



Presentation on the Actuarial Audit of the Ohio Highway Patrol Retirement System for Ohio Retirement Study Council

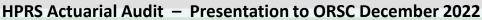
> William B. Fornia, FSA Linda Bournival, FSA

To ORSC December 15, 2022 To HPRS – TBD

Agenda

- Major Findings of Actuarial Review
- Actuarial Assumptions
 - Demographic
 - Economic
 - Healthcare
- Actuarial Methods
- Actuarial Liability
- Healthcare Review
- Audit Conclusions





Major Findings

- We find that the actuarial math is correct
 - Our calculations match Foster & Foster (F&F) calculations
 - The F&F calculations captured key provisions accurately
- Two significant concerns with actuarial assumptions
 - No future cost of living adjustments
 - No mortality improvement after 2025
- Other Actuarial Assumptions are reasonable, and have been periodically revised based on results of experience studies





Findings of Actuarial Review - Summary

Actuarial Methods Actuarial Assumptions → Reasonable and consistent →Major concern with COLA and **Mortality Improvement** →But 30-year funding not met if →Other assumptions are reasonable COLA or mortality improvement is and consistent considered Actuarial Valuation Replication \rightarrow Close match (0.4% on total liability) \rightarrow Based on modified assumptions, 7.6% higher liability





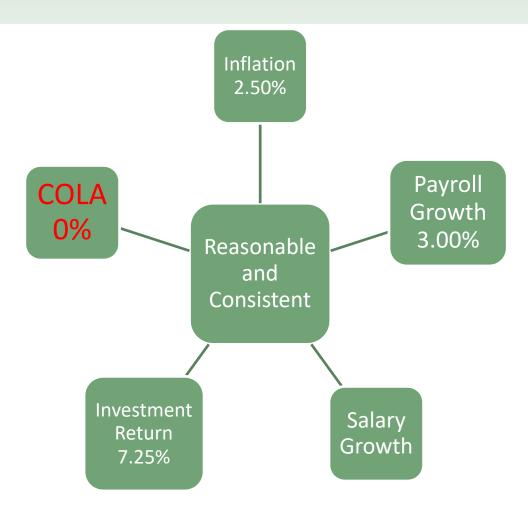
Demographic Assumptions





PTA

Economic Assumptions







Economic Assumptions

- Investment Return Rate of 7.25%
 - Consistent with Ohio systems (range is 6.90%-7.50%)
 - Higher than current NASRA average of 6.99%
- Inflation Rate of 2.50%
 - Consistent with peers (median is 2.50%)
- Payroll Growth of 3.00%
 - Real wage inflation of 0.50% plus 2.50% inflation
- Salary Growth Rate
 - Reasonable, experience study analyzed inflation-adjusted salary growth appropriately
- Cost Of Living Allowance None Assumed



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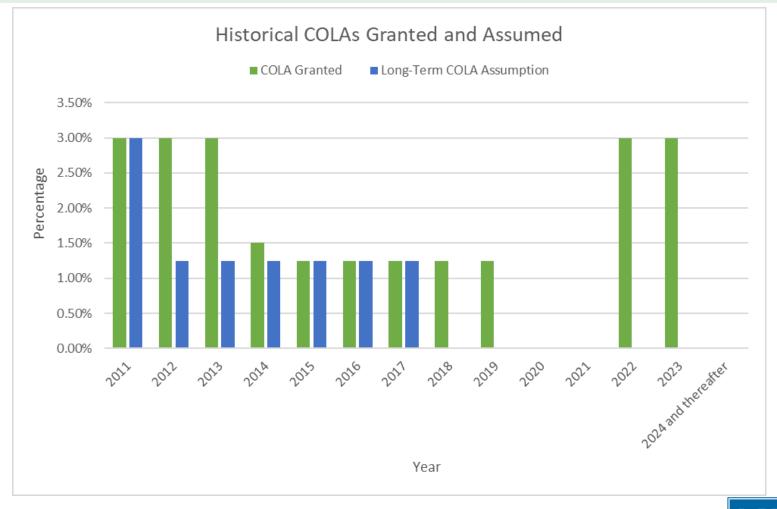
No Assumed COLA beyond "next year"

