

State of South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority

Retiree Health Care Plan

GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for
Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans

Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2022
Prepared for the Plan Year Ending June 30, 2023





October 10, 2023

State of South Carolina
Public Employee Benefit Authority
South Carolina Retirement System
P.O. Box 11960
Columbia, SC 29211-1960

Dear Members of the Board:

This report provides information on behalf of the State of South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA) in connection with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 74 "Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans other than Pension Plans." The actuarial valuation was performed as of June 30, 2022. Because GASB Statement No. 74 requires liabilities and assets to be reported as of the end of the fiscal year, update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2023.

The calculation of the liability associated with the benefits described in this report was performed solely for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74. The calculation of the plan's liability for this report is not applicable for funding purposes of the plan. A calculation of the plan's liability for purposes other than satisfying the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74 may produce significantly different results. This report may be provided to parties other than the State of South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority only in its entirety and only with the permission of PEBA. GRS is not responsible for unauthorized use of this report.

This report is based upon information, furnished to us by PEBA, concerning other postemployment benefits (OPEB), active members, deferred vested members, retirees and beneficiaries, and financial data. This information was checked for internal consistency, but it was not audited.

Based on the available data, the information contained in this report is accurate and fairly represents the actuarial position of the State of South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority as of the reporting date. All calculations have been made in conformity with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices as well as the Actuarial Standards of Practice. The assumptions used for the measurements are reasonable and appropriate for the purposes for which they have been used. If you have reason to believe that the information provided in this report is inaccurate, or is in any way incomplete, or if you need further information in order to make an informed decision on the subject matter of this report, please contact the author of the report prior to making such decision.

This report was prepared using our proprietary valuation model and related software which in our professional judgment has the capability to provide results that are consistent with the purposes of the valuation and has no material limitations or known weaknesses. We performed tests to ensure that the model reasonably represents that which is intended to be modeled.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements; and changes in plan provisions or applicable law.

The signing individuals are independent of the plan sponsor.

Joseph Newton and Blake Orth are Members of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA) and meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinions contained herein.

Respectfully submitted,
Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company



Joseph P. Newton, FSA, EA, FCA, MAAA
Pension Market Leader



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Auditor's Note – This information is intended to assist in preparation of the financial statements of the State of South Carolina Retiree Health Care Plan. Financial statements are the responsibility of management, subject to the auditor's review. Please let us know if the auditor recommends any changes.



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SECTION A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary as of June 30, 2023

	2023
Actuarial Valuation Date	June 30, 2022
Measurement Date	June 30, 2023
OPEB Plan's Fiscal Year Ending Date (Reporting Date)	June 30, 2023

Membership

Number of	
- Retirees and Beneficiaries	99,509
- Inactive, Nonretired Members	1,623
- Active Members	186,168
- Total	287,300
Covered Payroll	\$ 10,483,088,096

Net OPEB Liability

Total OPEB Liability	\$ 14,749,639,155
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,658,152,923
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 13,091,486,232
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability	11.24 %
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	124.88 %

Development of the Single Discount Rate

Single Discount Rate	3.86 %
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	2.75 %
Long-Term Municipal Bond Rate*	3.86 %

* Source: *Fixed-income municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in the Fidelity "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index" as of June 30, 2023*



Discussion

Accounting Standard

For post-employment (OPEB) benefit plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 74, “Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans other than Pension Plans,” replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 43, “Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans.” GASB Statement No. 74 establishes standards of financial reporting for separately issued financial reports of state and local government OPEB plans.

Reporting under GASB Statement No. 74 is effective for plan fiscal years commencing after June 15, 2016.

The following discussion provides a summary of the information that is required to be disclosed under this new accounting standard. A number of these disclosure items are provided in this report. However, certain information, such as notes regarding accounting policies and investments, is not included in this report, and internal staff will be responsible for preparing that information to comply with this accounting standard.

Financial Statements

GASB Statement No. 74 requires defined benefit OPEB plans to present two financial statements: a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position.

The *statement of fiduciary net position* presents the following items as of the end of the OPEB plan’s reporting period:

- Assets;
- Receivables (deferred inflows and outflows of resources);
- Investments;
- Liabilities; and
- Fiduciary net position (assets, plus deferred outflows, minus liabilities, minus deferred inflows).

The *statement of changes in fiduciary net position* presents the following for the plan’s reporting period:

- Additions, such as contributions and investment income;
- Deductions, such as benefit payments and expenses; and
- Net increase or decrease in the fiduciary net position (the difference between additions and deductions).

Notes to Financial Statements

GASB Statement No. 74 also requires the notes of the plan's financial statements to include additional disclosure information. This disclosure information should include:

- **Plan Description:**
 - The name of the OPEB plan, the administrator of the OPEB plan, and the identification of whether the OPEB plan is a single-employer, agent, or cost-sharing OPEB plan.
 - The number of participating employers (if agent or cost-sharing OPEB plan) and the number of nonemployer contributing entities.
 - The composition of the OPEB plan's Board and the authority under which benefit terms may be amended.
 - The number of plan members by category and if the plan is closed.
 - The authority under which benefit terms are established or may be changed, the types of benefit provided and the classes of plan members covered. A brief description of the benefits and the description of automatic postemployment benefit changes and the sharing of benefit-related costs with inactive plan members.
 - A brief description of contribution requirements, including (a) identification of the authority under which contribution requirements of employers, nonemployer contributing entities, and plan members are established or may be amended; (b) the contribution rates of the employer, nonemployer contributing entities, and plan members; and (c) legal or contractual maximum contribution rates. If the OPEB plan of the entity that administers the OPEB plan has the authority to establish or amend contribution requirements, disclose the basis for determining contributions.
- **Plan Investments:**
 - A description of investment policies, including procedures for making and amending investment decisions; policies for asset allocation; and description of any significant changes in investment policy occurring during the reporting period.
 - Identification of investments that represent 5% or more of the fiduciary net position.
 - The annual money-weighted rate of return on the OPEB plan investments.
- **Receivables:**
 - The terms of any long-term contracts for contributions to the OPEB plan and the outstanding balance on any such long-term contracts.
- **Allocated insurance contracts excluded from OPEB plan assets**
- **Reserves:**
 - A description of the policy related to reserves;
 - The authority for the reserve policy;
 - The conditions under which the reserves can be used; and
 - The balances of the reserves.

In addition, Single-Employer and Cost-Sharing OPEB plans should disclose the following information in notes to financial statements:

- The components of the net OPEB liability:
 - The total OPEB liability;
 - The fiduciary net position;
 - The net OPEB liability; and
 - The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability.
- Significant assumptions and other inputs used to measure the total OPEB liability:
 - Significant assumptions include inflation, healthcare cost trend rates, salary changes, ad hoc postemployment benefit changes, and the sharing of benefit-related costs with inactive plan members.
 - If applicable, the patterns of practice relied upon for projecting the sharing of benefit-related costs with inactive plan members.
 - The source of the assumptions for mortality.
 - The dates of experience studies on which assumption are based.
- Measure of the net OPEB liability using +/- 1% on the healthcare trend rate.
- On the discount rate:
 - The discount rate used and the change in the discount rate since the prior fiscal year-end.
 - Assumptions about projected cash flows.
 - The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB investments and a description of how it was determined.
 - The municipal bond rate used and the source of that rate.
 - The periods of projected benefit payments to which the long-term expected rate of return are used.
 - The assumed asset allocation of the portfolio and the long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class, and whether the returns are arithmetic or geometric.
 - Measure of the net OPEB liability using +/- 1% on the discount rate.
- The date of the valuation and, if applicable, the fact that update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability.

Required Supplementary Information

For Single-Employer and Cost-Sharing OPEB Plans, GASB Statement No. 74 requires a 10-year fiscal history of:

- Sources of changes in the net OPEB liability;
- Information about the components of the net OPEB liability and related ratios, including the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability, and the net OPEB liability as a percent of covered-employee payroll;
- Comparison of the actual employer contributions to the actuarially determined contributions based on the plan's funding policy along with the significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contributions; and
- The annual money-weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investments for each year.

Notes to the required schedules should include factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported (for example, changes of benefit terms, changes in the size or composition of the population covered, or the use of different assumptions). Information about investment-related factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported should be limited to those factors over which the OPEB plan or the participating governments have influence.

Measurement of the Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability is to be measured as the total OPEB liability, less the amount of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. In actuarial terms, this will be the accrued liability less the market value of assets (not the smoothed actuarial value of assets that is often encountered in actuarial valuations performed to determine the employer's contribution requirement). The net OPEB liability should be measured as of the OPEB plan's most recent fiscal year end.

