CURRAN ACTUARIAL
CONSULTING, LTD.

Actuarial Valuation
June 30, 2025

Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System

CURRAN ACTUARIAL
CONSULTING, LTD.

November 25, 2025

Board of Trustees
Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System
P.O. Box 1959
Gonzales, Louisiana 70707

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, 2025. 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 purposes of this report are to determine the actuarially required contribution for the retirement system for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, and to recommend the net direct employer contribution rate for Fiscal 2027.

This report does not contain the information necessary for accounting disclosures as required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 68; that information is provided separately to system auditors. 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 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. These assumptions are based upon the June 30, 2025 Experience Study, are summarized in the back of this report, and are described in detail within that separate report unless stated otherwise.

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,

CURRAN ACTUARIAL CONSULTING, LTD.

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SUMMARY OF VALUATION RESULTS
REGISTRARS OF VOTERS EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

		June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Census Summary:	Active Members (includes DROP participants):	240	239
	Retired Members and Survivors:	189	189
	Terminated Due a Deferred Benefit:	7	8
	Terminated Due a Refund:	49	44
Payroll (including DROP participants):		$ 15,473,202	$ 15,124,810
Benefits in Payment (excludes DROP accruals):		$ 8,289,774	$ 8,243,903
Present Value of Future Benefits		$ 180,330,926	$ 180,275,253
Actuarial Accrued Liability (EAN):		$ 145,478,730	$ 145,076,058
Funding Deposit Account Credit Balance		$ 7,812,197	$ 5,184,933
Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA):		$ 144,648,783	$ 135,492,666
Market Value of Assets (MVA):		$ 149,899,368	$ 137,370,747
Ratio of AVA to Actuarial Accrued Liability (EAN):		99.43%	93.39%

	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Market Rate of Return:	10.5%	12.0%
Actuarial Rate of Return:	8.1%	6.6%
Assumed Rate of Return/Valuation Interest Rate:	6.25%	6.25%

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025
Employers' Normal Cost (Mid-year):	$ 3,405,665	$ 4,062,770
Estimated Administrative Cost:	$ 686,721	$ 642,147
Projected Revenue Sharing Funds:	$ (110,640)	$ (111,592)
Projected Ad Valorem Tax Contributions to Defined Benefit Plan:	$ (3,981,746)	$ (3,924,759)
Net Direct Employer Actuarially Required Contributions:	$ 0	$ 668,566
Projected Payroll:	$ 15,713,575	$ 15,349,280
Actuarially Required Net Direct Employer Contribution Rate:	0.00%	4.36%
Board Approved Net Direct Employer Contribution Rate:	18.00%	18.00%
Statutory Employee Contribution Rate:	7.00%	7.00%
Allocation to Members' Supplemental Savings Fund:	$ 207,683	N/A

	Fiscal 2027	Fiscal 2026
Minimum Recommended Net Direct Employer Contribution Rate:	0.00%	4.25%
Ad Valorem Tax Rate †	0.0625%	0.0625%

† Percent of the aggregate amount of the ad valorem tax shown to be collectible by the tax roll of each respective parish (excluding Orleans 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 regarding 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 an actuary has limited 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, the available data 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 regarding probable future investment experience for the plan.

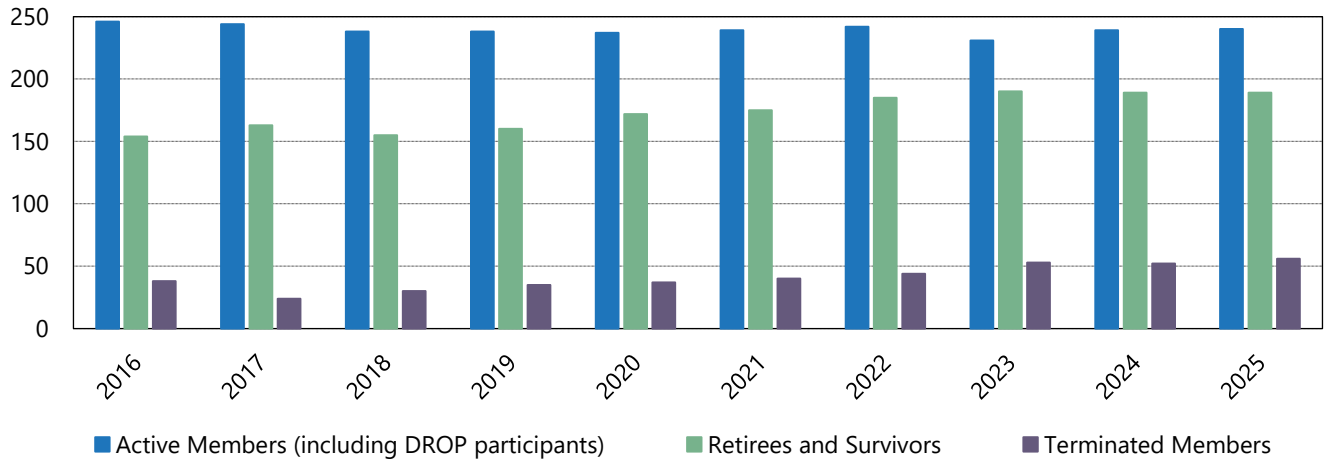
All the above efforts would be in vain if the assumption process was static, and the plan would have to deal with the consequences of actual experience differing from assumptions after forty or fifty years of compounded errors. However, actuarial funding methods for pension plans all allow for periodic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

Despite this, future results may materially differ with this actuarial valuation. Employer contribution rates and other funding measures presented in this report will differ as the system is impacted by the following: changes in plan membership, plan liability or investment experience inconsistent with plan assumptions, future changes in plan assumptions or future changes in plan provisions. An analysis of the range of such deviations is outside the scope of this report.

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 a similar manner. In addition, data was supplied on former employees who are vested or who have contributions remaining on deposit. As illustrated in Appendix B, there are 240 active members, of whom, 110 members, including 11 participants in the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP), have vested retirement benefits; 189 former members or their beneficiaries are receiving retirement benefits. An additional 56 former members have contributions remaining on deposit with the system; of this number 7 former members have vested rights for future retirement benefits. **Figure 1** shows the membership counts over the past ten years.

Figure 1. Membership Counts



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. 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. The assigned values are based on information from similar records or based on information implied from other data in the record.

A member's salary is an important component of projecting future cash flows and computing normal costs and accrued liabilities. Our modeling requires the entry of annual salary for this purpose. For individuals who have not completed a full year of service during the measurement period, we use an estimate of their service during the fiscal year to annualize salaries. (New hire salaries are subject to a minimum level equal to the 20th percentile of salaries for members in the second duration.)

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 $149,899,368 as of June 30, 2025. Net investment income for Fiscal 2025 measured on a market value basis was $14,321,260. Contributions to the system for the fiscal year totaled $7,933,645; benefits and expenses amounted to $9,726,284. With benefits and expenses slightly exceeding contributions to the system, system staff must periodically raise funds from the investment portfolio to meet cash flow needs.

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.

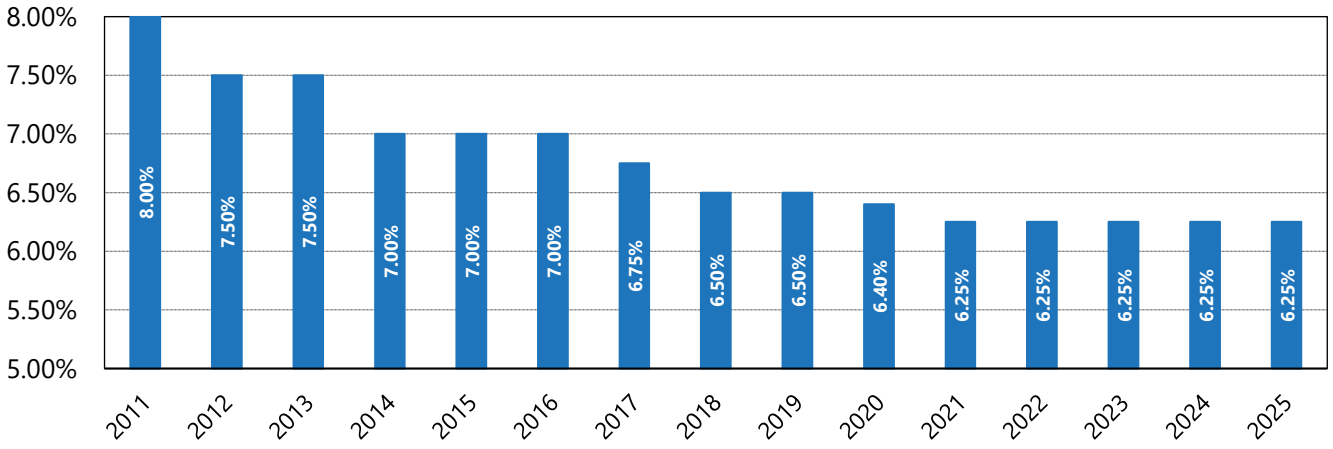
COMMENTS ON ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The system's actuarial funding method is set by R.S. 11:22. This valuation is based on the Aggregate Actuarial Cost Method. This cost method generally produces normal costs which are level as a percentage of payroll if assumptions are met and the composition of the active group regarding age and service is stable. Overall costs may increase or decrease depending on payroll growth. Under the Aggregate Actuarial 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, 2019 – June 30, 2024, 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. The 2025 Experience Study report contains details related to each assumption including the actuary's recommended changes. The results of the actuarial valuation rely on the assumptions set by this experience study.

One of the most important actuarial assumptions within an annual valuation of defined benefit liabilities is the valuation interest rate. Based upon contractions in the capital market assumptions produced by investment consultants and investment market participants, a significant effort was made between 2011 and 2021 to reduce the long-term rate of return assumption. Capital market assumptions for most risky assets and for traditional fixed income assets have increased in recent years. This has resulted in no further changes in this assumption since 2021. **Figure 2** shows the timing of each of these changes.

Figure 2. Assumed Rate of Return

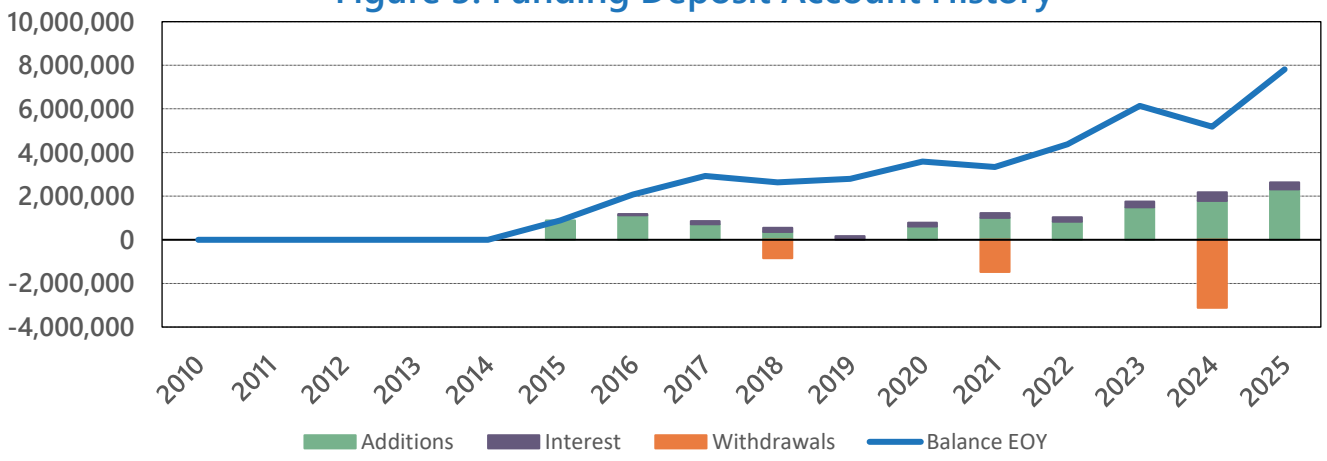


Despite the changes in the valuation interest rate, we continue to review this important assumption once each year. Since 2021, the system's 6.25% valuation interest rate has remained within the actuary's reasonable range. These reviews involve the development of 10,000 stochastic trials spanning 30 years. These trials were performed based on the assumption that portfolio returns are normally distributed based on the expected rate of return and standard deviation of returns inherent in modeling based on our firm's consultant average capital market assumptions and the system's target asset allocation. These stochastic trials were then used to determine return levels for each percentile. The reasonable range boundaries were set based on the 40th and 60th percentile expected return levels. Based upon these assumptions and the stochastic simulations, the most recent review (performed in 2024) set a reasonable range of 6.06% to 7.09%. The resulting percentiles suggest that there is approximately a 56.0% probability that the system will have long-term earnings at or above 6.25% and a 50% probability that the system will have long-term investment earnings at or above 6.60%.

