


**2018 REGULAR SESSION
ACTUARIAL NOTE SB 12**

<p>Senate Bill 12 SLS 18RS-40 Enrolled</p> <p>Author: Senator Peacock Date: May 15, 2018 LLA Note SB 12.05</p> <p>Organizations Affected: Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System</p> <p>EN NO IMPACT APV</p>	<p>This Note has been prepared by the Actuarial Services Department of the Legislative Auditor with assistance from either the Fiscal Notes staff of the Legislative Auditor or staff of the Legislative Fiscal Office. The attachment of this Note provides compliance with the requirements of R.S. 24:521 as amended by Act 353 of the 2016 Regular Session.</p>  <p>Paul T. Richmond, ASA, MAAA, EA Manager Actuarial Services</p>
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Bill Header: MUNICIPAL POL EMPS RET. Provides for survivor benefits. (6/30/18).

Cost Summary:

The estimated actuarial and fiscal impact of SB 12 on the retirement systems and their plan sponsors is summarized below. Actuarial costs pertain to estimated changes in the *actuarial present value of future benefit payments*. Fiscal costs or savings pertain to changes to all cash flows over the next five year period including retirement system cash flows, OPEB cash flows, or cash flows related to other government entities.

An increase in actuarial costs is denoted throughout the actuarial note by "Increase" or a positive number. Actuarial savings are denoted by "Decrease" or a negative number. An increase in expenditures or revenues (fiscal impact) is denoted by "Increase" or a positive number. A decrease in expenditures or revenues is denoted by "Decrease" or a negative number.

Estimated Actuarial Impact:

The top part of the following chart shows the estimated change in the *actuarial present value of future benefit payments and expenses*, if any, attributable to the proposed legislation. The bottom part shows the effect on cash flows.

Actuarial Costs Pertaining to:		Actuarial Cost
The Retirement Systems		\$0
Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)		0
Other Government Entities		0
Total		\$0
Five Year Fiscal Cost Pertaining to:	Expenses	Revenues
The Retirement Systems	\$0	\$0
Other Post Employment Benefits	0	0
Other Government Entities	0	0
Total	\$0	\$0

Bill Information

Current Law

Under current law, a member of the Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System (MPERS) is entitled to a survivor's benefit payable to each eligible surviving child if a surviving child is under age 18 and is not married at the time of the member's death. Furthermore, the survivor's benefit will continue to be paid to the surviving child until his 23rd birthday or the date of his marriage, if earlier. This is considered to be a strict interpretation of current law.

A less strict interpretation, and the interpretation used by MPERS to administer the plan, provides that a survivor's benefit is payable if the member's death occurs before the child's 23rd birthday. This is administrative practice that MPERS has been using.

Proposed Law

SB 12 defines the terms "student" and "surviving child." SB 12 also revises current plan language to conform to historical administrative practices. Given that current law is more restrictive than the proposed law, and given that the plan has been administered under a less strict interpretation, proposed law prohibits collecting overpayments based on the strict interpretation.

Implications of the Proposed Changes

The language of the law is clarified to agree with administrative practices with regard to benefits payable to children who are between the ages of 18 and 23 at the time of a member's death.

If survivor benefit payments were made under current law to a surviving child who was between the ages of 18 and 23 at the time of the member's death, which technically was an overpayment, proposed law prohibits collecting the overpayments.

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In addition the definition of “surviving child” in the proposed law includes a child which a male member of the system has formally acknowledged. “Formally acknowledged” could be open to interpretation, and unless the male member is providing financial support to the child at the time of his death, could be expanding the availability of the death benefit.

I. Actuarial Analysis Section

**A. Analysis of Actuarial Costs
(Prepared by the LLA)**

This section of the actuarial note pertains to actuarial costs or savings associated with the retirement systems, with OPEB, and with other government entities.

1. Retirement Systems

There are two ways that this actuarial note can be written; (1) assuming the strict interpretation of current law is correct, and (2) assuming the current administrative practice is correct. If we insist on the strict interpretation, then there is an actuarial cost associated with SB 12. Our cost analysis is based on the following information provided to us by the system actuary relying on June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation results.

Age of Surviving Child at the Parent’s Death		Liability
a.	Under age 18	\$ 3,606,750
b.	Over Age 18 but under Age 23	89,734
c.	Under Age 23	\$ 3,696,484

The liability under the strictest interpretation of current law is \$3,606,750 (item “a”) above. The liability under the current interpretation of current law (item “c” above) is \$3,696,484. Therefore, SB 12 has an actuarial cost of \$89,734.

The liability for all retired lives is \$1,550,785,289. The increase in liability relative to SB 12 is at most \$89,734 or an increase of 0.005786%.

Given the minimal cost and the interpretation of current law given by MPERS, we estimate the actuarial cost of SB 12 to be \$0.

2. Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

The actuarial cost or savings of SB 12 associated with OPEB, including retiree health insurance premiums, is estimated to be \$0. Our analysis is summarized below.

The liability for post-retirement medical insurance protection provided to retirees is not affected by a slight change in the preretirement death benefit.

3. Other Government Entities

The actuarial cost or savings of SB 12 associated with government entities other than those identified in SB 12, is estimated to be \$0.

**B. Actuarial Data, Methods and Assumptions
(Prepared by the LLA)**

Unless indicated otherwise, the actuarial note for SB 12 was prepared using actuarial data, methods, and assumptions as disclosed in the most recent actuarial valuation report adopted by PRSAC. The data, methods and assumptions are being used to provide consistency with the actuary for the retirement system who may also be providing testimony to the Senate and House retirement committees.

