

**REGISTRARS OF VOTERS EMPLOYEES'  
RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

ACTUARIAL VALUATION AS OF  
JUNE 30, 2021

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Actuarial Services

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November 1, 2021

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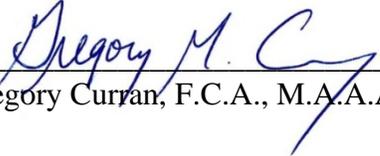
Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are pleased to present our report on the actuarial valuation of the Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Our report is based on the actuarial assumptions specified and relies on the data supplied by the system's administrator and accountants. This report was prepared at the request of the Board of Trustees of the Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System. The primary purpose of this report is to determine the actuarially required contribution for the retirement system for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, and to recommend the net direct employer contribution rate for Fiscal 2023. This report does not contain the information necessary for accounting disclosures as required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements 67 and 68; that information is included in a separate report. This report was prepared exclusively for the Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System for a specific limited purpose. It is not for the use or benefit of any third party for any purpose.

In our opinion, all of the assumptions on which this valuation is based are reasonable individually and in the aggregate. Both economic and demographic assumptions are based on our expectations for future experience for the fund. This report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, fairly reflects the actuarial present values and costs stated herein. The undersigned actuary is a member of the American Academy of Actuaries, has met the qualification standards for the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinions incorporated in this report, and is available to provide further information or answer any questions with respect to this valuation.

Sincerely,

G. S. CURRAN & COMPANY, LTD.

By:   
Gregory Curran, F.C.A., M.A.A.A., A.S.A.

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**SUMMARY OF VALUATION RESULTS  
REGISTRARS OF VOTERS EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Valuation Date:	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Census Summary:		
Active Members	239	237
Retired Members and Survivors	175	172
Terminated Due a Deferred Benefit	5	5
Terminated Due a Refund	35	32
Payroll:	\$ 14,860,321	\$ 13,345,544
Benefits in Payment:	\$ 6,573,895	\$ 6,144,328
Present Value of Future Benefits	\$ 167,179,336	\$ 154,707,876
Actuarial Accrued Liability (EAN):	\$ 133,734,741	\$ 126,089,287
Funding Deposit Account Credit Balance	\$ 3,338,052	\$ 3,589,555
Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA):	\$ 118,170,783	\$ 108,190,984
Market Value of Assets (MVA):	\$ 133,756,036	\$ 107,614,909
Ratio of AVA to Actuarial Accrued Liability (EAN):	88.36%	85.81%
	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2020
Market Rate of Return:	26.0%	4.1%
Actuarial Rate of Return:	10.8%	5.7%
	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2021
Employers' Normal Cost (Mid-year):	\$ 4,541,907	\$ 4,609,700
Estimated Administrative Cost	\$ 500,975	\$ 462,775
Projected Ad Valorem Tax Contributions	\$ (3,274,172)	\$ (3,194,640)
Projected Revenue Sharing Funds	\$ (110,089)	\$ (110,085)
Net Direct Employer Actuarially Required Contributions:	\$ 1,658,621	\$ 1,767,750
Projected Payroll:	\$ 15,074,342	\$ 13,549,699
Statutory Employee Contribution Rate:	7.00%	7.00%
Board Approved Net Direct Employer Contribution Rate:	18.00%	18.00%
Projected Ad Valorem Taxes and Revenue Sharing Funds as % of Payroll	22.45% †	24.39% †
Actuarially Required Net Direct Employer Contribution Rate:	11.00%	13.05%
	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2022
Minimum Recommended Net Direct Employer Contribution Rate:	11.00%	13.00%

† Percent of the aggregate amount of the ad valorem tax shown to be collected by the tax roll of each respective parish. State Revenue Sharing Funds are allocated based on the ad valorem tax rate.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

The values and calculations in this report were determined by applying statistical analysis and projections to system data and the assumptions listed. There is sometimes a tendency for readers to either dismiss results as mere “guesses” or alternatively to ascribe a greater degree of accuracy to the results than is warranted. In fact, neither of these assessments is valid. Actuarial calculations by their very nature involve estimations. As such, it is likely that eventual results will differ from those presented. The degree to which such differences evolve will depend on several factors including the completeness and accuracy of the data utilized, the degree to which assumptions approximate future experience, and the extent to which the mathematical model accurately describes the plan’s design and future outcomes.

Data quality varies from system to system and year to year. The data inputs involve both asset information and census information of plan participants. In both cases, the actuary must rely on third parties; nevertheless, steps are taken to reduce the probability and degree of errors. The development of assumptions is primarily the task of the actuary; however, information and advice from plan administrators, staff, and other professionals may be factored into the formation of assumptions. The process of setting assumptions is based primarily on analysis of past trends, but modification of historical experience is often required when the actuary has reason to believe that future circumstances may vary significantly from the past. Setting assumptions includes but is not limited to collecting past plan experience and studying general population demographics and economic factors from the past. The actuary will also consider current and future macro-economic and financial expectations as well as factors that are likely to impact the particular group under consideration. Hence, assumptions will also reflect the actuary’s judgment with regard to future changes in plan population and decrements in view of the particular factors which impact participants. Thus, the process of setting assumptions is not mere “guess work” but rather a process of mathematical analysis of past experience and of those factors likely to impact the future.

One area where the actuary is limited in his ability to develop accurate estimates is the projection of future investment earnings. The difficulties here are significant. First, the future is rarely like the past, and the data points available to develop stochastic trials are far fewer than the number required for statistical significance. In this area, some guess work is inevitable. However, there are tools available to lay a foundation for making estimates with an expectation of reliability. Although past data is limited, that which is available is likely to provide some insight into the future. This data consists of general economic and financial values such as past rates of inflation, rates of return variance, and correlations of returns among various asset classes along with the actual asset experience of the plan. In addition, the actuary can review the current asset market environment as well as economic forecasts from governmental and investment research groups to form a reasonable opinion with regard to probable future investment experience for the plan.

All of the above efforts would be in vain if the assumption process was static, and the plan would have to deal with the consequences of actual experience differing from assumptions after forty or fifty years of compounded errors. However, actuarial funding methods for pension plans all allow for periodic corrections of assumptions to conform with reality as it unfolds. This process of repeated correction of estimates produces results which although imperfect are nevertheless a reasonable approach to determine the contribution levels which will provide for the future benefits of plan participants.

## COMMENTS ON DATA

For the valuation, our office electronically downloaded census information from the system's master data processing file indicating each active covered employee's sex, date of birth, service credit, annual salary, and accumulated contributions. Information on retirees detailing dates of birth of retirees and beneficiaries, as well as option categories and benefit amounts, was provided in like manner. In addition, data was supplied on former employees who are vested or who have contributions remaining on deposit. As illustrated in Exhibit IX, there are 239 active members, of whom, 123 members, including 17 participants in the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP), have vested retirement benefits; 175 former members or their beneficiaries are receiving retirement benefits. An additional 40 former members have contributions remaining on deposit with the system; of this number 5 former members have vested rights for future retirement benefits. All individuals submitted were included in the valuation.

Census data submitted to our office is tested for errors. Several types of census data errors are possible; to ensure that the valuation results are as accurate as possible, a significant effort is made to identify and correct these errors. In order to minimize coverage errors (i.e., missing or duplicated individual records) the records are checked for duplicates, and a comparison of the current year's records to those submitted in prior years is made. Changes in status, new records, and previous records, which have no corresponding current record, are identified. This portion of the review indicates the annual flow of members from one status to another and is used to check some of the actuarial assumptions, such as retirement rates, rates of withdrawal, and mortality. In addition, the census is checked for reasonableness in several areas, such as age, service, salary, and current benefits. The records identified by this review as questionable are checked against data from prior valuations; those not recently verified are included in a detailed list of items sent to the system's administrator for verification and/or correction. Once the identified data has been researched and verified or corrected, it is returned to us for use in the valuation. Occasionally some requested information is either unavailable or impractical to obtain. In such cases, values may be assigned to missing data. For this valuation, the number of such records with imputed data is de minimis. The assigned values are based on information from similar records or based on information implied from other data in the record.

In addition to the statistical information provided on the system's participants, the system's administrative director furnished general information related to other aspects of the system's expenses, benefits and funding. Valuation asset values as well as income and expenses for the fiscal year were based on information furnished by the system's auditor, the firm of Duplantier, Hrapmann, Hogan & Maher, L.L.P. As indicated in the system's audit report, the net market value of assets was \$133,756,036 as of June 30, 2021. Net investment income for Fiscal 2021 measured on a market value basis was \$27,743,803. Contributions to the system for the fiscal year totaled \$6,955,360; benefits and expenses amounted to \$8,558,037.

Notwithstanding our efforts to review both census and financial data for apparent errors, we must rely upon the system's administrative staff and accountants to provide accurate information. Our review of submitted information is limited to validation of reasonableness and consistency. Verification of submitted data to source information is beyond the scope of our efforts.

## COMMENTS ON ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

This valuation is based on the Aggregate Actuarial Cost Method. Under the Aggregate Cost Method, actuarial gains and losses are spread over future normal costs. Thus, favorable plan experience will lower future normal costs; unfavorable experience will cause future normal costs to increase. In addition, changes in benefits and assumptions are also spread over future normal costs.

The current year actuarial assumptions utilized for this report are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2019, unless otherwise specified in this report. This study included a review of all plan decrements in addition to salary scale experience and other demographic factors which impact plan costs. Details related to the study are contained within the 2020 Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System Experience Study Report.

In reviewing the valuation interest rate, consideration was given to several factors. The Fund's target asset allocation was reviewed based upon the G. S. Curran & Company consultant average return study for 2021. The reasonable range was set by developing 10,000 stochastic trials based on the expected long-term arithmetic return for the Fund's target allocation and the consultant average portfolio standard deviation. The study found that the 6.4% assumed rate of return used in the 2020 valuation remained within the reasonable range but, given the market rate of return experienced during Fiscal 2021, the system's actuary suggested that the Board consider opportunistically lowering the valuation interest rate. The Board of Trustees agreed that lowering the valuation interest rate and therefore reducing the risk of earning less than the assumed rate of return was its goal. Based upon the actuary's projections, the Board voted to lower the valuation interest rate from 6.4% to 6.25% within the Fiscal 2021 actuarial valuation.

Although the Board of Trustees has authority to grant ad hoc Cost of Living Increases (COLAs) under limited circumstances, these COLAs have not been shown to have a historical pattern, the amounts of the COLAs have not been relative to a defined cost-of-living or inflation index, and there is no evidence to conclude that COLAs will be granted on a predictable basis in the future. Furthermore, it is probable that the costs of future COLAs will be offset with funds from the Funding Deposit Account. Therefore, for purposes of determining the present value of benefits, these COLAs were deemed not to be substantively automatic, and the present value of benefits excludes COLAs not previously granted by the Board of Trustees.

The current year actuarial assumptions utilized for the report are outlined at the end of this report. All demographic assumptions used are based on estimates of future long-term experience for the system as described in the system's 2020 Experience Study report. As stated above, the valuation interest rate was lowered from 6.4% to 6.25%. The effect of the changes in the valuation interest rate on the normal cost accrual rate was an increase of 1.8942%.

Prior to running the Fiscal 2021 valuation, the programming setup used to determine plan liabilities was altered to improve the calculation of liabilities related to post-DROP benefits payable to active members who are assumed to enter DROP in the future. Changes made in the setup used in the Fiscal 2020 valuation overestimated the liabilities related to post-DROP benefits in some cases. The changes made were necessary to properly assign the accumulation of post-DROP benefits only to the 50% of members who enter DROP who are assumed to work an additional two years after completing DROP participation. These changes reduced the system's normal cost accrual rate by 0.7666%.

All calculations, recommendations, and conclusions are based on the assumptions specified. To the extent that prospective experience differs from that assumed, adjustments to contribution levels will be required. Such differences will be revealed in future actuarial valuations.