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 set 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, based on the Board's recent COLA decisions, 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. If the Board of Trustees elects to provide future COLAs without prefunding, a change in this methodology could be warranted.

Effective January 1, 2018, January 1, 2021, and July 1, 2024, the Board of Trustees authorized the payment of permanent benefit increases to certain retirees and surviving beneficiaries. These increases were prefunded using a portion of the funds set aside in the system's Funding Deposit Account. **Figure 3** provides a graphic of additions and withdrawals from the Funding Deposit Account along with the account balance since its creation.

Figure 3. Funding Deposit Account History



Within Fiscal 2025, although the minimum recommended net direct employer contribution rate was 7.75%, the Board voted to maintain the employer contribution rate at 18.00%. During Fiscal 2025, the system experienced a net contribution gain of $2,303,206. This gain included the impact of holding the employer rate above the minimum funding level. In accordance with R.S. 11:107.1, these additional contributions were credited to the system's Funding Deposit Account as of June 30, 2025.

For Fiscal 2025, plan assumptions were changed. A list of updated assumptions is found in Appendix D. The net effect of the changes in liability assumptions on the normal cost accrual rate was a decrease of 0.6954%.

RISK FACTORS

Defined benefit pension plans are subject to several risks. These risks can be related either to plan assets or liabilities. To pay benefits, the plan must have sufficient assets when benefits become due. Several factors can lead to asset levels that are below those required to pay promised benefits. The following categories describe several key risks and provide measurements related to a few.

Contribution Policy Risk

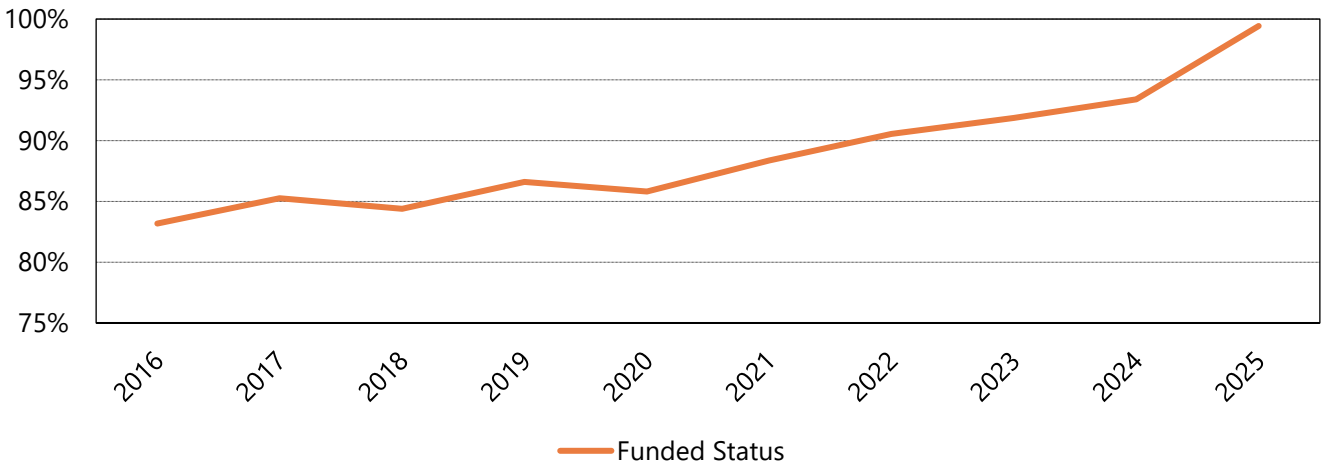
The first risk in this regard is the failure to contribute adequate funds to the plan. In some ways, this is the greatest risk since other risks can usually be addressed by adequate actuarial funding. Louisiana constitutional and statutory provisions greatly limit this risk by requiring that state and statewide plans maintain funding on an actuarial basis. The state constitution sets forth general requirements with specific funding parameters specified in the state statutes. This results in a funding policy that is expected to achieve a 100% funded status in time.

Funded Status

Beyond identifying risk categories, it is possible to quantify some risk factors. One fairly 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 several 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 Appendix A. Alternatively, we have calculated the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the entry age normal accrued liability based on the funding methodology used to fund the plan. The ratio is 99.43% for the plan as of June 30, 2025.

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. **Figure 4** 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.

Figure 4. Historical Funded Status



Following are several risks and risk measures related to system assets:

Inflation Risk

All pension plans are subject to the uncertainty of asset performance, of which inflation is a major component. 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 pose a risk to plan members in that they reduce the purchasing power of plan benefits. Were the plan to attempt to offset inflation by providing COLAs (often in the form of permanent benefit increases), minimum contribution

rates would typically increase unless provisions are made to prefund such adjustments. Since the Board has used the Funding Deposit Account to prefund COLAs over the last seven years, the minimum employer contribution rates have not been affected. Very low inflation typically reduces the nominal rate of return on assets; deflation can potentially reduce the capital value of trust assets. During the decade preceding 2020, inflation levels remained in a fairly narrow range. Since 2020, inflation has significantly increased. So far, Federal Reserve efforts to fight inflation have not had the desired effect of returning inflation measures to their 2% target level. Forecasters seem to believe that long-term average rates of future inflation may remain higher than the target level. There is always the possibility that high inflation will remain a problem in the future or that the country will experience a deflationary period; however, most expert opinion currently assesses these alternatives as unlikely in the near term.

Reinvestment 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. Reinvestment risk was significantly mitigated in recent years as the Federal Reserve increased the Federal Funds Rate. In September 2024, the Federal Reserve changed that policy by reducing that rate for the first time since March 2020. Should Federal Reserve policy continue to reverse the recent cycle of increased interest rates by bringing down the Federal Funds Rate, reinvestment risk will increase.

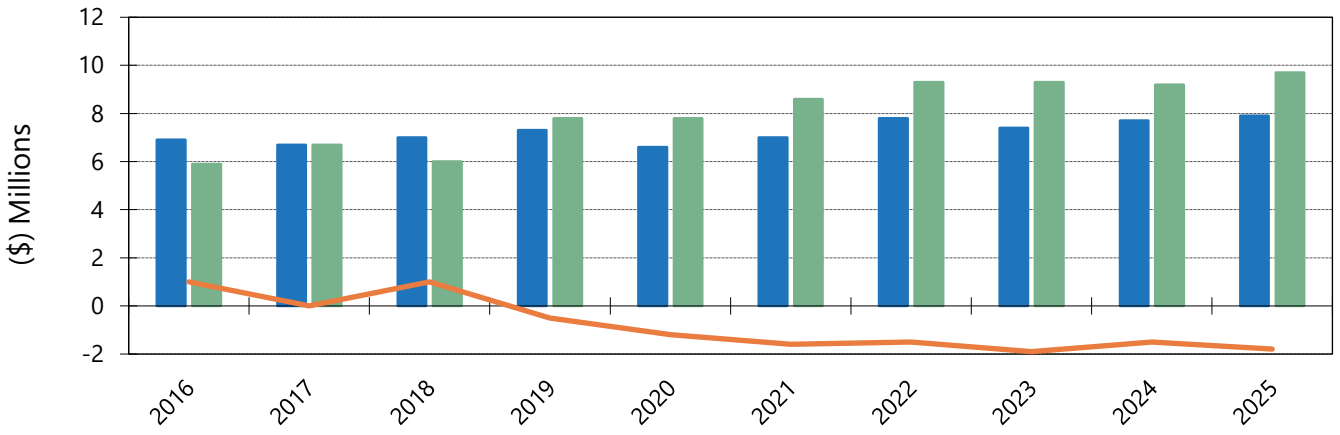
Asset Return Volatility Risk

Long-term asset performance 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.

Cash Flow Risk

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 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 below in **Figure 5** compares the total contribution income to benefits and expenses to determine the noninvestment cash flow of the system over the last ten years. In the years since 2018, annual benefit payments have slightly exceeded annual contributions. Should the actual employer contribution rate decrease, the size of negative non-investment cash flows will increase, and portfolio construction will become more important. Negative non-investment cash flows may require the Board to consider maintaining a larger level of liquidity within the portfolio.

Figure 5. Annual Net Non-Investment Cash Flows



		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Contribution Income ($Mil)		6.9	6.7	7.0	7.3	6.6	7.0	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.9
Benefits and Expenses ($Mil)		5.9	6.7	6.0	7.8	7.8	8.6	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.7
Net Non- Inv. Cash Flow ($Mil)		1.0	0.0	1.0	-0.5	-1.2	-1.6	-1.5	-1.9	-1.5	-1.8

Future net non-investment 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 scale of negative cash flows. Absent a significant increase in either the active membership of the system or the employer contribution rate, the trend of higher proportions of retired membership may continue and over time higher levels of negative noninvestment cash flows could occur.

Sensitivity to Investment Gains/Losses

Every retirement system is subject to investment return risk. When the rate of return on the actuarial value of assets does not equal the assumed rate of return, the system experiences investment gains or losses. These can cause contribution rate requirements to be more volatile. 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 0.93% for the fund.

Sensitivity to Changes in Valuation Interest Rate

Regarding 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 2026 by 12.28% 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.

Following are several risks and risk measures related to system liabilities:

Maturity Risk

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 2025, this ratio is 54%; ten years ago, this ratio was 32%.

Assumption Risk

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. Regarding the economic assumptions, there is always the possibility that market expectations will require an adjustment to the assumed rate of return. Market expectations related to the assumed rate of return do not currently suggest that a further decrease in the assumption is warranted. We will continue to monitor capital market assumptions and the Board's decisions related to asset mix. We will advise the Board if the reasonable range changes in any material way in the future.

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.

Data Error Risk

Liability risk also includes items such as data errors. No actuarial valuation can provide accurate figures without accurate data on plan members, former members, retirees, and survivors. 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.

Liability Duration Risk

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 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 9.81 years when measured based on the interest sensitivity of the fund's entry-age normal accrued liability.

Other Liability Risks

Other liability risks include such things as 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 several 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. Within ROVERS, members are allowed to contribute on required overtime. In years with significant overtime, average salary increases can lead to experience losses.

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.

