



Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

South Carolina Retirement Systems
Pension trust funds of the state of
South Carolina

**Fiscal year ended
June 30, 2024**

PEBA is an independent agency of the
state of South Carolina.

Serving those who serve South Carolina

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Administered by the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024
Pension trust funds of the state of South Carolina

S.C. Public Employee Benefit Authority
202 Arbor Lake Drive
Columbia, SC 29223
www.peba.sc.gov

Peggy G. Boykin, CPA
Executive Director

Prepared by the joint efforts of the S.C. PEBA Retirement Finance staff

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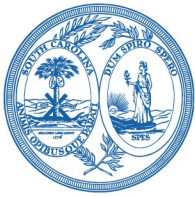
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The slide features two large, overlapping blue geometric shapes on the right side. The first is a medium blue parallelogram pointing to the right, and the second is a darker blue shape that overlaps it, also pointing to the right. The word "Introductory" is written in white on the medium blue shape.

Introductory



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

December 13, 2024

The Citizens of the State of South Carolina
The Honorable Henry D. McMaster, Governor
State of South Carolina
Members of the S.C. State Fiscal Accountability Authority
S.C. Public Employee Benefit Authority Board

We are pleased to present the *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* (ACFR) for the South Carolina Retirement Systems (Systems), administered by the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Section 9-1-300 of the South Carolina Code of Laws requires a report be published annually showing the fiscal transactions of the Systems, and the ACFR fulfills that statutory requirement. PEBA is a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina; therefore, financial information for the Systems' trust funds is also included in the ACFR for the state of South Carolina. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data, and the completeness and reliability of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the management of PEBA. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of the Systems.

The ACFR was prepared to conform to the principles of governmental accounting and reporting set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB is an organization established under the Financial Accounting Foundation and establishes and approves governmental standards. GASB is recognized as the official source of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state and local governments.

Financial transactions of the Systems are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Sufficient internal accounting controls exist to provide reasonable assurance regarding the safekeeping of assets and fair presentation of the financial statements and supporting schedules, with consideration that the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits.

The financial statements presented in this ACFR have been independently audited by Crowe LLP, under the direction of the State Auditor's Office. Crowe issued an unmodified opinion, which means that based upon the financial audit, they concluded the financial statements were fairly presented in all material respects and are free from material misstatement in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

In accordance with Governmental Auditing Standards, as part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Systems' financial statements are free of material misstatement, Crowe also considered internal controls over financial reporting and compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and other matters. Although independent auditors cannot guarantee the accuracy of the statements, they do have a reasonable basis for the opinion they rendered. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first

component of the financial section of this report. Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), which can be found in the Financial section on Page 31, provides a narrative introduction to and analysis of the financial statements. This letter of transmittal is meant to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it.

Profile of the Systems

PEBA, created July 1, 2012, and governed by an 11-member Board, is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the retirement systems and benefit programs of the state of South Carolina, including the State Optional Retirement Program (State ORP) and the S.C. Deferred Compensation Program, as well as the state's employee insurance programs. As such, PEBA is responsible for administering the Systems' five defined benefit pension plans. A defined benefit plan is a retirement plan in which contributions are made to fund a level of retirement income at a future retirement date. Monthly service retirement benefits, as well as disability benefits and death benefits, are provided to eligible members and/or their surviving beneficiaries. The plans' terms specify the amount of pension benefits to be provided at a future date. Monthly benefits are calculated using a formula that includes the member's average final compensation, years of service and a multiplier. PEBA's administrative and reporting structure is outlined in the Introductory section of this report.

This report contains information on the following defined benefit pension trust funds.

- The South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS) was established July 1, 1945, to provide retirement and other benefits for teachers and employees of the state and its political subdivisions. SCRS covers employees of state agencies, public school districts and participating charter schools, public higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government and individuals first elected to the South Carolina General Assembly on or after November 6, 2012.
- The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS) was established July 1, 1962, to provide retirement and other benefits to police officers and firefighters. PORS also covers peace officers, coroners, probate judges and magistrates.
- The Retirement System for Members of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina (GARS) was established January 1, 1966, to provide retirement and other benefits to members of the General Assembly. Retirement reform legislation closed GARS to individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the 2012 general election.
- The Retirement System for Judges and Solicitors of the State of South Carolina (JSRS) was established July 1, 1979, to provide retirement and other benefits to state judges and solicitors. JSRS also covers circuit public defenders.
- The South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG) was established July 1, 1975, to provide supplemental retirement benefits to members who served in the South Carolina National Guard. The Systems assumed administrative responsibility for this fund in 2006.

Fiscal year 2024 administrative and operational activities

PEBA's vision is serving those who serve South Carolina. Our mission is to provide competitive retirement and insurance benefit programs for South Carolina public employers, employees and retirees. The agency accomplishes this by focusing goals in areas that promote financially sound programs, enhance the customer service experience and responsibly manage risk.

Operations

As of June 30, 2024, more than 675,000 active, inactive and retired public employees were covered by the five defined benefit plans. In addition, there were just over 66,000 participant accounts in the State ORP defined contribution plan and nearly 100,000 participant accounts within the supplemental Deferred Compensation Program, which offers 457 and 401(k) plan options. PEBA's defined benefit plans collectively receive more than \$4.3 billion in contributions and disburse more than \$4.1 billion in retirement benefits each year. Contributions received exceeded benefits and expenses for the fiscal year; therefore, the plans are no longer in a negative cash outflow position.

Operationally, PEBA processed 7,123 service retirement applications, 265 disability applications, 11,355 refund requests and 6,302 death claims during fiscal year 2024.

Risk management

The significance of continually assessing and mitigating the threats and risks to which we are exposed is ingrained in every level of our organization. Through enterprise risk management, we plan, organize, lead and control the activities of our organization to minimize the effects of risk.

During fiscal year 2024, the Information Technology team and the Director of Enterprise Risk Management worked closely on the PEBA:Connect project to ensure the IT infrastructure is being developed, managed and secured properly. Additionally, PEBA updated and tested its Business Continuity Plan, updated its Enterprise Risk Assessment, and updated its Physical Safety and Security Plan. The department also continued to manage vendor risk, which is an increasing risk to the agency.

PEBA:Connect

One of the most significant operational challenges the agency faces is the pending replacement of its legacy information systems. PEBA's core operational systems were custom developed in the early 1990s. The typical system life expectancy is 15-20 years. PEBA went through an extensive process to assess the market and evaluate options. The decision was made to purchase a commercial off-the-shelf system, and we are now in the implementation phase.

There are 197 people on the PEBA:Connect team. This includes PEBA staff from each department, as well as individuals from the three vendors with whom we have contracted. In the current phase of the project, PEBA staff are viewing the actual system and providing input during comprehensive demonstrations. Additionally, staff conducted user acceptance testing during the fiscal year.

Summary of financial condition

Actuarial results

The main funding objective of the pension trust funds is to meet future benefit obligations of retirees and beneficiaries through employee and employer contributions and investment earnings. Each year, the external consulting actuaries determine the actuarial soundness of the plans based on long term obligations and the sufficiency of current contribution levels to fund the liabilities of each plan over a reasonable time frame. In addition to contribution requirements, there are numerous measures used to monitor a plan's funding status, including the dollar amount of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL), the funding period and the funded ratio.

The annual actuarial valuations dated July 1, 2023, determined the actuarial status of each plan, and were adopted by the PEBA Board of Directors in December 2023. Under each plan, the fair value of assets is slightly greater than the actuarial value of assets, which means deferred investment gains exist and will be recognized in future years. Actuarial smoothing techniques, which defer investment gains and losses, help to dampen the short-term volatility inherent in investment markets by using a systematic approach that allows only a portion of

investment gains and losses to be recognized each year. Adjusting for a five-year smoothing phase, each plan recognized a net actuarial loss on investment returns for the valuation year.

Several years ago, the recognition of deferred losses was expected to increase the UAAL for SCRS and PORS. To help lessen the impact should actual investment returns not exceed the assumed rate of return, pension reform legislation in 2017 modified state statute to schedule additional funding. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased and capped at 9% for SCRS and 9.75% for PORS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates annually for both SCRS and PORS. Beginning July 1, 2017, employer rates increased by 2% and additional employer contribution rates were scheduled to increase by 1% each year until reaching 18.56% for SCRS and 21.24% for PORS. The legislation included a further provision that if the scheduled contributions were not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the PEBA Board would increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. The actuarial valuations recognize employer contribution rates scheduled effective July 1, 2023, for both SCRS and PORS, which include 1% increases to 18.56% and 21.24%, respectively. The rates effective July 1, 2023, represent the ultimate rates set in statute and are not expected to increase further. The 2017 legislation also scheduled the maximum funding period of SCRS and PORS to be reduced over a 10-year schedule from 30 years beginning fiscal year 2018 to 20 years by fiscal year 2028. The General Assembly is committed to ensuring all plans are sufficiently funded and as such, it has included funds in the state's annual budget.

As of July 1, 2023, the UAAL for SCRS and PORS slightly increased from the prior year to \$24.9 billion for SCRS and \$3.3 billion for PORS. Non-investment related experience activity such as mortality, salary experience, payroll growth and turnover, which are considered normal within the course of plan experience, contributed to the change, as actual experience cannot be precisely predicted and will not exactly match the estimated assumptions.

Like mortgage financing, the UAAL of each plan is paid down or amortized over a period of years after which time the plan is expected to be fully funded. The funding period for SCRS, which represents the largest membership of the five plans, decreased from 17 to 16 years as of July 1, 2023, and the funding period for PORS remained at 16 years as of the same date. Scheduled increases in SCRS and PORS employer contribution rates and the maximum amortization period specified in state statute will, in time, result in improved financial security. The funding period for JSRS remained at 21 years, and GARS and SCNG each improved one year in accordance with the level-dollar closed period funding policy. Once the funding period is less than 20 years, the contribution effort is sufficient to provide positive amortization of the UAAL (i.e., contributions to amortize the unfunded liability exceed the interest on the unfunded liability).

The funded ratio is another measurement of a plan's funded status, and it is calculated as the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the actuarial accrued liability. The funded ratios of the five plans as of July 1, 2023, range from a low of 46.4% for JSRS to a high of 67.4% for GARS. The funded ratio for SCRS increased from 56.7% in fiscal year 2022 to 57.9% in 2023. The funded ratios for PORS, GARS, JSRS and SCNG each showed an increase from fiscal year 2022 to 2023. The increases resulted from the continued recognition of strong investment performance that occurred in fiscal year 2021. Absent unfavorable investment or demographic experience or legislative changes, the actuaries expect the funded ratios to gradually improve each year in the future. They also expect the dollar amount of the UAAL to gradually decrease in the coming years.

For additional financial information, refer to the MD&A, financial statements and schedules included in the Financial and Actuarial sections of this report. It is important to note that the actuarial valuations determine the funding of the pension plans; however, under standards issued by GASB, Statements 67 and 68 completely disconnect the funding of pensions from the accounting and reporting of pensions.

Investment performance

As of June 30, 2024, the custodial bank reported the net asset value of the pension trust funds, which are invested and managed by the Retirement System Investment Commission (Commission), had a fair value of \$45 billion. This represents a \$4 billion increase over the previous fiscal year end's fair value.

The System's assets returned 10.49% investment return, net of fees on a time-weighted calculation basis, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, compared to the policy benchmark's return of 9.21%. The three-year annualized net of fees return was 5.34% as of the fiscal year end, compared to the policy benchmark return of 3.01%. The five-year annualized return and policy benchmark return were 8.14% and 6.51%, respectively.

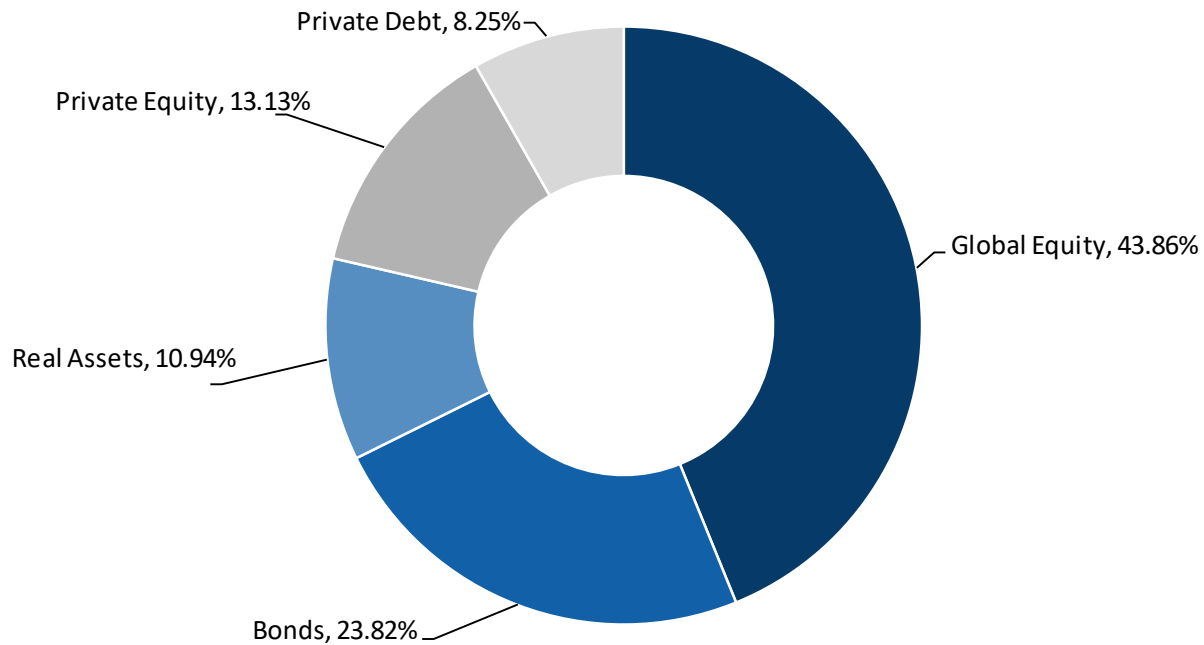
The Systems' actuarial assumed rate of return for the fiscal year was 7%. Investment performance, in comparison to the actuarial assumed rate of investment return, is a significant factor in the actuarial valuations. Therefore, an actuarial asset valuation method is used to help dampen year-to-year fluctuations which mitigates the effect of annual return volatility in the market and helps provide a consistent estimate for the actuarial value of assets.

Based on the Commission's determination of the appropriate risk tolerance for the portfolio and its long-term return expectations, the Commission affirmed the portfolio's existing target asset allocation and did not implement any changes to the targets for the fiscal year 2024.

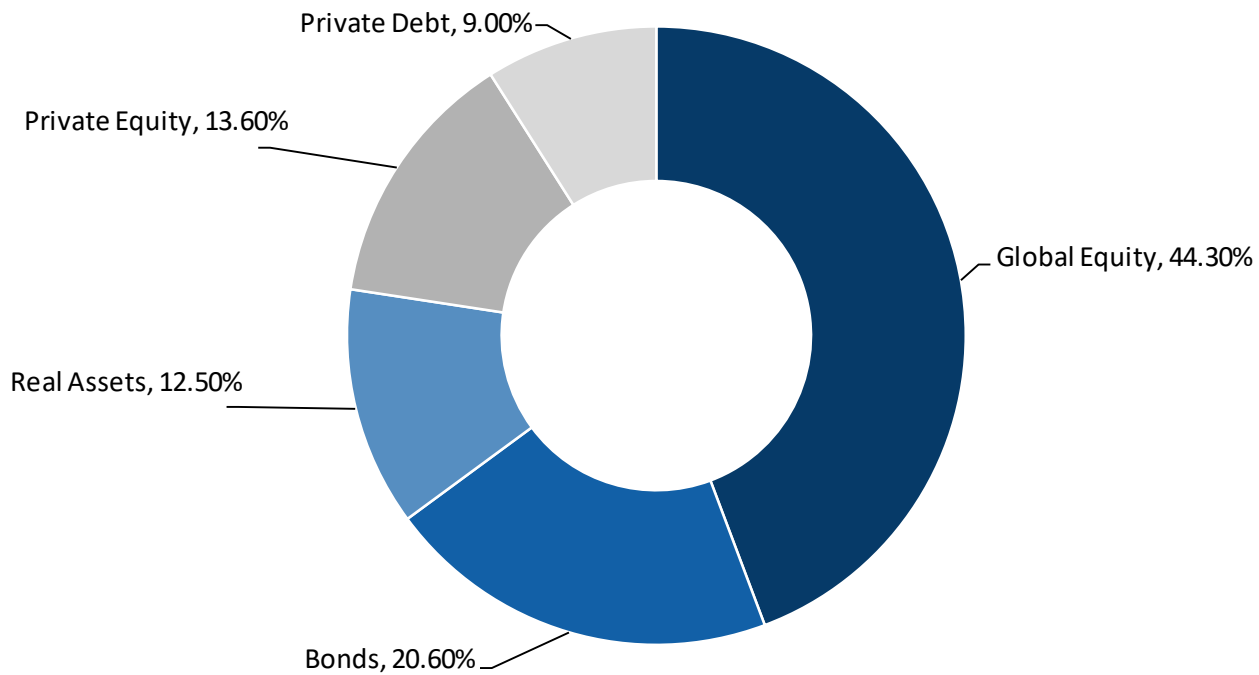
The charts on Pages 16-17 summarize the asset allocation of the Systems' trust funds for the prior and most recent fiscal years, and RSIC's target allocation that was in effect as of fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Detailed investment results for fiscal year 2024 are available in the Financial and Investment sections of this report.

Portfolio Exposure as of June 30, 2024¹

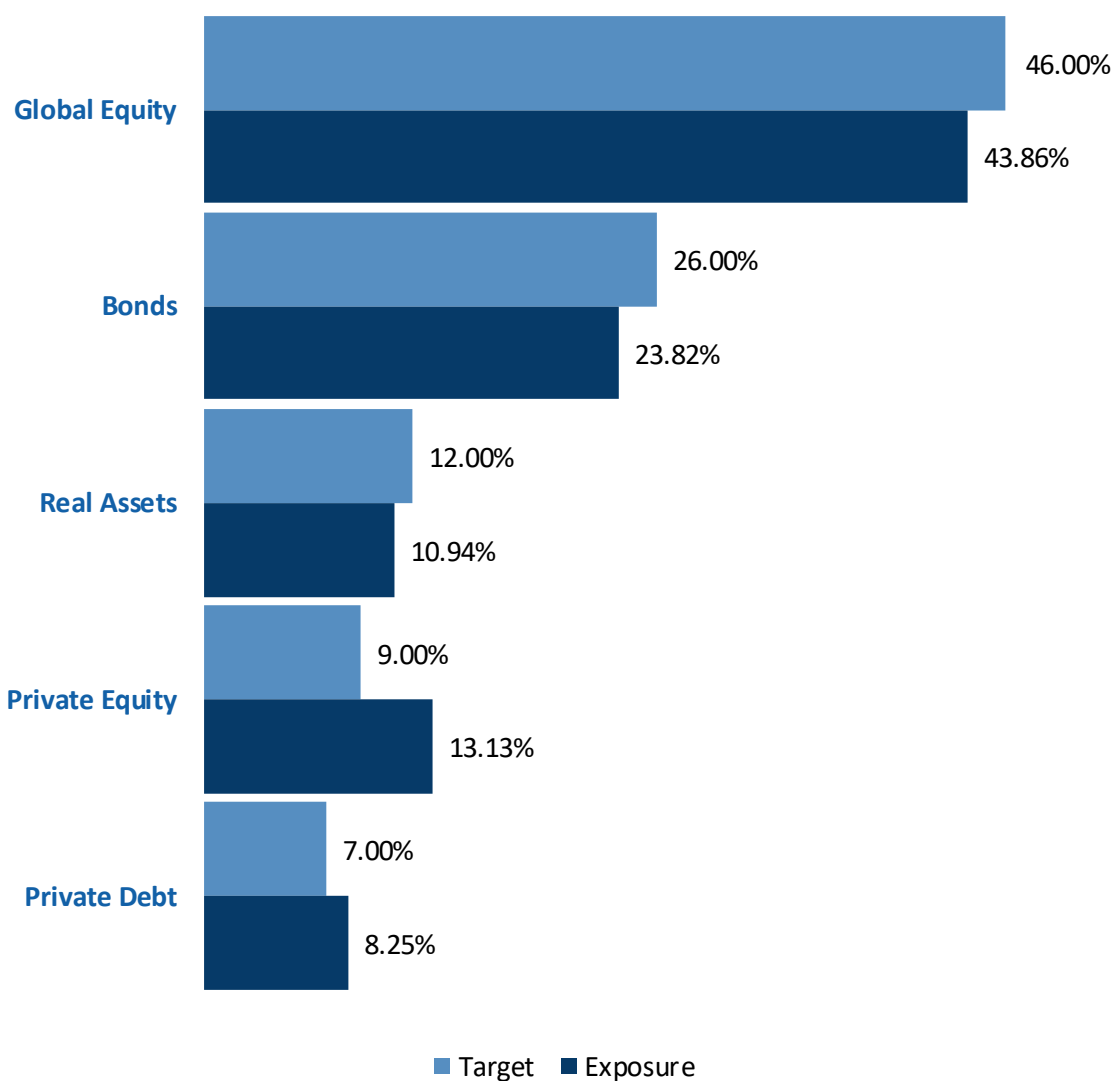


Portfolio Exposure as of June 30, 2023¹



¹ Asset class exposures include exposure from the Commission's derivative overlay program. Portable Alpha Hedge Funds, as collateral supporting the Overlay program, net to zero when calculating total Plan exposure.

Target Asset Allocation¹ and Portfolio Exposure² as of June 30, 2024



¹ Target Asset Allocation reflects the policy targets that were adopted by the Commission and in effect at the end of fiscal year 2024.

² Asset class exposures include exposure from the Commission's derivative overlay program. Portable Alpha Hedge Funds, as collateral supporting the Overlay program, net to zero when calculating total Plan exposure.

Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to PEBA for the South Carolina Retirement Systems' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. This was the 37th consecutive year the Systems have achieved this prestigious award. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for one year only; however, we believe our current report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Public Pension Standards Award


The South Carolina Retirement Systems received the Public Pension Coordinating Council's Public Pension Standards Award in 2024 for the 21st consecutive year in recognition of meeting professional plan design and administration standards. The Public Pension Coordinating Council is a confederation of the National Association of State Retirement Administrators, the National Conference on Public Employee Retirement Systems and the National Council on Teacher Retirement.

Acknowledgments

The compilation of this report reflects the combined efforts of the staff of PEBA functioning under your leadership. The report is intended to provide comprehensive and reliable information about the Systems, to demonstrate compliance with legal provisions and to allow for the evaluation of responsible stewardship of the pension trust funds.

We express our gratitude to the Governor, S.C. General Assembly, S.C. State Fiscal Accountability Authority, PEBA Board of Directors, Investment Commission, PEBA staff, consultants and the many people who have worked so diligently to assure the continued successful operation of the Systems for the members we serve.

Respectfully submitted,



Peggy G. Boykin, CPA
Executive Director



Travis J. Turner, CPA, CISA
Deputy Director/Chief Financial Officer



Tammy B. Nichols, CPA
Director of Retirement Operations



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**South Carolina Employee Benefit Authority
South Carolina Retirement Systems**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2023

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO



Public Pension Coordinating Council

***Public Pension Standards Award
For Funding and Administration
2024***

Presented to

South Carolina Retirement Systems

In recognition of meeting professional standards for
plan funding and administration as set forth in the
Public Pension Standards.

National Association of State Retirement Administrators (NASRA)

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Alan H. Winkle', is positioned above the printed name and title.

Alan H. Winkle
Program Administrator

Governing board and administration as of issuance

S.C. Public Employee Benefit Authority Board of Directors

Joe W. “Rocky” Pearce, Jr., *Chairman*

Calvin Elam, CLU, ChFC, MSFS, *Vice-Chairman*

Amanda Blankenship

Jennifer Blumenthal, J.D.

Stephen M. Heisler

Paige Parsons Lewis

Steve A. Matthews, J.D.

Sheriff Steve Mueller

Alexander G. Shissias, J.D.

John A. Sowards, J.D.

Edward L. Walton, CPA

Retirement System Investment Commission

William H. “Bill” Hancock, CPA, *Chair*

Kenneth F. Deon, CPA

William J. “Bill” Condon, J.D., M.A., CPA

Edward N. Giobbe, MBA

Holley Hewitt Ulbrich, Ph. D.

Melissa B. “Missy” Schumpert, CPA

Reynolds Williams, J.D., CFP

Peggy G. Boykin, CPA

Custodial bank

BNY

Investment consultants

Verus Investments

Albourne America, LLC

Consulting actuaries

Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company

S.C. Public Employee Benefit Authority executive management

Peggy G. Boykin, CPA, *Executive Director*

Travis J. Turner, CPA, *Deputy Director/Chief Financial Officer*

Justin Werner, J.D., *General Counsel*

Gwen Bynoe, *Governmental Affairs*

Robin E. Tester, *Insurance Policy Director*

John E. Page, CIA, CISA, CRMA, *Director of Internal Audit*

Heather Muller, *Board Liaison*

Retirement System Investment Commission executive management¹

Michael Hitchcock, *Chief Executive Officer*

Geoffrey Berg, CFA, *Chief Investment Officer*

Sally Fulkert, *Chief Human Resources Officer*

Betsy Burn, *Chief Legal Officer*

Andrew Chernick, CPA, CAIA, CIA, *Chief Operating Officer*

S.C. Public Employee Benefit Authority staff responsible for compilation

Tammy B. Nichols, CPA, *Director of Retirement Operations*

Danielle M. Quattlebaum, CPA, *Retirement Systems Finance*

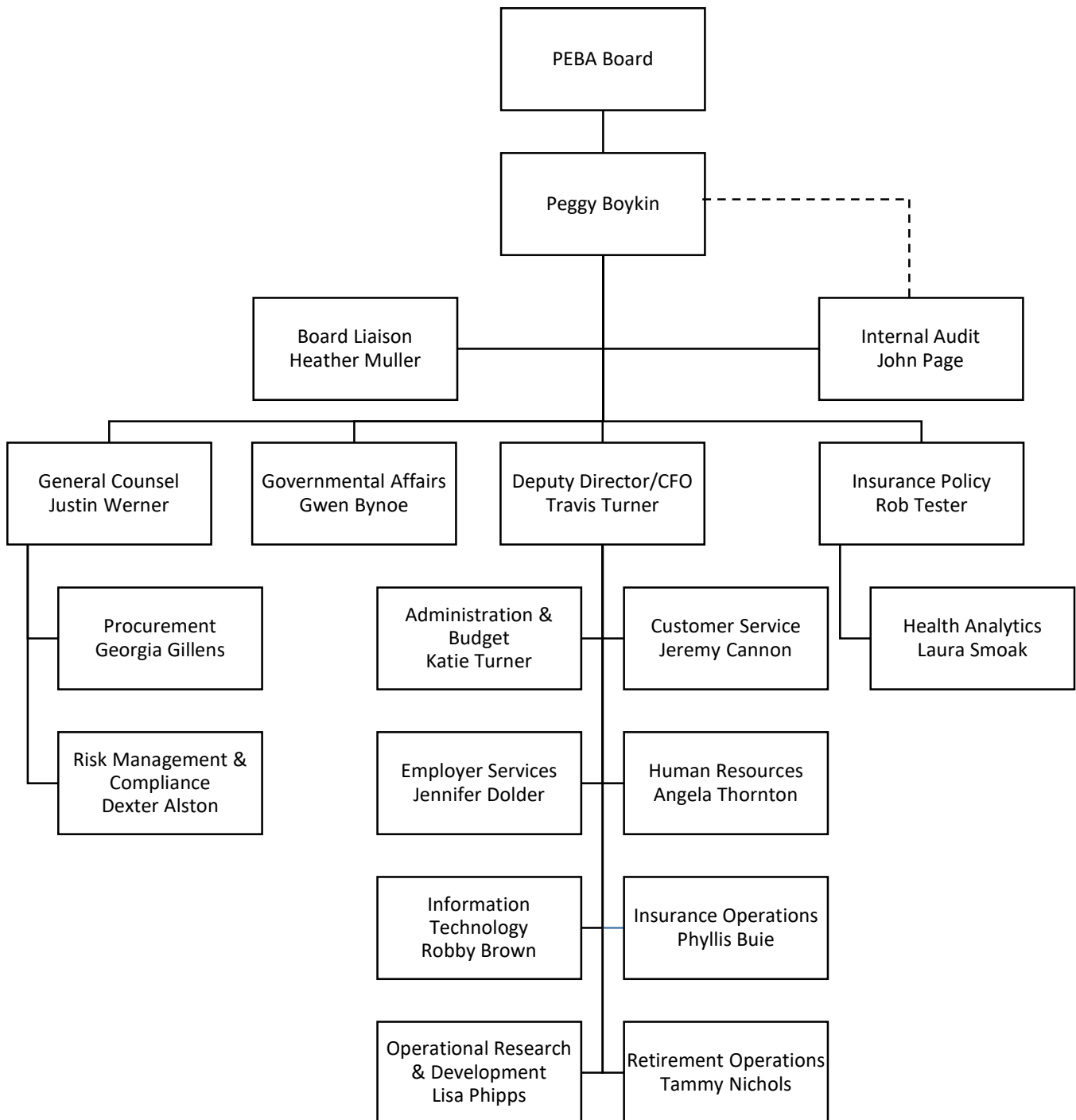
Faith K. Wright, *Retirement Systems Finance*

J. Evan Mitchell, CPA, *Retirement Systems Finance*

Aaron Rabon, CPA, *Retirement Systems Finance*

¹The Retirement System Investment Commission (RSIC), structured as a separate state agency and reporting to a body of appointed and ex officio Commissioners, has exclusive authority for investing and managing all assets held in trust for the South Carolina Retirement Systems. Additional information regarding investment professionals who provide services to the Systems can be found in the Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees on Pages 119-125. The Schedule of Investment Fees and Commissions can be found on Page 118.

S.C. PEBA organizational chart as of issuance¹



¹The Retirement System Investment Commission (RSIC), structured as a separate state agency and reporting to a body of appointed and ex officio Commissioners, has exclusive authority for investing and managing all assets held in trust for the South Carolina Retirement Systems. Additional information regarding investment professionals who provide services to the Systems can be found in the Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees on Pages 119-125. The Schedule of Investment Fees and Commissions can be found on Page 118.

Organizational description

The structural organization of PEBA is shown in the organizational chart on Page 22. A brief description of the primary functions performed by each department follows.

General Counsel

Provides consultation to agency leadership and staff concerning the operation and compliance of governmental employee retirement and insurance benefit plans. Provides leadership and oversight of internal operations and administrative functions to include procurement and risk management. Represents the agency in matters at the administrative, trial and appellate levels, and coordinates associated outside legal counsel.

Governmental Affairs

Serves as liaison to the S.C. General Assembly. Provides research and assistance to legislative staff in the provisions of retirement and insurance benefits, both in the service of constituents and legislation governing the agency.

Deputy Director/Chief Financial Officer

Provides leadership and oversight of internal operations and administrative functions to include Administration and Budget, Customer Service, Employer Services, Human Resources, Information Technology, Insurance Operations, Operational Research and Development, and Retirement Operations. Directs the financial activity and financial reporting of the insurance benefits and retirement plans offered to public employees.

Insurance Policy Director

Directs healthcare policy and other insurance programs for the state insurance benefits program. Oversees the research, analysis and pricing of the State Health Plan. Directs contract and plan compliance in offering the most cost-effective options while providing maximum benefit within regulatory requirements.

Internal Audit

Responsible for providing independent analysis and assurance of agency processes, policies and internal controls to the PEBA Board of Directors.

This page contains no other content.



Financial



Crowe LLP
Independent Member Crowe Global

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Henry D. McMaster, Governor
Mr. George L. Kennedy, CPA, State Auditor,
and Board of Directors
South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority
Columbia, South Carolina

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the South Carolina Retirement Systems (the Systems) as administered by the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority, included as fiduciary funds of the State of South Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Systems' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the fiduciary net position of the Systems, as of June 30, 2024, and the changes in fiduciary net position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Systems and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Systems' ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Systems' internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Systems' ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited the Systems' 2023 financial statements, and we expressed unmodified opinions on the respective financial statements of the Systems in our report dated October 13, 2023. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the schedules of changes in the employers' net pension liability, employers' net pension liability, employers' and nonemployer's contributions, and investment returns and related notes as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit for the year ended June 30, 2024 was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Systems' basic financial statements. The other supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, for the year ended June 30, 2024 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole for the year ended June 30, 2024.

We also previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the basic financial statements of the Systems as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023 (not presented herein) and have issued our report thereon dated October 13, 2023 which contained unmodified opinions on the respective financial statements of the Systems'. The other supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, for the year ended June 30, 2023 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and related directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 2023 basic financial statements. The information was subjected to the audit procedures applied in the audit of the 2023 basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare those basic financial statements or to those basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory, investment, actuarial, and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the basic financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 13, 2024 on our consideration of the Systems' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Systems' internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Systems' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.


Crowe LLP

Dallas, Texas

December 13, 2024, except for the Other Information section of our report, as to which the date is December 13, 2024.

This page contains no other content.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

This section presents management's discussion and analysis of the financial position and performance for the year ended June 30, 2024, for the South Carolina Retirement Systems' pension trust funds (Systems), and is offered as an introduction and analytical overview. This narrative is intended as a supplement and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

The Systems' financial statements provide information about the activities of the five defined benefit pension plans administered, which are listed below, in addition to comparative summary information about the activities of the Systems as a whole:

- The South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS) - A member contributory multiple-employer plan covering teachers, as well as state and municipal employees;
- The Police Officers Retirement System (PORS) - A member contributory multiple-employer plan covering state and local law enforcement personnel and firefighters;
- The Retirement System for Members of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina (GARS) - A member contributory plan providing benefits to members of the South Carolina General Assembly, which is closed to persons first elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012;
- The Retirement System for Judges and Solicitors of the State of South Carolina (JSRS) - A member contributory plan covering Judges, Solicitors, Public Defenders and Administrative Law Judges; and
- The South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG) - A non-contributory supplemental benefit plan for members of the South Carolina National Guard.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The Systems represents the collective retirement funds that are held in a group trust for the plans and are protected by the state's constitution. The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA) was created July 1, 2012 and operates a Retirement Division to administer the various retirement systems and retirement programs. PEBA has an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as custodian, co-trustee and co-fiduciary of the Systems and the assets of the retirement trust funds. The Retirement System Investment Commission (Commission as the governing body, RSIC as the agency), created by the General Assembly in 2005, has exclusive authority to invest and manage the retirement trust funds' assets. The Commission, an eight-member board, serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary for the assets of the retirement trust funds. By law, the State Fiscal Accountability Authority (SFAA), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the actuary of the Systems.

PEBA is considered a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the annual comprehensive financial report of the state. Financial statements prepared on behalf of the Systems, include the following information, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, with combined total comparative information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023:

- Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
- Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
- Notes to the Financial Statements
- Required Supplementary Information
- Other Supplementary Information

The Statement of Fiduciary Net Position presents the Systems' assets and liabilities and the resulting net position restricted for pensions. This statement reflects a year-end snapshot of the Systems' investments, at fair value, along with cash and short-term investments, receivables and other assets and liabilities.

The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position presents information showing how the Systems' net positions restricted for pensions changed during the year. This statement includes additions for members, employers, nonemployer and state appropriated contributions and investment earnings (losses) and deductions for retirement benefit payments, refunded contributions, death benefit payments and administrative expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of the basic financial statements and provide additional information that is necessary in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of data reported in the basic financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information presents schedules pertaining to the employers' net pension liability, changes in employers' net pension liability, employers' and nonemployer's contributions, and the money-weighted rate of return on investments. These schedules are intended to provide additional information useful in evaluating the condition of the Systems.

Other Supplementary Information includes Schedules of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position, as well as Schedules of Administrative Expenses, Professional and Consultant Fees and Investment Fees and Expenses.

Financial Highlights

- Total fiduciary net position for all five defined benefit plans of the Systems combined, increased from \$41.0 billion to \$45.4 billion, which was over ten percent from the prior fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The net position of the plans is impacted by contributions paid into the plans, investment performance, and benefits paid out of the system. Contributions received exceeded benefits and expenses for the fiscal year; therefore, the plans are no longer in a negative cash outflow position, but it is still very important for positive investment performance to be achieved in order for the fiduciary net position to grow. The increase in net position was attributable to both increased contributions and positive investment performance.
- For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, investment performance, net of fees, on a time-weighted basis reported by the custodial bank, the Bank of New York (BNY), was 10.49 percent. The net rate of return reflects performance of the Systems, at the aggregate for the pooled investments of the consolidated pension trust funds, after the deduction for manager fees and investment expenses. This fiscal year's performance was above the prior year's return of 6.83 percent. The actuarial assumed rate of return is 7 percent; therefore, the plans experienced an actuarial gain for the fiscal year. Actuarial valuations are prepared for each of the plans annually for funding purposes, at which time gains and losses from investment performance are recognized using smoothing methods that help mitigate sharply fluctuating market returns over a long-term period. The smoothing methodology offsets both deferred investment gains and losses against each other and is intended to produce an actuarial asset value that should be reasonably consistent with fair value during periods of ordinary investment returns. Smoothing investment performance avoids overreaction to inherently volatile conditions that would otherwise overweight the effects of a single year of performance that may potentially be reversed in subsequent years. Actuarial smoothing is intended to result in more stable contribution rates and a more level funded status and is also a valuable methodology for governmental entities because it permits participating employers to plan their budgets over more than one fiscal year when there is a change in contribution rates.

- The Statement of Fiduciary Net Position illustrates that Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and prepaid expenses increased almost 44 percent from fiscal year 2023. The net change in this line item was primarily due to the increase from \$2.71 billion to \$3.77 billion in the dollar amount of Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2024. Cash and cash equivalents increased due to the timing of redemptions and investment proceeds at fiscal year-end, and balances remain within the target asset allocation ranges allowed per the Commission's Annual investment Plan (AIP).
- The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position summarizes slight increases in the dollar amounts of both employee and employer contributions. The rise is primarily attributable to increased employer contribution rates as well as some limited payroll growth. For fiscal year 2024, employee contribution rates remained capped at a rate of 9.00 percent of pay for SCRS and 9.75 percent for PORS, while total employer contribution rates for both SCRS and PORS increased by 1 percentage point to 18.56 percent of pay and 21.24 percent, respectively. These employer rates are inclusive of contributions for the incidental and accidental death benefit plans, which are only applicable to employers participating in those benefits. Contributions collected in fiscal year 2024 represent the final legislatively scheduled increases. Provided contributions allow the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) to be amortized over the statutorily defined funding period, there are no further scheduled rate increases for either employee or employer contributions and rates will remain at the current levels. However, if contribution rates are no longer considered sufficient to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year, future employer contribution rates may be further increased if necessary. The board has authority to increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the amortization period set in statute.
- In the State of South Carolina's budget, the General Assembly appropriated funds to PEBA for the SCRS Trust Fund and the PORS Trust Fund, to be distributed to some employers to help offset a portion of the employer's retirement contributions. Each employer's credit is the same dollar amount as the prior fiscal year. In no event shall a participating employer receive a credit that exceeds the employer contributions due from the employer for the fiscal year. This represents the seventh year in which PEBA issued credit invoices to certain SCRS and PORS employers, who then applied the credit invoices towards contributions otherwise due to the Systems. The amount of credit invoices issued in fiscal year 2024 totaled \$88.7 million and \$12.5 million for SCRS and PORS respectively. The General Assembly also continues to fund \$2.9 million in nonemployer contributions to JSRS.
- Annuity benefits paid from the five defined benefit plans, increased over 3 percent from the prior fiscal year. The change resulted in part from the annual benefit adjustment equal to the lesser of 1 percent or \$500 granted to eligible SCRS and PORS annuity recipients effective July 1, 2023. In addition, the number of annuitants receiving monthly benefits increased slightly as well as the average monthly benefit of those annuitants.
- The Systems' investment portfolio participates in a securities lending program, managed by BNY, whereby securities are loaned for the purpose of generating additional income. As the securities lending agent, BNY is responsible for making loans of securities on a collateralized basis from the Systems' investment portfolio to various third-party broker-dealers and financial institutions. Securities lending revenue, net of borrower rebates, was \$1.07 million, an increase of \$416 thousand from the prior year. As reported by BNY, at June 30, 2024, the fair value of securities on loan was \$301.13 million, the fair value of the invested cash collateral was \$308.71 million, and the securities lending obligations were \$308.71 million. Due to activity within the securities lending program during the fiscal year, there is no longer a difference between the value of the invested cash collateral and securities lending obligations, so a collateral liability no longer exists and was resolved as of June 30, 2024.

- The Commission operates pursuant to statutory provisions and under governance policies that allow for a diverse asset allocation, and which afford the RSIC and its Chief Investment Officer (CIO) discretion and flexibility to quickly react to changes in market conditions. The Retirement Systems' investment portfolio is structured to focus on ensuring the long-term stability of the plans, seeking superior returns at acceptable levels of risk.
- In accordance with SC State Statute, the Commission has exclusive authority to select the custodial bank, with PEBA as a third-party beneficiary of the contract with full rights to information. The Commission contracts with BNY to serve as custodial bank for the Retirement Systems' funds. Under a provision of the contract for custody services and in an effort to maintain transparency, BNY directly invoices the trust funds on a quarterly basis for both custody and other ancillary services utilized. PEBA and the RSIC jointly verify that invoices accurately reflect services rendered and are appropriate for the period before amounts are paid from the trust fund. Securities lending revenue within the pension trust fund is the initial source from which such costs are paid to the custodial agent.
- All investment manager fees, whether directly invoiced or deducted from the fund Net Asset Value (NAV) on a net of fee basis, are classified and reported as investment expense in the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The RSIC is responsible for overseeing the collecting, validating, and aggregating of non-invoiced netted fee and expense information by the consultant and, on an annual basis, reports the information to PEBA so that amounts can be reclassified and reported in the Systems' financial statements. Investment manager fees reported include management fees, performance fees and carried interest (accrued during the fiscal year), and other expenses. There is no industry standard for reporting pension plan investment fees and expenses; therefore, in order to compare investment expenses as reported by the Systems with investment management costs reported by other public pension plans, an understanding of the actual fees and expenses included in any comparative report is necessary. Total investment manager fees for fiscal year 2024 were \$470.99 million, which includes both directly invoiced amounts and amounts deducted on a net of fee basis, but excludes bank fees and other miscellaneous investment expenses. Comparatively, total investment manager fees were 1.9 percent higher than the prior fiscal year 2023 total of \$462.1 million. The slight increase for the current fiscal year is primarily attributed to higher returns by managers in certain asset classes that are additionally compensated through performance fees.
- PEBA is the governing body responsible for administration of both the state's retirement plans and employee insurance programs. Administrative costs are proportionately allocated for retirement operations and funded from the retirement trust funds. Amounts are reflected as administrative expenses on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. Administrative and other expenses increased slightly from the prior year, primarily due to salaries and contributions associated with a five percent pay increase that was awarded to state employees effective July 1, 2023.
- PEBA retains Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company (GRS) as the consulting actuary for the defined benefit retirement plans. South Carolina state statute requires that the actuary complete a valuation of the Systems annually and that an experience study be conducted at least once in each five-year period. The most recent annual valuation reports were issued in December 2023 reflecting the valuation of the Systems as of July 1, 2023. The most recent actuarial experience study was completed by GRS for the five-year period ending June 30, 2023. With the exception of the investment return assumption, the Board adopted a new set of demographic and economic assumptions that will be used in the July 1, 2024 actuarial valuation. The investment return

assumption is a prescribed assumption set in Section 9-16-335 of South Carolina State Code. The current 7.00% return assumption expires on July 1, 2025 and the Board is to submit a proposed return assumption to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee before January 1, 2025 for the General Assembly to consider.

- For financial reporting purposes, liability calculations for each of the five defined benefit plans were performed and certified by Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company (GRS) in the GASB No. 67 Accounting Valuation Report as of June 30, 2024. The calculations presented in the accounting valuation report are not applicable for other purposes, such as determining the plans' funding requirements. The total pension liability, net pension liability, and sensitivity information for each plan are based on the actuarial valuations performed as of July 1, 2023. The total pension liability for each plan was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, using generally accepted actuarial principles. The Notes and Required Supplementary Information (RSI) sections of the Financial Statements include disclosures required by GASB No. 67.
- As a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, PEBA works closely with our consulting actuary and external audit firm to ensure employers are provided with pension information needed to prepare their GAAP based financial statements in compliance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), specifically Statements No. 68, 71 and 82. PEBA's public website includes a dedicated GASB section where information is posted for participating employers and auditors to access financial statement disclosure information related to their proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred inflows and outflows of resources and pension expense.
- All of the plans (excluding SCNG) include certain provisions that allow retired members to return to covered employment while also receiving a monthly retirement benefit. For SCRS, PORS and JSRS members who return to work for a covered employer after retirement, the employer must pay the corresponding employer contribution for that particular plan, and those working retired members are also required to pay the same employee contribution as an active member in the same position. As of June 30, 2023, the actuarial valuations for SCRS and PORS collectively reported that over 13,000 retired members were working for a covered employer, thereby making up approximately five percent of the total public workforce covered by the Systems. The historical return-to-work provisions, coupled with demographic changes of the membership, caused concern over the long-term stability of the plan so legislation enacted in 2012 addressed retiree return-to-work provisions. Generally, SCRS and PORS members may return to covered employment after retirement. However, members who retire after January 1, 2013, and who have not reached age 62 (SCRS) or age 57 (PORS) at retirement, are subject to an earnings limit of \$10,000 each calendar year on wages earned from covered employment unless they meet an allowable exemption. Additionally, all retired members must experience a bona-fide separation of employment and have been retired a minimum of 30 calendar days before returning to work for a participating employer.
- Qualified Excess Benefit Arrangement (QEBA) trust funds are maintained for each of the plans administered by the Retirement Division of PEBA (excluding SCNG). A QEBA is intended to be a qualified governmental excess benefit arrangement within the meaning of Section 415(m)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and provides the part of a participant's retirement benefit that would have been paid by the Systems had there been no limitation under Code Section 415(b). The QEBA plans are separate and apart from the funds comprising the retirement funds and are not commingled with assets of those funds. The QEBA is not prefunded; therefore, no assets or income are accumulated to pay future benefits. The amount of required contributions necessary

to pay benefits under the plans is determined and deposited to the trust funds on an as-needed basis. Employer contributions to fund the excess benefits are not credited or commingled with contributions paid into and accumulated in the retirement funds.

- GARS was closed to persons first elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012. Members so elected to the SC Senate or House of Representatives have the option to join SCRS, the State Optional Retirement Program (State ORP), which is a defined contribution plan, or they may elect to opt out of a plan altogether. As a result of the plan closure, employee contributions to the GARS plan should decrease over time, while employer contributions may increase as necessary to fund the plan.

Condensed Financial Information

The Systems' financial stability and long-term ability to sufficiently fund retirement benefits payable to members in future years is viable because funds are accumulated and invested on a regular and systematic basis. The five defined benefit funds provide monthly service retirement benefits, disability benefits and death benefits to eligible members and/or their surviving beneficiaries.

The Systems' principal sources of revenue are employee contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings. In addition, the General Assembly provided funds to PEBA through legislative appropriations that are classified as nonemployer contributions by the Systems. A portion of the appropriated funds were made available for PEBA to distribute to participating employers in the form of a credit to be used towards contributions due to SCRS and PORS and a portion of the funds were appropriated as additional contributions to JSRS. Required annual contributions for the SCNG are also funded through an annual state appropriation. Expenses of the Systems consist primarily of payments of monthly annuities to retired members or their beneficiaries, and refunds of member contributions and interest that are paid subsequent to termination of employment. The defined benefit plans include an incidental death benefit that employers may elect to participate in which provides benefits for both active and retired members and PORS includes an additional accidental death plan that provides benefits for members of PORS.

PEBA sponsors the State ORP which is a defined contribution plan administered by four different third-party service providers. State ORP is an alternative plan available to newly hired employees of state agencies, higher education institutions, public school districts and individuals first elected to the General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012. In addition, PEBA is responsible for the South Carolina Deferred Compensation Program, which offers 401(k) and 457 plans, and is administered by a third-party record keeper. Both State ORP and Deferred Compensation assets are not considered part of the Retirement Systems for financial statement purposes. Summary comparative financial statements of the SC Retirement Systems' pension trust funds are presented on the following page.

Fiduciary Net Position

As of June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	Increase / (Decrease)	% Increase / (Decrease)
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and prepaid expenses	\$ 4,846,238	\$ 3,369,548	\$ 1,476,690	43.82%
Investments, at fair value	40,864,832	38,695,989	2,168,843	5.60%
Securities lending cash collateral invested	308,709	1,725	306,984	17,796.17%
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,718	1,794	(76)	(4.24)%
Total assets	<u>46,021,497</u>	<u>42,069,056</u>	<u>3,952,441</u>	<u>9.40%</u>
Liabilities				
Obligations under securities lending	308,709	1,725	306,984	17,796.17%
Other liabilities	273,128	1,064,311	(791,183)	(74.34)%
Total liabilities	<u>581,837</u>	<u>1,066,036</u>	<u>(484,199)</u>	<u>(45.42)%</u>
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	<u>\$ 45,439,660</u>	<u>\$ 41,003,020</u>	<u>\$ 4,436,640</u>	<u>10.82%</u>

Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Years Ended June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	Increase / (Decrease)	% Increase / (Decrease)
Additions				
Employee contributions	\$ 1,318,817	\$ 1,219,382	\$ 99,435	8.15%
Employer contributions	2,898,288	2,502,476	395,812	15.82%
Nonemployer contributions	104,076	104,076		0.00%
State appropriated contributions	5,290	5,290		0.00%
Net investment income	4,294,965	2,771,272	1,523,693	54.98%
Other income	1,976	2,634	(658)	(24.98)%
Total additions	<u>8,623,412</u>	<u>6,605,130</u>	<u>2,018,282</u>	<u>30.56%</u>
Deductions				
Annuity benefits	3,951,675	3,818,645	133,030	3.48%
Refunds	179,219	171,196	8,023	4.69%
Death benefits	32,383	29,363	3,020	10.29%
Administrative and other expenses	23,495	22,958	537	2.34%
Total deductions	<u>4,186,772</u>	<u>4,042,162</u>	<u>144,610</u>	<u>3.58%</u>
Net increase in Net Position	4,436,640	2,562,968	1,873,672	73.11%
Net Position Restricted for Pensions				
Beginning of year	41,003,020	38,440,052	2,562,968	6.67%
End of year	<u>\$ 45,439,660</u>	<u>\$ 41,003,020</u>	<u>\$ 4,436,640</u>	<u>10.82%</u>

Analysis of the Plan's Financial Position and Results of Operations

On a combined basis, the defined benefit plans' fiduciary net position was \$45.4 billion at June 30, 2024. This represents an increase of over ten percent from the previous fiscal year-end. As explained in the financial highlights section, the fiduciary net position increased due to both increased contributions and positive performance of the plan investments. The plan's net position increased from \$41.0 billion in the prior fiscal year.

During fiscal year 2024, the total dollar amount of contributions added to the plans increased because of higher employer contribution rates and payroll growth while the nonemployer funding remained the same. Amounts paid out of the plans also increased marginally compared with the previous year because of an increase in regular monthly annuity benefits paid. There was an increase in the number of annuitants as well as an increase related to the annual benefit adjustment equal to the lesser of 1 percent or \$500 that was granted to eligible SCRS and PORS annuity recipients effective July 1, 2023.

For investment performance calculation purposes, the books are closed 12 business days after month end, capturing the corresponding valuations reported by investment managers to that point. However, for investment valuation purposes, and specifically in order to ensure financial statements include the most complete values of private market investments, the books are held open longer at fiscal year-end which allows more time for valuations to be received from investment managers with lagged reporting. Because of the timing difference between accounting and performance, the investment performance of some reported valuations included in the reported plan's net position are not included in plan performance for the current fiscal year. Accordingly, the performance of those particular assets will be included in the calculation of following fiscal year's plan performance.

Net of fee performance return, on a time-weighted basis, was 10.49 percent for the fiscal year. The Plan outperformed the policy benchmark, which returned 9.21 percent, by 128 basis points. Additionally, the Plan performance exceeded the actuarial assumed rate of return of 7 percent by 349 basis points.

The Public Equity asset class was the best performing asset class again this year returning 18.81 percent and outperformed the asset class benchmark which returned 18.40 percent. Private Debt returned a positive 11.40 percent return but fell short of the benchmark by 257 basis points. The Private Equity asset class returned 5.79 percent outperforming the asset class benchmark by 55 basis points. The Bonds asset class, which includes cash and short duration investments, returned 2.96 percent versus the asset class benchmark which returned 2.63 percent. The Portable Alpha Hedge Funds had an excess return of 267 basis points over Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). The Real Assets asset class, which contains both private and public Real Estate and Infrastructure investments, returned a negative 2.32 percent but exceeded the benchmark by 767 basis points. Asset class returns include the impact of synthetic returns generated from the overlay portfolio.

Actuarial Valuations and Funding Progress

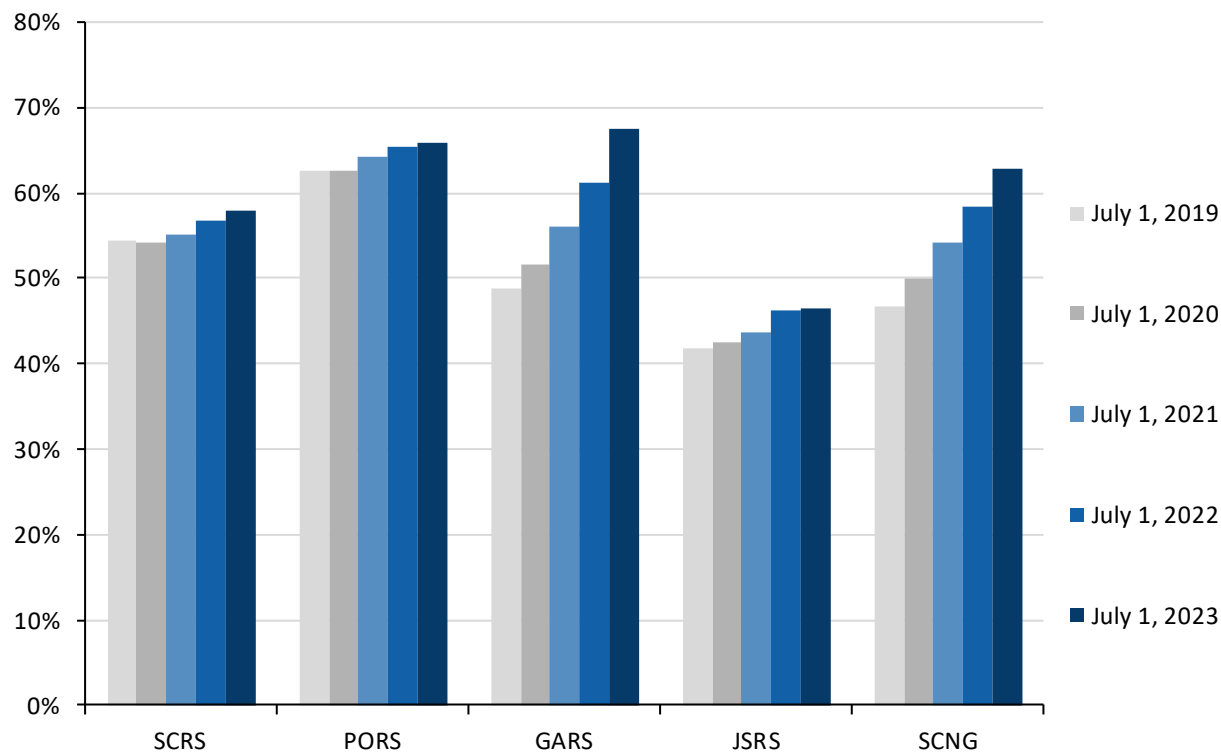
Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary for each of the five defined benefit plans to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, SCRS and PORS contribution requirements must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period for the financing of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) over a period that does not exceed the number of years scheduled in state statute. Additionally, the Board is prohibited from decreasing the SCRS and PORS contribution rates until the funded ratio is at least 85 percent. The Retirement System Funding and Administration Act of 2017, which became effective on July 1, 2017, schedules the amortization period to be reduced from 30 years to 20 years over a ten-year schedule. Over time and provided investment performance meets long-term assumptions and there are no future benefit enhancements, the funded ratio of each system is expected to improve significantly.

For purposes of developing the actuarially determined contribution rate, the most recently completed valuations prepared as of July 1, 2023, recognized investment performance using the smoothing method, which recognizes each year’s investment gain or loss, determined on a fair value of assets basis, over a closed five year period at a rate of 20 percent per year. This asset valuation method mitigates the short-term impact of market volatility and allows changes in market conditions to be recognized (smoothed) over a longer period of time.

Actuarial valuations are prepared by GRS for funding purposes and the funded ratio (the ratio of the actuarial assets to the actuarial accrued liability) is a standard of measure of a plan’s funded status. It provides an indication as to whether sufficient assets are accumulated to pay benefits when due; the greater the level of funding, the larger the ratio of assets to liabilities. The funding progress of a retirement system should be reviewed over a multi-year period, such as five to ten years, to identify trends in the system’s funded status. The most recent actuarial valuations prepared by GRS for funding purposes as of July 1, 2023, showed a slight increase in funded status for SCRS, PORS and JSRS while the funded ratios for GARS and SCNG showed larger improvements. The changes in funded ratios do not affect the availability of funds or resources for future use, and considering scheduled contributions, actuarial projections indicate that unfunded liabilities should be amortized and funded within the guidelines established in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. The actuarial funded ratios of the five plans are presented in the graph below.

Actuarial Funded Ratios

(Actuarial assets as a percentage of actuarial accrued liabilities)



GASB separates a plan's funding from the accounting; therefore, for the purpose of providing accounting information under GASB Statement No. 67, GRS prepares an accounting valuation report which determines the plan fiduciary net position on a fair value basis. This differs from the actuarial valuation which uses the actuarial value of assets for funding purposes. As a result, the GASB accounting ratio of plan fiduciary net position to the total pension liability can result in significant short-term volatility. The Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability can be found in the Schedule of Employers' Net Pension Liability on page 66.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Retirement Systems' financial activities and position for all interested parties. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the South Carolina PEBA, Attn: Retirement Systems Finance, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223. Inquiries may also be made at www.peba.sc.gov or by calling 888.260.9430.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2024

With summarized comparative totals for June 30, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	TOTAL	2023 TOTAL
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,048,335	\$ 673,464	\$ 7,118	\$ 24,267	\$ 11,029	\$ 3,764,213	\$ 2,714,225
Receivables							
Due from other systems		142				142	307
Employee and employer contributions	449,659	53,865	7	847	1	504,379	394,590
Accrued investment income	28,597	5,756	51	208	64	34,676	32,391
Unsettled investment sales	453,630	84,780	570	2,871	483	542,334	226,916
Other investment receivables	2					2	532
Total receivables	931,888	144,543	628	3,926	548	1,081,533	654,736
Investments, at fair value							
Short-term securities	198,938	37,180	250	1,259	212	237,839	143,603
Fixed Income	1,070,675	200,102	1,345	6,777	1,139	1,280,038	1,882,375
Global Public Equity	16,876,914	3,154,177	21,201	106,823	17,948	20,177,063	17,738,048
Alternatives	16,034,474	2,996,732	20,142	101,491	17,053	19,169,892	18,931,963
Total investments	34,181,001	6,388,191	42,938	216,350	36,352	40,864,832	38,695,989
Securities lending cash collateral invested	258,217	48,259	324	1,634	275	308,709	1,725
Prepaid expenses	411	76	1	3	1	492	587
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,541	165	4	8		1,718	1,794
Total assets	38,421,393	7,254,698	51,013	246,188	48,205	46,021,497	42,069,056
Liabilities							
Due to other systems	142					142	307
Accounts payable - unsettled investment purchases	29,820	5,573	37	189	32	35,651	910,275
Investment fees payable	3,668	685	5	23	4	4,385	3,030
Obligations under securities lending	258,217	48,259	324	1,634	275	308,709	1,725
Due to South Carolina Retiree Health Insurance Trust Fund	105,260	1,949				107,209	85,678
Benefits payable	6,998	556			3	7,557	7,809
Other liabilities	97,796	19,557	121	608	102	118,184	57,212
Total liabilities	501,901	76,579	487	2,454	416	581,837	1,066,036
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	\$ 37,919,492	\$ 7,178,119	\$ 50,526	\$ 243,734	\$ 47,789	\$ 45,439,660	\$ 41,003,020

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Year Ended June 30, 2024

With summarized comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	TOTAL	2023 TOTAL
Additions							
Contributions							
Employee	\$ 1,117,409	\$ 197,697	\$ 147	\$ 3,564	\$ -	\$ 1,318,817	\$ 1,219,382
Employer	2,463,230	407,492	6,286	21,280		2,898,288	2,502,476
Nonemployer	88,706	12,470		2,900		104,076	104,076
State appropriated					5,290	5,290	5,290
Total contributions	3,669,345	617,659	6,433	27,744	5,290	4,326,471	3,831,224
Investment income							
Net appreciation							
in fair value of investments	3,467,680	648,393	4,349	21,932	3,676	4,146,030	2,690,026
Interest and dividend income	531,868	102,677	981	4,284	1,078	640,888	556,993
Investment expense	(412,400)	(77,058)	(518)	(2,610)	(439)	(493,025)	(476,403)
Net income from investing activities	3,587,148	674,012	4,812	23,606	4,315	4,293,893	2,770,616
From securities lending activities:							
Securities lending income	7,309	1,362	9	46	8	8,734	869
Securities lending borrower rebates	(6,412)	(1,195)	(8)	(40)	(7)	(7,662)	(213)
Net income from securities lending activities	897	167	1	6	1	1,072	656
Total net investment income	3,588,045	674,179	4,813	23,612	4,316	4,294,965	2,771,272
Supplemental retirement benefits funded by the State	163	5				168	188
Transfers of contributions from other Systems		1,751		57		1,808	2,446
Total additions	7,257,553	1,293,594	11,246	51,413	9,606	8,623,412	6,605,130
Deductions							
Refunds of contributions to members	152,910	26,309				179,219	171,196
Transfers of contributions to other Systems	1,808					1,808	2,446
Regular retirement benefits	3,422,601	486,675	6,243	29,185	4,738	3,949,442	3,816,094
Deferred retirement benefits							342
Supplemental retirement benefits	163	5				168	188
Death benefits	29,386	2,977	13	7		32,383	29,363
Accidental death benefits		2,065				2,065	2,021
Depreciation	164	21		1		186	191
Administrative expenses	17,991	3,348	24	116	22	21,501	20,321
Total deductions	3,625,023	521,400	6,280	29,309	4,760	4,186,772	4,042,162
Net increase in Net Position	3,632,530	772,194	4,966	22,104	4,846	4,436,640	2,562,968
Net Position Restricted for Pensions							
Beginning of year	34,286,962	6,405,925	45,560	221,630	42,943	41,003,020	38,440,052
End of year	\$ 37,919,492	\$ 7,178,119	\$ 50,526	\$ 243,734	\$ 47,789	\$ 45,439,660	\$ 41,003,020

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Notes to Financial Statements

I. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of the Entity

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA) was created by the S.C. General Assembly effective July 1, 2012. PEBA is a state agency responsible for the administration and management of the state's employee insurance programs and retirement systems.