Frequency and Timing of the Actuarial Valuation

An actuarial valuation to determine the total OPEB liability is required to be performed at least every two years. If the actuarial valuation is not calculated as of the plan's fiscal year end, the total OPEB liability is required to be rolled forward from the actuarial valuation date to the OPEB plan's fiscal year end. If update procedures are used to roll forward the total OPEB liability, the date of the actuarial valuation must be no more than 24 months earlier than the OPEB plan's most recent fiscal year-end.

The actuarial valuation was performed as of June 30, 2022. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2023.

Single Discount Rate

Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present values using a Single Discount Rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits) and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate of return are not met).

For the purpose of this valuation, the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments is 2.75%; the municipal bond rate is 3.86% (based on the daily rate closest to but not later than the measurement date of the Fidelity "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index"); and the resulting Single Discount Rate is 3.86%.

The accounting policy for this plan is to set the Single Discount Rate equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. Due to the plan's investment and funding policies, the difference between a blended discount rate and the municipal bond rate would be less than several basis points (several hundredths of one percent).



Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions used to value the liabilities are outlined in detail in Section H. The assumptions include details on the healthcare trend assumption, the aging factors, as well as the cost method used to develop the OPEB expense. The demographic assumptions were based on the experience study covering the five-year period ending June 30, 2019, as conducted for the South Carolina Retirement Systems. The assumptions which are specific to the OPEB valuation are monitored during each valuation and updated annually, if required.

Future Uncertainty or Risk

Future results may differ from those anticipated in this valuation. Reasons include, but are not limited to:

- Actual medical trend differing from expected;
- Changes in the healthcare plan designs offered to active and retired members; and
- Participant behavior differing from expected, e.g.,
 - Elections at retirement;
 - One-person versus two-person coverage elections; and
 - Time of retirement or termination.

Benefits Valued

The benefit provisions that were valued are described in Section E. The valuation is required to be performed on the current benefit terms and existing legal agreements. Consideration is to be given to the written plan document as well as other communications between the employer and plan members and an established pattern of practice for cost sharing. The summary of major plan provisions is designed to outline principal plan benefits. If the plan summary is not in accordance with the actual provisions, please alert the actuaries IMMEDIATELY, so they can both be sure the proper provisions are valued.

Effective Date and Transition

GASB Statement No. 74 is effective for an OPEB plan's fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016.

SECTION B

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position as of June 30, 2023

	2023
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 90,920,408
Receivables	
Due from State Agencies	\$ 85,677,578
Accrued Interest	9,656,624
Invested Securities Lending Collateral	51,679,040
Accounts Receivable - Other	0
Total Receivables	\$ 147,013,242
Investments	
Fixed Income	\$ 1,473,003,407
Total Assets	\$ 1,710,937,057
 Liabilities	
Payables	
Accounts Payable	\$ 0
Collateral for Loaned Securities	52,784,134
Due to PEBA	0
Total Liabilities	\$ 52,784,134
 Net Position Restricted for OPEB	\$ 1,658,152,923

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position for Year Ended June 30, 2023

	2023
Additions	
Contributions	
Employer	\$ 600,558,700
Nonemployer contributing entities	2,375,300
Total Contributions	\$ 602,934,000
Investment Income	
Investment Income	\$ 2,157,725
Securities lending activities income	117,168
Net Investment Income	\$ 2,274,893
Total Additions	\$ 605,208,893
 Deductions	
Benefit Payments	\$ 570,651,217
Administrative Expense	66,156
Total Deductions	\$ 570,717,373
Net Increase in Net Position	\$ 34,491,520
 Net position restricted for postemployment benefits other than pensions	
Beginning of Year	\$ 1,623,661,403
End of Year	\$ 1,658,152,923

SECTION C

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Multiyear

Fiscal year ending June 30,	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability							
Service cost	\$ 474,883,891	\$ 862,552,785	\$ 759,721,682	\$ 636,259,701	\$ 510,940,536	\$ 521,172,493	\$ 610,843,077
Interest on the total OPEB liability	619,463,139	435,503,577	485,243,030	518,306,015	556,576,392	522,862,057	455,295,633
Changes of benefit terms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference between expected and actual experience	(2,243,529,371)	(1,073,786,474)	(237,319,945)	433,120,608	(567,028,397)	246,504,202	(6,819,786)
Changes of assumptions	(366,029,880)	(5,384,572,423)	2,350,744,687	2,149,988,446	1,163,754,700	(96,913,144)	(1,478,557,636)
Benefit payments	(570,651,217)	(510,792,861)	(555,537,137)	(550,193,715)	(535,093,624)	(466,121,568)	(416,089,964)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(2,085,863,438)	(5,671,095,396)	2,802,852,317	3,187,481,055	1,129,149,607	727,504,040	(835,328,676)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	16,835,502,593	22,506,597,989	19,703,745,672	16,516,264,617	15,387,115,010	14,659,610,970	15,494,939,646
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ 14,749,639,155	\$ 16,835,502,593	\$ 22,506,597,989	\$ 19,703,745,672	\$ 16,516,264,617	\$ 15,387,115,010	\$ 14,659,610,970
Plan fiduciary net position							
Employer contributions	\$ 600,558,700	\$ 558,629,410	\$ 581,528,115	\$ 572,237,512	\$ 533,327,819	\$ 460,477,569	\$ 411,799,086
Nonemployer contributing entities	2,375,300	2,375,300	2,375,300	133,360,738	103,178,492	106,948,694	79,306,737
OPEB plan net investment income	2,274,893	(109,166,082)	3,849,643	103,173,563	77,682,485	515,607	13,460,171
Benefit payments	(570,651,217)	(510,792,861)	(555,537,137)	(550,193,715)	(535,093,624)	(466,121,568)	(416,089,964)
OPEB plan administrative expense	(66,156)	(801,356)	(1,098,114)	(1,018,962)	(885,185)	(65,000)	(10,000)
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	34,491,520	(59,755,589)	31,117,807	257,559,136	178,209,987	101,755,302	88,466,030
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	1,623,661,403	1,683,416,992	1,652,299,185	1,394,740,049	1,216,530,062	1,114,774,760	1,026,308,730
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 1,658,152,923	\$ 1,623,661,403	\$ 1,683,416,992	\$ 1,652,299,185	\$ 1,394,740,049	\$ 1,216,530,062	\$ 1,114,774,760
Net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 13,091,486,232	\$ 15,211,841,190	\$ 20,823,180,997	\$ 18,051,446,487	\$ 15,121,524,568	\$ 14,170,584,948	\$ 13,544,836,210
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	11.24 %	9.64 %	7.48 %	8.39 %	8.44 %	7.91 %	7.60 %
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 10,483,088,096	\$ 9,846,492,976	\$ 9,367,714,944	\$ 9,261,422,144	\$ 8,748,981,785	\$ 8,614,421,372	\$ 8,437,059,071
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	124.88 %	154.49 %	222.29 %	194.91 %	172.84 %	164.50 %	160.54 %
Notes to Schedule:							
Single Discount Rate	3.86%	3.69%	1.92%	2.45%	3.13%	3.62%	3.56%
Changes of assumptions reflects the effects of changes in the Single Discount Rate each period.							
FYE22 - Slight update to the health care trend assumptions.							
FYE21 - The demographic and salary increase assumptions were updated to reflect the 2020 SCRS experience study, and the health care trend rates were reset to better reflect the plan's anticipated experience.							
FYE20 - Updates to the health care trend assumption, including an adjustment to reflect the repeal of the "Cadillac Tax".							
FYE19 - Slight update to the health care trend assumptions.							



Schedule of the Net OPEB Liability Multiyear

FY Ending June 30,	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Net Position	Net OPEB Liability	Plan Net Position as a % of Total OPEB Liability	Covered Payroll	Net OPEB Liability as a % of Covered Payroll
2016	15,494,939,646	1,026,308,730	14,468,630,916	6.62 %	8,137,661,670	177.80 %
2017	14,659,610,970	1,114,774,760	13,544,836,210	7.60 %	8,437,059,071	160.54 %
2018	15,387,115,010	1,216,530,062	14,170,584,948	7.91 %	8,614,421,372	164.50 %
2019	16,516,264,617	1,394,740,049	15,121,524,568	8.44 %	8,748,981,785	172.84 %
2020	19,703,745,672	1,652,299,185	18,051,446,487	8.39 %	9,261,422,144	194.91 %
2021	22,506,597,989	1,683,416,992	20,823,180,997	7.48 %	9,367,714,944	222.29 %
2022	16,835,502,593	1,623,661,403	15,211,841,190	9.64 %	9,846,492,976	154.49 %
2023	14,749,639,155	1,658,152,923	13,091,486,232	11.24 %	10,483,088,096	124.88 %

Schedule of Investment Returns Multiyear

FY Ending June 30,	Annual Return¹
2017	1.36 %
2018	0.27 %
2019	6.77 %
2020	7.70 %
2021	0.39 %
2022	(6.62)%
2023	(3.60)%

¹ Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expenses.