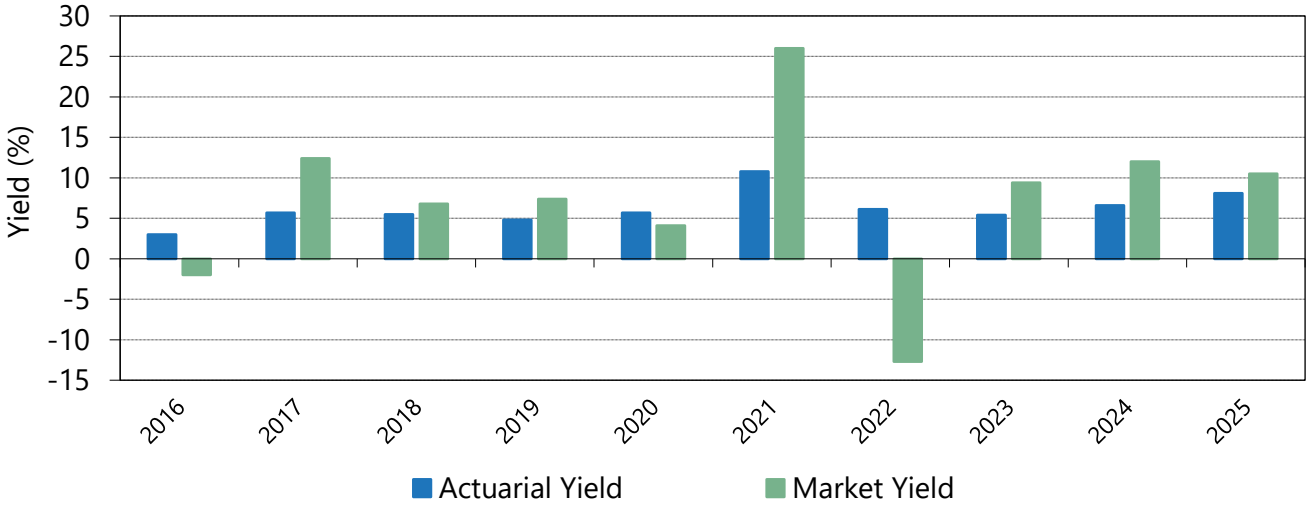
CHANGES IN PLAN PROVISIONS

There were no changes enacted during the 2025 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature affecting the Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System.

ASSET EXPERIENCE

The actuarial and market rates of return for the past ten years are given below (**Figure 6**). These investment rates of return were determined by assuming a uniform distribution of income and expense throughout the fiscal year.

Figure 6. Historical Asset Yields



	Market Yield	Actuarial Yield
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%
2022	-12.7%	6.1%
2023	9.4%	5.4%
2024	12.0%	6.6%
2025	10.5%	8.1%

Geometric Average Market Rates of Return		
5-year average	(Fiscal 2021 – 2025)	8.3%
10-year average	(Fiscal 2016 – 2025)	7.0%
15-year average	(Fiscal 2011 – 2025)	6.8%
20-year average	(Fiscal 2006 – 2025)	5.2%
25-year average	(Fiscal 2001 – 2025)	5.1%
30-year average	(Fiscal 1996 – 2025)	5.6%

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 2025, the system earned

$3,388,913 dividends, interest and other recurring income. Net income was increased by realized and unrealized capital gains of $11,647,503. Investment expenses reduced income by $715,156.

The actuarial rate of return is presented for comparison to the assumed long-term rate of return of 6.25% applicable for Fiscal 2025. This rate is calculated based on the actuarial value of assets and the market value income adjusted for actuarial smoothing. 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. Where the valuation interest rate changes during the smoothing period, smoothing is determined based on a comparison of actual returns to the appropriate valuation interest rate for each year in the smoothing period. 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 2025, the system experienced net actuarial investment earnings of $2,535,635 more than the actuarial assumed earnings rate of 6.25% in effect for Fiscal 2025. This surplus in earnings produced an actuarial gain, which decreased the normal cost accrual rate by 1.6321%.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND LIABILITY EXPERIENCE

A reconciliation of the census for the plan is given in Appendix B. The average active member (including DROP participants) is 52 years old with 11.57 years of service and an annual salary of $64,472. The system's active membership increased by 1 member during the fiscal year. The plan has experienced an increase in the active plan population of 3 members over the last five years.

The average service retiree is 73 years old with an annual benefit of $48,669. The average age at retirement for regular retirees is 64. The number of retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits from the system was flat during the fiscal year; over the last five years the number of retirees has increased by 17. During this same period, annual benefits in payment increased by $2,145,446.

Plan liability experience for Fiscal 2025 was favorable. DROP entries below projected levels, post-DROP retirements below projected levels, average salary increases below projected levels, and retiree deaths above projected levels tend to decrease plan costs. Slightly offsetting these savings were withdrawals and active retirements slightly below expected levels. In aggregate, plan liability gains decreased the normal cost accrual rate by 1.7496% of which 0.5906% was due to salary changes differing from assumptions.

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 applying a cost allocation procedure to the results of an actuarial valuation of liabilities based on rates of mortality, termination, disability, and retirement, as well as investment return and other statistical measures specific to the particular group. The allocation of costs also depends on an asset smoothing method described in the assumptions section at the end of this report.

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.

According to the system's funding method, the actuarially required employer contribution is determined based on the sum of the normal cost and the projected administrative expenses for the upcoming fiscal year. Gains or losses from plan liability experience, asset experience, and contribution experience (if not allocated to the Funding Deposit Account) along with the impact of changes in assumptions or benefit provisions will affect future normal costs.

Under the fund's spread gain funding method, the employer normal cost percentage is affected annually by actuarial gains and losses. The chart shown below shows how gains and losses have affected the employer's normal cost accrual rate over the most recent fiscal year. **Figure 7A** graphically shows the impact of gains and losses on the normal cost accrual rate over the most recent ten year period. Losses cause an increase in the employer's normal cost percentage while gains cause decreases.

Figure 7A. Historical Gains and Losses

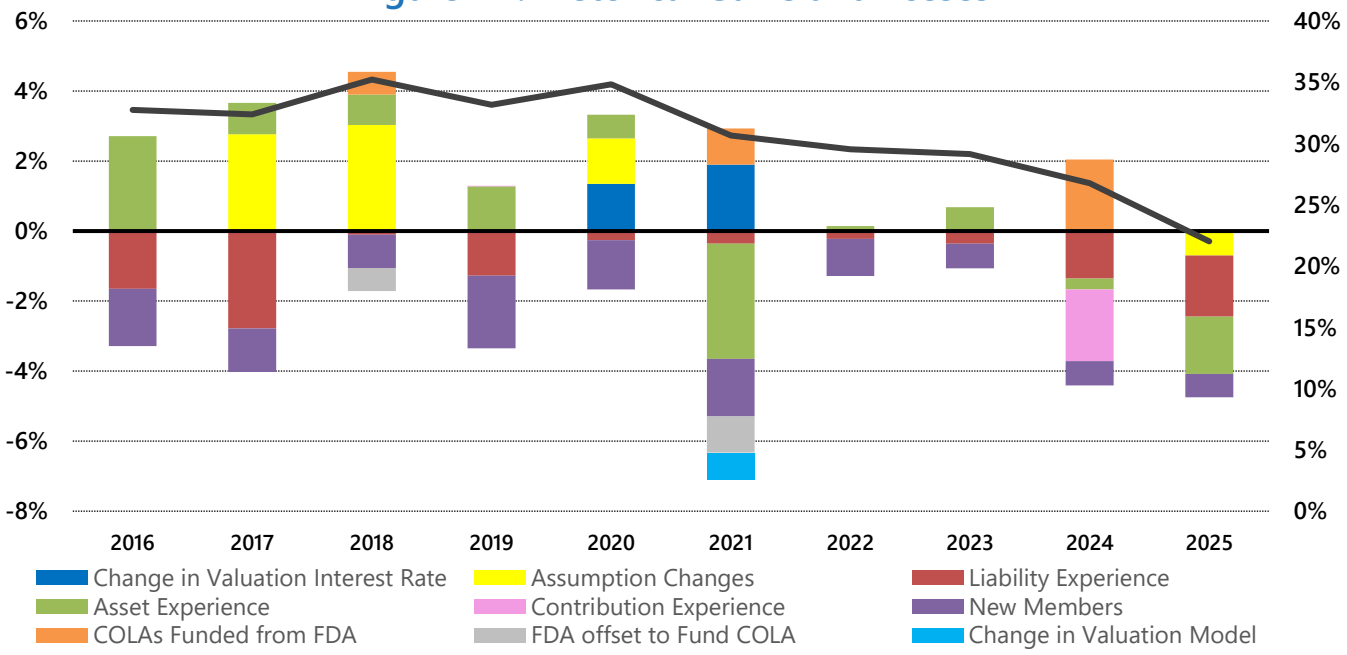
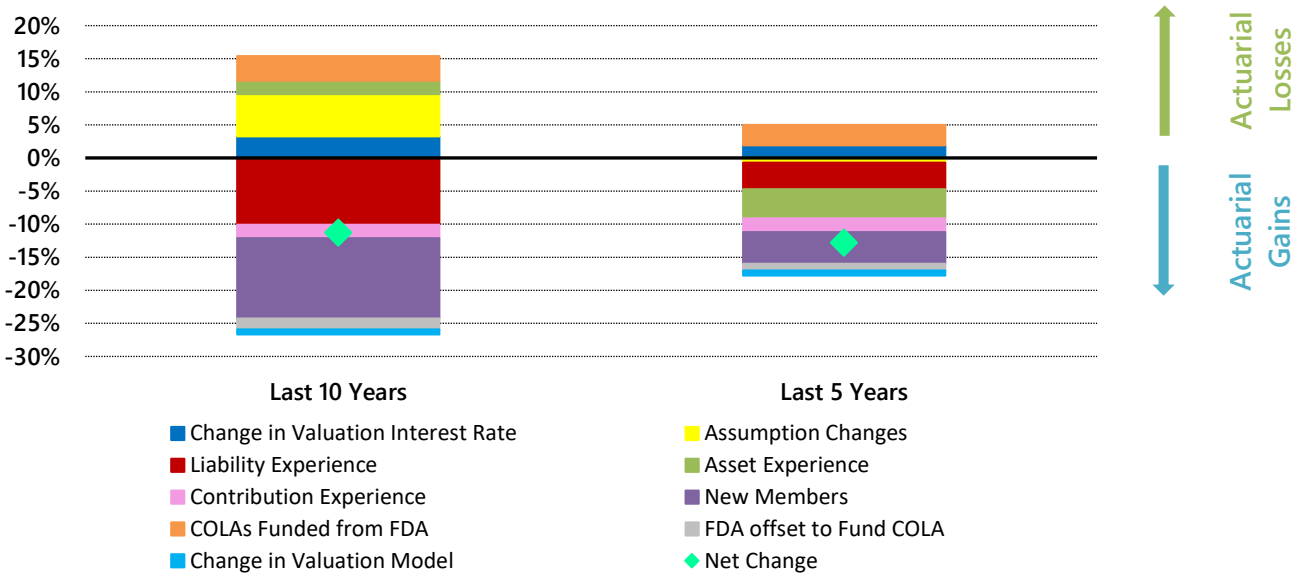


Figure 7B accumulates these gains and losses over the last 5 years and 10 years and shows whether the fund experienced more gains or losses during that period. As seen in this figure, over the last ten years, the fund experienced significantly more gains than losses which caused normal cost accrual rates to decrease. During the last five years, the system has also experienced greater levels of gains than losses. The largest source of losses during this period has been assumption changes. Much of the cost increases from assumption changes were a result of reductions in the system's assumed rate of return. Savings from new members offset the potential cost impact of assumption changes. With no further reductions in the assumed rate of return since Fiscal 2021, the Fund has experienced consistent net gains since.