The governing board of the authority is a board of directors consisting of 11 members. The membership composition is as follows:

- three non-representative members appointed by the Governor;
- two members appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, one a non-representative member and one a representative member who is either an active or retired member of the South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS);
- two members appointed by the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, one a non-representative member and one a representative member who is a retired member of the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS);
- two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one a non-representative member and one a representative member who must be a state employee who is an active contributing member of SCRS;
- two members appointed by the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, one a non-representative member and one a representative member who is an active contributing member of SCRS employed by a public school district.

Non-representative members of the PEBA board may not belong to the classes of employees and retirees from which representative members must be appointed. Individuals appointed to the PEBA board must possess certain qualifications.

Members of the PEBA board serve for terms of four years, on a staggered schedule and until their successors are appointed and qualify. Vacancies on the PEBA Board must be filled within 60 days in the manner of the original appointment for the unexpired portion of the term.

The financial statements of the South Carolina Retirement Systems (Systems) presented herein contain the following funds:

Pension Trust Funds

- South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS)
- South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS)
- Retirement System for Members of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina (GARS)
- Retirement System for Judges and Solicitors of the State of South Carolina (JSRS)
- South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG)

Each pension trust fund operates on an autonomous basis; funds may not be utilized for any purpose other than for the benefit of each plan's participants.

The Systems are part of the state of South Carolina's primary government and are included in the *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the State of South Carolina*. In making this determination, factors of financial accountability, governance and fiduciary responsibility of the state were considered.

Plan Descriptions

The South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1945, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-1-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits for public school districts and employees of the state and its political subdivisions thereof.

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-11-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits for police officers and firemen of the state and its political subdivisions.

The Retirement System for Members of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina (GARS), a single-employer defined benefit pension plan, was created effective January 1, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-9-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws to provide retirement allowances and

other benefits for members of the General Assembly. Retirement reform legislation closed the plan to individuals newly elected to the Senate or House of Representatives on or after the general election of 2012.

The Retirement System for Judges and Solicitors of the State of South Carolina (JSRS), a single-employer defined benefit pension plan, was created effective July 1, 1979, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-8-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits for judges, solicitors, circuit public defenders of the state and administrative law court judges.

The South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG), a single-employer defined benefit pension plan, was created effective July 1, 1975, and is governed by the provisions of Section 9-10-30 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing supplemental retirement benefits to certain members who served in the South Carolina National Guard.

A summary of information related to employers and members follows (dollar amounts expressed in thousands). This information was reported in the most recent actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023.

	State	School	Other	Total
SCRS				
Number of Employers ¹	34	113	579	726
Annualized Prior Year Compensation for Active Members	\$3,305,601	\$4,502,180	\$2,889,377	\$10,697,158
Average Number of:				
Active Contributing Members	59,003	91,423	55,559	205,985
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits ²				153,558
Terminated members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits ²				227,527
Total SCRS Membership				587,070
PORS				
Number of Employers ¹	22	4	295	321
Annualized Prior Year Compensation for Active Members	\$485,915		\$1,155,100	\$1,641,015
Average Number of:				
Active Contributing Members	8,508		19,289	27,797
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits ²				21,367
Terminated members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits ²				22,530
Total PORS Membership				71,694
GARS				
Number of Employers	1			1
Annualized Prior Year Compensation for Active Members	\$1,000			\$1,000
Average Number of:				
Active Members	62			62
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	336			336
Terminated members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	27			27
Total GARS Membership	425			425
JSRS				
Number of Employers	1			1
Annualized Prior Year Compensation for Active Members	\$33,639			\$33,639
Average Number of:				
Active Members (160 positions)	160			160
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits ³	236			236
Terminated members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	5			5
Total JSRS Membership	401			401
SCNG				
Number of Employers	1			1
Annualized Prior Year Compensation for Active Members ⁴	N/A			N/A
Average Number of:				
Active Members	12,071			12,071
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	5,161			5,161
Terminated members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	1,400			1,400
Total SCNG Membership	18,632			18,632

¹ Although there are 89 SCRS, 26 PORS, 2 GARS and 4 JSRS state agencies that report separately, the State is considered the primary government and therefore, all state agencies are included as a single employer. Institutions of Higher Education and Quasi-State Agencies are counted as separate employers and included within the "State" category. This schedule includes only employers that submitted contributions for an active member during the fiscal year.

² Employee Class not determinable from data.

³ Count includes 15 retired-in-place members as of July 1, 2023

⁴ Annualized Prior Year Compensation is not applicable for SCNG because it is a non-contributory plan.

Membership

Membership requirements are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. A brief summary of the requirements under each system is presented below.

SCRS

Generally, all employees of covered employers are required to participate in and contribute to the system as a condition of employment. This plan covers general employees and teachers and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly beginning with the November 2012 general election. A member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. A member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

State ORP

As an alternative to membership in SCRS, newly hired state, public school and higher education employees and individuals newly elected to the S.C. General Assembly beginning with the November 2012 general election have the option to participate in the State Optional Retirement Program (State ORP), which is a defined contribution plan. State ORP participants direct the investment of their funds into an account administered by one of four third-party service providers. The Retirement Systems assumes no liability for State ORP benefits. Rather, the benefits are the liability of the four third-party service providers. For this reason, State ORP assets are not considered part of the Systems for financial statement purposes.

Contributions to the State ORP are at the same rates as SCRS. A direct remittance is required from the employers to the investment providers for the employee contribution (9 percent) and a portion of the employer contribution (5 percent). A direct remittance is also required to SCRS for a portion of the employer contribution (12.41 percent) and a death benefit contribution (0.15 percent), which is retained by SCRS. The activity for the State ORP is as follows:

State ORP Activity

Year Ended June 30, 2024

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Active Contributing Participants	36,462
Compensation of Participants	\$2,223,069
Employer Contributions Retained by SCRS	\$298,103
Death Benefit Contributions Retained by SCRS	\$3,328
Employee Contributions to Investment Providers	\$200,076
Employer Contributions to Investment Providers	\$111,153

PORS

To be eligible for PORS membership, an employee must be required by the terms of his employment, by election or appointment, to preserve public order, protect life and property and detect crimes in the state; to prevent and control property destruction by fire; be a coroner in a full-time permanent position; or be a peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in PORS for service as a magistrate. PORS members, other than magistrates and probate judges, must also earn at least \$2,000 per year and devote at least 1,600 hours per year to this work, unless exempted by statute. A member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. A member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

GARS

Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives who were first elected to office prior to November 2012 are required to participate in and contribute to the system upon taking office as a member of the S.C. General Assembly; however, the GARS plan is closed to individuals newly elected to the Senate or the House of Representatives on or after the general election of 2012.

JSRS

All solicitors, circuit public defenders, judges of a Circuit, Family or Administrative Law Court and justices of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court are required to participate in and contribute to the system upon taking office.

SCNG

Membership consists of individuals who serve in the South Carolina National Guard.

Pension Benefits

Benefit terms are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. PEBA does not have the authority to establish or amend benefit terms without a change in the code of laws. Key elements of the benefit calculation include the benefit multiplier, years of service and average final compensation/current annual salary. A brief summary of benefit terms for each system is presented below.

SCRS

A Class Two member who has separated from service with at least five years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 65 or with 28 years credited service regardless of age. A member may elect early retirement with reduced pension benefits payable at age 55 with 25 years of service credit. A Class Three member who has separated from service with at least eight years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension subject to the Rule of 90 requirement that the total of the member's age and the member's creditable service equals at least 90 years. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a reduced deferred annuity at age 60 if they satisfy the five- or eight-year earned service requirement, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program.

The annual retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of one percent or five hundred dollars every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase. Members who retire under the

early retirement provisions at age 55 with 25 years of service are not eligible for the benefit adjustment until the second July 1 after reaching age 60 or the second July 1 after the date they would have had 28 years of service credit had they not retired.

PORS

A Class Two member who has separated from service with at least five years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 25 years of service regardless of age. A Class Three member who has separated from service with at least eight years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 27 years of service regardless of age. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a deferred annuity at age 55 with five or eight years earned service, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program. Accidental death benefits are also provided upon the death of an active member working for a covered employer whose death was a natural and proximate result of an injury incurred while in the performance of duty.

The retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of one percent or five hundred dollars every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase.

GARS

A member is eligible for a monthly pension at age 60 or with 30 years credited service. A member who has attained age 70 or has 30 years of service is eligible to retire and draw an annuity while continuing to serve in the General Assembly. A member is eligible to receive a deferred annuity with eight years of service. An incidental death benefit is also provided to beneficiaries of deceased members. Retirees receive increases in benefits based upon increases in the current salary of their respective active positions. GARS is closed to new members and persons newly elected to the General

Assembly must elect membership in SCRS or State ORP or may elect non-membership.

JSRS

A pension benefit is payable at age 70 with 15 years' service, age 65 with 20 years' service, 25 years' service regardless of age for a judge or 24 years of service for a solicitor or a circuit public defender regardless of age. A judge is vested in the system after attaining 10 years of earned service in the position of judge, and a solicitor or a circuit public defender is vested in the system after attaining eight years of earned service. A member who has reached maximum eligibility is eligible to retire and draw an annuity while continuing to serve. An incidental death benefit is also provided to members. Retirees receive increases in benefits based upon increases in the current salary of their respective active positions.

SCNG

A monthly pension is payable at age 60 provided the member was honorably discharged from active duty with at least 20 years of total creditable military service. Of the 20 years total creditable military service, at least 15 must have been served in the South Carolina National Guard. Additionally, the final 10 years of military service must have been served in the South Carolina National Guard. No cost-of-living increases are provided to SCNG retirees.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fund Structure

The Systems' accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is the procedure whereby resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds that are in accordance with specified activities or objectives. Separate pension trust funds (fiduciary fund type) are used to account for the activities of the five public employee retirement systems administered by PEBA.

Comparative Totals

The basic financial statements include certain prior-year summarized comparative information in total but not at the level of detail required for a presentation in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Systems' financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, from which the summarized information was derived.

Basis of Accounting

All funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Benefit and refund expenses are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses are the responsibility of PEBA and all accounting and corresponding disclosures relating to administrative expenses of the pension trust funds are included in the financial statements of the Systems.

Administrative expenses for the Retirement Division of PEBA are funded by the trust funds and are allocated to each of the systems based on its respective portion of the prior fiscal year Net Position Restricted for Pensions in order to pay for actual expenses incurred during the year.

Administrative expenses of the Systems include the Retirement Division's portion of PEBA employee salaries and associated employee benefits, costs for contractual services and operating expenses.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Systems classify cash on deposit in financial institutions and cash on deposit in the state's internal cash management pool as cash and cash equivalents. The Systems also classify certain short-term highly liquid securities as cash equivalents if the date of maturity is three months or less from the date of acquisition. Forward contracts, foreign currencies and cash held in the strategic partnership

accounts are also classified as cash and cash equivalents.

Contributions

Employee, employer, nonemployer and state appropriated contributions are recognized in the period in which they are due, pursuant to formal commitments as well as statutory requirements. Substantially all contributions receivable are collected within 30 days of year-end.

Investments

The Retirement System Investment Commission (Commission as the governing body, RSIC as the agency), created by the General Assembly in 2005, has exclusive authority for investing and managing all assets held in trust for the South Carolina Retirement Systems. The Commission serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary for the assets of the Retirement Systems. Funds of the Systems are invested subject to the terms, conditions, limitations, and restrictions imposed by Section 16, Article X of the South Carolina Constitution and Section 9-1-1310 (B) and Title 9 Chapter 16 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. The funds and assets of the various state retirement systems are not funds of the State, but are instead held in trust as provided in Section 9-16-20.

The RSIC is structured as a separate state agency reporting to a body of appointed and ex officio Commissioners. The Commission is an eight member board as provided in Section 9-16-315 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. The Commission employs a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) who serves as the agency head of the RSIC, reporting directly to the Commission, with functions and duties assigned by the Commission. The CEO is the central source of authority and accountability for administrative decisions. In addition, the Commission employs a Chief Investment Officer (CIO) who reports to the CEO for day to day oversight and strategic planning objectives and who serves as the central source of authority and accountability for all investment decisions delegated to him or her by the Commission and state law. The Commission also engages external investment consultants, who are accountable to the Commission, to work

collaboratively with RSIC staff to fulfill the duties of investing the Systems' portfolio.

As with PEBA, administrative costs of the RSIC are paid from the Systems, and its budget is funded entirely from the trust fund. Costs include Commissioner, investment and administrative staff compensation, as well as other contractual services and other operating expenses. The allocation of those administrative costs is based upon a proration of such costs in proportion to the assets that each system bears to the total assets of all of the systems for the most recently completed fiscal year.

State law requires the Commission to adopt a Statement of Investment Objectives and Policies ("SIOP") and to review it annually and to either amend it or reaffirm it. The SIOP establishes investment and performance objectives, policies and guidelines, roles, responsibilities, and delegation of authority for the management of plan assets. State law also requires RSIC's Chief Investment Officer ("CIO") to develop an Annual Investment Plan ("AIP") which must be presented to and adopted by the Commission prior to May 1st of each year. Pursuant to state law, relevant portions of the SIOP may constitute parts of the AIP.

In order to ensure consistency and agreement between the SIOP and AIP, the Commission has consolidated the requirements of both into one document which it will review annually prior to May 1st. As part of the annual review, the Commission will amend or reaffirm, as it deems appropriate, those portions of this document intended to meet the requirements of the SIOP and the Commission will consider the CIO's recommendation of any necessary changes to those portions of this document intended to meet the requirements of the AIP.

The Commission manages Systems' assets with a long-term horizon and seeks to earn an appropriate risk-adjusted return in consideration of the specific goals, needs and circumstances of the Systems and in the exclusive interest of members of the Systems. Among the decisions the Commission can make, asset allocation has the most significant impact on the portfolio's return, risk profile and cost and is

reviewed annually as part of the development of the SIOP/AIP.

The asset allocation process is paramount to the development of the AIP. Based on the Capital Market Expectations provided by the Commission's investment consultant, the Commission comes to a consensus and establishes the Policy Portfolio expected to achieve a 20-year annualized rate of return that meets its investment objective with an expected volatility acceptable to the Commission. The Commission recognizes that the CIO and investment staff may add value by structuring the Actual Portfolio in a manner that deviates from the Policy Portfolio target weights or may also pursue a strategy that causes the composition of an asset class to differ from the policy benchmark. As a result, the Commission provides the CIO and the investment staff with the discretion to structure the portfolio within the asset class and sub-asset class ranges. The asset allocation is reviewed on an ongoing (typically weekly) basis by staff and the CIO to ensure that the Portfolio is within its allocation ranges. When an asset class reaches its minimum or maximum allocation, staff will initiate rebalancing transactions to keep allocations within the approved ranges or seek Commission approval to remain outside the range. At June 30, 2024, the Private Equity weight was 13.1% exceeding the maximum threshold of 13%, and the cumulative weight of Private Equity, Private Debt, and Private Real Assets was 31.6% and exceeded the maximum threshold of 30%. The Commission approved remaining outside these ranges.

Based on the Commission's determination of the appropriate risk tolerance for the Portfolio and its long-term return expectations, it has authorized the following Policy Asset Allocation, including target allocations and ranges for each asset class that were adopted by the Commission for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2023.

Asset Class	Target	Range	
Public Equity¹	46%	30%	60%
Domestic	Index ²	Index +/- 6%	
Developed Non-US	Index	Index +/- 6%	
Emerging Market	Index	Index +/- 4%	
Equity Options	0%	0%	7%
Bonds¹	26%	10%	35%
Core Bonds (IG ³)	26%	10%	35%
Inflation-linked (IG)	0%	0%	5%
Mixed Credit (non-IG)	0%	0%	8%
Emerging Market			
Debt	0%	0%	6%
Net Cash/Short			
Duration	0%	0%	7%
Private Equity^{1,4}	9%	5%	13%
Private Debt^{1,4}	7%	3%	11%
Real Assets^{1,4}	12%	6%	18%
Real Estate	9%	5%	13%
Infrastructure	3%	0%	5%
Portable Alpha Hedge			
Funds ⁵	0%	0%	15%

¹ Component of Policy Benchmark.

² Component weight of MSCI ACWI Index.

³ "IG" denotes "Investment Grade".

⁴ RSIC staff and consultant will notify the Commission if the collective exposure to Private Equity, Private Debt and Private Real Assets exceeds 30 percent of total plan assets.

⁵ Portable Alpha Hedge Funds are expressed as gross exposure but, as collateral supporting the Overlay program, net to zero when calculating total plan fair value. Hedge funds may not exceed 15 percent of total plan assets.

At June 30, 2024, the Systems held no investments (other than those issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government) in any one organization that represent five percent or more of the plans' fiduciary net position.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the annual money weighted rate of return on plan investments was 10.47 percent net of fees. The money weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expenses, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

As a fiduciary acting on behalf of the Systems, the Commission enters into individual agreements with various investment managers to invest plan assets. As of June 30, 2024, there were 250 legal agreements in place with 108 investment managers.

The PEBA Board serves as custodian and co-trustee of the assets of the retirement trust funds. The Commission is also co-trustee of the assets of the retirement trust funds and has exclusive authority to select the custodial bank with PEBA as a third-

party beneficiary of the contract, with full rights to information.

BNY serves as custodial bank of the funds of the Retirement Systems. Assets also include investments not custodied at BNY, such as funds held in partnerships, commingled accounts, or private market asset classes. The custodial bank provides consolidated recordkeeping services which reflect these securities not held in the custodian's vault or for which the custodian or its nominee is not the registered owner (non-custody securities).

For financial statement purposes, investments of the pension trust funds are reported at fair value in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. Short term securities categorized as cash or cash equivalents are reported at fair value. The Systems hold domestic and global equity securities which are traded on organized exchanges. Equity securities held by the custodian are valued by the custodian using the last reported price on a trade-date basis. The Systems hold domestic and global fixed income securities. The custodian values those fixed income assets which are held in custody based upon prices received from external pricing sources and in accordance with the custodian's pricing policy. Commingled funds, which may contain equity and/or fixed income securities are priced based upon the manager's pricing policy and a Net Asset Value (NAV) is provided to the custodian. Private market investments typically utilize a limited partnership structure and private equity funds normally invest in companies that are not publicly traded on a stock exchange. The fair values of alternative investments including private equity, private debt, hedge funds, private real estate and private infrastructure, for which daily fair values are not readily ascertainable, are valued in good faith based on the most recent financial information available for the underlying companies and reported by the investment managers at the measurement date, adjusted for subsequent cash flow activities through June 30, 2024. Valuation of investments is a joint responsibility of PEBA and RSIC. Staff from both offices serve on a joint valuation committee which oversees and reviews the valuations provided by the custodian and/or the

external investment managers. The estimated fair value of these investments is intended to approximate, but at times may differ, from values that would have been used had a liquid public market existed.

Investments are combined in a commingled investment pool, with each system owning a percentage of the pool and receiving proportionate investment income in accordance with their respective ownership percentage. Investment income includes realized and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments, interest income earned, dividend income earned, less investment expense, plus income from securities lending activities, less deductions for securities lending expenses.

While some investment managers submit invoices for their investment management fees, a significant number of investment managers provide account valuations on a net of fee basis. For greater transparency, the RSIC makes a good faith attempt to account for netted fee amounts that are not necessarily readily separable. Through a process that consists of the collection, validation, and aggregation by RSIC's consultant and reasonableness testing and review by RSIC, the Retirement Division of PEBA is provided with a collection of investment fees and expenses that would not otherwise be disclosed. The RSIC provides the netted fee information to PEBA on an annual basis so that amounts can be reclassified and reported in the financial statements on the Investment expense line of the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The non-invoiced investment expenses include amounts for investment management fees, performance fees (including carried interest allocations), and other investment expenses such as organizational expenses in limited partnership structures. Management Fees are reported net of offsets and rebates, which has the effect of reducing the total fees reported, because it is a truer representation of the overall cost of the investment. Offsets can include things such as Board of Director fees, Broken Deal fees, and Monitoring fees. There is no industry standard for reporting pension plan

investment fees and expenses, therefore, in order to compare investment expense as reported by the Systems with investment management costs reported by other public pension plans, an understanding of the actual fees and expenses included in any comparative reports is necessary. Additionally, investment plan composition directly influences the fee structure of a plan and adjustments for differences in plan asset allocation are necessary before conclusions can be reached from such comparisons.

Capital Assets

Capital Assets are valued at historical cost or at estimated historical cost if actual historical cost data is not available. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not significantly add to the value of an asset or materially extend the asset's useful life are not capitalized. An individual asset is capitalized and reported if it has an estimated useful life of at least two years and a historical cost as follows: more than \$5 thousand for machinery and equipment; more than \$100 thousand for buildings. All land and non-depreciable land improvements are capitalized and reported, regardless of cost. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over the useful life of 40 years for the building and a useful life of 2 to 25 years for equipment. Land is not depreciated.

II. Contributions and Reserves

Contributions to each of the Plans are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. The board may increase the percentage rate in SCRS and PORS employer contributions on the basis of the actuarial valuations. If the scheduled employee and employer contributions provided in statute or the rates last adopted by the board are insufficient to meet the statutory funding period for amortization of the unfunded liabilities of the plans, the board shall increase the contribution rates for the employer as necessary to maintain the amortization period.

If the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the Systems for funding purposes shows a ratio of the actuarial value of system assets to the actuarial accrued liability of the system (the funded ratio) that is equal to or greater than 85 percent, then the board, effective on the following July first, may decrease the then current contribution rates upon making a finding that the decrease will not result in a funded ratio of less than 85 percent. If contribution rates are decreased pursuant to this provision, and the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio of less than 85 percent, then effective on the following July first, and annually thereafter as necessary, the

board shall increase the then current contribution rates until a subsequent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio that is equal to or greater than 85 percent.

The Retirement System Funding and Administration Act established a ceiling on employee contribution rates at 9 percent and 9.75 percent for SCRS and PORS respectively. State statute sets the employer rate at 18.56 percent for SCRS and 21.24 percent for PORS and beginning July 1, 2017 scheduled the amortization periods to be reduced from 30 years to 20 years over a ten-year schedule.

Following are the employee and employer contribution rates applicable for fiscal year 2024 (amounts expressed in thousands):

System	Employee Rate	Employer Rate
SCRS	9%	18.56% ¹
PORS	9.75%	21.24% ²
GARS	11%	\$6,286 ³
JSRS	10%	62.94% ³
SCNG	Non-contributory	\$5,290 ⁴

¹ Includes incidental death benefit contribution rate of 0.15%.
² Includes incidental death benefit and accidental death benefit contribution rate of 0.20% each.
³ Includes incidental death benefit contributions as determined by the Systems’ actuary.
⁴ The contributions for SCNG determined by the Systems’ actuary were \$3,837 however, the contributions provided by state appropriations were \$5,290.

The General Assembly included funding to PEBA, to be distributed to some employers to help offset a portion of the employer’s retirement contributions. PEBA allocates amounts to employers in the same dollar amount for which credits were calculated in previous years. In no event shall a participating employer receive a credit that exceeds the employer contributions due from the employer for the fiscal year. PEBA issued credit invoices to certain SCRS and PORS employers who then applied the credit invoices towards contributions otherwise due to the Systems. The amount of credit invoices issued in fiscal year 2024 totaled \$88.7 million and \$12.5 million for SCRS and PORS respectively. The General Assembly also continues to fund \$2.9 million in nonemployer contributions to JSRS.

Employer contributions for GARS and SCNG are determined by the Systems’ actuary on an annual basis. SCNG employer contributions are provided annually by state appropriations.

In accordance with South Carolina State Statute, for fiscal year 2024 an additional employer contribution surcharge of 6.35 percent of covered payroll was added to the contribution rate applicable to state and local governments, and public school entities covered by the state’s retiree health and dental insurance benefits. This assessment is for the purpose of providing retiree health and dental insurance benefits and is not a part of the

actuarially established contribution rates for retirement funding purposes. Functioning as a collecting agent, SCRS and PORS collected and remitted these funds to the South Carolina Retiree Health Insurance Trust Fund. (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Retiree Insurance Surcharge
SCRS	\$555,092
State ORP	139,547
PORS	38,161
Total	\$732,800

The Fiduciary Net Position of each plan is required to be reserved in the following accounts:

The **Employer Fund** is credited with all employer and nonemployer retirement contributions and investment earnings of the Employee and Employer Funds. Upon retirement, all member account balances and contributions are transferred to the Employer Fund as all annuities and administrative expenses of the Systems are paid from this fund. Annual state appropriations to the SCNG are also credited to the Employer Fund to provide funding for the payment of annuities and administrative expenses.

The **Employee Fund** is credited with all contributions made by active members of the Systems. Interest is credited to each active member’s individual account at an annual rate of 4 percent by transferring funds from the Employer Fund to the Employee Fund. At termination of employment prior to retirement, employee contributions and accumulated interest may be refunded from this fund to the member. At retirement, employee contributions and interest are transferred from the Employee Fund to the Employer Fund for subsequent payment of benefits.

The **Death Benefit Fund**, an incidental death program within SCRS and PORS, is the fund to which participating employers contribute for the purpose of providing a death benefit to active and retired members of the Systems. Employer contributions

and investment earnings are credited to this fund. Death benefit payments and administrative expenses are paid from this fund. The assets in the Death Benefits Fund are not held separately in a dedicated trust for the sole purpose of paying death benefits to beneficiaries of deceased members. These benefits are considered allowable within the defined benefit plans and are held within the pension trust funds.

The **Accidental Death Fund** (PORS only) is the fund to which participating employers contribute for the purpose of providing annuity benefits to beneficiaries of members of PORS killed in the actual performance of their duties. This fund and its benefits are independent of any other retirement

benefit available to the beneficiary. Employer contributions and investment earnings are credited to this fund. Monthly survivor annuities and administrative expenses are paid from this fund.

The **Qualified Excess Benefit Arrangement (QEBA) Fund** is the fund from which annuity benefits are paid when a benefit recipient exceeds IRC Section 415(b) limits on the amount an individual may receive annually from a qualified defined benefit pension plan. Employer contributions are credited to this fund on an as-needed basis in an amount equivalent to the amount of funds necessary to pay benefits out of the QEBA fund due to IRC Section 415(b) limitations. Accordingly, the QEBA fund currently has no reserve balance.

Balances in the respective reserves on June 30, 2024, were as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	Total
Employee Fund	\$ 11,728,326	\$ 1,631,635	\$ 5,535	\$ 36,229	\$ -	\$ 13,401,725
Employer Fund	26,056,801	5,365,425	44,991	207,505	47,789	31,722,511
Death Benefit Fund	134,365	75,034				209,399
Accidental Death Fund		106,025				106,025
QEBA Fund						
Totals	<u>\$ 37,919,492</u>	<u>\$ 7,178,119</u>	<u>\$50,526</u>	<u>\$ 243,734</u>	<u>\$ 47,789</u>	<u>\$ 45,439,660</u>

III. Deposits and Investments

Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures

The tables presented on pages 36-39 include disclosures of credit and interest rate risk in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 40 and are designed to inform financial statement users about investment risks which could affect the Systems’ ability to meet its obligations. These tables classify investments by risk type, while the financial statements disclose investments by asset class. The table amounts were provided by the custodian bank and agree to the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits

The Systems’ deposits at June 30, 2024, were as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>Carrying Amount</u>
SCRS	\$72,316
PORS	10,023
GARS	133
JSRS	297
SCNG	116
Total	<u><u>\$82,885</u></u>

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Systems’ deposits may not be recovered. Deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000; however, amounts in excess of \$250,000 are uninsured and uncollateralized. The Commission has a formal Counterparty Policy which covers policies and procedures related to oversight and management of Counterparty Risk, including the custodial bank. To monitor custodial credit risk, the credit quality of financial institutions at which deposits are held are periodically reviewed using internal analysis and rating agencies’ reports.

As of June 30, 2024, actual bank balances totaled \$36.9 million. Amounts in excess of \$250,000 were uninsured and uncollateralized.

As of June 30, 2024, cash held by the custodian, in broker and strategic partnerships accounts as well as forward contracts and foreign currencies totaled \$64.5 million. These balances are classified as cash and cash equivalents on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

Investments

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the Systems will not be able to recover the value of the investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investing for the Systems is governed by Section 16, Article X of the South Carolina Constitution and Section 9-1-1310(B) and Title 9 Section 16 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Funds held in trust for the Retirement Systems may be invested and reinvested in a variety of instruments as outlined by Section 9-1-1310(B) of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

The following table presents the fair value of investments:

Statement of Invested Assets

June 30, 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Type	Fair Value
Short Term Investments		Fixed Income Allocation	
Short Term Investment Funds (U.S. Regulated)	\$ 3,601,037	U.S. Government	
Commercial Paper	68,823	U.S. Government Treasuries ¹	\$ 2,597
Certificates of Deposit	21,279	Mortgage Backed	
U. S. Treasury Bills	162,493	Federal National Mortgage Association	33,893
Municipals - 1 year or less	1,030	Municipals	4,615
Total Short Term Investments	<u>\$ 3,854,662</u>	Corporate	
		Corporate Bonds	382,580
		Convertible Bonds	1,547
		Asset Backed Securities	155,961
		Private Placements	584,813
		Investment Grade Bonds	26,598
		Emerging Debt	32,336
		Options - Fixed Income	5
		Futures - Fixed Income	55,197
		Swaps - Fixed Income	(104)
		Total Fixed Income	<u>\$ 1,280,038</u>
Equity Allocation			
Global Public Equity			
Common Stocks	\$ 19,853,379		
Real Estate Investment Trusts	306,542		
Preferred	2,698		
Swaps - Equity	6,732		
Options - Equity	7,712		
Total Global Public Equity	<u>\$ 20,177,063</u>		
Alternatives			
Hedge Funds	\$ 4,869,155		
Private Equity	5,941,858		
Private Debt	3,763,740		
Private Real Estate	3,210,125		
Private Infrastructure	1,385,014		
Total Alternative Investments	<u>\$ 19,169,892</u>		
Total Invested Assets		<u>\$44,481,655</u>	
Invested Securities Lending Collateral	\$ 308,709		

Reconciliation of Statement of Invested Assets (listed above) to the *Statement of Fiduciary Net Position*

Total Invested Assets	\$ 44,481,655
Short Term Investments classified as Cash & Cash Equivalents on <i>Statement of Fiduciary Net Position</i>	
Short Term Investment Funds (U.S. Regulated)	(3,601,037)
Commercial Paper	(14,756)
Municipals - 1 year or less	(1,030)
Total Investments on <i>Statement of Fiduciary Net Position</i>	<u>\$ 40,864,832</u>

¹ U.S. Government Treasuries includes Notes, Bonds, and Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS).

Fair Value Measurements

The Systems categorize fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. The valuation technique uses a three level hierarchy of inputs to measure the fair value of the asset and gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). These classifications are summarized as follows:

Level 1 Inputs: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a reporting entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3 Inputs: Unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

In the event that inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, the overall level of the fair value hierarchy in its entirety is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the entire valuation. These levels are not necessarily an indication of risk but are based upon the pricing transparency of the investment. In determining the appropriate levels, the Systems performed a detailed analysis of the assets and liabilities that are subject to GASB Statement No. 72.

Fair value of certain investments that do not have a readily determinable fair value is established using net asset value (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient. These investments are not categorized according to the fair value hierarchy.

Investments classified according to the fair value hierarchy are valued according to the pricing policy established by the Plan's custodian bank. Pricing is based primarily on prices from several third-party vendors or other specified alternative sources which are considered to be reliable. Where available, the custodian bank uses more than one vendor for securities of each asset type, class or issue. The price received from a primary source is used in valuation unless a tolerance check, or price challenge, results in the use of a price from a secondary vendor. The Systems may override prices provided by the custodian bank if it is deemed necessary or appropriate.

The Systems have the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2024 (amounts in thousands):

Investments by Fair Value Level	At 6/30/2024	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Short Term Investments				
Short Term Investment Funds (U. S. Regulated)	\$ 3,601,037	\$ 3,601,037	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial Paper	68,823		68,823	
Certificates of Deposit	21,279		21,279	
U. S. Treasury Bills	162,493	162,493		
Municipals - 1 year or less	1,030		1,030	
Total Short Term Investments	\$ 3,854,662	\$ 3,763,530	\$ 91,132	\$ -
Equity Allocation				
Global Public Equity				
Common Stocks	\$ 1,112,695	\$ 1,112,695	\$ -	\$ -
Real Estate Investment Trusts	306,542	306,542		
Preferred	2,698	791	1,907	
Total Global Public Equity	\$ 1,421,935	\$ 1,420,028	\$ 1,907	\$ -
Fixed Income Allocation				
U. S. Government				
U.S. Government Treasuries	\$ 2,597	\$ 2,597	\$ -	\$ -
Mortgage Backed				
Federal National Mortgage Association	33,893		33,893	
Municipals	4,615		4,615	
Corporate				
Corporate Bonds	382,580		213,578	169,002
Convertible Bonds	1,547		1,547	
Asset Backed Securities	155,961		155,961	
Private Placements	584,813		584,813	
Total Fixed Income	\$ 1,166,006	\$ 2,597	\$ 994,407	\$ 169,002
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	\$ 6,442,603	\$ 5,186,155	\$ 1,087,446	\$ 169,002
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)				
Global Equity Common Stocks	\$ 18,740,684			
Investment Grade Bonds	26,598			
Emerging Debt	32,336			
Hedge Funds	4,869,155			
Private Equity	5,941,858			
Private Debt	3,763,740			
Private Real Estate	3,210,125			
Private Infrastructure	1,385,014			
Total investments measured at the NAV	\$ 37,969,510			
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 44,412,113			
Investment derivative instruments				
Equity Investments				
Swaps - Equity	\$ 6,732	\$ -	\$ 6,732	\$ -
Options - Equity	7,712	4,537	3,978	(803)
Fixed Income Investments				
Options - Fixed Income	5		5	
Futures - Fixed Income	55,197	55,197		
Swaps - Fixed Income	(104)		(104)	
Total investment derivative instruments	\$ 69,542	\$ 59,734	\$ 10,611	\$ (803)
Total Invested Assets	\$ 44,481,655			

The investments that are measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV) are noted below (amounts in thousands).

	Fair Value at 6/30/24	Unfunded Commitments ¹	Redemption Frequency (if Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Global Equity Common Stocks	\$ 18,740,684	\$ -	Daily/Monthly	5 - 30 days
Investment Grade Bonds	26,598		Illiquid	Illiquid
Emerging Debt	32,336		Daily/Monthly	10 - 15 days
Hedge Funds	4,869,155		Monthly/Quarterly	2 - 90 days
Private Equity	5,941,858	2,487,431	Illiquid	Illiquid
Private Debt	3,763,740	2,131,059	Illiquid	Illiquid
Private Real Estate	3,210,125	817,949	Illiquid	Illiquid
Private Infrastructure	1,385,014	230,406	Illiquid	Illiquid
Total investments measured at the NAV	\$ 37,969,510	\$ 5,666,845		

¹ For purposes of this table, amounts are reported in US Dollars. The Private Equity Category includes £20,822 and €208,542 that have been converted to USD.

Global Equity Funds. This investment type includes 7 passive index funds that invest primarily in global developed and emerging equity public markets instruments. The fair values of the investments in this asset type have been determined using NAV per share of the fund and reported by the Investment Managers. Redemptions are generally allowed monthly, provided adequate notice.

Emerging Debt Funds. This investment type includes two funds that generally invest in debt securities issued in any currency and may hold foreign currency. The fair values of the investments in this asset type have been determined using NAV per share of the fund or percent ownership of the NAV of the fund and reported by the Investment Managers. Redemptions are generally allowed monthly, provided adequate notice, and one fund charges a redemption fee.

Investment Grade Bond Funds. This investment type includes one fund that generally invests in mortgage-related securities. The fair value estimates are calculated using an internal discounted cash flow model for each asset pool and reported by the Investment Manager. A withdrawal of capital requires prior consent of the fund's Board which may or may not be granted.

Hedge Funds. This investment type includes 29 funds that generally invest in hedge fund strategies that seek alpha in equity or credit markets or seek to minimize embedded market beta. There are 23 of these funds invested through strategic partnership investments which may consist of underlying investments in more than one hedge fund. The fair values of the investments in this asset type have been determined using NAV per share of the investments or percent ownership of the NAV of the fund and reported by the Investment Managers. Redemptions are generally allowed monthly, provided adequate notice, however, it is common that funds have authority to require longer redemption timeframes and/or make the redemption subject to gates to mitigate any detrimental impact to the fund.

Private Equity Funds. This investment type includes 148 funds that consist of 74 investments in limited partnerships, 45 investments in co-investment funds, 17 investments on manager co-investment platforms, and 12 funds within strategic partnership investments. Strategic partnerships may consist of underlying investments in more than one limited partnership or co-investment fund. Manager co-investment platforms consist of underlying investments in more than one co-investment fund. The private equity investments span the venture capital, growth equity, secondaries, energy and buyout strategies. Private equity is considered an illiquid investment strategy as funds generally have a life span of seven to 10 years. The nature of investments in this asset type is that distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund. The fair values of the investments in this asset type are valued in good faith based upon the most recent financial

information available for the underlying companies. These are reported by the Investment Managers at the measurement date, adjusted for subsequent cash flow activities through the year-end reporting date. The estimated fair value of these investments may differ from values that would have been used had a ready market existed.

Private Debt Funds. This investment type includes 61 funds that consist of 37 investments in limited partnerships, 15 funds within strategic partnership investments, and 9 co-investment funds. Strategic partnerships may consist of underlying investments in more than one limited partnership or co-investment fund. The private debt investments span the direct lending, distressed, energy, mezzanine, mortgages, and opportunistic strategies. Private Debt is considered an illiquid investment strategy as funds generally have a life span of seven to 10 years. The nature of investments in this asset type is that distributions are received through investment generated income and the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund. The fair values of the investments in this asset type are valued in good faith based upon the most recent financial information available for the underlying companies. These are reported by the Investment Managers at the measurement date, adjusted for subsequent cash flow activities through the year-end reporting date. The estimated fair value of these investments may differ from values that would have been used had a ready market existed.

Private Real Estate Funds. This investment type includes 36 funds that consist of 29 investments in limited partnerships, 3 investments in co-investment funds, and 4 funds that are strategic partnership investments. Strategic partnerships may consist of underlying investments in more than one limited partnership or co-investment fund. The real estate investments span the core, diversified, real estate debt, value add, and opportunistic strategies. Real Estate is considered an illiquid investment strategy as funds generally have a life span of seven to 10 years. The nature of investments in this asset type is that distributions are received through investment generated income and the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund. The fair values of the investments in this asset type are valued in good faith based upon the most recent financial information available for the underlying companies. These are reported by the Investment Managers at the measurement date, adjusted for subsequent cash flow activities through the year-end reporting date. The estimated fair value of these investments may differ from values that would have been used had a ready market existed.

Private Infrastructure Funds. This investment type includes 16 funds that consist of 10 investments in limited partnerships, and 6 investments in co-investment funds. Common types of infrastructure investments are in transportation, energy, telecommunications, and utilities. These assets tend to benefit from a rising inflation environment. Infrastructure is considered an illiquid investment strategy as funds generally have a life span of 20 years. The nature of investments in this asset type is that distributions are received through investment generated income and the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund. The fair values of the investments in this asset type are valued in good faith based upon the most recent financial information available for the underlying companies. These are reported by the Investment Managers at the measurement date, adjusted for subsequent cash flow activities through the year-end reporting date. The estimated fair value of these investments may differ from values that would have been used had a ready market existed.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. While the RSIC has no formal interest rate risk policy, interest rate risk is observed within the portfolio using effective duration (option adjusted duration), which is a measure of the price sensitivity of a bond or a portfolio of bonds to interest rate movements given a 100 basis point change in interest rates. Effective duration takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change and provides a measure of risk that changes proportionately with market rates. Investment guidelines may specify the degree of interest rate risk taken versus the benchmark within each fixed income portfolio. Disclosures for interest rate risk at June 30, 2024, are noted below (amounts expressed in thousands).

Investment Type	Fair Value Total	Fair Value Duration Not Available	Fair Value Duration Available	Effective Duration (option adjusted duration)
Short Term Investments				
Short Term Investment Funds (U.S. Regulated)	\$ 3,601,037	\$ -	\$ 3,601,037	0.08
Invested Securities Lending Collateral	308,709		308,709	0.00
Commercial Paper	68,823		68,823	0.28
Certificates of Deposit	21,279		21,279	0.37
U. S. Treasury Bills	162,493		162,493	0.29
Municipals - 1 year or less	1,030		1,030	0.09
Total Short Term Investments	\$ 4,163,371	\$ -	\$ 4,163,371	
Global Public Equity				
Preferred	2,698		2,698	10.03
Total Equity Investments	\$ 2,698	\$ -	\$ 2,698	
Fixed Income Allocation				
U. S. Government				
U.S. Government Treasuries	2,597		2,597	1.25
Mortgage Backed				
Federal National Mortgage Association	33,893		33,893	3.99
Municipals	4,615	27	4,588	9.14
Corporate				
Corporate Bonds	382,580	250,736	131,844	1.93
Convertible Bonds	1,547		1,547	1.75
Asset Backed Securities	155,961	15,855	140,106	0.21
Private Placements	584,813	83,703	501,110	2.56
Investment Grade Bonds	26,598		26,598	5.31
Emerging Debt	32,336		32,336	6.91
Options - Fixed Income	5		5	114.04
Futures - Fixed Income	55,197		55,197	1,083.20
Swaps - Fixed Income	(104)	(112)	8	18.47
Total Fixed Income	\$ 1,280,038	\$ 350,209	\$ 929,829	
Mixed Credit Hedge Fund Allocation				
Mixed Credit Hedge Funds	6,892		6,892	0.01
Total Mixed Credit Hedge Funds	\$ 6,892	\$ -	\$ 6,892	
Total Invested Assets	\$ 5,452,999	\$ 350,209	\$ 5,102,790	
Total Portfolio Effective Duration (option adjusted duration)				12.21

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations to the holders of its securities. Each individual portfolio within fixed income is managed in accordance with investment guidelines that are specific as to permissible credit quality ranges, exposure levels within individual quality tiers and average credit quality. Within high yield portfolios, a quality rating of lower than C is not permissible in any of the fixed income guidelines except in those circumstances of downgrades subsequent to purchase, in which case the investment manager is responsible for communicating the downgrade to the Commission's consultant and staff. The Systems' fixed income investments at June 30, 2024, were rated by Moody's and are presented below.

Credit Risk

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Investment Type and Fair Value	AAA	AA	A	BAA	BA	B
Short Term Investments²						
Short Term Investment Funds (U. S. Regulated)	\$ 3,601,037	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Invested Securities Lending Collateral						
Commercial Paper		54,910		12,662		
Certificates of Deposit		17,727				
Municipals - 1 year or less	1,030					
Global Public Equity						
Preferred				15	1,887	
Fixed Income Allocation²						
Mortgage Backed						
Federal National Mortgage Association	33,893					
Municipals	893	1,830	184			
Corporate						
Corporate Bonds	10	9,801	27,166	20,054	19,900	34,826
Convertible Bonds						
Asset Backed Securities	4,947	11,984	19,112	60,604	10,898	
Private Placements	11,577	25,982	41,087	54,057	71,156	42,879
Investment Grade Bonds						
Emerging Debt						
Options - Fixed Income						
Futures - Fixed Income						
Swaps - Fixed Income						
Totals	<u>\$ 3,653,387</u>	<u>\$ 122,234</u>	<u>\$ 87,549</u>	<u>\$ 147,392</u>	<u>\$ 103,841</u>	<u>\$ 77,705</u>

Chart continued on next page

¹The column labeled Not Rated by S&P or Moody's represents securities that were either not rated or had a withdrawn rating.

²U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes and Bonds, Agencies and Government National Mortgage Association securities with a fair value of \$165.1 million are not included because they are not subject to credit risk.

Chart continued from previous page

Credit Risk (cont.)
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

		Not Rated		Total
CAA	CA	Int'l and EMD Commingled Funds or held in Strategic Partnerships	Not rated by S&P or Moody's ¹	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,601,037
			308,709	308,709
			1,251	68,823
			3,552	21,279
				1,030
			796	2,698
				33,893
			1,708	4,615
7,070	2,082		261,671	382,580
			1,547	1,547
4,029	19,961		24,426	155,961
12,956	1,327		323,792	584,813
		26,598		26,598
		32,336		32,336
			5	5
			55,197	55,197
			(104)	(104)
<u>\$ 24,055</u>	<u>\$ 23,370</u>	<u>\$ 58,934</u>	<u>\$ 982,550</u>	<u>\$ 5,281,017</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk – Investments

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of investment in a single issuer. Concentration of credit risk shall not apply to the obligations of the U.S. Government and Federal Agencies. Concentration limits are outlined in the investment guidelines of each individual portfolio within domestic fixed income and monitored by the investment managers. RSIC receives annual attestation of credit risk concentration levels from those managers. As of June 30, 2024, there is no single issuer exposure within the portfolio that comprises five percent or more of the overall portfolio. Therefore, there is no concentration of credit risk.

Currency	Cash & Equivalents	Forward Contracts	Private Equity	Private Debt	Private Infrastructure	Fixed Income	Equity	Total
Australian Dollar	\$ (544)	\$ (29,796)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,454	\$ -	\$ 976	\$ 90
Canadian Dollar	(73)	(1,338)				1,128	12,724	12,441
Euro Currency	6,642	(185,152)	200,217	26,956	146,452	134,752	17,116	346,983
Hong Kong Dollar	5						3,985	3,990
Israeli Shekel	(5)							(5)
Japanese Yen	292						1,317	1,609
Mexican Peso	302							302
Pound Sterling	(431)	(49,026)	100,751	10,814		7,775	7,510	77,393
Singapore Dollar							2,946	2,946
Totals	<u>\$ 6,188</u>	<u>\$(265,312)</u>	<u>\$ 300,968</u>	<u>\$ 37,770</u>	<u>\$ 175,906</u>	<u>\$ 143,655</u>	<u>\$ 46,574</u>	<u>\$ 445,749</u>

Derivatives

Derivatives are financial instruments for which the value is derived from underlying assets or data. All of the Systems' derivatives are considered investments. Excluding futures, derivatives generally take the form of contracts in which two parties agree to make payments at a later date based on the value of specific assets or indices. Through certain collective trust funds, the Systems may invest in various derivative financial instruments such as futures and options thereon; forward foreign currency contracts, options, interest rate, currency, equity, index, credit default, total return swaps, interest-only strips, and CMOs to enhance the performance and reduce volatility.

To comply with the requirements of multiple exchanges, cash and securities in the amount of

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely impact the fair value of an investment. The Systems participates in foreign markets to diversify assets, reduce risk and enhance returns. Currency forwards are used to manage currency fluctuations and are permitted by investment policy. Policy forbids speculating in forwards and other derivatives.

The table below presents the Systems' exposure to foreign currency risk in U.S. dollars at June 30, 2024, (amounts expressed in thousands):

\$7.0 and \$161.4 million, respectively, were held in trust by the clearing brokers on June 30, 2024. The Systems' derivatives, consisting of futures, options, forward contracts and swaps are presented in the tables on pages 40-45. Investments in limited partnerships and commingled funds may include derivatives that are not shown in the derivative totals.

The RSIC works with their overlay provider to utilize derivatives primarily to facilitate changes to the asset allocation of the total plan and take advantage of their low cost of implementation. Derivatives are utilized for several reasons:

- Asset Allocation: In many cases, synthetic exposures (using

derivatives) are placeholders until managers are hired and funded. In time, the Commission may substitute traditional managers for much of the synthetic exposure currently in the portfolio. Efficient Market Theory dictates that in some asset classes, synthetics are the best way to achieve exposure.

- Risk Management: Derivatives allow investors the ability to swiftly and

efficiently increase or decrease exposures in order to manage portfolio risk.

- Cost: A synthetic (derivative) solution is often the least expensive way to gain exposure to an asset class or to manage portfolio risk. Derivatives are more beneficial in each of the three major measures of cost: commission costs, market impact of trading and opportunity costs.

Futures

Futures are contractual obligations that require the buyer (seller) to buy (sell) assets at a predetermined date at a predetermined price. These contracts are standardized and trade on an organized exchange with gains and losses settled daily thereby significantly reducing credit and default risk. Gains and losses are included in the net appreciation/ (depreciation) in the fair value of investments total of the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

The tables below present classification information on the Systems' derivatives at June 30, 2024, (amounts expressed in thousands):

Changes in Fair Value				
	Classification	Gain/Loss		
Futures Contracts	Net appreciation	\$	99,975	
Forward Contracts	Net appreciation		5,470	
Swaps	Net depreciation		(37,378)	
Options	Net depreciation		(3,920)	
Fair Value				
	Forward Contracts	Futures	Options	Swaps
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,772	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed Income		55,197	5	(104)
Global Public Equity			7,712	6,732
Totals	<u>\$ 2,772</u>	<u>\$ 55,197</u>	<u>\$ 7,717</u>	<u>\$ 6,628</u>

At June 30, 2024, the Systems had the following exposure via futures contracts (dollar amounts expressed in thousands):

Futures Contracts	Expiration	Long/Short	Quantity	Notional Value ¹	Fair Value
US TREAS BD FUTURE (CBT)	September 2024	Long	18,698	\$ 2,212,207	\$ 28,338
US 5YR NOTE FUTURE (CBT)	September 2024	Long	14,175	1,510,745	9,482
US 2YR NOTE FUTURE (CBT)	September 2024	Long	5,252	1,072,557	2,262
US ULTRA BOND FUTURE (CBT)	September 2024	Long	12,762	1,599,637	15,103
3 MONTH SOFR FUT (CME)	June 2025	Long	64	15,310	(3)
3 MONTH SOFR FUT (CME)	September 2025	Long	64	15,341	4
3 MONTH SOFR FUT (CME)	December 2025	Long	64	15,365	11
Totals				<u>\$ 6,441,162</u>	<u>\$ 55,197</u>

¹ Notional value is the nominal or face amount that is used to calculate payments made on derivative instruments (futures, forwards, swaps and options). This amount generally does not change hands and is thus referred to as notional. The notional amount represents the economic equivalent to an investment in the physical securities represented by the derivative contract.

Forwards

Forwards are contractual obligations that require the delivery of assets at a fixed price on a predetermined date. These contracts are “over-the-counter” (OTC) instruments, meaning they are not traded on an organized exchange. Currency forwards gains and losses are included in the net appreciation/(depreciation) in the fair value of

investments total of the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

At June 30, 2024, the Systems had the following forward exposures, listed by counterparty (amounts expressed in thousands):

Broker	Notional Value	Fair Value	Counterparty Exposure
Bank of America	\$ 44,459	\$ (181)	12.41%
Bank of New York Mellon	103,292	1,509	28.83%
Barclays Bank PLC	15,018	48	4.19%
Goldman Sachs Bank USA/New York NY	2,065	15	0.58%
HSBC Bank USA NA/New York NY	16,419	(20)	4.58%
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	142,454	1,312	39.76%
Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC	2,182	(2)	0.61%
Royal Bank of Canada	31,738	93	8.86%
UBS AG/Stamford CT	659	(2)	0.18%
Totals	\$ 358,286	\$ 2,772	100%

Swaps

The Systems entered into various swap agreements to manage plan exposure. Swaps are OTC agreements to exchange a series of cash flows according to specified terms. The underlying asset can be an interest rate, an exchange rate, a commodity price or any other index.

Total return swaps are primarily used to efficiently achieve a target asset allocation. Exposures to an asset class are typically gained by paying a reference rate such as SOFR, plus or minus a spread, in exchange for the risk and returns of a desired market index. Similarly, exposures can be reduced by receiving a reference rate in exchange for the economic risks and returns of an index.

Counterparty risk, or default risk, is the risk that a party will not honor its contractual obligations. The

Systems seeks to actively manage its counterparty risk by thorough analysis and evaluation of all potential counterparties by investment staff and the independent overlay manager. Risk is further minimized through diversification among counterparties with high credit ratings and collateralizing unrealized gains and losses. The Systems currently does not participate in a master netting agreement. Unrealized gains and losses are not netted across instrument types and are included in the net appreciation/(depreciation) in the fair value of investments total of the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The table below reflects the counterparty credit ratings at June 30, 2024, for currency forwards, swap agreements, and options (amounts expressed in thousands):

Quality rating	Forwards	Swaps	Options	Total
Aa1	\$ (181)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (181)
Aa2	2,799		7,812	10,611
Aa3	(2)		5	3
A1	156	6,732	(100)	6,788
Total subject to credit risk	\$ 2,772	\$ 6,732	\$ 7,717	\$ 17,221
Centrally cleared:				
Chicago Mercantile Exchange	\$ -	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ 8
Intercontinental Exchange		(112)		(112)
Total not subject to credit risk	\$ -	\$ (104)	\$ -	\$ (104)
Totals	\$ 2,772	\$ 6,628	\$ 7,717	\$ 17,117

At June 30, 2024, the Systems held swaps as shown in the tables below (amounts expressed in thousands):

Counterparty	Total Return Swaps	SCRS Pays	SCRS Receives	Maturity Date	Current Notional	Fair Value ¹	Gain/Loss Since Trade
Barclays Bank PLC	Barclays US Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	various	\$ 1,269,354	\$ 6,732	\$ 5,347
					\$ 1,269,354	\$ 6,732	\$ 5,347

Counterparty	Fixed Income Swaps	SCRS Pays	SCRS Receives	Maturity Date	Current Notional	Fair Value ¹
Chicago Mercantile Exchange	Cleared Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed	Variable	3/14/2054	290	8
Intercontinental Exchange Holdings	Cleared Credit Default Swaps	Fixed	Variable	6/20/2029	6,334	(112)
					\$ 6,624	\$ (104)

¹ Fair Value is the amount reasonably expected to be received if the underlying positions were liquidated on the following business day.

Options

Options are exchange traded agreements between two parties for a future transaction on an underlying asset at a reference or strike price. The buyer of an option has the right, but not the obligation, to transact. The seller of an option has the obligation to transact if forced by the buyer. The price of an option is derived by taking the difference in the underlying asset and the strike price plus a premium for the remaining time until expiration. At June 30, 2024, the Systems had the following option positions (dollar amounts expressed in thousands):

Option Contracts	Underlying Security	Expiration	Quantity	Fair Value
Call Dec 24 002.918 ED 122024	IRS P EURIBOR 6M	December 2024	19,929,000	\$ 86
Call Dec 24 002.358 ED 122024	IRS R EURIBOR 6M	December 2024	(19,929,000)	(25)
Call Dec 24 002.715 ED 122024	IRS R 6M EURIBOR	December 2024	(4,380,000)	(77)
Call Dec 24 002.215 ED 122024	IRS P 6M EURIBOR	December 2024	4,380,000	21
Total Fixed Income				5
Call Jul 24 2158.640 ED 073124	RUSSELL 2000	July 2024	(97,284)	(802)
Put Sep 24 4203.480 ED 093024	S & P 500 INDEX	September 2024	(19,032)	(118)
Put Sep 24 4991.630 ED 093024	S & P 500 INDEX	September 2024	19,032	504
Put Sep 24 744.010 ED 093024	MSCI ACWI	September 2024	127,686	622
Put Sep 24 626.540 ED 093024	MSCI ACWI	September 2024	(127,686)	(102)
Put Nov 24 5014.310 ED 112924	S & P 500 INDEX (OTC)	November 2024	18,946	1,034
Put Nov 24 4222.58 ED 11/29/24	S & P 500 INDEX (OTC)	November 2024	(18,946)	(286)
Put Nov 24 627.990 ED 112924	MSCI ACWI	November 2024	(127,390)	(294)
Put Nov 24 745.740 ED 11/29/24	MSCI ACWI	November 2024	127,390	1,135
Put Dec 24 5239.270 ED 123124	S & P 500 INDEX (SPX)	December 2024	9,066	901
Put Dec 24 4412.020 ED 123124	S & P 500 INDEX (SPX)	December 2024	(9,066)	(230)
Put Dec 24 042.000 ED 12/20/24	SPDR S&P REGIONAL BANKING	December 2024	1,350	186
Put Dec 24 646.920 ED 123124	MSCI ACWI	December 2024	(61,831)	(223)
Put Dec 24 768.220 ED 123124	MSCI ACWI	December 2024	61,831	882
Put Jan 25 043.000 ED 01/17/25	SPDR S&P REGIONAL BANKING	January 2025	837	131
Put Mar 25 4203.480 ED 033125	S & P 500 INDEX	March 2025	(19,032)	(633)
Put Mar 25 4991.630 ED 033125	S & P 500 INDEX	March 2025	19,032	1,808
Put Mar 25 744.010 ED 033125	MSCI ACWI	March 2025	127,686	1,912
Put Mar 25 626.540 ED 033125	MSCI ACWI	March 2025	(127,686)	(672)
Put Jun 25 5239.270 ED 063025	S & P 500 INDEX (SPX)	June 2025	9,066	1,548
Put Jun 25 4412.020 ED 063025	S & P 500 INDEX (SPX)	June 2025	(9,066)	(551)
Put Jun 25 646.920 ED 063025	MSCI ACWI	June 2025	(61,831)	(542)
Put Jun 25 768.220 ED 063025	MSCI ACWI	June 2025	61,831	1,502
Total Equity				\$ 7,712
Total				\$ 7,717

Alternative Investments

The Alternative Investment category includes the following asset classes: private equity, hedge funds, private debt, private real estate and private infrastructure.

Private equity, private debt, private real estate and private infrastructure investments are typically structured as limited partnerships. In this structure, the Systems is one of several limited partners, while the investment manager serves as the general partner. Investing in such limited partnerships legally obligates the Systems to invest the committed amount until the investment is fully funded or the contractual investment period has expired. Hedge fund investments are typically on subscription basis with a single, initial investment with no further commitment.

The Systems established several strategic partnerships to gain access to deal flow, to receive favorable economics and to efficiently take advantage of market opportunities. Investments within the strategic partnership accounts may include allocations to any asset class including those considered alternative investments. Assets of Strategic Partnerships are reported within their respective asset class totals.

The Commission's intent is to access superior risk-adjusted returns through investing in alternative investment asset classes. Due to their low correlation to traditional asset classes, alternative investments diversify the portfolio and help reduce the risk associated with volatility of returns.

Commitments

The Commission, on behalf of the Systems, has entered into contractual agreements with numerous alternative investment managers and is committed for future funding of private equity, private debt, private real estate and private infrastructure investments. At June 30, 2024, the Systems' commitments, including commitments within Strategic Partnerships, are shown in the following table (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Total Commitment		Amount Funded to Date		Remaining Unfunded Commitment ¹
Limited Partnerships USD					
Private Equity	\$	8,436,841	\$	6,199,226	\$ 2,237,615
Private Debt		7,407,704		5,276,645	2,131,059
Private Real Estate		4,926,345		4,108,396	817,949
Private Infrastructure		1,215,000		984,594	230,406
Totals	\$	21,985,890	\$	16,568,861	\$ 5,417,029
Limited Partnerships EUR					
Private Equity	€	401,608	€	193,066	€ 208,542
Private Debt		22,657		22,657	
Private Infrastructure		125,000		125,000	
Totals	€	549,265	€	340,723	€ 208,542
Limited Partnerships AUD					
Private Infrastructure	\$	40,000	\$	40,000	
Totals	\$	40,000	\$	40,000	-
Limited Partnerships GBP					
Private Equity	£	75,000	£	54,178	£ 20,822
Private Debt		7,000		7,000	
Private Infrastructure		22,000		22,000	
Totals	£	104,000	£	83,178	£ 20,822

¹ For purposes of this table, amounts are reported separately by currency.