## **RISK FACTORS**

Defined benefit pension plans are subject to a number of risks. These can be related either to plan assets or liabilities. In order to pay benefits, the plan must have sufficient assets. Several factors can lead to asset levels which are below those required to pay promised benefits. The first risk in this regard is the failure to contribute adequate funds to the plan. In some ways, this is the greatest risk since other risks can usually be addressed by adequate actuarial funding. Louisiana constitutional and statutory provisions greatly limit this risk by requiring that state and statewide plans maintain funding on an actuarial basis. The State Constitution sets forth general requirements with specific funding parameters specified in the state statutes.

All pension plans are subject to the uncertainty of asset performance. The total nominal rate of return on assets is comprised of the real rates of return earned on the portfolio of investments plus the underlying inflation rate. High levels of inflation are a risk to plan members in that they reduce purchasing power of plan benefits. As the plan attempts to offset inflation by cost-of-living adjustments, costs will inevitably increase unless provisions are made to prefund such adjustments. Very low inflation will generally reduce the nominal rate of return on assets; deflation can potentially reduce the capital value of trust assets. For the decade preceding the Covid-19 pandemic, inflation levels remained in a fairly narrow range. In response to the restarting of world economies along with supply chain disruptions, recent inflation levels have significantly spiked. There is significant uncertainty about how long this higher inflation is likely to persist. There is a possibility that high inflation will become a problem in the future, but many economists believe that inflation will return to more normal levels soon. Most expert opinion currently assesses low likelihood to the possibility of high inflation or deflation in the next decade.

Asset performance over the long run depends not only on average returns but also on the volatility of returns. Two portfolios of identical size with identical average rates of return will accumulate different levels of assets if the volatility of returns differs since increased volatility reduces the accumulation of assets. Volatility of returns will be determined by both market conditions and the asset allocation of the investment portfolio. If the system's investment portfolio has a substantial allocation to assets that have low price stability, the risk of portfolio volatility will increase, although low correlations among asset classes can mitigate this risk. Another element of asset risk is reinvestment risk. Interest rate declines can subject pension plans to an increase in this risk. As fixed income securities mature, investment managers may be forced to reinvest funds at decreasing rates of return. For the foreseeable future it is unlikely, though not impossible, that interest rates will decline mitigating the reinvestment risk the plan currently faces.

The system is also exposed to risk related to cash flows. Where benefit payments exceed contributions to a plan, the plan will be required to use investment income or potentially investment capital to pay benefits. In cases where it is necessary to use investment income to pay retirement benefits, investment market downturns will place additional stress on the portfolio and make the recovery from such downturns more difficult since funds available for reinvestment are reduced by benefit payments. The

historical cash flow graph and demonstration given in this report illustrates the noninvestment cash flow and benefit payments of the system over the last 10 years. Currently, annual benefit payments slightly exceed annual contributions to the plan. Future net noninvestment cash flows for the system will be determined based upon both the system maturity and future contribution levels. Hence, increases in future contributions due to adverse actuarial experience will tend to mitigate the potential of negative cash flows arising from the natural maturation of the system whereas reduced contribution levels resulting from positive experience will tend to increase the extent of negative cash flows. Absent a significant increase in the active membership of the system, the trend of higher proportions of retired membership will continue and the current trend toward higher levels of negative noninvestment cash flows will continue in the near future.

In addition to asset risk, the plan is also subject to risks related to liabilities. These risks include longevity risk (the risk that retirees will live longer than expected), termination risk (the risk that fewer than the anticipated number of members will terminate service prior to retirement), and other factors that may have an impact on the liability structure of the plan. In a general sense, the short-term effects of these risks on the cost structure of the plan are somewhat limited since changes in these factors tend to be gradual and follow long-term secular trends. Final average compensation plans are also vulnerable to unexpectedly large increases in salary for individual members near retirement. The effect of such events frequently relates to pay plan revisions where salaries “catch-up” after a number of years of slow growth. Revisions of this type usually depend on general economic conditions and can result in liability losses. However, they generally are infrequent and are more of a short-term issue.

Liability risk also includes items such as data errors. Significant errors in plan data can distort or disguise plan liabilities. When data corrections are made, the plan may experience unexpected increases or decreases in liabilities. Even natural disasters and dislocations in the economy or other unforeseen events can present risks to the plan. These events can affect member payroll and plan demographics, both of which impact costs. The risk associated with either of these factors can vary depending upon the severity of the event and cannot be easily forecast.

Beyond identifying risk categories, it is possible to quantify some risk factors. One well-known risk metric is the funded ratio of the plan. The rate is given as plan assets divided by plan liabilities. However, the definition of each of these terms may vary. The two typical alternatives used for assets are the market and actuarial value of assets. There are a number of alternative measures of liability depending on the funding method employed. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) specifies that for financial reporting purposes, the funded ratio is determined by using the market value of assets divided by the entry age normal accrued liability. This value is given in the system’s financial report. Alternatively, we have calculated the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the entry age normal accrued liability. The ratio is 88.36% for the plan as of June 30, 2021. This value gives some indication of the financial strength of the plan; however, it does not guarantee the ability of the system to pay benefits in the future or indicate that in the future, contributions are likely to be less than or greater than current contributions. In addition, the ratio cannot be used in isolation to compare the relative strength of different retirement systems. However, the trend of this ratio over time can give some insight into the financial health of the plan. Even in this regard, caution is warranted since market fluctuations in asset values and changes in plan assumptions can distort underlying trends in this value. Exhibit X gives a history of this value for the last ten years. Note that the underlying trend is somewhat disguised since the system has significantly reduced the valuation interest rate over this period. Absent the reduction in this rate, the current ratio would be significantly higher. One additional risk measure is the sensitivity of

the plan's cost structure to asset gains and losses. We have determined that based on current assets and demographics, for each percentage under (over) the assumed rate of return on the actuarial value of assets, there will be a corresponding increase (decrease) in the actuarially required contribution as a percentage of projected payroll of 0.83% for the fund.

Each pension plan has its own unique benefit structure and demographic profile. As a result, each plan will respond to changes in interest rates in a unique way. As the expected rate of return on investments changes and the interest rate used to discount plan liabilities is adjusted, the shift in plan liabilities will depend upon the duration of the liabilities (which can be understood as the plan's sensitivity to the change in the interest rate). A slightly different measure of the duration for the plan can also be understood as an indicator of the plan's maturity. When a pension plan is first established, all of the participants are active members; as members retire and the plan matures, the duration of the plan decreases. A determination of the liability duration gives some insight into the investment time horizon of the plan. Thus, the liability duration of a closed plan can be thought of as the weighted "center of gravity" of plan benefit cash flows with expected cash flows occurring both before and after the duration value. For open plans with a continuous flow of new entrants this measure is somewhat less informative since the duration horizon keeps changing as new members enter the plan. For this plan we have estimated the effective liability duration as 10.09.

The ability of a system to recover from adverse asset or liability performance is related to the maturity of the plan population. In general, plans with increasing active membership are less vulnerable to asset and liability gains and losses than mature plans since changes in plan costs can be partially allocated to new members. If the plan has a large number of active members compared to retirees, asset or liability losses can be more easily addressed. As more members retire, contributions can only be collected from a smaller segment of the overall plan population. Often, population ratios of actives to annuitants are used to measure the plan's ability to adjust or recover from adverse events since contributions are made by or on behalf of active members but not for retirees. Thus, if the plan suffers a mortality loss through increased longevity, this will affect both actives and retirees, but the system can only fund this loss by contributions related to active members. A measure of risk related to plan maturity is the ratio of total benefit payments to active payroll. For Fiscal 2021, this ratio is 44%; ten years ago, this ratio was 24%.

One other area of exposure the plan faces is the possibility that plan assumptions will need to be revised to conform to changing actual or expected plan experience. Such assumption revisions may relate to economic or demographic factors. With regard to the economic assumptions, there is always the possibility that market expectations will require an adjustment to the assumed rate of return. Current market expectations related to the assumed rate of return suggest that a decrease in the assumption is more probable than an increase. The magnitude of any potential such change will be related to future capital market expectations. With regard to the economic assumptions, we have determined that a reduction in the valuation interest rate by 1% (without any change to other collateral factors) would increase the actuarially required employer contribution rate for Fiscal 2022 by 13.46% of payroll. Future adjustments to the future assumed rates of return may be required; however, the likelihood of such an event is difficult to gauge since it requires assigning probabilities to future capital market scenarios.

Noneconomic assumptions such as mortality or other rates of decrement such as withdrawal, retirement, or disability are also subject to change. In general, such changes tend to affect plan costs less than adjustments to the assumed rates of return. Quantifying the probability or magnitude of such changes is beyond the scope of this report.

In summary, there is a risk that future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from current measurements presented in this report due to factors such as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions, changes in economic or demographic assumptions, and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. Ordinarily, variations in these factors will offset to some extent. However, even with the expectation that not all variations in costs will likely travel in the same direction, factors such as those outlined above have the potential on their own accord to pose a significant risk to future cost levels and solvency of the system.

## **CHANGES IN PLAN PROVISIONS**

The following changes enacted during the 2021 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature affected the Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System.

Act 135 lowered the number of years of service credit within the retirement system needed to run for the six active and contributing member seats on the Board of Trustees. Previously, only members with at least 10 years of creditable service could qualify to run for the Board of Trustees. The change made the service requirement only 5 years. In addition, the act extended the maximum consecutive four-year term limit from two terms to three.

## **ASSET EXPERIENCE**

The actuarial and market rates of return for the past ten years are given below. These rates of return on assets were determined by assuming a uniform distribution of income and expense throughout the fiscal year.

	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Actuarial Value</u>
2012	-5.0%	-0.3%
2013	10.1%	1.6%
2014	13.1%	7.9%
2015	-0.2%	6.1%
2016	-2.0%	3.0%
2017	12.4%	5.7%
2018	6.8%	5.5%
2019	7.4%	4.8%
2020	4.1%	5.7%
2021	26.0%	10.8%

### Geometric Average Market Rates of Return

5-year average (Fiscal 2017 – 2021)	11.1%
10-year average (Fiscal 2012 – 2021)	6.9%
15-year average (Fiscal 2007 – 2021)	5.5%
20-year average (Fiscal 2002 – 2021)	5.2%
25-year average (Fiscal 1997 – 2021)	5.7%
30-year average (Fiscal 1992 – 2021)	6.3%

The market rate of return gives a measure of investment return on a total return basis and includes realized and unrealized capital gains and losses as well as interest income and dividends. This rate of return gives an indication of performance for an actively managed portfolio where securities are bought and sold with the objective of producing the highest total rate of return. During 2021, the system earned \$2,923,984 dividends, interest and other recurring income. Net income was increased by realized and unrealized capital gains of \$25,332,186. Investment expenses reduced income by \$512,367.

The actuarial rate of return is presented for comparison to the assumed long-term rate of return of 6.40% applicable for Fiscal 2021 (6.25% beginning July 1, 2021). This rate is calculated based on the actuarial value of assets and the market value income adjusted for actuarial smoothing as given in Exhibit VI. Investment income used to calculate this yield is based upon a smoothing of investment income above or below the valuation interest rate over a five-year period subject to limits as described in the section detailing actuarial assumptions. The difference between rates of return on an actuarial and market value basis results from the smoothing utilized. In the future, yields in excess of the 6.25% assumption will reduce future costs; yields below 6.25% will increase future costs. For Fiscal 2021, the system earned net actuarial investment income totaling \$4,708,743 more than the actuarial assumed earnings rate of 6.40% in effect for Fiscal 2021. This surplus in earnings produced an actuarial gain, which decreased the normal cost accrual rate by 3.2926%.

## **DEMOGRAPHICS AND LIABILITY EXPERIENCE**

A reconciliation of the census for the plan is given in Exhibit IX. The average active member (including DROP participants) is 51 years old with 12.16 years of service and an annual salary of \$62,177. The system's active membership increased by 2 members during the fiscal year. The plan has experienced an decrease in the active plan population of 7 members over the last five years. A review of the active census by age indicates that, over the last ten years, the population in the 40 - 60 age groups have decreased significantly while the proportion of active members in the 61 and above age group have increased. Over the same ten-year period, the proportion of members with 10-19 years of service increased with reductions in the proportion of members with fewer than 10 years of service and greater than 19 years of service.