Figure 7B. Cumulative Gains and Losses



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 percentage 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 normal cost accrual rate represents the annual employer normal cost as a percentage of payroll. The following chart provides a reconciliation of items that affected the normal cost accrual rate over the past fiscal year:

RECONCILIATION OF THE NORMAL COST ACCRUAL RATE	
Employer's Normal Cost Accrual Rate – Fiscal 2025	26.7678%
Factors Increasing the Normal Cost Accrual Rate:	
None	N/A
Factors Decreasing the Normal Cost Accrual Rate:	
Assumption Changes	0.6954%
Asset Experience Gain	1.6321%
New Members	0.6733%
Plan Liability Experience Gain	1.7496%
Employer's Normal Cost Accrual Rate – Fiscal 2026	22.0174%

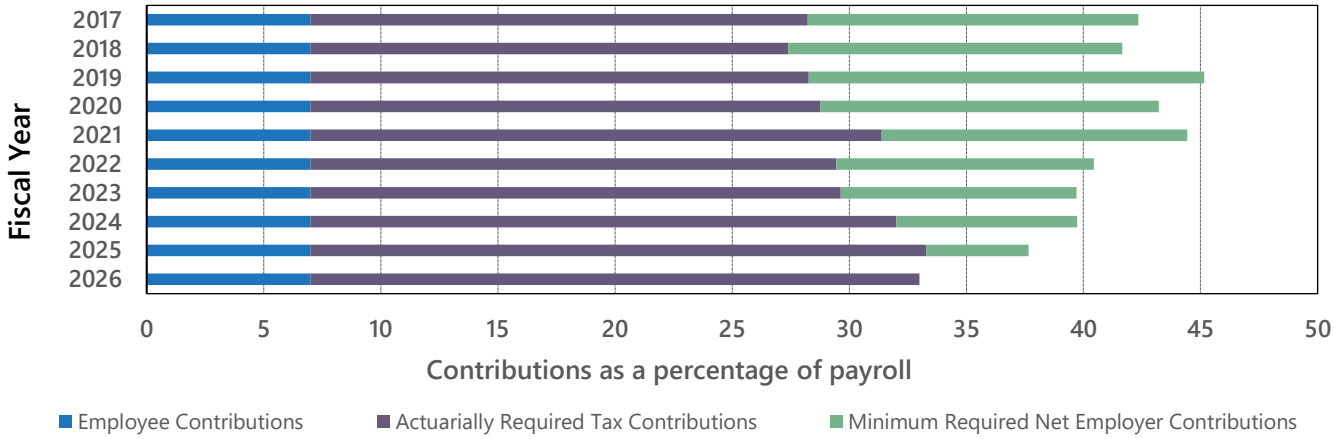
R.S. 11:103 governs the calculation of the annual actuarially determined employer contribution rate for statewide retirement systems. This statute describes the components of the employer contribution rate found in Exhibit I. We believe that the minimum recommended net direct employer contribution rate developed within this report represents a Reasonable Actuarially Determined Contribution (or RADC) under the terms set forth in the actuarial standards of practice. We believe that the cost allocation procedure set forth in the statutes reasonably balances benefit security and intergenerational equity. The consistent payment of actuarially determined contributions based on Louisiana's constitutional requirements significantly improves the benefit security of plan members and retirees. The system's funding methodology seeks intergenerational equity by spreading actuarial costs over the average future working lifetime of current members. With the use of reasonable actuarial assumptions, the system's contribution allocation procedure should produce reasonably stable and predictable results. The system's annual valuation directly calculates the present value of future benefits for each member and former member. This measure accounts for expected future benefit payments and the expected duration of those payments. The valuation results are based on plan provisions in effect as of the valuation date. Therefore, results will be affected if plan provisions are changed in the future.

The derivation of the actuarially required contribution for the current fiscal year is given in Exhibit I. The normal cost for Fiscal 2026 is $3,303,980. This amount was determined by applying the employer's normal cost accrual rate to the projected Fiscal 2026 salary for current members. The total actuarially required contribution is determined by adjusting this 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 2026 is $4,092,386. Required net direct employer contributions are also affected by the available ad valorem taxes and revenue sharing funds which the system receives each year. When these funds change as a percentage of payroll, net direct employer contributions are adjusted accordingly. We estimate that these funds will increase by 1.07% of payroll in Fiscal 2026. When the gross employer required contribution is reduced by projected tax contributions and revenue sharing funds, the resulting employers' net direct actuarially required contribution for Fiscal 2026 is $0. Therefore, the minimum recommended net direct employer contribution rate will be 0.00% for Fiscal 2027.

In accordance with state statutes and the Louisiana Constitution, employers must contribute at least the actuarially determined minimum recommended net direct employer contribution rate. Under the provisions of RS 11:105, R.S. 11:106 and RS 11:107, the Board of Trustees may instead set the net direct employer contribution for Fiscal 2027 at any level between the minimum recommended employer contribution rate of 0.00% and the current employer contribution rate of 18.00%. If the Board sets the net direct employer contribution rate above the minimum rate, any excess funds collected will be combined with the contribution gain or loss for that year and if the result is a net gain that amount will be deposited in the Funding Deposit Account. Funds in this account can be used to reduce future required employer contributions in a particular year, to reduce the long-term normal cost accrual rate, or to prefund a COLA authorized by law.

The cost of providing benefits to current and former members is borne by employees and employers and relies in part on dedicated ad valorem taxes and revenue sharing funds. **Figure 7** shows the breakdown of annual costs as a percentage of payroll over the past ten years.

Figure 7. Components of Actuarial Funding



Although the minimum recommended net direct employer contribution rate for Fiscal 2026 is 4.25%; the actual employer contribution rate set by the Board is 18.00% of payroll. Since the contribution rate for Fiscal 2026 was held at 18.00% by the Board, any surplus in employer contributions collected during the fiscal year will be combined with the contribution gain or loss and if the net figure results in a gain will be credited to the Funding Deposit Account at the end of the current fiscal year.

FUNDING ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS MEMBERS' SUPPLEMENTAL SAVINGS FUND

Funding for the retirement system's Members' Supplemental Savings Fund (MSSF) is contingent upon the availability of funds from ad valorem taxes and revenue sharing funds 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. The projected ad valorem taxes available to ROVERS for Fiscal 2026 totals $4,189,429. When the Gross Employer Actuarially Required Contribution for Fiscal 2026 of $4,092,386 is reduced by projected revenue sharing funds for Fiscal 2026, the portion of the Fiscal 2026 ad valorem taxes required to fund the remaining amount of required employer contributions to the defined benefit plan is $3,981,746 as shown in Exhibit I – A. Therefore, we project that $207,683 in excess ad valorem taxes will remain available to fund the Members' Supplemental Savings Fund. Since this value is less than the maximum permissible Fiscal 2026 allocation to the Members' Supplemental Savings Fund of $444,939, we recommend that $207,683 of the system's ad valorem taxes received in Fiscal 2026 be allocated to the Members' Supplemental Savings Fund as shown in Exhibit I – B.

LOW-DEFAULT RISK OBLIGATION MEASURE (LDROM)

The retirement system's annual actuarial funding valuation determines the employer's minimum contribution rate based upon a set of actuarial assumptions found to be reasonable individually and in the aggregate for the purpose of the measurement. For a system like the Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System that is open to new members and expected to exist in perpetuity, boards of trustees generally elect to invest system assets in a basket of asset classes that subject the system to several investment risks, including the risk of default. Such risks are generally mitigated through diversification among the asset classes and through portfolio construction within each asset class. When considering

expert opinions about expectations of future returns, generally called capital market assumptions, and when considering historical evidence, it is found that a portfolio composed of a combination of asset classes (including risky assets such as equities, fixed income assets, real estate investments, and other alternative investments) earns a larger return than risk-free or low-default-risk fixed income assets provide. The larger expected return is often referred to as a risk premium as investors generally require a larger return to accept the added risk. It is precisely this exchange of return for added risk that is at the heart of the low-default-risk obligation measure (LDROM) defined within Actuarial Standard of Practice #4. Were the system to simply invest in low-default-risk fixed income securities, the system would be expected to earn less from investment markets but would also expect less portfolio return volatility and less chance of investment default. Since investment income directly offsets the contributions owed by the system's employers, building a portfolio that includes risky assets can be a strategy to lower the long-term requirement for employer contributions, but in doing so, employers accept certain investment risks.

The LDROM can help to quantify both the impact of investing in a portfolio that includes risky assets and using a long-term expected rate of return from such a portfolio to discount liabilities. In addition, the LDROM can help stakeholders understand how much liabilities would increase if the system was measured using a discount rate that did not include the risk premium for assets with higher default risk. The standard of practice requires the following when determining the LDROM:

- The actuary should use an immediate gain actuarial cost method.
- The actuary should select a discount rate or rates derived from low-default-risk fixed income securities whose cash flows are reasonably consistent with the pattern of benefits expected to be paid in the future.
- Other than the discount rate or rates, the actuary may use the same assumptions used in the funding valuation for this measure.

The biggest decision in making LDROM calculations is the discount rate or rates to use. The standard discusses several possibilities. We have elected to base our LDROM calculations on discount rates derived from high-quality corporate bonds, which we believe best represent low-default-risk fixed income investments. For these calculations, we use the U.S. Department of the Treasury's High-Quality Market (HQM) Corporate Bond Yield Curve weighted according to the closed fund cash flows developed for the most recently completed system specific GASB 67 analyses. The LDROM calculations have been performed based on the Entry Age Normal funding method.

The U.S. Treasury HQM Corporate Bond Yield Curve is developed using regression variables, projects yield curves beyond the longest maturity date and makes use of bond market characteristics to help generate a stable curve. It represents spot yields of corporate bonds rated AAA, AA, or A and is available monthly on the IRS website. When the June 2025 HQM Corporate Bond Yield Curve is weighted based on the GASB 67 cash flows, the effective single discount rate derived from the analysis is 5.76%.

In the following section, we disclose an LDROM-based actuarial accrued liability, which can be compared to the entry age normal actuarial accrued liability, and an LDROM-based funded ratio, which can be compared to the system's funded ratio determined based on the entry age normal actuarial accrued liability. Our calculations are based on the effective single discount rate derived from the U.S. Treasury HQM Corporate Bond Yield Curve of 5.76%. All other assumptions match those used to determine funding liabilities.

LDROM Comparison	Funding Valuation	LDROM Valuation
Discount Rate	6.25%	5.76%
Accrued Liability for Active Members	$ 62,234,030	$ 65,989,645
Accrued Liability for Terminated Members	$ 1,185,197	$ 1,286,884
Accrued Liability for Retired Members	$ 82,059,503	$ 85,166,190
Total Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	$ 145,478,730	$ 152,442,719
Funded Ratio (AVA/AAL)	99.43%	94.89%

The differences in the measures shown above can be viewed within the risk/return framework. By accepting added investment risk, the system is expected to significantly reduce the employer's responsibility to fund system liabilities over the long run, but that decision will likely result in greater variability in employer contributions over time as risky assets typically experience greater return volatility.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENTS

During Fiscal 2025 the actual cost-of-living (as measured by the US Department of Labor CPI-U) increased by 2.7%.

RELEVANT COLA STATUTES

Statute	Description
R.S. 11:2073	Provides for cost-of-living increases of up to 3% of each qualifying retiree's original benefit. To qualify, a retiree or survivor must have been retired for at least two years. Such increase shall be payable from interest earnings on investments in excess of normal requirements or from funds deposited in the system's Funding Deposit Account.
R.S. 11:246	Provides supplemental cost-of-living increases to retirees and beneficiaries over the age of 65 equal 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. Applies to those retired for at least one year. Such increase shall be payable from interest earnings on investments in excess of normal requirements or from funds deposited in the system's Funding Deposit Account.
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. Applies to those retired for at least one year.

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 2025, the system had $2,535,635 in such excess earnings.

R.S. 11:243 sets forth the funding criteria necessary 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 granted a COLA as of July 1, 2024, using funds from the funding deposit account. The system currently has sufficient funds set aside in the Funding Deposit Account to provide additional prefunded COLAs. However, R.S. 11:107.1(D)(4)(b) requires that the system first meet the rules set forth in R.S. 11:243(G)(3). The system's funded ratio for COLA purposes (i.e. the actuarial value of assets divided by the pension benefit obligation) is currently 98.37%. Under R.S. 11:243(G)(3), the earliest date that the system may grant a COLA is July 1, 2026.