- COLAs have been given regularly by HPRS
- Actuarial assumptions must reflect actuary's best estimate of future experience
- Reflection of 1.25% COLA assumption would:
 - Increase liabilities by 6%
 - Increase normal cost by 5%
 - extend funding period beyond 30 years to 31 years
 - Make COLA unaffordable under statute





HPRS has granted COLAs, but F&F has not anticipated this happening again





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ACTUARIES

Ignoring future COLAs is non-standard actuarial practice

- Actuarial Standard of Practice require actuary to use "best estimate of future experience"
- Government Accounting Standards require statements to reflect "best estimate of future experience"
- From 2011 to 2017, actuarial assumption did match future experience
- Even in 2018 when actuary assumed only one COLA, this proved correct for three more years.
- But unlikely that HPRS board will never grant another COLA





No Assumed Mortality Improvement beyond 2025

- Pre-pandemic, mortality has improved
- Actuarial assumptions must reflect actuary's best estimate of future experience
- Reflection of future mortality improvement would:
 - Increase pension liabilities by another 1%
 - Increase pension normal cost by another 2%
 - Increase health care liabilities by 3%
 - Increase health care normal cost by 5%
 - extend funding period another 3 years to 34 years





Do Ohio Troopers really die earlier than other Ohioans or troopers in other states?

System	25-Year Old Male Member Hired Today	Actuary	Expected Age at Death
HPRS	Trooper	Foster & Foster	83.4
OP&F	Police Officer	Cavanaugh Macdonald	84.2
OPERS	Public Worker	GRS	85.8
SERS	Bus Driver	Cavanaugh Macdonald	83.2
STRS	Teacher	Cheiron	89.9

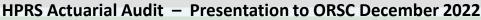




Ignoring future Mortality Improvement is non-standard actuarial practice

- Actuarial Standard of Practice require assumptions to:
 - "reflect the actuary's best judgement," and
 - "reflect the actuary's estimate of future experience."
- Government Accounting Standards require statements to reflect "best estimate of future experience"
- HPRS did assume long-term mortality improvement prior to 2019
- We are not aware of any state retirement system today using anything but a fully generational mortality basis
 - Not the 5-year-only approach used by F&F





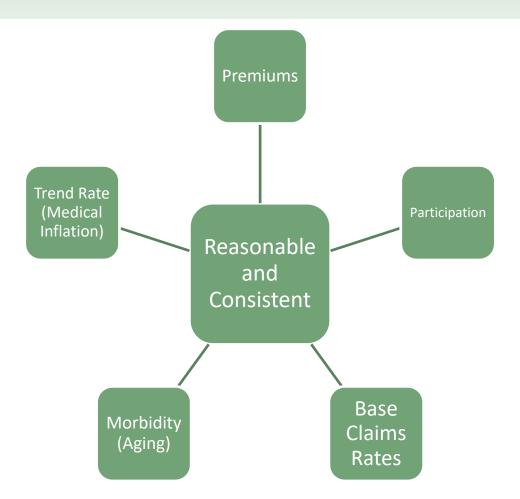
Does Pandemic Make this assumption reasonable?

- Maybe "best estimates" have changed
- Actuaries *might be* reconsidering mortality improvement assumptions
- Improvement has moderated somewhat
- And pandemic adds tremendous uncertainty
- However:
 - F&F's report mention nothing of pandemic uncertainty
 - No apparent trend for actuaries to abandon improvement assumptions