Securities Lending

The Systems' investment portfolio currently participates in a securities lending program, managed by BNY ("Securities Lending Program"), whereby securities are loaned for the purpose of generating additional income. BNY is responsible for making loans of securities on a collateralized basis to various third party broker-dealers and financial institutions and collecting cash and non-cash collateral. The fair value of the required collateral must initially meet or exceed 102 percent of the fair value of the securities loaned for U. S. securities, 105 percent for cross currency securities and 107 percent for equity securities, providing a margin against a decline in the fair value of collateral. If the collateral value falls below 102 percent, the borrower must post additional collateral. In conjunction with generating revenue, the collateral pool seeks to maintain a net asset value (NAV) of \$1, which is determined by dividing the fair value of the assets by the cost of those assets.

The Commission's Policy requires that the maximum amount of securities that may be on loan is 65 percent of eligible securities. Conservative investment guidelines continue to be maintained within the Securities Lending Program. The re-investment of the cash collateral is restricted to short duration, very low risk securities and is monitored by RSIC on an ongoing basis. The types of securities available for loan during the year ended June 30, 2024 included U. S. Government securities, U. S. Government agencies, Corporate bonds, Non-U. S. Sovereign debt and Global equities. The contractual agreement between the RSIC and BNY provides indemnification in the event the borrower fails to return the securities lent or fails to pay the Systems income distribution by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan.

Indemnification is also provided if the investment of cash collateral results in investment loss. Cash, U. S. Government securities, Corporate securities, Asset-backed securities and Global equities are received as collateral for these loans. Collateral securities cannot be pledged or sold without a borrower default. Cash collateral received is invested, and accordingly, investments made with cash collateral are reported as an asset. A corresponding liability is recorded as the Systems must return the cash collateral to the borrower upon the expiration of the loan.

At June 30, 2024, the fair value of securities on loan was \$301.13 million. The fair value of the invested cash collateral was \$308.71 million and securities lending obligations were \$308.71 million. Securities lending revenue, net of borrower rebates, for the fiscal year was \$1.07 million, an increase from \$656 thousand in the prior year.

With regard to counterparty credit risk, the Systems' cash collateral invested is held by the counterparty and is uninsured. All securities loaned can be terminated on demand by either the Systems or the borrower. At year end the average number of days the loans were outstanding was one day. The average weighted maturity of investments made with cash collateral was three days. At June 30, 2024, there had been no losses resulting from borrower defaults and the Systems had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the Systems owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the Systems.

The following table presents the fair value (amounts expressed in thousands) of the underlying securities and the total collateral received for securities on loan at June 30, 2024:

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	06/30/24 TOTALS	06/30/23 TOTALS
Securities lent for cash collateral							
Corporate bonds	\$ 2,380	\$ 445	\$ 3	\$ 15	\$ 3	\$ 2,846	\$ 20,802
Global Public Equity	249,495	46,629	313	1,579	265	298,281	24,157
Total	<u>\$251,875</u>	<u>\$ 47,074</u>	<u>\$ 316</u>	<u>\$ 1,594</u>	<u>\$ 268</u>	<u>\$ 301,127</u>	<u>\$ 44,959</u>
Securities lent for non-cash collateral							
U. S. Government Securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,058
Global Public Equity	227,933	42,599	286	1,443	242	272,503	262,102
Total	<u>\$227,933</u>	<u>\$ 42,599</u>	<u>\$ 286</u>	<u>\$ 1,443</u>	<u>\$ 242</u>	<u>\$ 272,503</u>	<u>\$ 264,160</u>
Cash collateral invested as follows							
Repurchase agreements	\$258,217	\$ 48,259	\$ 324	\$ 1,634	\$ 275	\$ 308,709	\$ 1,725
Total	<u>\$258,217</u>	<u>\$ 48,259</u>	<u>\$ 324</u>	<u>\$ 1,634</u>	<u>\$ 275</u>	<u>\$ 308,709</u>	<u>\$ 1,725</u>
Securities received as collateral							
U.S. Government Securities	\$ 17,172	\$ 3,210	\$ 22	\$ 109	\$ 18	\$ 20,531	\$ 11,582
U.S. Government Agencies	1,463	274	2	9	2	1,750	3
Global Public Equity	191,261	35,745	240	1,211	203	228,660	243,143
Global Fixed Income	34,171	6,386	43	216	36	40,852	32,608
Total	<u>\$244,067</u>	<u>\$ 45,615</u>	<u>\$ 307</u>	<u>\$ 1,545</u>	<u>\$ 259</u>	<u>\$ 291,793</u>	<u>\$ 287,336</u>

IV. Transfers between Systems

Transfers between systems are statutorily authorized internal transfers of contributions and service credit from one retirement system to another retirement system that result from members voluntarily initiating the transfer when certain conditions are met.

Transfers made within the systems administered by PEBA during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Transfers from:	Transfers to:					
	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	Total
SCRS		\$1,751		\$ 57		\$1,808
PORS						
GARS						
JSRS						
SCNG						
Total	\$ -	\$1,751	\$ -	\$ 57	\$ -	\$1,808

The following schedule reflects amounts due to or due from other systems as of June 30, 2024, (amounts expressed in thousands):

Due from:	Due to:					
	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	Total
SCRS		\$ 142				\$ 142
PORS						
GARS						
JSRS						
SCNG						
Total	\$ -	\$ 142	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 142

V. Related Party Transaction

The pension plans provide pension and other benefits to employees of all state agencies. Revenues received from these agencies are recorded in the financial statements as employee and employer contributions and constitute approximately 34 percent of combined contribution revenues.

At June 30, 2024, a liability of approximately \$107.2 million was due to the South Carolina Retiree Health Insurance Trust Fund for insurance surcharge collected from employers in accordance with section 1-11-710 of the South Carolina State Statute. Employee and employer contributions receivable of approximately \$113.7 million were due from state agencies, institutions of higher education and quasi-state agencies.

The SCNG Supplemental Retirement Plan received state appropriated contributions in the amount of \$5.3 million during the fiscal year.

The General Assembly included funding to PEBA, to be distributed to some employers to help offset a

portion of the employer's retirement contributions. PEBA allocates amounts to employers in the same dollar amount for which credits were calculated in previous years. In no event shall a participating employer receive a credit that exceeds the employer contributions due from the employer for the fiscal year. PEBA issued credit invoices to certain SCRS and PORS employers who then applied the credit invoices towards contributions otherwise due to the Systems. The amount of credit invoices issued in fiscal year 2024 totaled \$88.7 million and \$12.5 million for SCRS and PORS respectively. The General Assembly also continues to fund \$2.9 million in nonemployer contributions to JSRS.

The Retirement System Investment Commission is a separate state agency; however, the administrative costs of the RSIC are funded by transfers from the Systems' trust funds. Transfers in the amount of approximately \$15.3 million were made to the RSIC during the fiscal year.

VI. Deferred Retirement Option Plan

A deferred retirement option plan exists under JSRS. A member who has not yet reached the age of 60 years, but who is eligible to retire and receive the maximum monthly benefit, may retire and continue to serve as a judge, a solicitor or a circuit public defender. The member's normal monthly retirement benefit is deferred and placed in the system's trust fund on behalf of the member. Upon reaching the age of 60 years, the balance of the member's deferred retirement benefit is distributed to the member. As of June 30, 2024, the benefits held in trust totaled \$763,605.

VII. Capital Assets

Capital assets at June 30, 2024, consist of the following amounts (expressed in thousands).

	Ending Balances 6/30/2023	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balances 6/30/2024
Asset Class (at Cost)				
Land	\$ 582	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 582
Building	4,749			4,749
Equipment	1,772	110	(121)	1,761
Total Capital Assets	7,103	110	(121)	7,092
Accumulated Depreciation				
Building	3,654	118		3,772
Equipment	1,655	68	(121)	1,602
Total Accumulated Depreciation	5,309	186	(121)	5,374
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 1,794</u>	<u>\$ (76)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,718</u>

VIII. Compensated Absences

As state employees, most full-time permanent employees of SC PEBA's Retirement Division earn 15 days of annual leave and 15 days of sick leave per year during their first ten years of service. After ten years of service is complete, most employees earn an additional 1.25 days of annual leave for each year of service over ten until they reach a maximum of 30 days per year. Sick leave earnings remain at 15 days per year regardless of years of service. Employees may carry forward up to 45 days of annual leave and 180 days of sick leave from one calendar year to the next. Upon termination of employment, employees are eligible to receive payment for up to 45 days of accumulated unused annual leave at the pay rate then in effect. Employees are not eligible to receive payment for accumulated unused sick leave upon termination. As of June 30, 2024, the total amount accrued for unused annual leave for PEBA's Retirement Division employees was \$1.15 million and the associated liability is included in Other Liabilities on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

IX. Participation in Pension Plans

Generally, all employees of PEBA are required to participate in the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS) or the State Optional Retirement Program (ORP) as a condition of employment. Additional information related to membership, benefits and contribution requirements is contained within these notes to the financial statements.

Employer contributions for Retirement Division staff are paid by PEBA and are allocated to the pension trust funds along with all other administrative expenses. Administrative expenses of the Systems are funded by investment earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2024, PEBA's contributions to SCRS for Retirement Division staff were \$1.81 million of which \$143 thousand represented the nonemployer contribution that was applied as a legislatively appropriated credit.

X. Net Pension Liability of Employers

The total pension liability of each defined benefit pension plan summarized below was determined based on the most recent actuarial valuation, which was conducted using membership data as of July 1, 2023 projected forward to the end of the fiscal year, and financial information as of June 30, 2024, using generally accepted actuarial procedures. Information included in the following schedule is based on the certification provided by our consulting actuary, Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company. A Schedule of Employers' Net Pension Liability is intended to provide information about whether the plan fiduciary net positions are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the total pension liability. This schedule as well as a Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability is presented in the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) section.

The net pension liability (i.e. the Systems' total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67 less the fiduciary net position) as of June 30, 2024, is as follows (dollar amounts expressed in thousands):

	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employers' Net Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a % of the Total Pension Liability
SCRS	\$ 61,369,807	\$ 37,919,492	\$ 23,450,315	61.8%
PORS	10,177,905	7,178,119	2,999,786	70.5%
GARS	66,114	50,526	15,588	76.4%
JSRS	489,508	243,734	245,774	49.8%
SCNG	69,832	47,789	22,043	68.4%

Actuarial valuations of the ongoing plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality and future salary increases. Amounts determined regarding the net pension liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. The GASB Statement No. 67 valuation report prepared as of June 30, 2024 is based on the experience study report for the period ending June 30, 2019. A more recent experience report on the Systems was issued for the period ending June 30, 2023 and will be used for future valuations.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the total pension liability for each plan as of June 30, 2024. The total pension liability for each plan is based on the actuarial valuations performed as of July 1, 2023 and rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, using generally accepted actuarial principles. There was no legislation enacted during the 2024 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for any of the systems.

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal	Entry age normal	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Actuarial assumptions:					
Investment rate of return ¹	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Projected salary increases	3.0% to 11.0% (varies by service)	3.5% to 10.5% (varies by service)	None	3.0%	None
Benefit adjustments	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	None	3.00%	None

¹ Includes inflation at 2.25%.

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumption, the 2020 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (2020 PRSC), was developed using the Systems' mortality experience. These base rates are adjusted for future improvement in mortality using 80 percent of Scale UMP projected from the year 2020.

Former Job Class	Males	Females
Educators and Judges	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 95%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 94%
General Employees and Members of the General Assembly	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 97%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 107%
Public Safety, Firefighters and members of the South Carolina National Guard	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 127%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 107%

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon 30-year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected rates of return represent assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach primarily based on consensus expectations and market based inputs. Expected returns are net of investment fees. The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2024 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the table below. For actuarial purposes, the 7.00 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the total pension liability includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

Allocation / Exposure	Policy Target	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Public Equity	46.0%	6.23%	2.86%
Bonds	26.0%	2.60%	0.68%
Private Equity ¹	9.0%	9.60%	0.86%
Private Debt ¹	7.0%	6.90%	0.48%
Real Assets	12.0%		
Real Estate ¹	9.0%	4.30%	0.39%
Infrastructure ¹	3.0%	7.30%	0.22%
Expected Real Return ²	100.0%		5.49%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
Expected Rate of Return			7.74%

¹RSIC staff and consultant will notify the Commission if the collective exposure to Private Equity, Private Debt and Private Real Assets exceeds 30 percent of total plan assets.

²Portable Alpha Strategies, which utilize Hedge Funds and are not included in the Policy Target, will be capped at 15% of total assets.

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability of each plan was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS and PORS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina Code of Laws. The contributions required for JSRS, GARS, and the SCNG are based on PEBA's current funding policy which include the change in funding in future years as a result of the enactment of the Retirement System Funding and Administration Act of 2017. Based on those assumptions, the system's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 67 regarding the disclosure of the sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate, the following table presents the net pension liability of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 7 percent, as well as what the employers' net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (6 percent) or 1 percent higher (8 percent) than the current rate.

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	1% Decrease (6%)	Current Discount Rate (7%)	1% Increase (8%)
SCRS	\$ 30,388,958	\$ 23,450,315	\$ 17,060,373
PORS	4,346,115	2,999,786	1,897,072
GARS	20,905	15,588	10,635
JSRS	299,642	245,774	200,121
SCNG	30,988	22,043	14,799

XI. Death Benefit Program

In addition to monthly pension benefits provided through the Systems, a death benefit program is available to employers. For participating employers, incidental death benefits are provided for both active and retired members. These benefits are funded through separate death benefit programs within SCRS and PORS on a cost-sharing, multiple-employer basis. The assets in the death benefits fund are not held separately in a dedicated trust for the sole purpose of paying death benefits to beneficiaries of deceased members. These benefits are considered allowable within the defined benefit plans and are held within the pension trust funds. Coverage is provided to eligible active and retired working members as well as non-working retirees under the governing statute. Funding for the plans

is collected as a percent of covered payroll as determined by the Systems' actuary and approved by the governing board. The current employer contribution rates for the programs are 0.15 percent and 0.20 percent of payroll for SCRS and PORS respectively. These contributions fund both the active and retiree death benefits.

Active Death Benefits

An incidental death benefit is payable upon the death of an SCRS, State ORP or PORS contributing member who worked for a participating employer at the time of death. The member must have been in service and had at least one full year of membership or must have died as a result of an injury arising in the course of performing his duties

regardless of length of membership. The incidental death benefit is equal to the annual earnable compensation of the member at the time of death and is payable apart and separate from the payment of pension benefits.

Retiree Death Benefits

Retired members of SCRS and PORS whose last employer prior to retirement is covered by the program, and who met applicable service credit requirements, are also protected under the state-sponsored death benefit program. Upon the death of a retired member, the beneficiary of a non-working retiree will receive a benefit payment of \$2,000, \$4,000 or \$6,000 based on the member's total creditable service at the time of retirement.

Members who work after retirement by returning to covered employment as a working retiree are eligible for an increased level of death benefits. Beneficiaries of working retirees are provided with a death benefit equal to the amount of the member's annual earnable compensation in lieu of the standard \$2,000, \$4,000 or \$6,000 retired member benefit.

All benefits provided by the Systems are included in the actuarial valuations, including the incidental death benefit program for SCRS, PORS, GARS and JSRS. The July 1, 2023 actuarial valuations reflect the inclusion of the assets and liabilities of the incidental death benefit program and accidental death benefits for PORS.

XII. Litigation

The South Carolina Retirement Systems are involved in litigation relating to various matters arising in the ordinary course of business, including routine administrative litigation involving individual members' claims regarding their benefits. In the opinion of management, in consultation with legal counsel, the outcomes of these matters are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Systems' financial position or operations.

South Carolina Retirement Systems Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability

SCRS Pension Trust Fund
Years Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 1,182,494	\$ 1,120,136	\$ 1,069,012	\$ 1,028,783	\$ 975,416
Interest	4,007,724	3,869,177	3,778,285	3,678,394	3,551,535
Benefit changes					
Difference between actual and expected experience	748,621	502,096	(142,936)	232,794	392,332
Assumption changes	571,462			1,591,642	
Benefit payments	(3,604,897)	(3,481,786)	(3,381,161)	(3,244,221)	(3,148,155)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	2,905,404	2,009,623	1,323,200	3,287,392	1,771,128
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	58,464,403	56,454,780	55,131,580	51,844,188	50,073,060
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$61,369,807	\$58,464,403	\$56,454,780	\$55,131,580	\$ 51,844,188
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Employer contributions	\$ 2,463,230	\$ 2,133,553	\$ 1,884,209	\$ 1,673,320	\$ 1,647,757
Nonemployer contributions	88,706	88,706	88,706	88,706	88,706
Employee contributions	1,117,409	1,035,919	983,536	932,014	922,539
Refunds of contributions to members	(152,910)	(145,376)	(160,567)	(124,286)	(117,860)
Annuity benefits	(3,422,601)	(3,309,645)	(3,189,790)	(3,090,155)	(3,007,545)
Death benefits	(29,386)	(26,765)	(30,804)	(29,780)	(22,750)
Net investment income (loss)	3,588,045	2,317,284	(832,364)	7,767,185	(441,580)
Administrative expenses	(18,155)	(17,206)	(17,990)	(17,523)	(14,218)
Net transfers to other systems	(1,808)	(2,135)	(2,615)	(1,593)	(1,547)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	3,632,530	2,074,335	(1,277,679)	7,197,888	(946,498)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	\$34,286,962	32,212,627	33,490,306	26,292,418	27,238,916
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$37,919,492	\$34,286,962	\$32,212,627	\$33,490,306	\$ 26,292,418
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$23,450,315	\$24,177,441	\$24,242,153	\$21,641,274	\$ 25,551,770

South Carolina Retirement Systems
Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability

SCRS Pension Trust Fund (continued)

Years Ended June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 967,897	\$ 910,846	\$ 804,057	\$ 763,357	\$ 744,197
Interest	3,463,073	3,401,588	3,318,051	3,231,572	3,148,090
Benefit changes					
Difference between actual and expected experience	(101,351)	(172,340)	54,584	46,714	(44,636)
Assumption changes			1,746,649		
Benefit payments	(3,078,289)	(3,562,801)	(3,035,119)	(2,782,738)	(2,705,547)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	1,251,330	577,293	2,888,222	1,258,905	1,142,104
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	48,821,730	48,244,437	45,356,215	44,097,310	42,955,206
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 50,073,060</u>	<u>\$ 48,821,730</u>	<u>\$ 48,244,437</u>	<u>\$ 45,356,215</u>	<u>\$ 44,097,310</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Employer contributions	\$ 1,450,308	\$ 1,300,477	\$ 1,168,847	\$ 1,072,659	\$ 1,022,478
Nonemployer contributions	88,706	104,974			
Employee contributions	880,664	868,681	826,543	754,153	716,107
Refunds of contributions to members	(118,067)	(113,867)	(105,169)	(93,694)	(95,104)
Annuity benefits	(2,938,416)	(3,426,650)	(2,907,273)	(2,668,385)	(2,590,299)
Death benefits	(21,806)	(22,284)	(22,677)	(20,659)	(20,144)
Net investment income (loss)	1,499,391	1,986,948	2,791,215	(165,394)	374,152
Administrative expenses	(15,536)	(14,658)	(13,469)	(13,149)	(12,554)
Net transfers to other systems	(1,244)	(1,534)	(1,550)	(997)	(1,329)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	824,000	682,087	1,736,467	(1,135,466)	(606,693)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	26,414,916	25,732,829	23,996,362	25,131,828	25,738,521
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 27,238,916</u>	<u>\$ 26,414,916</u>	<u>\$ 25,732,829</u>	<u>\$ 23,996,362</u>	<u>\$ 25,131,828</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 22,834,144</u>	<u>\$ 22,406,814</u>	<u>\$ 22,511,608</u>	<u>\$ 21,359,853</u>	<u>\$ 18,965,482</u>

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability

PORS Pension Trust Fund
Years Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 240,895	\$ 228,881	\$ 218,062	\$ 206,733	\$ 198,744
Interest	651,802	616,200	598,566	574,351	548,454
Benefit changes					
Difference between actual and expected experience	274,584	165,789	(78,185)	70,304	49,922
Assumption changes	78,629			242,143	
Benefit payments	(518,026)	(498,536)	(485,343)	(455,331)	(432,483)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	727,884	512,334	253,100	638,200	364,637
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	9,450,021	8,937,687	8,684,587	8,046,387	7,681,750
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 10,177,905</u>	<u>\$ 9,450,021</u>	<u>\$ 8,937,687</u>	<u>\$ 8,684,587</u>	<u>\$ 8,046,387</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Employer contributions	\$ 407,492	\$ 342,451	\$ 292,364	\$ 262,577	\$ 263,135
Nonemployer contributions	12,470	12,470	12,470	12,470	12,470
Employee contributions	197,697	179,072	163,536	152,148	151,835
Refunds of contributions to members	(26,309)	(25,820)	(32,691)	(24,346)	(22,492)
Annuity benefits	(486,675)	(468,123)	(447,401)	(425,232)	(405,790)
Death benefits	(5,042)	(4,593)	(5,251)	(5,753)	(4,201)
Net investment income (loss)	674,179	432,834	(155,638)	1,411,353	(79,106)
Administrative expenses	(3,369)	(3,153)	(3,257)	(3,121)	(2,469)
Net transfers to other systems	1,751	2,079	2,904	1,401	984
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	772,194	467,217	(172,964)	1,381,497	(85,634)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	6,405,925	5,938,708	6,111,672	4,730,175	4,815,809
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 7,178,119</u>	<u>\$ 6,405,925</u>	<u>\$ 5,938,708</u>	<u>\$ 6,111,672</u>	<u>\$ 4,730,175</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 2,999,786</u>	<u>\$ 3,044,096</u>	<u>\$ 2,998,979</u>	<u>\$ 2,572,915</u>	<u>\$ 3,316,212</u>

South Carolina Retirement Systems
Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability

PORS Pension Trust Fund (continued)

Years Ended June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 189,379	\$ 184,570	\$ 166,682	\$ 156,567	\$ 154,102
Interest	528,699	500,758	473,059	453,696	435,329
Benefit changes					
Difference between actual and expected experience	(27,766)	102,882	5,044	11,582	6,771
Assumption changes			333,190		
Benefit payments	(412,535)	(397,921)	(376,801)	(360,656)	(344,410)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	277,777	390,289	601,174	261,189	251,792
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	7,403,973	7,013,684	6,412,510	6,151,321	5,899,529
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 7,681,750	\$ 7,403,973	\$ 7,013,684	\$ 6,412,510	\$ 6,151,321
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Employer contributions	\$ 237,821	\$ 211,793	\$ 192,006	\$ 175,223	\$ 166,451
Nonemployer contributions	12,470	13,122			
Employee contributions	144,747	138,652	127,840	115,188	106,854
Refunds of contributions to members	(21,608)	(23,899)	(19,964)	(19,178)	(17,453)
Annuity benefits	(387,228)	(369,536)	(352,986)	(337,928)	(323,252)
Death benefits	(3,699)	(4,485)	(3,852)	(3,550)	(3,705)
Net investment income (loss)	264,323	331,529	455,914	(24,636)	58,705
Administrative expenses	(2,596)	(2,402)	(2,149)	(2,055)	(1,938)
Net transfers to other systems	1,148	1,534	1,278	1,147	1,061
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	245,378	296,308	398,087	(95,789)	(13,277)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	4,570,431	4,274,123	3,876,036	3,971,825	3,985,102
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 4,815,809	\$ 4,570,431	\$ 4,274,123	\$ 3,876,036	\$ 3,971,825
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 2,865,941	\$ 2,833,542	\$ 2,739,561	\$ 2,536,474	\$ 2,179,496

South Carolina Retirement Systems
Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability

GARS Pension Trust Fund
Years Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 220	\$ 263	\$ 275	\$ 364	\$ 358
Interest	4,584	4,698	4,815	4,937	5,003
Benefit changes					
Difference between actual and expected experience	(684)	(289)	(420)	379	60
Assumption changes	(241)			1,386	
Benefit payments	(6,256)	(6,328)	(6,348)	(6,315)	(6,348)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(2,377)	(1,656)	(1,678)	751	(927)
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	68,491	70,147	71,825	71,074	72,001
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 66,114	\$ 68,491	\$ 70,147	\$ 71,825	\$ 71,074
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Employer contributions	\$ 6,286	\$ 6,308	\$ 6,279	\$ 5,956	\$ 6,329
Employee contributions	147	155	164	184	222
Refunds of contributions to members				(77)	
Annuity benefits	(6,243)	(6,313)	(6,332)	(6,222)	(6,323)
Death benefits	(13)	(15)	(16)	(16)	(25)
Net investment income (loss)	4,813	3,106	(1,045)	9,444	(443)
Administrative expenses	(24)	(22)	(23)	(23)	(18)
Net transfers to other systems		(135)	(206)	(45)	
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	4,966	3,084	(1,179)	9,201	(258)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	45,560	42,476	43,655	34,454	34,712
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 50,526	\$ 45,560	\$ 42,476	\$ 43,655	\$ 34,454
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 15,588	\$ 22,931	\$ 27,671	\$ 28,170	\$ 36,620

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability

GARS Pension Trust Fund (continued)

Years Ended June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 440	\$ 464	\$ 488	\$ 493	\$ 553
Interest	5,149	5,200	5,293	5,301	5,380
Benefit changes					
Difference between actual and expected experience	(1,135)	138	(348)	798	(294)
Assumption changes			2,330		
Benefit payments	(6,515)	(6,468)	(6,737)	(6,656)	(6,660)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(2,061)	(666)	1,026	(64)	(1,021)
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	74,062	74,728	73,702	73,766	74,787
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 72,001	\$ 74,062	\$ 74,728	\$ 73,702	\$ 73,766
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Employer contributions	\$ 5,804	\$ 5,428	\$ 4,539	\$ 4,501	\$ 4,275
Employee contributions	162	287	468	292	369
Refunds of contributions to members	(17)			(22)	
Annuity benefits	(6,480)	(6,452)	(6,678)	(6,625)	(6,639)
Death benefits	(18)	(16)	(59)	(9)	(21)
Net investment income (loss)	1,887	2,376	3,329	(266)	500
Administrative expenses	(20)	(18)	(17)	(18)	(18)
Net transfers to other systems			19	(147)	(18)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,318	1,605	1,601	(2,294)	(1,552)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	33,394	31,789	30,188	32,482	34,034
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 34,712	\$ 33,394	\$ 31,789	\$ 30,188	\$ 32,482
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 37,289	\$ 40,668	\$ 42,939	\$ 43,514	\$ 41,284

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability

JSRS Pension Trust Fund
Years Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 10,226	\$ 9,791	\$ 9,515	\$ 8,718	\$ 8,919
Interest	31,729	31,468	30,554	29,199	28,154
Benefit changes					
Difference between actual and expected experience	16,557	(9,303)	(249)	4,000	3,262
Assumption changes	(2,574)			17,439	
Benefit payments	(29,192)	(27,697)	(26,099)	(25,941)	(25,673)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	26,746	4,259	13,721	33,415	14,662
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	462,762	458,503	444,782	411,367	396,705
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 489,508</u>	<u>\$ 462,762</u>	<u>\$ 458,503</u>	<u>\$ 444,782</u>	<u>\$ 411,367</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Employer contributions	\$ 21,280	\$ 20,164	\$ 19,577	\$ 19,100	\$ 19,098
Nonemployer contributions	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900
Employee contributions	3,564	4,236	3,012	3,587	4,966
Refunds of contributions to members					(182)
Annuity benefits	(29,185)	(27,686)	(26,089)	(25,746)	(25,301)
Death benefits	(7)	(11)	(10)	(195)	(190)
Net investment income (loss)	23,612	15,272	(5,202)	47,659	(2,361)
Administrative expenses	(117)	(110)	(114)	(109)	(86)
Net transfers to other systems	57	191	(83)	237	563
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	22,104	14,956	(6,009)	47,433	(593)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	221,630	206,674	212,683	165,250	165,843
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 243,734</u>	<u>\$ 221,630</u>	<u>\$ 206,674</u>	<u>\$ 212,683</u>	<u>\$ 165,250</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 245,774</u>	<u>\$ 241,132</u>	<u>\$ 251,829</u>	<u>\$ 232,099</u>	<u>\$ 246,117</u>

South Carolina Retirement Systems
Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability

JSRS Pension Trust Fund (continued)

Years Ended June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 6,645	\$ 6,521	\$ 6,186	\$ 5,886	\$ 5,760
Interest	21,737	21,271	20,404	20,022	19,440
Benefit changes					666
Difference between actual and expected experience	80,801	(3,548)	(995)	(3,085)	(1,138)
Assumption changes			13,790		
Benefit payments	(17,950)	(17,811)	(18,602)	(17,191)	(16,836)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	91,233	6,433	20,783	5,632	7,892
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	305,472	299,039	278,256	272,624	264,732
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 396,705</u>	<u>\$ 305,472</u>	<u>\$ 299,039</u>	<u>\$ 278,256</u>	<u>\$ 272,624</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Employer contributions	\$ 11,730	\$ 11,043	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,202	\$ 10,109
Nonemployer contributions					
Employee contributions	2,840	3,016	2,928	2,303	3,153
Refunds of contributions to members			(629)	(60)	
Annuity benefits	(17,947)	(17,655)	(17,679)	(16,989)	(16,832)
Death benefits	(3)	(156)	(293)	(143)	(4)
Net investment income (loss)	9,183	11,723	16,399	(871)	2,216
Administrative expenses	(92)	(86)	(79)	(75)	(71)
Net transfers to other systems	96		253	(3)	286
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	5,807	7,885	11,434	(5,636)	(1,143)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	160,036	152,151	140,717	146,353	147,496
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 165,843</u>	<u>\$ 160,036</u>	<u>\$ 152,151</u>	<u>\$ 140,717</u>	<u>\$ 146,353</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 230,862</u>	<u>\$ 145,436</u>	<u>\$ 146,888</u>	<u>\$ 137,539</u>	<u>\$ 126,271</u>

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability

SCNG Pension Trust Fund
Years Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 786	\$ 782	\$ 791	\$ 696	\$ 805
Interest	4,733	4,706	4,654	4,754	4,731
Benefit changes					
Difference between actual and expected experience	(678)	(392)	(59)	(960)	(627)
Assumption changes	135			971	
Benefit payments	(4,738)	(4,669)	(4,607)	(4,574)	(4,514)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	238	427	779	887	395
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	69,594	69,167	68,388	67,501	67,106
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 69,832	\$ 69,594	\$ 69,167	\$ 68,388	\$ 67,501
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Employer contributions	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290
Employee contributions					
Refunds of contributions to members					
Annuity benefits	(4,738)	(4,669)	(4,607)	(4,574)	(4,514)
Death benefits					
Net investment income (loss)	4,316	2,776	(878)	7,996	(352)
Administrative expenses	(22)	(21)	(22)	(20)	(15)
Net transfers to other systems					
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	4,846	3,376	(217)	8,692	409
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	42,943	39,567	39,784	31,092	30,683
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 47,789	\$ 42,943	\$ 39,567	\$ 39,784	\$ 31,092
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 22,043	\$ 26,651	\$ 29,600	\$ 28,604	\$ 36,409

South Carolina Retirement Systems
Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability

SCNG Pension Trust Fund (continued)

Years Ended June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 786	\$ 804	\$ 696	\$ 689	\$ 690
Interest	4,764	4,743	4,589	4,594	4,481
Benefit changes					
Difference between actual and expected experience	(1,501)	(767)	(843)	(992)	612
Assumption changes			4,161		
Benefit payments	(4,534)	(4,411)	(4,426)	(4,310)	(4,249)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(485)	369	4,177	(19)	1,534
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	67,591	67,222	63,045	63,064	61,530
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 67,106	\$ 67,591	\$ 67,222	\$ 63,045	\$ 63,064
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Employer contributions	\$ 5,290	\$ 4,814	\$ 4,591	\$ 4,591	\$ 4,591
Employee contributions					
Refunds of contributions to members					
Annuity benefits	(4,534)	(4,411)	(4,425)	(4,310)	(4,249)
Death benefits					
Net investment income (loss)	1,616	1,902	2,533	(121)	313
Administrative expenses	(16)	(14)	(13)	(12)	(11)
Net transfers to other systems					
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	2,356	2,291	2,686	148	644
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	28,327	26,036	23,350	23,202	22,558
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 30,683	\$ 28,327	\$ 26,036	\$ 23,350	\$ 23,202
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 36,423	\$ 39,264	\$ 41,186	\$ 39,695	\$ 39,862

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Employers' Net Pension Liability

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employers' Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	Projected Covered Payroll ¹	Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
SCRS						
6/30/2024	\$ 61,369,807	\$ 37,919,492	\$ 23,450,315	61.8%	\$ 11,041,023	212.4%
6/30/2023	58,464,403	34,286,962	24,177,441	58.6%	10,429,574	231.8%
6/30/2022	56,454,780	32,212,627	24,242,153	57.1%	9,925,834	244.2%
6/30/2021	55,131,580	33,490,306	21,641,274	60.7%	9,788,610	221.1%
6/30/2020	51,844,188	26,292,418	25,551,770	50.7%	9,272,010	275.6%
6/30/2019	50,073,060	27,238,916	22,834,144	54.4%	9,183,081	248.7%
6/30/2018	48,821,730	26,414,916	22,406,814	54.1%	8,592,885	260.8%
6/30/2017	48,244,437	25,732,829	22,511,608	53.3%	8,213,042	274.1%
6/30/2016	45,356,215	23,996,362	21,359,853	52.9%	7,765,588	275.1%
6/30/2015	44,097,310	25,131,828	18,965,482	57.0%	7,539,996	251.5%
PORS						
6/30/2024	10,177,905	7,178,119	2,999,786	70.5%	1,601,690	187.3%
6/30/2023	9,450,021	6,405,925	3,044,096	67.8%	1,513,764	201.1%
6/30/2022	8,937,687	5,938,708	2,998,979	66.4%	1,434,621	209.0%
6/30/2021	8,684,587	6,111,672	2,572,915	70.4%	1,440,645	178.6%
6/30/2020	8,046,387	4,730,175	3,316,212	58.8%	1,378,255	240.6%
6/30/2019	7,681,750	4,815,809	2,865,941	62.7%	1,306,961	219.3%
6/30/2018	7,403,973	4,570,431	2,833,542	61.7%	1,263,314	224.3%
6/30/2017	7,013,684	4,274,123	2,739,561	60.9%	1,187,195	230.8%
6/30/2016	6,412,510	3,876,036	2,536,474	60.4%	1,105,703	229.4%
6/30/2015	6,151,321	3,971,825	2,179,496	64.6%	1,076,885	202.4%
GARS						
6/30/2024	66,114	50,526	15,588	76.4%	1,000	1,558.6%
6/30/2023	68,491	45,560	22,931	66.5%	1,204	1,905.1%
6/30/2022	70,147	42,476	27,671	60.6%	1,249	2,216.2%
6/30/2021	71,825	43,655	28,170	60.8%	1,570	1,794.0%
6/30/2020	71,074	34,454	36,620	48.5%	1,570	2,332.1%
6/30/2019	72,001	34,712	37,289	48.2%	1,866	1,998.8%
6/30/2018	74,062	33,394	40,668	45.1%	1,961	2,074.3%
6/30/2017	74,728	31,789	42,939	42.5%	2,316	1,853.7%
6/30/2016	73,702	30,188	43,514	41.0%	2,338	1,861.0%
6/30/2015	73,766	32,482	41,284	44.0%	2,601	1,587.5%
JSRS						
6/30/2024	489,508	243,734	245,774	49.8%	33,639	730.6%
6/30/2023	462,762	221,630	241,132	47.9%	32,037	752.7%
6/30/2022	458,503	206,674	251,829	45.1%	31,104	809.6%
6/30/2021	444,782	212,683	232,099	47.8%	30,346	764.8%
6/30/2020	411,367	165,250	246,117	40.2%	30,346	811.0%
6/30/2019	396,705	165,843	230,862	41.8%	22,347	1,033.1%
6/30/2018	305,472	160,036	145,436	52.4%	22,347	650.8%
6/30/2017	299,039	152,151	146,888	50.9%	21,958	668.9%
6/30/2016	278,256	140,717	137,539	50.6%	21,267	646.7%
6/30/2015	272,624	146,353	126,271	53.7%	20,815	606.6%
SCNG						
6/30/2024	69,832	47,789	22,043	68.4%	Not Applicable ²	Not Applicable ²
6/30/2023	69,594	42,943	26,651	61.7%	Not Applicable ²	Not Applicable ²
6/30/2022	69,167	39,567	29,600	57.2%	Not Applicable ²	Not Applicable ²
6/30/2021	68,388	39,784	28,604	58.2%	Not Applicable ²	Not Applicable ²
6/30/2020	67,501	31,092	36,409	46.1%	Not Applicable ²	Not Applicable ²
6/30/2019	67,106	30,683	36,423	45.7%	Not Applicable ²	Not Applicable ²
6/30/2018	67,591	28,327	39,264	41.9%	Not Applicable ²	Not Applicable ²
6/30/2017	67,222	26,036	41,186	38.7%	Not Applicable ²	Not Applicable ²
6/30/2016	63,045	23,350	39,695	37.0%	Not Applicable ²	Not Applicable ²
6/30/2015	63,064	23,202	39,862	36.8%	Not Applicable ²	Not Applicable ²

¹Projected covered payroll is the annualized, projected compensation for the following year and does not include payroll attributable to members in State ORP or working retirees.

² The contributions and benefits associated with the SCNG are not determined as a function of payroll.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Employers' and Nonemployer's Contributions

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

	Actuarially Determined Contributions ³	Amount of Contributions Recognized ³	Difference Between Actuarially Determined Contributions and Contributions Recognized	Projected Covered Payroll ⁴	Percentage of Contributions to Covered Payroll
SCRS¹					
6/30/2024	\$ 2,551,936	\$ 2,551,936	\$ -	\$ 11,041,023	23.1%
6/30/2023	2,222,259	2,222,259		10,429,574	21.3%
6/30/2022	1,972,915	1,972,915		9,925,834	19.9%
6/30/2021	1,762,026	1,762,026		9,788,610	18.0%
6/30/2020	1,736,463	1,736,463		9,272,010	18.7%
6/30/2019	1,539,014	1,539,014		9,183,081	16.8%
6/30/2018	1,405,451	1,405,451		8,592,885	16.4%
6/30/2017	1,168,847	1,168,847		8,213,042	14.2%
6/30/2016	1,072,659	1,072,659		7,765,588	13.8%
6/30/2015	1,022,478	1,022,478		7,539,996	13.6%
PORS¹					
6/30/2024	419,962	419,962		1,601,690	26.2%
6/30/2023	354,921	354,921		1,513,764	23.4%
6/30/2022	304,834	304,834		1,434,621	21.2%
6/30/2021	275,047	275,047		1,440,645	19.1%
6/30/2020	275,605	275,605		1,378,255	20.0%
6/30/2019	250,291	250,291		1,306,961	19.2%
6/30/2018	224,915	224,915		1,263,314	17.8%
6/30/2017	192,006	192,006		1,187,195	16.2%
6/30/2016	175,223	175,223		1,105,703	15.8%
6/30/2015	166,451	166,451		1,076,885	15.5%
GARS⁵					
6/30/2024	6,286	6,286		1,000	628.6%
6/30/2023	6,308	6,308		1,204	523.9%
6/30/2022	6,279	6,279		1,249	502.7%
6/30/2021	5,956	5,956		1,570	379.4%
6/30/2020	6,329	6,329		1,570	403.1%
6/30/2019	5,804	5,804		1,866	311.0%
6/30/2018	5,428	5,428		1,961	276.8%
6/30/2017	4,539	4,539		2,316	196.0%
6/30/2016	4,501	4,501		2,338	192.5%
6/30/2015	4,275	4,275		2,601	164.4%

Schedule of Employers' and Nonemployer's Contributions continued on next page.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Employers' and Nonemployer's Contributions (cont.)

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

	Actuarially Determined Contributions ³	Amount of Contributions Recognized ³	Difference Between Actuarially Determined Contributions and Contributions Recognized	Projected Covered Payroll ⁴	Percentage of Contributions to Covered Payroll
JSRS²					
6/30/2024	\$ 24,180	\$ 24,180	\$ -	\$ 33,639	71.9%
6/30/2023	23,064	23,064		32,037	72.0%
6/30/2022	22,477	22,477		31,104	72.3%
6/30/2021	22,000	22,000		30,346	72.5%
6/30/2020	21,998	21,998		30,346	72.5%
6/30/2019	11,730	11,730		22,347	52.5%
6/30/2018	11,044	11,044		22,347	49.4%
6/30/2017	10,534	10,534		21,958	48.0%
6/30/2016	10,202	10,202		21,267	48.0%
6/30/2015	10,109	10,109		20,815	48.6%
SCNG⁶					
6/30/2024	3,837	5,290	(1,453)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6/30/2023	3,984	5,290	(1,306)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6/30/2022	4,405	5,290	(885)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6/30/2021	5,188	5,290	(102)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6/30/2020	5,262	5,290	(28)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6/30/2019	5,290	5,290		Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6/30/2018	4,814	4,814		Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6/30/2017	4,509	4,591	(82)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6/30/2016	4,570	4,591	(21)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6/30/2015	4,591	4,591		Not Applicable	Not Applicable

¹ The actual contribution rates and the actuarially determined contribution rates for SCRS and PORS are determined in accordance with Sections 9-1-1085 and 9-11-225 of the South Carolina Code, respectively. The SCRS and PORS employer contribution rates effective July 1, 2023, are 18.56 percent and 21.24 percent, respectively.

² The contribution rate for JSRS is based on the funding policy maintained by the SC Public Employee Benefit Authority. The JSRS employer contribution rate adopted by the PEBA Board effective July 1, 2023, is 62.94 percent and the remaining portion of the contribution effort is attributable to the \$2.9 million in non-payroll based appropriations.

³ Includes employer contributions on employee payroll and contributions remitted to SCRS on the payroll of employees participating in State ORP and working retirees. Total contributions for SCRS, PORS and JSRS also includes nonemployer contributions.

⁴ Projected covered payroll is the annualized, projected compensation for the following year and does not include payroll attributable to members in State ORP or working retirees.

⁵ GARS was closed to new members beginning with the 2012 general election. The actuarially determined contributions are based on the funding policy maintained by the SC Public Employee Benefit Authority.

⁶ Benefits for members in the SCNG are not a function of pay. The actuarially determined contributions are based on the funding policy maintained by the SC Public Employee Benefit Authority.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Investment Returns¹

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Annual Money Weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense
2024	10.47%
2023	6.80
2022	(0.91)
2021	28.48
2020	(1.59)
2019	5.70
2018	7.89
2017	11.82
2016	(0.51)
2015	1.55

¹Trailing periods reflect a performance correction that affected the time period 03/31/2015 through 6/30/2022.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial methods and significant assumptions used in calculations of the actuarially determined contributions for fiscal year 2024 for each of the individual plans administered by PEBA.

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Significant Assumptions¹

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
Valuation date	07/01/22	07/01/22	07/01/22	07/01/22	07/01/22
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal	Entry age normal	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percent of pay	Level percent of pay	Level dollar	Level percent of pay	Level dollar
Amortization period	25 years maximum, closed period ²	25 years maximum, closed period ²	5 years, closed	25 years maximum, closed period	14 years, closed
Asset Valuation method	5-Year Smoothed	5-Year Smoothed	5-Year Smoothed	5-Year Smoothed	5-Year Smoothed
Actuarial assumptions:					
Inflation rate	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Projected salary increases	3.0% plus step-rate increases for members with less than 21 years of service ³	3.5% plus step-rate increases for members with less than 21 years of service ³	None	3% ³	None
Investment rate of return	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Benefit adjustments	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	None	3%	None

¹ The actual contribution rates and the actuarially determined contribution rates for SCRS and PORS are determined in accordance with Sections 9-1-1085 and 9-11-225 of the South Carolina Code, respectively. Contribution requirements for JSRS, GARS and the SCNG are determined in accordance with funding policies established and maintained by the PEBA Board.

² Pension reform legislation enacted effective July 1, 2017, schedules the amortization period to be reduced from 30 years to 20 years over a ten-year schedule.

³ Includes inflation at 2.25%.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

SCRS Pension Trust Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2024

With summarized comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2023
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	EMPLOYEE FUND	EMPLOYER FUND	DEATH BENEFIT FUND	QEBA FUND	TOTAL	2023 TOTAL
Additions						
Employee contributions						
State	\$ 343,008	\$ 8,837	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 351,845	\$ 312,771
Public school	446,494	28,956			475,450	448,193
Other	280,519	9,595			290,114	274,955
Employer contributions						
State		871,606	7,982	932	880,520	733,949
Public school		999,017	8,722		1,007,739	885,844
Other		570,694	4,277		574,971	513,760
Nonemployer contributions						
State		31,126			31,126	31,126
Public school		43,822			43,822	43,822
Other		13,758			13,758	13,758
Total contributions	<u>1,070,021</u>	<u>2,577,411</u>	<u>20,981</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>3,669,345</u>	<u>3,258,178</u>
Investment income						
Net appreciation (depreciation)						
in fair value of investments		3,454,601	13,079		3,467,680	2,250,377
Interest and dividend income		529,865	2,003		531,868	465,044
Investment expense		(410,845)	(1,555)		(412,400)	(398,686)
Net income (loss) from investing activities		<u>3,573,621</u>	<u>13,527</u>		<u>3,587,148</u>	<u>2,316,735</u>
From securities lending activities:						
Securities lending income		7,281	28		7,309	727
Securities lending borrower rebates		(6,388)	(24)		(6,412)	(178)
Net income from securities lending activities		<u>893</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>897</u>	<u>549</u>
Total net investment income (loss)		<u>3,574,514</u>	<u>13,531</u>		<u>3,588,045</u>	<u>2,317,284</u>
Supplemental retirement benefits funded by the State		163			163	182
Transfers of contributions from other systems						135
Total additions	<u>1,070,021</u>	<u>6,152,088</u>	<u>34,512</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>7,257,553</u>	<u>5,575,779</u>
Deductions						
Refunds of contributions to members	152,910				152,910	145,376
Transfers of contributions to other systems	1,012	796			1,808	2,270
Regular retirement benefits		3,421,669		932	3,422,601	3,309,645
Supplemental retirement benefits		163			163	182
Death benefits		(14)	29,400		29,386	26,765
Depreciation		163	1		164	168
Administrative expenses		17,923	68		17,991	17,038
Total deductions	<u>153,922</u>	<u>3,440,700</u>	<u>29,469</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>3,625,023</u>	<u>3,501,444</u>
Interfund transfers according to statutory requirements						
Contributions by members at retirement	(724,769)	724,769				
Interest credited to members' accounts	381,951	(381,951)				
Net interfund transfers	<u>(342,818)</u>	<u>342,818</u>				
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	573,281	3,054,206	5,043		3,632,530	2,074,335
Net Position Restricted for Pensions						
Beginning of year	11,155,045	23,002,595	129,322		34,286,962	32,212,627
End of year	<u>\$11,728,326</u>	<u>\$26,056,801</u>	<u>\$ 134,365</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$37,919,492</u>	<u>\$34,286,962</u>

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

PORS Pension Trust Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2024

With summarized comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	EMPLOYEE FUND	EMPLOYER FUND	DEATH BENEFIT FUND	ACCIDENTAL DEATH FUND	QEBA FUND	TOTAL	2023 TOTAL
Additions							
Employee contributions							
State	\$ 57,410	\$ 2,708	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,118	\$ 51,055
Public school	77	688				765	761
Other	128,594	8,220				136,814	127,256
Employer contributions							
State		120,428	1,192	1,192		122,812	97,034
Public school		1,594	16	16		1,626	1,276
Other		277,820	2,677	2,557		283,054	244,141
Nonemployer contributions							
State		4,070				4,070	4,070
Public school		44				44	44
Other		8,356				8,356	8,356
Total contributions	186,081	423,928	3,885	3,765		617,659	533,993
Investment income							
Net appreciation (depreciation)							
in fair value of investments		632,042	6,792	9,559		648,393	420,199
Interest and dividend income		100,099	1,071	1,507		102,677	86,812
Investment expense		(75,115)	(807)	(1,136)		(77,058)	(74,279)
Net income (loss) from investing activities		657,026	7,056	9,930		674,012	432,732
From securities lending activities:							
Securities lending income		1,328	14	20		1,362	135
Securities lending borrower rebates		(1,164)	(13)	(18)		(1,195)	(33)
Net income from securities lending activities		164	1	2		167	102
Total net investment income (loss)		657,190	7,057	9,932		674,179	432,834
Supplemental retirement benefits funded by the State		5				5	6
Transfers of contributions from other systems	955	796				1,751	2,120
Total additions	187,036	1,081,919	10,942	13,697		1,293,594	968,953
Deductions							
Refunds of contributions to members	26,309	-				26,309	25,820
Transfers of contributions to other systems							41
Regular retirement benefits		486,675				486,675	468,123
Supplemental retirement benefits		5				5	6
Death Benefits			2,977			2,977	2,572
Accidental death benefits				2,065		2,065	2,021
Depreciation		21				21	22
Administrative expenses		3,264	35	49		3,348	3,131
Total deductions	26,309	489,965	3,012	2,114		521,400	501,736
Interfund transfers according to statutory requirements							
Contributions by members at retirement	(82,653)	82,653					
Interest credited to members' accounts	53,675	(53,675)					
Net interfund transfers	(28,978)	28,978					
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	131,749	620,932	7,930	11,583		772,194	467,217
Net Position Restricted for Pensions							
Beginning of year	1,499,886	4,744,493	67,104	94,442		6,405,925	5,938,708
End of year	\$ 1,631,635	\$ 5,365,425	\$ 75,034	\$ 106,025	\$ -	\$ 7,178,119	\$ 6,405,925

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

GARS Pension Trust Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2024

With summarized comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	EMPLOYEE FUND	EMPLOYER FUND	QEBA FUND	TOTAL	2023 TOTAL
Additions					
Contributions					
Employee contributions - State	\$ 147	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 147	\$ 155
Employer contributions - State		6,284	2	6,286	6,308
Total contributions	147	6,284	2	6,433	6,463
Investment income					
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments		4,349		4,349	2,825
Interest and dividend income		981		981	779
Investment expense		(518)		(518)	(498)
Net income (loss) from investing activities		4,812		4,812	3,106
From securities lending activities:					
Securities lending income		9		9	1
Securities lending borrower rebates		(8)		(8)	(1)
Net income from securities lending activities		1		1	
Total net investment income (loss)		4,813		4,813	3,106
Total additions	147	11,097	2	11,246	9,569
Deductions					
Refunds of contributions to members					
Transfers of contributions to other systems					135
Regular retirement benefits		6,241	2	6,243	6,313
Death benefits		13		13	15
Administrative expenses		24		24	22
Total deductions		6,278	2	6,280	6,485
Interfund transfers according to statutory requirements					
Contributions by members at retirement	(402)	402			
Interest credited to members' accounts	182	(182)			
Net interfund transfers	(220)	220			
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	(73)	5,039		4,966	3,084
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	5,608	39,952		45,560	42,476
End of year	\$ 5,535	\$ 44,991	\$ -	\$ 50,526	\$ 45,560

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

JSRS Pension Trust Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2024

With summarized comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	EMPLOYEE FUND	EMPLOYER FUND	QEBA FUND	TOTAL	2023 TOTAL
Additions					
Contributions					
Employee contributions - State	\$ 3,221	\$ 343	\$ -	\$ 3,564	\$ 4,236
Employer contributions - State		20,724	556	21,280	20,164
Nonemployer contributions		2,900		2,900	2,900
Total contributions	3,221	23,967	556	27,744	27,300
Investment income					
Net appreciation (depreciation)					
in fair value of investments		21,932		21,932	14,233
Interest and dividend income		4,284		4,284	3,552
Investment expense		(2,610)		(2,610)	(2,517)
Net income (loss) from investing activities		23,606		23,606	15,268
From securities lending activities:					
Securities lending income		46		46	5
Securities lending borrower rebates		(40)		(40)	(1)
Net income from securities lending activities		6		6	4
Total net investment income (loss)		23,612		23,612	15,272
Transfers of contributions from other systems	57			57	191
Total additions	3,278	47,579	556	51,413	42,763
Deductions					
Refunds of contributions to members					
Transfer of contributions to other systems					
Regular retirement benefits		28,629	556	29,185	27,344
Deferred retirement benefits					342
Death benefits		7		7	11
Depreciation		1		1	1
Administrative expenses		116		116	109
Total deductions		28,753	556	29,309	27,807
Interfund transfers according to statutory requirements					
Contributions by members at retirement	(3,769)	3,769			
Interest credited to members' accounts	1,303	(1,303)			
Net interfund transfers	(2,466)	2,466			
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	812	21,292		22,104	14,956
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	35,417	186,213		221,630	206,674
End of year	\$ 36,229	\$ 207,505	\$ -	\$ 243,734	\$ 221,630

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

SCNG Pension Trust Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2024

With summarized comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>2024 Total</u>	<u>2023 Total</u>
Additions		
Contributions		
State appropriated	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290
Total contributions	<u>5,290</u>	<u>5,290</u>
Investment income		
Net appreciation (depreciation)		
in fair value of investments	3,676	2,392
Interest and dividend income	1,078	806
Investment expense	<u>(439)</u>	<u>(423)</u>
Net Income (loss) from investing activities	<u>4,315</u>	<u>2,775</u>
From securities lending activities:		
Securities lending income	8	1
Securities lending borrower rebates	<u>(7)</u>	<u></u>
Net income from securities lending activities	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total net investment income (loss)	<u>4,316</u>	<u>2,776</u>
Total additions	<u>9,606</u>	<u>8,066</u>
Deductions		
Regular retirement benefits	4,738	4,669
Administrative expenses	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>
Total deductions	<u>4,760</u>	<u>4,690</u>
Net increase in Net Position	4,846	3,376
Net Position Restricted for Pensions		
Beginning of year	42,943	39,567
End of year	<u>\$ 47,789</u>	<u>\$ 42,943</u>

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Administrative Expenses

Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Personnel Services

Salaries and Wages	\$ 10,017
Employee Benefits	4,256
Total Personnel Services	14,273

Professional and Consultant Fees

Information Technology	3,464
Medical and Health Services	179
Financial Audit	228
Actuarial Services	251
Management Professional Services	1,222
Legal Services	17
Total Professional and Consultant Fees	5,361

Operating Expenses

Facilities Management	252
Software Licenses and Programs	803
Furniture and Equipment - Expensed	8
Communications and Utilities	144
Insurance	256
Postage	256
Supplies	147
Miscellaneous Expenses	1
Total Operating Expenses	1,867

Total Administrative Expenses	\$ 21,501
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Allocation of Administrative Expenses

SCRS	\$ 17,991
PORS	3,348
GARS	24
JSRS	116
SCNG	22
Total Administrative Expenses	\$ 21,501

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Professional and Consultant Fees¹

Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Professional / Consultant Type	Nature of Service Provided	Amounts
CapFinancial Partners	Investment Advisory Services	\$ 80
Crowe	Audit and Consulting Services	228
Data Network Solutions	Cyber Security Consulting/Disaster Recovery Solution Services	35
Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company	Actuarial and Consulting Services	251
ICON Integration & Design	Data Conversion and Bridging Services	231
Linea Solutions	Client Services Vendor to Facilitate and Support Program Activities	903
NWN Corporation	IT Installation Services	140
SHI International	IT Training	42
Smith Robinson Holler Dubose	Legal/Attorney Services	12
Soteria	Cyber Security Consulting Services	28
Standard Insurance Company	Disability Review Services	107
Tapfin	Application Development Resources	496
Telus Health	Benefits Administration Solution Implementation	2,596
TierPoint	Disaster Recovery Solution Services	100
Vocational Rehabilitation	Disability Review Services	72
Aggregate of payees less than \$10,000 each	Professional and Consulting Services	42
Total Professional and Consultant Fees		\$ 5,361

¹ A Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees can be found in the Investment Section of the ACFR.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Fees and Expenses

Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	TOTALS ¹
Short Term	\$ 85	\$ 16	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 102
Fixed Income:						
Core Bonds (IG) ²	6,249	1,168	8	39	7	7,471
Mixed Credit	1,776	332	2	11	2	2,123
Emerging Market Debt	115	22		1		138
Global Public Equity	3,209	600	4	20	3	3,836
Public Real Estate	747	139	1	5	1	893
Public Infrastructure	5,151	963	6	32	6	6,158
Beta Overlay	879	164	1	6	1	1,051
Alternatives:						
Hedge Funds	175,926	32,879	221	1,114	187	210,327
Private Debt	73,300	13,698	92	464	78	87,632
Private Equity	90,436	16,895	114	572	96	108,113
Private Real Estate	15,037	2,808	19	95	16	17,975
Private Infrastructure	21,051	3,933	27	133	22	25,166
Total Investment Manager Fees	393,961	73,617	495	2,493	419	470,985
Bank Fees and Investment Expenses ³	18,439	3,441	23	117	20	22,040
Total Investment Expenses	<u>\$412,400</u>	<u>\$77,058</u>	<u>\$ 518</u>	<u>\$ 2,610</u>	<u>\$ 439</u>	<u>\$ 493,025</u>
Securities Lending Expenses:						
Borrower Rebates	\$ 6,413	\$ 1,195	\$ 8	\$ 40	\$ 7	\$ 7,663
Total Securities Lending Expenses	<u>\$ 6,413</u>	<u>\$ 1,195</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 7,663</u>

¹ All investment manager and performance fees, whether directly invoiced (\$17,460) or deducted from the fund on a net basis (\$453,525), are classified and reported as Investment Expense. Investment expenses include amounts for investment management fees, performance fees (including carried interest allocations), other expenses such as organizational expenses in limited partnership structures, as well as offsets which may have the effect of reducing the total.

² This asset class includes both Fixed Rate and Floating Rate Investment Grade Bonds.

³ Includes miscellaneous investment expenses, commissions on futures, bank fees and RSIC administrative expenses.



Investment

Memorandum

To: The Honorable Henry McMaster, Governor
State Fiscal Accountability Authority
Members of the General Assembly

From: Verus Advisory, Inc.

Date: October 8, 2024

RE: Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2024 Review

Verus serves as the general investment consultant to the South Carolina Retirement System Investment Commission (RSIC) and is pleased to provide an overview of the market environment and a summary of performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Review of Fiscal Year 2024

Expectations for a recession in the U.S. diminished throughout FY 2024, as economic growth proved to be resilient. The “soft landing” narrative was strengthened, as inflation has slowed down, while the economy has continued to grow. In more recent months, some economic data has shown signs of cooling, specifically in the labor market. However, it appears that much of this slowdown may be a return to normalcy that reflects pre-pandemic conditions instead of a labor market that would precede a coming recession. Expectations for interest rate cuts were far more ambitious a year ago, but markets have now solidified expectations that the Federal Reserve will begin cutting interest rates before the end of the year, providing a tailwind to both equities and fixed income.

Outside of the U.S., developed economies largely experienced stagnation, as the Eurozone saw very low GDP growth, the U.K. emerged from recession, and the Japanese economy contracted. Despite poor growth, falling inflation allowed the European Central Bank to cut interest rates in June, which provided a tailwind for risk assets. In emerging economies, China has remained a prominent story, with population decline and a tumbling housing market threatening its future growth prospects. Two main emerging market countries have outperformed most risk assets: Taiwan continues to benefit from its exposure to semiconductors amid growing AI investment, while India has delivered strong economic growth more broadly.

U.S. stocks, as measured by the S&P 500 Index, advanced +24.6% over the past year and were the best performing asset class overall. Index concentration remains an important story in U.S. equity markets, with a small group of large cap technology stocks, commonly referred to as the “Magnificent Seven” driving a significant portion of the overall returns. These seven stocks accounted for almost half of the S&P 500’s total return in the first half of 2024 and comprise over 35% of the S&P 500 Index’s market capitalization. As a result, large cap growth stocks have significantly outperformed their value and small cap counterparts. Over the last year, the Russell 1000 Growth Index has returned +33.5%, compared to a +13.1% gain of the Russell 1000 Value Index. Small cap stocks, as represented by the Russell 2000 Index, have trailed large cap stocks,

gaining just +10.1% over the last year, versus a +23.9% gain posted by the large cap Russell 1000 Index.

International developed shares (+11.6%) performed well, despite weakness in the macroeconomic picture. Japanese equities, the largest country weight in the MSCI EAFE index, saw the strongest performance, with the TOPIX returning +12.7% in unhedged currency terms, and +32.5% in hedged currency terms. In Europe, the Euro Stoxx 50 returned +12.0% in unhedged currency terms, and +16.3% in hedged currency terms.

Emerging market equities narrowly outperformed international developed equities, while lagging the United States, returning +12.5% in unhedged currency terms, and +15.8% in hedged currency terms, over the last year. Technology exposure is responsible for much of the growth in emerging markets. Taiwan, the second-largest weight in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, holds a 70% weight in Information Technology. This provided a substantial tailwind, since the MSCI Taiwan Index returned +41.4% over the past year. India also performed well, with the MSCI India Index posting a +34.9% gain.