The estimated impact of granting the COLA's described above are as follows:

	Increase in Annual Benefits	Increase in Present Value	Equivalent Increase in Normal Cost Accrual Rate
R.S. 11:2073	$ 219,651	$ 1,938,920	1.25%
R.S. 11:246 2% of base to over age 65	$ 129,564	$ 1,080,428	0.70%

In lieu of awarding the cost-of-living increases described above, R.S. 11:241(B) allows the board to grant a cost-of-living increase of an amount not to exceed $1 for every year of service plus the number of years since retirement. There is insufficient information available on the system's database to provide meaningful estimates of the costs associated with awarding this type of cost-of-living increase.

The following is a history of COLAs provided since January 1, 2000:

COLA HISTORY SINCE 2000	
July 1, 2024	COLA paying 3% of the retiree or survivor's original benefit if benefits have been paid for at least 2 years prior to July 1, 2024.
	COLA paying 2% of the retiree or survivor's original benefit if benefits have been paid for at least 1 year prior to July 1, 2024, and the benefit recipient is at least sixty-five years old on July 1, 2024.
January 1, 2021	COLA paying 3% of the retiree or survivor's original benefit if benefits have been paid for at least 2 years prior to January 1, 2021.
January 1, 2018	COLA paying 2% of the retiree or survivor's original benefit if benefits have been paid for at least 2 years prior to January 1, 2018.

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT I - A
ANALYSIS OF ACTUARIALLY REQUIRED CONTRIBUTIONS (DB PLAN)

1.	Present Value of Future Benefits	$ 180,330,926
2.	Actuarial Value of Assets	$ 144,648,783
3.	Funding Deposit Account Credit Balance	$ 7,812,197
4.	Present Value of Future Employee Contributions	$ 9,288,611
5.	Present Value of Future Employer Normal Costs (1 – (2 – 3) – 4)	$ 34,205,729
6.	Present Value of Future Salaries	$ 155,357,956
7.	Employer Normal Cost Accrual Rate (5 ÷ 6)	22.017365%
8.	Projected Fiscal 2026 Salary for Current Membership	$ 15,006,245
9.	Employer Normal Cost as of July 1, 2025 (7 × 8)	$ 3,303,980
10.	Employer Normal Cost Interest Adjusted for Mid-year Payment	$ 3,405,665
11.	Estimated Administrative Cost for Fiscal 2026	$ 686,721
12.	Gross Employer Actuarially Required Contribution for Fiscal 2026 (10 + 11)	$ 4,092,386
13.	Projected Revenue Sharing Funds for Fiscal 2026	$ (110,640)
14.	Projected Ad Valorem Tax Contributions Required for Funding in Fiscal 2026	$ (3,981,746)
15.	Net Direct Employer Actuarially Required Contribution for Fiscal 2026 (12 + 13 + 14)	$ 0
16.	Projected Payroll for Fiscal 2026	$ 15,713,575
17.	Employers' Minimum Net Direct Actuarially Required Contribution as a percentage of Projected Payroll for Fiscal 2026 (15 ÷ 16)	0.00%
18.	Board Approved Employer Contribution Rate for Fiscal 2026	18.00%
19.	Minimum Recommended Net Direct Employer Contribution Rate for Fiscal 2027 (17, Rounded to nearest 0.25%)	0.00%

EXHIBIT I - B
ALLOCATION TO THE MEMBERS' SUPPLEMENTAL SAVINGS FUND

1.	Salaries Paid to Active Contributing Members During Fiscal 2025	$ 14,831,300
2.	Maximum Permissible Fiscal 2026 Allocation from Ad Valorem Taxes (3%×1)	$ 444,939
3.	Fiscal 2026 Allocation Based on Projected Excess Ad Valorem Taxes (1.4003%×1)	$ 207,683

EXHIBIT II
PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE BENEFITS

PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE BENEFITS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERS:

Retirement Benefits	$ 90,738,471	
Survivor Benefits	1,280,948	
Disability Benefits	1,317,733	
Vested Termination Benefits	3,013,813	
Refunds of Contributions	735,261	
TOTAL Present Value of Future Benefits for Active Members		$ 97,086,226

PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE BENEFITS FOR TERMINATED MEMBERS:

Terminated Vested Members Due Benefits at Retirement	$ 1,007,373	
Terminated Members with Reciprocals Due Benefits at Retirement	81,167	
Terminated Members Due a Refund	96,657	
TOTAL Present Value of Future Benefits for Terminated Members		$ 1,185,197

PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE BENEFITS FOR RETIREES:

Regular Retirees			
Maximum	$ 12,713,580		
Option 1	22,849,854		
Option 2	13,278,309		
Option 3	8,662,962		
Option 4	17,155,522		
TOTAL Regular Retirees		$ 74,660,227	
Disability Retirees		353,571	
Survivors & Widows		6,608,755	
DROP Account Balances Payable to Retirees		408,200	
Lifetime DROP Annuities Payable to Retirees		28,750	
TOTAL Present Value of Future Benefits for Retirees & Survivors			$ 82,059,503
TOTAL Present Value of Future Benefits			$ 180,330,926

EXHIBIT III
ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS

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

Fiscal year 2025	$	5,790,759
Fiscal year 2024		7,035,230
Fiscal year 2023		3,625,853
Fiscal year 2022		(25,267,507)
Fiscal year 2021		20,906,939
Total for Five Years	$	12,091,274

Deferral of Excess (Shortfall) of Invested Income:

Fiscal year 2025 (80%)	$	4,632,607
Fiscal year 2024 (60%)		4,221,138
Fiscal year 2023 (40%)		1,450,341
Fiscal year 2022 (20%)		(5,053,501)
Fiscal year 2021 (0%)		0
Total Deferred for Year	$	5,250,585

Market Value of Plan Net Assets, End of Year	$	149,899,368
Preliminary Actuarial Value of Plan Assets, End of Year	$	144,648,783

Actuarial Value of Assets Corridor

85% of market value, end of year	$	127,414,463
115% of market value, end of year	$	172,384,273
Final Actuarial Value of Plan Net Assets, End of Year	$	144,648,783

EXHIBIT IV
PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS

Employee Contributions to the Annuity Savings Fund	$	9,288,611
Employer Normal Contributions to the Pension Accumulation Fund		34,205,729
Funding Deposit Account Credit Balance		(7,812,197)
TOTAL PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS	$	35,682,143

EXHIBIT V
RECONCILIATION OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Employer Normal Cost for Prior Year	$	3,941,466	
Interest on the Normal Cost		246,341	
Administrative Expenses		531,302	
Interest on Expenses		16,352	
TOTAL Interest Adjusted Actuarially Required Contributions			$ 4,735,461
Direct Employer Contributions	$	2,812,968	
Interest on Employer Contributions		86,573	
Ad Valorem Taxes and Revenue Sharing		4,015,542	
Interest on Ad Valorem Taxes and Revenue Sharing Funds		123,584	
TOTAL Interest Adjusted Employer Contributions			$ 7,038,667
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION SURPLUS (SHORTFALL)			$ 2,303,206

EXHIBIT VI
FUNDING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

Funding Deposit Account Balance as of June 30, 2024	$	5,184,933
Interest on Opening Balance at 6.25%		324,058
Contributions to the Funding Deposit Account		2,303,206
Withdrawals from the Funding Deposit Account		0
Funding Deposit Account Balance as of June 30, 2025	$	7,812,197

EXHIBIT VII – Schedule A
PENSION BENEFIT OBLIGATION

Present Value of Credited Projected Benefits Payable to Current Employees	$	63,807,152
Present Value of Benefits Payable to Terminated Employees		1,185,197
Present Value of Benefits Payable to Current Retirees and Beneficiaries		82,059,503
TOTAL PENSION BENEFIT OBLIGATION	$	147,051,852
NET ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS	$	144,648,783
Ratio of Net Actuarial Value of Assets to Pension Benefit Obligation		98.37%

EXHIBIT VII – Schedule B
ENTRY AGE NORMAL ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued Liability for Active Employees	$	62,234,030
Accrued Liability for Terminated Employees		1,185,197
Accrued Liability for Current Retirees and Beneficiaries		82,059,503
TOTAL ENTRY AGE NORMAL ACCRUED LIABILITY	$	145,478,730
NET ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS	$	144,648,783
Ratio of Net Actuarial Value of Assets to Entry Age Normal Accrued Liability		99.43%

EXHIBIT VIII
YEAR-TO-YEAR COMPARISON

	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2022
Number of Active Members (includes DROP)	240	239	231	242
Number of Retirees & Survivors	189	189	190	185
Number of Terminated Due Deferred Benefits	7	8	9	6
Number Terminated Due Refunds	49	44	44	38
Active Lives Payroll (includes DROP)	$ 15,473,202	$ 15,124,810	$ 14,454,202	$ 14,194,136
Retiree Benefits in Payment	$ 8,289,774	$ 8,243,903	$ 7,762,405	$ 7,365,209
Market Value of Assets	$ 149,899,368	$ 137,370,747	$ 124,158,298	$ 115,315,889
Entry Age Normal Accrued Liability	$ 145,478,730	$ 145,076,058	$ 139,954,813	$ 136,734,569
Ratio of AVA to EAN Accrued Liability	99.43%	93.39%	91.86%	90.55%
Actuarial Value of Assets	$ 144,648,783	$ 135,492,666	$ 128,564,093	$ 123,819,268
Present Value of Future Employer Normal Cost	$ 34,205,729	$ 40,878,338	$ 42,799,817	$ 41,832,176
Present Value of Future Employee Contrib.	$ 9,288,611	$ 9,089,182	$ 8,741,326	$ 8,441,595
Funding Deposit Account Balance	$ 7,812,197	$ 5,184,933	$ 6,136,561	$ 4,376,954
Present Value of Future Benefits	$ 180,330,926	$ 180,275,253	$ 173,968,675	$ 169,716,085

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2023
Employee Contribution Rate	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Estimated Tax Contribution as a % of Payroll	27.37% †	26.30%	25.01%	22.63%
Minimum Recommended Net Direct Employer Contribution Rate	4.25%	7.75%	10.00%	11.00%
Actual Employer Contribution Rate	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	18.00%

† Total Taxes Including Allocation to MSSF

Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2016
239	237	238	238	244	246
175	172	160	155	163	154
5	5	5	5	4	5
35	32	30	25	20	33
$ 14,860,321	$ 13,345,544	$ 13,486,619	$ 13,637,926	$ 13,692,608	$ 13,643,192
$ 6,573,895	$ 6,144,328	$ 5,552,864	$ 5,172,876	$ 4,927,865	$ 4,564,062
$ 133,756,036	$ 107,614,909	$ 104,539,975	$ 97,863,964	$ 90,656,567	$ 80,683,761
$ 133,734,741	$ 126,089,287	$ 119,488,829	$ 117,626,619	$ 109,217,320	$ 105,994,592
88.36%	85.81%	86.60%	84.40%	85.27%	83.18%
$ 118,170,783	$ 108,190,984	$ 103,472,404	$ 99,281,861	$ 93,125,749	$ 88,165,103
$ 43,849,778	$ 42,827,200	$ 43,010,138	$ 45,913,257	$ 42,728,816	$ 41,455,694
$ 8,496,827	$ 7,279,247	$ 7,571,193	$ 7,616,191	$ 7,763,556	$ 7,454,359
$ 3,338,052	$ 3,589,555	$ 2,801,029	$ 2,630,074	$ 2,920,894	$ 2,068,558
$ 167,179,336	$ 154,707,876	$ 151,252,706	$ 150,181,235	$ 140,697,227	$ 135,006,598

Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2017
7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
22.45%	24.39%	21.78%	21.27%	20.39%	21.23%
13.00%	14.50%	17.00%	14.25%	14.00%	14.75%
18.00%	18.00%	18.00%	17.00%	17.00%	20.00%

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
GASB 67 AND 82 INFORMATION

GASB INTRODUCTION

Appendix A provides information necessary to prepare financial statements which comply with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements 67 and 82. This appendix has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices to the extent that there is no conflict with GASB Statements 67 and 82, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, fairly reflects the actuarial present values and liabilities stated herein. The findings in this report are based on data and other information through June 30, 2025.