The average service retiree is 73 years old with a monthly benefit of \$3,551. The average age at retirement for regular retirees is 63. The number of retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits from the system increased by 3 during the fiscal year; over the last five years the number of retirees has increased by 21. During this same period, annual benefits in payment increased by \$2,009,833.

Plan liability experience for Fiscal 2021 was somewhat favorable. Most decrements were near projected levels. Liability experience gains were produced primarily due to retiree deaths significantly above projected levels. These tend to reduce costs. These savings were partially offset by average salary growth rates significantly above projected levels. In aggregate, plan liability gains decreased the normal cost accrual rate by 0.3561%.

## **FUNDING ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN**

Actuarial funding of a retirement system is a process whereby funds are accumulated over the working lifetimes of employees in such a manner as to have sufficient assets available at retirement to pay for the lifetime benefits accrued by each member of the system. The required contributions are determined by an actuarial valuation based on rates of mortality, termination, disability, and retirement, as well as investment return and other statistical measures specific to the particular group. Each year a determination is made of the normal cost, and the actuarially required contributions are based on the sum of this value and administrative expenses. Under the funding method used for the plan, changes in plan experience, benefits, or assumptions increase or decrease future normal costs. In addition, excess or deficient contributions can decrease or increase future costs.

In order to establish the actuarially required contribution in any given year, it is necessary to define the assumptions and funding method. Thus, the determination of what contribution is actuarially required depends upon the funding method employed. Regardless of the method selected, the ultimate cost of providing benefits is dependent upon the benefits, expenses, and investment earnings. Only to the extent that some methods accumulate assets more rapidly and thus produce greater investment earnings does the funding method affect the ultimate cost.

The derivation of the actuarially required contribution for the current fiscal year is given in Exhibit I. The normal cost for Fiscal 2022 is \$4,406,297. The total actuarially required contribution is determined by adjusting the value for interest (since payments are made throughout the fiscal year) and adding estimated administrative expenses. As given on line 12 of Exhibit I the total actuarially required contribution for Fiscal 2022 is \$5,042,882. When this amount is reduced by projected tax contributions and revenue sharing funds, the resulting employers' net direct actuarially required contribution for Fiscal 2022 is \$1,658,621 or 11.00% of projected payroll.

Liability and asset experience as well as changes in assumptions and benefits can increase or decrease plan costs. In addition to these factors, any COLA granted in the prior fiscal year which is not funded by withdrawals from the Funding Deposit Account would increase required contributions. New entrants to the system can also increase or decrease costs as a percent of payroll depending upon their demographic distribution and other factors related to prior plan experience. Finally, contributions above or below requirements may reduce or increase future costs.

The effects of various factors on the fund's cost structure are outlined below:

Employer's Normal Cost Accrual Rate – Fiscal 2021	34.8287%
Factors Increasing the Normal Cost Accrual Rate:	
Change in the valuation interest rate	1.8942%
Cost of Living Increase	1.0355%

Factors Decreasing the Normal Cost Accrual Rate:

Asset Experience Gain	3.2926%
New Members	1.6451%
FDA offset to Fund 2021 COLA	1.0355%
Changes in valuation model	0.7666%
Plan Liability Experience Gain	0.3561%

Employer's Normal Cost Accrual Rate – Fiscal 2022 30.6625%

In addition to the above factors, required net direct employer contributions are also affected by the projected ad valorem taxes and revenue sharing funds which the system is expected to receive each year. When these funds change as a percentage of payroll, net direct employer contributions are adjusted accordingly. Based on a weighted average of the growth rates over the past three years, we estimate that these funds will decrease by 1.94% of payroll in Fiscal 2022.

Although the minimum recommended net direct employer contribution rate for Fiscal 2021 was 14.50%, the Board voted to maintain the employer contribution rate at 18.00%. For Fiscal 2021, the system experienced a contribution gain of \$999,586. In accordance with R.S. 11:107.1, these additional contributions were credited to the system's Funding Deposit Account as of June 30, 2021. Although the minimum recommended net direct employer contribution rate for Fiscal 2022 is 11.00%; the actual employer contribution rate for Fiscal 2022 is 18.00% of payroll. Since the contribution rate for Fiscal 2022 was held at 18.00% by the Board, any surplus in employer contributions collected during the fiscal year will be credited to the Funding Deposit Account.

R.S. 11:103 requires that the net direct employer contributions be rounded to the nearest 0.25%, hence we are recommending a minimum net direct employer contribution rate of 11.00% for Fiscal 2023. Under the provisions of RS 11:105, R.S. 11:106 and RS 11:107, the Board of Trustees may set the net direct employer contribution for Fiscal 2023 at any level between the minimum recommended employer contribution rate of 11.00% and 18.00%. If the Board sets the net direct employer contribution rate above the minimum rate, any excess funds collected will be deposited in the Funding Deposit Account. Funds in this account can be used to reduce either future required contributions in a particular year or the normal cost accrual rate. In addition, if the system may grant a cost-of-living increase to retirees, such increase may be paid from funds in the Funding Deposit Account.

## **FUNDING ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN**

Funding for the retirement system's defined contribution account is contingent upon the availability of funds from ad valorem taxes and revenue sharing above the requirements of the defined benefit plan. The maximum amount of ad valorem taxes available to the system is 0.0625% of the ad valorem taxes shown to be collected each year. For Fiscal 2022, we project that the system will receive ad valorem taxes in an amount insufficient to meet the requirements of the defined benefit plan. Therefore, there is no funding available for the defined contribution account for Fiscal 2022.

## **COST OF LIVING INCREASES**

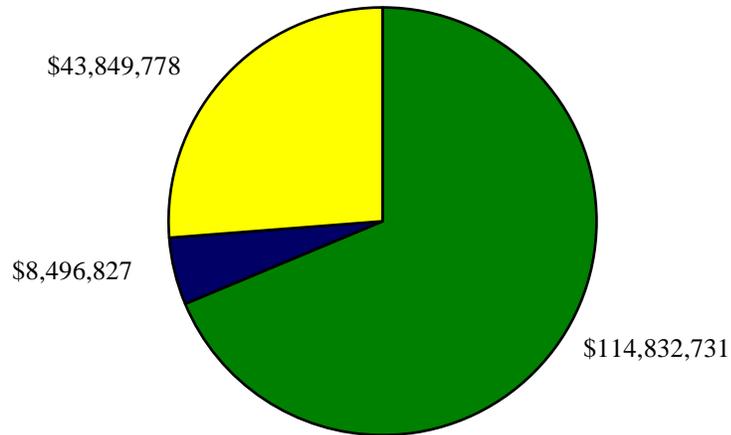
During Fiscal 2021 the actual cost of living (as measured by the US Department of Labor CPI-U) increased by 5.4%. Cost of living provisions for the system are detailed in R.S. 11:2073, R.S. 11:246, and R.S. 11:241. R.S. 11:2073 allows the Board to grant annual cost of living increases of up to 3% of each retiree's original benefit. This applies only to members who have been retired for at least two years. R.S. 11:246 provides cost of living increases to retirees and beneficiaries over the age of 65 of up to 2% of the benefit in payment on October 1, 1977, or the date the benefit was originally received if retirement commenced after that date. R. S. 11:241 provides for cost-of-living benefits payable based on a formula equal to up to \$1 times the total of the number of years of credited service accrued at retirement or at death of the member or retiree plus the number of years since retirement or since death of the member or retiree to the system's fiscal year end preceding the payment of the benefit increase.

Statutory requirements provide that such COLA's may be paid only when the system has investment earnings above the valuation interest rate or when sufficient funds are available in the Funding Deposit Account and the system complies with the provisions of R. S. 11:243(G)(3). For Fiscal 2021, the system had \$4,708,743 in such excess earnings.

R.S. 11:243 sets forth the funding criteria necessary in order to grant cost of living adjustments to regular retirees and beneficiaries (who are neither the surviving spouse nor children of the retiree). The criteria for the system to qualify as eligible to grant any such increase is as follows: a funded ratio of at least 70% if the system has not granted a benefit increase to retirees, survivors, or beneficiaries in any of the three most recent fiscal years; a funded ratio of at least 80% if the system has not granted such an increase in any of the two most recent fiscal years; or a funded ratio of at least 90% if the system has not granted such an increase in the most recent fiscal year. The funded ratio at any fiscal year end is the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the actuarial accrued liability under the funding method prescribed by the legislative auditor (currently the Projected Unit Credit Method for this system).

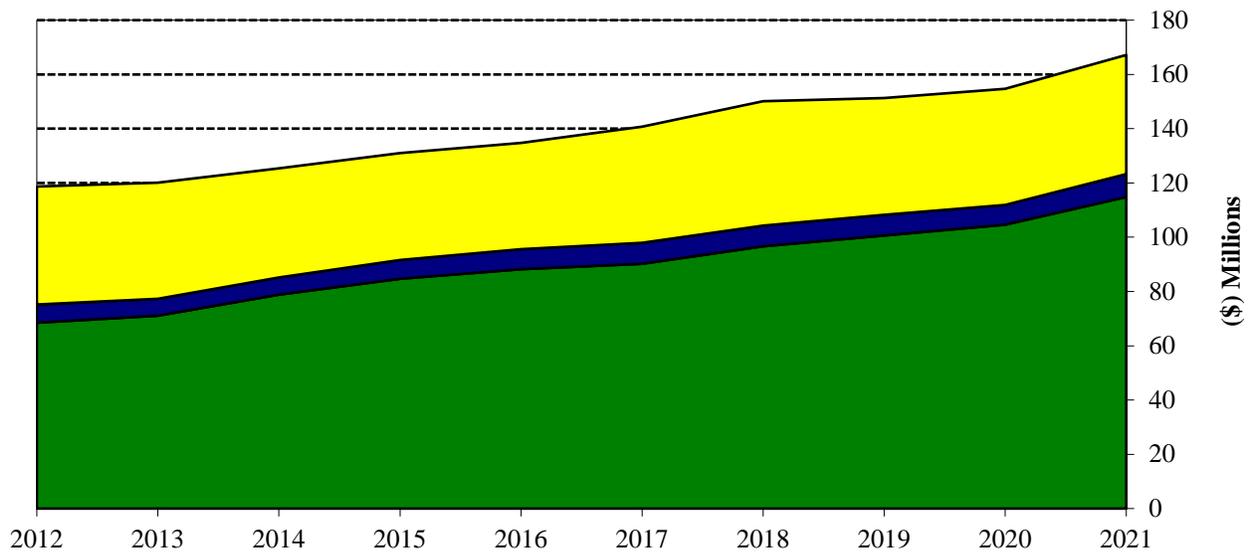
The system does not qualify under the requirements of R.S. 11:243 since the system's funded ratio for COLA purposes is 87.10% (i.e. the actuarial value of assets divided by the pension benefit obligation) and the system has granted a benefit increase to retirees, survivors, and beneficiaries of the system within the prior two fiscal years (effective January 1, 2021).