**C. Actuarial Caveat
(Prepared by the LLA)**

There is nothing in SB 12 that will compromise the signing actuary’s ability to present an unbiased statement of actuarial opinion.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS SECTION

This section of the actuarial note pertains to fiscal costs or savings associated with the retirement systems (Table A), with OPEB (Table B), and with other fiscal costs or savings associated with government entities not associated with either the retirement systems or OPEB (Table C). Fiscal costs or savings in Table A include administrative costs associated with the retirement systems and the sponsoring government entities. The total effect of SB 12 on fiscal costs, fiscal savings, or cash flows is presented in Table D.

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**A. Estimated Fiscal Impact – Retirement Systems
(Prepared by the LLA)**

1. Narrative

Table A shows the estimated fiscal impact of the proposed legislation on the retirement systems and the government entities that sponsor them. Fiscal costs and savings include both administrative and actuarial costs and savings. A fiscal cost is denoted by “Increase” or a positive number. Fiscal savings are denoted by “Decrease” or a negative number. A revenue increase is denoted by “Increase” or a positive number. A revenue decrease is denoted by “Decrease” or a negative number.

Retirement System Fiscal Cost: Table A

EXPENDITURES	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-23	5 Year Total
State General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Agy Self Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stat Deds/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Total	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

REVENUES	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-23	5 Year Total
State General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Agy Self Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stat Deds/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Total	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

SB 12 will have no effect on retirement related fiscal costs and revenues during the five-year measurement period.

**B. Estimated Fiscal Impact – OPEB
(Prepared by the LLA)**

1. Narrative

Table B shows the estimated fiscal impact of SB 12 on actuarial costs or savings associated with OPEB and the government entities that sponsor these benefit programs. Fiscal costs or savings in Table B include administrative costs associated with the government entity sponsoring the OPEB program. A fiscal cost is denoted by “Increase” or a positive number. Fiscal savings are denoted by “Decrease” or a negative number. A revenue increase is denoted by “Increase” or a positive number. A revenue decrease is denoted by “Decrease” or a negative number.

OPEB Fiscal Cost: Table B

EXPENDITURES	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-23	5 Year Total
State General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Agy Self Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stat Deds/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Total	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

REVENUES	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-23	5 Year Total
State General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Agy Self Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stat Deds/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Total	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

SB 12 will have no effect on OPEB related fiscal costs and revenues during the five-year measurement period.

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**C. Estimated Fiscal Impact – Other Government Entities (unrelated to the retirement systems or OPEB)
(Prepared by Bradley Cryer, Assistant Legislative Auditor)**

1. Narrative

From time to time, legislation is proposed that has an indirect effect on cash flows associated with other government entities, unrelated to the retirement systems or OPEB. Table C shows the estimated fiscal impact (administrative and actuarial) of SB 12 on such government entities. A fiscal cost is denoted by “Increase” or a positive number. Fiscal savings are denoted by “Decrease” or a negative number.

Fiscal Costs for Other Government Entities: Table C

EXPENDITURES	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-23	5 Year Total
State General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Agy Self Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stat Deds/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Total	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

REVENUES	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-23	5 Year Total
State General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Agy Self Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stat Deds/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Total	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

SB 12 will have the following effects on fiscal costs and revenues related to other government entities during the five-year measurement period.

2. Expenditures:

a. This bill is not expected to have a fiscal impact.

3. Revenues:

a. This bill is not expected to have a fiscal impact.

**D. Estimated Fiscal Impact – All Retirement Systems, OPEB, and All Government Entities
(Prepared by the LLA)**

1. Narrative

Table D shows the estimated fiscal impact of SB 12 on all government entities within the state of Louisiana. Cell values in Table D are the sum of the respective cell values in Table A, Table B, and Table C. A fiscal cost is denoted by “Increase” or a positive number. Fiscal savings are denoted by “Decrease” or a negative number. A revenue increase is denoted by “Increase” or a positive number. A revenue decrease is denoted by “Decrease” or a negative number.

Total Fiscal Cost: Table D (Cumulative Costs from Tables A, B, & C)

EXPENDITURES	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-23	5 Year Total
State General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Agy Self Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stat Deds/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Total	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

REVENUES	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-23	5 Year Total
State General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Agy Self Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stat Deds/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Total	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

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Credentials of the Signatory Staff:

Paul T. Richmond is the Manager of Actuarial Services for the Louisiana Legislative Auditor. He is an Enrolled Actuary, a member of the American Academy of Actuaries, a member of the Society of Actuaries and has met the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries necessary to render the actuarial opinion contained herein.

Bradley Cryer, Assistant Legislative Auditor, has supervised the preparation of the fiscal analyses contained herein.

Information Pertaining to Article (10)(29)(F) of the Louisiana Constitution

SB 12 contains a retirement system benefit provision having an actuarial cost.

Based on current administrative practices, a surviving child of a MPERS' member will receive the same benefit under SB 12 as he will receive under current law.

Dual Referral Relative to Total Fiscal Costs or Total Cash Flows:

The information presented below is based on information contained in Table D for the first three years following the 2018 regular session.

Senate

House

13.5.1 Applies to Senate or House Instruments.
If an annual fiscal cost \geq \$100,000, then bill is dual referred to:
Dual Referral: Senate Finance

6.8F Applies to Senate or House Instruments.
If an annual General Fund fiscal cost \geq \$100,000, then the bill is dual referred to:
Dual Referral to Appropriations

13.5.2 Applies to Senate or House Instruments.
If an annual tax or fee change \geq \$500,000, then the bill is dual referred to:
Dual Referral: Revenue and Fiscal Affairs

6.8G Applies to Senate Instruments only.
If a net fee decrease occurs or if an increase in annual fees and taxes \geq \$500,000, then the bill is dual referred to:
Dual Referral: Ways and Means