Fixed income returns were mixed during FY 2024. Interest rates generally moved higher with the 10-year treasury yield moving from 3.8% to 4.4%, creating a headwind, especially for longer duration assets that are more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, the Bloomberg U.S. Long Treasury Index had a negative return of -5.6%. Core fixed income, as measured by the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index, posted a modestly positive return of +2.6% during the fiscal year, as interest payments more than offset a decline in market value. The shorter end of the curve fared much better than the long end, with the Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 1-3 Year Index returning +4.5% throughout the same period, as yields declined slightly at the short end of the curve with the 2-year treasury yield moving from 4.9% to 4.8%. Investors were compensated for taking credit risk, as emerging market debt in hard currency terms (+9.2%), high yield (+10.4%), and bank loans (+11.1%) all provided excess returns to investors as spreads narrowed throughout much of the fiscal year. Emerging market debt in local currency terms gained just +0.7%.

Outlook

The last year has been very strong for risk assets, as artificial intelligence (“AI”) investment led to a rally in mega cap technology companies, and broader fears of a recession began to flame out at the beginning of 2024. It’s looking more and more likely that the Federal Reserve was successful in engineering a soft landing, something that has arguably only been done once before, in the mid-1990s. There are some signs of late cycle behavior, with high asset valuations, tight credit spreads, and fairly strong economic growth. However, falling inflation and a steepening yield curve as interest rates are cut are traditionally indicative of a trough in the business cycle. If some of these characteristics take place without a recession, it could give way for a “reset” to the beginning of a new cycle, where easing policy can create conditions for a period of sustained growth.

While growth has been resilient and there are expectations for interest rates cuts, both domestic equity and credit markets appear to be priced very optimistically. Equity markets are priced for very high earnings growth, which creates downside risks in the case that efficiency gains in AI do not live up to expectations or prove to be very costly and with a longer time horizon to profitability. There have also been some signs of consumer weakness in lower-income segments, as many families are still struggling to adjust to higher price levels and have not seen commensurate gains in wages. Credit spreads are historically low, and a decrease in profitability among companies could result in some equity-like volatility, should a broader contraction take place. Internationally, the Eurozone continues to face poor growth, despite interest rate cuts, while poor demographic trends in China still weigh on investor sentiment. While investors have seen strong returns over the past fiscal year, material risks remain and high valuations could create an environment for a some downside mean reversion, should signs of weakness begin to show and optimistic forecasts not come to fruition.

South Carolina Retirement System Investment Results

As of June 30, 2024, the South Carolina Retirement System portfolio totaled \$44.9 billion, an increase of roughly \$4.3 billion from June 30, 2023. The portfolio generated a net return of 10.5% for the fiscal year, outperforming the policy benchmark return of 9.2%. The portfolio remains ahead of its benchmark for the trailing 1, 3, 5, and 10-year periods as of June 30, 2024.

The portfolio’s asset allocation as of fiscal year-end is provided in the following table. Each asset class, with the exception of private equity, is consistent with the policy target and ranges set forth in the Annual Investment Plan and in the Statement of Investment Objectives and Policy. The current range for private equity is 5% - 13%, thus the asset class is slightly overweight.

Asset Class	% of Total System (Net)	
	as of June 30, 2024 ¹	Target Allocation (%)
Public Equity	43.9	46.0
Bonds	23.8	26.0
Private Equity	13.1	9.0
Private Debt	8.2	7.0
Real Assets	10.9	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Respectfully,

Mark E. Brubaker, CFA
 Managing Director | Senior Consultant

Michael D. Patalsky, CFA
 Managing Director | Senior Consultant

¹ Allocation / exposure percentages may not sum to total due to rounding.

The investment performance information provided in the Investment Section of the *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* is provided by the Systems' custodian, BNY, and is independently calculated using returns that are time-weighted, total return, net of fees and expenses and expressed in USD.

South Carolina Retirement System Summary of Investment Growth

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Fair Value of Investments ¹	Fair Value % Increase/Decrease for Year	Net Income (Loss) from Investments	Net Income (Loss) % Increase/Decrease
2024	\$ 37,157,020	7.52%	\$ 3,587,148	54.84%
2023	34,559,514	7.26%	2,316,735	377.91%
2022	32,219,523	(2.99%)	(833,623)	(110.73%)
2021	33,212,830	22.15%	7,765,672	1,849.44%
2020	27,189,583	0.78%	(443,896)	(129.66%)
2019	26,979,601	1.17%	1,496,816	(24.60%)
2018	26,668,596	2.24%	1,985,255	(28.86%)
2017	26,083,511	6.13%	2,790,555	1,778.99%
2016	24,576,968	(4.39%)	(166,204)	(144.62%)
2015	25,707,561	0.65%	372,452	(89.41%)

Police Officers Retirement System Summary of Investment Growth

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Fair Value of Investments ¹	Fair Value % Increase/Decrease for Year	Net Income (Loss) from Investments	Net Income (Loss) % Increase/Decrease
2024	\$ 7,051,632	9.10%	\$ 674,012	55.76%
2023	6,463,295	8.61%	432,732	377.62%
2022	5,950,934	(2.07%)	(155,870)	(111.05%)
2021	6,076,842	24.04%	1,411,078	1,874.52%
2020	4,899,293	2.42%	(79,519)	(130.14%)
2019	4,783,354	4.73%	263,872	(20.34%)
2018	4,567,249	5.73%	331,243	(27.33%)
2017	4,319,861	9.11%	455,806	1,940.52%
2016	3,959,326	(2.31%)	(24,765)	(142.38%)
2015	4,052,870	2.69%	58,440	(89.14%)

¹ Fair Value also includes investment categories classified as cash equivalents for financial statement purposes. Investments made with cash collateral received in the securities lending program are excluded.

General Assembly Retirement System

Summary of Investment Growth

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Fair Value of Investments ¹	Fair Value % Increase/Decrease for Year	Net Income (Loss) from Investments	Net Income (Loss) % Increase/Decrease for Year
2024	\$ 49,923	8.17%	\$ 4,812	54.93%
2023	46,153	8.08%	3,106	396.66%
2022	42,702	(1.81%)	(1,047)	(111.09%)
2021	43,490	21.92%	9,442	2,217.04%
2020	35,671	3.18%	(446)	(123.67%)
2019	34,569	3.31%	1,884	(20.64%)
2018	33,463	3.95%	2,374	(28.67%)
2017	32,192	4.37%	3,328	1,346.44%
2016	30,845	(6.89%)	(267)	(153.61%)
2015	33,129	(1.61%)	498	(89.04%)

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Summary of Investment Growth

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Fair Value of Investments ¹	Fair Value % Increase/Decrease for Year	Net Income (Loss) from Investments	Net Income (Loss) % Increase/Decrease for Year
2024	\$ 240,320	7.29%	\$ 23,606	54.61%
2023	223,986	8.14%	15,268	393.11%
2022	207,132	(1.81%)	(5,209)	(110.93%)
2021	210,957	23.84%	47,650	2,106.32%
2020	170,343	3.30%	(2,375)	(125.91%)
2019	164,909	2.84%	9,168	(21.73%)
2018	160,361	4.15%	11,713	(28.56%)
2017	153,976	7.03%	16,395	1,971.58%
2016	143,863	(3.62%)	(876)	(139.71%)
2015	149,265	2.20%	2,206	(88.94%)

¹ Fair Value also includes investment categories classified as cash equivalents for financial statement purposes. Investments made with cash collateral received in the securities lending program are excluded.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Summary of Investment Growth

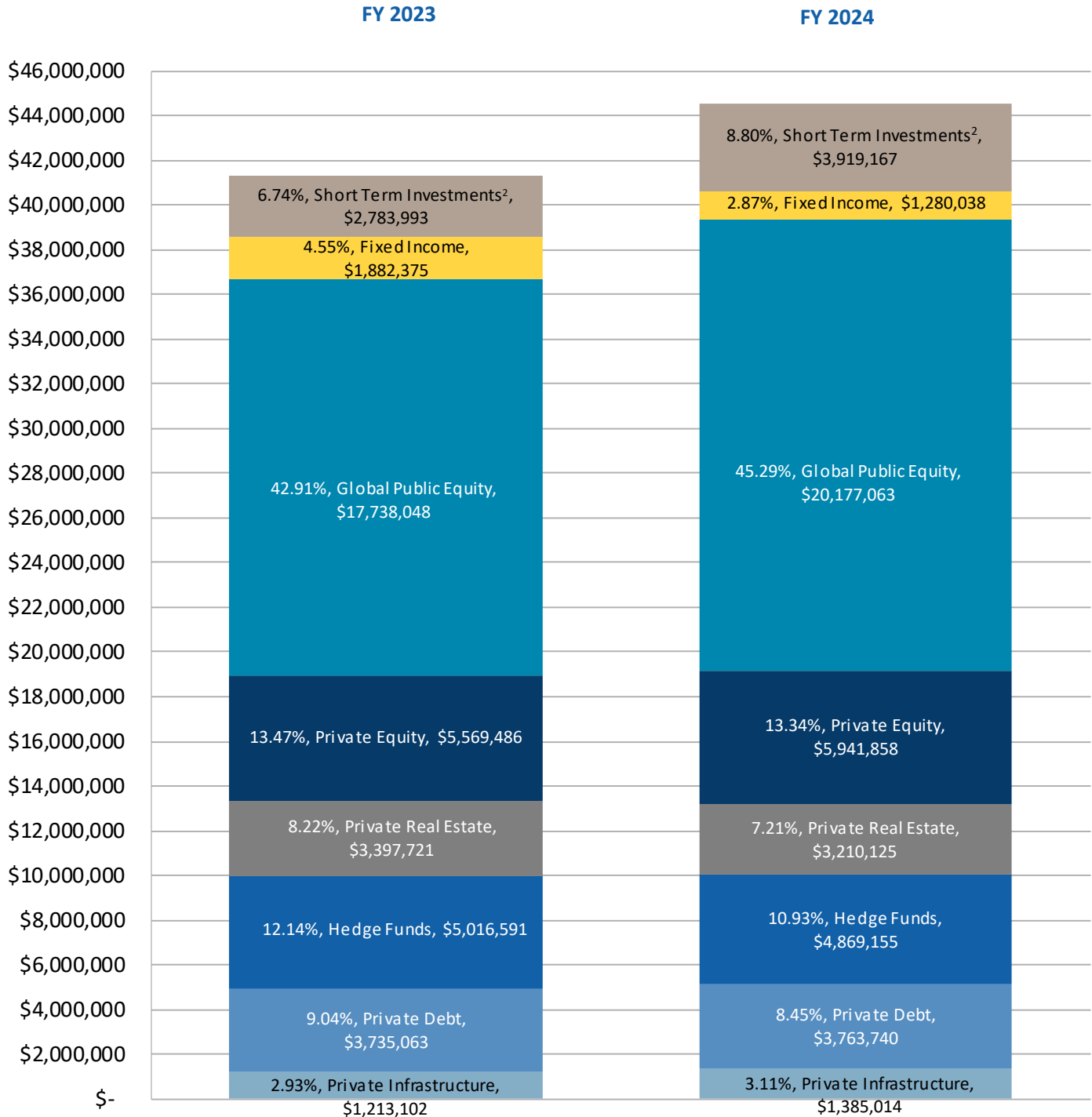
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Fair Value of Investments ¹	Fair Value % Increase/Decrease for Year	Net Income (Loss) from Investments	Net Income (Loss) % Increase/Decrease for Year
2024	\$ 47,265	8.83%	\$ 4,315	55.49%
2023	43,431	9.25%	2,775	415.34%
2022	39,754	(0.27%)	(880)	(111.00%)
2021	39,644	23.39%	7,994	2,358.19%
2020	32,129	5.01%	(354)	(125.91%)
2019	30,595	7.63%	1,613	(15.11%)
2018	28,425	7.67%	1,900	(24.99%)
2017	26,400	10.55%	2,533	2,176.23%
2016	23,880	0.75%	(122)	(139.10%)
2015	23,701	5.73%	312	(88.87%)

¹ Fair Value also includes investment categories classified as cash equivalents for financial statement purposes. Investments made with cash collateral received in the securities lending program are excluded.

South Carolina Retirement Systems Schedule of Investment Allocation¹

Fair Value of Investments as of June 30, 2024
(Dollar amounts in thousands)



¹ Data provided in this chart is derived from the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and for financial statement purposes, allocations are made based on the manager's style. Actual underlying holdings would result in a different allocation.

² Short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less are classified as cash equivalents for financial statement purposes. The short-term total includes cash of \$64,505 (in thousands). Investments made with cash collateral received in the securities lending program are excluded.

South Carolina Retirement System

Summary of Fair Value of Investments¹

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fair Value		% of Fair Value at
	06/30/2023	06/30/2024	06/30/2024
Short-Term Investments	\$ 2,303,207	\$ 3,174,957	8.54%
Debt:			
Fixed Income	1,574,960	1,070,675	2.88%
Public Equity:			
Global Public Equity	14,841,207	16,876,914	45.42%
Alternatives:			
Hedge Funds	4,197,320	4,072,758	10.96%
Private Debt	3,125,081	3,148,145	8.47%
Private Equity	4,659,921	4,970,011	13.38%
Private Real Estate	2,842,831	2,685,078	7.23%
Private Infrastructure	1,014,987	1,158,482	3.12%
Total Investments	<u>\$ 34,559,514</u>	<u>\$ 37,157,020</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Police Officers Retirement System

Summary of Fair Value of Investments¹

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fair Value		% of Fair Value at
	06/30/2023	06/30/2024	06/30/2024
Short-Term Investments	\$ 445,749	\$ 700,621	9.94%
Debt:			
Fixed Income	293,815	200,102	2.84%
Public Equity:			
Global Public Equity	2,768,688	3,154,177	44.73%
Alternatives:			
Hedge Funds	783,027	761,170	10.79%
Private Debt	582,997	588,366	8.34%
Private Equity	869,327	928,861	13.17%
Private Real Estate	530,342	501,823	7.12%
Private Infrastructure	189,350	216,512	3.07%
Total Investments	<u>\$ 6,463,295</u>	<u>\$ 7,051,632</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

¹ Fair Value excludes investments made with cash collateral received in the securities lending program. Assets of the Systems are pooled for investment purposes; however, percentages vary slightly between systems due to cash flow differences, which primarily impact the short-term investment category.

General Assembly Retirement System

Summary of Fair Value of Investments¹

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fair Value		% of Fair Value at
	06/30/2023	06/30/2024	06/30/2024
Short-Term Investments	\$ 5,698	\$ 7,235	14.49%
Debt:			
Fixed Income	1,975	1,345	2.69%
Public Equity:			
Global Public Equity	18,614	21,201	42.47%
Alternatives:			
Hedge Funds	5,264	5,116	10.25%
Private Debt	3,919	3,955	7.92%
Private Equity	5,844	6,243	12.51%
Private Real Estate	3,566	3,373	6.76%
Private Infrastructure	1,273	1,455	2.91%
Total Investments	<u>\$ 46,153</u>	<u>\$ 49,923</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Summary of Fair Value of Investments¹

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fair Value		% of Fair Value at
	06/30/2023	06/30/2024	06/30/2024
Short-Term Investments	\$ 20,163	\$ 25,229	10.50%
Debt:			
Fixed Income	9,952	6,777	2.82%
Public Equity:			
Global Public Equity	93,779	106,823	44.45%
Alternatives:			
Hedge Funds	26,523	25,779	10.73%
Private Debt	19,747	19,926	8.29%
Private Equity	29,445	31,458	13.09%
Private Real Estate	17,963	16,995	7.07%
Private Infrastructure	6,414	7,333	3.05%
Total Investments	<u>\$ 223,986</u>	<u>\$ 240,320</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

¹ Fair Value excludes investments made with cash collateral received in the securities lending program. Assets of the Systems are pooled for investment purposes; however, percentages vary slightly between systems due to cash flow differences, which primarily impact the short-term investment category.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Summary of Fair Value of Investments¹

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fair Value		% of Fair Value at
	06/30/2023	06/30/2024	06/30/2024
Short-Term Investments	\$ 9,176	\$ 11,125	23.54%
Debt:			
Fixed Income	1,673	1,139	2.41%
Public Equity:			
Global Public Equity	15,760	17,948	37.97%
Alternatives:			
Hedge Funds	4,457	4,332	9.17%
Private Debt	3,319	3,348	7.08%
Private Equity	4,949	5,285	11.18%
Private Real Estate	3,019	2,856	6.04%
Private Infrastructure	1,078	1,232	2.61%
Total Investments	<u>\$ 43,431</u>	<u>\$ 47,265</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

¹ Fair Value excludes investments made with cash collateral received in the securities lending program. Assets of the Systems are pooled for investment purposes; however, percentages vary slightly between systems due to cash flow differences, which primarily impact the short-term investment category.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

List of Largest Assets Held

As of June 30, 2024

Index Fund Holdings

<u>Units</u>	<u>Description</u>		<u>SCRS</u>		<u>PORS</u>		<u>GARS</u>		<u>JSRS</u>		<u>SCNG</u>		<u>Fair Value</u>
332,654,317	Blackrock MSCI ACWI	\$	10,028,814,368	\$	1,874,315,530	\$	12,598,142	\$	63,477,637	\$	10,665,644	\$	11,989,871,321
12,110,290	State Street MSCI US Index SL CTF		3,108,420,811		580,942,192		3,904,781		19,674,829		3,305,806		3,716,248,419
89,695,820	State Street MSCI ACWI ex USA SL Fund		1,695,494,933		316,876,190		2,129,872		10,731,678		1,803,159		2,027,035,832
31,338,383	Blackrock MSCI EAFE Small Cap Equity		529,157,532		98,895,856		664,725		3,349,316		562,759		632,630,188
15,691,808	Blackrock Emerging Markets Small Cap Equity		256,346,742		47,909,420		322,021		1,622,553		272,625		306,473,361
3,328,050	Blackrock MSCI CA Small Cap Equity		57,233,489		10,696,540		71,896		362,261		60,868		68,425,054
Total													\$ 18,740,684,175

Top Ten Equity Holdings

<u>Units</u>	<u>Description</u>		<u>SCRS</u>		<u>PORS</u>		<u>GARS</u>		<u>JSRS</u>		<u>SCNG</u>		<u>Fair Value</u>
25,040	Equinix Inc	\$	15,846,587	\$	2,961,617	\$	19,906	\$	100,301	\$	16,853	\$	18,945,264
166,849	Prologis Inc		15,673,902		2,929,343		19,689		99,208		16,669		18,738,811
126,300	Welltower Inc		11,013,224		2,058,295		13,835		69,708		11,713		13,166,775
180,824	Agree Realty Corp		9,368,335		1,750,876		11,768		59,297		9,963		11,200,239
263,350	UDR Inc		9,064,383		1,694,070		11,387		57,373		9,640		10,836,853
192,280	Realty Income Corp		8,495,082		1,587,672		10,671		53,770		9,035		10,156,230
146,100	Equity Residential		8,473,622		1,583,661		10,645		53,634		9,012		10,130,574
192,910	Ventas Inc		8,271,199		1,545,829		10,390		52,353		8,796		9,888,567
62,910	Digital Realty Trust Inc		8,000,943		1,495,321		10,051		50,642		8,509		9,565,466
60,780	Extra Space Storage Inc		7,900,866		1,476,617		9,925		50,009		8,403		9,445,820
Total													\$ 122,074,599

Top Ten Fixed Income Holdings

<u>Par Value</u>	<u>Description</u>		<u>SCRS</u>		<u>PORS</u>		<u>GARS</u>		<u>JSRS</u>		<u>SCNG</u>		<u>Fair Value</u>
17,502,212	VICOF III Trust 0.00% due 12/31/2024	\$	13,634,993	\$	2,548,285	\$	17,128	\$	86,303	\$	14,501	\$	16,301,210
11,680,239	FNMA Pool #0CB6320 5.50% due 05/01/2053		9,663,628		1,806,065		12,139		61,166		10,277		11,553,275
7,000,000	Craton Holdings LLC 5.75% due 02/22/2041		7,152,260		1,336,708		8,985		45,270		7,606		8,550,829
8,250,000	Gies LLC 8.00% due 11/30/2024		6,501,503		1,215,085		8,167		41,151		6,914		7,772,820
7,552,108	FHLMC Pool #SD-8438 5.50% due 05/01/2054		6,238,939		1,166,014		7,837		39,490		6,635		7,458,915
8,413,543	Keycorp Student Loan A 2C Var Rate due		5,982,448		1,118,078		7,515		37,866		6,362		7,152,269
8,389,865	Glam Milhsg Fee LLC Var Rate due 12/30/2059		5,881,470		1,099,206		7,388		37,227		6,255		7,031,546
7,500,000	G-Puff 2 LLC Funded 0.00% due 12/31/2025		5,819,368		1,087,599		7,310		36,834		6,189		6,957,300
7,000,000	Wolf Entmt Fdg LLC 4.98% due 11/20/2028		5,628,199		1,051,871		7,070		35,624		5,986		6,728,750
6,075,000	Caim CLO IX Dac 9X D Regs Var Rate due		5,317,439		993,793		6,680		33,657		5,655		6,357,224
Total													\$ 85,864,138

Note: A complete list of portfolio holdings is available upon request.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Results

Combined Investment Portfolio

Schedule of Investments	FYE 2024	3 Fiscal Years	5 Fiscal Years	10 Fiscal Years
South Carolina Plan Return (Net of Fees)¹	10.49%	5.34%	8.14%	6.66%
<i>South Carolina Policy Benchmark²</i>	9.21%	3.01%	6.51%	5.98%
Bonds³	2.96%	-2.22%	-0.21%	1.21%
<i>Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index²</i>	2.63%	-3.02%	-0.95%	1.12%
Private Debt³	11.40%	9.53%	8.04%	6.40%
<i>S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index + 150 basis points on a 3-month lag²</i>	13.97%	7.50%	6.99%	6.05%
Private Equity³	5.79%	10.82%	12.90%	11.59%
<i>Burgiss All Private Equity Benchmark²</i>	5.24%	7.46%	13.12%	12.44%
Public Equity³	18.81%	5.13%	10.60%	8.19%
<i>MSCI All Country World Index IMI²</i>	18.40%	4.70%	10.28%	8.13%
Real Assets³	-2.32%	6.55%	6.71%	8.96%
<i>NCREIF-Open Ended Diversified Core (ODCE) Index Net of Fees²</i>	-9.99%	1.02%	1.74%	3.23%
Portable Alpha⁴	2.67%	4.58%	5.82%	4.65%
<i>HFRI FOF: Conservative ex SOFR</i>	1.13%	0.04%	2.40%	1.65%

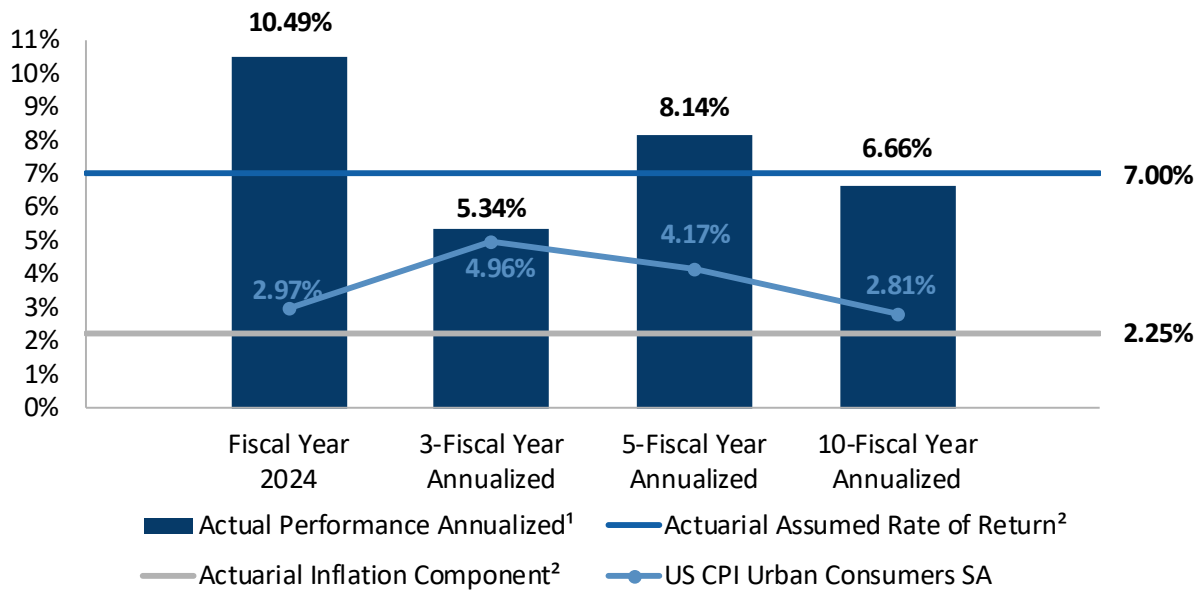
¹ Plan returns are from BNY and are time-weighted, total return calculations, net of fees and expenses. All returns are expressed in U.S. dollars. Periods greater than one year are annualized. Total Plan trailing periods reflect a performance correction that affected the time period 03/31/2015 through 06/30/2022.

² Benchmarks presented are current policy asset class benchmarks effective 7/1/2020. Asset class benchmarks and policy weights are reviewed annually by the Investment Commission and have changed over time. The benchmark returns represent a blend of the past policies.

³ Returns generated from synthetic exposure through the Overlay Program are blended into the asset class segment returns.

⁴ Portable Alpha Hedge Funds are expressed as gross exposure but, as collateral supporting the Overlay Program, net to zero when calculating total Plan fair value. The 10 year Portable Alpha hedge fund return is considered supplemental information provided by Staff to illustrate performance of these hedge funds even though they were classified under a different asset class during these periods. The cost of holding these assets is proxied using SOFR and the performance presented is excess of SOFR.

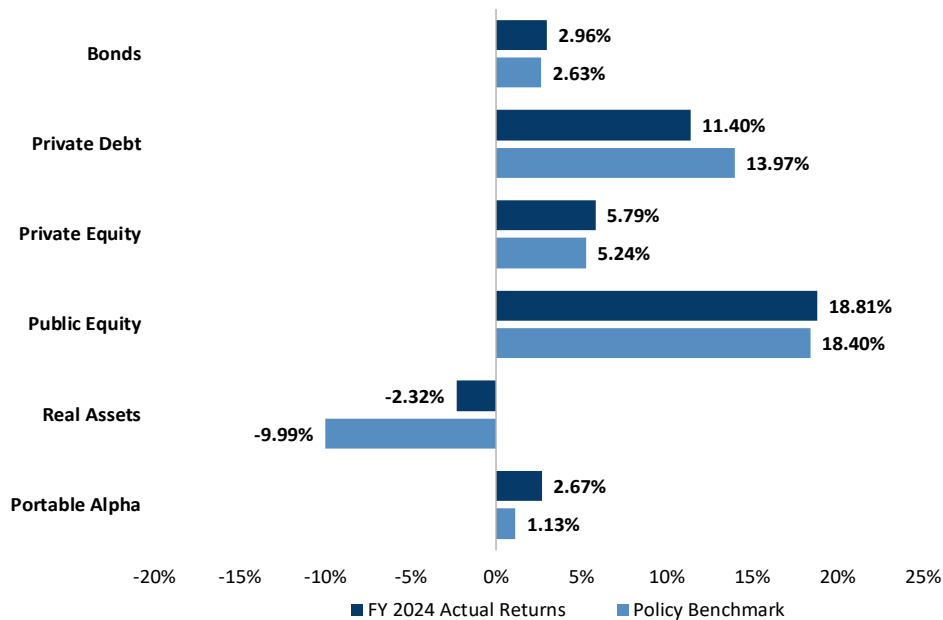
South Carolina Retirement Systems Investment Performance Summary



¹ Plan returns are provided by BNY and are presented on a time-weighted calculation basis, net of fees. All returns are expressed in U.S. dollars. Periods greater than one year are annualized. Total Plan trailing periods reflect a performance correction that affected the time period 03/31/2015 through 06/30/2022.

² The actuarial assumed rate of return was set at 7.50 percent, net of investment expense, for fiscal years 2011 through 2017, 7.25 percent for fiscal years 2018 through 2021, then 7 percent beginning with fiscal year 2021. The rate was composed of 2.75 percent inflation and 4.75 percent real rate of return through fiscal year 2016; 2.25 percent inflation and 5.25 percent real return for fiscal year 2017; 2.25 percent inflation and 5.00 percent real return for fiscal years 2018 through 2021, and 2.25 percent inflation and 4.75 percent real return beginning with fiscal year 2021.

Fiscal Year 2024 Investment Performance by Market Segment¹



¹ Asset class returns include Overlay returns as a blend of physical and synthetic returns.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Fees and Commissions

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at June 30, 2024 ¹	Reported Fees ^{2,3}
Investment Managers' Fees	\$ 44,546,160,573	\$ 470,908,055
Other Investment Service Fees		
Bank Fees and Investment Expenses ⁴		22,039,547
		<u>\$ 492,947,602</u>

Brokerage Firm	Number of Shares Traded	Commissions ⁵	Average Commissions per Share
Goldman Sachs & Co.	2,003,653	\$ 929,110	0.4637
All Others ⁶	99,395,518	300,163	0.0030
	<u>101,399,171</u>	<u>\$ 1,229,273</u>	0.0121

¹ Assets under management include categories classified as cash and cash equivalents for financial statement purposes.

² A portion of investment expenses are directly invoiced by the manager; however, a significant number of investment managers provide account valuations on a net of fee basis. The RSIC makes a good faith attempt to account for fees that are not necessarily readily separable. Through a process that consists of the collection, aggregation and reasonableness testing, the RSIC provides the Retirement Division of PEBA with investment fees and expenses that would not be disclosed otherwise. These amounts include management fees, performance fees (carried interest) and other expenses such as organizational expenses in limited partnership structures.

³ This schedule includes performance fees of (\$222) for CenterSquare Co-Invest I as well as directly invoiced management fees of \$145 for CenterSquare Co-Invest I which were not included on the Schedule of Investment Fees and Expenses in the Financial section.

⁴ Includes miscellaneous investment expenses, commissions on futures, bank fees, RSIC administrative expenses.

⁵ Commissions paid to brokers are considered a part of the investment asset cost and are therefore not reported as expenses of the System.

⁶ All others include 77 additional brokers each receiving less than \$50,000 in total commissions.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at 6/30/2024 ¹	Manager Fees Directly Invoiced	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investment Manager Fees
				Management Fees	Performance Fees ³	Other Fees	
Short Duration:							
	Blackrock Short Duration	\$ 168,190	\$ 50				\$ 50
	Penn Limited Term HY	3,932	52				52
Fixed Income:							
Core Fixed Income (IG) ⁴							
	Blackrock Core ⁵	(1)					
	Goldentree Structured Credit	395,892	2,583				2,583
	Guggenheim	600,039	2,317				2,317
	Pacific Investment Management Company	120,680	247				247
	Thompson Rivers	26,598		668		1,656	2,324
Mixed Credit							
	Barings U.S. High Yield	21					
	Barings MultiSector	2,610	11				11
	Caspian SC Holdings LP ⁶	150,070		723	958	431	2,112
	Pinebridge	46					
Emerging Market Debt							
	Entrust Partnership Emerging Market Debt	4,383					
	GMO Emerging Country Debt	27,953				138	138
Global Public Equity							
	Alger ⁵	(14)					
	AQR Global Enhanced ⁵	(74)					
	Blackrock Emerging Markets Small Cap Equity	306,473	195				195
	Blackrock MSCI ACWI	11,989,871	2,028				2,028
	Blackrock U. S. Small Cap	1,092,883	597				597
	Blackrock World ex U. S. Small Cap	701,065	247				247
	D. E. Shaw World Enhanced ⁵	(51)					
	Intech ⁵	(41)					
	Man Numeric International Small Cap ⁵	(14)					
	Russell Global Transition ⁵	(1)					
	Russell International Small Cap ⁵	(10)					
	Russell International Small Cap Passive Transition	(1)					
	State Street MSCI ACWI	5,743,284	769				769
Public Real Estate							
	CenterSquare US REIT Focus	223,421	893				893
Public Infrastructure							
	DWS RREEF	102,103	6,158				6,158
	Russell Infrastructure ⁵	(1)					
Beta Overlay							
	Russell Investment Group	721,853	1,051				1,051

Continued on Pages 120-125

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at 6/30/2024 ¹	Manager Fees Directly Invoiced	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investment Manager Fees
				Management Fees	Performance Fees ³	Other Fees	
Alternatives:							
Hedge Funds							
	Apollo Partnership Hedge Funds	165,637		1,607	1,895	566	4,068
	Bayview MSR Opportunity Fund	74,058					
	Blackstone SAF II	133			20	1	21
	Bridgewater Associates, Inc. ⁷			2,906		165	3,071
	DE Shaw Composite Fund	1,046,034		31,563	66,592	2,498	100,653
	Grosvenor Partnership Hedge Funds ⁷					26	26
	Grosvenor Emerging Manager Fund	2,297					
	GSO Partnership Hedge Funds	6,344				350	350
	Lighthouse Partnership Hedge Funds	3,245,368		48,529	35,150	11,817	95,496
	Morgan Stanley Partnership Hedge Funds	12,477					
	Polymer	165,871		2,335	3,938	227	6,500
	Reservoir Strategic Partners Fund	865			142		142
Private Debt							
	Apollo Partnership Private Debt	961,931		6,948	12,460	4,243	23,651
	Ares Jasper Fund	318,300		3,613	7,622	1,955	13,190
	Ares Pathfinder Fund	73,721		797	1,215	165	2,177
	ASI Hark Capital III	35,507		524	686	(4)	1,206
	Avenue Spec VI	9,780				25	25
	Banner Ridge Secondary V	7,871		674	356	32	1,062
	Banner Ridge Secondary V Co-Invest I	851				9	9
	Barings Capital Invest Corp BDC	143,042		448	2,594	749	3,791
	Barings Capital CMS Fund ⁷					23	23
	Blue Owl First Lien	145,037		2,164		718	2,882
	Blue Owl First Lien II	31,683		(96)		272	176
	Blue Owl Tech Finance	104,961		1,720	956	377	3,053
	Broad Street Credit	42,498		632	1,157	85	1,874
	Brookfield Real Estate Finance IV	1,390		13	(33)	13	(7)
	Brookfield Real Estate Finance V	32,023		491	(1,206)	86	(629)
	Credit Opportunities Partners JV	205,662				1,149	1,149
	Crescent Mezzanine V ⁷				(5)	6	1
	Crescent Mezzanine VI	11,289		64	175	22	261
	Eagle Point Credit Partners	56,155		813	1,107	141	2,061
	Eagle Point Defensive Income	56,993		668		111	779
	Eagle Point Defensive Income II	47,153		377	522	99	998
	Eagle Point SRT Co-Invest I	10,268				218	218
	ElG Gateway Energy	2,240				20	20
	Fortress Credit Opportunities Fund V (A)	55,819		421	1,665	425	2,511
	Fortress Lending Fund II LP	48,607		684	1,354	699	2,737
	Fortress Lending Fund III LP	37,590		426	828	521	1,775

Continued on Pages 121-125

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at 6/30/2024 ¹	Manager Fees Directly Invoiced	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investment Manager Fees
				Management Fees	Performance Fees ³	Other Fees	
	Goldentree Loan Management II	38,680		2,880	1,407	311	4,598
	Goldentree Loan Management III	11,525		96	27	163	286
	GoldenTree Structured Products Fund VII	13,206		(113)	(66)	72	(107)
	Goldman Sachs Mezzanine V ⁷				(1)	4	3
	GSO Partnership Private Debt	77,218		36	111	1,065	1,212
	Heitman Capital Management	21,767		175		58	233
	Highbridge Principal Strategies	328,798		2,579	3,471	891	6,941
	Jocassee Partners	411,814				4,776	4,776
	KKR ABF Partners	60,855		315	1,175	87	1,577
	KKR ABF Co-Invest I	10,424				22	22
	KKR ABF Co-Invest II	4,442					
	KKR CFO Co-Invest III	38,833		598		12	610
	KKR Co-Invest I	11,162				6	6
	KKR Co-Invest II	10,814				18	18
	KKR Co-Invest III	10,573					
	KKR Co-Invest IV	6,713				2	2
	KKR Lending Partners II	8,190				160	160
	KKR Lending Partners III	97,632		2,045		280	2,325
	KKR Lending Partners IV	89,422		892		(430)	462
	KKR Special Situations Fund II	48,263				177	177
	Northstar Mezz V	62			7	9	16
	Sankaty COP IV	1,935			(43)	22	(21)
	Sankaty COP V	6,433			(150)	12	(138)
	Torchlight Debt Opportunities Fund IV	4,280		63	(757)	87	(607)
	Torchlight Debt Opportunities Fund V	10,328		94	(165)	119	48
	WL Ross Whole Loans ⁷				(45)	85	40
Private Equity							
	Alpine Investors IX	7,667		1,424	234	214	1,872
	Apollo Partnership Private Equity	509,144		1,984	8,062	2,059	12,105
	Azalea IV	3,982		112	99	99	310
	Blackrock SLS	175,216		1,300	1,283	466	3,049
	BlackRock SLS I Co-Invest Fund	220,804				446	446
	Blackstone Strategic Partners IX	42,183		1,000	467	136	1,603
	Bridgepoint Development Capital IV ⁸	72,039		1,083		395	1,478
	Bridgepoint Europe IV ⁸	10,570		40	(200)	23	(137)
	Brighton Park Capital I	107,143		970	2,367	231	3,568
	Brighton Park Capital II	16,954		1,196	38	189	1,423
	Brookfield Capital IV	65,137		812	(585)	54	281
	Brookfield Capital V	204,370		1,881	3,308	138	5,327

Continued on Pages 122-125

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at 6/30/2024 ¹	Manager Fees Directly Invoiced	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investment Manager Fees
				Management Fees	Performance Fees ³	Other Fees	
	Brookfield Capital Partners V Co-Invest I	64,471				(22)	(22)
	Brookfield Capital VI	56,884		1,422	1,464	510	3,396
	Carousel Capital IV	12,990		100	378	89	567
	Cinven 8	4,110		1,678		222	1,900
	Crestview II	37,356		255	1,824	141	2,220
	Crestview III	49,532		403	(7,152)	414	(6,335)
	Falfurrias Growth Partners I	3,936		497		109	606
	Francisco Partners Agility II	60,302		268	3,652	46	3,966
	Francisco Partners Agility III ⁹	(478)		625		223	848
	Francisco Partners V	81,869		506	2,777	44	3,327
	Francisco Partners VI	88,801		450	2,033	43	2,526
	Francisco Partners VII ⁹	(324)		1,365		576	1,941
	GCM Edisto - GCM Direct	854,563		3,566	6,545	464	10,575
	GCM Edisto - RSIC Direct	391,264		130		234	364
	Gemspring Capital III	1,932		556		185	741
	General Atlantic	38,163		798	492	51	1,341
	Great Hill Equity Partners VII	55,252		824	2,547	58	3,429
	Great Hill Equity Partners VIII	19,335		621		574	1,195
	Hg Genesis 10	10,896		827		239	1,066
	Hg Mercury 4	2,358		470		193	663
	Hg Saturn 3	21,669		501		158	659
	Hg Saturn 3 Co-Invest III	33,977					
	HighVista Private Equity IX	110,416		630	491	173	1,294
	HighVista Private Equity IX Co-Invest I SPV	30,474			540	70	610
	HighVista Private Equity VIII	56,041		300	197	71	568
	HighVista Private Equity X	4,000					
	Hillhouse Focused Growth Fund V LP	18,428		600		25	625
	Horsley Bridge XIII	63,976		438		17	455
	Horsley Bridge 14	20,555		438		19	457
	Horsley Bridge GC	31,759				(15)	(15)
	Horsley Bridge Strategic IV	50,830			(579)	10	(569)
	Horsley Bridge Strategic V	161,129			(332)	131	(201)
	Horsley Bridge Venture 15	340					
	Industry Ventures Partnership Holdings V	80,081		500	(2,093)	99	(1,494)
	Industry Ventures Partnership Holdings VI	33,938		500	462	85	1,047
	Industry Ventures Secondary VI	542			(256)	41	(215)
	Industry Ventures Secondary VII	8,917		58	127	69	254
	Industry Ventures Secondary X	14,341		278	545	92	915
	KKR CFO Co-Invest I	1,500					
	KKR CFO Co-Invest II	1,500					

Continued on Page 123-125

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at 6/30/2024 ¹	Manager Fees Directly Invoiced	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investment Manager Fees
				Management Fees	Performance Fees ³	Other Fees	
	KPS Special Situations Midcap Fund	15,417		38	652	53	743
	KPS Special Situations Fund V	41,454			1,040	125	1,165
	Mill Point Capital Partners II	46,821		636	4,345	153	5,134
	Nordic Capital Fund X	119,659		1,335	2,145	217	3,697
	Nordic Capital Fund XI	17,148		763		248	1,011
	Paceline Opportunity Fund II	11,083					
	Paul Capital Partners IX	2,458		314		33	347
	Peak Rock Capital III	32,961		375	2,157	142	2,674
	Providence Equity Fund VIII	95,793		155	2,738	153	3,046
	Providence Strategic Growth III	70,536		701	(2,067)	215	(1,151)
	Providence Strategic Growth Fund IV	103,423		812	2,484	258	3,554
	Providence Strategic Growth Fund V	43,887		607	1,324	203	2,134
	Reservoir Capital Partners	1,022		1	(90)	12	(77)
	Resolve Growth Partners Fund I	33,689		503	(886)	144	(239)
	Rubicon Founders II	74		600		89	689
	Silver Lake Partners VI	56,425		298	2,522	28	2,848
	Truebridge Capital II	63,318		104	195	203	502
	Valor Equity Partners V	105,630		1,169	2,732	110	4,011
	Varsity Healthcare IV	21,876		224		321	545
	WestCap Strategic Operator Fund I	152,951		1,446	(1,922)	405	(71)
	WestCap I Co-Invest I	42,163		300	(896)	31	(565)
	WestCap Strategic Operator Fund II	92,522		1,750		253	2,003
	WLR Transportation Recovery Fund	22,329		201	3,730	59	3,990
	Various Private Equity Managers ¹⁰	736,384		405	214	1,475	2,094
Private Real Estate							
	Apollo Partnership Real Estate	41,254		108	500	53	661
	Asana Partners II	73,573		798	(402)	303	699
	Asana Partners III	20,466		675		137	812
	Blackstone Property Partners	353,859		3,216	(2,559)	179	836
	Blackstone Real Estate Partners VII	21,574			(1,471)	68	(1,403)
	Blackstone Real Estate Partners IX	110,558		1,251	(2,246)	89	(906)
	Blackstone Real Estate Partners X	25,065		1,500		66	1,566
	Brookfield SREP LP	8,185		225	(265)	111	71
	Brookfield SREP II LP	40,474		566	(2,779)	74	(2,139)
	Brookfield SREP III LP	117,142		1,099	1,655	105	2,859
	Brookfield SREP IV LP	66,387		1,216	(857)	203	562
	Brookfield SREP IV Co-Invest I	13,940				713	713
	Brookfield SREP V LP ⁹	(1,600)		1,013		320	1,333
	Carlyle VI	8,303		20	(3)	35	52
	CBRE U. S. Core Real Estate	240,456		1,769	233	982	2,984
	CenterSquare Co Invest I ¹¹	39,971	145		(222)		(77)

Continued on Page 124 - 125

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at 6/30/2024 ¹	Manager Fees Directly Invoiced	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investmen t Manager Fees
				Management Fees	Performance Fees ³	Other Fees	
	Centersquare Co-Invest II	25,681	117		(879)	5	(757)
	Crow Holdings VII	1,289		112	(1,102)	41	(949)
	Crow Holdings IX	75,131		724	(3,527)	78	(2,725)
	EQT Exeter Industrial Value Fund VI	23,500		1,400		37	1,437
	Equus XII	54,609		1,127		84	1,211
	Greystar IX	326			3	22	25
	Greystar X	140,478		1,272	(9,106)	320	(7,514)
	Greystar XI	44,055		1,797		415	2,212
	Lone Star II	57			(3)	10	7
	Morgan Stanley Prime Property	801,770		7,399	2,463	706	10,568
	Morgan Stanley Partnership Real Estate	84,455		466	(349)	632	749
	Oaktree Real Estate Opportunities V	587			17	36	53
	Oaktree Real Estate Opportunities VI	15,709		75		134	209
	Sculptor	1,249			(299)	25	(274)
	Stockbridge Value Fund IV LP	87,417		857	(2,043)	215	(971)
	Stockbridge Value Fund V LP	16,677		827		190	1,017
	TA Realty X ⁷						
	TA Realty - SC LP	656,529		4,850		127	4,977
Private Infrastructure							
	Actis Infrastructure	82,555		965	2,608	101	3,674
	Axiom Infrastructure	228,135		1,765	2,529	70	4,364
	Basalt Infrastructure	14,725		1,128		165	1,293
	Brookfield Infrastructure IV	88,701		1,114	1,810	78	3,002
	Brookfield Infrastructure V	34,069		1,262		208	1,470
	Brookfield Super Core	223,073		1,488	534	504	2,526
	Brookfield Super Core Co-Invest I	32,257				9	9
	Brookfield Super Core Co-Invest II	30,156				24	24
	Brookfield Super Core Co-Invest III	34,932				12	12
	Digital Bridge I Co-Invest I	27,097		180		82	262
	Digital Bridge Partners I	181,822		1,559	2,751	137	4,447
	Digital Colony I Co-Invest I	32,981				11	11
	Digital Colony II Co-Invest I	46,222		190		10	200
	Grain Spectrum Holdings III	124,368		386	1,492	51	1,929
	Macquarie Infrastructure	150,095		891		170	1,061
	Peppertree Capital X	1,521					
	Stonepeak Infrastructure	52,306		750	73	59	882

Continued on Page 125

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at 6/30/2024 ¹	Manager Fees Directly Invoiced	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investment Manager Fees
				Management Fees	Performance Fees ³	Other Fees	
Strategic Partnerships ¹²							
	Apollo	14,129					
	Entrust	514					
	Grosvenor	265					
	GSO	25,205					
	Lighthouse	(2,099)					
	Morgan Stanley	7,136					
Internally Managed Assets							
	Core Fixed Income	6,125					
	Cash Accounts	2,976,689					
	Residual Assets	2,946					
	Total Fair Value of Assets and Manager Fees	\$ 44,430,891	\$17,460 ¹¹	\$ 209,555	\$ 182,827	\$ 61,066	\$470,908 ^{3,11}
	Adjustments, Cash, Receivables and Payables ¹³	443,808					
	Net Asset Value as reported by the Custodial Bank	\$ 44,874,699					

¹ The "Fair Value" of assets under management includes categories classified as cash equivalents for financial statement purposes and excludes cash, receivables and payables; therefore, these adjustments are necessary to reconcile to "Net Asset Values" reported by the Custodial Bank and the RSIC.

² Investment manager fees, whether directly invoiced (\$17,460) or deducted from the fund on a net basis (\$453,448) are classified and reported as Investment Expense. The RSIC makes a good faith attempt to account for fees that are not necessarily readily separable. The RSIC oversees the collection and aggregation of the netted investment fees by their investment consultant, and checks for reasonableness in order to provide the Retirement Division of PEBA with investment fees and expenses that would not be disclosed otherwise. These amounts include management fees, paid and accrued performance fees (carried interest) and other expenses such as organizational expenses in limited partnership structures.

³ A negative performance fee indicates a reduction in calculated accrued carried interest. Performance fees of \$5,886 were directly invoiced for DWS RREEF. This schedule includes performance fees of (\$222) for CenterSquare Co-Invest I which were not included on the Schedule of Investment Fees and Expenses in the Financial Section.

⁴ This asset class includes both Fixed Rate and Floating Rate Investment Grade Bonds.

⁵ Negative fair value represents FX loss on accrued interest reclaims receivable.

⁶ This hedge fund is classified as a Mixed Credit mandate for investment purposes by RSIC due to it having higher factor or beta exposures to the asset class; however, for financial statement purposes it is classified as Hedge Funds.

⁷ Account liquidated during the fiscal year. Fees may not represent a full year.

⁸ Net asset value is reported gross of performance fees.

⁹ Negative fair value is due to timing of cash flows.

¹⁰ Represents the aggregation of forty-eight managers, each with total investment manager fees of less than \$250,000, and one manager that has a non-disclosure agreement.

¹¹ This schedule includes directly invoiced management fees of \$145 for CenterSquare Co-Invest I which were not included on the Schedule of Investment Fees and Expenses in the Financial section.

¹² Represents management and other fees at the Strategic Partnership level, and not fees at the underlying investment level which are included in each applicable asset class. Fair Value represents cash balances at the Strategic Partnership level.

¹³ Includes valuation adjusting entry which, for financial statement purposes, includes the most up to date valuations for private market investments.

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The image features two large, overlapping blue geometric shapes on a white background. The shape on the left is a parallelogram with a medium blue color. The shape on the right is a larger, darker blue shape that overlaps the first one, extending from the top right towards the bottom right. The word "Actuarial" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font on the medium blue parallelogram.

Actuarial



August 8, 2024

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

Subject: Statement of Certification for the Actuarial Valuation as of July 1, 2023

Dear Members of the Board:

Actuarial valuations are prepared annually as of July 1, the first day of the plan year, for each of the five retirement systems (i.e. the South Carolina Retirement System, the Police Officers Retirement System, the Judges and Solicitors Retirement System, the General Assembly Retirement System, and the South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan). These reports describe the current actuarial condition of the South Carolina Retirement Systems and document the calculated employer contribution rates as well as the changes in these contribution rates.

FINANCING OBJECTIVES AND FUNDING POLICY

The employer and member contribution rates for the South Carolina Retirement System and the Police Officers Retirement System are determined in accordance with South Carolina Code, which first came into existence by the Retirement System Funding and Administration Act of 2017 and last amended by Act 135 and a subsequent budget proviso.

In accordance with that statutory schedule, as modified, the employer and member contribution rates for the South Carolina Retirement System that were in effect for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 are 18.56% and 9.00%, respectively. The employer contribution has reached the ultimate rate and there are no more scheduled increases in the Statute. Similarly, the employer and member contribution rate for the Police Officers Retirement System that was in effect for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 are 21.24% and 9.75%, respectively. The employer contribution has reached the ultimate rate and there are no more scheduled increases in the Statute.

Additionally, the State Code specifies that the maximum amortization period is 24 years as of July 1, 2023 and the maximum amortization period will decrease by one year in each of the next four years until reaching a maximum 20-year funding period on July 1, 2027 for both the South Carolina Retirement System and Police Officers Retirement System and the contribution rates determined by an actuarial valuation must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period that does not exceed 20

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years each year thereafter. Finally, the Board is not permitted to decrease the employer and member contribution rates until the funded ratio of the plan is at least 85%.

The Board also certifies the employer contribution rates annually for the Judges and Solicitors Retirement System, the General Assembly Retirement System, and the South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan. The Board's principle objectives to determine the appropriate funding requirements for these systems include:

- Establish a contribution rate that remains relatively level over time.
- To set rates so that the measures of the System's funding progress, which include the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, funded ratio, and funding period, will be maintained or improved.
- To set a contribution rate that will result in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL), which is the actuarial accrued liability less the actuarial value of assets, to be amortized over a period from the current valuation date over a reasonable time period.

To accomplish this, the employer contribution rate will be at least equal to the sum of the employer normal cost rate (which pays the current year's cost) and an amortization rate which results in the UAAL being funded over a period that does not exceed 24 years in installments from the current valuation date. These installments increase at the assumed rate of growth in payroll for Judges and Solicitors Retirement System.

If new legislation is enacted between the valuation date and the date the contribution rates become effective, the Board may adjust the calculated rates before certifying them, in order to reflect this new legislation. Such adjustments are based on information supplied by the actuary.

PROGRESS TOWARD REALIZATION OF FINANCING OBJECTIVES

The funded ratio (the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the actuarial accrued liability) is a standard measure of a plan's funded status. In the absence of benefit improvements, assumption changes, or investment losses, it should increase over time, until it reaches at least 100%. Due to the increased contributions and recognition of investment gains that have occurred in prior years, the funded ratio increased from 57.8% in 2022 to 59.0% in 2023 for all systems on a combined basis.

ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

The Board, in consultation with the actuary, sets the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the valuation. South Carolina State Code requires the Board to have the actuary perform an experience study at least every five years. The July 1, 2023 actuarial valuations were based on actuarial assumptions that were based on the System's experience for the five-year period ending July 1, 2019.

In December of 2020, the Board adopted updated assumptions for first use in the July 1, 2021 actuarial valuation.



It is our opinion that the actuarial assumptions used to perform this valuation are internally consistent and reasonably reflect the anticipated future experience of the System. The assumptions and methods used for funding purposes meet the parameters set by Actuarial Standards of Practice. The results of the actuarial valuation are dependent on the actuarial assumptions used. Actual results can, and almost certainly will, differ as actual experience deviates from the assumptions. Even seemingly minor changes in the assumptions can materially change the liabilities, calculated employer contribution rate, and funding period. The actuarial calculations are intended to provide information for rational decision making.

The benefit structure is outlined in this section of the annual report. GRS prepared the following schedules in the actuarial section: *Actuarial Balance Sheet, Results of the Valuation as of July 1, 2023, Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods, Development of the Actuarial Value of Assets, Solvency Test, Reconciliation of the UAAL*. GRS also prepared the following trend information in the actuarial section for years on and after July 1, 2012: *Summary of Historical Active Membership, Schedule of Retirants Added to and Removed from Rolls*, and the *Schedule of Funding Progress*.

South Carolina PEBA relied upon the data prepared by GRS and included in the actuarial valuations for each system to prepare the following schedules and graphs found in the actuarial section: *Summary of Active Membership Data, Summary of Membership Data and Funding Progress and Funding Ratios*. In addition, GRS prepared the following schedules in the financial section in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67: *Net Pension Liability Schedule, Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis, Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability, Schedule of Employers' Net Pension Liability*, and the *Schedule of Employers' and Nonemployer's Contributions*.

DATA

Member data for retired, active and inactive members was supplied as of July 1, 2023, by the PEBA staff. The staff also supplied asset information as of July 1, 2023. We did not audit this data, but we did apply a number of tests to the data, and we concluded that it was reasonable and consistent with the prior year's data. GRS is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information provided to us by the Systems.



CERTIFICATION

We certify that the information presented herein is accurate and fairly portrays the actuarial position of the Retirement Systems as of July 1, 2023. All of our work conforms with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, and in conformity with the Actuarial Standards of Practice issued by the Actuarial Standards Board. In our opinion, our calculations also comply with the requirements of South Carolina Code of Laws and, where applicable, the Internal Revenue Code, ERISA, and the Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

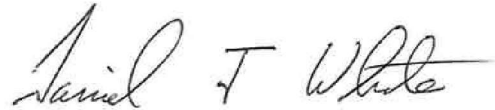
The undersigned are independent actuaries and consultants. Mr. Newton, Mr. White, and Mr. Lyle are Enrolled Actuaries and Members of the American Academy of Actuaries and meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries. Both are experienced in performing valuations for large public retirement systems.

Sincerely,


Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Co.



Joseph P. Newton, FSA, MAAA, EA
Pension Market Leader and Actuary



Daniel J. White, FSA, MAAA, EA
Regional Director and Actuary



Thomas Lyle, FSA, EA, MAAA
Consultant

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South Carolina Retirement System

Actuarial Balance Sheet

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2023</u>	<u>July 1, 2022</u>
1. Assets		
a. Current assets (actuarial value)		
i. Employee annuity savings fund	\$ 11,155,045	\$ 10,675,964
ii. Employer annuity accumulation fund	<u>23,098,825</u>	<u>21,574,049</u>
iii. Total current assets	\$ 34,253,870	\$ 32,250,013
b. Present value of future member contributions	\$ 7,884,058	\$ 7,389,575
c. Present value of future employer contributions		
i. Normal contributions	\$ 1,229,337	\$ 1,182,106
ii. Accrued liability contributions	<u>24,910,179</u>	<u>24,674,015</u>
iii. Total future employer contributions	\$ 26,139,516	\$ 25,856,121
d. Total assets	<u><u>\$ 68,277,444</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 65,495,709</u></u>
2. Liabilities		
a. Employee annuity savings fund		
i. Past member contributions	\$ 11,155,045	\$ 10,675,964
ii. Present value of future member contributions	<u>7,884,058</u>	<u>7,389,575</u>
iii. Total contributions to employee annuity savings fund	\$ 19,039,103	\$ 18,065,539
b. Employer annuity accumulation fund		
i. Benefits currently in payment	\$ 35,169,807	\$ 34,071,915
ii. Benefits to be provided to other members	<u>14,068,534</u>	<u>13,358,255</u>
iii. Total benefits payable from employer annuity accumulation fund	\$ 49,238,341	\$ 47,430,170
c. Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 68,277,444</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 65,495,709</u></u>

Police Officers Retirement System

Actuarial Balance Sheet

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2023</u>	<u>July 1, 2022</u>
1. Assets		
a. Current assets (actuarial value)		
i. Employee annuity savings fund	\$ 1,499,886	\$ 1,400,421
ii. Employer annuity accumulation fund	<u>4,900,815</u>	<u>4,547,343</u>
iii. Total current assets	\$ 6,400,701	\$ 5,947,764
b. Present value of future member contributions	\$ 1,276,207	\$ 1,117,257
c. Present value of future employer contributions		
i. Normal contributions	\$ 657,369	\$ 586,262
ii. Accrued liability contributions	<u>3,305,941</u>	<u>3,144,867</u>
iii. Total future employer contributions	\$ 3,963,310	\$ 3,731,129
d. Total assets	<u><u>\$ 11,640,218</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,796,150</u></u>
2. Liabilities		
a. Employee annuity savings fund		
i. Past member contributions	\$ 1,499,886	\$ 1,400,421
ii. Present value of future member contributions	<u>1,276,207</u>	<u>1,117,257</u>
iii. Total contributions to employee annuity savings fund	\$ 2,776,093	\$ 2,517,678
b. Employer annuity accumulation fund		
i. Benefits currently in payment	\$ 5,515,114	\$ 5,293,122
ii. Benefits to be provided to other members	<u>3,349,011</u>	<u>2,985,350</u>
iii. Total benefits payable from employer annuity accumulation fund	\$ 8,864,125	\$ 8,278,472
c. Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 11,640,218</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,796,150</u></u>

General Assembly Retirement System

Actuarial Balance Sheet

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2023</u>	<u>July 1, 2022</u>
1. Assets		
a. Current assets (actuarial value)		
i. Employee annuity savings fund	\$ 5,608	\$ 6,508
ii. Employer annuity accumulation fund	<u>40,115</u>	<u>36,361</u>
iii. Total current assets	\$ 45,723	\$ 42,869
b. Present value of future member contributions ¹	\$ 578	\$ 698
c. Present value of future employer contributions		
i. Normal contributions	\$ 411	\$ 489
ii. Accrued liability contributions	<u>22,130</u>	<u>27,007</u>
iii. Total future employer contributions	\$ 22,541	\$ 27,496
d. Total assets	<u><u>\$ 68,842</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 71,063</u></u>
2. Liabilities		
a. Employee annuity savings fund		
i. Past member contributions	\$ 5,608	\$ 6,508
ii. Present value of future member contributions ¹	<u>578</u>	<u>698</u>
iii. Total contributions to employee annuity savings fund	\$ 6,186	\$ 7,206
b. Employer annuity accumulation fund		
i. Benefits currently in payment	\$ 53,997	\$ 53,995
ii. Benefits to be provided to other members	<u>8,659</u>	<u>9,862</u>
iii. Total benefits payable from employer annuity accumulation fund	\$ 62,656	\$ 63,857
c. Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 68,842</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 71,063</u></u>

¹ Includes expected contributions from special contributors.

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Actuarial Balance Sheet

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	July 1, 2023	July 1, 2022
1. Assets		
a. Current assets (actuarial value)		
i. Employee annuity savings fund	\$ 35,417	\$ 36,092
ii. Employer annuity accumulation fund	186,212	171,459
iii. Total current assets	<u>\$ 221,629</u>	<u>\$ 207,551</u>
b. Present value of future member contributions	\$ 24,265	\$ 22,560
c. Present value of future employer contributions		
i. Normal contributions	\$ 46,998	\$ 44,713
ii. Accrued liability contributions	256,107	242,056
iii. Total future employer contributions	<u>\$ 303,105</u>	<u>\$ 286,769</u>
d. Total assets	<u><u>\$ 548,999</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 516,880</u></u>
2. Liabilities		
a. Employee annuity savings fund		
i. Past member contributions	\$ 35,417	\$ 36,092
ii. Present value of future member contributions	24,265	22,560
iii. Total contributions to employee annuity savings fund	<u>\$ 59,682</u>	<u>\$ 58,652</u>
b. Employer annuity accumulation fund		
i. Benefits currently in payment	\$ 329,669	\$ 296,820
ii. Benefits to be provided to other members	159,648	161,408
iii. Total benefits payable from employer annuity accumulation fund	<u>\$ 489,317</u>	<u>\$ 458,228</u>
c. Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 548,999</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 516,880</u></u>

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan Actuarial Balance Sheet

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2023</u>	<u>July 1, 2022</u>
1. Assets		
a. Current assets (actuarial value)	\$ 43,401	\$ 40,221
b. Present value of future member contributions	0	0
c. Present value of future employer contributions		
i. Normal contributions	\$ 6,950	\$ 6,978
ii. Accrued liability contributions	25,574	28,580
iii. Total future employer contributions	<u>\$ 32,524</u>	<u>\$ 35,558</u>
d. Total assets	<u>\$ 75,925</u>	<u>\$ 75,779</u>
2. Liabilities		
a. Benefits to be paid to retired members	\$ 37,031	\$ 36,714
b. Benefits to be paid to former members entitled to deferred pensions	9,060	9,733
c. Benefits to be paid to current active members	<u>29,834</u>	<u>29,332</u>
d. Total liabilities	<u>\$ 75,925</u>	<u>\$ 75,779</u>

South Carolina Retirement System

Results of the Valuation as of July 1, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2023</u>
1. Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits	
a. Present retired members and beneficiaries	\$ 35,169,807
b. Present active and inactive members	<u>33,107,637</u>
c. Total actuarial present value	\$ 68,277,444
2. Present Value of Future Normal Contributions	
a. Member	\$ 7,884,058
b. Employer	<u>1,229,337</u>
c. Total future normal contributions	\$ 9,113,395
3. Actuarial Liability	\$ 59,164,049
4. Current Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 34,253,870
5. Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$ 24,910,179
6. UAAL Amortization Rates Based on an Employer Contribution Rate of 18.56%¹	
a. Active members	16.67%
b. ORP members	13.56%
c. Re-employed retirees (including employee contributions)	27.56%
7. Unfunded Actuarial Liability Liquidation Period	16 years

¹The employer contribution rate includes the cost of incidental death benefits.