## Components of Present Value of Future Benefits June 30, 2021



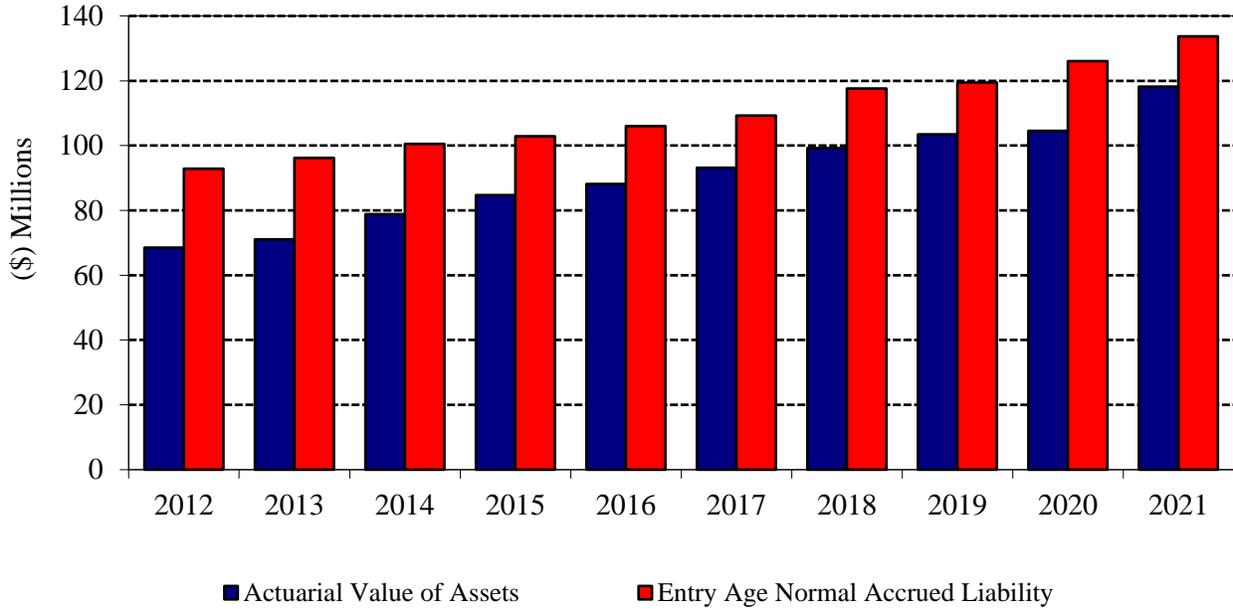
- Actuarial Value of Assets (Net of Funding Deposit Account)
- Present Value of Future Employee Contributions
- Present Value of Future Employer Normal Cost

## Components of Present Value of Future Benefits

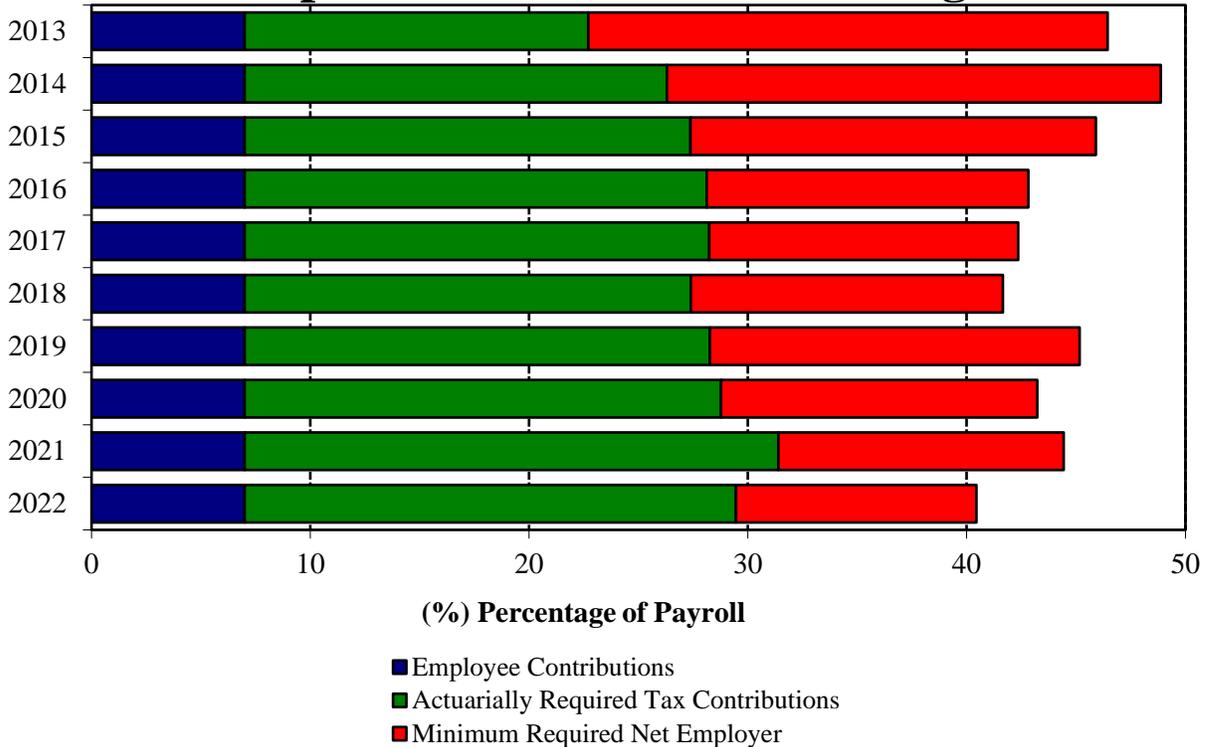


- Present Value of Future Employer Normal Cost
- Present Value of Future Employee Contributions
- Actuarial Value of Assets (Net of Funding Deposit Account)

## Actuarial Value of Assets vs. EAN Accrued Liability

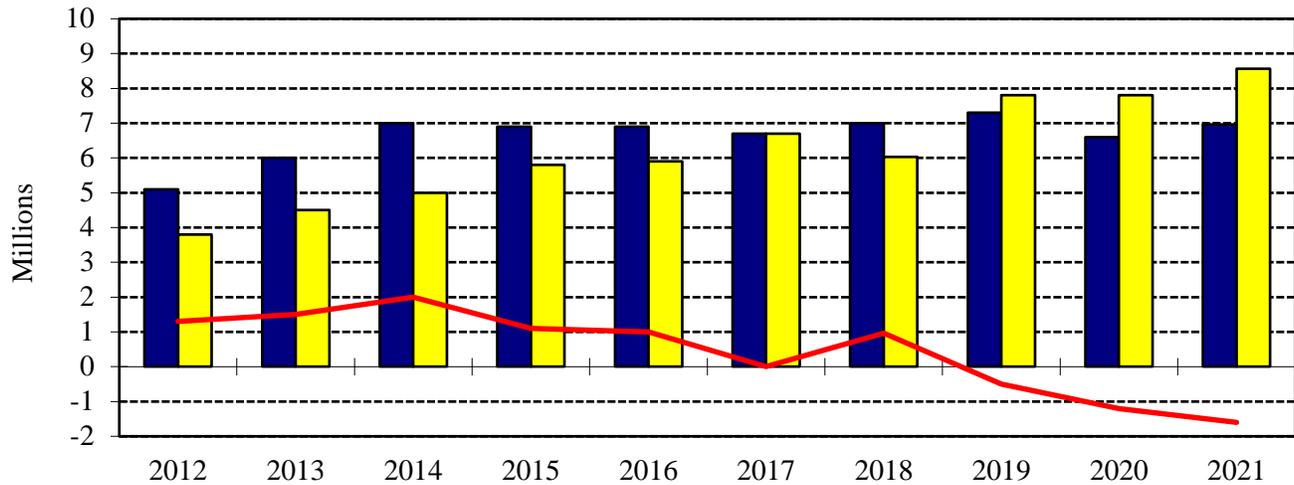


## Components of Actuarial Funding



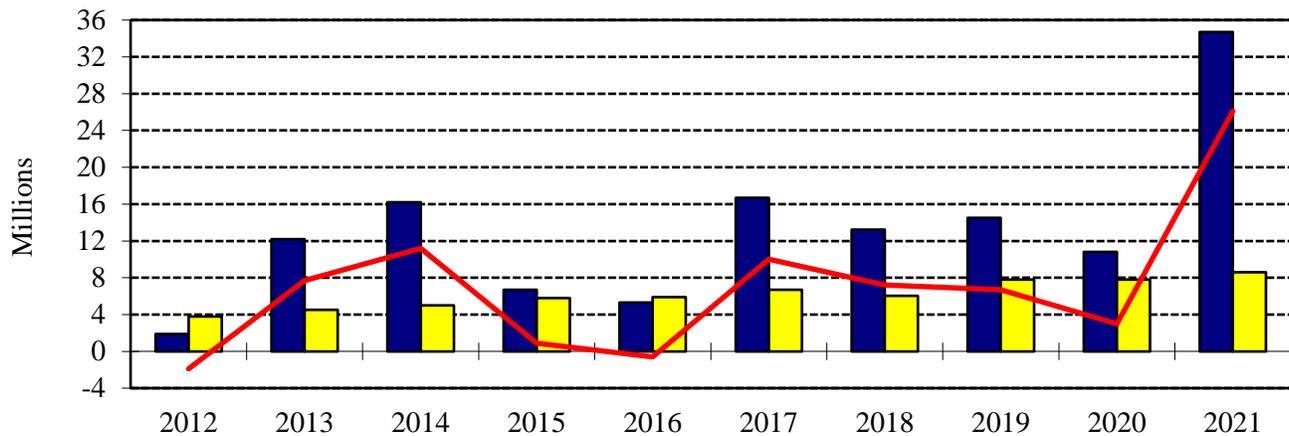
Actuarially Required Tax Contributions consist of the lesser of Actuarially Required Contributions and amount of taxes divided by the projected valuation payroll.

## Net Non-Investment Income



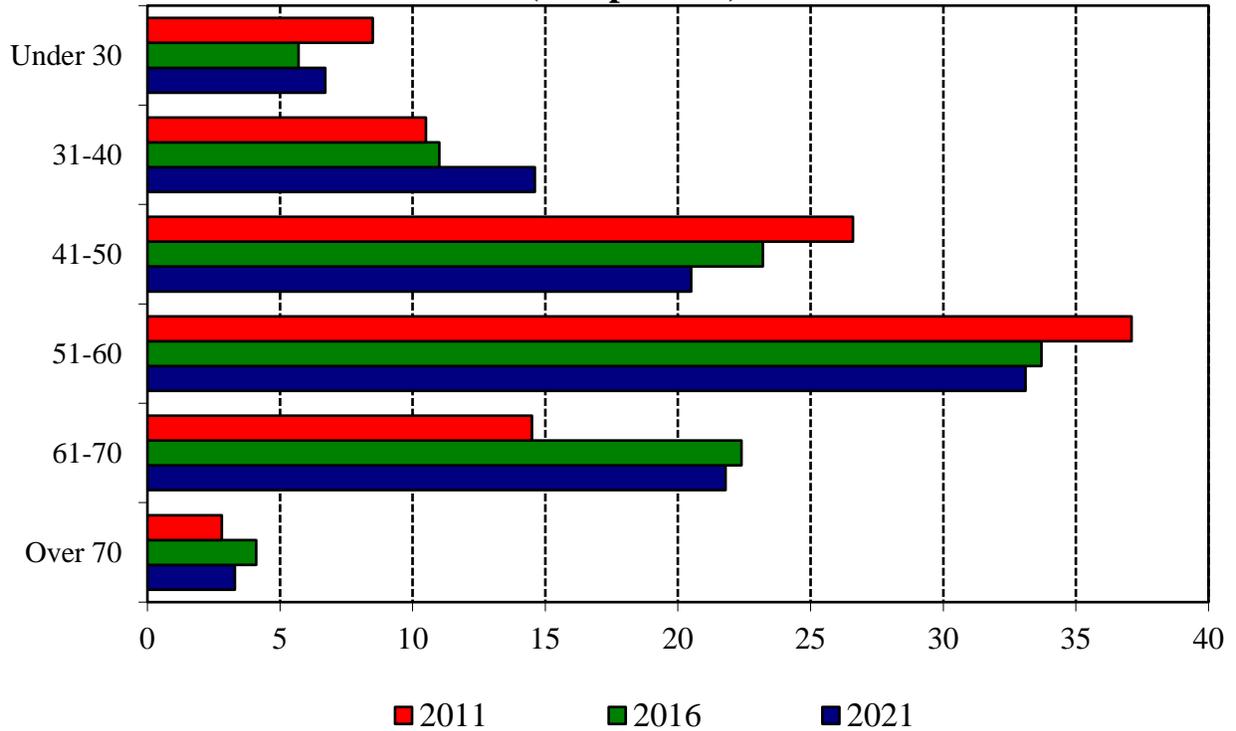
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Non-Investment Income (\$Mil)	■	5.1	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.3	6.6	7.0
Benefits and Expenses (\$Mil)	■	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.0	7.8	7.8	8.6
Net Non-Investment Income (\$Mil)	—	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.0	-0.5	-1.2	-1.6

