



**OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR
2026 REGULAR SESSION
ACTUARIAL NOTE**

House Bill 13 HLS 26RS-423 Original Author: McMakin LLA Note HB 13.01	Date: February 27, 2026 Organizations Affected: LSPRS OR SEE ACTUARIAL NOTE FC
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Bill Header: RETIREMENT/STATE POLICE: Provides relative to amortization bases within the Louisiana State Police Retirement System

Purpose of Bill: Proposed law applies to the Louisiana State Police Retirement System (LSPRS) and 1) extends the amortization period for contribution gains or losses from 5 years to 20 years, to be consistent with all other gains and losses; 2) effective for FY 2028, establishes a contribution floor equal to normal cost plus the permanent benefit increase account funding contribution; and 3) effective June 30, 2029, a) amortizes the outstanding unfunded accrued liability on that date as a single base over 20 years and b) reduces the period over which future gains and losses are amortized from 20 years to 15 years.

Summary of Impact¹: The estimated net actuarial and fiscal impact¹ of the proposed legislation is summarized below.

Proposed law is not expected to have an immediate or long-term impact on the *actuarial present value of expected future benefits and administrative expenses* incurred by the retirement system. However, proposed law changes the determination of the employer contribution, which will have long-term impacts beyond the five-year period outlined in the fiscal impact section. A more detailed explanation can be found in Section I: Actuarial Impact on Retirement Systems.

Net Fiscal Costs pertain to changes to all cash flows over the next five-year period including retirement system cash flows or cash flows related to local and state government entities.

In the following table, expenditures and revenues include cash flows to or from the affected retirement system (e.g. administrative expenses incurred by, benefit payments from, or contributions to the retirement system) and do not include administrative expenditures and revenues specifically incurred by the state or local government entities associated with implementing the legislation. A more detailed explanation can be found in Section II: Fiscal Impact on Retirement Systems.

Five Year Net Fiscal Costs Pertaining to:	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Revenues</u>
The Retirement Systems	\$ 0	Decrease
Local Government Entities	0	0
State Government Entities	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	Decrease	Decrease

In the following table, expenditures and revenues include administrative expenditures and revenues specifically incurred by the state or local government entities associated with implementing the legislation and do not include cash flows to or from the affected retirement system (i.e. contribution changes included in the above table). This information is provided by the LLA Local Government Services or the Legislative Fiscal Office. A more detailed explanation can be found in Sections III: Fiscal Impact on Local Government Entities and Section IV: Fiscal Impact on State Government Entities.

Five Year Net Fiscal Costs Pertaining to:	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Revenues</u>
Local Government Entities	\$ 0	\$ 0
State Government Entities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	\$ 0	\$ 0

¹ This is a different assessment from the actuarial cost requiring a 2/3rd vote (refer to the section near the end of this Actuarial Note "Information Pertaining to La. Const. Art. X, §29(F)").

This Note has been prepared by the Actuary for the Louisiana Legislative Auditor (LLA) with assistance from either the Fiscal Notes staff of the Legislative Auditor or staff of the Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO). 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.


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Louisiana Legislative Auditor

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I. ACTUARIAL IMPACT ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

This section of the actuarial note is intended to provide a brief outline of the changes in plan provisions and actuarial effect on key aspects of the affected retirement systems.

Proposed law does not make any changes to plan benefits, therefore is *not expected to have an immediate or long-term impact* on the actuarial present value of expected future benefits and administrative expenses incurred by the retirement systems.

Proposed law changes the determination of the employer contribution, which will have long-term impacts beyond the five-year period outlined in the fiscal impact section. There are three (3) primary impacts of the proposed law from a long-term fiscal perspective.

1. Proposed law consolidates all outstanding amortization bases as of June 30, 2029, and amortizes this new consolidated base over 20 years. There is nothing inherently wrong with this approach, from an actuarial perspective. From a policy perspective, it is both simple to understand and easy to implement.

However, this extends the amortization period from 2046 to 2049 because it lowers expected contributions for approximately ten years (FYs 2030-2039) and significantly increases expected contributions for the following ten years (FYs 2040-2049). It also results in a contribution “cliff” where the expected contribution decreases by an estimated \$14,000,000 when this amortization schedule ends. Other methods exist, such as combining bases with similar periods, that could potentially produce a “smoother” reduction in annual amortization payments, limit the payment cliff inherent in this approach, and maintain the same 2046 end date. However, these methods are more complicated to explain and likely more complicated to implement from a statutory perspective.