SECTION D

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net OPEB Liability as of June 30, 2023

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Beginning balance	\$ 16,835,502,593	\$ 1,623,661,403	\$ 15,211,841,190
Service cost	474,883,891		474,883,891
Interest on the total OPEB liability	619,463,139		619,463,139
Changes of benefit terms	0		0
Difference between expected and actual experience	(2,243,529,371)		(2,243,529,371)
Changes of assumptions	(366,029,880)		(366,029,880)
Employer contributions		600,558,700	(600,558,700)
Nonemployer contributing entities		2,375,300	(2,375,300)
Net investment income		2,274,893	(2,274,893)
Benefit payments	(570,651,217)	(570,651,217)	0
Administrative expense		(66,156)	66,156
Other		0	0
Net changes	<u>(2,085,863,438)</u>	<u>34,491,520</u>	<u>(2,120,354,958)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 14,749,639,155</u>	<u>\$ 1,658,152,923</u>	<u>\$ 13,091,486,232</u>

Only the components of the ending Net OPEB Liability are required disclosures.

Single Discount Rate

A Single Discount Rate of 3.86% was used to measure the total OPEB liability.

The accounting policy for this plan is to set the Single Discount Rate equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. Due to the plan's investment and funding policies, the difference between a blended discount rate and the municipal bond rate would be less than several basis points (several hundredths of one percent).

Asset Allocation

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Allocation-Weighted Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
U.S. Domestic Fixed Income	80.00 %	0.95 %	0.76 %
Cash	20.00 %	0.35 %	0.07 %
Total	100.00 %		0.83 %
Expected Inflation			2.25 %
Total Return			3.08 %
Investment Return Assumption			2.75 %



Summary of Membership Information

The following table provides a summary of the number of participants in the plan as of the valuation date:

Inactive Plan Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	99,509
Inactive Plan Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	1,623
Active Plan Members	186,168
Total Plan Members	287,300

Roll Forward Disclosure

The actuarial valuation was performed as of June 30, 2022. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2023.

Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability

Regarding the sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Single Discount Rate, the following presents the plan's net OPEB liability, calculated using a Single Discount Rate of 3.86%, as well as what the plan's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a Single Discount Rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher:

Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability to the Single Discount Rate Assumption

1% Decrease 2.86%	Current Single Discount Rate Assumption 3.86%	1% Increase 4.86%
\$ 15,453,969,157	\$ 13,091,486,232	\$ 11,186,124,585

Regarding the sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates, the following presents the plan's net OPEB liability, calculated using the assumed trend rates as well as what the plan's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher:

Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability to the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate Assumption

1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
\$ 10,870,392,254	\$ 13,091,486,232	\$ 15,945,111,529



Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Valuation Date: June 30, 2022

Methods and Assumptions:

Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry-Age Normal
Inflation	2.25%
Investment Rate of Return	2.75%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation
Single Discount Rate	3.86% as of June 30, 2023
Demographic Assumptions	Based on the experience study performed for the South Carolina Retirement Systems for the 5-year period ending June 30, 2019
Health Care Trend Rates	Initial trend starting at 6.00% and gradually decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.00% over a period of 13 years
Aging factors	Based on plan specific experience
Participation Assumption	79% for retirees that are eligible for Funded Premiums 59% for retirees that are eligible for Partial Funded Premiums 20% for retirees that are eligible for Non-Funded Premiums

Other Information:

Notes The Single Discount Rate changed from 3.69% as of June 30, 2022 to 3.86% as of June 30, 2023.



SECTION E

SUMMARY OF BENEFIT PROVISIONS

Obligations of the State of South Carolina

The State of South Carolina has basically two levels of OPEB provided through the Employee Insurance Program (EIP). In the following pages and common usage, these are called the *Implicit Rate Subsidy* and the *State-Funded Subsidy*.

Implicit Rate Subsidy

The *Implicit Rate Subsidy* inures to the benefit of the retirees and their dependents by reason of not having to pay the true age-adjusted cost of coverage. The blended group premiums paid are developed each year by the EIP for the various plans and tiers of coverage and, generally, called the “Non-Funded Premiums”. These are derived by blending the expected cost of coverage among both active and retired employees. Generally speaking, the blended group premium is lower than the true cost for Non-Medicare retirees and higher than the true cost for active employees and Medicare retirees. By applying those blended group premiums to active employees and their dependents, the State is thereby financing a part of the total retiree cost. So, the *Implicit Rate Subsidy* is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis by loading the monthly rates charged by EIP for coverage (employer plus employee rates), sufficient to make up the difference between the true cost of retirees’ coverage and these published monthly rates. All eligible Non-Medicare retirees of the State enjoy this *Implicit Rate Subsidy*.

State-Funded Subsidy

The *State-Funded Subsidy* is an additional benefit to certain retirees because it allows them to pay the same portion of the total blended group premium that active employees are required to pay. So the retirees pay only the “employee portion” rather than the total blended group premium. This is, generally, called the “Funded Premium”. This benefit to retirees is also financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. But rather than building this subsidy into the blended group premiums, it is financed each year by charging the employers a given percent of the current year’s active employee payroll (a “surcharge”) sufficient to cover the current years expected *State-Funded Subsidy*. Almost all eligible employees and retirees enjoy this *State-Funded Subsidy*.



To illustrate these two levels of OPEBs (*Implicit Rate Subsidy* and *State-Funded Subsidy*), consider a 62-year-old male State retiree and his 62-year-old spouse in the Standard Plan offered by the EIP. Such a retiree may elect either single coverage or retiree plus spouse coverage.

	Single Retiree	Retiree & Spouse
(1) Current Estimated True Monthly Cost of Coverage	\$923.55	\$1,807.43
(2) Current Total Published Monthly Premium Collected	500.38	1,057.42
(2a) Portion Paid by Employer/State	402.70	804.06
(2b) Portion Paid by Employee/Retiree	97.68	253.36
(3) Current Monthly Implicit Rate Subsidy : (1)-(2)	423.17	750.01
(4) Current Monthly State-Funded Subsidy : (2)-(2b)=(2a)	402.70	804.06

Based on Calendar Year 2022 rates and expected claims

The example above is for 62-year old retirees. The implicit subsidy varies by age and Medicare status.

Substantive Plan

The pages that follow summarize the Substantive Plan provisions for OPEB benefits provided to members whose employers participate in EIP. This is just a summary. Other documents adopted or approved by EIP and/or the Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA) constitute the authoritative sources. In any conflict that might arise between such documents and this summary, such other documents govern.

For the purpose of this summary, “Earned Service” means creditable service as defined and used by the respective State-administered retirement systems for pension benefit eligibility, with respect to which the employee worked for a covered entity (which participates in the State-administered Employee Insurance Program) and with respect to which the last five (5) years are consecutive and in a full-time permanent position.

State OPEBs Subject to GASB Statement No. 74

Certain OPEBs available to eligible State and School District employees and retirees must be reflected in the Trust’s financial statements pursuant to GASB Statement No. 75. These benefits include subsidized medical/prescription benefits, dental benefits, and long-term disability benefits. Other post-employment benefits provided through EIP that do not require any actuarial valuation under GASB Statement No. 74 and 75 include dental plus, vision, optional life insurance and supplemental long-term disability benefits. These require no special calculations or recognition because they are fully paid by the employees and retirees, without any funding by the State (implicitly or otherwise).



Employees and retirees of other Local Jurisdictions may benefit from OPEBs as well. However, the obligation associated with those OPEBs are not the Trust's obligations. They are the obligations of the Local Jurisdictions, which would expense and disclose their own respective obligations in their own respective financial statements.

Medical/Prescription Coverage

Certain State and School District retirees and their dependents and survivors are eligible to continue coverage under the various State-sponsored medical/prescription plans by paying a subsidized rate. Retirees may elect coverage for medical/prescription benefits without coverage for dental benefits.

Dental Coverage

Certain State and School District retirees and their dependents and survivors are eligible to continue coverage under the State-sponsored basic dental plan by paying a subsidized rate. Retirees may elect coverage for dental benefits without medical/prescription benefits.

Basic Long-Term Disability

Certain State employees who become disabled may apply for Basic Long-term Disability (BLTD) benefits. This benefit is provided without cost to the employee. The BLTD coverage is an employer-financed self-insured program and, thus, subject to reporting under GASB Statement No.74. The liabilities associated with the Long-Term Disability plan are provided in a separate report.

Eligibility for Medical/Prescription and Dental Benefits

A two-tier eligibility standard is required for the State of South Carolina to be obligated to provide medical/prescription and dental OPEBs.