## Total Income vs. Expenses (Based on Market Value of Assets)

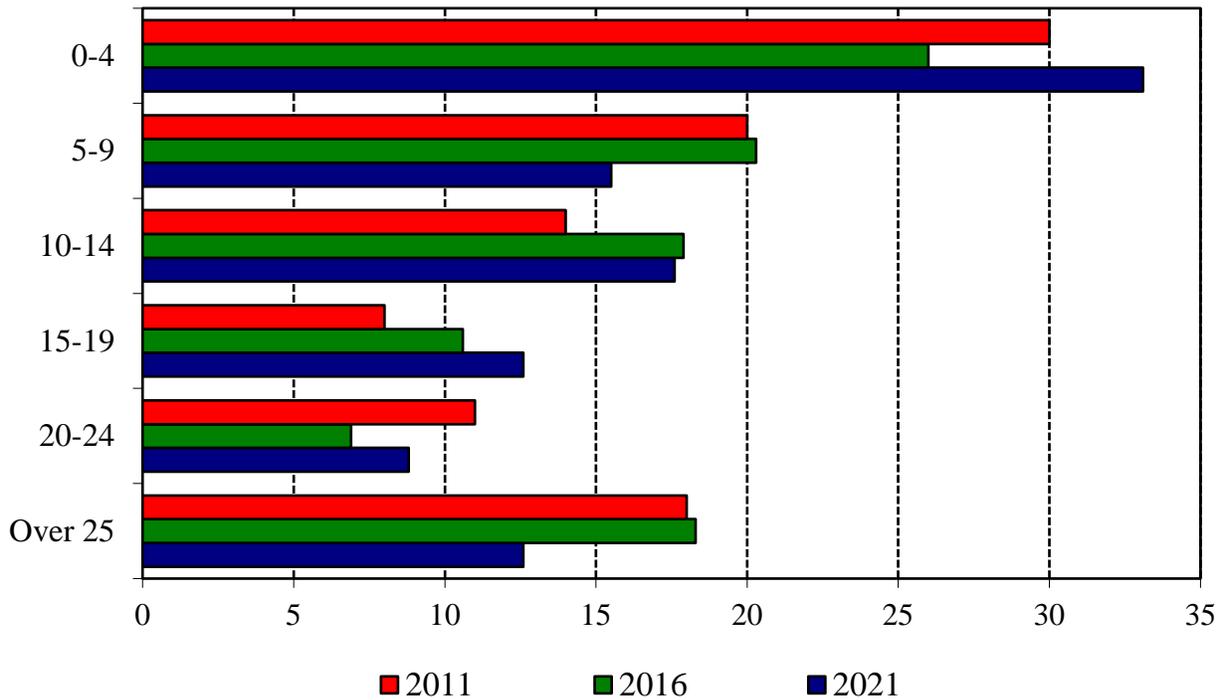


		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Income (\$Mil)	■	1.9	12.2	16.2	6.7	5.3	16.7	13.2	14.5	10.8	34.7
Benefits and Expenses (\$Mil)	■	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.0	7.8	7.8	8.6
Net Change in MVA (\$Mil)	—	-1.9	7.7	11.2	0.9	-0.6	10.0	7.2	6.7	3.0	26.1

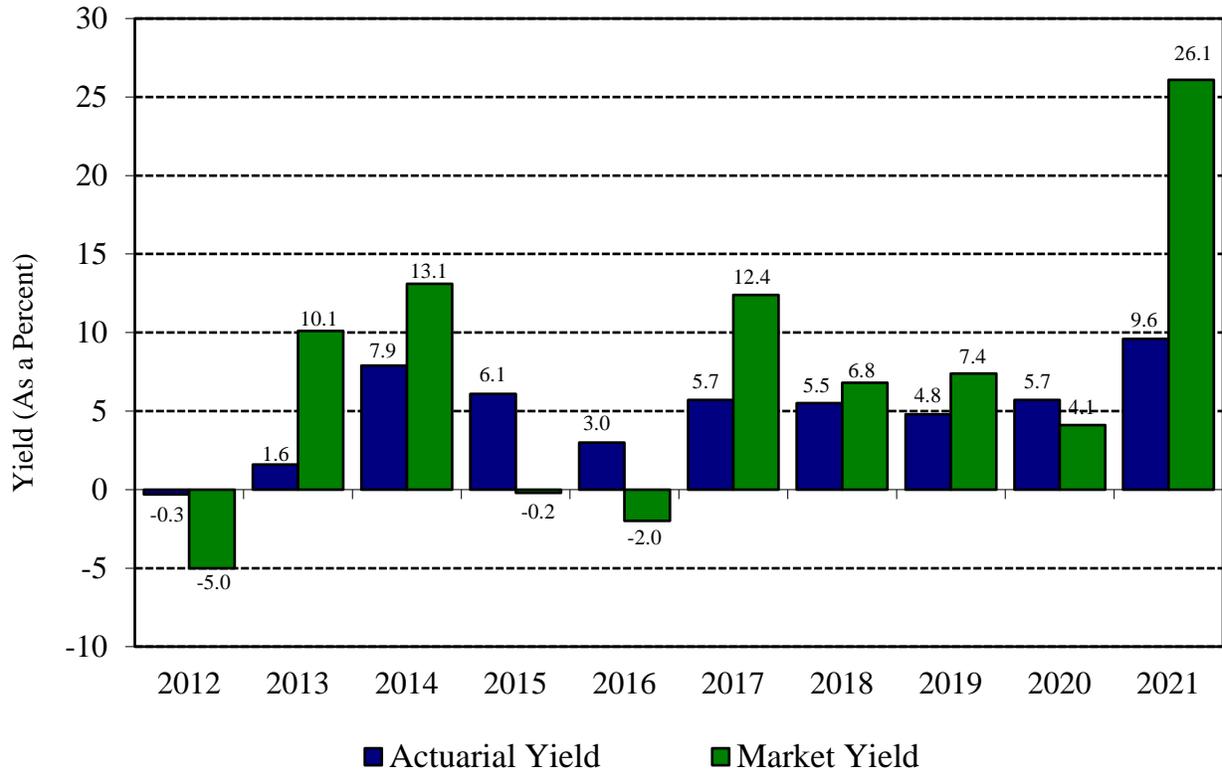
## Active – Census By Age (as a percent)



## Active – Census By Service (as a percent)



# Historical Asset Yield



**EXHIBIT I**  
**ANALYSIS OF ACTUARIALLY REQUIRED CONTRIBUTIONS**  
**TO THE DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN**

1. Present Value of Future Benefits .....	\$ 167,179,336
2. Funding Deposit Account Credit Balance .....	\$ 3,338,052
3. Actuarial Value of Assets .....	\$ 118,170,783
4. Present Value of Future Employee Contributions .....	\$ 8,496,827
5. Present Value of Future Employer Normal Costs (1 + 2 – 3 – 4) .....	\$ 43,849,778
6. Present Value of Future Salaries.....	\$ 143,007,789
7. Employer Normal Cost Accrual Rate (5 ÷ 6) .....	30.662510%
8. Projected Fiscal 2022 Salary for Current Membership .....	\$ 14,370,308
9. Employer Normal Cost as of July 1, 2021 (7 × 8).....	\$ 4,406,297
10. Employer Normal Cost Interest Adjusted for Mid-year Payment .....	\$ 4,541,907
11. Estimated Administrative Cost for Fiscal 2022.....	\$ 500,975
12. GROSS Employer Actuarially Required Contribution for Fiscal 2022 (10 + 11) .....	\$ 5,042,882
13. Projected Ad Valorem Tax Contributions for Fiscal 2022.....	\$ 3,274,172
14. Projected Revenue Sharing Funds for Fiscal 2022.....	\$ 110,089
15. Net Direct Employer Actuarially Required Contribution for Fiscal 2022 (12 – 13 – 14) .....	\$ 1,658,621
16. Projected Payroll for Fiscal 2022 .....	\$ 15,074,342
17. Employers' Minimum Net Direct Actuarially Required Contribution as a percentage of Projected Payroll for Fiscal 2022 (15 ÷ 16).....	11.00%
18. Board Approved Employer Contribution Rate for Fiscal 2022.....	18.00%
19. Minimum Recommended Net Direct Employer Contribution Rate for Fiscal 2023 (17, Rounded to nearest 0.25%) .....	11.00%

**EXHIBIT II**  
**PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE BENEFITS**

PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE BENEFITS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERS:

Retirement Benefits.....	\$ 93,934,483
Survivor Benefits.....	1,197,178
Disability Benefits.....	584,430
Vested Termination Benefits.....	2,602,664
Refunds of Contributions .....	573,464

TOTAL Present Value of Future Benefits for Active Members..... \$ 98,892,219

PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE BENEFITS FOR TERMINATED MEMBERS:

Terminated Vested Members Due Benefits at Retirement.....	\$ 921,094
Terminated Members with Reciprocals	
Due Benefits at Retirement .....	0
Terminated Members Due a Refund .....	115,341

TOTAL Present Value of Future Benefits for Terminated Members ..... \$ 1,036,435

PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE BENEFITS FOR RETIREES:

Regular Retirees

Maximum.....	\$ 11,896,121
Option 1 .....	15,328,895
Option 2 .....	10,933,137
Option 3 .....	6,125,300
Option 4 .....	16,683,136

TOTAL Regular Retirees ..... \$ 60,966,589

Disability Retirees..... 911,610

Survivors & Widows..... 5,334,276

DROP Annuities Certain Payable to Retirees..... 38,207

TOTAL Present Value of Future Benefits for Retirees & Survivors..... \$ 67,250,682

TOTAL Present Value of Future Benefits..... \$ 167,179,336

**EXHIBIT III – SCHEDULE A  
MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS**

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash in Banks .....	\$ 2,575,824
Contributions Receivable.....	279,019
Accrued Interest and Dividends.....	105,240
Investments Receivable .....	1,168,167

TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS..... \$ 4,128,250

Property, Plant & Equipment..... \$ 31,003

INVESTMENTS:

Cash Equivalents.....	\$ 1,350,901
Equities .....	74,469,123
Fixed Income .....	42,193,510
Real Estate .....	11,361,759
Alternative Investments .....	285,761

TOTAL INVESTMENTS..... \$ 129,661,054

TOTAL ASSETS .....

\$ 133,820,307

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable .....	\$ 8,192
Investments Payable.....	56,079

TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES .....