Police Officers Retirement System

Results of the Valuation as of July 1, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2023</u>
1. Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits	
a. Present retired members and beneficiaries	\$ 5,515,114
b. Present active and inactive members	<u>6,125,104</u>
c. Total actuarial present value	\$ 11,640,218
2. Present Value of Future Normal Contributions	
a. Member	\$ 1,276,207
b. Employer	<u>657,369</u>
c. Total future normal contributions	\$ 1,933,576
3. Actuarial Liability	\$ 9,706,642
4. Current Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 6,400,701
5. Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$ 3,305,941
6. UAAL Amortization Rates based on an Employer Contribution Rate of 21.24%¹	
a. Active members	15.77%
b. Re-employed retirees (including employee contributions)	30.99%
7. Unfunded Actuarial Liability Liquidation Period	16 years

¹The employer contribution rate includes the cost of accidental and incidental death benefits.

General Assembly Retirement System

Results of the Valuation as of July 1, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2023</u>
1. Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits	
a. Present retired members and beneficiaries	\$ 53,997
b. Present active and inactive members	<u>14,845</u>
c. Total actuarial present value	\$ 68,842
2. Present Value of Future Normal Contributions	
a. Member	\$ 578
b. Employer	<u>411</u>
c. Total future normal contributions	\$ 989
3. Actuarial Liability	\$ 67,853
4. Current Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 45,723
5. Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$ 22,130
6. Unfunded Actuarial Liability Liquidation Period from the Valuation Date	4 years

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Results of the Valuation as of July 1, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2023</u>
1. Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits	
a. Present retired members and beneficiaries	\$ 329,669
b. Present active and inactive members	219,330
c. Total actuarial present value	\$ 548,999
2. Present Value of Future Normal Contributions	
a. Member	\$ 24,265
b. Employer	46,998
c. Total future normal contributions	\$ 71,263
3. Actuarial Liability	\$ 477,736
4. Current Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 221,629
5. Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$ 256,107
6. UAAL Amortization Rates Based on an Employer Contribution Rate of 62.94%¹	
a. Active members	42.36%
b. Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) and Retired-in-Place Members (including employee contributions)	72.94%
7. Unfunded Actuarial Liability Liquidation Period	21 Years

¹The employer contribution rate includes the cost of incidental death benefits.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Results of the Valuation as of July 1, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2023</u>
1. Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits	
a. Present retired members	\$ 37,031
b. Present active and inactive members	<u>38,894</u>
c. Total actuarial present value	\$ 75,925
2. Present Value of Future Normal Contributions	
a. Member	\$ 0
b. Employer	<u>6,950</u>
c. Total future normal contributions	\$ 6,950
3. Actuarial Liability	\$ 68,975
4. Current Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 43,401
5. Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$ 25,574
6. Unfunded Actuarial Liability Liquidation Period¹	13 years

¹ There are 13 years remaining in the amortization of the unfunded liability due to plan experience from valuation date.

South Carolina Retirement System

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The PEBA Board is responsible for adopting all actuarial methods and assumptions used in the annual actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems based on recommendations from the consulting actuary, with the exception of the assumed rate of investment return. The investment return assumption is a prescribed assumption set by the General Assembly pursuant to Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

State law requires the actuary to make a valuation of the System annually and to perform an experience study that reviews the economic and demographic assumptions at least once every five years. The July 1, 2023 Actuarial Valuation is based on the actuarial experience study that was completed by GRS for the five-year period ending June 30, 2019. GRS also completed a more recent experience study on the Systems for the five-year period ending June 30, 2023. At its meeting on June 26, 2024, the PEBA Board adopted the updated actuarial assumptions and methodologies recommended in that study which will be used for future valuations beginning July 1, 2024.

Summarized below are the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2023 valuation of the South Carolina Retirement System for funding purposes and financial reporting purposes.

Investment Rate of Return

The current assumed annual investment rate of return is 7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, and is composed of a 2.25 percent inflation component and a 4.75 percent real rate of return.

As described above, the annual investment return assumption is prescribed pursuant to Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, which provides for the expiration of that assumption every four years. Before January first of each year that the assumed annual rate of return is set to expire, the Board must submit to the General Assembly a proposed assumed annual rate of return for the corresponding four-year period, based on the recommendations of the Board's actuary and in consultation with the Investment Commission. The current 7.00 investment return assumption became effective on July 1, 2021, and is scheduled to expire on July 1, 2025.

Rates of Annual Salary Increase

Rates of annual salary increase are assumed to vary for the first 20 years of service due to expected merit and promotional increases, which differ by employee groups. Beginning with the 21st year of service, the assumed annual rate of increase is 3.0 percent for all employee groups and for all future years of service.

The 3.00 percent rate of increase is composed of a 2.25 percent inflation component and a 0.75 percent real rate of wage increase (productivity) component.

South Carolina Retirement System

Active Male and Female Salary Increase Rate

Years of Service	General Employees		Teachers	
	Annual Promotional/Longevity Rates of Increase	Total Annual Rate of Increase Including 3.0% Wage Inflation	Annual Promotional/Longevity Rates of Increase	Total Annual Rate of Increase Including 3.0% Wage Inflation
1	6.50%	9.50%	8.00%	11.00%
2	4.00%	7.00%	7.75%	10.75%
3	2.25%	5.25%	3.50%	6.50%
4	1.75%	4.75%	2.50%	5.50%
5	1.50%	4.50%	2.25%	5.25%
6	1.25%	4.25%	2.00%	5.00%
7	1.25%	4.25%	1.75%	4.75%
8	1.00%	4.00%	1.50%	4.50%
9	1.00%	4.00%	1.50%	4.50%
10	0.75%	3.75%	1.25%	4.25%
11	0.75%	3.75%	1.25%	4.25%
12	0.50%	3.50%	1.00%	4.00%
13	0.50%	3.50%	0.75%	3.75%
14	0.50%	3.50%	0.75%	3.75%
15	0.50%	3.50%	0.50%	3.50%
16	0.50%	3.50%	0.50%	3.50%
17	0.50%	3.50%	0.25%	3.25%
18	0.50%	3.50%	0.25%	3.25%
19	0.25%	3.25%	0.25%	3.25%
20	0.25%	3.25%	0.25%	3.25%
21+	0.00%	3.00%	0.00%	3.00%

South Carolina Retirement System

Active Member Decrement Rates

- a. Assumed rates of service retirement are shown in the following tables. The first table provides retirement rates for Class Two members who attain age 65 before attaining 28 years of service. The second table is based on service and is for Class Two members who attain 28 years of service before age 65. The third table provides the retirement rate applicable to Class Three members.

Class Two Age Based Retirement Rates¹

Age	General Employees				Teachers			
	Reduced		Normal		Reduced		Normal	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
55	7%	9%	0%	0%	14%	10%	0%	0%
56	7%	9%	0%	0%	14%	10%	0%	0%
57	7%	9%	0%	0%	14%	10%	0%	0%
58	7%	9%	0%	0%	14%	10%	0%	0%
59	7%	9%	0%	0%	14%	10%	0%	0%
60	7%	9%	0%	0%	14%	10%	0%	0%
61	7%	9%	0%	0%	14%	10%	0%	0%
62	15%	15%	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%
63	15%	15%	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%
64	15%	15%	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%
65	0%	0%	35%	35%	0%	0%	35%	35%
66	0%	0%	20%	25%	0%	0%	25%	30%
67	0%	0%	20%	25%	0%	0%	25%	30%
68	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	25%	30%
69	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%
70	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%
71	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%
72	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%
73	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%
74	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%
75	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%

¹ Retirement rate is 35% at the later of age 62 or when the member is first eligible for a normal retirement benefit (i.e. the first age the member is eligible to concurrently commence benefits and continue employment).

South Carolina Retirement System

Class Two Service Based Retirement Rates¹

Years of Service	General Employees		Teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
28	15%	20%	15%	15%
29	15%	20%	15%	12%
30	10%	10%	10%	12%
31	10%	10%	10%	12%
32	10%	10%	10%	12%
33	10%	20%	10%	12%
34	10%	20%	10%	12%
35	10%	20%	10%	12%
36	20%	20%	10%	15%
37	20%	20%	10%	15%
38	20%	20%	10%	15%
39	20%	20%	10%	15%
40+	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹ Retirement rate is 35% at the later of age 62 or when the member is first eligible for a normal retirement benefit (i.e. the first age the member is eligible to concurrently commence benefits and continue employment).

South Carolina Retirement System

Class Three Retirement Rates¹

Age	General Employees				Teachers				Rule of 90 ²
	Reduced		Normal		Reduced		Normal		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
55	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
56	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
57	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
58	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
59	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
60	7%	9%	0%	0%	14%	10%	0%	0%	20%
61	7%	9%	0%	0%	14%	10%	0%	0%	20%
62	15%	15%	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%
63	15%	15%	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%
64	15%	15%	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%
65	0%	0%	35%	35%	0%	0%	35%	35%	20%
66	0%	0%	20%	25%	0%	0%	20%	30%	20%
67	0%	0%	20%	25%	0%	0%	20%	30%	20%
68	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	30%	20%
69	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
70	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
71	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
72	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
73	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
74	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
75	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%

¹ Retirement rate is 35% at the later of age 62 or when the member is first eligible for a normal retirement benefit (i.e. the first age the member is eligible to concurrently commence benefits and continue employment).

² The "Rule of 90" retirement rates do not apply if the "Rule of 90" is achieved after age 65.

b. Assumed rates of disability are shown in the following table.

Disability Rates

Age	General Employees		Teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
25	0.0340%	0.0290%	0.0160%	0.0182%
30	0.0680%	0.0406%	0.0240%	0.0245%
35	0.1020%	0.0812%	0.0320%	0.0245%
40	0.1700%	0.1044%	0.0600%	0.0427%
45	0.2380%	0.1508%	0.1000%	0.0875%
50	0.3400%	0.2552%	0.1600%	0.1400%
55	0.5440%	0.4060%	0.2600%	0.2275%
60	0.6800%	0.6206%	0.4000%	0.3500%
64	0.8500%	0.8642%	0.5000%	0.4375%

There is no differentiation between duty and nonduty related disability benefits.

c. Active Member Mortality

Rates of active member mortality are based upon the amount-weighted PUB-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Table for Safety with applicable multipliers to better reflect anticipated experience and provide margin for future improvement in mortality.

South Carolina Retirement System Active Mortality Rates (Multiplier Applied)

Age	General Employees		Teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
25	0.0378%	0.0122%	0.0208%	0.0099%
30	0.0486%	0.0203%	0.0286%	0.0154%
35	0.0635%	0.0311%	0.0390%	0.0220%
40	0.0891%	0.0486%	0.0546%	0.0341%
45	0.1323%	0.0756%	0.0871%	0.0528%
50	0.2012%	0.1121%	0.1443%	0.0803%
55	0.2957%	0.1661%	0.2236%	0.1177%
60	0.4307%	0.2511%	0.3432%	0.1771%
64	0.5846%	0.3632%	0.5096%	0.2662%
Multiplier	135%	135%	130%	110%

For purposes of determining active death benefits, 5 percent of active deaths for general employees are assumed to be duty related.

d. Rates of Withdrawal

1). For the first 10 years of service for general employees/11 years of service for teachers, rates are developed for each employee group and differ by gender and service. Sample rates are shown in the tables below.

Years of Service	SCRS- General Employees		SCRS - Teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	0.2200	0.2600	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.1800	0.2200	0.2200	0.2400
3	0.1300	0.1500	0.1700	0.1400
4	0.1000	0.1200	0.1200	0.1100
5	0.0900	0.1000	0.1000	0.0900
6	0.0850	0.0900	0.0900	0.0750
7	0.0800	0.0800	0.0800	0.0700
8	0.0700	0.0700	0.0700	0.0600
9	0.0600	0.0600	0.0600	0.0550
10	0.0550	0.0550	0.0500	0.0500
11	0.0538	0.0544	0.0500	0.0450

2). After the first 10 years of service for general employees/11 years of service for teachers, termination rates vary by employee group, gender and by the number of years remaining until first retirement eligibility. Sample rates are shown in the tables below.

Years from Retirement	SCRS- General Employees		SCRS - Teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	0.0090	0.0100	0.0080	0.0080
2	0.0100	0.0100	0.0090	0.0080
3	0.0110	0.0100	0.0100	0.0080
4	0.0120	0.0110	0.0110	0.0090
5	0.0130	0.0120	0.0120	0.0090
6	0.0150	0.0140	0.0140	0.0100
7	0.0170	0.0160	0.0160	0.0110
8	0.0190	0.0190	0.0170	0.0120
9	0.0200	0.0210	0.0180	0.0140
10	0.0220	0.0240	0.0200	0.0160
11	0.0260	0.0270	0.0220	0.0180
12	0.0290	0.0300	0.0240	0.0200
13	0.0320	0.0340	0.0260	0.0220
14	0.0340	0.0380	0.0270	0.0240
15	0.0370	0.0420	0.0290	0.0280
16	0.0390	0.0450	0.0310	0.0310
17	0.0420	0.0480	0.0350	0.0340
18	0.0430	0.0490	0.0360	0.0350
19	0.0442	0.0496	0.0374	0.0360
20	0.0454	0.0502	0.0388	0.0370
21	0.0466	0.0508	0.0402	0.0380
22	0.0478	0.0514	0.0416	0.0390
23	0.0490	0.0520	0.0430	0.0400
24	0.0502	0.0526	0.0444	0.0410
25	0.0514	0.0532	0.0458	0.0420
26	0.0526	0.0538	0.0472	0.0430
27	0.0538	0.0544	0.0486	0.0440
28+	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

South Carolina Retirement System

Refund of Member Contributions

The following percentage of vested members are assumed to elect to receive a refund of contributions upon termination of employment prior to becoming eligible to commence a service retirement benefit. This assumption is based on the plan's experience.

Age	Less than 40	40-49	50 or Older
Refund rate	45%	40%	35%

Post Retirement Mortality

- a. Healthy retirees and beneficiaries – The gender-distinct South Carolina Retirees 2020 Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by the 80% of Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements and adjusted with multipliers based on plan experience. The following are sample rates of the base table:

Nondisabled Annuitant Mortality Rates Before Projection (Multiplier Applied)

Age	General Employees		Teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
50	0.1920%	0.2192%	0.1880%	0.1926%
55	0.3243%	0.2824%	0.3176%	0.2481%
60	0.5751%	0.3863%	0.5633%	0.3393%
65	0.8761%	0.5616%	0.8580%	0.4934%
70	1.4502%	0.9097%	1.4203%	0.7992%
75	2.5442%	1.7869%	2.4918%	1.5698%
80	4.7175%	3.5220%	4.6202%	3.0941%
85	8.5346%	6.8204%	8.3587%	5.9917%
90	14.9914%	12.8871%	14.6823%	11.3214%
Multiplier	97%	107%	95%	94%

The life expectancies for a 65 year old retiree in future years based on the assumption with full generational projection are shown as follows:

Life Expectancy for an Age 65 Retiree in Years

Employee Type	Year of Retirement				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
General Employee - Male	20.9	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.1
General Employee - Female	23.0	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.2
Teacher - Male	21.1	21.4	21.7	22.0	22.3
Teacher - Female	24.0	24.3	24.6	24.9	25.2

- b. A separate table of mortality rates is used for disabled retirees based on the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Disabled Mortality tables on a fully generational basis by 80% of Scale UMP to account for future mortality and with multipliers based on plan experience. The following are sample rates of the base table:

South Carolina Retirement System Disabled Annuitant Mortality Rates (Multiplier Applied)

Age	General Employees		Teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
50	2.2470%	1.9279%	2.0865%	1.7796%
55	2.9596%	2.2646%	2.7482%	2.0904%
60	3.5042%	2.5428%	3.2539%	2.3472%
65	4.2616%	2.9328%	3.9572%	2.7072%
70	5.4614%	3.7206%	5.0713%	3.4344%
75	7.2688%	5.2039%	6.7496%	4.8036%
80	10.2872%	7.8091%	9.5524%	7.2084%
85	15.1410%	12.1303%	14.0595%	11.1972%
90	22.7542%	17.7645%	21.1289%	16.3980%
Multiplier	140%	130%	130%	120%

Asset Valuation Method

The actuarial value of assets is equal to the market value, adjusted for the five-year phase in of the actual investment return in excess of (or less than) the expected investment return on a market value of asset basis. The actual return is calculated net of investment expenses, and the expected investment return is equal to the assumed investment return rate multiplied by the prior year's market value of assets, adjusted for contributions, benefits paid, and refunds.

Actuarial Cost Method

The contribution rate is set by statute for both employees and employers. The funding period is determined, as described below, using to Entry Age Normal. The Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method allocates the System's actuarial present value of future benefits to various periods based upon service. The portion of the present value of future benefits allocated to years of service prior to the valuation date is the actuarial accrued liability, and the portion allocated to years following the valuation date is the present value of future normal costs. The normal cost is determined for each active member as the level percent of payroll necessary to fully fund the expected benefits to be earned over the career of each individual active member. The normal cost is partially funded with active member contributions with the remainder funded by employer contributions.

An unfunded accrued liability exists in the amount equal to the excess of accrued liability over valuation assets. The amortization period of the System is the number of years required to fully amortize the unfunded accrued liability, with the expected amount of employer contributions in excess of the employers' portion of the normal cost.

The calculation of the amortization period takes into account scheduled increases to contribution rates applicable to future years and payroll growth. Also, the calculation of the actuarial determined contribution rate and amortization period reflects additional contributions the System receives with respect to ORP participants and return to work retirees. These contributions are assumed to grow at the same payroll growth rate as for active employees. It is assumed that amortization payments are made monthly at the end of the month.

Development of the Contribution Rate and Funding Period

The calculation of the employer and member contribution rate as well as the derived funding period takes into account several differences in the contributions paid by the various members as well as the delayed timing (if any) in the effective date of the new contribution rate. Specifically, the factors that are reflected in the calculations of the contribution rate include:

1. The cost (normal cost and actuarial accrued liability) due to incidental death benefits provided to members in the ORP.
2. Member and employer contributions made on the payroll of working retirees are being used to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability since these members do not have a normal cost. Also, the number of working retirees is expected to decrease due to changes in working after retirement provisions enacted with 2012 legislative changes.
3. The money collected on the payroll of members in ORP that is allocated to finance the unfunded liability in SCRS, which is the SCRS employer contribution rate less 5%, is less than the money collected on the payroll of members in SCRS to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.
4. For purposes of calculating the amortization cost and funding period, discrete pay increases and continuous interest was assumed, with amortization payments made at the end of each month.

Unused Annual Leave

To account for the effect of unused annual leave in Average Final Compensation (AFC) of Class Two members, the AFC for Class Two members is increased 2.14 percent at their date of retirement. Unused annual leave is not included in the calculation of the AFC for Class Three members.

Unused Sick Leave

To account for the effect of unused sick leave on members' final credited service for Class Two members, the service of active Class Two members who retire is increased three months. Unused sick leave is not included in determining the credited service for Class Three members.

Future Post-Retirement Benefit Adjustments

Benefits are assumed to increase by the lesser of 1.00 percent annually or \$500 beginning on the July 1st following the receipt of 12 monthly benefit payments. The \$500 limit in the annual increase is not indexed to escalate in future years.

Payroll Growth Rate

The total annual payroll of active members (also applies to ORP members and working retirees) is assumed to increase at an annual rate of 2.70 percent. This rate represents the underlying expected annual rate of wage inflation and does not anticipate increases in the number of members. The number of rehired retirees is expected to decrease over the next five years, then remain constant to reflect the pension reform legislation enacted in 2012.

Other Assumptions

1. The normal cost rate is increased by 0.18 percent to account for administrative expenses that are paid with plan assets.
2. Valuation payroll (used for determining the amortization contribution rate): Prior fiscal year payroll projected forward one year using the overall payroll growth rate. This was determined separately for return to work employees by dividing the actual member contributions received during the prior fiscal year by the applicable member contribution rate and rolled-forward one year with the payroll growth assumption.
3. Individual salaries used to project benefits: Actual salaries from the past fiscal year are used to determine the final average salary as of the valuation date. For future salaries, the salary from the last fiscal year is projected forward with one year's salary scale.
4. Pay increase timing: Beginning of (fiscal) year. This is equivalent to assuming that reported salaries represent amounts paid to members during the year ended on the valuation date.
5. Percent married: 100 percent of male and 100 percent of female employees are assumed to be married.
6. Age difference: Males are assumed to be three years older than their spouses.
7. Percent electing annuity on death (when eligible): All of the spouses of vested, married participants are assumed to elect an immediate life annuity.
8. Inactive Population: All non-vested members are assumed to take an immediate refund.
9. There will be no recoveries once disabled.
10. No surviving spouse will remarry and there will be no children's benefit.
11. Decrement timing: Terminations for public school employees are assumed to occur at the beginning of the year. Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.
12. 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.
13. Decrement relativity: Decrement rates are used directly from the experience study, without adjustment for multiple decrement table effects.
14. Incidence of contributions: Contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based upon the computed percent of payroll shown in this report, and the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made.
15. Benefit service: All members are assumed to accrue one year of service each year.
16. All calculations were performed without regard to the compensation limit in IRC Section 401(a)(17) and the benefit limit under IRC Section 415.

Participant Data

Participant data was securely supplied in electronic text files. There were separate files for (i) active and inactive members and (ii) members and beneficiaries receiving benefits.

The data for active members included birth date, gender, service with the current employer and total vesting service, salary, and employee contribution account balances. For retired members and beneficiaries, the data included date of birth, gender, spouse's date of birth (where applicable), amount of monthly benefit, date of retirement, and form of payment code.

Salary supplied for the current year was based on the annualized earnings for the year preceding the valuation date. Assumptions were made to correct for missing or inconsistent data. These had no material impact on the results presented.

South Carolina Retirement System

Development of Actuarial Value of Assets(Amounts expressed in thousands)

		Year Ending June 30, 2023	
1.	Actuarial value of assets at beginning of year	\$	32,250,013
2.	Market value of assets at beginning of year	\$	32,212,627
3.	Net new investments		
a.	Contributions	\$	3,258,360
b.	Disbursements		(3,501,309)
c.	Subtotal		(242,949)
4.	Market value of assets at end of year	\$	34,286,962
5.	Net earnings (Item 4. - Item 2. - Item 3.c.)	\$	2,317,284
6.	Assumed investment return rate for fiscal year		7.00%
7.	Expected return (Item 6. x (Item 2. + 1/2 Item 3.c.))	\$	2,246,381
8.	Excess/(Shortfall) return (Item 5. - Item 7.)	\$	70,903
9.	Excess/(Shortfall) return on assets as of June 30, 2023:		
	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Excess Return/(Shortfall)	Percent Deferred
a.	2023	\$ 70,903	80%
b.	2022	(3,161,099)	60%
c.	2021	5,881,622	40%
d.	2020	(2,398,098)	20%
e.	2019	(391,207)	0%
f.	Total		\$ 33,092
10.	Actuarial value of assets as of June 30, 2023 (Item 4. - Item 9.f.)	\$	34,253,870
11.	Expected actuarial value as of June 30, 2023	\$	34,256,062
12.	Asset gain (loss) for year (Item 10. - Item 11.)	\$	(2,192)
13.	Asset gain (loss) as % of the actuarial value of assets		0.0%
14.	Ratio of actuarial value to market value		99.9%

Police Officers Retirement System

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The PEBA Board is responsible for adopting all actuarial methods and assumptions used in the annual actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems based on recommendations from the consulting actuary, with the exception of the assumed rate of investment return. The investment return assumption is a prescribed assumption set by the General Assembly pursuant to Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

State law requires the actuary to make a valuation of the System annually and to perform an experience study that reviews the economic and demographic assumptions at least once every five years. The July 1, 2023 Actuarial Valuation is based on the actuarial experience study that was completed by GRS for the five-year period ending June 30, 2019. GRS also completed a more recent experience study on the Systems for the five-year period ending June 30, 2023. At its meeting on June 26, 2024, the PEBA Board adopted the updated actuarial assumptions and methodologies recommended in that study which will be used for future valuations beginning July 1, 2024.

Summarized below are the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2023 valuation of the South Carolina Police Officer's Retirement System for funding purposes and financial reporting purposes.

Investment Rate of Return

The current assumed annual investment rate of return is 7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, and is composed of a 2.25 percent inflation component and a 4.75 percent real rate of return.

As described above, the annual investment return assumption is prescribed pursuant to Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, which provides for the expiration of that assumption every four years. Before January first of each year that the assumed annual rate of return is set to expire, the Board must submit to the General Assembly a proposed assumed annual rate of return for the corresponding four-year period, based on the recommendations of the Board's actuary and in consultation with the Investment Commission. The current 7.00 investment return assumption became effective on July 1, 2021, and is scheduled to expire on July 1, 2025.

Rates of Annual Salary Increase

Rates of annual salary increase are assumed to vary for the first 21 years of service to include anticipated merit and promotional increases. The assumed annual rate of increase is 3.50 percent for all members with 21 or more years of service.

The 3.50 percent rate of increase is composed of a 2.25 percent inflation component and a 1.25 percent real rate of wage increase (productivity) component.

Police Officers Retirement System

Active Male and Female Salary Increase Rate

Years of Service	Annual Promotional/Longevity Rates of Increase	Total Annual Rate of Increase Including 3.50% Wage Inflation
1	7.00%	10.50%
2	6.00%	9.50%
3	3.25%	6.75%
4	1.75%	5.25%
5	1.50%	5.00%
6	1.25%	4.75%
7	1.25%	4.75%
8	1.00%	4.50%
9	1.00%	4.50%
10 - 13	0.75%	4.25%
14	0.50%	4.00%
15 - 21	0.25%	3.75%
22+	0.00%	3.50%

Police Officers Retirement System

Active Member Decrement Rates

- a. Assumed rates of service retirement are shown in the following tables. The first table is for members who attain age 55 before attaining 25 years of service (27 years of service for Class Three Members). The second table is based on service and is for members who attain 25 years of service (27 years of service for Class Three Members) before age 55.

Age Based Retirement Rates/Service Based Retirement Rates

Age	Male	Female
55	20%	20%
56	20%	20%
57	20%	20%
58	12%	12%
59	12%	12%
60	12%	12%
61	25%	25%
62	25%	25%
63	25%	25%
64	25%	25%
65	25%	25%
66	25%	25%
67	25%	25%
68	25%	25%
69	25%	25%
70 & Over	100%	100%

Years of Service		Male	Female
Class Two	Class Three		
25	27	30%	30%
26	28	14%	14%
27	29	14%	14%
28	30	14%	14%
29	31	14%	14%
30	32	14%	14%
31	33	14%	14%
32	34	14%	14%
33	35	14%	14%
34	36	14%	14%
35	37	14%	14%
36	38	14%	14%
37	39	14%	14%
38	40	14%	14%
39	41	14%	14%
40	42	100%	100%

- b. Assumed rates of disability are shown in the following table. Thirty percent of disabilities are assumed to be duty-related.

Police Officers Retirement System Disability Rates

Age	Male	Female
25	0.1740%	0.1740%
30	0.2320%	0.2320%
35	0.4350%	0.4350%
40	0.5800%	0.5800%
45	0.8700%	0.8700%
50	1.0875%	1.0875%
55+	0.0000%	0.0000%

- c. Active Member Mortality

Rates of active member mortality are based upon the amount-weighted PUB-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Table for Safety with applicable multipliers to better reflect anticipated experience and provide margin for future improvement in mortality.

Active Mortality Rates (Multiplier Applied)

Age	Male	Female
25	0.0370%	0.0200%
30	0.0410%	0.0270%
35	0.0470%	0.0360%
40	0.0590%	0.0490%
45	0.0820%	0.0670%
50	0.1200%	0.0910%
55	0.1750%	0.1230%
60	0.2640%	0.1680%
64	0.3750%	0.2150%
Multiplier	100%	100%

For purposes of determining active death benefits, ten percent of active deaths for general employees are assumed to be duty related.

d. Rates of Withdrawal

Rates of withdrawal are service related. Sample rates are shown in the table below.

Police Officers Retirement System
Annual Withdrawal Rate

Years of Service	Male	Female
1	25.00%	25.00%
2	18.00%	18.00%
3	14.00%	14.00%
4	12.00%	12.00%
5	10.70%	10.70%
6	9.54%	9.54%
7	8.50%	8.50%
8	7.58%	7.58%
9	6.75%	6.75%
10	6.02%	6.02%
11	5.37%	5.37%
12	4.78%	4.78%
13	4.26%	4.26%
14	3.80%	3.80%
15	3.39%	3.39%
16	3.02%	3.02%
17	2.69%	2.69%
18	2.40%	2.40%
19	2.14%	2.14%
20	1.91%	1.91%
21	1.70%	1.70%
22	1.51%	1.51%
23	1.35%	1.35%
24	1.20%	1.20%
25	1.05%	1.05%
26	0.90%	0.90%
27+	0.00%	0.00%

Police Officers Retirement System

Post Retirement Mortality

- a. Healthy retirees and beneficiaries – The gender-distinct South Carolina Retirees 2020 Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by the 80% of Scales UMP to account for future mortality improvements and adjusted with multipliers based on plan experience. The following are sample rates of the base table:

Nondisabled Annuitant Mortality Rates Before Projection (Multiplier Applied)

Age	Male	Female
50	0.2513%	0.2192%
55	0.4246%	0.2824%
60	0.7530%	0.3863%
65	1.1471%	0.5616%
70	1.8988%	0.9097%
75	3.3311%	1.7869%
80	6.1765%	3.5220%
85	11.1742%	6.8204%
90	19.6279%	12.8871%
Multiplier	127%	107%

Life Expectancy for an Age 65 Retiree in Years

Gender	Year of Retirement				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Male	18.8	19.1	19.4	19.7	20.0
Female	23.0	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.2

- b. A separate table of mortality rates is used for disabled retirees based on the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Disabled Mortality tables on a fully generational basis by 80% of Scale UMP to account for future mortality and with multipliers based on plan experience. The following are sample rates of the base table:

Police Officers Retirement System

Disabled Annuitant Mortality Rates (Multiplier Applied)

Age	Male	Female
50	1.6050%	1.4830%
55	2.1140%	1.7420%
60	2.5030%	1.9560%
65	3.0440%	2.2560%
70	3.9010%	2.8620%
75	5.1920%	4.0030%
80	7.3480%	6.0070%
85	10.8150%	9.3310%
90	16.2530%	13.6650%
Multiplier	100%	100%

Asset Valuation Method

The actuarial value of assets is equal to the market value, adjusted for the five-year phase in of the actual investment return in excess of (or less than) the expected investment return on a market value of asset basis. The actual return is calculated net of investment expenses, and the expected investment return is equal to the assumed investment return rate multiplied by the prior year's market value of assets, adjusted for contributions, benefits paid, and refunds.

Actuarial Cost Method

The contribution rate is set by statute for both employees and employers. The funding period is determined, as described below, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method. The Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method allocates the System's actuarial present value of future benefits to various periods based upon service. The portion of the present value of future benefits allocated to years of service prior to the valuation date is the actuarial accrued liability, and the portion allocated to years following the valuation date is the present value of future normal costs. The normal cost is determined for each active member as the level percent of payroll necessary to fully fund the expected benefits to be earned over the career of each individual active member. The normal cost is partially funded with active member contributions with the remainder funded by employer contributions.

An unfunded accrued liability exists in the amount equal to the excess of accrued liability over valuation assets. The amortization period of the System is the number of years required to fully amortize the unfunded accrued liability with the expected amount of employer contributions in excess of the employers' portion of the normal cost.

The calculation of the amortization period takes into account scheduled increases to contribution rates applicable to future years and payroll growth. Also, the calculation of the actuarial determined contribution rate and amortization period reflects additional contributions the System receives with respect to return to work

retirees. These contributions are assumed to grow at the same payroll growth rate as for active employees. It is assumed that amortization payments are made monthly at the end of the month.

Development of the Contribution Rate and Funding Period

The calculation of the employer and member contribution rate as well as the derived funding period takes into account several differences in the contributions paid by the various members as well as the delayed timing (if any) in the effective date of the new contribution rate. Specifically, the factors that are reflected in the calculation of the contribution rate include:

1. Member and employer contributions made on the payroll of working retirees are being used to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability since these members do not have a normal cost. Also, the number of working retirees is expected to decrease due to changes in working after retirement provisions enacted with 2012 legislative changes.
2. For purposes of calculating the amortization cost and funding period, discrete pay increases and continuous interest was assumed, with amortization payments made at the end of each month.

Unused Annual Leave

To account for the effect of unused annual leave in Average Final Compensation (AFC) of Class Two members, the AFC for Class Two members is increased 3.75 percent at their projected date of termination or retirement. Unused annual leave is not included in the calculation of the AFC for Class Three members.

Unused Sick Leave

To account for the effect of unused sick leave on members' final credited service for Class Two members, the service of active Class Two members who retire is increased three months. Unused sick leave is not included in determining the credited service for Class Three members.

Future Post-Retirement Benefit Adjustments

Benefits are assumed to increase by the lesser of 1.00 percent annually or \$500 beginning on the July 1st following the receipt of 12 monthly benefit payments. The \$500 limit in the annual increase is not indexed to escalate in future years.

Payroll Growth Rate

The total annual payroll of active members (also applies to rehired retiree participants) is assumed to increase at an annual rate of 2.70%. This rate represents the underlying expected annual rate of wage inflation and does not anticipate increases in the number of members. The number of rehired retirees is expected to decrease over the next two years, then remain constant to reflect the pension reform legislation enacted in 2012.

Other Assumptions

1. The normal cost rate is increased by 0.18% to reflect administrative expenses that are paid with plan assets.
2. Valuation payroll (used for determining the amortization contribution rate): Prior fiscal year payroll projected forward one year using the overall payroll growth rate. This was determined for working retirees by dividing the actual member contributions received during the prior fiscal year by the member contribution rate in effect for that year, and then projecting that amount forward one year.

3. Individual salaries used to project benefits: Actual salaries from the past fiscal year are used to determine the final average salary as of the valuation date. For future salaries, the salary from the last fiscal year is projected forward with one year's salary scale.
4. Pay increase timing: Beginning of (fiscal) year. This is equivalent to assuming that reported salaries represent amounts paid to members during the year ended on the valuation date.
5. Percent married: 100 percent of male and 100 percent of female employees are assumed to be married.
6. Age difference: Males are assumed to be four years older than their spouses.
7. Percent electing annuity on death (when eligible): All of the spouses of vested, married participants are assumed to elect an immediate life annuity.
8. Inactive Population: All non-vested members are assumed to take an immediate refund. Members with a vested benefit are assumed to elect a refund or a deferred benefit commencing at age 65, whichever is more valuable at the valuation date.
9. There will be no recoveries once disabled.
10. No surviving spouse will remarry and there will be no children's benefit.
11. Decrement timing: Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.
12. 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.
13. Decrement relativity: Decrement rates are used directly from the experience study, without adjustment for multiple decrement table effects.
14. Incidence of contributions: Contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based upon the computed percent of payroll shown in this report, and the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made.
15. Benefit service: All members are assumed to accrue one year of service each year.
16. All calculations were performed without regard to the compensation limit in IRC Section 401(a)(17) and the benefit limit under IRC Section 415.
17. Refund of Member Contributions: Members will refund their contributions if the value of their member contributions exceeds the value of their deferred monthly retirement benefit.

Participant Data

Participant data was securely supplied in electronic text files. There were separate files for (i) active and inactive members, and (ii) members and beneficiaries receiving benefits.

The data for active members included birth date, gender, service with the current employer and total vesting service, salary, and employee contribution account balances. For retired members and beneficiaries, the data included date of birth, gender, spouse's date of birth (where applicable), amount of monthly benefit, date of retirement, and form of payment code.

Salary supplied for the current year was based on the annualized earnings for the year preceding the valuation date. Assumptions were made to correct for missing or inconsistent data. These had no material impact on the results presented.

Police Officers Retirement System

Development of Actuarial Value of Assets

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

				Year Ending June 30, 2023
1.	Actuarial value of assets at beginning of year			\$ 5,947,764
2.	Market value of assets at beginning of year			\$ 5,938,708
3.	Net new investments			
a.	Contributions			\$ 533,999
b.	Disbursements			(499,616)
c.	Subtotal			34,383
4.	Market value of assets at end of year			\$ 6,405,925
5.	Net earnings (Item 4. - Item 2. - Item 3.c.)			\$ 432,834
6.	Assumed investment return rate for fiscal year			7.00%
7.	Expected return (Item 6. x (Item 2. + 1/2 Item 3.c.))			\$ 416,913
8.	Excess/(Shortfall) return (Item 5. - Item 7.)			\$ 15,921
9.	Excess/(Shortfall) return on assets as of June 30, 2023:			
	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Excess</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Deferred</u>
	<u>Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Return/(Shortfall)</u>	<u>Deferred</u>	<u>Amount</u>
a.	2023	\$ 15,921	80%	\$ 12,737
b.	2022	(582,849)	60%	(349,709)
c.	2021	1,069,498	40%	427,799
d.	2020	(428,016)	20%	(85,603)
e.	2019	(66,348)	0%	0
f.	Total			\$ 5,224
10.	Actuarial value of assets as of June 30, 2023 (Item 4. - Item 9.f.)			\$ 6,400,701
11.	Expected actuarial value as of June 30, 2023			\$ 6,399,694
12.	Asset gain (loss) for year (Item 10. - Item 11.)			\$ 1,007
13.	Asset gain (loss) as % of the actuarial value of assets			0.0%
14.	Ratio of actuarial value to market value			99.9%

General Assembly Retirement System

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The PEBA Board is responsible for adopting all actuarial methods and assumptions used in the annual actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems based on recommendations from the consulting actuary, with the exception of the assumed rate of investment return. The investment return assumption is a prescribed assumption set by the General Assembly pursuant to Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

State law requires the actuary to make a valuation of the System annually and to perform an experience study that reviews the economic and demographic assumptions at least once every five years. The July 1, 2023 Actuarial Valuation is based on the actuarial experience study that was completed by GRS for the five-year period ending June 30, 2019. GRS also completed a more recent experience study on the Systems for the five-year period ending June 30, 2023. At its meeting on June 26, 2024, the PEBA Board adopted the updated actuarial assumptions and methodologies recommended in that study which will be used for future valuations beginning July 1, 2024.

Summarized below are the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2023 valuation of the Retirement System for Members of the General Assembly for funding purposes and financial reporting purposes.

Investment Rate of Return

The current assumed annual investment rate of return is 7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, and is composed of a 2.25 percent inflation component and a 4.75 percent real rate of return.

As described above, the annual investment return assumption is prescribed pursuant to Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, which provides for the expiration of that assumption every four years. Before January first of each year that the assumed annual rate of return is set to expire, the Board must submit to the General Assembly a proposed assumed annual rate of return for the corresponding four-year period, based on the recommendations of the Board's actuary and in consultation with the Investment Commission. The current 7.00 investment return assumption became effective on July 1, 2021, and is scheduled to expire on July 1, 2025.

Rates of Annual Salary Increase

No increases in salary are assumed.

General Assembly Retirement System

Active Member Decrement Rates

- a. Assumed rates of service retirement are shown in the following table. In addition to the rates in the table below, members with 30 years of service are assumed to immediately commence their retirement benefit. Special contributors are assumed to retire at the earlier of attaining age 60 or attaining 22 years of service.

Age Based Retirement Rates

Age	Assumed Rate
59 & Under	50%
60	20%
61-64	7%
65-69	10%
70 & Older	100%

- b. An abbreviated table with the assumed rates of disability and mortality while employed is shown below. There is no active employment withdrawal assumption.

Disability Rates/Pre-Retirement Mortality¹

Age	Disability Rates		Pre-Retirement Mortality	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
25	0.0340%	0.0290%	0.0378%	0.0122%
30	0.0680%	0.0406%	0.0486%	0.0203%
35	0.1020%	0.0812%	0.0635%	0.0311%
40	0.1700%	0.1044%	0.0891%	0.0486%
45	0.2380%	0.1508%	0.1323%	0.0756%
50	0.3400%	0.2552%	0.2012%	0.1121%
55	0.5440%	0.4060%	0.2957%	0.1661%
60	0.6800%	0.6206%	0.4307%	0.2511%
64	0.8500%	0.8642%	0.6318%	0.3996%
Multiplier	68.0%	58.0%	135%	135%

¹The multiplier has been applied to the decrement in the illustrative table.

General Assembly Retirement System

Post Retirement Mortality

- a. Healthy retirees and beneficiaries – The gender-distinct South Carolina Retirees 2020 Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by 80% of Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements and adjusted with multipliers based on plan experience. The following are sample rates of the base table:

Healthy Annuitant Mortality Rates Before Projection¹

Age	Male	Female
50	0.1920%	0.2192%
55	0.3243%	0.2824%
60	0.5751%	0.3863%
65	0.8761%	0.5616%
70	1.4502%	0.9097%
75	2.5442%	1.7869%
80	4.7175%	3.5220%
85	8.5346%	6.8204%
90	14.9914%	12.8871%
Multiplier	97%	107%

¹The multiplier has been applied to the decrement in the illustrative table.

The following table provides the life expectancy for individuals retiring in future years based on the assumption with full generational projection.

Life Expectancy for an Age 65 Retiree in Years

Gender	Year of Retirement				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Male	20.9	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.1
Female	23.0	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.2

- b. A separate table of mortality rates is used for disabled retirees based on the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Disabled Mortality tables on a fully generational basis by 80% of Scale UMP to account for future mortality and with multipliers based on plan experience. The following are sample rates of the base table:

General Assembly Retirement System Disabled Annuitant Mortality Rates¹

Age	Male	Female
50	2.2470%	1.9279%
55	2.9596%	2.2646%
60	3.5042%	2.5428%
65	4.2616%	2.9328%
70	5.4614%	3.7206%
75	7.2688%	5.2039%
80	10.2872%	7.8091%
85	15.1410%	12.1303%
90	22.7542%	17.7645%
Multiplier	140%	130%

¹The multiplier has been applied to the decrement in the illustrative table.

Asset Valuation Method

The actuarial value of assets is equal to the market value, adjusted for the five-year phase in of the actual investment return in excess of (or less than) the expected investment return on a market value of asset basis. The actual return is calculated net of investment expenses, and the expected investment return is equal to the assumed investment return rate multiplied by the prior year's market value of assets, adjusted for contributions, benefits paid, and refunds.

Actuarial Cost Method

The Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method allocates the System's actuarial present value of future benefits to various periods based upon service. The portion of the present value of future benefits allocated to years of service prior to the valuation date is the actuarial accrued liability, and the portion allocated to years following the valuation date is the present value of future normal costs. The normal cost is determined for each active member as the level dollar amount necessary to fully fund the expected benefits to be earned over the career of each individual active member. The normal cost is partially funded with active member contributions with the remainder funded by employer contributions.

An unfunded accrued liability exists in the amount equal to the excess of accrued liability over valuation assets. The amortization period of the System is the number of years required to fully amortize the unfunded accrued liability, on an actuarial value of asset basis, with the expected amount of employer contributions in excess of the employers' portion of the normal cost.

Note, the principle financial measurement calculations in this actuarial valuation, which include the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, funded ratio, contribution rates, and funding period, are based on an actuarial value of assets (smoothed value) basis. The actuarial value of assets is a calculated asset value which may be greater than or less than the market value of assets and is used to dampen some of the volatility in the market value of

assets. As a result, many of these measures would be different if they were determined on a market value of assets basis.

Future Cost-of-Living Increases

No increases are assumed.

Payroll Growth Rate

None assumed.

Other Assumptions

1. The normal cost rate is increased by 0.18% to account for administrative expenses that are paid with plan assets.
2. Percent married: 100 percent of active members are assumed to be married.
3. Age difference: Males are assumed to be four years older than their spouses.
4. Percent electing annuity on death (when eligible): All of the spouses of vested, married participants are assumed to elect an immediate life annuity.
5. Inactive Population: All non-vested members are assumed to take an immediate refund. Members with a vested benefit are assumed to elect a refund or a deferred benefit commencing at age 60, whichever is more valuable at the valuation date.
6. It is assumed there will be no recoveries once disabled.
7. Decrement timing: Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.
8. 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.
9. Benefit Service: All active and special contributing members are assumed to accrue one year of service each year.

Participant Data

Participant data was securely supplied in electronic text files. There were separate files for (i) active and inactive members, and (ii) members and beneficiaries receiving benefits.

The data for active members included birth date, gender, service with the current employer and total vesting service, salary, and employee contribution account balances. For retired members and beneficiaries, the data included date of birth, gender, spouse's date of birth (where applicable), amount of monthly benefit, date of retirement, and form of payment code.

Salary supplied for the current year was based on the annualized earnings for the year preceding the valuation date. Assumptions were made to correct for missing or inconsistent data. These had no material impact on the results presented.

General Assembly Retirement System

Development of Actuarial Value of Assets

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

				<u>Year Ending June 30, 2023</u>
1.	Actuarial value of assets at beginning of year	\$		42,869
2.	Market value of assets at beginning of year	\$		42,476
3.	Net new investments			
a.	Contributions	\$		6,463
b.	Disbursements			(6,485)
c.	Subtotal			(22)
4.	Market value of assets at end of year	\$		45,560
5.	Net earnings (Item 4. - Item 2. - Item 3.c.)	\$		3,106
6.	Assumed investment return rate for fiscal year			7.00%
7.	Expected return (Item 6. x (Item 2. + 1/2 Item 3.c.))	\$		2,973
8.	Excess/(Shortfall) return (Item 5. - Item 7.)	\$		133
9.	Excess/(Shortfall) return on assets as of June 30, 2023:			
	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Excess</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Deferred</u>
	<u>Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Return/(Shortfall)</u>	<u>Deferred</u>	<u>Amount</u>
a.	2023	\$ 133	80%	\$ 106
b.	2022	(4,096)	60%	(2,458)
c.	2021	6,955	40%	2,782
d.	2020	(2,966)	20%	(593)
e.	2019	(513)	0%	0
f.	Total			\$ (163)
10.	Actuarial value of assets as of June 30, 2023(Item 4. - Item 9.f.)	\$		45,723
11.	Expected actuarial value as of June 30, 2023	\$		45,847
12.	Asset gain (loss) for year (Item 10. - Item 11.)	\$		(124)
13.	Asset gain (loss) as % of the actuarial value of assets			-0.3%
14.	Ratio of actuarial value to market value			100.4%

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The PEBA Board is responsible for adopting all actuarial methods and assumptions used in the annual actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems based on recommendations from the consulting actuary, with the exception of the assumed rate of investment return. The investment return assumption is a prescribed assumption set by the General Assembly pursuant to Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

State law requires the actuary to make a valuation of the System annually and to perform an experience study that reviews the economic and demographic assumptions at least once every five years. The July 1, 2023 Actuarial Valuation is based on the actuarial experience study that was completed by GRS for the five-year period ending June 30, 2019. GRS also completed a more recent experience study on the Systems for the five-year period ending June 30, 2023. At its meeting on June 26, 2024, the PEBA Board adopted the updated actuarial assumptions and methodologies recommended in that study which will be used for future valuations beginning July 1, 2024.

Summarized below are the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2023 valuation of the Retirement System for Judges and Solicitors of the State of South Carolina for funding purposes and financial reporting purposes.

Investment Rate of Return

The current assumed annual investment rate of return is 7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, and is composed of a 2.25 percent inflation component and a 4.75 percent real rate of return.

As described above, the annual investment return assumption is prescribed pursuant to Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, which provides for the expiration of that assumption every four years. Before January first of each year that the assumed annual rate of return is set to expire, the Board must submit to the General Assembly a proposed assumed annual rate of return for the corresponding four-year period, based on the recommendations of the Board's actuary and in consultation with the Investment Commission. The current 7.00 investment return assumption became effective on July 1, 2021, and is scheduled to expire on July 1, 2025.

Rates of Annual Salary Increase

Rates of salary are assumed to increase at an annual rate of 3.00 percent.

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Active Member Decrement Rates

- a. Assumed rates of service retirement are shown in the following table. In addition to the rates in the table below, all participants are assumed to retire upon reaching the mandatory retirement age of 72.

Service Based Retirement Rates¹

Years of Service	Male	Female
15-19	20.00%	20.00%
20	50.00%	50.00%
21-24	15.00%	15.00%
25-31	10.00%	10.00%
32+	100.00%	100.00%

¹Retirement rate will be 100% at 31 years of service for solicitors and public defenders.

- b. An abbreviated table with the assumed rates of disability incidence and pre-retirement mortality is shown below. There is no active employment withdrawal assumption.

Disability Rates/Pre-Retirement Mortality¹

Age	Disability Incidence Rates		Pre-Retirement Mortality	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
25	0.0160%	0.0182%	0.0208%	0.0099%
30	0.0240%	0.0245%	0.0286%	0.0154%
35	0.0320%	0.0245%	0.0390%	0.0220%
40	0.0600%	0.0427%	0.0546%	0.0341%
45	0.1000%	0.0875%	0.0871%	0.0528%
50	0.1600%	0.1400%	0.1443%	0.0803%
55	0.2600%	0.2275%	0.2236%	0.1177%
60	0.4000%	0.3500%	0.3432%	0.1771%
64	0.5000%	0.4375%	0.5096%	0.2662%
Multiplier	40%	35%	130%	110%

¹The multiplier has been applied to the decrement in the illustrative table.

- c. There is no active employment withdrawal assumption.

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Post Retirement Mortality

- a. Healthy retirees and beneficiaries –The gender-distinct South Carolina Retirees 2020 Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by 80% of Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements and adjusted with multipliers based on plan experience. The following are sample rates:

Healthy Annuitant Mortality Rates Before Projection¹

Age	Male	Female
50	0.1880%	0.1926%
55	0.3176%	0.2481%
60	0.5633%	0.3393%
65	0.8580%	0.4934%
70	1.4203%	0.7992%
75	2.4918%	1.5698%
80	4.6202%	3.0941%
85	8.3587%	5.9917%
90	14.6823%	11.3214%
Multiplier	95%	94%

¹The multiplier has been applied to the decrement in the illustrative table.

The following table provides the life expectancy for individuals retiring in future years based on the assumption with full generational projection.

Life Expectancy for an Age 65 Retiree in Years

Gender	Year of Retirement				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Male	21.1	21.4	21.7	22.0	22.3
Female	24.0	24.3	24.6	24.9	25.2

- b. A separate table of mortality rates is used for disabled retirees based on the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Disabled Mortality Tables on a fully generational basis by 80% of Scale UMP to account for future mortality and with multipliers base on plan experience. The following are sample rates:

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System¹ Disabled Annuitant Mortality Rates

Age	Male	Female
50	2.0865%	1.7796%
55	2.7482%	2.0904%
60	3.2539%	2.3472%
65	3.9572%	2.7072%
70	5.0713%	3.4344%
75	6.7496%	4.8036%
80	9.5524%	7.2084%
85	14.0595%	11.1972%
90	21.1289%	16.3980%
Multiplier	130%	120%

¹ The multiplier has been applied to the decrement in the illustrative table.

Asset Valuation Method

The actuarial value of assets is equal to the market value, adjusted for the five-year phase in of the actual investment return in excess of (or less than) the expected investment return on a market value of asset basis. The actual return is calculated net of investment expenses, and the expected investment return is equal to the assumed investment return rate multiplied by the prior year's market value of assets, adjusted for contributions, benefits paid, and refunds.

Actuarial Cost Method

The Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method allocates the System's actuarial present value of future benefits to various periods based upon service. The portion of the present value of future benefits allocated to years of service prior to the valuation date is the actuarial accrued liability, and the portion allocated to years following the valuation date is the present value of future normal costs. The normal cost is determined for each active member as the level percent of payroll necessary to fully fund the expected benefits to be earned over the career of each individual active member. The normal cost is partially funded with active member contributions with the remainder funded by employer contributions.

An unfunded accrued liability exists in the amount equal to the excess of accrued liability over valuation assets. The amortization period of the System is the number of years required to fully amortize the unfunded accrued liability, on an actuarial value of asset basis, with the expected amount of employer contributions in excess of the employers' portion of the normal cost.

The calculation of the amortization period takes into account scheduled increases to contribution requirements applicable to future years and payroll growth. Also, the calculation of the amortization period reflects additional contributions the System receives with respect to members in DROP and who are retired-in-place. These contributions are assumed to grow at the same payroll growth rate as for active employees. It is assumed that amortization payments are made monthly at the end of the month.

Note, the principle financial measurement calculations in this actuarial valuation, which include the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, funded ratio, contribution rates, and funding period, are based on an actuarial value of assets (smoothed value) basis. The actuarial value of assets is a calculated asset value, which may be greater than or less than the market value of assets and is used to dampen some of the volatility in the market value of assets. As a result, many of these measures would be different if they were determined on a market value of assets basis.

Future Cost-of-Living Increases

Future benefits are assumed to increase at an annual rate of 3.00 percent.

Payroll Growth Rate

The total annual payroll of active members (including DROP and retired-in-place participants) is assumed to increase at an annual rate of 3.00 percent. This rate represents the underlying expected annual rate of wage inflation and does not anticipate increases in the number of members.

Other Assumptions

1. The normal cost rate is increased by 0.18 percent to account for administrative expenses that are paid with plan assets.
2. Percent married: 95 percent of male and female employees are assumed to be married.
3. Age difference: Males are assumed to be four years older than their spouses.
4. Percent electing annuity on death (when eligible): All of the spouses of vested, married participants are assumed to elect an immediate life annuity.
5. Inactive Population: All non-vested members are assumed to take an immediate refund. Members with a vested benefit are assumed to elect a deferred benefit commencing at their earliest possible commencement age.
6. There will be no recoveries once disabled.
7. Decrement timing: Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.
8. 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.
9. Benefit Service: All active members are assumed to accrue one year of service each year.

Participant Data

Participant data was securely supplied in electronic text files. There were separate files for (i) active and inactive members, and (ii) members and beneficiaries receiving benefits.

The data for active members included birth date, gender, service with the current employer and total vesting service, salary, and employee contribution account balances. For retired members and beneficiaries, the data included date of birth, gender, spouse's date of birth (where applicable), amount of monthly benefit, date of retirement, and form of payment code.

Salary supplied for the current year was based on the annualized earnings for the year preceding the valuation date. Assumptions were made to correct for missing or inconsistent data. These had no material impact on the results presented.

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Development of Actuarial Value of Assets

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

				Year Ending June 30, 2023
1.	Actuarial value of assets at beginning of year			\$ 207,551
2.	Market value of assets at beginning of year			\$ 206,674
3.	Net new investments			
a.	Contributions			\$ 27,300
b.	Disbursements			(27,616)
c.	Subtotal			(316)
4.	Market value of assets at end of year			\$ 221,630
5.	Net earnings (Item 4. - Item 2. - Item 3.c.)			\$ 15,272
6.	Assumed investment return rate for fiscal year			7.00%
7.	Expected return (Item 6. x (Item 2. + 1/2 Item 3.c.))			\$ 14,456
8.	Excess/(Shortfall) return (Item 5. - Item 7.)			\$ 816
9.	Excess/(Shortfall) return on assets as of June 30, 2023:			
	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Excess Return/(Shortfall)	Percent Deferred	Deferred Amount
a.	2023	\$ 816	80%	\$ 653
b.	2022	(20,062)	60%	(12,037)
c.	2021	35,687	40%	14,275
d.	2020	(14,449)	20%	(2,890)
e.	2019	(2,297)	0%	0
f.	Total			\$ 1
10.	Actuarial value of assets as of June 30, 2023 (Item 4. - Item 9.f.)			\$ 221,629
11.	Expected actuarial value as of June 30, 2023			\$ 221,753
12.	Asset gain (loss) for year (Item 10. - Item 11.)			\$ (124)
13.	Asset gain (loss) as % of the actuarial value of assets			-0.1%
14.	Ratio of actuarial value to market value			100.0%

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The PEBA Board is responsible for adopting all actuarial methods and assumptions used in the annual actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems based on recommendations from the consulting actuary, with the exception of the assumed rate of investment return. The investment return assumption is a prescribed assumption set by the General Assembly pursuant to Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

State law requires the actuary to make a valuation of the System annually and to perform an experience study that reviews the economic and demographic assumptions at least once every five years. The July 1, 2023 Actuarial Valuation is based on the actuarial experience study that was completed by GRS for the five-year period ending June 30, 2019. GRS also completed a more recent experience study on the Systems for the five-year period ending June 30, 2023. At its meeting on June 26, 2024, the PEBA Board adopted the updated actuarial assumptions and methodologies recommended in that study which will be used for future valuations beginning July 1, 2024.

Summarized below are the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2023 valuation of the South Carolina National Guard Retirement System for funding purposes and financial reporting purposes.

Investment Rate of Return

The current assumed annual investment rate of return is 7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, and is composed of a 2.25 percent inflation component and a 4.75 percent real rate of return.

As described above, the annual investment return assumption is prescribed pursuant to Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, which provides for the expiration of that assumption every four years. Before January first of each year that the assumed annual rate of return is set to expire, the Board must submit to the General Assembly a proposed assumed annual rate of return for the corresponding four-year period, based on the recommendations of the Board's actuary and in consultation with the Investment Commission. The current 7.00 investment return assumption became effective on July 1, 2021, and is scheduled to expire on July 1, 2025.

Rates of Annual Salary Increase

No increases in salary are assumed. The benefit is not related to pay.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Active Member Decrement Rates

- a. Assumed rates of service retirement are shown in the following table. Members who retire prior to age 60 are assumed to defer retirement benefits until age 60.

Age and Service Based Retirement Rates¹

Age	Years of Service		
	20	21 – 29	30 +
Age<60	10%	5%	100%
Age>59	100%	100%	100%

¹Members who reach age 60 with less than 20 years of service are assumed to retire at age 60 without a benefit from the plan.

- b. An abbreviated table with the assumed rates of disability and mortality while employed is shown below. There is no active employment withdrawal assumption.

Disability Rates/Pre-Retirement Mortality¹

Age	Disability Rates		Pre-Retirement Mortality	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
25	0.1740%	0.1740%	0.0370%	0.0200%
30	0.2320%	0.2320%	0.0410%	0.0270%
35	0.4350%	0.4350%	0.0470%	0.0360%
40	0.5800%	0.5800%	0.0590%	0.0490%
45	0.8700%	0.8700%	0.0820%	0.0670%
50	1.0875%	1.0875%	0.1200%	0.0910%
55	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.1750%	0.1230%
60	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.2640%	0.1680%
64	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.3750%	0.2150%
Multiplier	145%	145%	100%	100%

¹The multiplier has been applied to the decrement in the illustrative table.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Post Retirement Mortality

Healthy retirees and beneficiaries – The gender-distinct South Carolina Retirees 2020 Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by 80% of Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements and adjusted with multipliers based on plan experience. The following are sample rates of the base table:

Annuitant Mortality Rates Before Projection

Age	Male	Female
50	0.2513%	0.2192%
55	0.4246%	0.2824%
60	0.7530%	0.3863%
65	1.1471%	0.5616%
70	1.8988%	0.9097%
75	3.3311%	1.7869%
80	6.1765%	3.5220%
85	11.1742%	6.8204%
90	19.6279%	12.8871%
Multiplier	127%	107%

The following table provides the life expectancy for individuals retiring in future years based on the assumption with full generational projection.

Life Expectancy for an Age 65 Retiree in Years

Gender	Year of Retirement				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Male	18.8	19.1	19.4	19.7	20.0
Female	23.00	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.2

Asset Valuation Method

The actuarial value of assets is equal to the market value, adjusted for the five-year phase in of the actual investment return in excess of (or less than) the expected investment return on a market value of asset basis. The actual return is calculated net of investment expenses, and the expected investment return is equal to the assumed investment return rate multiplied by the prior year's market value of assets, adjusted for contributions, benefits paid, and refunds.

Actuarial Cost Method

The Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method allocates the System's actuarial present value of future benefits to various periods based upon service. The portion of the present value of future benefits allocated to years of service prior to the valuation date is the actuarial accrued liability, and the portion allocated to years following the valuation date is the present value of future normal costs. The normal cost is determined for each active member as the level dollar amount necessary to fully fund the expected benefits to be earned over the career of each individual active member. The normal cost is partially funded with active member contributions with the remainder funded by employer contributions.

An unfunded accrued liability exists in the amount equal to the excess of accrued liability over valuation assets. The amortization period of the System is the number of years required to fully amortize the unfunded accrued liability, on an actuarial value of asset basis, with the expected amount of employer contributions in excess of the employers' portion of the normal cost.

Note, the principle financial measurement calculations in this actuarial valuation, which include the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, funded ratio, contribution rates, and funding period, are based on an actuarial value of assets (smoothed value) basis. The actuarial value of assets is a calculated asset value which may be greater than or less than the market value of assets and is used to dampen some of the volatility in the market value of assets. As a result, many of these measures would be different if they were determined on a market value of assets basis.