First, State and School District employees must be eligible for monthly retirement benefits under the *Vesting, Disability, and Early or Normal Retirement* provisions of any one of the four respective State-administered defined benefit retirement systems. Furthermore, if participating in the Optional Retirement Plan (ORP), employees must satisfy the same eligibility requirements for Vesting, Disability, Early or Normal Retirement under SCRS. The various benefit eligibility requirements for the State-administered Retirement Systems are described in detail in the July 1, 2022 annual actuarial valuations performed by Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company.

EIP enforces other eligibility requirements before retired State and School District employees may be considered eligible to benefit from State-obligated OPEBs. Almost all employees receiving pension benefits from one of the State-administered retirement systems are eligible to benefit from the *Implicit Rate Subsidy*, and most are eligible to benefit from the *State-Funded Subsidy*.

Those retirees that pay the Non-Funded Premium enjoy the benefit of the *Implicit Rate Subsidy*, as explained previously, and those that qualify for paying the Funded Premium enjoy the benefit of both the *Implicit Rate Subsidy* and the *State-Funded Subsidy*, as explained previously.

Vesting Retirement

Certain employees who terminate employment with the right to a vested deferred pension benefit are permitted to elect medical/prescription and dental coverage under the plan, commencing at age 60.

If such a former employee does not have at least 20 years of Earned Service at the time of termination, no retiree insurance coverage is available. However, if such a former employee does have at least 20 years of Earned Service at the time of termination, the premium required to be paid is only the Funded Premium for the plan and dependent option elected.

Disability Retirement

Certain employees who qualify for disability pensions or who qualify for the Basic LTD benefits are permitted to elect continued medical/prescription and dental coverage under the plan, commencing when either type of monthly disability benefits is approved.

If such a disabled employee does not have at least five (5) years of Earned Service, no retiree coverage is available. If such disabled employee does have at least five (5) years but does not have at least 10 years of Earned Service at the time of disability approval, the premium required to be paid is the Non-Funded Premium for the plan and dependent option elected. However, if such disabled employee has at least 10 years of Earned Service at the time of disability approval, the premium required to be paid is only the Funded Premium for the plan and dependent option elected.

Death

Surviving dependents of deceased active employees are permitted to continue coverage by paying a required monthly premium, provided both the employee and the surviving dependents were covered under medical/prescription and dental at the time of death. Eligibility for survivor coverage for dependents of active employees does not require eligibility for survivor death benefits under the retirement systems (unlike vesting, disability and early or normal retirement) and no service requirement is necessary for dependents to continue coverage. The required health premium for the first year of coverage following the death of such employee is waived. Surviving spouses may continue coverage for life or until remarriage. Surviving children may continue coverage until limiting ages the same as children of active employees.

In the event that the death of the active employee occurred in the line of duty, the required premium after the first year is only the Funded Premium for the plan and dependent option elected. In the



event that the death of the active employee did not occur in the line of duty, the required premium after the first year is the Non-Funded Premium for the plan and dependent option elected.

Surviving dependents of deceased retirees are permitted to continue coverage by paying a required monthly premium, provided both the retiree and the surviving dependents were covered under medical/prescription and dental at the time of death. Surviving spouses may continue coverage for life or until remarriage. Surviving children may continue coverage until limiting ages the same as children of active employees.

If the deceased retiree had at least 10 years of Earned Service at the time of retirement (and, thus, had been paying only the Funded Premium), the required health premium for the first year of coverage following death is waived. Thereafter, the surviving dependents pay the Non-Funded Premium for the plan and dependent option elected. If the deceased retiree had at least five (5) but not 10 years of Earned Service, there is no waiver of premium for the surviving dependents for the first year and the required premium is the Non-Funded Premium for the plan and dependent option elected.

Early Retirement

Any employee retiring with at least five (5) years of Earned Service who qualifies for a retirement pension under any Early Retirement provision of SCRS (“Early Retiree”), but not the Normal Retirement provision, is permitted to elect continued medical/prescription and dental coverage under the plan commencing when the Early Retirement pension commences. PORS, GARS and JSRS do not have any specific Early Retirement provision.

To continue coverage, such an Early Retiree is required to pay the Non-Funded Premium for the plan and dependent option elected until the State-Funded Date which is the earlier of age 60 or the date the person would have had 30 years of Earned Service assuming continued employment (28 for employees retiring Early on or after January 1, 2001). If such Early Retiree had less than 10 years of Earned Service at the time of retirement, then the Non-Funded Premium will continue to be charged for life, with no State-Funded Date applicable.

After the applicable State-Funded date, any such Early Retiree is required to pay only the Funded Premium for the plan and dependent option elected, provided the Early Retiree had at least 10 years of Earned Service.



Normal Retirement

Any employee retiring with at least five (5) years of Earned Service who qualifies for a retirement pension under any Normal Retirement provision (“Normal Retiree”), but not the Early Retirement provision, is permitted to elect continued medical/prescription and dental coverage. Any Normal retiree with less than five (5) years of Earned Service may not continue medical/prescription or dental coverage.

To continue coverage, a Normal Retiree with at least five (5) but less than 10 years of Earned Service is required to pay the Non-Funded Premium for the plan and dependent option elected.

A Normal Retiree with at least 10 years of Earned Service is required to pay only the Funded Premium for the plan and dependent option elected.

Other Circumstances

In addition to the previous rules regarding eligibility based on Earned Service, a member of the General Assembly who leaves office (whether by Vested Termination, Disability, Death or Retirement) with at least eight (8) years of creditable service for retirement system purposes is required to pay the Non-Funded Premium for the plan and dependent option elected.

New Members hired as of May 2, 2008

Members hired as of May 2, 2008 have a tiered eligibility formula to determine the retiree paid Premium during retirement:

Service at Retirement	Premium for Coverage
< 15 years	Non-Funded Premium
15-24 Years	Partial Funded Premium
>= 25 Years	Funded Premium

The Partial Funded Premium is the average between the Funded and the Non-Funded Premium. The Trust will continue to have additional liability for all retirees for any Implicit Subsidy provided through the premium structure.

Retiree Contributions for Health-related Benefits

In order to begin and maintain medical/prescription and dental coverage for retirees, dependent and survivors, premiums may be required. The amount of premium required depends on the plan and dependent option elected and depends on several other factors described above. The level of premium required was described in terms of Funded Premiums and Non-Funded Premiums. Generally speaking, Non-Funded Premiums are equivalent to the total blended group premiums determined by the State each year for the plan and dependent options offered. Whereas, Funded Premium generally refers to the employee-paid Funded Premiums for the plan and dependent options offered (as paid by active employees from payroll deductions).

The Funded and Non-Funded Premiums for the year beginning January 1, 2023 are found in the chart at the end of this Section entitled, "Required Premiums for Continued Coverage".

Termination and Amendment

The post-employment benefits are extended to retirees and survivors. These benefits are continued at the discretion of the State, which reserves the right (subject to State Statute) to change or terminate benefits, the funding, the obligation and the contributions required from retirees and survivors in the future as circumstances change.

Required Premiums for Continued Coverage
Effective January 1, 2023

	Savings ²	Standard	Supplemental ³	Dental
<u>Non-Funded Premiums (monthly)¹</u>				
For Non-Medicare Retiree	\$472.80	\$560.78	NA	\$13.48
For Non-Medicare Spouse	569.48	657.46	657.46	7.64
For Medicare Retiree	NA	542.78	560.78	13.48
For Medicare Spouse	569.48	639.46	657.46	7.64
For Non-Medicare Surviving Spouse	472.80	560.78	NA	13.48
For Medicare Surviving Spouse	NA	542.78	560.78	13.48
<u>Funded Premiums (monthly)¹</u>				
For Non-Medicare Retiree	\$9.70	\$97.68	NA	\$0.00
For Non-Medicare Spouse	67.70	155.68	155.68	7.64
For Medicare Retiree	NA	79.68	97.68	0.00
For Medicare Spouse	67.70	137.68	155.68	7.64
For Non-Medicare Surviving Spouse	9.70	97.68	NA	0.00
For Medicare Surviving Spouse	NA	79.68	97.68	0.00

¹Other Dependents (besides Spouses) are eligible under the terms of the post-employment benefit plan. However, for actuarial purposes, only premiums for retirees, spouses and surviving spouses are presented in this table.

²Savings plan is not available to retirees eligible for Medicare. The Spouse may be eligible for Medicare.

³Supplemental Plan is generally only for Medicare members. However, a split contract in which one is Medicare-eligible and the other is not, is available. The coverage and premium for the Non-Medicare party is based on the Standard Plan.

Premiums shown above do not include the Tobacco Surcharge. The Tobacco Surcharge is \$40/month for subscriber only coverage and an additional \$20/month for dependent coverage.