As of June 30, 2025, pension plan membership consisted of the following:

Active plan members (including DROP participants)	240
Inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	189
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	56
	485

Because the Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System is funded using the Aggregate Funding Method and GASB prescribed the use of the Entry Age Normal Funding Method for financial disclosures, the funding methods used are different for the funding and GASB valuations. In addition to the prescribed funding method, GASB requires calculations to spread employer normal cost only through DROP entry even though employers contribute during the DROP participation period. For funding purposes, employer normal cost is spread through final retirement in systems where employers contribute through DROP. An additional difference between the presentation of funding valuation results provided earlier in this report and the GASB valuation values shown within Appendix A arise from the terminology used by GASB for financial statements. These differences include GASB's use of the system's market value of assets (termed Fiduciary Net Position) without the application of actuarial smoothing methods used to determine funding values.

For funding purposes, the system's Funding Deposit Account is excluded from the system's assets in determining the actuarially required contributions. However, GASB calculations are made on the audited financial statements and all assets, including those collected to Funding Deposit Account, are included in the system's total assets (Fiduciary Net Position). Because funds within the Funding Deposit Account may be used for funding, we do not include an offsetting liability for the Funding Deposit Account balance in the system's total liabilities (Total Pension Liability). Thus, for financial reporting purposes these funds help lower the system's Net Pension Liability.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such facts as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; changes in the demographic composition of the group; completion of amortization payments or credit schedules; and changes in plan provisions or applicable law.

Fiduciary Net Position

The total market value of assets (or Fiduciary Net Position) can be broken down into several separate accounts. As of June 30, 2025 these subaccounts are valued as follows:

Annuity Savings Fund	$ 8,819,276
Annuity Reserve Fund	81,651,303
Pension Accumulation Fund	48,812,436
DROP Account	2,804,156
Funding Deposit Account	7,812,197
Total Fiduciary Net Position	**$ 149,899,368**

Annuity Savings Fund - The Annuity Savings Fund represents employee contributions held on behalf of members and former members who have not yet begun receiving benefits.

Annuity Reserve Fund - The Annuity Reserve Fund represents the present value of future annuity benefits owed to retirees and survivors based on current plan assumptions.

Pension Accumulation Fund - The Pension Accumulation Fund represents the remaining amount of plan assets that have been accumulated to fund benefits (in excess of a return of employee contributions) for active members and vested former members. The Pension Accumulation Fund can be positive or negative. A negative figure would indicate a lack of funding for such future benefits. A positive figure represents an amount set aside for such future benefits.

DROP Account Balance - The DROP Account contains the DROP balances for DROP participants and active former DROP participants. The system does not allow retired members who previously completed DROP to leave their funds on deposit in the care of the retirement system.

Funding Deposit Account - The Funding Deposit Account is a side fund that contains surplus contributions made by employers pursuant to R.S. 11:107.1. When the Board of Trustees elects to set the net direct employer contribution rate higher than the minimum recommended actuarially determined employer contribution rate pursuant to R.S. 11:105, R.S. 11:106, or R.S. 11:107, all surplus funds collected by the system (when combined with the system's contribution gain or loss) are credited to the system's Funding Deposit Account. The account earns interest annually at the Board-approved actuarial valuation interest rate. The funds in the account may be used for the following purposes: (1) to reduce the present value of future normal costs, (2) to pay all or a portion of any future net direct employer contributions, (3) to provide for a cost-of-living adjustment, pursuant to applicable law.

Total Pension Liability

The Total Pension Liability (called the actuarial accrued liability in the funding report) as stated in this report is based on the Individual Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method as described in Statement 67 of the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB 67). Calculations were made as of June 30, 2025 and were based on June 30, 2025 data.

The measurement of total pension liability as of June 30, 2025 has been completed using the same actuarial assumptions as those used in determining funding valuation figures. These assumptions are enumerated in the Actuarial Assumptions section of this report.

Pension Liability for Active Members	$	65,580,185
Pension Liability for Terminated Members		1,185,197
Pension Liability for Retirees & Survivors		82,059,503
Total Pension Liability	**$**	**148,824,885**

Net Pension Liability

The components of the net pension liability (or Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability) as of June 30, 2025 determined using the market value of assets (Plan Fiduciary Net Position) instead of the smoothed Actuarial Value of Assets used in the funding valuation), are as follows:

Total Pension Liability	$	148,824,885
Less: Plan Fiduciary Net Position		149,899,368
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	**$**	**(1,074,483)**

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Differences in Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the system calculated using the discount rate of 6.25%, as well as what the system's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.25%) or one percentage point higher (7.25%) than the current rate (assuming all other assumptions remain unchanged):

	1% Decrease (5.25%)	Current Discount Rate (6.25%)	1% Increase (7.25%)
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$14,671,261	$(1,074,483)	$(14,522,816)

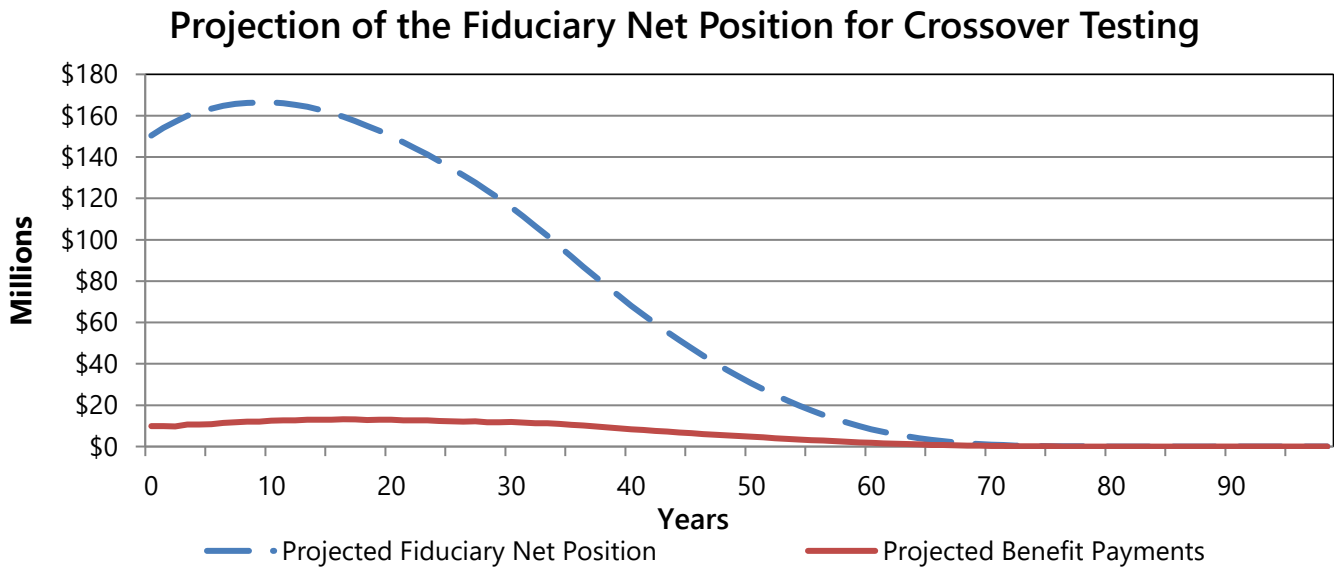
Collective Pension Expense

The collective pension expense is the total pension expense recognized by a cost-sharing plan under GASB 67, reflecting all changes in liabilities, assets, and deferrals before allocation to employers. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Collective Pension Expense (Income) for the system is $ 669,447.

Crossover Testing

GASB 67 requires the system's actuary to perform a crossover test to determine whether a public pension plan should discount its liabilities using the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments or, in part, based on a tax-exempt, high-quality municipal bond index rate. The purpose of this test is to assess whether the system's projected plan assets, together with future contributions, will be sufficient to cover all projected benefit payments. (See the following figure)

Within this crossover test, projected assets were found to meet or exceed projected benefit payments. Therefore, all liabilities have been discounted using the long-term expected rate of return.



Amortization of Deferred Inflows and Outflows

GASB 67 requires the amortization of deferred inflows and outflows. This amortization is not an amortization that recognizes the time value of money, but instead simply recognizes the impact of inflows and outflows for certain gains and losses equally over a specified amortization period by dividing the gain/loss over the amortization period. The following table describes the changes that are amortized and the amortization period to be used.

Source of Change	Basis of Amortization Period	Current Amortization Period
Differences between expected and actual experience (demographic/economic factors such as turnover, salary, mortality)	Expected remaining service life of active and inactive members	5
Changes in actuarial assumptions (e.g., discount rate, retirement age, inflation)	Expected remaining service life of active and inactive members	5
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings on plan assets	5 years (fixed, closed)	5

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024

	2025	2024
Current Assets:		
Cash & Cash Equivalents in Banks	$ 4,463,178	$ 3,325,826
Contributions Receivable	$ 306,228	$ 313,094
Accrued Interest and Dividends	$ 281,397	$ 546,207
Investments Receivable	$ 66,519	$ 13,178
Prepaid Expenses	$ 2,275	$ 0
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	$ 5,119,597	$ 4,198,305
Property, Plant & Equipment	$ 13,522	$ 18,122
Investments:		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	$ 2,189,073	$ 4,597,953
Equities	$ 85,447,197	$ 79,772,604
Fixed Income	$ 47,064,624	$ 40,936,050
Real Estate	$ 10,105,089	$ 10,192,568
Alternative Investments	$ 92,454	$ 128,178
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$ 144,898,437	$ 135,627,353
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$ 19,957	$ 4,288
Investments Payable	$ 112,231	$ 2,468,745
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	$ 132,188	$ 2,473,033
FIDUCIARY NET POSITION	$ 149,899,368	$ 137,370,747

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024

	2025	2024
BEGINNING OF YEAR FIDUCIARY NET POSITION	$ 137,370,747	$ 124,158,298
Income:		
Regular Member Contributions	$ 1,038,191	$ 976,232
Regular Employer Contributions	2,812,968	2,705,457
Ad Valorem Taxes & Revenue Sharing	4,015,542	3,784,448
Transfers from Other Plans / Systems	66,944	198,042
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 7,933,645	$ 7,664,179
Net Appreciation of Fair Value of Investments	$ 11,637,280	$ 11,610,442
Dividends, Interest and Recurring Income	3,087,332	3,534,803
Alternative Investment Income	301,581	232,320
Class Action Settlements	10,223	3,330
Investment Expense	(715,156)	(633,026)
TOTAL MARKET INVESTMENT INCOME	$ 14,321,260	$ 14,747,869
TOTAL INCOME	$ 22,254,905	$ 22,412,048
Expenses:		
Retirement Annuity Benefits	$ 8,301,072	$ 7,849,176
DROP Benefits	508,570	557,610
Refund of Contributions	84,190	144,287
Funds Transferred to Other Systems	301,150	154,082
Administrative Expenses	531,302	494,444
TOTAL EXPENSES	$ 9,726,284	$ 9,199,599
NET MARKET INCOME (INCOME – EXPENSES)	$ 12,528,621	$ 13,212,449
END OF YEAR FIDUCIARY NET POSITION	$ 149,899,368	$ 137,370,747

