the test of the hydrogen bomb. You know, again, volatility which had been near record lows for most of 2017 went up 12 percent but still remains fairly low. And you know, I think despite, again, a bit of negative return in some sectors in August, U.S. markets hit record highs

about 60 basis points of outperformance year-to-date. And 25 basis points or so the one year number. The single greatest contributor to that outperformance for year-to-date numbers been in the one year has been overweight to equities. Certainly with fixed income returns, delivering very, very low absolute numbers, you know, the 12 to 15 percent depending on domestic international is certainly outweighing at that. The overweight is delivering the greatest amount of outperformance.

But with consumer confidence up, strength in the housing market, strength in U.S. corporations, certainly unemployment has fallen now 4.4 percent. Our view for the intermediate term here in the U.S. is positive. Certainly, international markets have done a little bit better. Get primarily based on valuation. They

yesterday with both the Dow and the S&P 500

simultaneously hitting record highs. Now, they

are off again slightly today.

That being said, again, some active manager, at least on the year-to-date, you know, basis active management has outperformed.

MR. AMMATURO: Just to interject there on the application just to amplify that, numbers behind what Alex just said. If you look at large cap and small cap and the percent column, you add those two numbers up, that's 47 percent; 39 percent large cap, 8 percent small cap. That is 47 percent. Your target is 45. So, just to put numbers behind what Alex is saying, that

9 (Pages 30 to 33)

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	Page 34		Page 36
1	2 percent overweight to domestic equity has	1	international. The one exception is fixed
2	helped. If you look down to international	2	income. And I think that again owes to some
3	equity, you have 21 percent international equity.	3	challenges presented thus far in 2017 following,
4	Your target is 20. That's 3 percent overweight	4	you know following a sharp rise in the rates
5	to equity markets. It's 2 percent domestically,	5	to end the year. Interest rates ameliorated
6	1 percent internationally which I would say has	6	slightly before, again, this recent flattening of
7	been beneficial and tailwind to your portfolio.	7	the yield curve. And I think that has thrown,
8	We don't recommend rebalancing back to target at	8	you know, a challenge to a number of the active
9	this time.	9	fixed income managers.
10	MR. GOLDSMITH: Some of the highlights	10	That being said, over the one-year
11	within the active managers. Certainly,	11	number, you know, more characteristic
12	O'Shaughnessy for the quarter as well as year to	12	outperformance of fixed income. A steady, you
13	date. They have benefitted from that flattening	13	know, call it 1 percent or so of outperformance.
14	of the yield curve with long term yields for	14	That is the steady months and quarters of
15	bonds falling. They, basically, look at one	15	outperformance.
16	metric in building their portfolio. That is	16	So you know, again, we are not
17	total shareholder yield, stock buy backs and	17	recommending any change to the positioning. I
18	dividend payments. And those high dividend	18	believe we passed around a rebalancing page as of
19	stocks have really benefitted year-to-date.	19	yesterday, excuse me, as of Monday evening. The
20	It's not necessarily quality buys, but	20	plan market value is up to 529 million. Again, a
21	looking for high yielding stocks. And so despite	21	2.79, 2.8 overweight to equities, 1.8 percent
22	challenges to the value market, O'Shaughnessy	22	underweight to fixed income and a percent
23	delivered there.	23	underweight to cash. Again, underweight those
24	I want to touch on some negative	24	cash and fixed income sectors, overweight
	, and the second		
	Page 35		Page 37
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1 2	performers. I think the most important being	1 2	equities. We continue to as, you know, we view
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10 (Pages 34 to 37)

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MR. GOLDSMITH: But we like to see outperformance over three. Certainly, over the five years a full market cycle, that is what we like to evaluate. So far, there has been no change to the investment team or their process. Certainly, in what's been a struggling climate for value investors, we would like to see maybe some of their -- given some to like let investment theses play out, particularly again overweights in selection within industrials where

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ability.

So, they are not on a watch list at this time. Again, I think we are not -- we don't want to churn some managers when there is, you know, just a certain brief periods of underperformance more recently.

they have historically exhibited good selection

That concludes statements on this report. I passed out the rebalance sheet. No recommended changes to this allocation at the time -- at this time. You know, I recall, I think two meetings ago we approved an allocation to Pinebridge on the domestic equities side to replace Fred Alger and O'Shaughnessy with a less know -- I note this morning I took a look at the

Page 40

2 total fund AUM. It's about 530.6 as of this 3

morning September 13. And we have about 4

7.6 million in cash because we moved the money 5 following the benefit payments. These numbers

Alex provided are post September benefit

payments. We have already made that payment for the month and are still around 530, 530 and a half.

MR. RUBIN: Alex, do you have any idea what the Fed is going to do?

MR. GOLDSMITH: Statement indicates one rate hike likely in 2017. You know, I think -you know, originally if you had asked me at the beginning of summer, I would have probably said indications at least one. Maybe in September, definitely by December.

I think the -- September is looking slightly less likely than it did, you know, a few months ago. Inflation expectations have come down again slightly, long term rates have come down. So that being said, I mean, the economy is doing very well. The Fed looks at the health of the economy outlook for inflation and then

Page 39

volatile core active approach, and then some of those assets would go into domestic equity. I believe we are still waiting on contract.

MR. DIFUSCO: Yeah. Contract, actually, I think -- we talked yesterday. Went out for signatures this week. I anticipate that change being made relatively soon.

MR. GOLDSMITH: And you know, again, without any indication of August performance with the active manager, I do have the benchmark performance for the month of August. The benchmark was up 0.51 percent. Half a percent. It's reasonable to expect that, again, the fund was generally close to that. You know, I received some early discussions with active managers. Nothing official. Nothing I can hand out. It was about a mixed bag with half the managers underperforming by slight amounts, some good active outperformance from the equity side and a lot of the fixed income managers were right on top of the benchmark, net of fees.