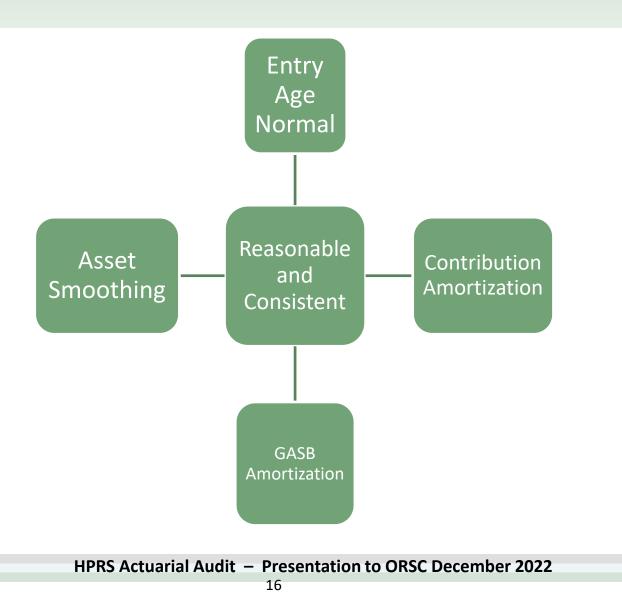
Healthcare-Specific Assumptions



Mortality Improvement has large impact on health care costs



Actuarial Methods





Amortization Methods

- For determination of contribution requirements
 - Based on increasing payroll (3.00% of total payroll)
 - 3.00% payroll growth reasonable in aggregate for a stable population
 - Amortization period is 22 years as of December 31, 2020
 - Down from 30 years as of December 31, 2015
 - But would be 31 years if 1.25% COLA assumed
 - And 34 years if mortality improvement also assumed
 - We recommend closed period approach more conservative than open period approach





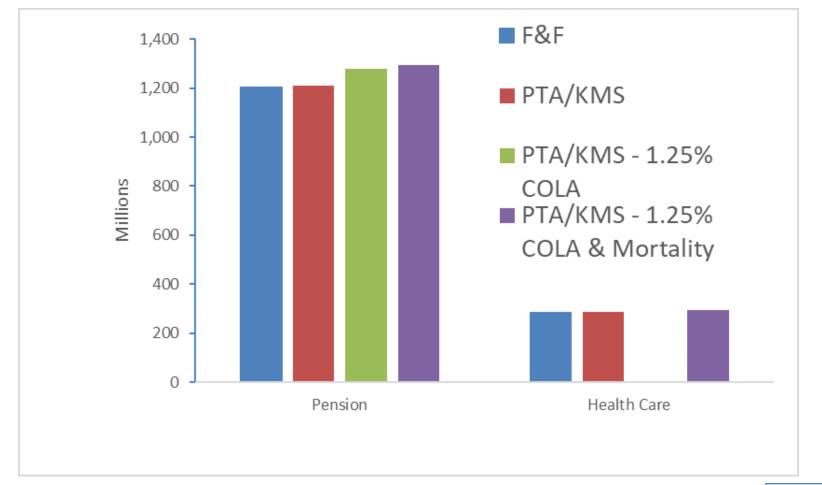
Actuarial Valuation Replication

- Data used by F&F consistent with data provided by HPRS
- Reasonable match
- Actuarial liabilities match within 0.4% in total
- Thorough, complete work by F&F
- But more realistic reflection of COLA and mortality improvement have significant impact





Actuarial Liability





Health Care Review

- Assumed 2020 monthly rates are reasonable
- Age-adjusted rates reflect reasonable morbidity by age, are consistent with monthly rates and are reasonable





Audit Conclusions

- Major concern with two assumptions
 - No future COLAs ever to be granted
 - Mortality rates will not improve beyond 2025
- Reasonable match in valuation replication
- Other Assumptions, Methods and Factors
 - Reasonable
 - Consistent
 - Accurate
- Health care rates are reasonable
- F&F reports are complete
- Recommendations
 - Adopt COLA increase assumption
 - Adopt mortality improvement assumption beyond merely five years





Findings of Actuarial Review - Recap

Actuarial Methods **Actuarial Assumptions** →Major concern with COLA and → Reasonable and consistent **Mortality Improvement** →But 30-year funding not met if →Other assumptions are reasonable COLA or mortality improvement is and consistent considered Actuarial Valuation Replication \rightarrow Close match (0.4% on total liability) \rightarrow Based on modified assumptions, 7.6% higher liability