SCHEDULE OF PENSION EXPENSE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (c) = (a) – (b)	Collective Deferred Inflows (d)	Collective Deferred Outflows (e)	Collective Pension Expense (f)=(c)+(d)-(e)+(g)	Revenue Excluded from Pension Expense* (g)
Beginning Balance:	$ 148,371,607	$ 137,370,747	$ 11,000,860	$ 13,677,981	$ 10,814,911	N/A	N/A
Service Cost	3,381,532		3,381,532			$ 3,381,532	
Interest on Total Pension Liability	9,203,643		9,203,643			9,203,643	
Changes in Benefit Terms	0		0			0	
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience with regard to Economic or Demographic Assumptions	(2,526,998)		(2,526,998)	2,526,998	0		
Current Year Amortization				(1,043,078)	(380,245)	(662,833)	
Changes in Assumptions About Future Economic or Demographic Factors or Other Inputs	(476,861)		(476,861)	476,861	0		
Current Year Amortization				(95,372)	(298,122)	202,750	
Benefit Payments	(8,809,642)		(8,809,642)			(8,809,642)	
Refunds of Contributions	(84,190)		(84,190)			(84,190)	
Other	(234,206)		(234,206)			(234,206)	
Contributions – Member		1,038,191	(1,038,191)			(1,038,191)	
Contributions – Employer*		2,812,968	(2,812,968)				$ 2,812,968
Contributions – Nonemployer Contributing Entities*		4,015,542	(4,015,542)				4,015,542
Projected Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		8,530,501	(8,530,501)			(8,530,501)	
Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		5,790,759	(5,790,759)	5,790,759	0		
Current Year Amortization				(7,471,757)	(5,053,502)	(2,418,255)	
Benefit Payments		(8,809,642)	8,809,642			8,809,642	
Refunds of Contributions		(84,190)	84,190			84,190	
Administrative Expenses		(531,302)	531,302			531,302	
Other		(234,206)	234,206			234,206	
Net Increase (Decrease)	$ 453,278	$ 12,528,621	$ (12,075,343)	$ 184,411	$ (5,731,869)	$ 669,447	$ 6,828,510
Ending Balance	$ 148,824,885	$ 149,899,368	$ (1,074,483)	$ 13,862,392	$ 5,083,042	N/A	N/A

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Collective Pension Expense (Income) for the system is $ 669,447.

* Contributions from employers and non-employer contributing entities are excluded from Pension Expense and are reported as revenue as per paragraphs 58 and 71(c) of GASB 68.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS FOR THE YEARS 2016 – 2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022
Total Pension Liability:				
Service Cost	$ 3,381,532	$ 3,247,741	$ 3,129,625	$ 3,277,941
Interest	9,203,643	8,888,848	8,672,255	8,524,373
Changes of Benefit Terms	0	3,123,062	0	0
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(2,526,998)	(1,543,853)	73,851	(1,144,537)
Changes of Assumptions	(476,861)	0	0	0
Benefit Payments	(8,809,642)	(8,406,786)	(8,704,085)	(8,682,026)
Refunds of Member Contributions	(84,190)	(144,287)	(44,111)	(140,470)
Other	(234,206)	43,960	199,225	1,072,654
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	$ 453,278	$ 5,208,685	$ 3,326,760	$ 2,907,935
Total Pension Liability – Beginning	$ 148,371,607	$ 143,162,922	$ 139,836,162	$ 136,928,227
Total Pension Liability – Ending (a)	$ 148,824,885	$ 148,371,607	$ 143,162,922	$ 139,836,162
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:				
Contributions – Member	$ 1,038,191	$ 976,232	$ 962,203	$ 915,814
Contributions – Employer	2,812,968	2,705,457	2,661,795	2,603,329
Contributions – Nonemployer Contributing Entities	4,015,542	3,784,448	3,525,591	3,205,642
Net Investment Income	14,321,260	14,747,869	10,773,659	(16,953,510)
Benefit Payments	(8,809,642)	(8,406,786)	(8,704,085)	(8,682,026)
Refunds of Member Contributions	(84,190)	(144,287)	(44,111)	(140,470)
Administrative Expenses	(531,302)	(494,444)	(531,868)	(461,580)
Other	(234,206)	43,960	199,225	1,072,654
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	$ 12,528,621	$ 13,212,449	$ 8,842,409	$ (18,440,147)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	$ 137,370,747	$ 124,158,298	$ 115,315,889	$ 133,756,036
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending (b)	$ 149,899,368	$ 137,370,747	$ 124,158,298	$ 115,315,889
Net Pension Liability (Asset) – Ending (a) – (b)	$ (1,074,483)	$ 11,000,860	$ 19,004,624	$ 24,520,273
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	100.72%	92.59%	86.73%	82.46%
Covered Payroll	$ 15,627,600	$ 15,030,317	$ 14,787,750	$ 14,462,939
Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(6.88%)	73.19%	128.52%	169.54%

2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
$ 2,911,627	$ 3,080,101	$ 3,159,898	$ 3,125,205	$ 3,112,302	$ 2,997,127
8,196,122	7,981,023	7,896,866	7,653,135	7,638,656	7,426,607
1,480,821	0	0	846,455	0	0
1,827,375	(837,689)	(2,908,666)	(836,101)	(3,638,201)	(1,645,123)
1,490,618	2,877,832	0	2,856,143	2,635,915	0
(8,084,922)	(7,267,196)	(7,360,001)	(5,545,127)	(6,214,152)	(5,544,922)
(84,886)	(89,196)	(80,126)	(93,127)	(182,890)	(2,890)
33,735	172,695	1,063,932	854,081	197,039	7,647
$ 7,770,490	$ 5,917,570	$ 1,771,903	$ 8,860,664	$ 3,548,669	$ 3,238,446
$ 129,157,737	$ 123,240,167	$ 121,468,264	$ 112,607,600	$ 109,058,931	$ 105,820,485
$ 136,928,227	$ 129,157,737	$ 123,240,167	$ 121,468,264	$ 112,607,600	$ 109,058,931
$ 954,639	$ 824,295	$ 836,475	$ 845,571	$ 882,644	$ 895,995
2,708,221	2,452,012	2,349,733	2,364,781	2,754,758	3,108,605
3,258,765	3,168,661	2,992,387	2,931,797	2,828,601	2,791,647
27,743,804	4,214,887	7,262,222	6,241,507	10,001,787	(1,595,836)
(8,084,922)	(7,267,196)	(7,360,001)	(5,545,127)	(6,214,152)	(5,544,922)
(84,886)	(89,196)	(80,126)	(93,127)	(182,890)	(2,890)
(388,229)	(401,224)	(388,611)	(392,086)	(294,981)	(306,572)
33,735	172,695	1,063,932	854,081	197,039	7,647
$ 26,141,127	$ 3,074,934	$ 6,676,011	$ 7,207,397	$ 9,972,806	$ (646,326)
$ 107,614,909	$ 104,539,975	$ 97,863,964	$ 90,656,567	$ 80,683,761	$ 81,330,087
$ 133,756,036	$ 107,614,909	$ 104,539,975	$ 97,863,964	$ 90,656,567	$ 80,683,761
$ 3,172,191	$ 21,542,828	$ 18,700,192	$ 23,604,300	$ 21,951,033	$ 28,375,170
97.68%	83.32%	84.83%	80.57%	80.51%	73.98%
$ 15,045,672	$ 13,622,289	$ 13,821,959	$ 13,910,476	$ 13,773,790	$ 13,816,022
21.08%	158.14%	135.29%	169.69%	159.37%	205.38%

SCHEDULE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY
FOR THE YEARS 2016 – 2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022
Total Pension Liability	$ 148,824,885	$ 148,371,607	$ 143,162,922	$ 139,836,162
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	149,899,368	137,370,747	124,158,298	115,315,889
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ (1,074,483)	$ 11,000,860	$ 19,004,624	$ 24,520,273
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	100.72%	92.59%	86.73%	82.46%
Covered Payroll	$ 15,627,600	$ 15,030,317	$ 14,787,750	$ 14,462,939
Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(6.88%)	73.19%	128.52%	169.54%

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEARS 2016 – 2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022
Actuarially Determined Contribution (Determined as of the Prior Fiscal Year) *	$ 5,247,490	$ 5,199,335	$ 4,900,707	$ 5,264,443
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution *	6,828,510	6,489,905	6,187,386	5,808,971
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ (1,581,020)	$ (1,290,570)	$ (1,286,679)	$ (544,528)
Covered Payroll	$ 15,627,600	$ 15,030,317	$ 14,787,750	$ 14,462,939
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	43.70%	43.18%	41.84%	40.16%

* Includes contributions from employers and non-employer contributing entities.

2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
$ 136,928,227	$ 129,157,737	$ 123,240,167	$ 121,468,264	$ 112,607,600	$ 109,058,931
133,756,036	107,614,909	104,539,975	97,863,964	90,656,567	80,683,761
$ 3,172,191	$ 21,542,828	$ 18,700,192	$ 23,604,300	$ 21,951,033	$ 28,375,170
97.68%	83.32%	84.83%	80.57%	80.51%	73.98%
$ 15,045,672	$ 13,622,289	$ 13,821,959	$ 13,910,476	$ 13,773,790	$ 13,816,022
21.08%	158.14%	135.29%	169.69%	159.37%	205.38%

2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
$ 5,486,347	$ 5,380,772	$ 4,973,846	$ 4,845,012	$ 5,011,608	$ 5,286,296
5,966,986	5,620,673	5,342,120	5,296,578	5,583,359	5,900,252
$ (480,639)	$ (239,901)	$ (368,274)	$ (451,566)	$ (571,751)	$ (613,956)
$ 15,045,672	$ 13,622,289	$ 13,821,959	$ 13,910,476	$ 13,773,790	$ 13,816,022
39.66%	41.26%	38.65%	38.08%	40.54%	42.71%

APPENDIX B
CENSUS DATA

	Active	Terminated with Funds on Deposit	DROP	Retired	Total
Number of members as of June 30, 2024	227	52	12	189	480
Additions to Census					
Initial membership	18	2			20
Omitted in error last year				2	2
Death of another member					
Adjustment for multiple records					
Change in Status during Year					
Actives terminating service	(4)	4			
Actives who retired	(5)			5	
Actives entering DROP	(3)		3		
Term. members rehired					
Term. members who retire					
Retirees who are rehired	1				1
Refunded who are rehired					
DROP participants retiring			(3)	3	
DROP returned to work	1		(1)		
Omitted in error last year					
Eliminated from Census					
Refund of contributions	(6)	(2)			(8)
Deaths				(10)	(10)
Included in error last year					
Adjustment for multiple records					
Number of members as of June 30, 2025	229	56	11	189	485

Actives Census by Age:

Age	Number Male	Number Female	Total Number	Average Salary	Total Salary
21 - 25	0	4	4	35,058	140,233
26 - 30	4	9	13	39,701	516,113
31 - 35	4	11	15	56,633	849,491
36 - 40	2	21	23	53,647	1,233,876
41 - 45	1	17	18	55,590	1,000,611
46 - 50	2	20	22	59,817	1,315,965
51 - 55	6	32	38	63,387	2,408,702
56 - 60	5	44	49	73,580	3,605,438
61 - 65	2	28	30	67,246	2,017,369
66 - 70	2	16	18	78,973	1,421,518
71 - 75	0	7	7	79,379	555,655
76 - 80	2	0	2	158,069	316,138
81 - 85	0	1	1	92,093	92,093
Total	30	210	240	64,472	15,473,202

* The active census includes 114 actives with vested benefits, including 12 active former DROP participants and 12 current DROP participants.