2. Beginning with the June 30, 2030 valuation, proposed law shortens the time over which actuarial gains and losses are amortized from 20 to 15 years. 15 years is generally considered a reasonable time frame for an open (i.e. one continuing to accept new members), but relatively mature (i.e. the retiree population exceeds the size of the active population and/or the benefit payments exceed the contributions) plan to amortize most gains and losses.
3. Proposed law places a floor on the annual required contribution to be no less than the plan’s normal cost plus the permanent benefit increase account funding contribution. This effectively sets a floor that will maintain contribution levels when the plan is in a surplus position (i.e. assets are greater than liabilities).

II. FISCAL IMPACT ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

This section of the actuarial note pertains to annual fiscal costs (savings) associated with the retirement systems.

Fiscal costs or savings include only cash flows to or from the affected retirement system (e.g. administrative expenses incurred by, benefit payments from, or contributions to the retirement system) and do not include administrative expenditures and revenues specifically incurred by the state or local government entities associated with implementing the legislation. 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.

Table A: Retirement System Fiscal Cost

Expenditures	<u>2026-27</u>	<u>2027-28</u>	<u>2028-29</u>	<u>2029-30</u>	<u>2030-31</u>	<u>5-Year Total</u>
State General Fund	See below	See below	See below	See below	Decrease	Decrease
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	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Annual Total	See below	See below	See below	See below	Decrease	Decrease

Revenues	<u>2026-27</u>	<u>2027-28</u>	<u>2028-29</u>	<u>2029-30</u>	<u>2030-31</u>	<u>5-Year Total</u>
State General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Agy Self-Generated	See below	See below	See below	See below	Decrease	Decrease
Stat Deds/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Funds	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Annual Total	See below	See below	See below	See below	Decrease	Decrease

Changes in employer contributions are reflected in the State General Fund and/or Local Fund expenditure lines above. The actual sources of funding (e.g., Federal Funds, State General Fund, etc.) may vary by employer and are not differentiated in the table.

The proposed legislation is expected to have the following effects on retirement related fiscal costs and revenues during the five-year measurement period.

1. Expenditures:
 - a. Proposed law extends the period over which contribution gains or losses are amortized from 5 to 20 years (for FYEs 2027, 2028, and 2029). Theoretically, this has no impact on expected contributions because gains and losses are not anticipated. Practically, extending the period over which losses are amortized puts downward pressure on contributions and shortening the period puts upward pressure on contributions. The opposite is true for gains. The impact on actual contributions during this period is not determinable until it is known if a gain or loss is generated.
 - b. Effective June 30, 2029, proposed law consolidates all outstanding amortization bases and amortizes them over 20 years. This will decrease expected amortization payments by an estimated \$2.5m for FY 2030 and \$4.5m for FY 2031. Whether this results in a decrease in the actual FY 2030 contribution paid by the employer will be based on whether this consolidation is first reflected in the determination of the estimated employer contribution rate for FY 2030, calculated in the June 30, 2028 valuation, or if it not reflected until the June 30, 2029 valuation.

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2. Revenues:

Changes in retirement contributions identified as changes in State General Fund expenditures have corresponding changes in Agy Self-Generated revenues.

III. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

This section of the actuarial note pertains to annual fiscal costs (savings) related to administrative expenditures and revenue impacts incurred by local government entities other than those included in Section II.

N/A – This bill only impacts state government, and therefore, has no local government impact.

IV. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT ENTITIES
(Prepared by Legislative Fiscal Office)

This section of the actuarial note pertains to annual fiscal costs (savings) related to administrative expenditures and revenue impacts incurred by state government entities other than those included in Section II.

Other than the impact on employer contribution rates which is already reflected in Section II above, there is no anticipated direct material effect on governmental expenditures and revenues as a result of this measure.

V. ACTUARIAL DISCLOSURES

Intended Use

This actuarial note is based on our understanding of the bill as of the date shown above. It is intended to be used by the legislature during the current legislative session only and assumes no other legislative changes affecting the funding or benefits of the affected systems, other than those identified, will be adopted. Other readers of this actuarial note are advised to seek professional guidance as to its content and interpretation, and not to rely upon this communication without such guidance. The actuarial note, and any referenced documents, should be read as a whole. Distribution of, or reliance on, only parts of this actuarial note could result in its misuse and may mislead others. The summary of the impact of the bill included in this actuarial note is for the purposes of an actuarial analysis only, as required by La. R.S. 24:521, and is not a legal interpretation of the provisions of the bill.

Actuarial Data, Methods and Assumptions

Unless indicated otherwise, this actuarial note was prepared using actuarial data, methods, and assumptions as disclosed in the most recent actuarial valuation report adopted by the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee (PRSAC). The assumptions and methods are reasonable for the purpose of this analysis.