SECTION F

DEVELOPMENT OF BASELINE CLAIMS COSTS

Development of Baseline Costs

Data Sources

The Employee Insurance Program (EIP) maintains a substantial amount of data for all its covered members for many years of coverage. Substantial data maintained by the Retirement Systems was also provided for the purpose of this OPEB Valuation. Claims and exposures for the three-year period ending December 31, 2021 were used for the development of the Baseline Costs. These were compared to industry data for reasonableness. The actual claims and exposures were available by age, sex, status, member type, plan coverage, years since retirement, etc. The actual claims and exposure data were reliable and credible for the development of reasonable Baseline Costs.

Baseline Costs

An OPEB Valuation is a projection of long-term benefit costs. So as a starting point, initial, current year costs must be developed. Projections of future costs, many years ahead, are based upon these initial current year costs. Care must be taken to ensure that reasonable Baseline Costs are developed for each relevant Costing Variable.

Baseline Costs for this OPEB Valuation take the form of tables of current costs of benefits for retirees (and their dependents and survivors), separately by:

- Age (20 through 110),
- Sex (M and F),
- Benefit type (medical, prescription drug and dental),
- Health status (disabled and non-disabled),

Following are charts that present the Baseline Costs used in this OPEB Valuation. These represent the expected monthly cost of providing the benefits promised for a sample of ages:

**Baseline Costs for Non-Disabled Retirees and Spouses
(Expected Monthly Per Capita Costs for Calendar Year 2022)**

Age	Medical Coverage		Prescription Drug Coverage		Dental Coverage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
50	\$ 407.94	\$ 449.92	\$ 193.49	\$ 221.53	\$ 16.22	\$ 16.22
55	492.00	511.50	232.63	247.00	16.22	16.22
60	592.54	583.09	285.43	282.52	16.22	16.22
65	168.84	149.96	183.92	176.35	16.22	16.22
70	183.39	157.53	196.30	186.72	16.22	16.22
75	192.32	163.66	199.82	192.16	16.22	16.22
80	195.56	168.35	199.82	193.06	16.22	16.22

**Baseline Costs for Disabled Retirees
(Expected Monthly Per Capita Costs for Calendar Year 2022)**

Age	Medical Coverage		Prescription Drug Coverage		Dental Coverage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
< 65	644.15	644.15	790.17	790.17	16.22	16.22
65	168.84	149.96	168.84	149.96	16.22	16.22
70	183.39	157.53	183.39	157.53	16.22	16.22
75	192.32	163.66	192.32	163.66	16.22	16.22
80	195.56	168.35	195.56	168.35	16.22	16.22

Costing Variables

Baseline Costs vary depending on many different factors or characteristics of each member. For example, age is possibly the most obvious variable that affects the cost of medical coverage. Age has little or no effect on the cost of full dental coverage.

No significant difference was found in the Baseline Costs of retirees and spouses. Such membership status, therefore, was deemed not to be a necessary Costing Variable and the data for them were combined.

The following plans are available to retirees:

- The Savings Plan (Non Medicare Eligible Only)
- The Standard Plan
- The Supplemental Plan (Only if eligible for Medicare)
- Dental

No significant difference was found in the Baseline Costs of members age 65 and over electing the Standard Plan and the members electing the Supplemental Plan. Furthermore, there were very few members electing the other Plan Options compared to those electing the Standard Plan and the Supplemental Plan, at all ages. Therefore, all claims and exposures for all Plan Options were combined to develop a single set of Baseline Costs for each other relevant Costing Variable.

Likewise, a single set of current retiree premiums were developed by weighting the current retiree premium structure by the current enrollment.

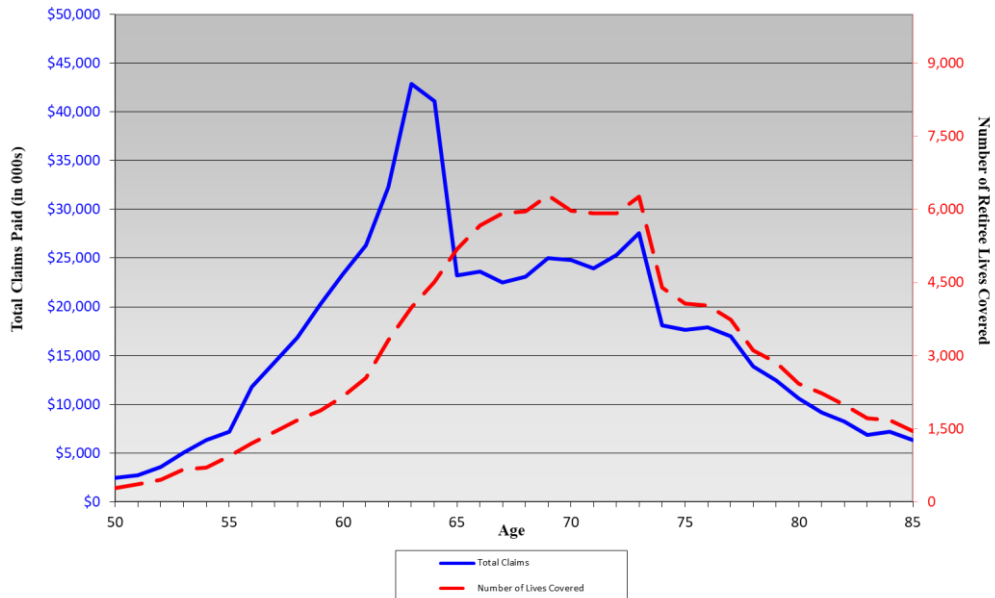
As expected, disabled retirees demonstrated substantially different Baseline Costs, as compared to non-disabled retirees. Additionally, the pattern of costs by age differs significantly, as compared to non-disabled retirees.

Methodology

Gather Data

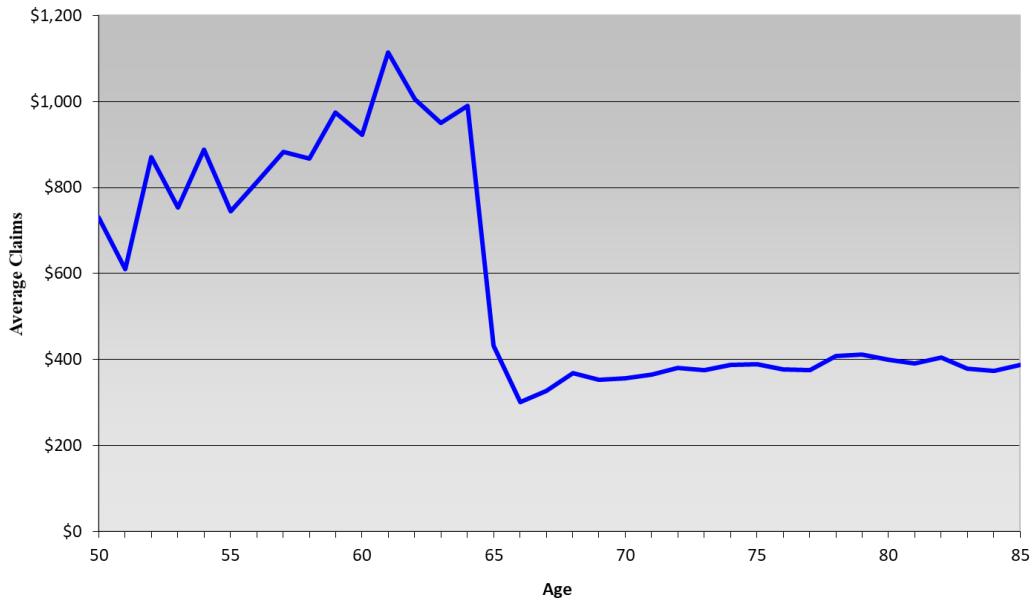
The first step in determining the expected claims for the population was to gather claims data. Paid claims data for medical and pharmacy were analyzed by age and sex. The following graph shows the total paid claims for the period January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021 by age, along with the number of lives covered over the same period.

2021 Total Claims Paid Compared to Number of Retiree Lives Covered, by Age
(\$ in '000s)



The total claims before age 65 are increasing considerably faster than the number of lives is increasing. For example, the average claim per member is higher for a member age 63 than a member age 57. The following graph shows the average monthly claim costs per member.