Future Cost-of-Living Increases

No increases are assumed.

Payroll Growth Rate

None assumed.

Other Assumptions

1. The normal cost includes \$15,000 for plan incurred administrative expenses.
2. There is not a marriage assumption.
3. Decrement timing: Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.
4. 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.
5. Contribution timing: Contributions are assumed to be paid in the beginning of the applicable fiscal year.

Participant Data

Participant data was securely supplied in electronic text files. There were separate files for (i) active, and (ii) members and beneficiaries receiving benefits.

The data for active members included birth date, gender, total military service, and total South Carolina National Guard service. For retired members and beneficiaries, the data included date of birth, gender, spouse's date of birth (where applicable), amount of monthly benefit, date of retirement, and form of payment code.

Assumptions were made to correct for missing or inconsistent data. These had no material impact on the results presented.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Development of Actuarial Value of Assets

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

		Year Ending June 30, 2023	
1.	Actuarial value of assets at beginning of year	\$	40,221
2.	Market value of assets at beginning of year	\$	39,567
3.	Net new investments		
a.	Contributions	\$	5,290
b.	Disbursements		(4,690)
c.	Subtotal		600
4.	Market value of assets at end of year	\$	42,943
5.	Net earnings (Item 4. - Item 2. - Item 3.c.)	\$	2,776
6.	Assumed investment return rate for fiscal year		7.00%
7.	Expected return (Item 6. x (Item 2. + 1/2 Item 3.c.))	\$	2,791
8.	Excess/(Shortfall) return (Item 5. - Item 7.)	\$	(15)
9.	Excess/(Shortfall) return on assets as of June 30, 2023:		
	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Excess</u> <u>Return/(Shortfall)</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Deferred</u>
a.	2023	\$ (15)	80%
b.	2022	(3,686)	60%
c.	2021	5,717	40%
d.	2020	(2,604)	20%
e.	2019	(465)	0%
f.	Total		\$ (458)
10.	Actuarial value of assets as of June 30, 2023 (Item 4. - Item 9.f.)	\$	43,401
11.	Expected actuarial value as of June 30, 2023	\$	43,657
12.	Asset gain (loss) for year (Item 10. - Item 11.)	\$	(256)
13.	Asset gain (loss) as % of the actuarial value of assets		-0.6%
14.	Ratio of actuarial value to market value		101.1%

South Carolina Retirement System

Summary of Historical Active Membership

July 1,	Number of Employers ²	Active Members		Covered Payroll ¹		Average Annual Pay		Average Age	Average Service
		Number	Percent Increase/ (Decrease)	Amount in Thousands	Percent Increase/ (Decrease)	Amount	Percent Increase/ (Decrease)		
2023	809	205,985	2.5%	\$11,041,023	5.9%	\$53,601	3.30%	45.5	10.0
2022	809	200,989	0.9	10,429,574	5.1%	51,891	4.12%	45.5	10.3
2021	807	199,162	(1.0%)	9,925,834	1.4%	49,838	2.41%	45.5	10.4
2020	817	201,144	0.4%	9,788,610	5.6%	48,665	5.11%	45.5	10.3
2019	814	200,264	2.1%	9,272,010	5.4%	46,299	3.25%	45.3	10.2
2018	812	196,184	1.1%	8,797,592	2.4%	44,844	1.23%	45.2	10.1
2017	807	193,985	1.6%	8,592,885	4.6%	44,297	2.97%	45.1	10.1
2016	812	190,923	1.9%	8,213,042	5.8%	43,018	3.77%	45.1	10.1
2015	816	187,318	1.1%	7,765,588	3.0%	41,457	1.86%	45.1	10.2
2014	810	185,265	0.3%	7,539,996	1.4%	40,698	1.10%	45.2	10.2

¹ Covered payroll is the annualized, projected compensation for the following year and does not include payroll attributable to members in ORP or working retirees.

² Number of employers that cover employees eligible for SCRS benefits and that contributed to the system during the last fiscal year. Although the state is considered the primary government and includes all state agencies as a single employer, for purposes of this schedule, each state agency is reported separately and counted as an employer.

Police Officers Retirement System

Summary of Historical Active Membership

July 1,	Number of Employers ²	Active Members		Covered Payroll ¹		Average Annual Pay		Average Age	Average Service
		Number	Percent Increase/ (Decrease)	Amount in Thousands	Percent Increase/ (Decrease)	Amount	Percent Increase/ (Decrease)		
2023	346	27,797	4.5%	\$1,601,690	5.8%	\$57,621	1.27%	39.5	9.8
2022	339	26,606	0.2%	1,513,764	5.5%	56,896	5.31%	39.6	10.1
2021	338	26,555	(4.5%)	1,434,621	(0.4%)	54,025	4.23%	39.6	10.0
2020	340	27,795	1.5%	1,440,645	4.5%	51,831	3.03%	39.5	9.8
2019	336	27,397	1.1%	1,378,255	5.5%	50,307	4.28%	39.4	9.8
2018	333	27,093	0.1%	1,306,961	3.5%	48,240	3.31%	39.4	9.7
2017	332	27,056	1.5%	1,263,314	6.4%	46,693	4.82%	39.4	9.7
2016	313	26,651	0.3%	1,187,195	7.4%	44,546	7.06%	39.5	9.8
2015	312	26,575	(0.5%)	1,105,703	2.7%	41,607	3.15%	39.4	9.7
2014	310	26,697	1.9%	1,076,885	4.2%	40,337	2.27%	39.5	9.5

¹ Covered payroll does not include payroll attributable to working retirees.

² Number of employers that cover employees eligible for PORS benefits and that contributed to the system during the last fiscal year. Although the state is considered the primary government and includes all state agencies as a single employer, for purposes of this schedule, each state agency is reported separately and counted as an employer.

General Assembly Retirement System

Summary of Historical Active Membership

July 1,	Number of Employers ¹	Active Members		Covered Payroll		Average Annual Pay		Average Age	Average Service
		Number	Percent Increase/ (Decrease)	Amount in Thousands	Percent Increase/ (Decrease)	Amount	Percent Increase/ (Decrease)		
2023	2	44	(17.%)	\$ 1,000	(16.9%)	\$22,732	0.1%	60.3	19.6
2022	2	53	(3.6%)	1,204	(3.6%)	22,713	0.0%	60.4	19.9
2021	2	55	(20.3%)	1,249	(20.4%)	22,702	(0.2%)	59.5	18.6
2020	2	69	0.0%	1,570	0.0%	22,757	0.0%	59.5	18.1
2019	2	69	(16.9%)	1,570	(15.9%)	22,757	1.3%	58.5	17.1
2018	2	83	(4.6%)	1,866	(4.8%)	22,476	(0.3%)	57.8	16.0
2017	2	87	(14.7%)	1,961	(15.3%)	22,535	(0.8%)	56.9	15.1
2016	2	102	(1.9%)	2,316	(0.9%)	22,710	1.0%	56.4	14.3
2015	2	104	(9.6%)	2,338	(10.1%)	22,481	(0.6%)	55.6	13.4
2014	2	115	(3.4%)	2,601	(3.2%)	22,617	0.1%	54.7	12.4

¹ Number of employers that cover employees eligible for GARS benefits and that contributed to the system during the last fiscal year. Although the state is considered the primary government and includes all state agencies as a single employer, for purposes of this schedule, each state agency is reported separately and counted as an employer.

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Summary of Historical Active Membership

July 1,	Number of Employers ²	Active Members		Covered Payroll		Average Age	Average Service
		Number ¹	Amount in Thousands ¹	Amount	Percent Increase/ (Decrease)		
2023	4	160	\$ 33,639	\$210,246	5.00%	57.7	14.8
2022	4	160	32,037	200,234	3.00%	57.9	15.4
2021	4	160	31,104	194,403	2.50%	57.1	15.0
2020	4	160	30,346	189,662	0.00%	57.2	15.8
2019	4	160	30,346	189,662	35.80%	57.4	15.4
2018	4	160	22,347	139,666	0.00%	57.1	15.0
2017	4	160	22,347	139,666	(0.14%)	57.4	15.4
2016	4	157	21,958	139,861	4.56%	57.2	15.4
2015	4	157	21,267	133,756	0.28%	56.5	15.1
2014	3	153	20,815	136,048	2.00%	56.3	15.1

¹ Includes filled and unfilled positions and members in DROP or retired-in-place.

² Number of employers that cover employees eligible for JSRS benefits and that contributed to the system during the last fiscal year. Although the state is considered the primary government and includes all state agencies as a single employer, for purposes of this schedule, each state agency is reported separately and counted as an employer.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Summary of Historical Active Membership

<u>July 1,</u>	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Average</u>
	<u>Employers</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Payroll¹</u>	<u>Pay¹</u>	<u>Increase in</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Service</u>
					<u>Average Pay¹</u>		
2023	1	12,071	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.8	11.0
2022	1	12,047	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.6	10.8
2021	1	12,146	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.2	10.4
2020	1	12,099	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.2	9.7
2019	1	12,100	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.2	9.7
2018	1	11,853	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.4	9.9
2017	1	12,116	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.3	9.8
2016	1	12,253	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.2	9.7
2015	1	12,165	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.2	9.7
2014	1	12,221	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.1	9.7

¹ Not applicable as this is a non-contributory plan.

South Carolina Retirement System

Summary of Active Membership Data

As of July 1, 2023
(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

<u>Group</u>	<u>Number¹</u>	<u>Annual Compensation²</u>
State employees	59,003	\$ 3,305,601
Public school employees	91,423	4,502,180
Other agency employees	55,559	2,889,377
Total	<u>205,985</u>	<u>\$ 10,697,158</u>

¹ In addition, there are 227,527 inactive members with contributions still in the system.
The results of the valuation were adjusted to take these members into account.

² Total compensation is the annualized pay for the prior year.

Police Officers Retirement System

Summary of Active Membership Data

As of July 1, 2023
(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

<u>Group</u>	<u>Number¹</u>	<u>Annual Compensation²</u>
State employees	8,508	\$ 485,915
Public school employees	0	0
Other agency employees	19,289	1,155,100
Total	<u>27,797</u>	<u>\$ 1,641,015</u>

¹ In addition, there are 22,530 inactive members with contributions still in the system.
The results of the valuation were adjusted to take these members into account.

² Total compensation is the annualized pay for the prior year.

General Assembly Retirement System Summary of Active Membership Data

As of July 1, 2023
(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

<u>Number¹</u>	<u>Annual Compensation</u>
44	\$ 1,000

¹ There are 27 inactive members with contributions still in the system, and there are 18 special contributors. The results of the valuation were adjusted to take these members into account. Numbers shown above include members receiving retirement benefits while continuing in office.

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System Summary of Active Membership Data

As of July 1, 2023
(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

<u>Number¹</u>	<u>Annual Compensation</u>
160	\$ 33,639

¹ The number of active members reflects the number of seats, including 15 participants who are either in the DROP or have retired in place and are receiving retirement benefits while continuing in office. There are five inactive members with contributions still in the system. The results of the valuation were adjusted to take these members into account.

South Carolina Retirement System Summary of Membership Data

	July 1, 2023	July 1, 2022
1. Service retirees		
a. Number	130,696	127,950
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 3,035,250,640	\$ 2,920,977,880
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 23,224	\$ 22,829
d. Average age at the valuation date	72.2	71.9
2. Disabled retirees		
a. Number	10,845	11,245
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 162,139,588	\$ 166,425,630
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 14,951	\$ 14,800
d. Average age at the valuation date	68.5	67.8
3. Beneficiaries		
a. Number	12,017	11,661
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 161,063,471	\$ 154,253,990
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 13,403	\$ 13,228
d. Average age at the valuation date	68.0	67.9

Police Officers Retirement System Summary of Membership Data

	July 1, 2023	July 1, 2022
1. Service retirees		
a. Number	16,887	16,397
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 395,409,698	\$ 376,650,798
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 23,415	\$ 22,971
d. Average age at the valuation date	66.7	66.5
2. Disabled retirees		
a. Number	2,798	2,797
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 62,337,531	\$ 61,599,698
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 22,279	\$ 22,023
d. Average age at the valuation date	58.5	57.9
3. Beneficiaries		
a. Number	1,682	1,646
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 22,965,573	\$ 22,026,912
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 13,654	\$ 13,382
d. Average age at the valuation date	67.3	67.3

General Assembly Retirement System Summary of Membership Data

	<u>July 1, 2023</u>	<u>July 1, 2022</u>
1. Service retirees		
a. Number	255	258
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 5,211,446	\$ 5,213,705
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 20,437	\$ 20,208
d. Average age at the valuation date	75.8	75.8
2. Disabled retirees		
a. Number	0	0
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 0	\$ 0
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 0	\$ 0
d. Average age at the valuation date	N/A	N/A
3. Beneficiaries		
a. Number	81	79
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 1,013,559	\$ 1,017,367
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 12,513	\$ 12,878
d. Average age at the valuation date	73.1	73.9

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System Summary of Membership Data

	<u>July 1, 2023</u>	<u>July 1, 2022</u>
1. Service retirees		
a. Number ¹	170	161
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 26,656,175	\$ 24,094,767
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 156,801	\$ 149,657
d. Average age at the valuation date	73.6	73.7
2. Disabled retirees		
a. Number	0	0
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 0	\$ 0
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 0	\$ 0
d. Average age at the valuation date	N/A	N/A
3. Beneficiaries		
a. Number	66	63
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 2,610,389	\$ 2,323,636
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 39,551	\$ 36,883
d. Average age at the valuation date	70.1	69.1

¹ Includes members in DROP and retired-in-place.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Summary of Membership Data

	<u>July 1, 2023</u>	<u>July 1, 2022</u>
1. Active members		
a. Males	9,459	9,474
b. Females	2,612	2,573
c. Total members	12,071	12,047
d. Average age	32.8	32.6
e. Average service	11.0	10.8
2. Vested inactive members		
a. Number	1,400	1,511
b. Total annual deferred benefits	\$ 1,128,480	\$ 1,225,920
c. Average annual deferred benefits	\$ 806	\$ 811
3. Service retirees		
a. Number	5,161	5,097
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 4,680,180	\$ 4,617,720
c. Average annual benefit	\$ 907	\$ 906
d. Average age	72.4	72.1

South Carolina Retirement System

Schedule of Retirants Added to and Removed from Rolls

(Amounts except average allowance expressed in thousands)

Added to Rolls ¹			Removed from Rolls ²		Rolls End of the Year		% Increase in Annual Benefit	Average Annual Benefit
July 1,	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits		
2023	7,197	\$200,048	4,495	\$83,252	153,558	\$3,358,454	3.6%	\$21,871
2022	7,533	193,496	4,685	81,732	150,856	3,241,658	3.6%	21,488
2021	6,781	168,053	4,904	85,201	148,008	3,129,894	2.7%	21,147
2020	5,805	141,580	3,966	69,050	146,131	3,047,042	2.4%	20,851
2019	5,753	130,114	3,739	61,746	144,292	2,974,512	2.4%	20,615
2018	5,841	127,882	3,851	63,463	142,278	2,906,144	2.3%	20,426
2017	6,044	132,616	3,611	57,354	140,288	2,841,725	2.7%	20,256
2016	6,515	133,741	3,300	50,824	137,855	2,766,463	3.1%	20,068
2015	6,640	133,490	3,510	54,660	134,640	2,683,547	3.0%	19,931
2014	7,084	148,060	3,270	49,971	131,510	2,604,716	3.9%	19,806

¹ Annual benefits added to rolls includes the benefit adjustments provided to continuing retirees.

² The removed from rolls count does not include members who are replaced by beneficiaries.

Police Officers Retirement System

Schedule of Retirants Added to and Removed from Rolls

(Amounts except average allowance expressed in thousands)

Added to Rolls ¹			Removed from Rolls ²		Rolls End of the Year		% Increase in Annual Benefit	Average Annual Benefit
July 1,	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits		
2023	988	\$ 29,545	461	\$ 9,109	21,367	\$ 480,713	4.4%	\$ 22,498
2022	1,177	31,375	518	8,776	20,840	460,277	5.2%	22,086
2021	1,124	31,477	568	10,577	20,181	437,678	5.0%	21,688
2020	954	25,840	423	7,207	19,625	416,779	4.7%	21,237
2019	990	25,450	387	6,670	19,094	398,145	5.0%	20,852
2018	983	24,066	379	6,621	18,491	379,365	4.8%	20,516
2017	987	22,709	388	6,662	17,887	361,921	4.6%	20,234
2016	928	19,940	349	5,394	17,288	345,874	4.4%	20,007
2015	968	19,767	362	6,076	16,709	331,329	4.3%	19,829
2014	818	16,881	332	5,650	16,103	317,638	3.7%	19,725

¹ Annual benefits added to rolls includes the benefit adjustments provided to continuing retirees.

² The removed from rolls count does not include members who are replaced by beneficiaries.

General Assembly Retirement System

Schedule of Retirants Added to and Removed from Rolls

(Amounts except average allowance expressed in thousands)

	Added to Rolls ¹		Removed from Rolls ²		Rolls End of the Year		% Increase in Annual Benefit	Average Annual Benefit
July 1,	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits		
2023	19	\$ 302	20	\$ 308	336	\$ 6,225	(0.1%)	\$ 18,527
2022	11	166	15	220	337	6,231	(0.9%)	18,490
2021	16	242	13	217	341	6,285	0.4%	18,432
2020	7	99	14	217	338	6,260	(1.8%)	18,521
2019	19	290	17	268	345	6,378	0.3%	18,486
2018	4	55	15	231	343	6,356	(2.7%)	18,530
2017	18	345	22	427	354	6,532	(1.2%)	18,451
2016	7	109	11	161	358	6,614	(0.8%)	18,475
2015	15	262	8	193	362	6,666	1.1%	18,414
2014	12	200	20	358	355	6,596	(2.3%)	18,581

¹ Annual benefits added to rolls includes benefit adjustments provided to continuing retirees.

² The removed from rolls count does not include members who are replaced by beneficiaries.

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Schedule of Retirants Added to and Removed from Rolls¹

(Amounts except average allowance expressed in thousands)

	Added to Rolls ²		Removed from Rolls ³		Rolls End of the Year		% Increase in Annual Benefit	Average Annual Benefit
July 1,	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits		
2023	17	\$ 3,550	5	\$ 701	236	\$ 29,267	10.8%	\$124,013
2022	6	939	11	1,159	224	26,418	(0.8%)	117,938
2021	17	2,356	11	938	229	26,638	5.6%	116,323
2020	12	1,345	6	536	223	25,220	3.3%	113,094
2019	8	6,828	4	259	217	24,411	36.8%	112,493
2018	11	734	11	792	213	17,842	(0.3%)	83,765
2017	7	535	4	352	213	17,900	1.0%	84,038
2016	10	1,355	6	300	210	17,717	6.3%	84,367
2015	8	757	6	497	206	16,662	1.6%	80,883
2014	7	637	4	192	204	16,402	2.8%	80,402

¹ Includes participants who have retired in place.

² Annual benefits added to rolls includes benefit adjustments provided to continuing retirees.

³ The removed from rolls count does not include members who are replaced by beneficiaries.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan Schedule of Retirants Added to and Removed from Rolls

(Amounts except average allowance expressed in thousands)

	Added to Rolls		Removed from Rolls		Rolls End of the Year		% Increase in Annual Benefit	Average Annual Benefit
	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits		
July 1,								
2023	225	\$ 207	161	\$ 145	5,161	\$ 4,680	2.9%	\$ 907
2022	232	213	162	145	5,097	4,618	1.5%	906
2021	243	217	197	182	5,027	4,550	0.8%	905
2020	211	191	153	141	4,981	4,515	1.1%	906
2019	241	213	139	129	4,923	4,465	1.9%	907
2018	192	174	160	150	4,821	4,381	0.6%	909
2017	222	197	142	137	4,789	4,357	1.4%	910
2016	195	172	133	125	4,709	4,297	1.1%	912
2015	155	142	136	122	4,647	4,250	0.5%	915
2014	195	165	108	103	4,628	4,230	1.5%	914

Schedule of Funding Progress¹

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

SCRS	July 1,	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll ¹	UAAL as % of Payroll
	2023	\$ 34,253,870	\$ 59,164,049	\$ 24,910,179	57.9%	\$11,041,023	225.6%
	2022	32,250,013	56,924,028	24,674,015	56.7%	10,429,574	236.6%
	2021	30,346,626	54,997,995	24,651,369	55.2%	9,925,834	248.4%
	2020	28,171,964	52,061,245	23,889,281	54.1%	9,788,610	244.1%
	2019	27,443,804	50,438,807	22,995,003	54.4%	9,272,010	248.0%
	2018	27,030,937	49,104,763	22,073,826	55.0%	9,183,081	240.4%
	2017	27,241,570	48,374,725	21,133,155	56.3%	8,592,885	245.9%
	2016	27,293,968	45,859,906	18,565,938	59.5%	8,213,042	226.1%
	2015	27,365,921	44,119,176	16,753,255	62.0%	7,765,588	215.7%
	2014	26,910,740	42,889,614	15,978,874	62.7%	7,539,996	211.9%

PORS	July 1,	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll ¹	UAAL as % of Payroll
	2023	\$ 6,400,701	\$ 9,706,642	\$ 3,305,941	65.9%	\$1,601,690	206.4%
	2022	5,947,764	9,092,631	3,144,867	65.4%	1,513,764	207.8%
	2021	5,534,837	8,611,516	3,076,679	64.3%	1,434,621	214.5%
	2020	5,069,748	8,111,938	3,042,190	62.5%	1,440,645	211.2%
	2019	4,852,573	7,737,415	2,884,842	62.7%	1,378,255	209.3%
	2018	4,654,193	7,378,084	2,723,891	63.1%	1,306,961	208.4%
	2017	4,480,894	7,109,612	2,628,718	63.0%	1,263,314	208.1%
	2016	4,354,853	6,567,397	2,212,544	66.3%	1,187,195	186.4%
	2015	4,266,794	6,162,095	1,895,301	69.2%	1,105,703	171.4%
	2014	4,105,308	5,905,828	1,800,520	69.5%	1,076,885	167.2%

¹ Covered payroll does not include payroll attributable to members in State ORP or working retirees.

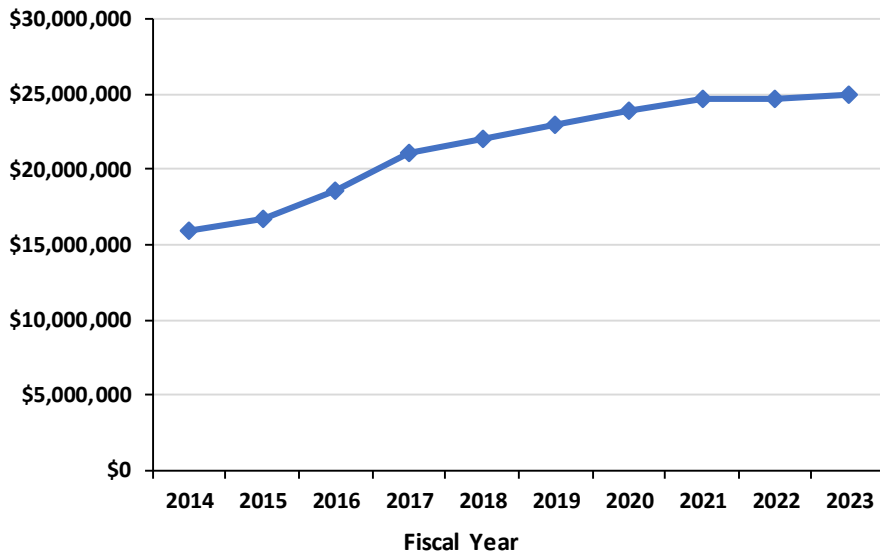
Effective July 1, 2016, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5-year experience study. The inflation assumption, rate of salary increases, payroll growth assumption, post-retirement mortality tables and pre-retirement mortality assumption were revised for both SCRS and PORS. The actuarial valuation of asset method was changed such that each year's investment gain or loss (determined on a market value of asset basis) is recognized over a closed five-year period at the rate of 20% per year for both SCRS and PORS. In addition, there were changes to the rates of withdrawal and retirement for SCRS and changes to the rates of retirement and disability for PORS.

Effective July 1, 2017, the Retirement System Funding and Administration Act of 2017 became law. The legislation lowered the retirement systems' assumed rate of return from 7.50 percent to 7.25 percent and reduced the maximum amortization period for the retirement systems from 30 years to 20 years over a ten-year schedule.

Effective July 1, 2021, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5-year experience study. The payroll growth assumption, rate of salary increases, post-retirement mortality tables, mortality tables for disabled retirees and active members, and rates of withdrawal, disability and retirement were revised for both SCRS and PORS. The investment return assumption also decreased from 7.25% to 7.00%.

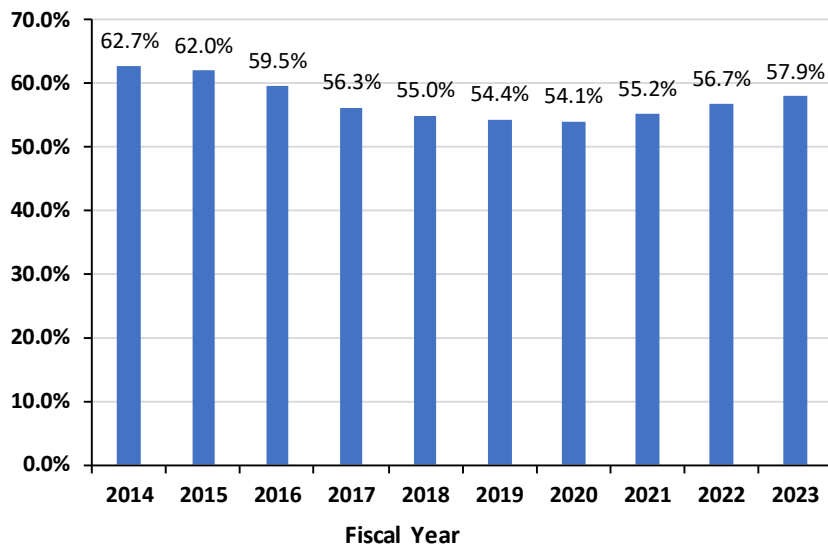
South Carolina Retirement System Funding Progress with Funded Ratios¹ Unfunded Accrued Liabilities

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



Funded Ratios

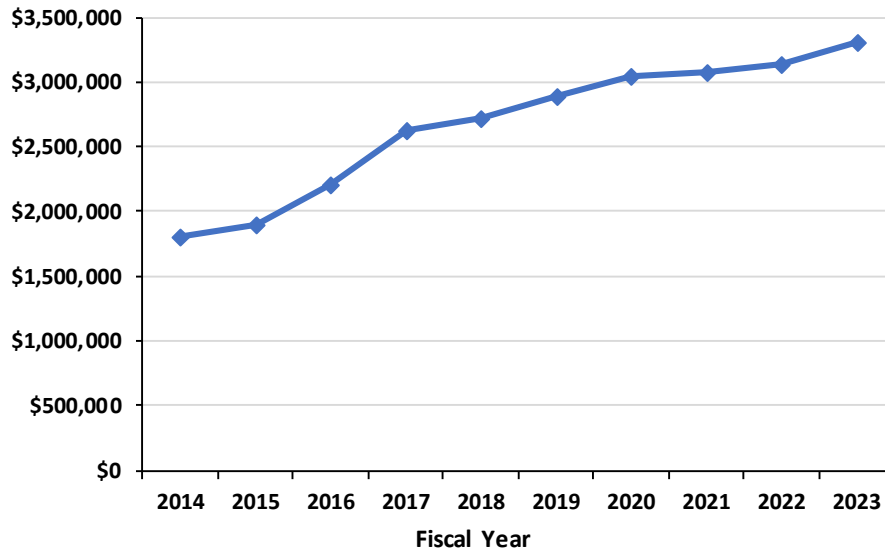
(Actuarial assets as a percentage of actuarial accrued liabilities)



¹ A 10-year schedule of actuarially determined and actual contributions can be found in the Required Supplementary Information portion of the Financial Section as part of the Schedule of Employers' and Non-employer's Contributions.

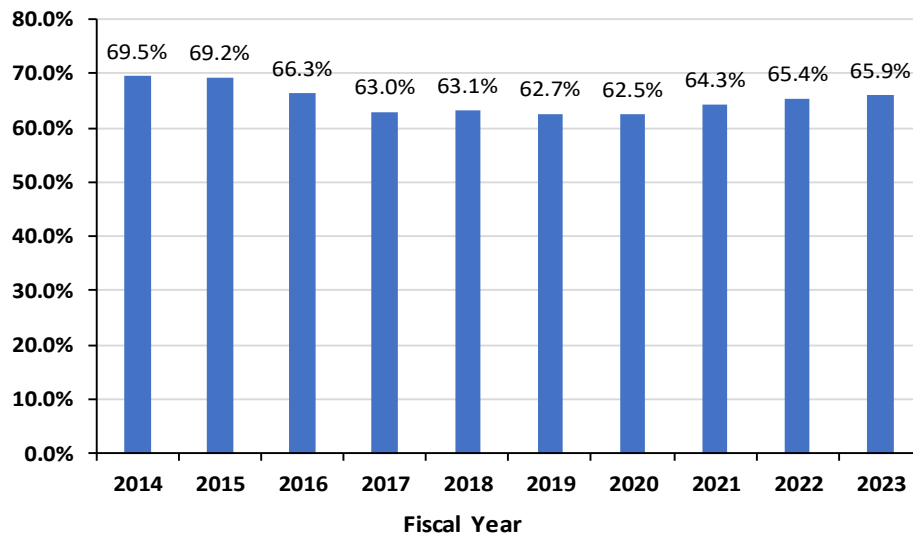
Police Officers Retirement System Funding Progress with Funded Ratios¹ Unfunded Accrued Liabilities

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



Funded Ratios

(Actuarial assets as a percentage of actuarial accrued liabilities)



¹ A 10-year schedule of actuarially determined and actual contributions can be found in the Required Supplementary Information portion of the Financial Section as part of the Schedule of Employers' and Non-employer's Contributions.

Schedule of Funding Progress

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

GARS	July 1,	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as % of Payroll
	2023	\$ 45,723	\$ 67,853	\$ 22,130	67.4%	\$ 1,000	2,213.0%
	2022	42,869	69,876	27,007	61.3%	1,204	2,243.1%
	2021	40,056	71,433	31,377	56.1%	1,249	2,512.1%
	2020	36,869	71,426	34,557	51.6%	1,570	2,201.1%
	2019	35,140	72,055	36,915	48.8%	1,570	2,351.3%
	2018	34,902	73,004	38,102	47.8%	1,866	2,041.9%
	2017	34,887	74,855	39,968	46.6%	1,961	2,038.2%
	2016	35,926	74,996	39,070	47.9%	2,316	1,686.9%
	2015	37,312	74,509	37,197	50.1%	2,338	1,591.0%
	2014	37,646	74,514	36,868	50.5%	2,601	1,417.5%

JSRS	July 1,	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as % of Payroll
	2023	\$ 221,629	\$ 477,736	\$ 256,107	46.4%	\$ 33,639	761.3%
	2022	207,551	449,607	242,056	46.2%	32,037	755.5%
	2021	193,555	444,357	250,802	43.6%	31,104	806.3%
	2020	176,649	415,069	238,420	42.6%	30,346	785.7%
	2019	167,119	399,746	232,627	41.8%	30,346	766.6%
	2018	163,358	293,815	130,457	55.6%	22,347	583.8%
	2017	160,189	295,630	135,441	54.2%	22,347	606.1%
	2016	158,837	283,304	124,467	56.1%	21,958	566.8%
	2015	157,983	269,675	111,692	58.6%	21,267	525.2%
	2014	152,839	264,293	111,454	57.8%	20,815	535.4%

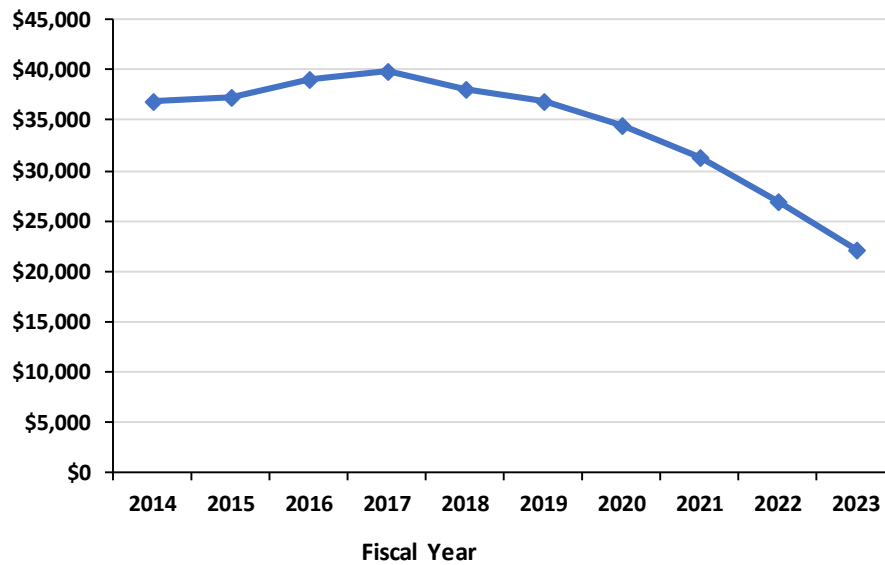
Effective July 1, 2016, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5 year experience study. The inflation assumption, post-retirement mortality tables and pre-retirement mortality assumption were revised for both GARS and JSRS. The actuarial valuation of asset method was changed such that each year's investment gain or loss (determined on a market value of asset basis) is recognized over a closed five-year period at the rate of 20% per year for both GARS and JSRS. In addition, there were changes to the disability rates for GARS and changes to the rate of salary increases, COLA, payroll growth assumption, rates of retirement and disability for JSRS.

Effective July 1, 2017, the Retirement System Funding and Administration Act of 2017 became law. The legislation lowered the retirement systems' assumed rate of return from 7.50 percent to 7.25 percent.

Effective July 1, 2021, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5-year experience study. The post-retirement mortality tables, rates of disability and retirement were revised for both GARS and JSRS. In addition, the payroll growth assumption and the rate of salary increases were revised for JSRS. The investment return assumption also decreased from 7.25% to 7.00% for both GARS and JSRS.

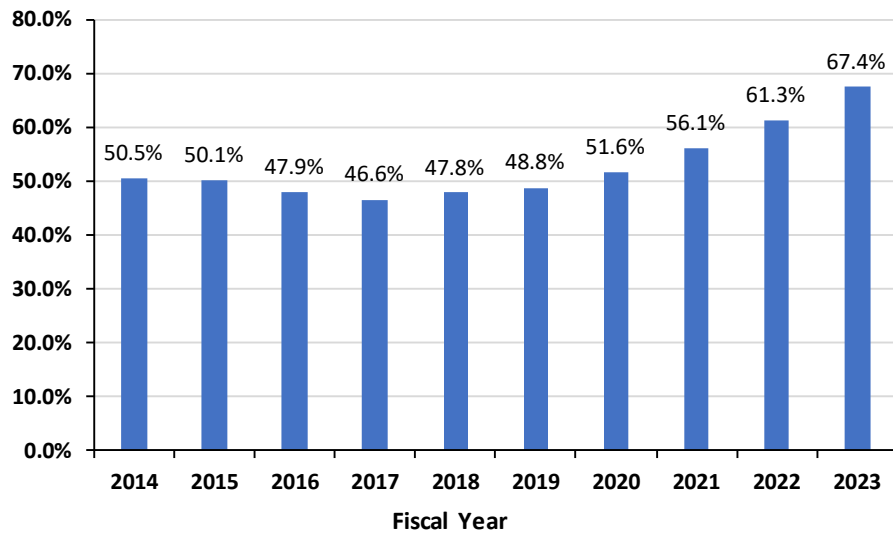
General Assembly Retirement System Funding Progress with Funded Ratios¹ Unfunded Accrued Liabilities

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



Funded Ratios

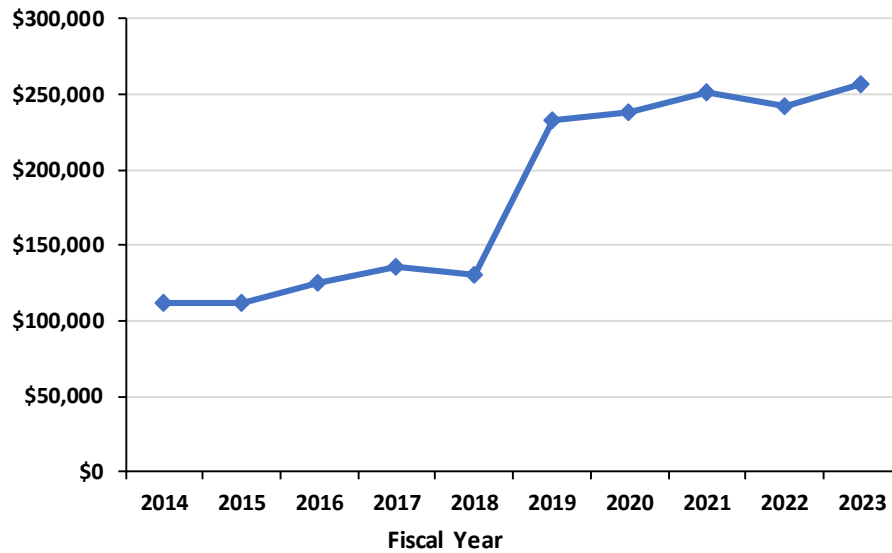
(Actuarial assets as a percentage of actuarial accrued liabilities)



¹ A 10-year schedule of actuarially determined and actual contributions can be found in the Required Supplementary Information portion of the Financial Section as part of the Schedule of Employers' and Nonemployer's Contributions.

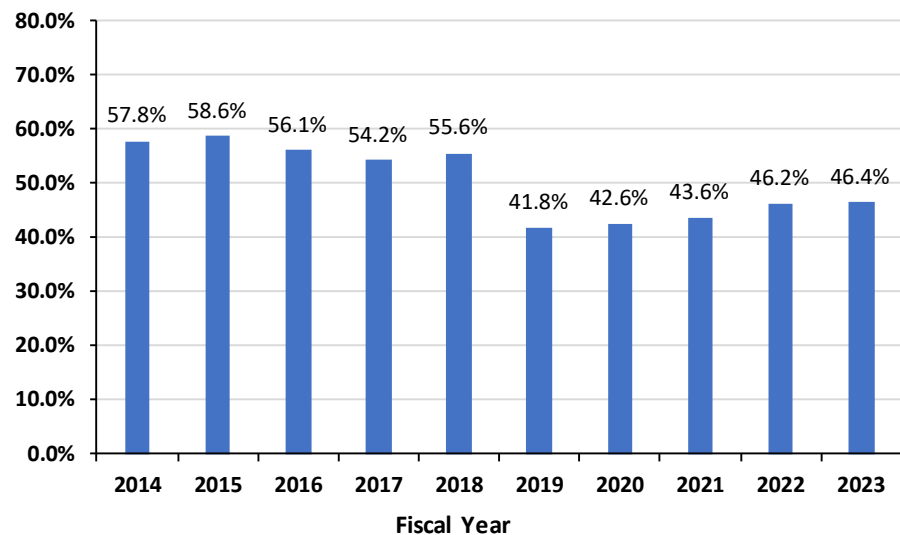
Judges and Solicitors Retirement System Funding Progress with Funded Ratios¹ Unfunded Accrued Liabilities

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



Funded Ratios

(Actuarial assets as a percentage of actuarial accrued liabilities)



¹ A 10-year schedule of actuarially determined and actual contributions can be found in the Required Supplementary Information portion of the Financial Section as part of the Schedule of Employers' and Nonemployer's Contributions.

Schedule of Funding Progress

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

SCNG	July 1,	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as % of Payroll
	2023	\$ 43,401	\$ 68,975	\$ 25,574	62.9%	N/A	N/A
	2022	40,221	68,801	28,580	58.5%	N/A	N/A
	2021	36,958	68,332	31,374	54.1%	N/A	N/A
	2020	33,299	66,597	33,298	50.0%	N/A	N/A
	2019	31,122	66,523	35,401	46.8%	N/A	N/A
	2018	29,246	66,192	36,946	44.2%	N/A	N/A
	2017	27,807	66,506	38,699	41.8%	N/A	N/A
	2016	26,751	64,445	37,694	41.5%	N/A	N/A
	2015	25,727	62,141	36,414	41.4%	N/A	N/A
	2014	24,029	62,100	38,071	38.7%	N/A	N/A

Effective July 1, 2016, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5 year experience study. The inflation assumption, rate of salary increases, payroll growth assumption, post-retirement mortality tables, pre-retirement mortality assumption and rates of withdrawal, disability and retirement were revised for SCNG. The actuarial valuation of asset method was changed such that each year's investment gain or loss (determined on a market value of asset basis) is recognized over a closed five-year period at the rate of 20% per year for SCNG.

Effective July 1, 2017, the Retirement System Funding and Administration Act of 2017 became law. The legislation lowered the retirement systems' assumed rate of return from 7.50 percent to 7.25 percent.

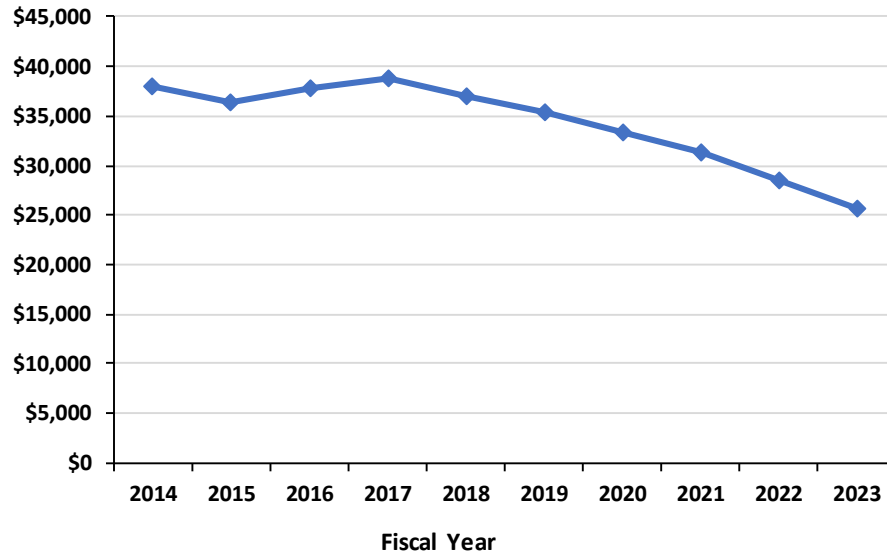
Effective July 1, 2021, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5-year experience study. The pre and post-retirement mortality tables, and rate of retirement were revised for SCNG. The investment return assumption also decreased from 7.25% to 7.00%.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Funding Progress with Funded Ratios¹

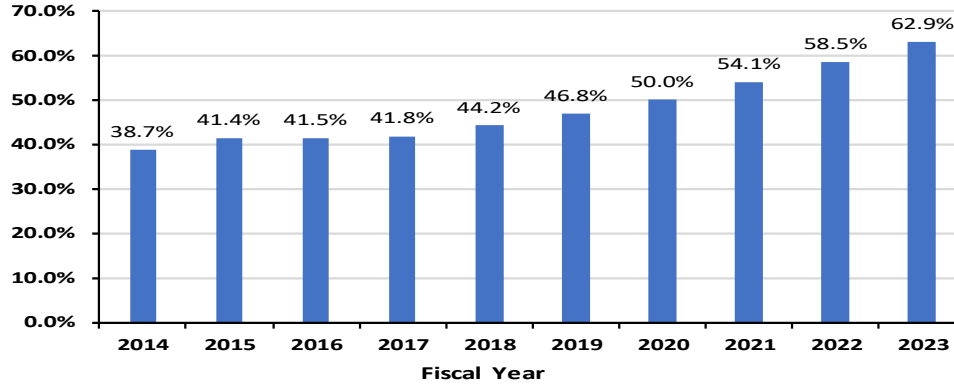
Unfunded Accrued Liabilities

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



Funded Ratios

(Actuarial assets as a percentage of actuarial accrued liabilities)



¹ A 10-year schedule of actuarially determined and actual contributions can be found in the Required Supplementary Information portion of the Financial Section as part of the Schedule of Employers' and Nonemployer's Contributions.

South Carolina Retirement System

Reconciliation of UAAL

As of July 1, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Item	Amount of Increase/Decrease
Beginning of year UAAL	\$ 24,674,015
Interest on UAAL	1,727,181
Amortization payment	(2,126,151)
Assumption/method changes	0
Asset experience	2,192
Salary experience	637,831
Other liability experience	(4,889)
Legislative changes	0
End of year UAAL	<u>\$ 24,910,179</u>

Police Officers Retirement System

Reconciliation of UAAL

As of July 1, 2023

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Item	Amount of Increase/Decrease
Beginning of year UAAL	\$ 3,144,867
Interest on UAAL	220,141
Amortization payment	(288,338)
Assumption/method changes	0
Asset experience	2,256
Salary experience	246,341
Other liability experience	(19,326)
Legislative changes	0
End of year UAAL	<u>\$ 3,305,941</u>

General Assembly Retirement System

Reconciliation of UAAL

As of July 1, 2023
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Item	<u>Amount of Increase/Decrease</u>
Beginning of year UAAL	\$ 27,007
Interest on UAAL	1,459
Amortization payment	(6,168)
Assumption/method changes	0
Asset experience	124
Other liability experience	(292)
Legislative changes	0
End of year UAAL	<u>\$ 22,130</u>

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Reconciliation of UAAL

As of July 1, 2023
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Item	<u>Amount of Increase/Decrease</u>
Beginning of year UAAL	\$ 242,056
Interest on UAAL	16,944
Amortization payment	(18,947)
Assumption/method changes	0
Asset experience	124
Benefit Adjustment	5,669
Salary experience	3,026
Other liability experience	7,235
Legislative changes	0
End of year UAAL	<u>\$ 256,107</u>

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Reconciliation of UAAL

As of July 1, 2023
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Item	<u>Amount of Increase/Decrease</u>
Beginning of year UAAL	\$ 28,580
Interest on UAAL	2,001
Amortization payment	(4,650)
Assumption/method changes	0
Asset experience	256
Other liability experience	(613)
Legislative changes	0
End of year UAAL	<u>\$ 25,574</u>

Solvency Test

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

SCRS	July 1,	Actuarial Accrued Liability			Valuation Assets	Portion of Aggregate Accrued Liabilities Covered by Assets		
		Active Member Contributions	Retirants & Beneficiaries	Active & Inactive Members (Employer)		Active	Retirants	ER Financed
	2023	\$ 11,155,045	\$ 35,169,807	\$ 12,839,197	\$ 34,253,870	100%	65.7%	0.0%
	2022	10,675,964	34,071,915	12,176,149	32,250,013	100%	63.3%	0.0%
	2021	10,241,141	33,050,214	11,706,640	30,346,626	100%	60.8%	0.0%
	2020	9,714,420	31,534,153	10,812,672	28,171,964	100%	58.5%	0.0%
	2019	9,106,401	31,051,873	10,280,533	27,443,804	100%	59.1%	0.0%
	2018	8,501,051	30,760,223	9,843,489	27,030,937	100%	60.2%	0.0%
	2017	7,938,850	30,745,598	9,690,277	27,241,570	100%	62.8%	0.0%
	2016	7,447,442	29,830,649	8,581,815	27,293,968	100%	66.5%	0.0%
	2015	7,054,277	28,645,954	8,418,945	27,365,921	100%	70.9%	0.0%
	2014	6,717,327	27,942,644	8,229,643	26,910,740	100%	72.3%	0.0%
PORS	2023	\$ 1,499,886	\$ 5,515,114	\$ 2,691,642	\$ 6,400,701	100%	88.9%	0.0%
	2022	1,400,421	5,293,122	2,399,088	5,947,764	100%	85.9%	0.0%
	2021	1,330,653	5,039,417	2,241,446	5,534,837	100%	83.4%	0.0%
	2020	1,265,088	4,709,824	2,137,026	5,069,748	100%	80.8%	0.0%
	2019	1,179,539	4,514,202	2,043,674	4,852,573	100%	81.4%	0.0%
	2018	1,104,572	4,307,805	1,965,707	4,654,193	100%	82.4%	0.0%
	2017	1,034,549	4,136,503	1,938,560	4,480,894	100%	83.3%	0.0%
	2016	968,722	3,881,514	1,717,161	4,354,853	100%	87.2%	0.0%
	2015	905,768	3,624,713	1,631,614	4,266,794	100%	92.7%	0.0%
	2014	850,383	3,490,161	1,565,284	4,105,308	100%	93.3%	0.0%

Effective July 1, 2016, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5 year experience study. The inflation assumption, rate of salary increases, payroll growth assumption, post-retirement mortality tables and pre-retirement mortality assumption were revised for both SCRS and PORS. The actuarial valuation of asset method was changed such that each year's investment gain or loss (determined on a market value of asset basis) is recognized over a closed five-year period at the rate of 20% per year for both SCRS and PORS. In addition, there were changes to the rates of withdrawal and retirement for SCRS and changes to the rates of retirement and disability for PORS.

Effective July 1, 2017, the Retirement System Funding and Administration Act of 2017 became law. The legislation lowered the retirement systems' assumed rate of return from 7.50 percent to 7.25 percent and reduced the maximum amortization period for the retirement systems from 30 years to 20 years over a ten-year schedule.

Effective July 1, 2021, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5-year experience study. The payroll growth assumption, rate of salary increases, post-retirement mortality tables, mortality tables for disabled retirees and active members, and rates of withdrawal, disability and retirement were revised for both SCRS and PORS. The investment return assumption also decreased from 7.25% to 7.00%.

Solvency Test

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

GARS	July 1,	Actuarial Accrued Liability				Portion of Aggregate Accrued Liabilities Covered by Assets		
		Active Member Contributions	Retirants & Beneficiaries	Active & Inactive Members (Employer)	Valuation Assets	Active	Retirants	ER Financed
	2023	\$ 5,608	\$ 53,997	\$ 8,248	\$ 45,723	100%	74.3%	0.0%
	2022	6,508	53,995	9,373	42,869	100%	67.3%	0.0%
	2021	6,567	55,142	9,724	40,056	100%	60.7%	0.0%
	2020	7,046	53,951	10,429	36,869	100%	55.3%	0.0%
	2019	6,661	55,781	9,613	35,140	100%	51.1%	0.0%
	2018	7,066	55,749	10,189	34,902	100%	49.9%	0.0%
	2017	6,852	58,042	9,961	34,887	100%	48.3%	0.0%
	2016	7,334	57,314	10,348	35,926	100%	49.9%	0.0%
	2015	7,295	58,384	8,830	37,312	100%	51.4%	0.0%
	2014	7,358	58,098	9,058	37,646	100%	52.1%	0.0%
JSRS	2023	\$ 35,417	\$ 329,669	\$ 112,650	\$ 221,629	100%	56.5%	0.0%
	2022	36,092	296,820	116,695	207,551	100%	57.8%	0.0%
	2021	32,669	303,810	107,878	193,555	100%	53.0%	0.0%
	2020	33,153	273,630	108,286	176,649	100%	52.4%	0.0%
	2019	30,289	268,747	100,710	167,119	100%	50.9%	0.0%
	2018	28,259	198,893	66,663	163,358	100%	67.9%	0.0%
	2017	26,703	203,030	65,897	160,189	100%	65.7%	0.0%
	2016	25,082	200,323	57,899	158,837	100%	66.8%	0.0%
	2015	24,650	186,481	58,544	157,983	100%	71.5%	0.0%
	2014	22,926	184,625	56,742	152,839	100%	70.4%	0.0%

Effective July 1, 2016, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5 year experience study. The inflation assumption, post-retirement mortality tables and pre-retirement mortality assumption were revised for both GARS and JSRS. The actuarial valuation of asset method was changed such that each year's investment gain or loss (determined on a market value of asset basis) is recognized over a closed five-year period at the rate of 20% per year for both GARS and JSRS. In addition, there were changes to the disability rates for GARS and changes to the rate of salary increases, COLA, payroll growth assumption, rates of retirement and disability for JSRS.

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Effective July 1, 2021, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5-year experience study. The post-retirement mortality tables, rates of disability and retirement were revised for both GARS and JSRS. In addition, the payroll growth assumption and the rate of salary increases were revised for JSRS. The investment return assumption also decreased from 7.25% to 7.00% for both GARS and JSRS.

Solvency Test

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

SCNG	July 1,	Actuarial Accrued Liability				Portion of Aggregate Accrued Liabilities Covered by Assets		
		Active Member	Retirants &	Active & Inactive	Valuation	Active	Retirants	ER Financed
		Contributions	Beneficiaries	Members (Employer)	Assets			
	2023	\$ 0	\$ 37,031	\$ 31,944	\$ 43,401	N/A	100.0%	19.9%
	2022	0	36,714	32,087	40,221	N/A	100.0%	10.9%
	2021	0	36,316	32,016	36,958	N/A	100.0%	2.0%
	2020	0	35,756	30,841	33,299	N/A	93.1%	0.0%
	2019	0	35,589	30,934	31,122	N/A	87.4%	0.0%
	2018	0	35,132	31,060	29,246	N/A	83.2%	0.0%
	2017	0	35,391	31,115	27,807	N/A	78.6%	0.0%
	2016	0	34,562	29,883	26,751	N/A	77.4%	0.0%
	2015	0	33,521	28,620	25,727	N/A	76.7%	0.0%
	2014	0	33,739	28,361	24,029	N/A	71.2%	0.0%

Effective July 1, 2016, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5 year experience study. The inflation assumption, rate of salary increases, payroll growth assumption, post-retirement mortality tables, pre-retirement mortality assumption and rates of withdrawal, disability and retirement were revised for SCNG. The actuarial valuation of asset method was changed such that each year's investment gain or loss (determined on a market value of asset basis) is recognized over a closed five-year period at the rate of 20% per year for SCNG.

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Effective July 1, 2021, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5-year experience study. The pre and post-retirement mortality tables, and rate of retirement were revised for SCNG. The investment return assumption also decreased from 7.25% to 7.00%.

Summary of Basic Provisions

As of July 1, 2023

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
1. Membership				
<p>All permanent, full-time and part-time employees of covered employers must join unless specifically exempted by statute or are eligible and elect to participate in the State ORP.</p> <p>Individuals first elected to serve in the General Assembly in the general election in November 2012 or after must elect membership in either SCRS or State ORP or elect to be a nonmember.</p>	<p>To be eligible for PORS membership, an employee must be required by the terms of his employment, by election or appointment, to preserve public order, protect life and property, and detect crimes in the state; to prevent and control property destruction by fire; be a coroner or deputy coroner in a full-time permanent position; or be a peace officer employed by the SC Department of Corrections, the SC Department of Juvenile Justice, or the SC Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in PORS for service as a magistrate. PORS members, other than magistrates and probate judges, must also earn at least \$2,000 per year and devote at least 1,600 hours per year to this work, unless exempted by statute.</p>	<p>All members of the General Assembly who acquired office prior to the 2012 general election are required to participate, unless exempted by Statute. Members with eight (8) or more years of credited service that cease membership in the General Assembly may elect to continue earning future service in the system by contributing the required membership contributions (i.e. special contributing member).</p> <p>Closed to new members. Individuals first elected to serve in the General Assembly in the general election in November 2012 or after must elect membership in either SCRS or State ORP or elect to be a nonmember.</p>	<p>Membership is mandatory upon taking office as Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court, Associate Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court, Court of Appeals Judge, Circuit Court Judge, Family Court Judge, Administrative Law Judge, Solicitor or Circuit Public Defender, prior to age 72.</p>	<p>Individuals serving in the South Carolina National Guard.</p>
2. Employee Contributions				
<p>Class II 9.00% of earnable compensation</p> <p>Class III 9.00% of earnable compensation</p>	<p>Class II 9.75% of earnable compensation</p> <p>Class III 9.75% of earnable compensation</p>	<p>11% of earnable compensation</p>	<p>10% of earnable compensation</p>	<p>Not applicable as this is a non-contributory plan</p>

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
3. Employer Contributions				
Class II & III 18.41% of earnable compensation	Class II& III 20.84% of earnable compensation	\$6,286,000 paid annually	62.94% of earnable compensation	Annual lump-sum appropriation of \$5,290,000
Death Benefit Program 0.15% of earnable compensation	Death Benefit Program 0.20% of earnable compensation	Death Benefit Program Included within annual payment	Death Benefit Program Included within employer contribution	Death Benefit Program Not applicable
Accidental Death Program Not applicable	Accidental Death Program 0.20% of earnable compensation	Accidental Death Program Not applicable	Accidental Death Program Not applicable	Accidental Death Program Not applicable
4. Requirements for Service Annuity				
Class II 5 years earned service The member is entitled to a deferred reduced annuity at age 60.	Class II 5 years earned service The member is entitled to a deferred annuity at age 55.	8 years of service The member is entitled to a deferred annuity at age 60.	Members are vested in the system with 10 years earned service in position of judge; 8 years earned service in position of solicitor or circuit public defender. For vested members who joined prior to 7/1/2004, member is eligible for a deferred annuity at age 55. For members who joined after 6/30/2004, member is eligible for a deferred annuity at age 65.	20 years total creditable military service, at least 15 of which must have been served in the South Carolina National Guard. Additionally, the last 10 years of service must have been served in the South Carolina National Guard.
Class III 8 years earned service The member is entitled to a deferred reduced annuity at age 60.	Class III 8 years earned service The member is entitled to a deferred annuity at age 55.			
5. Normal Retirement Age				
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Age 60	Not applicable
6. Requirements for Full Service Retirement				
Class II Age 65 with 5 years of service or 28 years of credited service. The member must have a minimum of five years of earned service to qualify for retirement.	Class II Age 55 with 5 years of service or 25 years of credited service. The member must have a minimum of five years of earned service to qualify for retirement.	Age 60 or 30 years of service Age 70 or 30 years of service while continuing to serve in the General Assembly	Age 70 with 15 years of service Age 65 with 20 years of service 25 years of service as judge regardless of age 24 years of service as solicitor or circuit public defender regardless of age Age 65 with 4 years earned service as judge or solicitor and at least 25 years other service with the state if a member as of 6/30/2004.	Age 60 provided the member was honorably discharged from active duty with at least 20 years of total creditable military service. Of that 20 years of service, 15 years, and the final 10 years, must have been served in the South Carolina National Guard.
Class III Age 65 or meet the rule of 90 requirement. This means that the member's age plus the years of service must add up to a total of at least 90. The member must have a minimum of 8 years of earned service to qualify for retirement.	Class III Age 55 or 27 years of credited service. The member must have a minimum of 8 years of earned service to qualify for retirement.			

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
7. Early Retirement				
<p>Class II</p> <p>Age 60 with 5% reduction for each year of age under age 65</p> <p>Age 55 with 25 years of service, reduced 4% for each year of service under 28.</p> <p>The member must have a minimum of five years of earned service to qualify for early retirement.</p> <p>Class III</p> <p>Age 60 with 5% reduction for each year under age 65</p> <p>The member must have a minimum of eight years of earned service to qualify for early retirement.</p>	Not applicable	Age 60 with 8 years of service credit	<p>Members are vested in the system with 10 years earned service in position of judge; 8 years earned service in position of solicitor or circuit public defender.</p> <p>For vested members who joined prior to 7/1/2004, member is eligible for a deferred annuity at age 55. For members who joined after 6/30/2004, member is eligible for a deferred annuity at age 65.</p>	Not applicable
8. Formula for Normal Service Retirement				
<p>Class II</p> <p>1.82% of Average Final Compensation (AFC) times years of credited service (annual benefit amount). AFC is the average annual earnable compensation during 12 consecutive quarters and includes an amount for up to 45 days termination pay at retirement for unused annual leave.</p> <p>Class III</p> <p>1.82% of Average Final Compensation times years of credited service. AFC is the average annual earnable compensation during 20 consecutive quarters and termination pay for unused annual leave at retirement is not included.</p>	<p>Class II</p> <p>2.14% of Average Final Compensation (AFC) times years of credited service (annual benefit amount). AFC is the average annual earnable compensation during 12 consecutive quarters and includes an amount for up to 45 days termination pay at retirement for unused annual leave.</p> <p>Class III</p> <p>2.14% of Average Final Compensation times years of credited service. AFC is the average annual earnable compensation during 20 consecutive quarters and termination pay for unused annual leave at retirement is not included.</p>	4.82% of earnable compensation times years of credited service	<p>Annual allowance of 71.3% of the current active salary of the member's position. Benefit formula increases by 2.67% for each year of active service over 25 years for judges or over 24 years for solicitors or circuit public defenders. The monthly retirement allowance may not exceed 90% of the current active salary for the member's position. Upon retirement, a member will receive an additional lump sum benefit equal to employee contributions and accumulated interest remitted after reaching the maximum 90% benefit.</p>	For 20 years of service, retirees receive a \$50 monthly benefit. For each year of service beyond the 20 years, up to 30 years of service, the retiree receives an additional \$5. The maximum monthly benefit a retiree can receive is \$100.