We will see again on Friday. You will receive an updated report.

MR. DIFUSCO: The only slight, you

Page 41

unemployment. Unemployment is ten year low at 4.4 percent. GDP growth was 3 percent in the third quarter. Pretty significant compared to recent numbers.

So I would -- if not September, most certainly but very likely that December. And I think it's one more rate hike of 25 basis points. It's a slow and steady climb for interest rates ahead. They are not going to shoot up to 5 percent overnight. You know, if U.S. remains really at the peak globally for interest rates, Australia has been the only country with higher relative rates than we do.

MR. RUBIN: Do we have any impact in our portfolio with the devastation and the terrible storms that have hit two parts of the country?

MR. GOLDSMITH: You do have some exposure to U.S. rates through the index funds in the portfolio. You know, broadly -- you know, I am involved in the real estate market as well for other coverage of other funds. You don't have any dedicated real estate funds. Indication in Houston was, I think, you know, generally positive for the core properties that these own.

11 (Pages 38 to 41)

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	Page 42		Page 44
1	Actually, I think a lot of what happened this	1	that pay dividends. They are viewed as value
2	past week in the U.S. markets, the second	2	stocks within financial component. You have a
3	Hurricane Irma missing Miami where a lot of U.S.	3	subsector that is insurance company. You do.
4	do have some investments mostly in apartments and	4	Too early to tell what the ramifications
5	multifamily units. I think, frankly, the	5	are in terms of economic impact of those
6	hurricane shifting westward slightly is why we	6	companies, but definitely have exposure. It's a
7	hit record highs a little bit yesterday to some	7	small exposure.
8	extent.	8	MR. RUBIN: On the other side, if there
9	MR. AMMATURO: What percent of the index	9	are going to be any good things that are coming
10	reaches a small component of the index?	10	out, the employment rates will probably drive up.
11	MR. GOLDSMITH: It's 4 percent maybe or	11	People hired to go down there and work. And they
12	less, 3.6 percent.	12	are going to need supplies and things to rebuild.
13	MR. AMMATURO: His comments pertain to	13	So, are we invested in companies and firms that
14	your exposure to RhumbLine and your exposure to	14	are going to be a part of the timber or any of
15 16	Northern Trust. Again, we are talking about 3 to	15	the other things that are going to generate
17	4 percent of index fund is in publicly traded real estate.	16 17	there?
18	MR. GOLDSMITH: Again, more broadly, I	18	MR. GOLDSMITH: Again, similarly, I was the broad index exposure. Also, I mentioned
19	think the people had increased expectation for	19	industrial overweights and selection. I think
20	devastation in South Florida. And that not	20	Vaughan Nelson being major. That's a small cap
21	happening is, it's odd to say, it's almost like	21	value manager. And so, a lot of the to the
22	an upside, an unexpected upside.	22	extent that there are smaller public companies
23	MR. RUBIN: If there can be any.	23	that are engaged in reclamation, certainly
24	CHAIRMAN SCOTT: We don't have exposure	24	building products, materials, there are a lot of
	1		81
	Page 43		Page 45
1	to short side?	1	innovation happening here in the U.S in
2	MR. GOLDSMITH: Sorry?	2	interesting developments and materials. There
3	CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Do we have any exposure	3	are a lot of smaller companies.
4	on the insurance side firms that provide		
		4	To the extent that, again, they have an
5	insurance coverage for these homes?	5	To the extent that, again, they have an overweight and they've typically over long
5 6	insurance coverage for these homes?  MR. GOLDSMITH: Again, certainly, I	5 6	overweight and they've typically over long periods exhibited good selection in those
5 6 7	insurance coverage for these homes?  MR. GOLDSMITH: Again, certainly, I think through the index funds, you would have	5 6 7	overweight and they've typically over long periods exhibited good selection in those sectors, I would expect there is some allocation
5 6 7 8	insurance coverage for these homes?  MR. GOLDSMITH: Again, certainly, I think through the index funds, you would have exposure to major U.S. insurers. And most	5 6 7 8	overweight and they've typically over long periods exhibited good selection in those sectors, I would expect there is some allocation again to those types of companies, certainly
5 6 7 8 9	insurance coverage for these homes?  MR. GOLDSMITH: Again, certainly, I think through the index funds, you would have exposure to major U.S. insurers. And most likely, I think, O'Shaughnessy obviously being a	5 6 7 8 9	overweight and they've typically over long periods exhibited good selection in those sectors, I would expect there is some allocation again to those types of companies, certainly Caterpillar. To the extent that this moves the
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	Beptember	,
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	earthquakes in the last two weeks. We have seen forest fires. Again, fortunately nothing that has injected too much fear into the markets.  Again, we didn't hit record highs yesterday. So, it's pretty early. But I think over the long term neutral to positive outlooks based on those storms despite, obviously, the destruction and loss of life.  CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Any other questions?  Any new business for us to discuss this morning.  MR. RUBIN: Motion to adjourn.	
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	MS. JOHNSON: I second. CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Done. This meeting is hereby adjourned. (Sinking Fund Meeting adjourned at 10:49 a.m.)	
	I, hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence noted are contained fully and accurately in the stenographic notes taken by me in the foregoing matter, and that this is a correct transcript of the same.	
	ANGELA M. KING, RPR Court Reporter - Notary Public  (The foregoing certification of this transcript does not apply to any reproduction of the same by any means, unless under the direct control and/or supervision of the certifying reporter.)	

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