2021 Actual Monthly Claims Per Retired Member

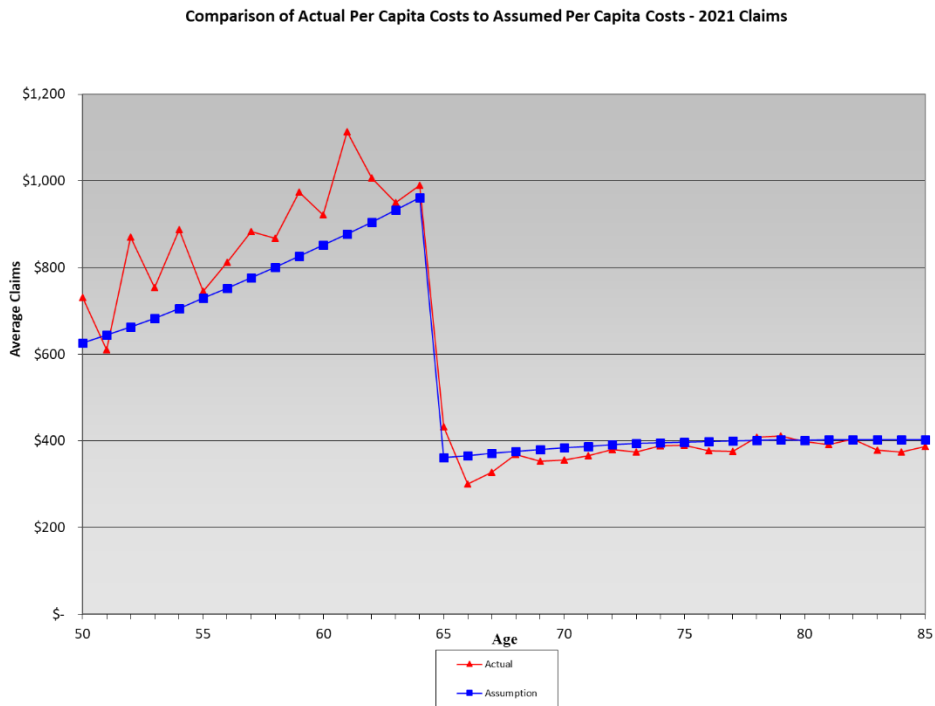


These two graphs show a need to model the increasing claim costs by age in the valuation, especially for ages below 65. This is consistent with other health care experience. This assumption is referred to as the aging factor table.

Develop Aging Table

The second step in determining the expected claims for the population was to develop the aging factor table. Due to the size of the health plan, the aging factors are based on the plan’s own claims history. Separate aging factor tables were developed for medical and pharmacy, as well as by sex and health status. The reasonableness of the aging table is revisited each valuation, and as the graph below shows, the current aging factors continue to model the actual claims data well.

The following graph compares the total claims paid to the expected claims paid. It shows how the assumed claims will approximate the actual claims that were paid, but will take out the variation from age to age and produce smoothed results.



The claim costs developed by the preceding process are appropriate for the unique age and sex distribution currently existing. Over the future years covered by this valuation, the age and sex distribution will most likely change. Therefore, the actuarial process “distributes” the average premium over all age/sex combinations and assigns a unique premium for each combination. This process more accurately reflects health care costs in the retired population over the projection period.

Adjust from Paid to Incurred

The next step is to make a slight adjustment to convert from paid to incurred. The expected per capita costs were adjusted to recognize the trend increase in the incurred but not paid at the end of the year in comparison to the claims paid in the first part of the year that were incurred in the last part of the year before.

EGWP-Wrap Rx Participation and Savings:

Effective January 1, 2014, Medicare eligible members have the option to participate in an Employer Group Waiver Plan (EGWP) with a “Wrap” feature. The EGWP design is based on a federally approved drug formulary and plan design. A sponsor may provide additional benefits through a supplementary “Wrap” plan that ensures members will receive benefits that are relatively equal to those of the traditional plan that the sponsor currently offers. In most instances, the current plan benefit design can be replicated through the combination of an EGWP-Wrap plan at reduced costs. The key components which are expected to reduce costs include:

1. Fifty percent discount on brand name drugs while member is in the “donut hole” coverage gap. (Under a standard or model Medicare Part D program, a member is responsible for 100 percent of the prescription costs from the initial coverage limit to the catastrophic coverage limit. This coverage gap is also known as the “donut hole.”) The discount is also applied to the member’s true out of pocket costs which allows federal catastrophic coverage to be reached sooner.
2. The “donut hole” coverage gap was eliminated in 2020.
3. As the coverage gap diminishes, the sponsor’s “Wrap” supplemental benefits within the “donut hole” decreases.
4. Federal prescription drug subsidies must be used to reduce the cost of providing benefits to Medicare eligible members, resulting in lower premium rates. This feature allows the sponsor to reflect certain EGWP-Wrap savings in the GASB Statement No. 74 valuation.

100% of current and future Medicare retirees are assumed to participate in the EGWP – Wrap plan. The EGWP-Wrap reimbursements were expected to reduce the aggregate prescription costs for Medicare eligible members by approximately 43% in 2022. However, it is not clear how brand name discounts and federal subsidies will impact the effective trend rates and overall costs in the future. For GASB Statement No. 74 valuation purposes, we have assumed that the EGWP – Wrap reimbursements will continue in future years.

Disabled Members

The per capita assumptions for disabled members were developed in the same way as the healthy members, except that no age/sex-rating factors were used. The claims data showed insufficient differences by age/sex for the disabled members.

SECTION G

SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANT DATA

Summary of Participant Data

A. Members Currently in Retired Status

1. Counts by Retirement Plan and Coverage Type
2. Average by Plan and Coverage Type
3. Expected Payments by Counts and Coverage Type
4. Distribution of Current Retirees by Health Plan, Coverage Type, and Subscriber Type

The members in the schedules referenced above include only those retirees who have elected to receive health care coverage through the State of South Carolina health care plan.

B. Members Currently in Active Status

1. Age and Service Distribution for State Employees
2. Age and Service Distribution for School District Employees
3. Counts by Retirement Plan

**Members Currently in Retired Status -
Counts by Retirement Plan and Coverage Type**

	Medical/Rx		Dental		Combined		Eligible for State Funded Premium	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
General State Employees								
1 Person Cvg	7,969	16,723	9,140	19,035	9,319	19,442	8,678	16,993
2 Person Cvg	4,783	5,043	4,821	5,051	4,936	5,105	4,886	5,078
School Districts								
1 Person Cvg	6,108	28,751	7,059	32,085	7,265	32,502	6,191	31,081
2 Person Cvg	2,396	13,497	2,414	13,398	2,462	13,600	2,430	13,509
Police Officers								
1 Person Cvg	1,640	1,011	2,099	1,139	2,137	1,155	2,054	1,098
2 Person Cvg	1,104	184	1,119	186	1,147	188	1,138	187
National Guard								
1 Person Cvg	-	-	21	-	21	-	3	-
2 Person Cvg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judges								
1 Person Cvg	41	9	48	9	48	9	44	7
2 Person Cvg	52	7	52	7	53	7	45	6
General Assembly								
1 Person Cvg	41	8	47	8	48	8	42	8
2 Person Cvg	54	3	52	3	54	3	45	2
Total								
1 Person Cvg	15,799	46,502	18,414	52,276	18,838	53,116	17,012	49,187
2 Person Cvg	8,389	18,734	8,458	18,645	8,652	18,903	8,544	18,782
	24,188	65,236	26,872	70,921	27,490	72,019	25,556	67,969
Male & Female		89,424		97,793		99,509		93,525



Members Currently in Retired Status - Average Age by Plan and Coverage Type

	Medical		Dental		Combined		Eligible for State Funded Premium	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
General State Employees								
1 Person Cvg	72.4	72.8	72.9	73.2	72.9	73.2	72.9	72.6
2 Person Cvg	72.8	70.0	73.2	70.1	73.2	70.1	73.2	70.1
School Districts								
1 Person Cvg	72.4	73.2	72.7	73.1	72.6	73.1	72.5	73.1
2 Person Cvg	72.0	69.6	72.1	69.6	72.1	69.6	72.2	69.6
Police Officers								
1 Person Cvg	65.8	66.3	67.4	66.5	67.3	66.5	67.3	66.6
2 Person Cvg	66.6	64.7	67.1	64.7	67.1	64.8	67.1	64.9
National Guard								
1 Person Cvg	-	-	77.6	-	77.6	-	73.0	-
2 Person Cvg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judges								
1 Person Cvg	74.8	67.2	75.0	67.2	75.0	67.2	75.4	67.0
2 Person Cvg	74.7	66.1	75.2	66.1	74.9	66.1	76.1	66.6
General Assembly								
1 Person Cvg	78.2	75.8	78.6	75.8	78.4	75.8	78.5	75.8
2 Person Cvg	77.0	80.8	77.0	80.8	77.0	80.8	78.1	79.0
Total								
1 Person Cvg	71.7	72.9	72.2	73.0	72.2	73.0	72.1	72.8
2 Person Cvg	71.8	69.7	72.1	69.7	72.1	69.7	72.1	69.7
	71.8	72.0	72.2	72.1	72.2	72.1	72.1	71.9
Male & Female		71.9		72.1		72.1		72.0