\$ 64,271

MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS..... \$ 133,756,036

**EXHIBIT III – SCHEDULE B  
ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS**

Excess (Shortfall) of Invested Income  
For Current and Previous 4 Years:

Fiscal year 2021 .....	\$ 20,906,939
Fiscal year 2020 .....	(2,543,747)
Fiscal year 2019 .....	919,816
Fiscal year 2018 .....	90,122
Fiscal year 2017 .....	4,354,921
Total for Five Years .....	\$ 23,728,051

Deferral of Excess (Shortfall) of Invested Income:

Fiscal year 2021 (80%) .....	\$ 16,725,551
Fiscal year 2020 (60%) .....	(1,526,248)
Fiscal year 2019 (40%) .....	367,926
Fiscal year 2018 (20%) .....	18,024
Fiscal year 2017 ( 0%) .....	0
Total Deferred for Year .....	\$ 15,585,253

Market Value of Plan Net Assets, End of Year ..... \$ 133,756,036

Preliminary Actuarial Value of Plan Assets, End of Year..... \$ 118,170,783

Actuarial Value of Assets Corridor

85% of market value, end of year .....	\$ 113,692,631
115% of market value, end of year .....	\$ 153,819,441

Final Actuarial Value of Plan Net Assets, End of Year ..... \$ 118,170,783

**EXHIBIT IV  
PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS**

Employee Contributions to the Annuity Savings Fund .....	\$ 8,496,827
Employer Normal Contributions to the Pension Accumulation Fund.....	43,849,778
Funding Deposit Account Credit Balance .....	(3,338,052)
TOTAL PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS .....	\$ 49,008,553

**EXHIBIT V  
RECONCILIATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS**

Employer Normal Cost for Prior Year.....	\$ 4,468,912
Interest on the Normal Cost.....	286,010
Administrative Expenses .....	388,229
Interest on Expenses .....	12,231
TOTAL Interest Adjusted Actuarially Required Contributions .....	\$ 5,155,382
Direct Employer Contributions.....	\$ 2,708,221
Interest on Employer Contributions.....	85,319
Ad Valorem Taxes and Revenue Sharing.....	3,258,765
Interest on Ad Valorem Taxes and Revenue Sharing Funds.....	102,663
TOTAL Interest Adjusted Employer Contributions .....	\$ 6,154,968
CONTRIBUTION SHORTFALL (SURPLUS).....	\$ (999,586)

**EXHIBIT VI  
ANALYSIS OF CHANGE IN ASSETS**

Actuarial Value of Assets (June 30, 2020) .....	\$	108,190,984
<b>INCOME:</b>		
Member Contributions .....	\$	954,639
Employer Contributions .....		2,708,221
Irregular Contributions .....		33,735
Ad Valorem Taxes .....		3,150,740
Revenue Sharing Funds.....		108,025
Total Contributions.....	\$	6,955,360
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) of Investments.....	\$	25,328,555
Interest & Dividends .....		2,648,321
Alternative Investment Income .....		275,663
Class Action Settlement .....		3,631
Investment Expense .....		(512,367)
Net Investment Income.....	\$	27,743,803
TOTAL Income .....	\$	34,699,163
<b>EXPENSES:</b>		
Retirement Benefits .....	\$	6,533,221
DROP Disbursements.....		1,551,701
Refunds of Contributions.....		84,886
Administrative Expenses .....		388,229
TOTAL Expenses .....	\$	8,558,037
Net Market Value Income for Fiscal 2021 (Income – Expenses) .....	\$	26,141,126
Unadjusted Fund Balance as of June 30, 2021		
(Fund Balance Previous Year + Net Income).....	\$	134,332,110
Adjustment for Actuarial Smoothing.....	\$	(16,161,327)
Actuarial Value of Assets: (June 30, 2021) .....	\$	118,170,783

**EXHIBIT VII  
FUNDING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT**

Funding Deposit Account Balance as of June 30, 2020 .....	\$ 3,589,555
Interest on Opening Balance at 6.40% .....	229,732
Contributions to the Funding Deposit Account .....	999,586
Withdrawals from the Funding Deposit Account .....	(1,480,821)
Funding Deposit Account Balance as of June 30, 2021 .....	\$ 3,338,052

**EXHIBIT VIII – Schedule A  
PENSION BENEFIT OBLIGATION**

Present Value of Credited Projected Benefits Payable to Current Employees.....	\$ 67,388,155
Present Value of Benefits Payable to Terminated Employees .....	1,036,435
Present Value of Benefits Payable to Current Retirees and Beneficiaries .....	67,250,682
TOTAL PENSION BENEFIT OBLIGATION .....	\$ 135,675,272
NET ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS .....	\$ 118,170,783
Ratio of Net Actuarial Value of Assets to Pension Benefit Obligation.....	87.10%

**EXHIBIT VIII – Schedule B  
ENTRY AGE NORMAL ACCRUED LIABILITIES**

Accrued Liability for Active Employees .....	\$ 65,447,624
Accrued Liability for Terminated Employees .....	1,036,435
Accrued Liability for Current Retirees and Beneficiaries .....	67,250,682
TOTAL ENTRY AGE NORMAL ACCRUED LIABILITY .....	\$ 133,734,741
NET ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS .....	\$ 118,170,783
Ratio of Net Actuarial Value of Assets to Entry Age Normal Accrued Liability .....	88.36%

**EXHIBIT IX  
CENSUS DATA**

	<b>Active</b>	<b>Terminated with Funds on Deposit</b>	<b>DROP</b>	<b>Retired</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of members as of June 30, 2020	219	37	18	172	446
Additions to Census					
Initial membership	26				26
Omitted in error last year					
Death of another member				2	2
Adjustment for multiple records					
Change in Status during Year					
Actives terminating service	(7)	7			
Actives who retired	(6)			6	
Actives entering DROP	(7)		7		
Term. members rehired	1	(1)			
Term. members who retire		(1)		1	
Retirees who are rehired					
Refunded who are rehired					
DROP participants retiring			(7)	7	
DROP returned to work	1		(1)		
Omitted in error last year					
Eliminated from Census					
Refund of contributions	(5)				(5)
Deaths		(1)		(12)	(13)
Included in error last year		(1)			(1)
Adjustment for multiple records				(1)	(1)
Number of members as of June 30, 2021	222	40	17	175	454

ACTIVES CENSUS BY AGE:

Age	Number Male	Number Female	Total Number	Average Salary	Total Salary
16 - 20	0	1	1	23,314	23,314
21 - 25	0	6	6	35,860	215,158
26 - 30	3	6	9	41,846	376,615
31 - 35	3	16	19	45,421	862,991
36 - 40	1	15	16	52,372	837,957
41 - 45	2	12	14	52,775	738,852
46 - 50	6	29	35	53,487	1,872,049
51 - 55	6	37	43	69,610	2,993,226
56 - 60	2	34	36	72,133	2,596,797
61 - 65	2	28	30	64,063	1,921,889
66 - 70	1	21	22	70,146	1,543,218
71 - 75	3	4	7	111,634	781,436
76 - 80	0	1	1	96,819	96,819
TOTAL	29	210	239	62,177	14,860,321

THE ACTIVE CENSUS INCLUDES 123 ACTIVES WITH VESTED BENEFITS, INCLUDING 17 DROP PARTICIPANTS AND 13 ACTIVE FORMER DROP PARTICIPANTS.

TERMINATED MEMBERS DUE A DEFERRED RETIREMENT BENEFIT:

Age	Number Male	Number Female	Total Number	Average Benefit	Total Benefit
41 - 45	0	1	1	18,621	18,621
46 - 50	0	2	2	27,857	55,713
51 - 55	0	1	1	19,063	19,063
56 - 60	0	1	1	24,466	24,466
TOTAL	0	5	5	23,573	117,863

TERMINATED MEMBERS DUE A REFUND OF CONTRIBUTIONS:

Contributions Ranging From	To	Number	Total Contributions
0 -	99	6	254
100 -	499	10	2,753
500 -	999	7	5,739
1,000 -	1,999	6	8,658
2,000 -	4,999	1	2,909
5,000 -	9,999	3	22,985
10,000 -	19,999	1	10,260
20,000 -	99,999	1	41,172
TOTAL		35	94,730

EXCLUDES ONE DECEASED MEMBER WHOSE ESTATE IS DUE A REFUND OF THEIR EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS. THEIR TOTAL REFUNDABLE BALANCE IS \$ 20,611.

REGULAR RETIREES:

Age	Number Male	Number Female	Total Number	Average Benefit	Total Benefit
56 - 60	1	6	7	69,332	485,325
61 - 65	5	20	25	47,218	1,180,441
66 - 70	3	28	31	42,736	1,324,814
71 - 75	4	23	27	47,726	1,288,614
76 - 80	4	19	23	38,600	887,804
81 - 85	0	13	13	33,421	434,475
86 - 90	1	7	8	26,164	209,315
91 - 99	0	4	4	17,547	70,188
TOTAL	18	120	138	42,616	5,880,976

DISABILITY RETIREES:

Age	Number Male	Number Female	Total Number	Average Benefit	Total Benefit
51 - 55	0	1	1	26,392	26,392
56 - 60	1	0	1	37,249	37,249
TOTAL	1	1	2	31,821	63,641

SURVIVORS:

Age	Number Male	Number Female	Total Number	Average Benefit	Total Benefit
41 - 45	1	0	1	10,143	10,143
46 - 50	0	1	1	3,092	3,092
56 - 60	1	0	1	15,364	15,364
61 - 65	3	2	5	16,342	81,711
66 - 70	2	2	4	26,180	104,718
71 - 75	2	5	7	15,859	111,016
76 - 80	1	7	8	25,093	200,743
81 - 85	2	1	3	15,191	45,573
86 - 90	2	2	4	10,724	42,896
91 - 99	0	1	1	14,022	14,022
TOTAL	14	21	35	17,979	629,278

ACTIVE MEMBERS:

Attained Ages	Completed Years of Service											Total		
	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30&Over			
0 - 20		1												1
21 - 25	3	2		1										6
26 - 30	4		2	1										9
31 - 35	1	3	5	1	2	4								19
36 - 40	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	4						16
41 - 45	3	3		1		1	4	1						14
46 - 50	5	1	4	1	1	13	7	1	3	2				35
51 - 55	6	4	2	1	1	4	7	5	8	1	4			43
56 - 60	1		3	1	2	4	7	5	1	4	8			36
61 - 65	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	6	5	2	4			30
66 - 70			1	1	1	7	1	7	2	2	2			22
71 & Over			1	1	1	1	1	1	2		3			8
Totals	26	17	19	8	9	37	42	30	21	9	21			239

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF ACTIVE MEMBERS:

Attained Ages	Completed Years of Service											Average Salary			
	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30&Over				
0 - 20		23,314													23,314
21 - 25	29,906	37,434													35,860
26 - 30	40,240		46,860												41,846
31 - 35	37,572	37,097	37,305	37,404	39,242	45,568	61,585	54,326							45,421
36 - 40	26,925	38,882	73,229	25,999	61,548	47,674	64,481	42,042							52,372
41 - 45	33,567	32,876				37,689	76,231	42,042	77,433						52,775
46 - 50	29,458	38,886	58,906			44,153	64,003	77,109	78,007						53,487
51 - 55	50,121	53,978	58,006	43,244	40,052	69,729	69,269	60,632	87,550	99,749	102,543				69,610
56 - 60	43,778		50,227	42,992	74,019	53,809	50,953	91,878	132,063	84,162	88,913				72,133
61 - 65	59,479	77,463	29,957	59,181		38,989	59,212	63,524	61,028	66,840	91,283				64,063
66 - 70			87,074	64,073	45,833	50,854	86,477	77,510	130,320	83,355	97,250				70,146
71 & Over						109,319	164,592	98,074			81,877				109,782
Average	38,234	44,512	51,201	45,865	61,401	50,785	65,874	70,693	85,101	81,865	91,749				62,177

TERMINATED MEMBERS DUE A DEFERRED RETIREMENT BENEFIT:

Attained Ages	Years Until Retirement Eligibility										Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29		30&Over
0 - 40												0
41 - 45								1				1
46 - 50						1						1
51 - 55						1						1
56 - 60			1									1
61 & Over												0
Totals	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	5

AVERAGE ANNUAL BENEFITS OF TERMINATED MEMBERS DUE A DEFERRED RETIREMENT BENEFIT:

Attained Ages	Years Until Retirement Eligibility										Average Benefit	
	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29		30&Over
0 - 40												0
41 - 45								18,621				18,621
46 - 50						26,076	29,637					27,857
51 - 55						19,063						19,063
56 - 60			24,466									24,466
61 & Over												0
Average	0	0	24,466	0	0	22,570	29,637	18,621	0	0	0	23,573



DISABILITY RETIREES:

Attained Ages	Completed Years Since Retirement										Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29		30&Over
0 - 50												0
51 - 55		1										1
56 - 60				1								1
61 & Over												0
Totals	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

AVERAGE ANNUAL BENEFITS PAYABLE TO DISABILITY RETIREES:

Attained Ages	Completed Years Since Retirement										Average Benefit	
	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29		30&Over
0 - 50												0
51 - 55		26,392										26,392
56 - 60				37,249								37,249
61 & Over												0
Average	0	26,392	0	37,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,821

SURVIVING BENEFICIARIES OF FORMER MEMBERS:

ATTAINED AGES	COMPLETED YEARS SINCE RETIREMENT											TOTAL					
	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30&OVER						
0 - 40																	0
41 - 45								1									1
46 - 50						1											1
51 - 55																	0
56 - 60																1	1
61 - 65						1		1								2	5
66 - 70						1		1								1	4
71 - 75						1		2								1	7
76 - 80	1					1		3								2	8
81 - 85	1	1				1		1		1						3	3
86 - 90										1						3	4
91 & OVER							1										1
TOTALS	2	1	0	0	0	5	2	9	2	4	10	35					