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
9. Requirements for Disability Retirement				
<p>A member may receive disability retirement benefits only if the member qualifies for the payment of Social Security disability benefits.</p> <p>Class II Must have at least 5 years of earned service, unless disability is the result of an injury arising out of and in the course of the performance of job duties.</p> <p>Class III Must have at least 8 years of earned service, unless disability is the result of an injury arising out of and in the course of the performance of job duties.</p>	<p>A member may receive disability retirement benefits only if after a medical examination of the member, the member is mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty, that the incapacity is likely to be permanent, and that the member should be retired.</p> <p>Class II Must have at least 5 years of earned service, unless disability is the result of an injury arising out of and in the course of the performance of job duties.</p> <p>Class III Must have at least 8 years of earned service, unless disability is the result of an injury arising out of and in the course of the performance of job duties.</p>	<p>A member may receive disability retirement benefits only if after a medical examination of the member, the member is mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty, that the incapacity is likely to be permanent, and that the member should be retired.</p> <p>Must have at least 5 years of credited service, unless disability is the result of an injury arising out of and in the course of the performance of legislative duties.</p>	<p>A member may receive disability retirement benefits only if to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court, or a majority of the justices thereof, the member is totally and permanently disabled, physically or mentally, or both, from further rendering useful and efficient service in the position.</p> <p>Must have at least 5 years of earned service.</p>	Not applicable
10. Formula for Disability Retirement				
<p>Disability retirement benefit is based on years of credited service at retirement, average final compensation at retirement and the current benefit multiplier for service retirement benefits.</p> <p>Minimum benefit of 15% of AFC at any age.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Disability retirement benefit is based on a projection of service credit to age 55 or 25 years of service credit, whichever is less, AFC at retirement and the current benefit multiplier for service retirement benefits.</p> <p>Minimum benefit of 15% of AFC at any age.</p>	<p>The disability retirement benefit is based on the greater of the following options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Service benefit based upon actual credited service or 50% of service benefit based on projection of service to earlier of age 60 or 35 years of service. 	<p>The disability retirement benefit is based on the service retirement formula.</p>	Not applicable

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
11. Benefit Options				
Option A (Maximum/Retiree Only) Formula benefit as calculated in item 8. Non-recovered contributions paid upon death.	Option A (Maximum/Retiree Only) Formula benefit as calculated in item 8. Non-recovered contributions paid upon death.	Maximum Benefit (Retiree Only) Formula benefit as calculated in item 8. Non-recovered contributions paid upon death.	Maximum Benefit (Retiree/One-Third Spouse) Formula as calculated in item 8. Continued annuity of one-third of member's benefit to a spouse beneficiary upon death of retiree or return of contributions to a designated non-spouse beneficiary.	Formula benefit as calculated in item 8.
Option B (100% - 100% Joint Retiree/Survivor) Provides a reduced (from Option A) lifetime benefit that upon retiree's death continues to retiree's beneficiary. This option is subject to non-spousal beneficiary limitations based on state statute and an Internal Revenue Code formula.	Option B (100% - 100% Joint Retiree/Survivor) Provides a reduced (from Option A) lifetime benefit that upon retiree's death continues to retiree's beneficiary. This option is subject to non-spousal beneficiary limitations based on state statute and an Internal Revenue Code formula.	Option 1 Provides a reduced (from the Maximum Benefit) lifetime benefit that upon retiree's death continues to retiree's beneficiary. Benefit will not revert to Maximum if all of the retiree's beneficiaries predecease the retiree.	Optional Allowance Provides a reduced (from the Maximum Benefit) lifetime annuity that upon the retiree's death will continue at one-third of the retiree's annuity to a non-spouse beneficiary (or in equal shares to multiple beneficiaries).	
Option C (100% - 50% Joint Retiree/Survivor) Provides a reduced (from Option A) lifetime benefit that upon retiree's death will continue to retiree's beneficiary at 50% of the retiree's annuity.	Option C (100% - 50% Joint Retiree/Survivor) Provides a reduced (from Option A) lifetime benefit that upon retiree's death will continue to retiree's beneficiary at 50% of the retiree's annuity.	Option 2 Provides a reduced (from the Maximum Benefit) lifetime benefit that upon retiree's death will continue to retiree's beneficiary at 50% of the retiree's annuity. Benefit will not revert to Maximum if all of the retiree's beneficiaries predecease the retiree.		
Note: If a retiree selects Option B or Option C and all of the retiree's beneficiaries predecease the retiree, the retiree's benefit will revert to Option A.	Note: If a retiree selects Option B or Option C and all of the retiree's beneficiaries predecease the retiree, the retiree's benefit will revert to Option A.	Revert to Maximum (1A or 2A) This feature will allow benefits to be changed to the Maximum Benefit if the retiree selects Option 1 or Option 2 and all of the retiree's beneficiaries predecease the retiree.		

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
12. Deferred Retirement Option Programs				
The TERI program ended effective June 30, 2018.	Not applicable	Not applicable	<p>A JSRS member who has not reached age 60, but is eligible to retire and receive the 90 percent maximum JSRS annuity may retire and continue to serve as a judge, solicitor, or circuit public defender. However, the monthly annuity will be deferred, without interest, until the member reaches age 60. Payout of the deferred annuity will be made when the retired JSRS member reaches the normal retirement age of 60.</p> <p>Employee and employer contributions must continue to be paid while a member is participating in the JSRS deferred retirement program, but no additional service is earned.</p>	Not applicable

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
13. Return to Work Provisions				
<p>There is no earning limitation for members who retired prior to 1/2/2013. For members retiring after 1/1/2013, in order to return to work for a covered employer after retirement, the member must first have a complete, bona fide severance or termination of employment. After 30 days of retirement, he may be hired by an employer covered by one of the retirement systems administered by PEBA Retirement Benefits. If the member is under age 62 at retirement and returns to covered employment, he will be subject to a \$10,000 per year earnings limitation. A member can earn up to \$10,000 per year and continue to receive his monthly annuity. If wages earned exceed \$10,000 in a calendar year, the monthly annuity will be suspended for the remainder of that year. The \$10,000 earnings limitation does not apply to a retired member who receives compensation for service as an elected official, service as an appointee of the Governor with confirmation by the Senate, or service by appointment or election by the General Assembly. The \$10,000 earnings limitation does not apply if the State Department of Education determines that no qualified, non-retired member is available for employment in the position, and 1) that a certified teacher is teaching in a critical academic need area or a geographic need area as defined by the State Board of Education, or 2) that a retired certified school teacher or certified employee</p> <p><i>Continued on Next Page</i></p>	<p>There is no earning limitation for members who retired prior to 1/2/2013. For members retiring after 1/1/2013, in order to return to work for a covered employer after retirement, the member must first have a complete, bona fide severance or termination of employment. After 30 days of retirement, he may be hired by an employer covered by one of the retirement systems administered by PEBA Retirement Benefits. If the member is under age 57 at retirement and returns to covered employment, he will be subject to a \$10,000 per year earnings limitation. A member can earn up to \$10,000 per year and continue to receive his monthly annuity. If wages earned exceed \$10,000 in a calendar year, the monthly annuity will be suspended for the remainder of that year. The \$10,000 earnings limitation does not apply to a retired member who receives compensation for service as an elected official, service as an appointee of the Governor with confirmation by the Senate, or service by appointment or election by the General Assembly. Under certain circumstances, a PORS member who retired on or before December 31, 2017, may return to covered employment without affecting his monthly retirement benefit if he is a Class 1 law enforcement officer and returns to work with a public school district as a critical needs school resource officer. The \$10,000 earnings limitation does not apply if the public school</p> <p><i>Continued on Next Page</i></p>	<p>An active GARS member who has reached age 70 or has 30 years of service credit may retire and begin receiving a GARS retirement annuity while continuing to serve in office. The retired GARS member will receive a retirement annuity in lieu of a per diem salary and additional line item pay for certain positions. If a retired member returns to service in a position other than as a member of the General Assembly that is covered by SCRS, PORS, or JSRS, the member is subject to the same earnings limitation as under SCRS.</p>	<p>A member who is age 60 and eligible to receive the maximum monthly benefit, may retire and receive a retirement benefit while continuing to serve as a judge, solicitor, or circuit public defender until the end of the calendar year in which the member reaches age 72. Employee and employer contributions must continue to be paid as if the retiree was an active contributing member, but no additional service credit accrues and no additional interest is credited to their retirement account. Effective July 1, 2014, a retired member who has been retired for 30 days may be rehired by an SCRS or PORS employer and earn up to \$10,000 per year. The earnings limit does not apply to members who retired prior to July 1, 2014, were at least 62 at retirement or are serving as appointed or elected official. Employee and employer contributions must continue to be paid as if the member were active in SCRS or PORS; however, the member cannot be an active member and does not accrue service credit.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
Return to Work Provisions (continued)				
is employed in a school or school district that has received a “below average” or “unsatisfactory” academic performance rating pursuant to the Education Accountability Act. After approval is received from the Department of Education, school districts must notify PEBA Retirement Benefits of the member’s exemption from the earnings limitation. Retired members who return to work for a covered employer are required to contribute at the same tax-deferred percentage of gross pay as active members. No additional service credit or interest is earned. Employers of return to work retirees are also required to pay the employer contribution at the same rate as an active member.	district where the retiree is physically working and the covered employer for which the member works submit a completed School Resource Officer Critical Needs Certification (Form 7214) to PEBA. This exemption is effective July 1, 2022, and is contingent upon continued approval in each year’s state budget. Retired members who return to work for a covered employer are required to contribute at the same tax-deferred percentage of gross pay as active members. No additional service credit or interest is earned. Employers of return to work retirees are also required to pay the employer contribution at the same rate as an active member.			
14. Post Retirement Increase				
Eligible annuitant payees receive an annual benefit adjustment equal to the lesser of 1% or \$500.	Eligible annuitant payees receive an annual benefit adjustment equal to the lesser of 1% or \$500.	Generally, if the General Assembly approves an increase in earnable compensation for active GARS members, benefits for GARS retirees and beneficiaries will increase by the same percentage on the effective date of the earnable compensation increase.	Retired member receives benefit based on current salary for member’s position.	Post retirement increases are not provided.
15. Accidental Death Program				
Not applicable	Provides 50% of earnable compensation at time of accidental death in the line of duty as an annuity to either the surviving spouse, children, or parents. The annuity to surviving children ends upon each child’s 18th birthday.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
16. Death Benefit Program				
Lump-sum payment equal to one year's salary payable to the beneficiary upon the death of an active member or working retired contributing member with at least one year of service.	Lump-sum payment equal to one year's salary payable to the beneficiary upon the death of an active member or working retired contributing member with at least one year of service.	Lump-sum payment equal to one year's salary payable to the beneficiary upon the death of an active member with at least one year of service.	Lump-sum payment equal to one year's salary payable to the beneficiary upon the death of an active member with at least one year of service.	Not applicable
No service requirement for death resulting from an injury arising out of the actual performance of duties for an active member.	No service requirement for death resulting from an injury arising out of the actual performance of duties for an active member.	No service requirement for death resulting from an injury arising out of the actual performance of duties for an active member.	No service requirement for death resulting from an injury arising out of the actual performance of duties for an active member.	
Lump-sum payment to retiree's beneficiary of up to \$6,000 based upon years of service at retirement. Working retired contributing members are eligible for an increased death benefit payment equal to their annual salary in lieu of the standard retired member benefit.	Lump-sum payment to retiree's beneficiary of up to \$6,000 based upon years of service at retirement. Working retired contributing members are eligible for an increased death benefit payment equal to their annual salary in lieu of the standard retired member benefit. Effective May 11, 2023, a Lump-sum line-of-duty death benefit of \$75,000 for certain first responders (police, fire, EMS) whose death was a natural and proximate result of an injury by external accident or violence incurred while on duty as a first responder. Benefit increases to \$150,000 if killed in the line of duty and the death is the result of an unlawful and intentional act of another person or the result of an accident that occurs for certain reasons.	Lump-sum payment to retiree's beneficiary of up to \$3,000 based upon years of service at retirement.	Lump-sum payment to retiree's beneficiary of up to \$3,000 based upon years of service at retirement.	
17. Withdrawal of Employee Contributions				
Accumulated contributions, plus interest, payable upon request 90 days after termination of all covered employment.	Accumulated contributions, plus interest, payable upon request 90 days after termination of all covered employment.	Accumulated contributions, plus interest, paid as promptly as feasible upon request after termination of all covered employment.	Accumulated contributions, plus interest, paid as promptly as feasible upon request after termination of all covered employment.	Not applicable as this is a non-contributory plan.
Effective July 1, 2012, no interest is accrued on inactive accounts.	Effective July 1, 2012, no interest is accrued on inactive accounts.	Effective July 1, 2012, no interest is accrued on inactive accounts.	Effective July 1, 2012, no interest is accrued on inactive accounts.	

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
18. Actuarial Cost Method				
<p>The individual Entry Age Normal cost method is used for the actuarial valuation of the retirement systems for funding purposes. Under this cost method, the cost of each member's projected pension benefit is allocated on a level percent of payroll over the member's projected service with the Retirement System. Employers also finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability as a level percentage of pay over the funding period. This method was selected because it is the method that will produce the most level contributions as a percentage of payroll from year to year. It is also the method that most equitably allocates pension costs among various generations of taxpayers.</p> <p>The individual Entry Age Normal cost method is also the actuarial cost method used for financial reporting purposes.</p>	<p>The individual Entry Age Normal cost method is used for the actuarial valuation of the retirement systems for funding purposes. Under this cost method, the cost of each member's projected pension benefit is allocated on a level percent of payroll over the member's projected service with the Retirement System. Employers also finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability as a level percentage of pay over the funding period. This method was selected because it is the method that will produce the most level contributions as a percentage of payroll from year to year. It is also the method that most equitably allocates pension costs among various generations of taxpayers.</p> <p>The individual Entry Age Normal cost method is also the actuarial cost method used for financial reporting purposes.</p>	<p>The individual Entry Age Normal cost method is used for the actuarial valuation of the retirement systems for funding purposes. Under this cost method, the cost of each member's projected pension benefit is allocated on a level dollar amount over the member's projected service with the Retirement System. Employers also finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability as a level dollar amount over the funding period. This method was selected because it is the method that will produce the most level contributions as a percentage of payroll from year to year. It is also the method that most equitably allocates pension costs among various generations of taxpayers.</p> <p>The individual Entry Age Normal cost method is also the actuarial cost method used for financial reporting purposes.</p>	<p>The individual Entry Age Normal cost method is used for the actuarial valuation of the retirement systems for funding purposes. Under this cost method, the cost of each member's projected pension benefit is allocated on a level percent of payroll over the member's projected service with the Retirement System. Employers also finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability as a level percentage of pay over the funding period. This method was selected because it is the method that will produce the most level contributions as a percentage of payroll from year to year. It is also the method that most equitably allocates pension costs among various generations of taxpayers.</p> <p>The individual Entry Age Normal cost method is also the actuarial cost method used for financial reporting purposes.</p>	<p>The individual Entry Age Normal cost method is used for the actuarial valuation of the retirement systems for funding purposes. Under this cost method, the cost of each member's projected pension benefit is allocated on a level dollar amount over the member's projected service with the Retirement System. Employers also finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability as a level dollar amount over the funding period. This method was selected because it is the method that will produce the most level contributions as a percentage of payroll from year to year. It is also the method that most equitably allocates pension costs among various generations of taxpayers.</p> <p>The individual Entry Age Normal cost method is also the actuarial cost method used for financial reporting purposes.</p>
19. Funding Policy				
<p>The base funding policy for SCRS is set by Section 9-1-1085 of the Code of Laws, which sets contribution rates and a schedule of the maximum funding period for the system's unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Under that section, the maximum funding period must decline from 30 years for fiscal year 2018 to 20 years by fiscal year 2028. The PEBA Board must increase the employer contribution rate if necessary to meet the maximum funding period set in statute. Contributions to the system may not be decreased until the system is at least 85 percent funded.</p>	<p>The base funding policy for PORS is set by Section 9-1-225 of the Code of Laws, which sets contribution rates and a schedule of the maximum funding period for the system's unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Under that section, the maximum funding period must decline from 30 years for fiscal year 2018 to 20 years by fiscal year 2028. The PEBA Board must increase the employer contribution rate if necessary to meet the maximum funding period set in statute. Contributions to the system may not be decreased until the system is at least 85 percent funded.</p>	<p>The PEBA Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining the funding policy for GARS. The current GARS funding policy, originally set by the former Budget and Control Board, amortizes the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the system as a level-dollar amount over a closed 25-year period beginning July 1, 2002.</p>	<p>The PEBA Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining the funding policy for JSRS. The current JSRS funding policy requires that the maximum funding period for the system's unfunded actuarial accrued liability decline from 28 years in fiscal year 2020 to 20 years by fiscal year 2028. The PEBA Board must increase the employer contribution rate if necessary to meet the maximum funding period set out in the policy. Contributions to the system may not be decreased until the system is at least 85 percent funded.</p>	<p>The PEBA Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining the funding policy for the SCNG plan. The SCNG funding policy, originally set by the former Budget and Control Board, amortizes the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the system as a level-dollar amount over a closed 30-year period beginning July 1, 2006.</p>



Statistical

Statistical Section Summary

The objective of the Statistical Section is to provide financial statement users with additional historical perspective, context, and detail to assist in using information presented in the Financial Statements, Notes to the Financial Statements, and Required Supplementary Information to understand and assess the Systems’ economic condition. Information reported in the Systems’ statistical section is presented in four main categories: Financial Trends Information, Operating Information, Revenue Capacity Information, and Demographic and Economic Information.

Financial Trends Information

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Demographic and Economic Information

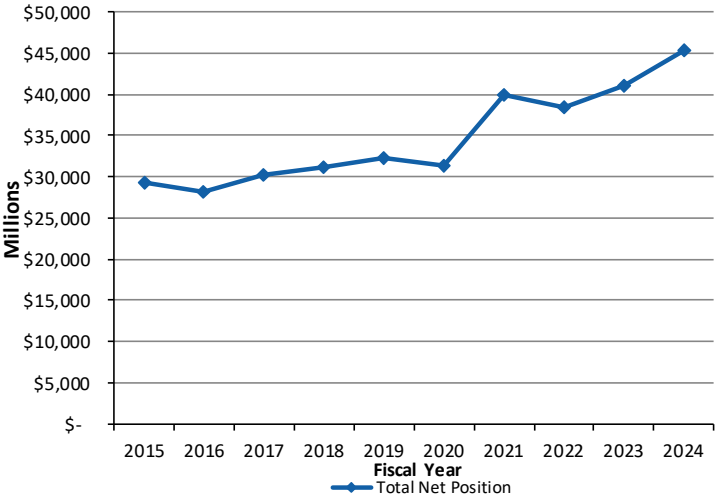
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Financial Trends Information

Financial Trends Information is intended to assist users in understanding and assessing how the Systems’ financial position has changed over time. The 10-year summary of fiduciary net position and 10-year schedules of changes in fiduciary net position as well as the additions by source, deductions by type, and benefit expenses by type for the last 10 fiscal years may be considered useful in determining financial trends.

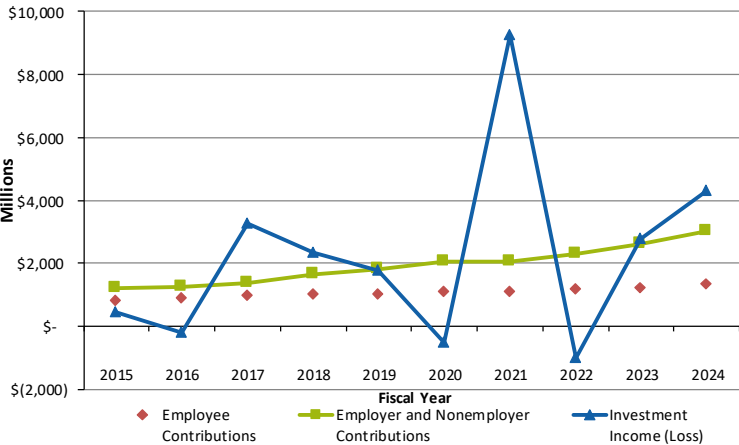
Trend of Total Fiduciary Net Position Values

A trend of the total fiduciary net position over the past 10 years reflects an overall increase. Contributions received exceeded benefits and expenses for the fiscal year; therefore, the plans are no longer in a negative cash outflow position, but it is still very important for positive investment performance to be achieved in order for the fiduciary net position to grow. Negative investment returns and relatively flat investment performance realized during fiscal years 2015, 2016, 2020 and 2022 resulted in decreases in the net position of the portfolio. The increases in fiscal years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2023 and 2024 were attributable to both increased contributions and positive investment performance.



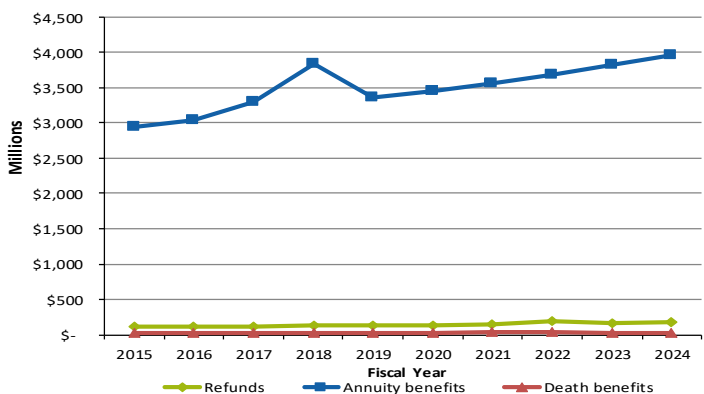
Trend of Total Pension Trust Funds Additions by Source

Employee and employer contributions have gradually increased primarily due to increases in contribution rates, although changes in the amount of covered payroll and members purchasing service have also had an impact. Legislation enacted effective July 1, 2017 increased the employer and employee contribution rates and established a ceiling on SCRS and PORS employee contribution rates. To help offset a portion of the increased contribution requirement for employers, the General Assembly funded a portion of SCRS and PORS contributions for fiscal years 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 as nonemployer contributions. Investment income is much more volatile due to its dependence on the market.



Trend of Total Pension Trust Funds Deductions by Type

The combined impact of increases in the number of retired members and benefit adjustments granted to retirees, has resulted in a steady rise in the annuity expense over the past 10 years. In addition, the surge in the amount of distributions paid to members with the closure of the TERI program spiked an increase in fiscal years 2017 and 2018. Even though regular monthly retirement benefits increased, total benefit expenses decreased from fiscal year 2018 to 2019 due to the closure of the TERI program the prior year.



South Carolina Retirement Systems

10 Year Summary of Fiduciary Net Position

As of June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and prepaid expenses	\$ 4,846,238	\$ 3,369,548	\$ 2,277,245	\$ 4,596,950	\$ 5,249,820
Investments, at fair value	40,864,832	38,695,989	36,907,526	38,173,987	28,875,414
Securities lending cash collateral invested	308,709	1,725	9,336	21,348	20,452
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,718	1,794	1,907	2,084	2,156
Total assets	46,021,497	42,069,056	39,196,014	42,794,369	34,147,842
Liabilities					
Deferred retirement benefits					
Obligations under securities lending	308,709	1,725	9,336	21,348	20,452
Other liabilities	273,128	1,064,311	746,626	2,874,921	2,874,001
Total liabilities	581,837	1,066,036	755,962	2,896,269	2,894,453
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	\$ 45,439,660	\$ 41,003,020	\$ 38,440,052	\$ 39,898,100	\$ 31,253,389

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and prepaid expenses	\$ 4,323,924	\$ 3,359,600	\$ 3,712,085	\$ 4,979,349	\$ 3,622,210
Investments, at fair value	29,547,472	29,243,863	27,995,164	24,790,218	27,093,961
Securities lending cash collateral invested	41,327	34,612	123,275	55,737	70,177
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,232	2,362	2,537	2,741	3,005
Total assets	33,914,955	32,640,437	31,833,061	29,828,045	30,789,353
Liabilities					
Deferred retirement benefits	70	377,263	95,327	71,693	68,104
Obligations under securities lending	41,327	34,612	123,275	55,737	70,177
Other liabilities	1,587,595	1,021,458	1,397,531	1,633,962	1,345,382
Total liabilities	1,628,992	1,433,333	1,616,133	1,761,392	1,483,663
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	\$ 32,285,963	\$ 31,207,104	\$ 30,216,928	\$ 28,066,653	\$ 29,305,690

South Carolina Retirement System

10 Year Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Year Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 1,117,409	\$ 1,035,919	\$ 983,536	\$ 932,014	\$ 922,539
Employer contributions	2,463,230	2,133,553	1,884,209	1,673,320	1,647,757
Nonemployer contributions	88,706	88,706	88,706	88,706	88,706
Net investment income (loss)	3,588,045	2,317,284	(832,364)	7,767,185	(441,580)
Other income	163	317	524	403	291
Total additions	<u>7,257,553</u>	<u>5,575,779</u>	<u>2,124,611</u>	<u>10,461,628</u>	<u>2,217,713</u>
Deductions					
Refunds	152,910	145,376	160,567	124,286	117,860
Annuity benefits	3,422,764	3,309,827	3,190,025	3,090,513	3,007,836
Death benefits	29,386	26,765	30,804	29,780	22,750
Administrative and other expenses	19,963	19,476	20,894	19,161	15,765
Total deductions	<u>3,625,023</u>	<u>3,501,444</u>	<u>3,402,290</u>	<u>3,263,740</u>	<u>3,164,211</u>
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	3,632,530	2,074,335	(1,277,679)	7,197,888	(946,498)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	34,286,962	32,212,627	33,490,306	26,292,418	27,238,916
End of year	<u>\$ 37,919,492</u>	<u>\$ 34,286,962</u>	<u>\$ 32,212,627</u>	<u>\$ 33,490,306</u>	<u>\$ 26,292,418</u>
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 880,664	\$ 868,681	\$ 826,543	\$ 754,153	\$ 716,107
Employer contributions	1,450,308	1,300,477	1,168,847	1,072,659	1,022,478
Nonemployer contributions	88,706	104,974			
Net investment income (loss)	1,499,391	1,986,948	2,791,215	(165,394)	374,152
Other income	320	355	393	611	514
Total additions	<u>3,919,389</u>	<u>4,261,435</u>	<u>4,786,998</u>	<u>1,662,029</u>	<u>2,113,251</u>
Deductions					
Refunds	118,067	113,867	105,169	93,694	95,104
Annuity benefits	2,938,736	3,427,005	2,907,666	2,668,819	2,590,806
Death benefits	21,806	22,284	22,677	20,659	20,144
Administrative and other expenses	16,780	16,192	15,019	14,323	13,890
Total deductions	<u>3,095,389</u>	<u>3,579,348</u>	<u>3,050,531</u>	<u>2,797,495</u>	<u>2,719,944</u>
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	824,000	682,087	1,736,467	(1,135,466)	(606,693)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	26,414,916	25,732,829	23,996,362	25,131,828	25,738,521
End of year	<u>\$ 27,238,916</u>	<u>\$ 26,414,916</u>	<u>\$ 25,732,829</u>	<u>\$ 23,996,362</u>	<u>\$ 25,131,828</u>

Police Officers Retirement System

10 Year Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Year Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 197,697	\$ 179,072	\$ 163,536	\$ 152,148	\$ 151,835
Employer contributions	407,492	342,451	292,364	262,577	263,135
Nonemployer contributions	12,470	12,470	12,470	12,470	12,470
Net investment income (loss)	674,179	432,834	(155,638)	1,411,353	(79,106)
Other income	1,756	2,126	2,912	1,410	1,008
Total additions	1,293,594	968,953	315,644	1,839,958	349,342
Deductions					
Refunds	26,309	25,820	32,691	24,346	22,492
Annuity benefits	488,745	470,150	449,424	427,214	407,642
Death benefits	2,977	2,572	3,236	3,780	2,359
Administrative and other expenses	3,369	3,194	3,257	3,121	2,483
Total deductions	521,400	501,736	488,608	458,461	434,976
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	772,194	467,217	(172,964)	1,381,497	(85,634)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	6,405,925	5,938,708	6,111,672	4,730,175	4,815,809
End of year	<u>\$ 7,178,119</u>	<u>\$ 6,405,925</u>	<u>\$ 5,938,708</u>	<u>\$ 6,111,672</u>	<u>\$ 4,730,175</u>
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 144,747	\$ 138,652	\$ 127,840	\$ 115,188	\$ 106,854
Employer contributions	237,821	211,793	192,006	175,223	166,451
Nonemployer contributions	12,470	13,122			
Net investment income (loss)	264,323	331,529	455,914	(24,636)	58,705
Other income	1,161	1,547	1,293	1,192	1,083
Total additions	660,522	696,643	777,053	266,967	333,093
Deductions					
Refunds	21,608	23,899	19,964	19,178	17,453
Annuity benefits	389,050	371,283	354,749	339,536	324,829
Death benefits	1,890	2,751	2,104	1,960	2,150
Administrative and other expenses	2,596	2,402	2,149	2,082	1,938
Total deductions	415,144	400,335	378,966	362,756	346,370
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	245,378	296,308	398,087	(95,789)	(13,277)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	4,570,431	4,274,123	3,876,036	3,971,825	3,985,102
End of year	<u>\$ 4,815,809</u>	<u>\$ 4,570,431</u>	<u>\$ 4,274,123</u>	<u>\$ 3,876,036</u>	<u>\$ 3,971,825</u>

General Assembly Retirement System

10 Year Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Year Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 147	\$ 155	\$ 164	\$ 184	\$ 222
Employer contributions	6,286	6,308	6,279	5,956	6,329
Net investment income (loss)	4,813	3,106	(1,045)	9,444	(443)
Other income					
Total additions	<u>11,246</u>	<u>9,569</u>	<u>5,398</u>	<u>15,584</u>	<u>6,108</u>
Deductions					
Refunds				77	
Annuity benefits	6,243	6,313	6,332	6,222	6,323
Death benefits	13	15	16	16	25
Administrative and other expenses	24	157	229	68	18
Total deductions	<u>6,280</u>	<u>6,485</u>	<u>6,577</u>	<u>6,383</u>	<u>6,366</u>
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	4,966	3,084	(1,179)	9,201	(258)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	45,560	42,476	43,655	34,454	34,712
End of year	<u>\$ 50,526</u>	<u>\$ 45,560</u>	<u>\$ 42,476</u>	<u>\$ 43,655</u>	<u>\$ 34,454</u>
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 162	\$ 287	\$ 468	\$ 292	\$ 369
Employer contributions	5,804	5,428	4,539	4,501	4,275
Net investment income (loss)	1,887	2,376	3,329	(266)	500
Other income			19		
Total additions	<u>7,853</u>	<u>8,091</u>	<u>8,355</u>	<u>4,527</u>	<u>5,144</u>
Deductions					
Refunds	17			22	
Annuity benefits	6,480	6,452	6,678	6,625	6,639
Death benefits	18	16	59	9	21
Administrative and other expenses	20	18	17	165	36
Total deductions	<u>6,535</u>	<u>6,486</u>	<u>6,754</u>	<u>6,821</u>	<u>6,696</u>
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	1,318	1,605	1,601	(2,294)	(1,552)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	33,394	31,789	30,188	32,482	34,034
End of year	<u>\$ 34,712</u>	<u>\$ 33,394</u>	<u>\$ 31,789</u>	<u>\$ 30,188</u>	<u>\$ 32,482</u>

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

10 Year Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Year Ended June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 3,564	\$ 4,236	\$ 3,012	\$ 3,587	\$ 4,966
Employer contributions	21,280	20,164	19,577	19,100	19,098
Nonemployer contributions	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900
Net investment income (loss)	23,612	15,272	(5,202)	47,659	(2,361)
Other income	57	191		237	563
Total additions	51,413	42,763	20,287	73,483	25,166
Deductions					
Refunds					182
Annuity benefits	29,185	27,686	26,089	25,746	25,301
Death benefits	7	11	10	195	190
Administrative and other expenses	117	110	197	109	86
Total deductions	29,309	27,807	26,296	26,050	25,759
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	22,104	14,956	(6,009)	47,433	(593)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	221,630	206,674	212,683	165,250	165,843
End of year	<u>\$ 243,734</u>	<u>\$ 221,630</u>	<u>\$ 206,674</u>	<u>\$ 212,683</u>	<u>\$ 165,250</u>
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 2,840	\$ 3,016	\$ 2,928	\$ 2,303	\$ 3,153
Employer contributions	11,730	11,043	10,534	10,202	10,109
Nonemployer contributions					
Net investment income (loss)	9,183	11,723	16,399	(871)	2,216
Other income	96		253	27	286
Total additions	23,849	25,782	30,114	11,661	15,764
Deductions					
Refunds			629	60	
Annuity benefits	17,947	17,655	17,679	16,989	16,832
Death benefits	3	156	293	143	4
Administrative and other expenses	92	86	79	105	71
Total deductions	18,042	17,897	18,680	17,297	16,907
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	5,807	7,885	11,434	(5,636)	(1,143)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	160,036	152,151	140,717	146,353	147,496
End of year	<u>\$ 165,843</u>	<u>\$ 160,036</u>	<u>\$ 152,151</u>	<u>\$ 140,717</u>	<u>\$ 146,353</u>

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

10 Year Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Year Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Additions					
State appropriated contributions	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290
Net investment income (loss)	4,316	2,776	(878)	7,996	(352)
Other income					
Total additions	<u>9,606</u>	<u>8,066</u>	<u>4,412</u>	<u>13,286</u>	<u>4,938</u>
Deductions					
Annuity benefits	4,738	4,669	4,607	4,574	4,514
Administrative and other expenses	22	21	22	20	15
Total deductions	<u>4,760</u>	<u>4,690</u>	<u>4,629</u>	<u>4,594</u>	<u>4,529</u>
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	4,846	3,376	(217)	8,692	409
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	42,943	39,567	39,784	31,092	30,683
End of year	<u>\$ 47,789</u>	<u>\$ 42,943</u>	<u>\$ 39,567</u>	<u>\$ 39,784</u>	<u>\$ 31,092</u>
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Additions					
State appropriated contributions	\$ 5,290	\$ 4,814	\$ 4,591	\$ 4,591	\$ 4,591
Net investment income (loss)	1,616	1,902	2,533	(121)	313
Other income					
Total additions	<u>6,906</u>	<u>6,716</u>	<u>7,124</u>	<u>4,470</u>	<u>4,904</u>
Deductions					
Annuity benefits	4,534	4,411	4,425	4,310	4,249
Administrative and other expenses	16	14	13	12	11
Total deductions	<u>4,550</u>	<u>4,425</u>	<u>4,438</u>	<u>4,322</u>	<u>4,260</u>
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	2,356	2,291	2,686	148	644
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	28,327	26,036	23,350	23,202	22,558
End of year	<u>\$ 30,683</u>	<u>\$ 28,327</u>	<u>\$ 26,036</u>	<u>\$ 23,350</u>	<u>\$ 23,202</u>

Pension Trust Funds Additions by Source

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Employee contributions ¹	Employer and Nonemployer contributions ¹	Net investment income(loss)	Other income	Total additions
South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS)					
2024	\$ 1,117,409	\$ 2,551,936	\$ 3,588,045	\$ 163	\$ 7,257,553
2023	1,036,054	2,222,259	2,317,284	182	5,575,779
2022	983,825	1,972,915	(832,364)	235	2,124,611
2021	932,059	1,762,026	7,767,185	358	10,461,628
2020	922,539	1,736,463	(441,580)	291	2,217,713
2019	880,664	1,539,014	1,499,391	320	3,919,389
2018	868,681	1,405,451	1,986,948	355	4,261,435
2017	826,543	1,168,847	2,791,215	393	4,786,998
2016	754,330	1,072,659	(165,394)	434	1,662,029
2015	716,114	1,022,478	374,152	507	2,113,251
Police Officer's Retirement System (PORS)					
2024	\$ 198,652	\$ 420,758	\$ 674,179	\$ 5	\$ 1,293,594
2023	180,240	355,873	432,834	6	968,953
2022	165,187	306,087	(155,638)	8	315,644
2021	153,010	275,586	1,411,353	9	1,839,958
2020	152,452	275,986	(79,106)	10	349,342
2019	145,485	250,701	264,323	13	660,522
2018	139,528	225,573	331,529	13	696,643
2017	128,623	192,501	455,914	15	777,053
2016	115,910	175,675	(24,636)	18	266,967
2015	107,504	166,862	58,705	22	333,093
General Assembly Retirement System (GARS)					
2024	\$ 147	\$ 6,286	\$ 4,813	\$ -	\$ 11,246
2023	155	6,308	3,106		9,569
2022	164	6,279	(1,045)		5,398
2021	184	5,956	9,444		15,584
2020	222	6,329	(443)		6,108
2019	162	5,804	1,887		7,853
2018	287	5,428	2,376		8,091
2017	487	4,539	3,329		8,355
2016	292	4,501	(266)		4,527
2015	369	4,275	500		5,144
Judges and Solicitors Retirement System (JSRS)					
2024	\$ 3,621	\$ 24,180	\$ 23,612	\$ -	\$ 51,413
2023	4,409	23,082	15,272		42,763
2022	3,012	22,477	(5,202)		20,287
2021	3,824	22,000	47,659		73,483
2020	5,529	21,998	(2,361)		25,166
2019	2,936	11,730	9,183		23,849
2018	3,016	11,043	11,723		25,782
2017	3,181	10,534	16,399		30,114
2016	2,330	10,202	(871)		11,661
2015	3,439	10,109	2,216		15,764
South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG)					
2024	\$ -	\$ 5,290	\$ 4,316	\$ -	\$ 9,606
2023		5,290	2,776		8,066
2022		5,290	(878)		4,412
2021		5,290	7,996		13,286
2020		5,290	(352)		4,938
2019		5,290	1,616		6,906
2018		4,814	1,902		6,716
2017		4,591	2,533		7,124
2016		4,591	(121)		4,470
2015		4,591	313		4,904

¹ Includes transfers between systems. SCNG employer contributions are provided annually by a State appropriation.

Pension Trust Funds Deductions by Type

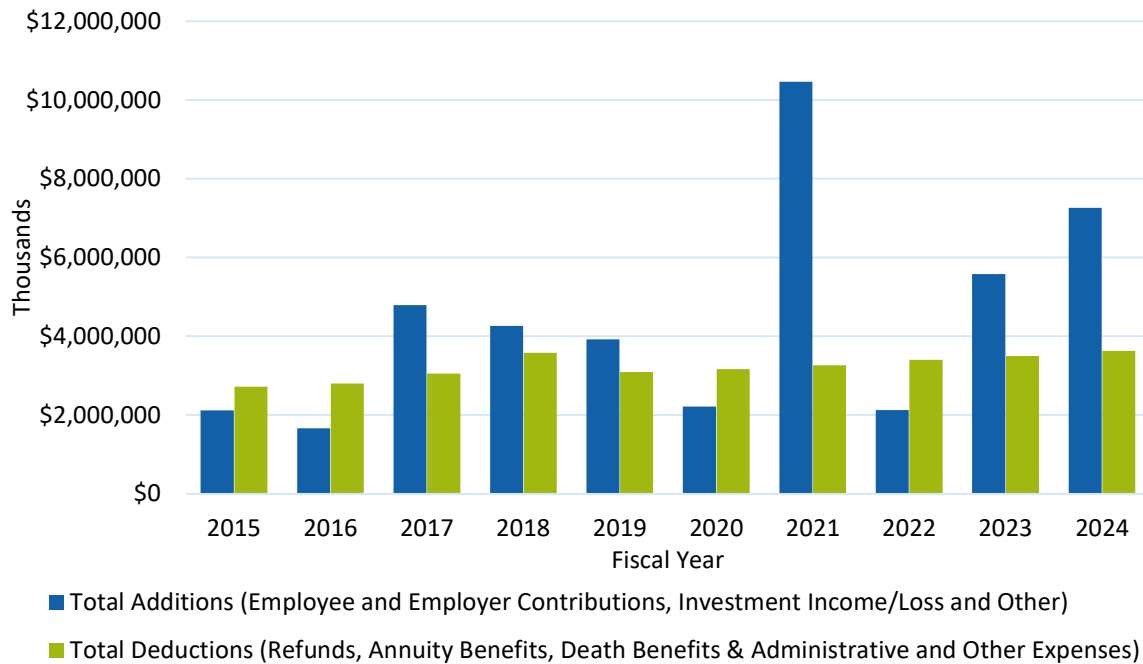
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Refunds	Annuity benefits	Death benefits	Administrative and other expenses	Total deductions
South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS)					
2024	\$ 152,910	\$ 3,422,764	\$ 29,386	\$ 19,963	\$ 3,625,023
2023	145,376	3,309,827	26,765	19,476	3,501,444
2022	160,567	3,190,025	30,804	20,894	3,402,290
2021	124,286	3,090,513	29,780	19,161	3,263,740
2020	117,860	3,007,836	22,750	15,765	3,164,211
2019	118,067	2,938,736	21,806	16,780	3,095,389
2018	113,867	3,427,005	22,284	16,192	3,579,348
2017	105,169	2,907,666	22,677	15,019	3,050,531
2016	93,694	2,668,819	20,659	14,323	2,797,495
2015	95,104	2,590,806	20,144	13,890	2,719,944
Police Officer's Retirement System (PORS)					
2024	\$ 26,309	\$ 488,745	\$ 2,977	\$ 3,369	\$ 521,400
2023	25,820	470,150	2,572	3,194	501,736
2022	32,691	449,424	3,236	3,257	488,608
2021	24,346	427,214	3,780	3,121	458,461
2020	22,492	407,642	2,359	2,483	434,976
2019	21,608	389,050	1,890	2,596	415,144
2018	23,899	371,283	2,751	2,402	400,335
2017	19,964	354,749	2,104	2,149	378,966
2016	19,178	339,536	1,960	2,082	362,756
2015	17,453	324,829	2,150	1,938	346,370
General Assembly Retirement System (GARS)					
2024	\$ -	\$ 6,243	\$ 13	\$ 24	\$ 6,280
2023		6,313	15	157	6,485
2022		6,332	16	229	6,577
2021	77	6,222	16	68	6,383
2020		6,323	25	18	6,366
2019	17	6,480	18	20	6,535
2018		6,452	16	18	6,486
2017		6,678	59	17	6,754
2016	22	6,625	9	165	6,821
2015		6,639	21	36	6,696
Judges and Solicitors Retirement System (JSRS)					
2024	\$ -	\$ 29,185	\$ 7	\$ 117	\$ 29,309
2023		27,686	11	110	27,807
2022		26,089	10	197	26,296
2021		25,746	195	109	26,050
2020	182	25,301	190	86	25,759
2019		17,947	3	92	18,042
2018		17,655	156	86	17,897
2017	629	17,679	293	79	18,680
2016	60	16,989	143	105	17,297
2015		16,832	4	71	16,907
South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG)					
2024	\$ -	\$ 4,738	\$ -	\$ 22	\$ 4,760
2023		4,669		21	4,690
2022		4,607		22	4,629
2021		4,574		20	4,594
2020		4,514		15	4,529
2019		4,534		16	4,550
2018		4,411		14	4,425
2017		4,425		13	4,438
2016		4,310		12	4,322
2015		4,249		11	4,260

South Carolina Retirement System

Pension Trust Funds Additions and Deductions

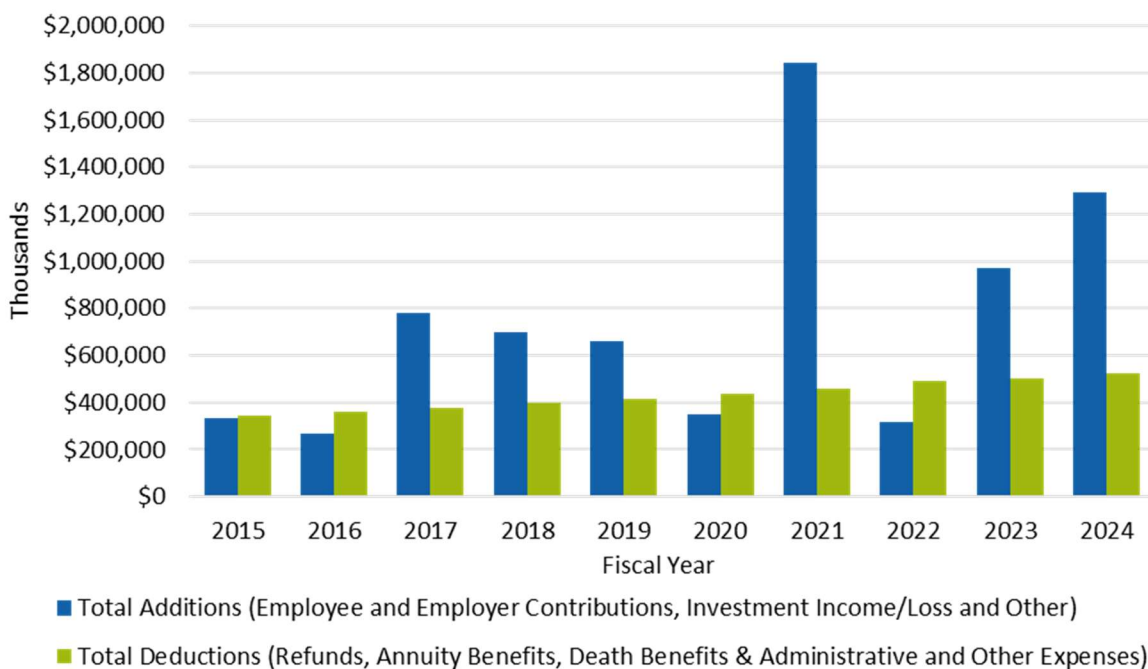
(Amounts expressed in thousands)



Police Officers Retirement System

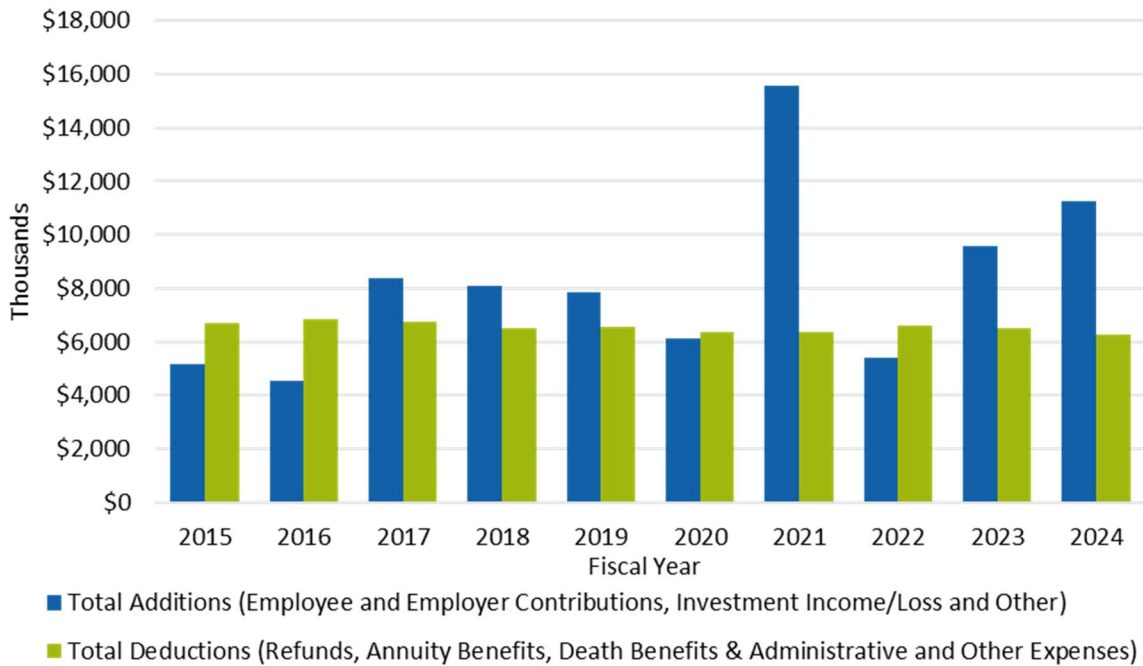
Pension Trust Funds Additions and Deductions

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



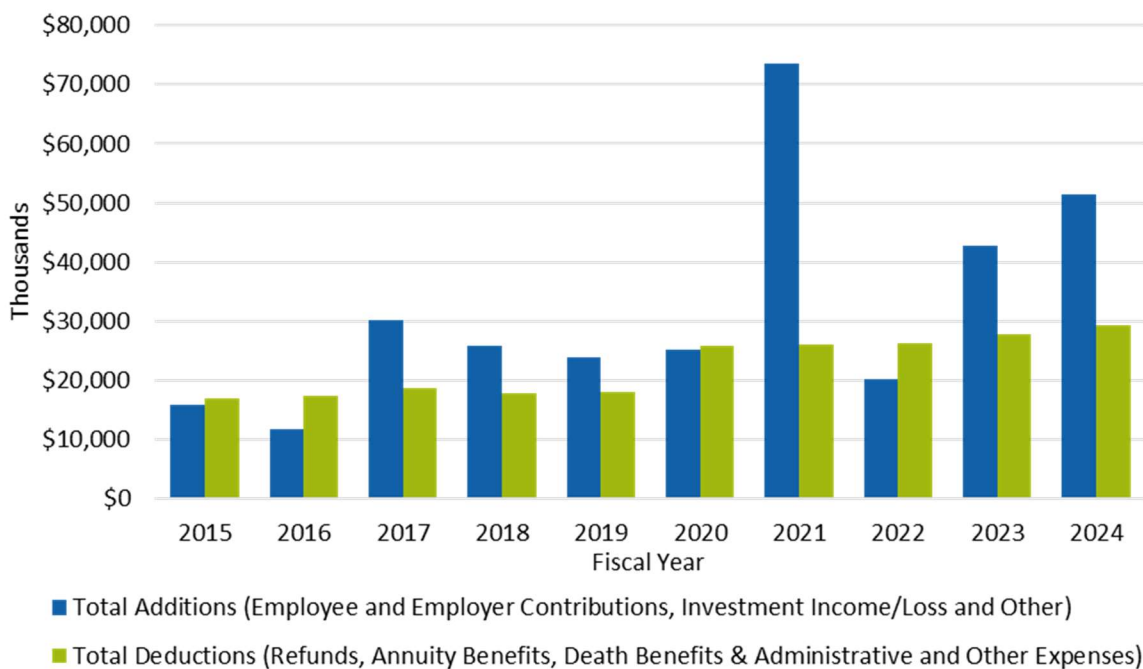
General Assembly Retirement System Pension Trust Funds Additions and Deductions

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



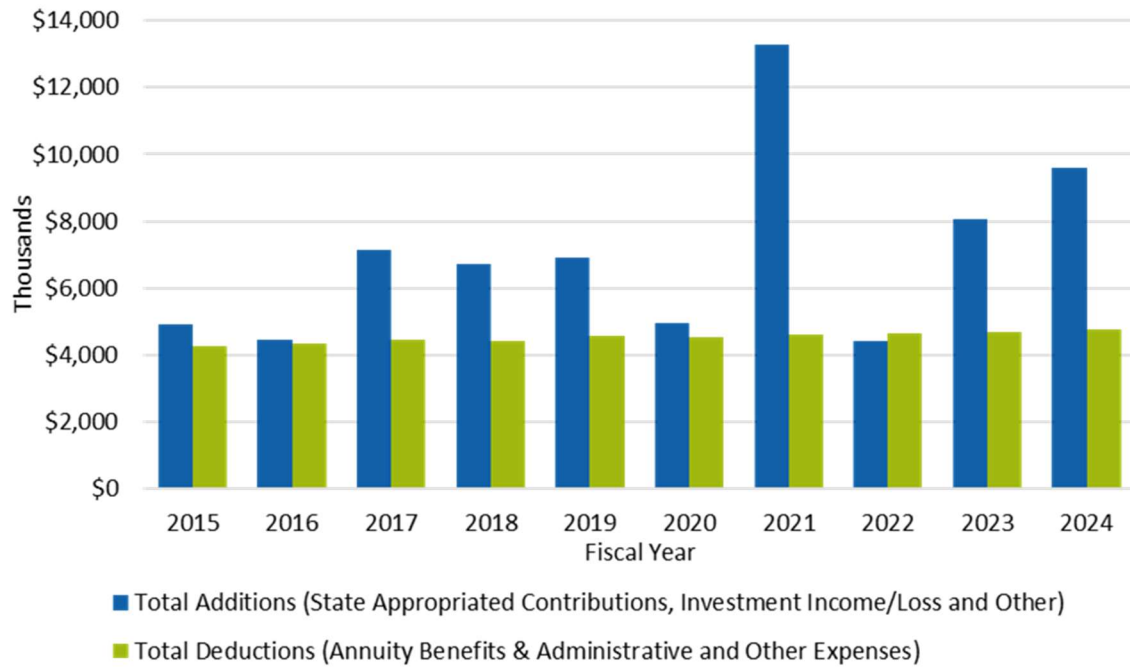
Judges and Solicitors Retirement System Pension Trust Funds Additions and Deductions

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan Pension Trust Funds Additions and Deductions

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



Pension Trust Funds Benefit Expenses by Type

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Refunds		Annuity Benefits		Death Benefits		Total							
	Member	Survivor/Other	Member	Survivor/Other	Active	Retired								
South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS)														
2024	\$	137,663	\$	15,247	\$	3,250,321	\$	172,443	\$	16,544	\$	12,842	\$	3,605,060
2023		133,991		11,385		3,145,507		164,320		13,233		13,532		3,481,968
2022		145,414		15,153		3,032,428		157,597		16,474		14,330		3,381,396
2021		113,052		11,234		2,941,151		149,362		14,745		15,035		3,244,579
2020		109,329		8,531		2,866,677		141,159		10,596		12,154		3,148,446
2019		109,828		8,239		2,804,528		134,208		9,601		12,205		3,078,609
2018		106,320		7,547		3,298,201		128,804		9,949		12,335		3,563,156
2017		97,372		7,797		2,785,394		122,272		10,819		11,858		3,035,512
2016		87,419		6,275		2,552,413		116,406		8,626		12,033		2,783,172
2015		88,952		6,152		2,480,965		109,841		8,427		11,717		2,706,054
Police Officer's Retirement System (PORS)														
2024	\$	25,083	\$	1,226	\$	460,473	\$	28,272	\$	1,739	\$	1,238	\$	518,031
2023		24,935		885		444,944		25,206		1,285		1,287		498,542
2022		30,062		2,629		425,207		24,217		1,510		1,726		485,351
2021		22,788		1,558		402,394		24,820		2,187		1,593		455,340
2020		21,968		524		384,217		23,425		873		1,486		432,493
2019		21,093		515		366,917		22,133		790		1,100		412,548
2018		22,733		1,166		349,799		21,484		1,537		1,214		397,933
2017		19,663		301		334,460		20,289		934		1,170		376,817
2016		18,565		613		320,079		19,457		971		989		360,674
2015		16,603		850		306,383		18,446		976		1,174		344,432
General Assembly Retirement System (GARS)														
2024	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,150	\$	1,093	\$	-	\$	13	\$	6,256
2023						5,292		1,021				15		6,328
2022						5,282		1,050				16		6,348
2021		77				5,187		1,035				16		6,315
2020						5,281		1,042				25		6,348
2019		17				5,466		1,014				18		6,515
2018						5,438		1,014				16		6,468
2017						5,550		1,128		45		14		6,737
2016		22				5,469		1,156				9		6,656
2015						5,443		1,196				21		6,660
Judges and Solicitors Retirement System (JSRS)														
2024	\$	-	\$	-	\$	26,168	\$	3,017	\$	-	\$	7	\$	29,192
2023						24,851		2,835				11		27,697
2022						23,577		2,512				10		26,099
2021						23,359		2,387		187		8		25,941
2020		90		92		22,835		2,466		186		4		25,673
2019						16,034		1,913				3		17,950
2018						15,760		1,895		142		14		17,811
2017				629		15,755		1,924		286		7		18,601
2016				60		15,193		1,796		134		9		17,192
2015						14,996		1,836				4		16,836
South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG)														
2024	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,738	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,738
2023						4,669								4,669
2022						4,607								4,607
2021						4,573		1						4,574
2020						4,513		1						4,514
2019						4,533		1						4,534
2018						4,410		1						4,411
2017						4,424		1						4,425
2016						4,309		1						4,310
2015						4,248		1						4,249

Operating Information

Operating Information is intended to provide contextual information about the Systems' operations and resources to assist readers in using financial statement information to comprehend and evaluate the Systems' fiscal state. Schedules containing operating information include retired members by type of benefit and retired members by years of service, and principal participating employers for the current fiscal year and ten years prior.

Although retirement types include service, disability and beneficiary payees, members retiring at normal retirement based on age and service represent the majority of the systems' annuitant payees. Various payment options are available at retirement; however, the majority of members elect to receive benefits under the maximum benefit level.

As of June 30, 2024, more than 184,000 retirees or their beneficiaries were receiving annuity benefits from the five plans. Benefit terms are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. PEBA does not have the authority to establish or amend benefit terms without a change in the State Statute. Key elements of the benefit calculation include the benefit multiplier, years of service and average final compensation/current annual salary.

South Carolina Retirement System

Retired Members by Type of Benefit

As of June 30, 2024

Monthly Benefit ¹	Number of Annuitant												
	Payees	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Opt 0	Opt 1	Opt 2	Opt 3	Opt 4	Opt 5	Opt 6
\$ 1 - \$ 500	26,015	19,489	357	3,372	1,761	1,036	16,758	41	974	334	93	5,494	2,321
\$ 501 - \$1,000	27,839	20,466	659	2,527	3,394	793	18,892	37	671	260	213	5,131	2,635
\$1,001 - \$1,500	21,507	16,107	1,026	1,747	2,262	365	13,884	28	441	122	408	4,250	2,374
\$1,501 - \$2,000	17,502	13,898	1,172	959	1,304	169	11,000	24	261	95	596	3,502	2,024
\$2,001 - \$2,500	17,190	14,467	1,166	701	773	83	9,832	30	154	89	1,009	3,876	2,200
\$2,501 - \$3,000	18,914	17,163	720	485	513	33	12,179	30	118	66	508	3,711	2,302
\$3,001 - \$3,500	11,726	10,915	262	263	267	19	7,713	16	90	40	258	2,156	1,453
\$3,501 - \$4,000	5,978	5,589	121	147	114	7	3,785	7	59	25	123	1,172	807
\$4,001 - \$4,500	3,738	3,493	69	117	58	1	2,262	5	57	16	92	754	552
\$4,501 - \$5,000	2,297	2,160	32	72	30	3	1,373	2	31	13	33	500	345
Over \$5,000	3,851	3,621	51	147	29	3	1,923	10	73	43	20	1,095	687
Totals	156,557	127,368	5,635	10,537	10,505	2,512	99,601	230	2,929	1,103	3,353	31,641	17,700

Type 1: Normal Retirement for Age and Service

Type 2: Early Retirement

Type 3: Beneficiary Payment²

Type 4: Disability Payment

Type 5: Beneficiary Payment, Disability Payment

Option 0 Maximum Benefit

Option 1 10 Year Beneficiary Protection

Option 2 Survivor Benefit, Full Payment

Option 3 Survivor Benefit, Half Payment

Option 4 Social Security Option

Option 5 Survivor Benefit, Full Payment, Revert to Maximum

Option 6 Survivor Benefit, Half Payment, Revert to Maximum

Police Officers Retirement System

Retired Members by Type of Benefit

As of June 30, 2024

Monthly Benefit ¹	Number of Annuitant											
	Payees	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Opt 0	Opt 1	Opt 2	Opt 3	Opt 5	Opt 6
\$ 1 - \$ 500	2,808	1,802	373	444	96	93	1,627	74	35	37	749	286
\$ 501 - \$1,000	3,479	2,266	253	493	358	109	2,014	112	42	52	866	393
\$1,001 - \$1,500	3,092	1,888	258	369	514	63	1,722	70	34	71	797	398
\$1,501 - \$2,000	3,109	1,904	305	224	645	31	1,714	46	23	124	814	388
\$2,001 - \$2,500	3,225	2,229	283	136	563	14	1,791	27	12	108	857	430
\$2,501 - \$3,000	2,457	1,904	135	74	339	5	1,408	20	13	62	634	320
\$3,001 - \$3,500	1,524	1,285	73	30	135	1	931	7	6	25	352	203
\$3,501 - \$4,000	939	829	16	21	72	1	579	5	7	14	186	148
\$4,001 - \$4,500	569	508	12	8	41		342	4	2	4	116	101
\$4,501 - \$5,000	322	305	2	5	10		198	1	3	2	59	59
Over \$5,000	412	401	2	3	6		257	1	2	6	64	82
Totals	21,936	15,321	1,712	1,807	2,779	317	12,583	367	179	505	5,494	2,808

Type 1: Normal Retirement for Age and Service

Type 2: Early Retirement

Type 3: Beneficiary Payment²

Type 4: Disability Payment

Type 5: Beneficiary Payment, Disability Payment

Option 0 Maximum Benefit

Option 1 Survivor Benefit, Full Payment

Option 2 Survivor Benefit, Half Payment

Option 3 Social Security Option

Option 5 Survivor Benefit, Full Payment, Revert to Maximum

Option 6 Survivor Benefit, Half Payment, Revert to Maximum

¹ Monthly benefit amounts represent current payment levels for all annuitant payees receiving monthly benefits, including any applicable benefit adjustments.

² Beneficiary payments include payments to alternate payees in accordance with Qualified Domestic Relations Orders.