DROP Participants by Age:

Age	Number Male	Number Female	Total Number	Average Benefit	Total Benefit
56 - 60	0	5	5	65,324	326,618
61 - 65	0	3	3	42,777	128,331
66 - 70	0	2	2	16,044	32,088
71 - 75	0	1	1	49,895	49,895
Total	0	11	11	48,812	536,932

Terminated Members Due a Deferred Retirement Benefit:

Age	Number Male	Number Female	Total Number	Average Benefit	Total Benefit
36 - 40	1	0	**1**	16,773	**16,773**
41 - 45	0	1	**1**	20,208	**20,208**
46 - 50	1	1	**2**	31,105	**62,210**
51 - 55	0	1	**1**	29,637	**29,637**
56 - 60	0	2	**2**	16,366	**32,731**
Total	**2**	**5**	**7**	**23,080**	**161,559**

Terminated Members Due a Refund of Contributions:

Contributions Ranging From		To	Number	Total Contributions
0	-	99	8	377
100	-	499	14	3,655
500	-	999	8	6,121
1,000	-	1,999	6	9,034
2,000	-	4,999	6	17,621
5,000	-	9,999	5	37,349
10,000	-	19,999	2	22,500
Total			**49**	**96,657**

Excludes deceased members whose beneficiaries are due a refund of $44,094.

Regular Retirees:

Age	Number Male	Number Female	Total Number	Average Benefit	Total Benefit
56 - 60	0	4	4	81,426	325,704
61 - 65	2	15	17	67,077	1,140,308
66 - 70	4	36	40	49,618	1,984,707
71 - 75	5	34	39	48,863	1,905,644
76 - 80	3	19	22	44,444	977,771
81 - 85	3	16	19	41,282	784,361
86 - 90	0	9	9	24,231	218,079
91 - 95	1	2	3	36,573	109,718
Total	18	135	153	48,669	7,446,292

Disability Retirees:

Age	Number Male	Number Female	Total Number	Average Benefit	Total Benefit
56 - 60	0	1	1	27,184	27,184
Total	0	1	1	27,184	27,184

Survivors:

Age	Number Male	Number Female	Total Number	Average Benefit	Total Benefit
31 - 35	1	0	1	12,360	12,360
46 - 50	1	1	2	24,384	48,767
51 - 55	0	1	1	3,181	3,181
61 - 65	2	0	2	36,096	72,191
66 - 70	3	3	6	15,243	91,460
71 - 75	2	2	4	26,890	107,558
76 - 80	4	3	7	26,638	186,463
81 - 85	1	7	8	33,034	264,272
86 - 90	2	0	2	7,751	15,502
91 - 95	1	1	2	7,272	14,544
Total	17	18	35	23,323	816,298

Active Members:

Attained Ages	Completed Years of Service								
	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 30	Over 30	Total
0 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 25	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
26 - 30	5	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	13
31 - 35	1	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	15
36 - 40	4	4	10	4	1	-	-	-	23
41 - 45	2	5	2	2	4	3	-	-	18
46 - 50	1	11	2	2	3	1	2	-	22
51 - 55	-	9	11	6	9	1	2	-	38
56 - 60	1	11	9	6	8	7	5	2	49
61 - 65	2	4	6	4	5	4	1	4	30
66 - 70	-	1	3	4	3	2	1	4	18
71 & Over	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	2	10
Total	18	58	54	32	35	19	12	12	240

Average Annual Salary of Active Members:

Attained Ages	Completed Years of Service								
	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 30	Over 30	Average
0 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 25	38,163	31,963	31,945	-	-	-	-	-	35,058
26 - 30	32,225	39,792	52,009	-	-	-	-	-	39,701
31 - 35	31,416	50,784	63,191	73,318	-	-	-	-	56,633
36 - 40	33,807	40,673	52,787	81,143	83,521	-	-	-	53,647
41 - 45	32,908	36,978	76,958	61,891	68,799	65,670	-	-	55,590
46 - 50	65,164	43,774	98,809	40,424	70,989	104,403	86,726	-	59,817
51 - 55	-	43,393	59,725	62,126	80,064	87,122	90,370	-	63,387
56 - 60	81,472	55,359	62,253	82,073	69,907	88,218	87,164	124,849	73,580
61 - 65	37,104	39,987	64,002	46,728	78,350	78,394	138,845	92,030	67,246
66 - 70	-	31,416	81,566	75,335	75,845	69,000	93,476	96,264	78,973
71 & Over	-	-	77,947	60,347	94,691	93,946	222,192	90,889	96,389
Average	38,375	44,937	62,689	67,187	76,005	81,662	103,710	98,721	64,472

Terminated Members Due a Deferred Retirement Benefit:

Attained Ages	Years until Retirement Eligibility								
	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	Over 20	Total
0 - 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
41 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
46 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
51 - 55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
56 - 60	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
61 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 - 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**7**

Average Annual Benefits of Terminated Members Due a Deferred Retirement Benefit:

Attained Ages	Years until Retirement Eligibility								
	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	Over 20	Average
0 - 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,773	16,773
41 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,208	20,208
46 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	31,105	-	-	31,105
51 - 55	-	-	-	-	29,637	-	-	-	29,637
56 - 60	-	-	-	16,366	-	-	-	-	16,366
61 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 - 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,366**	**29,637**	**31,105**	**-**	**18,491**	**23,080**

Service Retirees:

Attained Ages	Completed Years Since Retirement								
	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	Over 20	Total
0 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 - 60	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
61 - 65	1	1	3	6	4	2	-	-	17
66 - 70	3	1	5	11	12	7	1	-	40
71 - 75	1	1	4	3	13	13	3	1	39
76 - 80	2	-	-	1	9	4	6	-	22
81 - 85	-	-	-	1	3	2	6	7	19
86 - 90	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	9
91 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Total	**8**	**3**	**12**	**25**	**41**	**31**	**20**	**13**	**153**

Average Annual Benefits Payable to Service Retirees:

Attained Ages	Completed Years Since Retirement								
	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	Over 20	Average
0 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 - 60	78,394	-	-	82,437	-	-	-	-	81,426
61 - 65	46,244	80,782	59,477	67,094	57,981	100,180	-	-	67,077
66 - 70	45,676	91,396	36,971	39,881	62,855	46,316	54,257	-	49,618
71 - 75	30,872	64,581	48,949	46,324	56,652	48,472	27,105	27,481	48,863
76 - 80	42,270	-	-	31,139	42,876	53,390	43,775	-	44,444
81 - 85	-	-	-	95,831	73,055	73,383	33,960	16,977	41,282
86 - 90	-	-	-	-	-	34,506	27,100	16,942	24,231
91 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	59,417	35,416	14,885	36,573
Average	**47,135**	**78,920**	**46,590**	**54,181**	**56,774**	**53,015**	**35,935**	**17,613**	**48,669**

Disability Retirees:

Attained Ages	Completed Years Since Retirement								
	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 30	Over 30	Total
0 - 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 - 60	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
61 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 - 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 - 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76 - 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**

Average Annual Benefits Payable to Disability Retirees:

Attained Ages	Completed Years Since Retirement								
	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 30	Over 30	Average
0 - 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 - 60	-	-	27,184	-	-	-	-	-	27,184
61 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 - 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 - 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76 - 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	**-**	**-**	**27,184**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,184**

Surviving Beneficiaries of Former Members:

Attained Ages	Completed Years Since Retirement								
	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 30	Over 30	Total
0 - 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 - 35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
36 - 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 50	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
51 - 55	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
56 - 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61 - 65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
66 - 70	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	6
71 - 75	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	4
76 - 80	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	7
81 & Over	1	1	1	-	2	2	2	3	12
Total	**2**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**11**	**35**

Average Annual Benefits Payable to Survivors of Former Members:

Attained Ages	Completed Years Since Retirement								
	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 30	Over 30	Average
0 - 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 - 35	-	-	12,360	-	-	-	-	-	12,360
36 - 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 50	38,334	-	-	-	-	10,433	-	-	24,384
51 - 55	-	-	-	3,181	-	-	-	-	3,181
56 - 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61 - 65	-	56,517	-	-	-	-	-	15,674	36,096
66 - 70	-	-	-	6,670	36,315	-	-	4,054	15,243
71 - 75	-	-	-	29,745	-	68,136	-	4,839	26,890
76 - 80	-	35,060	52,549	-	37,962	9,931	-	7,951	26,638
81 & Over	32,272	77,489	82,930	-	22,921	10,637	8,310	5,965	24,527
Average	**35,303**	**51,031**	**49,280**	**13,199**	**31,286**	**21,955**	**8,310**	**6,483**	**23,323**

APPENDIX C
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 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. 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 lessor 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.

APPENDIX D
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-2016 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 MP2021 scale.

ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY MORTALITY

Pub-2016 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 MP2021 scale.

DISABLED LIVES MORTALITY

Pub-2016 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 MP2021 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 0.25. 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	0.130	5-9	0.040
2	0.090	10-19	0.030
3	0.060	20	0.010
4	0.050	>20	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 60% are assumed to retire at the end of DROP participation with 40% assumed to work 3 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:

Member's Age	% With Children	Number of Children	Average Age	Remarriage Rates
25	56%	1.89	3	0.04566
35	80%	2.11	6	0.02636
45	63%	1.76	12	0.01355
55	11%	1.55	16	N/A
65	2%	1.60	16	N/A

RATES OF DISABILITY

100% of the disability rates within the Louisiana Local Government Non-Safety Disability Table. 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 0.25 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
25	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
26	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
27	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
28	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
29	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
30	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
31	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
32	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
33	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
34	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
35	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
36	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
37	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00032
38	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00070
39	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00081
40	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00089
41	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00089
42	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00079
43	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00075
44	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00094
45	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00143
46	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00216
47	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00289
48	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00332
49	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00333
50	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00309
51	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00299
52	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00334
53	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00406
54	0.10000	0.00000	0.35000	0.00000	0.00481
55	0.05000	0.10000	0.35000	0.35000	0.00536
56	0.05000	0.10000	0.32000	0.35000	0.00545
57	0.05000	0.10000	0.27000	0.35000	0.00534
58	0.05000	0.10000	0.22000	0.35000	0.00567
59	0.05000	0.10000	0.18000	0.35000	0.00681
60	0.05000	0.05000	0.14000	0.25000	0.00835
61	0.05000	0.05000	0.11000	0.22000	0.00963
62	0.05000	0.05000	0.09000	0.12000	0.01029
63	0.05000	0.05000	0.08000	0.10000	0.01029
64	0.05000	0.05000	0.07000	0.08000	0.00986
65	0.05000	0.05000	0.08000	0.08000	0.00941
66	0.05000	0.05000	0.10000	0.10000	0.00941
67	0.05000	0.05000	0.14000	0.14000	0.00941
68	0.05000	0.05000	0.19000	0.19000	0.00941
69	0.05000	0.05000	0.26000	0.26000	0.00941
70	0.05000	0.05000	0.26000	0.26000	0.00941
71	0.10000	0.10000	0.26000	0.26000	0.00941
72	0.10000	0.10000	0.26000	0.26000	0.00941
73	0.10000	0.10000	0.26000	0.26000	0.00941
74	0.10000	0.10000	0.26000	0.26000	0.00941
75	0.10000	0.10000	0.26000	0.26000	0.00941
76	0.15000	0.15000	0.20000	0.20000	0.00941
77	0.15000	0.15000	0.20000	0.20000	0.00941
78	0.15000	0.15000	0.20000	0.20000	0.00941
79	0.15000	0.15000	0.20000	0.20000	0.00941
80	1.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00941

PRIOR YEAR ASSUMPTIONS

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

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.

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
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.

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.

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:

Member's Age	% With Children	Number of Children	Average Age	Remarriage Rates
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 27th 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

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 assets, computed in accordance with the plan's asset smoothing method, used to determine required employer contributions and the plan's funded status. The smoothed value of assets is expected to provide a more stable basis for determining contribution rates and funded status than the use of a market value of assets.

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.