AVERAGE ANNUAL BENEFITS PAYABLE TO SURVIVORS OF FORMER MEMBERS:

ATTAINED AGES	COMPLETED YEARS SINCE RETIREMENT											AVERAGE BENEFIT					
	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30&OVER						
0 - 40																	0
41 - 45								10,143									10,143
46 - 50						3,092											3,092
51 - 55																	0
56 - 60																15,364	15,364
61 - 65						6,367		13,282								3,009	16,342
66 - 70						28,393		65,039								5,674	26,180
71 - 75						13,378		22,858								7,633	15,859
76 - 80						79,090		19,144						7,697		3,196	25,093
81 - 85							50,133	6,631								9,379	15,191
86 - 90																8,166	10,724
91 & OVER								14,022								11,577	14,022
AVERAGE	31,244	50,133	0	0	0	26,064	35,034	22,027	7,932	7,580	7,185	17,979					

**EXHIBIT X**  
**YEAR-TO-YEAR COMPARISON**

	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2018
Number of Active Members	239	237	238	238
Number of Retirees & Survivors	175	172	160	155
Number of Terminated Due Deferred Benefits	5	5	5	5
Number Terminated Due Refunds	35	32	30	25
Active Lives Payroll	\$ 14,860,321	\$ 13,345,544	\$ 13,486,619	\$ 13,637,926
Retiree Benefits in Payment	\$ 6,573,895	\$ 6,144,328	\$ 5,552,864	\$ 5,172,876
Market Value of Assets	\$ 133,756,036	\$ 107,614,909	\$ 104,539,975	\$ 97,863,964
Entry Age Normal Accrued Liability	\$ 133,734,741	\$ 126,089,287	\$ 119,488,829	\$ 117,626,619
Ratio of AVA to EAN Accrued Liability	88.36%	85.81%	86.60%	84.40%
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 118,170,783	\$ 108,190,984	\$ 103,472,404	\$ 99,281,861
Present Value of Future Employer Normal Cost	\$ 43,849,778	\$ 42,827,200	\$ 43,010,138	\$ 45,913,257
Present Value of Future Employee Contrib.	\$ 8,496,827	\$ 7,279,247	\$ 7,571,193	\$ 7,616,191
Funding Deposit Account Balance	\$ 3,338,052	\$ 3,589,555	\$ 2,801,029	\$ 2,630,074
Present Value of Future Benefits	\$ 167,179,336	\$ 154,707,876	\$ 151,252,706	\$ 150,181,235
<hr/>				
	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2019
Employee Contribution Rate	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Estimated Tax Contribution as a % of Payroll	22.45%	24.39%	21.78%	21.27%
Actuarially Required Net Direct Employer Contribution Rate	11.00%	13.05%	14.44%	16.89%
Actual Employer Contribution Rate	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	17.00%

Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2012
244	246	231	241	241	245
163	154	156	151	146	143
4	5	5	5	5	6
20	33	32	30	35	29
\$ 13,692,608	\$ 13,643,192	\$ 13,071,698	\$ 13,079,549	\$ 13,086,633	\$ 13,386,956
\$ 4,927,865	\$ 4,564,062	\$ 4,231,309	\$ 3,715,197	\$ 3,398,509	\$ 3,145,379
\$ 90,656,567	\$ 80,683,761	\$ 81,330,087	\$ 80,478,691	\$ 69,206,200	\$ 61,490,163
\$ 109,217,320	\$ 105,994,592	\$ 102,837,754	\$ 100,506,025	\$ 96,236,913	\$ 92,853,873
85.27%	83.18%	82.35%	78.40%	73.83%	73.75%
\$ 93,125,749	\$ 88,165,103	\$ 84,688,309	\$ 78,797,020	\$ 71,052,280	\$ 68,481,599
\$ 42,728,816	\$ 41,455,694	\$ 39,380,381	\$ 40,146,082	\$ 42,794,452	\$ 43,553,440
\$ 7,763,556	\$ 7,454,359	\$ 6,934,846	\$ 6,396,240	\$ 6,278,416	\$ 6,721,009
\$ 2,920,894	\$ 2,068,558	\$ 882,567	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$ 140,697,227	\$ 135,006,598	\$ 130,120,969	\$ 125,339,342	\$ 120,125,148	\$ 118,756,048

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Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013
7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
20.39%	21.23%	21.12%	20.38%	19.30%	15.71%
14.27%	14.12%	14.70%	18.52%	22.58%	23.73%
17.00%	20.00%	22.50%	24.25%	24.25%	19.75%

## **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL PLAN PROVISIONS**

The Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System was established as of the first day of January nineteen hundred and fifty-five for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits. The following summary of plan provisions is for general informational purposes only and does not constitute a guarantee of benefits.

**MEMBERSHIP** – Membership should include the Registrars of Voters in each parish of the State of Louisiana, their deputies, and their permanent employees. In addition, membership should include any qualifying employee of the retirement system or the Louisiana Registrars of Voters Association. Elected or appointed officials who have retired from service under any publicly funded retirement system within the state and who are currently receiving benefits are not eligible to become members of the system.

**CONTRIBUTION RATES** – Under the provisions of R.S. 11:62 and 11:103, the system is financed by employee contributions of at least 7% but not more than 9% of earnable compensation as determined by the Board of Trustees. In addition, the system receives revenue sharing funds as appropriated each year by the legislature. Also, under R.S. 11:82, each sheriff and ex-officio tax collector remits the employers' share of the actuarially required contribution to fund the system's defined benefit and defined contribution plans up to a maximum of one-sixteenth of one percent of the aggregate amount of the tax shown to be collected by the tax roll of each respective parish. Should employee contributions and tax funds collected from ad valorem taxes and revenue sharing funds be insufficient to provide for the gross employer actuarially required contribution, the employer is required to make direct contributions as determined by the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee. Under R.S. 11:106, the Board of Trustees is authorized to require a net direct contribution rate of up to three percent more than the rate determined under R.S. 11:103. Under R.S. 11:105 and R.S. 11:107, in any fiscal year during which the net direct employer contribution rates would otherwise be decreased, the Board of Trustees is authorized to set the employer contribution rate at any point between the previous year's employer contribution rate and the decreased rate that would otherwise occur. Any excess funds resulting from the additional contributions will be credited to the Funding Deposit Account defined in R.S. 11:107.1.

**CONTRIBUTION REFUNDS** – Upon withdrawal from service, members not entitled to a retirement allowance are paid a refund of accumulated contributions upon request. Receipt of such a refund cancels all accrued rights in the system.

**FINAL AVERAGE COMPENSATION** – For a member whose first employment making him eligible for membership in the system began on or before June 30, 2006, final average compensation is based on the average monthly earnings during the highest sixty consecutive months or joined months if service was interrupted, subject to certain transition rules. For those who retire on or before December 31, 2012, a thirty-six month final average compensation period shall be used. For those retiring between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2014 the number of months to be used in determining the final average compensation will be thirty-six plus the number of completed months since January 1, 2013. In no case shall the monthly final average compensation be less than the average monthly earnings during the member's highest thirty-six consecutive or joined months of service earned for employment before January 1, 2013. The earnings to be considered for each twelve-month period within the sixty month period shall not exceed 115% of the preceding twelve month period.

For a member whose first employment making him eligible for membership in the system began after June 30, 2006, final average compensation is based on the average monthly earnings during the highest sixty consecutive months or joined months if service was interrupted.

**RETIREMENT BENEFITS** – Members whose first employment making them eligible for membership occurred prior to January 1, 2013, with ten years of creditable service may retire at age sixty; such members with twenty years of service may retire at age fifty-five; such members with thirty years of service may retire regardless of age. The annual retirement allowance for such members is equal to three and one-third percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of creditable service. Creditable service at retirement includes membership service, service as certified on prior service certificates, and any unused sick leave and any unused annual leave in excess of 300 hours at the date of retirement.

Members whose first employment making them eligible for membership occurred on or after January 1, 2013, with ten years of creditable service may retire at age sixty-two; such members with twenty years of service may retire at age sixty; such members with thirty years of service may retire at age fifty-five. The annual retirement allowance for such members is equal to three percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of creditable service. The annual amount of the retirement allowance for any member, who has at least thirty years of total creditable service, with at least twenty years of creditable service in this system, is three and one-third percent of the average final compensation for each year of creditable service. Creditable service at retirement includes membership service, service as certified on prior service certificates, and any unused sick leave and any unused annual leave in excess of 300 hours at the date of retirement.

**OPTIONAL ALLOWANCES** – Members may receive their benefits as a life annuity, or in lieu of such receive a reduced benefit according to the option selected that is the actuarial equivalent of the maximum benefit.

**Option 1** – If the member dies before he has received in annuity payments the present value of his member's annuity as it was at the time of retirement the balance is paid to his beneficiary.

**Option 2** – Upon retirement, the member receives a reduced benefit. Upon the member's death, the designated beneficiary will continue to receive the same reduced benefit.

**Option 3** – Upon retirement, the member receives a reduced benefit. Upon the member's death, the designated beneficiary will receive one-half of the member's reduced benefit.

**Option 4** – Upon retirement, the member elects to receive a Board-approved benefit which is actuarially equivalent to the maximum benefit.

A member may also elect to receive an actuarially reduced benefit which provides for an automatic 2 ½% annual compound increase in monthly retirement benefits based on the reduced benefit and commencing on the later of age fifty-five or retirement anniversary; this COLA is in addition to any ad hoc COLAs which are payable.

**DISABILITY BENEFITS** – Ten years of creditable service are required in order to be eligible for disability benefits. Disabled members receive a normal retirement allowance if eligible. Otherwise, the member whose first employment making them eligible for membership occurred prior to January 1, 2013, receives the lesser of three and one-third percent of average final compensation multiplied by the number of years of creditable service (not to be less than fifteen years), or three and one-third percent of average final compensation multiplied by years of service assuming continued service to age sixty. Any

member whose first employment making them eligible for membership occurred after January 1, 2013, receives the lesser of three percent of average final compensation multiplied by the number of years of creditable service (not to be less than fifteen years), or three percent of average final compensation multiplied by years of service assuming continued service to age sixty-two. Disability benefits may not exceed two-thirds of earnable compensation.

**SURVIVOR BENEFITS** – If a member has less than five years of service credit, the surviving spouse or minor children receive a refund of the member’s contributions. If the member has at least five years of service credit and is not eligible to retire, the spouse receives an automatic option 2 benefit based on the accrued benefits at the time of death with option 2 factors based on the age that the member and spouse would have been had the member survived, continued in service, and then retired on earliest normal retirement date. If the member is eligible to retire at the date of death, the surviving spouse receives automatic option 2 benefits. If there are surviving minor or handicapped children with no surviving spouse and the member has five or more years of service credit the children receive eighty percent of the accrued retirement benefit in equal portions until the age of majority or for the duration of the handicap for a handicapped child. The retirement system pays a lump sum refund equal to the difference between total monthly survivor benefits paid and total accrued contributions, if any, upon the cessation of all eligible monthly payments.

**DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTION PLAN** – In lieu of terminating employment and accepting a service retirement allowance, any member who is eligible for normal retirement may elect to participate in the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) for up to three years and defer the receipt of benefits. Upon commencement of participation in the plan, membership in the system terminates. During participation in the plan, monthly retirement benefits that would have been payable, had the person elected to cease employment and receive a service retirement allowance, are paid into the DROP fund. This system does not earn interest. In addition, no cost-of-living increases are payable to participants until employment which made them eligible to become members of the system has been terminated for at least one full year.

Upon termination of employment prior to or at the end of the specified period of participation, a participant in the plan may receive, at his option, a lump sum from the account equal to the payments into the account, a true annuity based upon his account balance in that fund, or any other method of payment if approved by the Board of Trustees. The monthly benefits that were being paid into the DROP fund will begin to be paid to the retiree. If a participant dies during the participation in the plan, a lump sum equal to his account balance in the plan fund shall be paid to his named beneficiary or, if none, to his estate. If employment is not terminated at the end of the three years, payments into the plan fund cease and the person resumes active contributing membership in the system.