**Members Currently in Retired Status -
Expected Payments by Counts and Coverage Type (\$ in thousands)**

	Claims						Retiree Premiums Collected		State Funded Premium	
	Medical		Rx		Dental		Male	Female	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
General State Employees										
1 Person Cvg	25,336	48,859	21,620	44,501	1,800	3,747	11,136	26,722	41,737	84,157
2 Person Cvg	30,866	31,708	25,252	26,544	1,900	1,991	15,752	16,328	50,497	53,515
School Districts										
1 Person Cvg	19,781	82,956	16,638	76,009	1,390	6,320	10,532	37,646	29,975	152,938
2 Person Cvg	15,923	87,171	12,794	71,629	951	5,280	7,941	44,017	25,242	142,869
Police Officers										
1 Person Cvg	7,196	4,316	5,381	3,425	414	224	2,053	1,311	8,875	5,395
2 Person Cvg	9,479	1,674	6,747	1,143	441	73	3,606	601	11,696	1,949
National Guard										
1 Person Cvg	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	1	-
2 Person Cvg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judges										
1 Person Cvg	112	34	104	24	9	2	65	22	207	38
2 Person Cvg	308	78	265	44	20	3	252	33	469	64
General Assembly										
1 Person Cvg	97	16	101	19	9	2	76	10	196	43
2 Person Cvg	305	20	274	16	20	1	268	20	479	21
Total										
1 Person Cvg	52,522	136,181	43,844	123,978	3,626	10,295	23,865	65,709	80,991	242,571
2 Person Cvg	56,880	120,651	45,332	99,376	3,333	7,348	27,818	61,000	88,383	198,418
	109,402	256,832	89,176	223,354	6,959	17,643	51,683	126,709	169,374	440,989
Male & Female		366,234		312,530		24,602		178,392		610,363



Distribution of Current Retirees by Health Plan, Coverage Type, and Subscriber Type

HEALTH PLAN	Under 65	At Least 65	Total
Standard Plan	13,999	2,034	16,033
Medicare Supplement	4,493	68,600	73,093
Savings Plan	243	1	244
Other	54	-	54
Dental Only	921	9,164	10,085
Total	19,710	79,799	99,509

COVERAGE TYPE	Under 65	At Least 65	Total
Single	11,497	58,047	69,544
Sub/Spouse	4,854	20,615	25,469
Sub/Child(ren)	1,663	623	2,286
Full Family	1,583	503	2,086
Child(ren) Only	113	11	124
Total	19,710	79,799	99,509

SUBSCRIBER TYPE	Under 65	At Least 65	Total
< 10 Years Service	300	1,181	1,481
At Least 25 and 55	51	-	51
Full Funded Retiree	18,445	75,017	93,462
Survivors of Active Death	10	2	12
Survivors of Funded Retirees	536	3,542	4,078
Other	368	57	425
Total	19,710	79,799	99,509

Distribution of Active Members By Age and Service State Employees

Attained Age	Years of Credited Service												Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 & Over	
Under 25	1,940	671	179	77	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,893
25-29	2,298	1,603	1,248	1,003	613	699	3	0	0	0	0	0	7,467
30-34	1,778	1,194	1,019	1,198	921	2,789	349	9	0	0	0	0	9,257
35-39	1,298	848	779	918	713	2,825	1,588	452	5	0	0	0	9,426
40-44	1,113	701	684	784	640	2,386	1,763	1,543	352	6	0	0	9,972
45-49	948	544	521	673	462	1,839	1,532	1,477	1,295	257	5	1	9,554
50-54	884	496	492	660	456	1,736	1,356	1,426	1,418	1,147	232	8	10,311
55-59	754	459	395	645	391	1,546	1,167	1,247	1,271	1,044	664	146	9,729
60-64	489	259	321	466	296	1,194	950	961	1,018	831	492	272	7,549
65 & Over	346	170	158	259	170	783	617	578	548	521	309	262	4,721
Total	11,848	6,945	5,796	6,683	4,678	15,807	9,325	7,693	5,907	3,806	1,702	689	80,879



Distribution of Active Members By Age and Service School District Employees

Attained Age	Years of Credited Service												Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 & Over	
Under 25	1,569	1,323	418	73	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,409
25-29	1,134	1,577	1,605	1,613	1,281	1,652	9	0	0	0	0	0	8,871
30-34	909	941	786	822	803	4,847	1,152	7	0	0	0	0	10,267
35-39	926	868	652	723	662	2,917	3,488	1,348	3	0	0	0	11,587
40-44	889	824	703	771	717	2,678	2,150	3,698	998	9	0	0	13,437
45-49	742	713	609	685	634	2,594	1,836	2,191	3,322	926	5	1	14,258
50-54	744	706	582	629	600	2,551	1,962	2,120	2,273	2,798	379	9	15,353
55-59	619	555	494	558	466	1,937	1,597	1,869	1,730	1,743	852	145	12,565
60-64	464	364	323	391	379	1,502	1,027	1,309	1,354	1,587	508	242	9,450
65 & Over	375	268	276	297	288	1,040	822	648	568	982	378	150	6,092
Total	8,371	8,139	6,448	6,562	5,848	21,726	14,043	13,190	10,248	8,045	2,122	547	105,289

Distribution of Active Members by Retirement Plan

	State Employees	School District Employees	Grand Total
1. SCRS Members - Count	54,124	89,663	143,787
2. ORP Members - Count	17,732	12,488	30,220
3. Return to Work Members	980	3,138	4,118
4. PORS Members - Count	7,839		7,839
5. GARS Members - Count	64		64
6. JSRS Members - Count	140		140
7. Total	80,879	105,289	186,168

SECTION H

VALUATION METHODS AND ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are shown in this Section. Assumptions that are specific to certain groups (i.e. State Employees, School District Employees, PORS, GARS, and JSRS) are discussed under the first subsection that follows. Assumptions that are common to all types of members and unique to this valuation are then shown on the following pages.

Demographic and Certain Economic Assumptions

This Actuarial Valuation of the State's OPEBs is similar to the Actuarial Valuations performed for the State's Retirement Systems, except that the OPEB Valuation is more complex. With the exception of the retirement rates, all of the demographic assumptions and most of the economic assumptions used in this OPEB Valuation were identical to those that will be used in the July 1, 2022 retirement system valuations. The retirement rates used in the OPEB Valuation do not include the 50% rate used in the pension valuations at first eligibility for concurrent benefit commencement and continued employment. Because members who return to work often remain on the active health plan, the 50% retirement rate was not used in the OPEB valuation.

The long-term inflation assumption utilized in the OPEB valuation is the same as the 2.25% inflation assumption used by the retirement systems.

The assumptions are described in detail in the report of the 2020 Experience Investigation Study for the South Carolina Retirement Systems performed by Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company.

Healthcare and Other Economic Assumptions

The Investment Return Assumption for the retiree healthcare trust is 2.75% per year, net of investment expenses.

The Single Discount Rate was 3.86% as of the reporting date.

Health Cost and Premium Increases:

Year	Medical Trend Rates			Premium Trend Rates	
	Medical	Rx	Dental	Non-Funded	State-Funded
2023	6.00%	6.00%	2.50%	6.00%	6.00%
2024	5.75%	5.75%	2.50%	5.75%	5.75%
2025	5.50%	5.50%	2.50%	5.50%	5.50%
2026	5.25%	5.25%	2.50%	5.25%	5.25%
2027	5.00%	5.00%	2.50%	5.00%	5.00%
2028	4.90%	4.90%	2.50%	4.90%	4.90%
2029	4.80%	4.80%	2.50%	4.80%	4.80%
2030	4.70%	4.70%	2.50%	4.70%	4.70%
2031	4.60%	4.60%	2.50%	4.60%	4.60%
2032	4.50%	4.50%	2.50%	4.50%	4.50%
2033	4.40%	4.40%	2.50%	4.40%	4.40%
2034	4.30%	4.30%	2.50%	4.30%	4.30%
2035	4.20%	4.20%	2.50%	4.20%	4.20%
2036 & Beyond	4.00%	4.00%	2.50%	4.00%	4.00%

Medical and Premium Trend is assumed to occur 1/1 of each year beginning 1/1/2023.

The non-funded premiums are assumed to increase at the weighted average increase of claims over the long term. The 2023 premiums were known at the time of the valuation.

Election percentage: For retirees who are eligible for the Funded Premium, it was assumed that 53% would elect one-person coverage, if eligible, while 26% were assumed to elect two-person coverage. The election rates described above are reduced by 25% for members who are eligible for the Partial Funded Premium and reduced by 75% for members who are eligible for the Non-Funded Premium. For those that elect two-person coverage, it was assumed that 5% of spouses would continue coverage upon death of the retiree, if eligible. 30% of inactive deferred participants were assumed to elect health coverage at their earliest eligible age. It was further assumed that participants who are responsible for the entire Non-Funded Premium would lapse coverage when they become eligible for Medicare.