For certain calculations presented herein, we may have utilized commercially available valuation software. We made a reasonable attempt to understand the intended purpose of, general operation of, major sensitivities and dependencies within, and key strengths and limitations of these models. In our professional judgment, the models have the capability to provide results that are consistent with the purposes of the analysis and have no material limitations or known weaknesses. Tests were performed to ensure that the model reasonably represents that which is intended to be modeled.

To the extent that this actuarial note relies on calculations performed by the retirement systems' actuaries, to the best of our knowledge, no material biases exist with respect to the data, methods or assumptions used to develop the analysis other than those specifically identified. We did not audit the information provided but have reviewed the information for reasonableness and consistency with other information provided by or for the affected retirement systems.

Conflict of Interest

There is nothing in the proposed legislation that will compromise the signing actuary's ability to present an unbiased statement of actuarial opinion.

Risks Associated with Measuring Costs

This actuarial note is an actuarial communication and is required to include certain disclosures in compliance with Actuarial Standards of Practice (ASOP) No. 51.

A full actuarial determination of the retirement system's costs, actuarially determined contributions, and accrued liability require the use of assumptions regarding future economic and demographic events. The assumptions used to determine the retirement system's contribution requirement and accrued liability are summarized in the system's most recent Actuarial Valuation Report accepted by the respective retirement board and by the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee (PRSAC).

The actual emerging future experience, such as a retirement fund's future investment returns, may differ from the assumptions. To the extent that emerging future experience differs from the assumptions, the resulting shortfalls (or gains) must be recognized in future years by future taxpayers. Future actuarial measurements may also differ significantly from the current measurements due to other factors: changes in economic or demographic assumptions; increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements (such as the end of an amortization period; or additional cost or contribution requirements based on the system's funded status); and changes in plan provisions or applicable law.

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Examples of risk that may reasonably be anticipated to significantly affect the plan's future financial condition include:

1. Investment risk – actual investment returns may differ from the expected returns (assumptions);
2. Contribution risk – actual contributions may differ from expected future contributions. For example, actual contributions may not be made in accordance with the plan's funding policy or material changes may occur in the anticipated number of covered employees, covered payroll, or other relevant contribution base;
3. Salary and Payroll risk – actual salaries and total payroll may differ from expected, resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected;
4. Longevity and life expectancy risk – members may live longer or shorter than expected and receive pensions for a period of time other than assumed;
5. Other demographic risks – members may terminate, retire or become disabled at times or with benefits at rates that differ from what was assumed, resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected.

The scope of an actuarial note prepared for the Louisiana Legislature does not include an analysis of the potential range of such future measurements or a quantitative measurement of the future risks of not achieving the assumptions. In certain circumstances, detailed or quantitative assessments of one or more of these risks as well as various plan maturity measures and historical actuarial measurements may be requested from the actuary. Additional risk assessments are generally outside the scope of an actuarial note. Additional assessments may include stress tests, scenario tests, sensitivity tests, stochastic modeling, and a comparison of the present value of accrued benefits at low-risk discount rates with the actuarial accrued liability.

However, the general cost-effects of emerging experience deviating from assumptions can be known. For example, the investment return since the most recent actuarial valuation may be less (or more) than the assumed rate, or a cost-of-living adjustment may be more (or less) than the assumed rate, or life expectancy may be improving (or worsening) compared to what is assumed. In each of these situations, the cost of the plan can be expected to increase (or decrease).

The use of reasonable assumptions and the timely receipt of the actuarially determined contributions are critical to support the financial health of the plan. However, employer contributions made at the actuarially determined rate do not necessarily guarantee benefit security.

Certification

Kenneth J. Herbold is an Associate of the Society of Actuaries (ASA), a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA), and an Enrolled Actuary (EA) under the Employees Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Mr. Herbold meets the US Qualification Standards necessary to render the actuarial opinion contained herein.

VI. LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURAL ITEMS

Information Pertaining to La. Const. Art. X, §29(F)

- This bill contains a retirement system benefit provision having an actuarial cost.

No member of a retirement system, or their beneficiary, would receive a larger benefit with the enactment of this bill than what they would have received without this bill.

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

The information presented below is based on information contained in Sections II, III, and IV for the first three years following the 2026 Regular Session.

Senate

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

House

- 6.8F Applies to Senate or House Instruments
If an annual General Fund fiscal cost \geq \$100,000, then bill is dual referred to:
Dual Referral: Appropriations
- 6.8G Applies to Senate Instruments only
If a net fee decrease occurs or is an increase in annual fees and taxes \geq \$500,000, then bill is dual referred to:
Dual Referral: Ways and Means