**COST OF LIVING INCREASES** – Under the provisions of 11:2073, the Board of Trustees is authorized to grant retired members and widows of members who have retired at least two years, an annual cost of living increase of up to 3% of their original benefit. In addition, R.S. 11:246 provides for a 2% increase in the original benefit (or the benefit being received on October 1, 1977, if they retired prior to that time) for retired members and widows who are sixty-five years of age and older. In order for the Board to grant either of these increases the system must meet certain criteria detailed in the statute related to funding status and interest earnings. In lieu of the prior provisions, R.S. 11:241 provides for cost-of-living benefits payable based on a formula equal to up to \$1 times the total of the number of years of credited service accrued at retirement or at death of the member or retiree plus the number of years since retirement or since death of the member or retiree to the system’s fiscal year end preceding the payment of the benefit increase.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN – In accordance with R. S. 11:2139, dedicated taxes and revenue sharing funds contributed to the system in excess of those required contributions to the Pension Accumulation Fund, as established by the Public Retirement Systems Actuarial Committee, are deposited in the Members' Supplemental Savings Fund. The amount of funds deposited with the members' supplemental savings fund is three percent of the salaries paid to active contributing members during the prior fiscal year unless the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee recommends a lesser percentage based on available funds and the requirements of the Defined Benefit Plan. A member is entitled to payment of all contributions and interest credited to his account upon termination of employment. Payment to the member is made at the end of the calendar quarter following the quarter in which the member terminates. Interest and other earnings or losses are allocated at least once each year on the valuation date of the fund. Earnings or losses are allocated to members in proportion to their account balances as of the first day of the period for which earnings are credited.

The funds in the Member's Supplemental Savings Fund are invested separately from other funds held by the system and the funds constitute a separate trust. Payments, accruals, and allocations due to be made at the end of the fiscal year may be delayed until such time as the necessary financial information is available to the system's administrator, but in no event later than 6 months after the close of the fiscal year.

## ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

In determining actuarial costs, certain assumptions must be made regarding future experience under the plan. These assumptions include the rate of investment return, mortality of plan members, rates of salary increase, rates of retirement, rates of termination, rates of disability, and various other factors which have an impact on the cost of the plan. To the extent that future experience varies from the assumptions selected for valuation, future costs will be either higher or lower than anticipated. The following chart illustrates the effect of emerging experience on the plan.

Factor	Increase in Factor Results in
Investment Earnings Rate	Decrease in Cost
Annual Rate of Salary Increase	Increase in Cost
Rates of Retirement	Increase in Cost
Rates of Termination	Decrease in Cost
Rates of Disability	Increase in Cost
Rates of Mortality	Decrease in Cost
ACTUARIAL COST METHOD:	The Aggregate Actuarial Cost Method with allocation based on earnings.
VALUATION INTEREST RATE:	6.25% (Net of Investment Expense)
ACTUARIAL ASSET VALUES:	Assets are valued at market value adjusted to defer four-fifths of all earnings above or below the valuation interest rate in the valuation year, three-fifths of all earnings above or below the valuation interest rate in the prior year, two-fifths of all earnings above or below the valuation interest rate from two years prior, and one-fifth of all earnings above or below the valuation interest rate from three years prior. The resulting smoothed values are subject to a corridor of 85% to 115% of the market value of assets. If the smoothed value falls outside the corridor, the actuarial value is set equal to the average of the corridor limit and the smoothed value.
ANNUAL SALARY INCREASE RATE:	5.25% (2.30% inflation / 2.95% merit)
ACTIVE MEMBER MORTALITY:	Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Table for General Employees multiplied by 120% for males and 120% for females, each with full generational projection using the appropriate MP2019 scale.
ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY MORTALITY:	Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Table for General Healthy Retirees multiplied by 120% for males and 120% for females, each with full generational projection using the appropriate MP2019 scale.

DISABLED LIVES MORTALITY: Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Table for General Disabled Retirees multiplied by 120% for males and 120% for females, each with full generational projection using the appropriate MP2019 scale

RETIREE COST OF LIVING INCREASE: The present value of future retirement benefits is based on benefits currently being paid by the system and includes previously granted cost of living increases. The present values do not include provisions for potential future increases not yet authorized by the Board of Trustees.

RATES OF RETIREMENT: The table of these rates is included later in the report. These rates apply only to those individuals eligible to retire. The rate of retirement for persons who have completed DROP participation and have remained employed is 0.22. All such persons not previously retired or deceased are assumed to retire at age 80.

RETIREMENT LIMITATIONS: Projected retirement benefits are not subjected to IRS Section 415 limits.

RATES OF WITHDRAWAL: The rates of withdrawal are applied based upon completed years of service according to the following table:

Service Duration	Factor	Service Duration	Factor	
(≤)		(≤)		
1	0.160	5-17	0.030	0.030
2	0.100	18	0.020	
3	0.070	19	0.020	
4	0.040	>19	0.010	

Note: Withdrawal rates for members eligible to retire are assumed to be zero.

RATES OF DROP ENTRY: A table of these rates is included later in the report. These rates apply only to those individuals eligible to enter DROP.

DROP PARTICIPATION: All persons who enter DROP are assumed to participate for the full three-year period and 1/2 are assumed to retire at the end of DROP participation with 1/2 assumed to work 2 years post-DROP and then retire.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS: 70% of the members are assumed to be married; husbands are assumed to be three years older than their wives.

FAMILY STATISTICS: Assumptions utilized in determining the costs of various survivor benefits as listed below, are derived from the information provided in Table F1: Family Households, by Type, Age of Own Children, Age of Family Members, and Age of Householder provided by the U.S. Census Bureau:

<u>Member's Age</u>	<u>% With Children</u>	<u># of Children</u>	<u>Average Age</u>	<u>Remarriage Rates</u>
25	60%	1.77	4	0.04566
35	82%	2.11	8	0.02636
45	63%	1.75	11	0.01355
55	11%	1.42	14	N/A
65	2%	1.50	14	N/A

RATES OF DISABILITY: 30% of the disability rates used for the 27<sup>th</sup> valuation of the Railroad Retirement System for individuals with 10-19 years of service. The table of these rates is included later in the report.

VESTING ELECTING PERCENTAGE: 70% of those vested elect deferred benefits in lieu of contribution refunds.

SICK AND ANNUAL LEAVE: Members are assumed to accrue one year of unused sick and annual leave to be credited for retirement benefit accrual purposes for each 16.67 years of Pre-DROP creditable service. Members are assumed to convert 0.22 years of sick and annual leave for every year of DROP Participation service and Post-DROP service in their Post-DROP benefit.

## ACTUARIAL TABLES AND RATES

Age	Pre 1/1/2013 Retirement Rates	Post 12/31/2012 Retirement Rates	Pre 1/1/2013 DROP Entry Rates	Post 12/31/2012 DROP Entry Rates	Disability Rates
18	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
19	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
20	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
21	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
22	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
23	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
24	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
25	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
26	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
27	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
28	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
29	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
30	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
31	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
32	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
33	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
34	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00036
35	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00039
36	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00039
37	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00039
38	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00042
39	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00045
40	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00048
41	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00051
42	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00054
43	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00060
44	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00063
45	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00072
46	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00078
47	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00087
48	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00099
49	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00114
50	0.05000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00129
51	0.05000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00147
52	0.05000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00171
53	0.05000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00198
54	0.05000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00231
55	0.05000	0.05000	0.35000	0.35000	0.00270
56	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.35000	0.00318
57	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.35000	0.00375
58	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.35000	0.00444
59	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.35000	0.00525
60	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.35000	0.00717
61	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.35000	0.00873
62	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.35000	0.00966
63	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.15000	0.01014
64	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00771
65	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00621
66	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00156
67	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00156
68	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00156
69	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00156
70	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00156
71	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00156
72	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00156
73	0.05000	0.05000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00156
74	0.10000	0.10000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00156
75	0.10000	0.10000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00156

## **PRIOR YEAR ASSUMPTIONS**

VALUATION INTEREST RATE: 6.40% (Net of Investment Expense)

## GLOSSARY

**Accrued Benefit** – The pension benefit that an individual has earned as of a specific date based on the provisions of the plan and the individual's age, service, and salary as of that date.

**Actuarial Accrued Liability** – The actuarial present value of benefits payable to members of the fund less the present value of future normal costs attributable to the members.

**Actuarial Assumptions** – Assumptions as to the occurrence of future events affecting pension costs. These assumptions include rates of mortality, withdrawal, disablement, and retirement. Also included are rates of investment earnings, changes in compensation, as well as statistics related to marriage and family composition.

**Actuarial Cost Method** – A procedure for determining the portion of the cost of a pension plan to be allocated to each year. Each cost method allocates a certain portion of the actuarial present value of benefits between the actuarial accrued liability and future normal costs. Once this allocation is made, a determination of the normal cost attributable to a specific year can be made along with the payment to amortize any unfunded actuarial accrued liability. To the extent that a particular funding method allocates a greater (lesser) portion of the actual present value of benefits to the actuarial accrued liability it will allocate less (more) to future normal costs.

**Actuarial Equivalence** – Payments or receipts with equal actuarial value on a given date when valued using the same set of actuarial assumptions.

**Actuarial Gain (Loss)** – The financial effect on the fund of the difference between the expected and actual experience of the fund. The experience may be related to investment earnings above (or below) those expected or changes in the liability structure due to fewer (or greater) than the expected numbers of retirements, deaths, disabilities, or withdrawals. In addition, other factors such as pay increases above (or below) those forecast can result in actuarial gains or losses. The effect of such gains (or losses) is to decrease (or increase) future costs.

**Actuarial Present Value** – The value, as of a specified date, of an amount or series of amounts payable or receivable thereafter, with each amount adjusted to reflect the time value of money (through accrual of interest) and the probability of payments. For example: if \$600 invested today will be worth \$1,000 in 10 years and there is a 50% probability that a person will live 10 years, then the actuarial present value of \$1,000 payable to that person if he should survive 10 years is \$300.

**Actuarial Value of Assets** – The value of cash, investments, and other property belonging to the pension plan as used by the actuary for the purpose of the actuarial valuation. This may correspond to the book value, market value, or some modification involving either or both book and market value. Adjustments to market values are often made to reduce the volatility of asset values.

**Asset Gain (Loss)** – That portion of the actuarial gain attributable to investment performance above (below) the expected rate of return in the actuarial assumptions.

**Amortization Payment** – That portion of the pension plan contribution designated to pay interest and reduce the outstanding principal balance of unfunded actuarial accrued liability. If the amortization payment is less than the accrued interest on the unfunded actuarial accrued liability the outstanding principal balance will increase.

**Contribution Shortfall (Excess)** – The difference between contributions recommended in the prior valuation and the actual amount received.

**Decrements** – Events which result in the termination of membership in the system such as retirement, disability, withdrawal, or death.

**Employer Normal Cost** – That portion of the normal cost not attributable to employee contributions. It includes both direct contributions made by the employer and contributions from other non-employee sources such as revenue sharing and revenues related to taxes.

**Funded Ratio** – A measure of the ratio of assets to liabilities of the system according to a specific definition of those two values. Typically, the assets used in the measure are the actuarial value of assets; the liabilities are defined by reference to some recognized actuarial funding method. Thus, the funded ratio of a plan depends not only on the financial strength of the plan but also on the funding method used to determine the liabilities and the asset valuation method used to determine the assets in the ratio.

**Normal Cost** – That portion of the actuarial present value of pension plan benefits and expenses allocated to a valuation year by the actuarial cost method. This is analogous to one year's insurance premium.

**Pension Benefit Obligation** – The actuarial present value of benefits earned or credited to date based on the members expected final average compensation at retirement. For current retirees or terminated members this is equivalent to the actuarial present value of their accrued benefit.

**Projected Benefits** – The benefits expected to be paid in the future based on the provisions of the plan and the actuarial assumptions. The projected values are based on anticipated future advancement in age and accrual of service as well as increases in salary paid to the participant.

**Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability** – The excess of the actuarial accrued liability over the actuarial value of assets.

**Vested Benefits** – Benefits that the members are entitled to even if they withdraw from service.