Aging Factors: In any given year, the cost of medical and pharmacy benefits vary by age. As the ages of employees and retirees in the covered population increase so does the cost of benefits. Morbidity tables are employed to develop Per Capita Costs at every relevant age. The following table represents the percent by which the cost of benefits for non-disabled lives at one age is higher than the cost for the previous age. For example, according to the following table, the cost of benefits for a male age 55 is 3.12% higher than for one age 54. As discussed previously, disabled lives exhibited minimal variation by age and sex. These percentages below are separate from the annual Medical Trend, which operates to increase costs independent of and in addition to the Aging Factors shown below. These factors were developed based on actual experience data gathered from EIP.

Sample Ages	Cost Increase by Age			
	Medical		Rx	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
45	5.83%	2.20%	0.00%	0.00%
50	6.22%	3.16%	0.00%	0.00%
55	3.12%	2.58%	5.07%	3.16%
60	4.60%	2.74%	3.05%	2.15%
65	1.97%	1.09%	1.73%	1.40%
70	1.22%	0.85%	0.72%	0.79%
75	0.57%	0.64%	0.00%	0.26%
80	0.00%	0.45%	0.00%	0.00%
85	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%
90	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%

Actuarial Methods

The individual entry age actuarial cost method was used in determining liabilities and normal cost.

Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions

Marriage Assumption:	79% of males and females are assumed to be married for purposes of death-in-service benefits. Male spouses are assumed to be three years older than female spouses. For PORS, male spouses are assumed to be 4 years older than female spouses.
Pay Increase Timing:	Beginning of (fiscal) year. This is equivalent to assuming that reported pays represent amounts paid to members during the year ended on the valuation date.
Decrement Timing:	Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.
Eligibility Testing:	Eligibility for benefits is determined based upon the age nearest birthday and service nearest whole year on the date the decrement is assumed to occur.
Decrement Operation:	Disability and mortality decrements are added to the termination decrements during the first 5 years. Disability is added to the retirement decrement during retirement eligibility.
Rx Rebates/Subsidies:	The age-rated claims shown in Section F are net of pharmaceutical manufacturer rebates and EGWP reimbursements.
Administrative Expenses:	Expenses were assumed to be 4.28% of expected claims. The administrative expenses associated with processing claims are included in the age-adjusted claims.

Assumption/Method Changes

1. The Single Discount Rate changed from 3.69% as of June 30, 2022 to 3.86% as of June 30, 2023.

SECTION I

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Glossary of Terms

Accrued Service	Service credited under the system that was rendered before the date of the actuarial valuation.
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	The AAL is the difference between the actuarial present value of all benefits and the actuarial value of future normal costs. The definition comes from the fundamental equation of funding which states that the present value of all benefits is the sum of the Actuarial Accrued Liability and the present value of future normal costs. The AAL may also be referred to as "accrued liability" or "actuarial liability."
Actuarial Assumptions	These assumptions are estimates of future experience with respect to rates of mortality, disability, turnover, retirement, rate or rates of investment income and compensation increases. Actuarial assumptions are generally based on past experience, often modified for projected changes in conditions. Economic assumptions (compensation increases, payroll growth, inflation and investment return) consist of an underlying real rate of return plus an assumption for a long-term average rate of inflation.
Actuarial Cost Method	A mathematical budgeting procedure for allocating the dollar amount of the actuarial present value of the OPEB trust benefits between future normal cost and actuarial accrued liability. The actuarial cost method may also be referred to as the actuarial funding method.
Actuarial Equivalent	A single amount or series of amounts of equal actuarial value to another single amount or series of amounts, computed on the basis of appropriate actuarial assumptions.
Actuarial Gain (Loss)	The difference in liabilities between actual experience and expected experience during the period between two actuarial valuations is the gain (loss) on the accrued liabilities.
Actuarial Present Value (APV)	The amount of funds currently required to provide a payment or series of payments in the future. The present value is determined by discounting future payments at predetermined rates of interest and probabilities of payment.
Actuarial Valuation	The actuarial valuation report determines, as of the actuarial valuation date, the service cost, total OPEB liability, and related actuarial present value of projected benefit payments for OPEB.
Actuarial Valuation Date	The date as of which an actuarial valuation is performed.

Glossary of Terms

Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) or Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	A calculated contribution into an OPEB plan for the reporting period, most often determined based on the funding policy of the plan. Typically the Actuarially Determined Contribution has a normal cost payment and an amortization payment.
Amortization Method	The method used to determine the periodic amortization payment may be a level dollar amount, or a level percent of pay amount. The period will typically be expressed in years, and the method will either be “open” (meaning, reset each year) or “closed” (the number of years remaining will decline each year).
Amortization Payment	The amortization payment is the periodic payment required to pay off an interest-discounted amount with payments of interest and principal.
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	Postemployment benefit changes intended to adjust benefit payments for the effects of inflation.
Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit OPEB Plan (cost-sharing OPEB plan)	A multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan in which the OPEB obligations to the employees of more than one employer are pooled and OPEB plan assets can be used to pay the benefits of the employees of any employer that provides benefits through the OPEB plan.
Covered-Employee Payroll	The payroll of employees that are provided with benefits through the OPEB plan.
Deferred Inflows and Outflows	The deferred inflows and outflows of OPEB resources are amounts used under GASB Statement No. 74 in developing the annual OPEB expense. Deferred inflows and outflows arise with differences between expected and actual experiences; changes of assumptions. The portion of these amounts not included in the OPEB expense should be included in the deferred inflows or outflows of resources.
Discount Rate	For GASB purposes, the discount rate is the single rate of return that results in the present value of all projected benefit payments to be equal to the sum of the funded and unfunded projected benefit payments, specifically: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The benefit payments to be made while the OPEB plans’ fiduciary net position is projected to be greater than the benefit payments that are projected to be made in the period; and2. The present value of the benefit payments not in (1) above, discounted using the municipal bond rate.

Glossary of Terms

Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method (EAN)

The EAN is a cost method for allocating the costs of the plan between the normal cost and the accrued liability. The actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis (either level dollar or level percent of pay) over the earnings or service of the individual between entry age and assumed exit ages(s). The portion of the actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is the normal cost. The portion of this actuarial present value not provided for at a valuation date by the actuarial present value of future normal costs is the actuarial accrued liability. The sum of the accrued liability plus the present value of all future normal costs is the present value of all benefits.

Fiduciary Net Position

The fiduciary net position is the market value of the assets of the trust dedicated to the defined benefit provisions.

GASB

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board is an organization that exists in order to promulgate accounting standards for governmental entities.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term rate of return is the expected return to be earned over the entire trust portfolio based on the asset allocation of the portfolio.

Money-Weighted Rate of Return

The money-weighted rate of return is a method of calculating the returns that adjusts for the changing amounts actually invested. For purposes of GASB Statement No. 74, the money-weighted rate of return is calculated as the internal rate of return on OPEB plan investments, net of OPEB plan investment expense.

Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit OPEB Plan

A multiple-employer plan is a defined benefit OPEB plan that is used to provide OPEB payments to the employees of more than one employer.

Municipal Bond Rate

The Municipal Bond Rate is the discount rate to be used for those benefit payments that occur after the assets of the trust have been depleted.

Net OPEB Liability (NOL)

The NOL is the liability of employers and non-employer contributing entities to plan members for benefits provided through a defined benefit OPEB plan.

Non-Employer Contributing Entities

Non-employer contributing entities are entities that make contributions to an OPEB plan that is used to provide OPEB payments to the employees of other entities. For purposes of the GASB accounting statements, plan members are not considered non-employer contributing entities.



Glossary of Terms

Normal Cost	The portion of the actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. For purposes of application to the requirements of this Statement, the term normal cost is the equivalent of service cost.
Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)	All postemployment benefits other than retirement income (such as death benefits, life insurance, disability, and long-term care) that are provided separately from a pension plan, as well as postemployment healthcare benefits regardless of the manner in which they are provided. Other post-employment benefits do not include termination benefits.
Real Rate of Return	The real rate of return is the rate of return on an investment after adjustment to eliminate inflation.
Service Cost	The service cost is the portion of the actuarial present value of projected benefit payments that is attributed to a valuation year.
Total OPEB Expense	The total OPEB expense is the sum of the following items that are recognized at the end of the employer’s fiscal year: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Service Cost2. Interest on the Total OPEB Liability3. Current-Period Benefit Changes4. Employee Contributions (made negative for addition here)5. Projected Earnings on Plan Investments (made negative for addition here)6. OPEB Plan Administrative Expense7. Other Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position8. Recognition of Outflow (Inflow) of Resources due to Liabilities9. Recognition of Outflow (Inflow) of Resources due to Assets
Total OPEB Liability (TOL)	The TOL is the portion of the actuarial present value of projected benefit payments that is attributed to past periods of member service.
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	The UAAL is the difference between actuarial accrued liability and valuation assets.
Valuation Assets	The valuation assets are the assets used in determining the unfunded liability of the plan. For purposes of GASB Statement Nos. 74 and 75, the valuation assets are equal to the market value of assets.