General Assembly Retirement System Retired Members by Type of Benefit

As of June 30, 2024

Monthly Benefit ¹	Number of Annuitant		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Opt 0	Opt 1	Opt 2	Opt 5	Opt 6
	Payees											
\$ 1 - \$ 500	34		10	1	23			7	13	6	4	4
\$ 501 - \$1,000	57		24	4	29			14	17	9	10	7
\$1,001 - \$1,500	62		42	6	14			22	22	4	8	6
\$1,501 - \$2,000	99		63	23	13			45	28	9	15	2
\$2,001 - \$2,500	47		33	5	9			20	11	3	9	4
\$2,501 - \$3,000	25		22	2	1			12	4	2	5	2
\$3,001 - \$3,500	7		5	1	1			4	1	1	1	
\$3,501 - \$4,000	3		2	1					2			1
\$4,001 - \$4,500	3		3					2	1			
\$4,501 - \$5,000												
Over \$5,000												
Totals	337		204	43	90			126	99	34	52	26

Type 1: Normal Retirement for Age and Service

Type 2: Early Retirement

Type 3: Beneficiary Payment²

Type 4: Disability Payment

Type 5: Beneficiary Payment, Disability Payment

Option 0: Maximum Benefit

Option 1: Survivor Benefit, Full Payment

Option 2: Survivor Benefit, Half Payment

Option 5: Survivor Benefit, Full Payment, Revert to Maximum

Option 6: Survivor Benefit, Half Payment, Revert to Maximum

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System Retired Members by Type of Benefit

As of June 30, 2024

Monthly Benefit ¹	Number of Annuitant		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Opt 0	Opt 1
	Payees								
\$ 1 - \$ 500	1		1					1	
\$ 501 - \$1,000	7				7				7
\$1,001 - \$1,500	7				7			1	6
\$1,501 - \$2,000	7				7				7
\$2,001 - \$2,500	3				3			1	2
\$2,501 - \$3,000	2				2			2	
\$3,001 - \$3,500	3				3			2	1
\$3,501 - \$4,000	3				3			2	1
\$4,001 - \$4,500	20				20			19	1
\$4,501 - \$5,000	7		1		6			7	
Over \$5,000	180		166		14			170	10
Totals	240		168		72			205	35

Type 1: Normal Retirement for Age and Service

Type 2: Early Retirement

Type 3: Beneficiary Payment²

Type 4: Disability Payment

Type 5: Beneficiary Payment, Disability Payment

Option 0: Maximum Benefit with Spouse Beneficiary

Option 1: Reduced Benefit with Non-Spouse Beneficiary

¹ Monthly benefit amounts represent current payment levels for all annuitant payees receiving monthly benefits, including any applicable benefit adjustments.

² Beneficiary payments include payments to alternate payees in accordance with Qualified Domestic Relations Orders.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Retired Members by Type of Benefit

As of June 30, 2024

<u>Monthly Benefit¹</u>	<u>Number of Annuitant Payees</u>	<u>Type 1</u>	<u>Opt 0</u>
\$ 1 - \$ 500	5,241	5,241	5,241
\$ 501 - \$1,000			
\$1,001 - \$1,500			
\$1,501 - \$2,000			
\$2,001 - \$2,500			
\$2,501 - \$3,000			
\$3,001 - \$3,500			
\$3,501 - \$4,000			
\$4,001 - \$4,500			
\$4,501 - \$5,000			
Over \$5,000			
Totals	5,241	5,241	5,241

Type 1: Normal Retirement for Age and Service

Option 0: Maximum Benefit

¹ Monthly benefit amounts represent current payment levels for all annuitant payees receiving monthly benefits.

South Carolina Retirement System

Retired Members by Years of Service

	Years of Credited Service							
	0 to 5	5+ to 10	10+ to 15	15+ to 20	20+ to 25	25+ to 30	30 Plus	Avg's/Tot
Period 07/01/2014 to 06/30/2015								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 99.03	\$ 348.46	\$ 623.68	\$ 950.87	\$ 1,398.88	\$ 2,176.07	\$ 2,919.06	\$ 1,377.29
Average AFC	\$ 32,198.66	\$ 34,974.65	\$ 37,769.57	\$ 41,837.83	\$47,729.70	\$55,229.87	\$61,752.63	\$46,394.34
Number of Retired members	105	911	1,030	904	785	2,016	393	6,144
Period 07/01/2015 to 06/30/2016								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 133.51	\$ 384.49	\$ 649.50	\$ 983.72	\$ 1,435.59	\$ 2,170.96	\$ 2,852.92	\$ 1,369.34
Average AFC	\$ 35,596.69	\$ 37,288.60	\$ 39,206.20	\$ 42,903.38	\$48,897.61	\$55,128.14	\$60,835.89	\$47,025.17
Number of Retired members	78	836	1,069	990	770	1,911	329	5,983
Period 07/01/2016 to 06/30/2017								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 114.41	\$ 365.48	\$ 645.23	\$ 995.44	\$ 1,437.45	\$ 2,238.83	\$ 2,947.99	\$ 1,404.22
Average AFC	\$ 38,072.38	\$ 36,390.56	\$ 39,383.35	\$ 43,182.43	\$48,584.27	\$56,429.35	\$61,769.03	\$47,514.04
Number of Retired members	92	773	991	861	715	1,657	401	5,490
Period 07/01/2017 to 06/30/2018								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 123.48	\$ 372.24	\$ 680.49	\$ 1,055.84	\$ 1,483.74	\$ 2,278.84	\$ 3,085.86	\$ 1,387.60
Average AFC	\$ 36,260.27	\$ 36,292.07	\$ 41,439.37	\$ 45,115.39	\$50,085.81	\$57,144.98	\$64,917.24	\$48,199.38
Number of Retired members	80	703	1,064	876	743	1,349	344	5,159
Period 07/01/2018 to 06/30/2019								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 138.53	\$ 410.02	\$ 681.23	\$ 1,081.98	\$ 1,463.64	\$ 2,352.52	\$ 3,264.59	\$ 1,474.72
Average AFC	\$ 40,132.94	\$ 39,377.81	\$ 40,997.79	\$ 46,045.25	\$49,415.62	\$58,929.77	\$67,968.63	\$49,830.44
Number of Retired members	102	653	1,011	803	761	1,286	463	5,079
Period 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 121.24	\$ 441.71	\$ 730.62	\$ 1,115.32	\$ 1,540.52	\$ 2,491.53	\$ 3,404.28	\$ 1,683.87
Average AFC	\$ 35,428.14	\$ 41,420.95	\$ 43,648.11	\$ 47,656.00	\$52,090.00	\$62,381.26	\$71,755.36	\$53,765.80
Number of Retired members	90	548	862	766	784	1,338	645	5,033
Period 07/01/2020 to 06/30/2021								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 158.90	\$ 443.57	\$ 777.50	\$ 1,193.60	\$ 1,539.88	\$ 2,515.35	\$ 3,383.09	\$ 1,787.18
Average AFC	\$ 46,238.92	\$ 41,889.49	\$ 45,351.46	\$ 50,784.78	\$51,314.99	\$62,878.88	\$70,616.82	\$55,384.39
Number of Retired members	88	571	963	845	926	1,623	897	5,913
Period 07/01/2021 to 06/30/2022								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 155.38	\$ 458.63	\$ 753.89	\$ 1,170.61	\$ 1,602.73	\$ 2,572.67	\$ 3,428.51	\$ 1,891.91
Average AFC	\$ 45,143.95	\$ 41,660.70	\$ 45,029.51	\$ 50,893.53	\$53,490.89	\$64,398.74	\$72,022.96	\$57,067.64
Number of Retired members	97	624	943	958	1,013	1,836	1,217	6,688
Period 07/01/2022 to 06/30/2023								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 129.17	\$ 485.16	\$ 789.03	\$ 1,193.84	\$ 1,654.86	\$ 2,708.99	\$ 3,601.94	\$ 2,063.17
Average AFC	\$ 39,145.00	\$ 44,445.12	\$ 47,154.09	\$ 52,306.82	\$55,641.82	\$67,643.73	\$74,691.00	\$60,327.40
Number of Retired members	69	608	762	883	851	1,982	1,234	6,389
Period 07/01/2023 to 06/30/2024								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 113.20	\$ 473.09	\$ 834.51	\$ 1,278.86	\$ 1,726.85	\$ 2,825.95	\$ 3,636.25	\$ 2,118.98
Average AFC	\$ 35,963.88	\$ 42,941.86	\$ 50,240.26	\$ 55,070.23	\$57,077.95	\$70,412.76	\$75,233.46	\$61,945.09
Number of Retired members	90	599	703	827	784	1,999	1,093	6,095
Ten year Averages								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 128.41	\$ 411.76	\$ 709.33	\$ 1,099.56	\$ 1,533.07	\$ 2,441.76	\$ 3,372.82	\$ 1,669.83
Average AFC	\$ 38,416.54	\$ 39,225.62	\$ 42,604.72	\$ 47,501.33	\$51,564.51	\$61,284.75	\$70,486.58	\$52,986.30
Number of Retired members	891	6,826	9,398	8,713	8,132	16,997	7,016	57,973

Note: Benefit amounts represent original monthly benefit at retirement for all retirees who retired during the referenced period and, for comparison purposes, do not include benefit adjustments. Although a member's retirement eligibility and Average Final Compensation (AFC) may include service from other correlated Systems, the Years of Credited Service in this schedule represents only service credit used for calculating the monthly benefit under this respective System.

Police Officers Retirement System

Retired Members by Years of Service

	Years of Credited Service							
	0 to 5	5+ to 10	10+ to 15	15+ to 20	20+ to 25	25+ to 30	30 Plus	Avg/Tot
Period 07/01/2014 to 06/30/2015								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 234.72	\$ 720.92	\$ 998.90	\$ 1,380.11	\$ 1,925.16	\$ 2,562.38	\$ 3,486.38	\$ 1,511.19
Average AFC	\$ 40,466.25	\$ 39,933.72	\$ 42,077.87	\$ 43,569.64	\$ 49,751.77	\$ 57,069.30	\$ 66,611.71	\$ 46,930.20
Number of Retired members	60	173	131	152	145	176	28	865
Period 07/01/2015 to 06/30/2016								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 294.38	\$ 767.25	\$ 1,098.37	\$ 1,451.10	\$ 2,029.49	\$ 2,458.05	\$ 3,375.67	\$ 1,582.42
Average AFC	\$ 44,567.82	\$ 41,390.04	\$ 42,669.93	\$ 45,791.64	\$ 52,667.52	\$ 54,734.15	\$ 61,777.51	\$ 48,181.21
Number of Retired members	67	153	137	128	118	204	35	842
Period 07/01/2016 to 06/30/2017								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 249.14	\$ 758.34	\$ 1,111.47	\$ 1,574.59	\$ 1,969.73	\$ 2,648.17	\$ 3,763.61	\$ 1,736.62
Average AFC	\$ 43,820.41	\$ 42,185.08	\$ 44,977.17	\$ 48,721.56	\$ 51,139.16	\$ 58,377.87	\$ 71,064.90	\$ 50,978.56
Number of Retired members	78	127	148	141	131	221	61	907
Period 07/01/2017 to 06/30/2018								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 309.68	\$ 728.26	\$ 1,106.21	\$ 1,641.63	\$ 1,962.53	\$ 2,768.18	\$ 3,923.16	\$ 1,814.99
Average AFC	\$ 46,210.83	\$ 45,715.89	\$ 45,557.76	\$ 51,000.02	\$ 50,534.34	\$ 61,582.57	\$ 69,295.20	\$ 52,822.47
Number of Retired members	66	122	154	130	138	223	62	895
Period 07/01/2018 to 06/30/2019								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 287.26	\$ 706.80	\$ 1,109.65	\$ 1,648.20	\$ 2,150.23	\$ 2,785.54	\$ 3,903.62	\$ 1,910.68
Average AFC	\$ 48,878.81	\$ 47,620.50	\$ 47,293.28	\$ 54,261.38	\$ 56,095.02	\$ 61,554.29	\$ 70,200.52	\$ 55,536.59
Number of Retired members	71	121	128	123	138	246	74	901
Period 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 329.46	\$ 664.44	\$ 1,100.61	\$ 1,679.74	\$ 2,184.27	\$ 2,895.38	\$ 4,041.14	\$ 2,010.66
Average AFC	\$ 47,977.36	\$ 45,940.02	\$ 47,588.51	\$ 54,612.81	\$ 56,779.47	\$ 64,007.50	\$ 73,555.50	\$ 56,661.27
Number of Retired members	47	95	129	123	139	243	62	838
Period 07/01/2020 to 06/30/2021								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 252.73	\$ 765.58	\$ 1,182.89	\$ 1,674.54	\$ 2,228.99	\$ 3,018.35	\$ 4,439.91	\$ 2,170.61
Average AFC	\$ 49,294.72	\$ 46,842.78	\$ 51,262.25	\$ 55,461.31	\$ 58,074.69	\$ 67,731.35	\$ 78,898.05	\$ 59,893.46
Number of Retired members	62	114	155	118	149	325	91	1,014
Period 07/01/2021 to 06/30/2022								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 283.94	\$ 719.50	\$ 1,258.42	\$ 1,703.81	\$ 2,323.26	\$ 2,977.74	\$ 4,361.34	\$ 2,084.45
Average AFC	\$ 54,178.03	\$ 48,301.24	\$ 52,348.91	\$ 56,022.07	\$ 60,356.20	\$ 67,227.82	\$ 77,521.83	\$ 59,897.28
Number of Retired members	66	129	162	125	172	319	66	1,039
Period 07/01/2022 to 06/30/2023								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 276.00	\$ 771.99	\$ 1,168.74	\$ 1,793.81	\$ 2,440.35	\$ 3,154.90	\$ 4,559.46	\$ 2,264.88
Average AFC	\$ 58,079.86	\$ 51,471.26	\$ 53,692.38	\$ 58,750.23	\$ 63,278.62	\$ 70,957.58	\$ 81,554.64	\$ 63,933.28
Number of Retired members	73	80	101	131	138	304	62	889
Period 07/01/2023 to 06/30/2024								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 280.58	\$ 759.73	\$ 1,197.95	\$ 1,949.51	\$ 2,529.25	\$ 3,317.50	\$ 4,682.15	\$ 2,268.01
Average AFC	\$ 57,945.82	\$ 55,321.67	\$ 56,226.51	\$ 63,738.64	\$ 64,556.59	\$ 74,622.67	\$ 85,233.05	\$ 66,453.97
Number of Retired members	82	103	91	116	110	236	73	811
Ten year Averages								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 278.46	\$ 736.25	\$ 1,133.58	\$ 1,641.02	\$ 2,173.11	\$ 2,890.14	\$ 4,143.92	\$ 1,940.36
Average AFC	\$ 49,450.89	\$ 45,759.92	\$ 48,045.92	\$ 52,846.14	\$ 56,316.36	\$ 64,550.35	\$ 74,900.24	\$ 56,204.65
Number of Retired members	672	1,217	1,336	1,287	1,378	2,497	614	9,001

Note: Benefit amounts represent original monthly benefit at retirement for all retirees who retired during the referenced period and, for comparison purposes, do not include benefit adjustments. Although a member's retirement eligibility and Average Final Compensation (AFC) may include service from other correlated Systems, the Years of Credited Service in this schedule represents only service credit used for calculating the monthly benefit under this respective System.

General Assembly Retirement System

Retired Members by Years of Service

	Years of Credited Service							Avg/Tot
	0 to 5	5+ to 10	10+ to 15	15+ to 20	20+ to 25	25+ to 30	30 Plus	
Period 07/01/2014 to 06/30/2015								
Average Monthly benefit			\$ 997.75	\$ 1,281.62	\$ 1,822.57	\$ 2,256.56		\$ 1,440.18
Average AFC			\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00		\$ 22,400.00
Number of Retired members			3	4	3	1		11
Period 07/01/2015 to 06/30/2016								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 407.65				\$ 1,798.98	\$ 4,151.47		\$ 2,038.75
Average AFC	\$ 22,400.00				\$ 22,400.00	\$ 43,400.00		\$ 27,650.00
Number of Retired members	1				2	1		4
Period 07/01/2016 to 06/30/2017								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 342.95		\$ 1,169.65	\$ 1,489.83	\$ 2,008.43	\$ 1,696.83	\$ 2,202.97	\$ 1,528.00
Average AFC	\$ 26,000.00		\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,760.00
Number of Retired members	1		1	3	1	3	1	10
Period 07/01/2017 to 06/30/2018								
Average Monthly benefit			\$ 813.02	\$ 1,240.47	\$ 1,507.91	\$ 2,207.87		\$ 1,316.00
Average AFC			\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00		\$ 22,400.00
Number of Retired members			2	1	1	1		5
Period 07/01/2018 to 06/30/2019								
Average Monthly benefit		\$ 584.50		\$ 1,304.07	\$ 2,030.88	\$ 2,554.87		\$ 1,555.50
Average AFC		\$ 22,400.00		\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00		\$ 22,400.00
Number of Retired members		2		4	2	2		10
Period 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 179.95	\$ 719.79	\$ 926.42					\$ 608.00
Average AFC	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00					\$ 22,400.00
Number of Retired members	1	1	1					3
Period 07/01/2020 to 06/30/2021								
Average Monthly benefit		\$ 668.72	\$ 1,169.65	\$ 1,371.86	\$ 1,593.22	\$ 2,082.76	\$ 3,914.38	\$ 1,635.44
Average AFC		\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 33,400.00	\$ 23,622.22
Number of Retired members		2	2	1	1	2	1	9
Period 07/01/2021 to 06/30/2022								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 108.94			\$ 1,579.01	\$ 1,649.64			\$ 1,298.80
Average AFC	\$ 22,400.00			\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00			\$ 22,400.00
Number of Retired members	1			3	1			5
Period 07/01/2022 to 06/30/2023								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 197.61		\$ 885.57		\$ 1,785.04	\$ 2,101.92	\$ 3,049.66	\$ 1,760.09
Average AFC	\$ 22,400.00		\$ 22,400.00		\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00
Number of Retired members	1		1		5	3	1	11
Period 07/01/2023 to 06/30/2024								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 133.81	\$ 539.84			\$ 1,573.38	\$ 3,975.75	\$ -	\$ 1,558.60
Average AFC	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00			\$ 22,400.00	\$ 43,400.00	\$ -	\$ 26,600.00
Number of Retired members	1	1			2	1	0	5
Ten year Averages								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 228.48	\$ 627.67	\$ 994.02	\$ 1,385.10	\$ 1,775.47	\$ 2,375.94	\$ 3,055.67	\$ 1,529.14
Average AFC	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 25,400.00	\$ 26,066.66	\$ 23,175.34
Number of Retired members	6	6	10	16	18	14	3	73

Note: Benefit amounts represent original monthly benefit at retirement for all retirees who retired during the referenced period and, for comparison purposes, do not include benefit adjustments. Although a member's retirement eligibility and Average Final Compensation (AFC) may include service from other correlated Systems, the Years of Credited Service in this schedule represents only service credit used for calculating the monthly benefit under this respective System.

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Retired Members by Years of Service

	Years of Credited Service						
	0 to 5	5+ to 10	10+ to 15	15+ to 20	20+ to 25	25+ to 30	30 Plus
Period 07/01/2014 to 06/30/2015							
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 7,920.42	\$ 7,931.71	\$ 8,891.35	\$ 10,808.40
Average AFC				\$ 133,303.00	\$ 135,705.00	\$ 136,905.50	\$ 144,112.00
Number of Retired members				1	3	2	1
Period 07/01/2015 to 06/30/2016							
Average Monthly benefit							9808.35
Average AFC							136906
Number of Retired members							6
Period 07/01/2016 to 06/30/2017							
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 2,828.74				\$ 6,449.04	\$ 8,983.69	\$ 10,880.55
Average AFC	\$141,354.00				\$ 137,634.00	\$ 141,354.00	\$ 145,074.00
Number of Retired members	1				1	2	1
Period 07/01/2017 to 06/30/2018							
Average Monthly benefit			\$ 3,236.95		\$ 8,177.75	\$ 8,810.26	\$ 11,159.55
Average AFC			\$ 141,354.00		\$ 137,634.00	\$ 141,354.00	\$ 148,794.00
Number of Retired members			1		2	3	1
Period 07/01/2018 to 06/30/2019							
Average Monthly benefit			\$ 8,398.78	\$ 5,242.65		\$ 8,399.66	\$ 10,601.55
Average AFC			\$ 141,354.00	\$ 137,634.00		\$ 141,354.00	\$ 141,354.00
Number of Retired members			1	1		1	1
Period 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020							
Average Monthly benefit			\$ 11,255.18	\$ 11,405.27	\$ 11,111.60	\$ 11,530.19	\$ 14,396.55
Average AFC			\$ 189,428.00	\$ 191,954.00	\$ 189,428.00	\$ 186,902.00	\$ 191,954.00
Number of Retired members			2	1	4	1	1
Period 07/01/2020 to 06/30/2021							
Average Monthly benefit			\$ 8,280.61	\$ 10,228.96	\$ 11,015.54	\$ 11,953.29	\$ 14,585.96
Average AFC			\$ 186,902.00	\$ 191,954.00	\$ 191,890.50	\$ 191,827.33	\$ 194,479.50
Number of Retired members			2	1	4	3	2
Period 07/01/2021 to 06/30/2022							
Average Monthly benefit							\$ 14,756.40
Average AFC							\$ 196,752.00
Number of Retired members							1
Period 07/01/2022 to 06/30/2023							
Average Monthly benefit			\$ 12,041.03	\$ 11,724.16	\$ 12,041.03	\$ 12,939.43	\$ 15,459.04
Average AFC			\$ 202,654.00	\$ 197,321.00	\$ 202,654.00	\$ 200,520.80	\$ 206,120.50
Number of Retired members			1	1	1	5	4
Period 07/01/2023 to 06/30/2024							
Average Monthly benefit					\$ 12,643.09	\$ 13,986.93	\$ 15,959.03
Average AFC					\$ 212,787.00	\$ 209,987.00	\$ 212,787.00
Number of Retired members					2	2	2
Ten year Averages							
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 2,828.74	\$ 8,964.05	\$ 9,304.29	\$ 10,143.26	\$ 11,086.40	\$ 12,718.96	\$ 10,863.11
Average AFC	\$141,354.00	\$ 176,860.28	\$ 170,433.20	\$ 174,912.88	\$ 174,047.21	\$ 171,424.55	\$ 173,049.98
Number of Retired members	1	7	5	17	19	20	69

Note: Benefit amounts represent original monthly benefit at retirement for all retirees who retired during the referenced period and, for comparison purposes, do not include benefit adjustments.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Retired Members by Years of Service

	Years of Credited Service							
	0 to 5	5+ to 10	10+ to 15	15+ to 20	20+ to 25	25+ to 30	30 Plus	Avg's/Tot
Period 07/01/2014 to 06/30/2015								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 62.50	\$ 90.27	\$ 100.00	\$ 76.27
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				26	68	36	47	177
Period 07/01/2015 to 06/30/2016								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 61.20	\$ 89.48	\$ 100.00	\$ 73.69
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				28	91	49	39	207
Period 07/01/2016 to 06/30/2017								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 61.66	\$ 90.31	\$ 100.00	\$ 73.37
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				30	96	48	38	212
Period 07/01/2017 to 06/30/2018								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 61.42	\$ 89.57	\$ 100.00	\$ 73.56
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				31	84	35	45	195
Period 07/01/2018 to 06/30/2019								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 61.15	\$ 90.76	\$ 100.00	\$ 74.55
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				26	104	39	55	224
Period 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 62.58	\$ 89.08	\$ 100.00	\$ 74.81
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				32	89	49	47	217
Period 07/01/2020 to 06/30/2021								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 64.79	\$ 88.37	\$ 100.00	\$ 74.72
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				41	97	43	55	236
Period 07/01/2021 to 06/30/2022								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 63.64	\$ 89.46	\$ 100.00	\$ 77.33
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				32	92	47	69	240
Period 07/01/2022 to 06/30/2023								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 62.20	\$ 90.31	\$ 100.00	\$ 76.22
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				31	86	47	57	221
Period 07/01/2023 to 06/30/2024								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 62.58	\$ 90.20	\$ 100.00	\$ 75.68
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				22	91	49	43	205
Ten year Averages								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 62.37	\$ 89.77	\$ 100.00	\$ 75.04
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				299	898	442	495	2134

Note: Benefit amounts represent original monthly benefit at retirement for all retirees who retired during the referenced period.

South Carolina Retirement System

Principal Participating Employers in Fiscal Year 2024 and Ten Years Prior Fiscal Year 2015

	Fiscal Year 2024					Fiscal Year 2015				
	Covered	Rank	Percentage	Total	Total	Covered	Rank	Percentage	Total	Total
Participating Government	Employees ¹		of Total	Active	Working	Employees ¹		of Total	Active	Working
			System	Members	Retirees			System	Members	Retirees
State Agency ²	32,301	1	13.16%	30,595	1,706	32,365	1	14.25%	27,643	4,722
MUSC Hospital	11,640	2	4.74%	11,463	177	5,139	7	2.26%	4,818	321
School District of Greenville County	10,645	3	4.34%	9,800	845	8,888	2	3.91%	7,681	1,207
University of South Carolina	6,948	4	2.83%	6,469	479	5,409	5	2.38%	4,351	1,058
Horry County School District	6,171	5	2.51%	5,868	303	5,518	4	2.43%	4,793	725
Charleston County School District	5,759	6	2.34%	5,454	305	5,267	6	2.32%	4,670	597
Berkeley County Department of Educati	4,562	7	1.86%	4,184	378	3,980	10	1.75%	3,520	460
Clemson University	4,395	8	1.79%	4,112	283					
Lexington County School District 1	4,208	9	1.71%	3,933	275					
Richland County School District 1	4,192	10	1.70%	3,729	463	4,406	9	1.94%	3,594	812
Lexington Medical Center	4,153		1.70%	3,947	206	5,550	3	2.44%	5,340	210
Spartanburg Regional Medical Center	2,805		1.14%	2,592	213	4,939	8	2.17%	4,618	321
All Other	147,718		60.17%	135,830	11,888	145,521		64.15%	126,791	18,730
Total ³	245,497		100.00%	227,976	17,521	226,982		100.00%	197,819	29,163

In 2024, "All Other" consisted of:				In 2015, "All Other" consisted of:			
	Type	Number	Employees		Type	Number	Employees
Higher Ed/Quasi-State		30	15,950	Higher Ed/Quasi-State		30	18,658
City/County		597	67,308	City/County		572	53,608
Public Schools		106	71,418	Public Schools		117	73,255
Total		733	154,676	Total		719	145,521

¹ Employers are considered to be participating employers if they submit contributions for an active member or working retiree during the fiscal year. The number of covered employees represents the total number of employees reported by the employer throughout the fiscal year which includes working retirees and for fiscal year 2015 TERI participants.

² Although each state agency reports separately, the State is considered the primary government and therefore, all state agencies are included as a single employer. Institutions of Higher Education and Quasi-State Agencies are counted as separate employers.

³ Fiscal Year 2024 total includes 745 governmental entities and fiscal year 2015 total includes 731 governmental entities.

Police Officers Retirement System
Principal Participating Employers in Fiscal Year 2024
and Ten Years Prior Fiscal Year 2015

	Fiscal Year 2024					Fiscal Year 2015				
	Covered		Percentage	Total	Total			Percentage	Total	Total
<u>Participating Government</u>	<u>Employees¹</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>of Total</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Working</u>	<u>Covered</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>of Total</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Working</u>
	<u>Employees¹</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>System</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Retirees</u>	<u>Employees¹</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>System</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Retirees</u>
State Agency ²	9,759	1	28.40%	9,087	672	10,475	1	32.54%	9,545	930
Horry County Council	1,306	2	3.80%	1240	66	984	3	3.05%	882	102
Greenville County Council	1076	3	3.13%	970	106	864	4	2.68%	713	151
County Council of Richland County	989	4	2.87%	836	153	1048	2	3.25%	854	194
City of Charleston	855	5	2.48%	835	20	825	6	2.56%	792	33
City of Columbia	791	6	2.30%	743	48	859	5	2.66%	785	74
County of Lexington	687	7	1.99%	626	61	687	8	2.13%	612	75
Spartanburg County Council	625	8	1.81%	515	110	575	10	1.78%	449	126
County of Charleston	621	9	1.80%	546	75	797	7	2.47%	658	139
City of North Charleston	598	10	1.74%	574	24	623	9	1.93%	593	30
All Other	17,045		49.68%	14,650	1,820	14,454		44.95%	12,395	2,059
Total ³	34,352		100.00%	30,622	3,155	32,191		100.00%	28,278	3,913

In 2024, "All Other" consisted of:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Higher Ed/Quasi-State	29	727
City/County	332	16,086
Public Schools	63	232
Total	424	17,045

In 2015, "All Other" consisted of:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Higher Ed/Quasi-State	28	649
City/County	310	13,634
Public Schools	49	171
Total	387	14,454

¹ Employers are considered to be participating employers if they submit contributions for an active member or working retiree during the fiscal year. The number of covered employees represents the total number of employees reported by the employer throughout the fiscal year which includes working retirees.

² Although each state agency reports separately, the State is considered the primary government and therefore, all state agencies are included as a single employer. Institutions of Higher Education and Quasi-State Agencies are counted as separate employers.

³ Fiscal Year 2024 total includes 434 governmental entities and fiscal year 2015 total includes 397 governmental entities.

Revenue Capacity Information

Revenue Capacity Information is intended to assist users in realizing and reviewing the factors that affect the Systems' ability to generate revenues. Employee and employer contribution rates for the most recent ten fiscal years are presented to aid in this category.

Prior to fiscal year 2012, the employee contribution rates for SCRS and PORS were fixed by statute and had historically been changed infrequently. Any contribution increases determined by the annual actuarial valuations of the systems were made in the employer contribution rate. Retirement reform legislation enacted in 2012 set an increased contribution schedule for SCRS and PORS employee and employer contribution rates. The Retirement Funding and Administration Act of 2017 again increased, but also established a ceiling for, employee contribution rates. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased to a capped rate of 9.00 percent for SCRS and 9.75 percent for PORS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017 for both SCRS and PORS by two percentage points and further scheduled employer contribution rates to increase by a minimum of one percentage point each year in accordance with state statute. The General Assembly postponed the one percent increase in the SCRS and PORS employer contribution rates that was scheduled to go into effect beginning July 1, 2020. In accordance with the legislative funding schedule, employer contribution rates will continue to increase by 1 percentage point each year until reaching 18.56 percent for SCRS and 21.24 percent for PORS but may be increased further, if the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. The board shall increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the amortization period set in statute.

Pension reform legislation modified statute such that the employer contribution rates for SCRS and PORS to be further increased, not to exceed one-half of one percent in any one year if necessary, in order to improve the funding of the plans. The statute set rates intended to reduce the unfunded liability of SCRS and PORS to the maximum amortization period of 20 years from 30 years over a ten-year schedule, as determined by the annual actuarial valuations of the plan. Finally, under the revised statute, the contribution rates for SCRS and PORS may not be decreased until the plans are at least 85 percent funded.

Employee Contribution Rates

Most Recent 10 Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	SCRS Class II & III	PORS Class II & III	GARS ¹	JSRS	SCNG
2024	9.00%	9.75%	11.00%	10.00%	N/A
2023	9.00%	9.75%	11.00%	10.00%	N/A
2022	9.00%	9.75%	11.00%	10.00%	N/A
2021	9.00%	9.75%	11.00%	10.00%	N/A
2020	9.00%	9.75%	11.00%	10.00%	N/A
2019	9.00%	9.75%	11.00%	10.00%	N/A
2018	9.00%	9.75%	11.00%	10.00%	N/A
2017	8.66%	9.24%	11.00%	10.00%	N/A
2016	8.16%	8.74%	11.00%	10.00%	N/A
2015	8.00%	8.41%	11.00%	10.00%	N/A

Employer Contribution Rates¹

Most Recent 10 Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	SCRS - Class II & III ²		PORS - Class II & III ²			JSRS ³
	All Employers	Death Benefit	All Employers	Death Benefit	Accidental Death	All Employers
2024	18.410%	0.15%	20.840%	0.20%	0.20%	62.94%
2023	17.410%	0.15%	19.840%	0.20%	0.20%	62.94%
2022	16.410%	0.15%	18.840%	0.20%	0.20%	62.94%
2021	15.410%	0.15%	17.840%	0.20%	0.20%	62.94%
2020	15.410%	0.15%	17.840%	0.20%	0.20%	62.94%
2019	14.410%	0.15%	16.840%	0.20%	0.20%	52.49%
2018	13.410%	0.15%	15.840%	0.20%	0.20%	49.42%
2017	11.410%	0.15%	13.840%	0.20%	0.20%	47.97%
2016	10.910%	0.15%	13.340%	0.20%	0.20%	47.97%
2015	10.750%	0.15%	13.010%	0.20%	0.20%	47.97%

¹ This schedule does not include employer contributions for the GARS because amounts are paid as an annual lump-sum appropriation, for which incidental death benefit contributions are included. The schedule also does not include employer contributions for the SCNG which are paid through an annual State appropriation.

² For employers with retiree insurance coverage, an additional retiree health insurance surcharge is collected by the Retirement Systems as a pass-through agency and amounts are remitted to the South Carolina Retiree Health Insurance Trust Fund; therefore, these insurance rates are not included in this schedule.

³ The contribution rate includes the cost of incidental death benefits.

Demographic and Economic Information

Demographic and Economic Information is intended to assist users in evaluating the socioeconomic environment within which the Systems operate and to provide information that facilitates comparisons of financial statement information over time and among pension plans. Active and retired member data for the past ten fiscal years can be found in the Actuarial Section on pages 182-184 and pages 190-192.

A list of the number of employers currently participating in the SCRS and PORS systems is presented in this section. Participation by state agencies, institutions of higher education, and public-school districts is mandated by South Carolina State Statute. The list of participating employers includes only other employers covered by an Employer Resolution and Application. This list includes employers for which contributions were reported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.

	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
State Agencies/Quasi-State and Institutions of Higher Education	36	30
Public Schools	112	63
Participating Employers Covered by an Employer Resolution and Application	<u>597</u>	<u>341</u>
Total	745	434

Participating Employers

Participating Employers Covered by an Employer Resolution and Application
As of June 30, 2024

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
ABBEVILLE COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
ABBEVILLE COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
AIKEN BAMBERG BARNWELL EDGEFIELD REGIONAL LIBRARY BOARD	Y	
AIKEN COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
ALLENDALE COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
ALLENDALE COUNTY OFFICE ON AGING	Y	
ALLENDALE HAMPTON JASPER REG LIBRARY	Y	
ALLENDALE-BARNWELL DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
ALLIGATOR RURAL WATER & SEWER CO	Y	
ANDERSON COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
ANDERSON COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
ANDERSON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECCIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
ANDERSON COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION COMMISSION	Y	Y
ANDERSON COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
ANDERSON COUNTY LIBRARY BOARD	Y	
ANDERSON COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	
ANDERSON REGIONAL JOINT WATER SYSTEM	Y	
AXIS I CENTER OF BARNWELL	Y	
BAMBERG BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
BAMBERG COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
BAMBERG COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
BAMBERG COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
BAMBERG COUNTY OFFICE ON AGING	Y	
BARNWELL COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
BDST SERVICES, INC.	Y	
BEAUFORT COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
BEAUFORT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	Y	Y
BEAUFORT SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DIST	Y	
BEAUFORT-JASPER COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	Y	
BEECH ISLAND RURAL COMMUNITY WATER DISTRICT	Y	
BELEVEDERE FIRE DISTRICT		Y
BELMONT FIRE & SANITATION DISTRICT COMMISSION	Y	Y
BELTON-HONEA PATH WATER AUTHORITY	Y	
BEREA PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT COMMISSION	Y	Y
BERKELEY CHARLESTON DORCHESTER COUNCIL	Y	
BERKELEY CHARLESTON DORCHESTER RTMA	Y	
BERKELEY COUNTY GOVERNMENT	Y	Y
BETHUNE RURAL WATER COMPANY INC	Y	
BIG CREEK WATER AND SEWERAGE DISTRICT	Y	
BLUE RIDGE RURAL WATER COMPANY, INC.	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
BLUFFTON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
BOILING SPRINGS FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
BOILING SPRINGS FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
BROADWAY WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT	Y	
BROWNS CREEK WATER COMPANY, INC.	Y	Y
BUCKSPORT WATER SYSTEM, INC.	Y	
BURTON CTR FOR DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS	Y	Y
BURTON FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
CALHOUN COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	Y
CALHOUN COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
CALHOUN COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	Y	
CAROMI VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
CATAWBA AREA AGENCY ON AGING	Y	
CATAWBA REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	Y	
CHARLESTON CO HUMAN SERVICES PALMETTO COMMUNITY ACTION	Y	
CENTRAL MIDLANDS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	Y	
CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY	Y	
CHARLESTON COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
CHARLESTON COUNTY AIRPORT DISTRICT	Y	Y
CHARLESTON COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
CHARLESTON COUNTY HOUSING & REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	Y	
CHARLESTON COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES PALMETTO COMMUNITY ACTION	Y	
CHARLESTON COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
CHARLESTON COUNTY PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION	Y	Y
CHARLESTON NAVAL COMPLEX REDEVELOPMENT	Y	
CHEROKEE COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
CHEROKEE COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
CHEROKEE COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
CHEROKEE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARD	Y	
CHEROKEE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY	Y	
CHEROKEE COUNTY RECREATION DISTRICT	Y	
CHEROKEE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	
CHEROKEE SPRINGS FIRE DISTRICT		Y
CHESCO SERVICES	Y	Y
CHESTER COUNTY BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Y	Y
CHESTER COUNTY HOSPITAL & NURSING CENTER, INC.	Y	
CHESTER COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
CHESTER METRO DISTRICT	Y	
CHESTER SEWER DISTRICT	Y	
CHESTER/LANCASTER COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPEC NEEDS BOARD, INC.	Y	
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY RURAL WATER CO, INC.	Y	Y
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	Y
CHESTERFIELD SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
CITY OF ABBEVILLE	Y	Y
CITY OF AIKEN		Y
CITY OF ANDERSON		Y
CITY OF BAMBERG	Y	Y
CITY OF BARNWELL	Y	Y
CITY OF BEAUFORT	Y	Y
CITY OF BELTON	Y	Y
CITY OF BENNETTSTVILLE	Y	Y
CITY OF CAMDEN & MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	Y	Y
CITY OF CAYCE	Y	Y
CITY OF CHARLESTON	Y	Y
CITY OF CHESTER	Y	Y
CITY OF CLEMSON	Y	Y
CITY OF CLINTON	Y	Y
CITY OF COLUMBIA	Y	Y
CITY OF CONWAY	Y	Y
CITY OF DARLINGTON	Y	Y
CITY OF DENMARK	Y	Y
CITY OF DILLON	Y	Y
CITY OF EASLEY	Y	Y
CITY OF FLORENCE	Y	Y
CITY OF FOLLY BEACH	Y	Y
CITY OF FOREST ACRES	Y	Y
CITY OF FOUNTAIN INN	Y	Y
CITY OF GAFFNEY	Y	Y
CITY OF GEORGETOWN	Y	Y
CITY OF GOOSE CREEK	Y	Y
CITY OF GREENVILLE	Y	Y
CITY OF GREENWOOD	Y	Y
CITY OF GREER	Y	Y
CITY OF HANAHAN	Y	Y
CITY OF HARDEEVILLE	Y	Y
CITY OF HARTSVILLE	Y	Y
CITY OF INMAN	Y	Y
CITY OF ISLE OF PALMS	Y	Y
CITY OF JOHNSONVILLE	Y	Y
CITY OF LAKE CITY	Y	Y
CITY OF LANCASTER	Y	Y
CITY OF LAURENS	Y	Y
CITY OF LIBERTY	Y	Y
CITY OF LORIS	Y	Y
CITY OF MANNING	Y	Y
CITY OF MARION	Y	Y
CITY OF MAULDIN	Y	Y

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
CITY OF MULLINS	Y	Y
CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH	Y	Y
CITY OF NEW ELLENTON	Y	Y
CITY OF NEWBERRY	Y	Y
CITY OF NORTH AUGUSTA	Y	Y
CITY OF NORTH CHARLESTON	Y	Y
CITY OF NORTH MYRTLE BEACH		Y
CITY OF ORANGEBURG	Y	Y
CITY OF PICKENS	Y	Y
CITY OF ROCK HILL	Y	Y
CITY OF SENECA	Y	Y
CITY OF SIMPSONVILLE	Y	Y
CITY OF SPARTANBURG	Y	Y
CITY OF SUMTER	Y	Y
CITY OF TEGA CAY	Y	Y
CITY OF TRAVELERS REST	Y	Y
CITY OF UNION	Y	Y
CITY OF WALHALLA	Y	Y
CITY OF WALTERBORO	Y	Y
CITY OF WEST COLUMBIA	Y	Y
CITY OF WOODRUFF	Y	Y
CITY OF YORK	Y	Y
CLARENDON COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
CLARENDON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	Y
CLARENDON COUNTY	Y	Y
CLEAR SPRING FIRE-RESCUE	Y	Y
CLINTON NEWBERRY NATURAL GAS AUTHORITY	Y	
COLLETON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
COLUMBIA HOUSING AUTHORITY	Y	
COLUMBIA MUSEUM OF ART	Y	
COMBINED UTILITY SYSTEM	Y	
COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS MUNICIPAL UTILITIES – NINETY SIX	Y	
COMMISSION ON PUBLIC WORKS - SUMMERVILLE	Y	
CONVERSE FIRE DISTRICT		Y
COUNTY COUNCIL FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY	Y	Y
COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY	Y	Y
COUNTY COUNCIL OF NEWBERRY COUNTY	Y	Y
COUNTY COUNCIL OF PICKENS COUNTY	Y	Y
COUNTY COUNCIL OF RICHLAND COUNTY	Y	Y
COUNTY OF AIKEN	Y	Y
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON	Y	Y
COUNTY OF COLLETON	Y	Y
COUNTY OF HAMPTON	Y	Y
COUNTY OF LAURENS	Y	Y

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
COUNTY OF LEXINGTON	Y	Y
COUNTY OF MARLBORO	Y	Y
COUNTY OF MCCORMICK	Y	Y
CULTURAL & HERITAGE COMMISSION OF YORK COUNTY	Y	
DARLINGTON COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY	Y	
DARLINGTON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
DARLINGTON COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	
DARLINGTON COUNTY WATER & SEWER COMMISSION	Y	
DARLINGTON COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
DARLINGTON COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	Y	
DARLINGTON COURT LIBRARY COMMISSION	Y	
DAUFUSKIE ISLAND FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
DILLON COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
DILLON SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	
DONALDS-DUE WEST WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY	Y	
DONALDSON FIRE SERVICE AREA	Y	
DORCHESTER COUNTY BOARD OF DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS	Y	
DORCHESTER COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	Y
DORCHESTER COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	Y	
DORCHESTER SENIORS, INC.	Y	
DUNCAN CHAPEL FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
EASLEY CENTRAL WATER DISTRICT	Y	
EAST RICHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT	Y	
EDGEFIELD COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
EDGEFIELD COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
EDGEFIELD COUNTY WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY	Y	
ELLOREE COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
FAIRFIELD BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES	Y	
FAIRFIELD COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
FAIRFIELD COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
FAIRFIELD COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	Y	
FAIRFIELD COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
FAIRFIELD COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
FAIRFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	Y	
FLINT HILL FIRE DISTRICT		Y
FLORENCE COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
FLORENCE COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
FLORENCE COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
FLORENCE COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
FLORENCE REGIONAL AIRPORT	Y	Y
GAFFNEY BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
GANTT FIRE SEWER AND POLICE DISTRICT	Y	Y
GASTON RURAL COMMUNITY WATER DISTRICT	Y	
GATEWAY COUNSELING CENTER	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
GENERATIONS UNLIMITED	Y	
GEORGETOWN COUNTY ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE COMMISSION	Y	
GEORGETOWN COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
GEORGETOWN COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
GEORGETOWN COUNTY WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT	Y	
GEORGETOWN SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	
GILBERT-SUMMIT RURAL WATER DISTRICT	Y	
GLASSY MOUNTAIN FIRE SERVICE AREA	Y	Y
GLEAMNS HUMAN RESOURCES COMMISSION	Y	
GLENDAL FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
GLENN SPRINGS-PAULINE FIRE DEPT		Y
GRAND STRAND WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY	Y	
GRASSY POND WATER COMPANY, INC.	Y	
GREATER GREENVILLE SANITATION COMMISSION	Y	
GREENVILLE AIRPORT COMMISSION	Y	
GREENVILLE AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Y	
GREENVILLE COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL-DRUG ABUSE	Y	
GREENVILLE COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
GREENVILLE COUNTY MUSEUM COMMISSION	Y	
GREENVILLE COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
GREENVILLE COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
GREENVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	Y
GREENVILLE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	Y	
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AIRPORT DISTRICT	Y	Y
GREENWOOD COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
GREENWOOD COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
GREENWOOD COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
GREENWOOD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION	Y	
GREER COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	Y
HAMPTON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
HAMPTON COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
HANNAH SALEM FRIENDFIELD FIRE DISTRICT		Y
HARTSVILLE COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING COMMISSION	Y	
HAZEL PITTMAN CENTER	Y	
HIGH HILLS RURAL WATER COMPANY, INC.	Y	
HILLTOP FIRE DISTRICT		Y
HILTON HEAD NO 1 PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT	Y	
HOLLY SPRINGS FIRE-RESCUE DISTRICT		Y
HOMELAND PARK WATER DISTRICT	Y	
HORRY COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
HORRY COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
HORRY COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
HORRY COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY, INC.	Y	
HORRY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF EASLEY	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF GREENWOOD	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF MYRTLE BEACH	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NORTH CHARLESTON	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF SPARTANBURG	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF CITY OF NEWBERRY	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF CITY OF UNION	Y	Y
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF DARLINGTON	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF FLORENCE	Y	Y
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF FORT MILL	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF LANCASTER	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF AIKEN	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF CHESTER	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF CONWAY	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF GAFFNEY	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TOWN OF WOODRUFF	Y	
HOUSING AUTY OF CITY OF SUMTER	Y	
HOWE SPRINGS FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
INMAN COMMUNITY FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
INMAN-CAMPOBELLO WATER DISTRICT	Y	Y
IRMO CHAPIN RECREATION DISTRICT	Y	Y
IRMO FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
ISLE OF PALMS WATER & SEWER COMMISSION	Y	
JAMES ISLAND PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT COMMISSION	Y	Y
JASPER COUNTY BOARD OF DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS	Y	
JASPER COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
JASPER COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
JOHNSONVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT	Y	Y
JOINT MUNICIPAL WATER & SEWER COMMISSION	Y	
KEOWEE FIRE TAX DISTRICT		Y
KERSHAW COUNTY BOARD OF DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS	Y	
KERSHAW COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	Y
KERSHAW COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
LADYS ISLAND - ST HELENA FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
LAKE CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	Y	
LAKE CUNNINGHAM FIRE DISTRICT		Y
LANCASTER COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
LANCASTER COUNTY WATER & SEWER DISTRICT	Y	
LANCASTER COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
LANCASTER COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	Y	Y
LANCASTER COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
LANCASTER COUNTY NATURAL GAS AUTHORITY	Y	
LANCASTER SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
LAURENS COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
LAURENS COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
LAURENS COUNTY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Y	
LAURENS COUNTY WATER & SEWER COMMISSION	Y	Y
LEE COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
LEE COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
LEE COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
LESSLIE RURAL FIRE TAX BOARD		Y
LEXINGTON COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
LEXINGTON MEDICAL CENTER	Y	Y
LEXINGTON/RICHLAND ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE COUNCIL	Y	
LIBERTY-CHESNEE-FINGERVILLE WATER DISTRICT	Y	
LITTLE RIVER WATER & SEWER COMPANY, INC	Y	
LOWCOUNTRY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	Y	
LOWCOUNTRY REGIONAL EMS COUNCIL	Y	
LOWCOUNTRY REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY	Y	
LOWCOUNTRY REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM	Y	
LOWER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	Y	
LUGOFF FIRE DISTRICT		Y
LUGOFF WATER DISTRICT OF KERSHAW COUNTY	Y	
MARCO RURAL WATER COMPANY, INC.	Y	
MARION COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
MARION COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
MARION COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
MARION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Y	
MARION-DILLON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	Y
MARLBORO COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
MARLBORO COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
MARLBORO WATER COMPANY	Y	
MCCORMICK COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
MCCORMICK COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	Y	
MCCORMICK COUNTY WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY	Y	
METROPOLITAN SEWER SUB-DISTRICT	Y	
METROPOLITAN SUBDISTRICT B WATER & SEWER	Y	
MID COUNTY WATER COMPANY, INC	Y	
MONCK'S CORNER RURAL FIRE DEPT		Y
MONCK'S CORNER WATER WORKS COMMISSION	Y	
MT PLEASANT WATER & SEWER COMMISSION	Y	
MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA	Y	
MURRELLS INLET-GARDEN CITY FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
NEW ELLENTON COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	Y
NEW LIFE CENTER	Y	
NEWBERRY COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
NEWBERRY COUNTY WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
NEWBERRY COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
NORTH CHARLESTON SEWER DISTRICT	Y	
NORTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT		Y
NORTH SPARTANBURG FIRE & EMERGENCY	Y	Y
OCONEE COUNTY	Y	Y
OCONEE DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
OCONEE JOINT REGIONAL SEWER AUTHORITY	Y	
OLANTA RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
OLD NINETY SIX TOURISM COMMISSION	Y	
OLD TOWN FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT	Y	
OLDE ENGLISH DISTRICT TOURISM COMMISSION	Y	
ORANGEBURG COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	Y
ORANGEBURG COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
ORANGEBURG DEPT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	Y	
PALMETTO STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION	Y	
PARKER SEWER & FIRE SUBDISTRICT	Y	Y
PEE DEE REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	Y	
PEE DEE REGIONAL EMS, INC.	Y	
PEE DEE REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY	Y	Y
PELHAM BATESVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT	Y	Y
PENDLETON DISTRICT HISTORICAL & RECREATIONAL COMMISSION	Y	
PICKENS COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
PICKENS COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	Y
PIEDMONT PARK FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
PIEDMONT PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT		Y
PINE RIDGE FIRE DEPARTMENT	Y	Y
PIONEER RURAL WATER DISTRICT	Y	
POPLAR SPRINGS FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
POWDERSVILLE WATER DISTRICT	Y	
RECREATION DIST. & RECREATION COMMISSION OF RICHLAND COUNTY	Y	Y
RECREATION DISTRICT LEXINGTON COUNTY	Y	Y
REIDVILLE FIRE DISTRICT		Y
RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES(RE-WA)	Y	
RICHLAND/LEXINGTON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
RICHBURG FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	Y	Y
RICHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY	Y	Y
RICHLAND LEXINGTON AIRPORT DISTRICT	Y	Y
RICHLAND MEMORIAL/PALMETTO HEALTH	Y	
RIVERBANKS PARK COMMISSION	Y	Y
ROCKY CREEK WATER COMPANY, INC.	Y	
ROEBUCK FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
RUBICON	Y	
RURAL COMMUNITY WATER DIST OF GEORGETOWN COUNTY	Y	
S C EDUCATION ASSOCIATION	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
S C HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE	Y	
S C STATE EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION	Y	
SALUDA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
SALUDA COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
SALUDA COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
SALUDA COUNTY WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY	Y	
SANDY SPRINGS WATER COMPANY	Y	
SANTEE COOPER COUNTIES PROMOTION COMMISSION	Y	
SANTEE FIRE SERVICE DISTRICT		Y
SANTEE-LYNCHES COUNCIL FOR GOVERNMENTS	Y	
SANTEE-WATEREE REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY	Y	
SANTUCK HEBRON WATER COMPANY, INC.	Y	
SARDIS TIMMONSVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
SC APPALACHIAN COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	Y	
SC ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES	Y	
SC ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS	Y	
SC ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS	Y	
SC ATHLETIC COACHES ASSOCIATION	Y	
SC LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION	Y	
SC MIDLANDS EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES MGMT ASSOCIATION	Y	
SC STATE CREDIT UNION	Y	
SC STATE FIREMENS ASSOCIATION	Y	Y
SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
SHORELINE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES	Y	
SIX MILE RURAL WATER DISTRICT	Y	
SLATER-MARIETTA FIRE DEPT		Y
SOUTH CAROLINA SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION	Y	
SOUTH CAROLINA TECHNOLOGY & AVIATION CENTER	Y	
SOUTH GREENVILLE AREA FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
SOUTH ISLAND PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT	Y	
SOUTH LYNCHES FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
SOUTHSIDE RURAL COMMUNITY WATER DIST	Y	
SPARTANBURG COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORK	Y	Y
SPARTANBURG COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
SPARTANBURG COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
SPARTANBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY	Y	Y
SPARTANBURG REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	Y	Y
SPARTANBURG SANITARY SEWER DISTRICT	Y	
ST ANDREWS PARISH PARKS & PLAYGROUNDS	Y	Y
ST ANDREWS PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT COMMISSION	Y	Y
ST GEORGE WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT	Y	
ST JOHNS FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
ST PAULS FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
STARR-IVA WATER COMPANY	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
STARTEX JACKSON WELLFORD DUNCAN WATER DISTRICT	Y	
SUMTER COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
SUMTER COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	Y
SUMTER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	
SUMTER COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
SUMTER COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
TAYLORS FIRE AND SEWER DISTRICT	Y	Y
THE ERNEST E KENNEDY CENTER	Y	
THE FORRESTER CENTER FOR BH, INC.	Y	
THE PEE DEE TOURISM COMMISSION	Y	
THE RIVER ALLIANCE	Y	
THREE RIVERS SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY	Y	
TIGERVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT	Y	Y
TOWN OF ALLENDALE	Y	Y
TOWN OF ANDREWS	Y	Y
TOWN OF ATLANTIC BEACH	Y	Y
TOWN OF AYNOR	Y	Y
TOWN OF BATESBURG-LEESVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF BETHUNE	Y	Y
TOWN OF BISHOPVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF BLACKSBURG	Y	Y
TOWN OF BLACKVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF BLUFFTON	Y	Y
TOWN OF BLYTHEWOOD	Y	Y
TOWN OF BOWMAN	Y	Y
TOWN OF BRANCHVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF BRIARCLIFFE ACRES	Y	Y
TOWN OF BRUNSON	Y	
TOWN OF BURNETTOWN	Y	Y
TOWN OF CALHOUN FALLS	Y	Y
TOWN OF CAMERON	Y	Y
TOWN OF CAMPOBELLO	Y	Y
TOWN OF CARLISLE	Y	
TOWN OF CENTRAL	Y	Y
TOWN OF CHAPIN	Y	Y
TOWN OF CHERAW	Y	Y
TOWN OF CHESNEE	Y	Y
TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD	Y	Y
TOWN OF CLIO	Y	Y
TOWN OF CLOVER	Y	Y
TOWN OF CORDOVA	Y	
TOWN OF COTTAGEVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF COWARD	Y	Y
TOWN OF COWPENS	Y	Y

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
TOWN OF DUE WEST	Y	Y
TOWN OF DUNCAN	Y	Y
TOWN OF EASTOVER	Y	
TOWN OF EDGEFIELD	Y	Y
TOWN OF EDISTO BEACH	Y	Y
TOWN OF EHRHARDT	Y	Y
TOWN OF ELGIN	Y	Y
TOWN OF ELKO	Y	
TOWN OF ELLOREE	Y	Y
TOWN OF ESTILL	Y	Y
TOWN OF EUTAWVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF FAIRFAX	Y	Y
TOWN OF FORT LAWN	Y	Y
TOWN OF FORT MILL	Y	Y
TOWN OF GASTON	Y	Y
TOWN OF GIFFORD		Y
TOWN OF GILBERT	Y	
TOWN OF GRAY COURT	Y	
TOWN OF GREAT FALLS	Y	Y
TOWN OF GREELEYVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF HAMPTON	Y	Y
TOWN OF HARLEYVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF HEATH SPRINGS	Y	Y
TOWN OF HEMINGWAY	Y	Y
TOWN OF HILTON HEAD ISLAND		Y
TOWN OF HOLLY HILL	Y	Y
TOWN OF HOLLYWOOD	Y	
TOWN OF HONEA PATH	Y	Y
TOWN OF IRMO	Y	Y
TOWN OF IVA	Y	Y
TOWN OF JACKSON	Y	Y
TOWN OF JAMES ISLAND	Y	Y
TOWN OF JAMESTOWN	Y	Y
TOWN OF JEFFERSON	Y	
TOWN OF JOHNSTON	Y	Y
TOWN OF JONESVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF KERSHAW	Y	Y
TOWN OF KIAWAH ISLAND	Y	Y
TOWN OF KINGSTREE	Y	Y
TOWN OF LAKE VIEW	Y	Y
TOWN OF LAMAR		Y
TOWN OF LANDRUM	Y	Y
TOWN OF LANE	Y	Y
TOWN OF LATTA	Y	Y

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
TOWN OF LEXINGTON	Y	Y
TOWN OF LINCOLNVILLE	Y	
TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN	Y	Y
TOWN OF LIVINGSTON	Y	
TOWN OF LYMAN	Y	Y
TOWN OF MAYESVILLE	Y	
TOWN OF MCBEE	Y	Y
TOWN OF MCCLELLANVILLE	Y	
TOWN OF MCCOLL	Y	Y
TOWN OF MCCORMICK	Y	Y
TOWN OF MEGGETT	Y	
TOWN OF MONCK'S CORNER	Y	Y
TOWN OF MONETTA	Y	
TOWN OF MT PLEASANT	Y	Y
TOWN OF MT. CROGHAN	Y	
TOWN OF NICHOLS	Y	Y
TOWN OF NINETY-SIX	Y	Y
TOWN OF NORRIS	Y	
TOWN OF NORTH	Y	Y
TOWN OF NORWAY	Y	Y
TOWN OF OLANTA	Y	Y
TOWN OF OLAR	Y	
TOWN OF PACOLET	Y	Y
TOWN OF PAGELAND	Y	Y
TOWN OF PAMPLICO	Y	Y
TOWN OF PATRICK	Y	
TOWN OF PELION	Y	Y
TOWN OF PELZER	Y	
TOWN OF PENDLETON	Y	Y
TOWN OF PERRY	Y	Y
TOWN OF PINE RIDGE	Y	Y
TOWN OF PINESWOOD	Y	
TOWN OF POMARIA	Y	
TOWN OF PORT ROYAL	Y	Y
TOWN OF PROSPERITY	Y	Y
TOWN OF QUINBY	Y	Y
TOWN OF RAVENEL	Y	
TOWN OF REEVESVILLE	Y	
TOWN OF REIDVILLE	Y	
TOWN OF RIDGE SPRING	Y	Y
TOWN OF RIDGELAND	Y	Y
TOWN OF RIDGEVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF RIDGEWAY	Y	Y
TOWN OF RUBY	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
TOWN OF SALLEY	Y	Y
TOWN OF SALUDA	Y	Y
TOWN OF SANTEE	Y	Y
TOWN OF SCRANTON	Y	Y
TOWN OF SEABROOK ISLAND	Y	
TOWN OF SIX MILE	Y	
TOWN OF SNELLING	Y	
TOWN OF SOCIETY HILL	Y	Y
TOWN OF SOUTH CONGAREE	Y	Y
TOWN OF SPRINGDALE	Y	Y
TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD	Y	Y
TOWN OF ST GEORGE	Y	Y
TOWN OF ST MATTHEWS	Y	Y
TOWN OF ST STEPHEN	Y	Y
TOWN OF SULLIVANS ISLAND	Y	Y
TOWN OF SUMMERTON	Y	Y
TOWN OF SUMMERVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF SURFSIDE BEACH	Y	Y
TOWN OF SWANSEA	Y	Y
TOWN OF TIMMONSVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF TRENTON	Y	Y
TOWN OF TURBEVILLE	Y	
TOWN OF VAN WYCK	Y	
TOWN OF VARNVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF WAGENER	Y	Y
TOWN OF WARE SHOALS	Y	Y
TOWN OF WELLFORD	Y	Y
TOWN OF WEST PELZER	Y	Y
TOWN OF WEST UNION	Y	Y
TOWN OF WESTMINSTER	Y	Y
TOWN OF WHITMIRE	Y	Y
TOWN OF WILLIAMSTON	Y	Y
TOWN OF WILLISTON	Y	Y
TOWN OF WINNSBORO	Y	Y
TOWN OF YEMASSEE	Y	Y
TRI-COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
TRI-COUNTY SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY	Y	
TYGER RIVER FIRE DISTRICT		Y
UNA FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
UNION COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	Y
UNION COUNTY CARNEGIE LIBRARY	Y	
UNION COUNTY COUNCIL OF AGING	Y	
UNION COUNTY SUPERVISOR	Y	Y
UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY	Y	
WACCAMAW ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL	Y	
WACCAMAW REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	Y	
WACCAMAW REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY	Y	
WADE HAMPTON FIRE & SEWER DISTRICT	Y	Y
WEST FLORENCE RURAL VOLUNTEER FIRE DISTRICT		Y
WESTVIEW BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES	Y	
WESTVIEW-FAIRFOREST FIRE DEPARTMENT	Y	Y
WHITESVILLE RURAL VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Y	Y
WHITMIRE COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
WHITNEY AREA FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
WINDY HILL VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY		Y
WOODRUFF ROEBUCK WATER DISTRICT	Y	
YORK COUNTY CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU	Y	
YORK COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
YORK COUNTY	Y	Y
YORK COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	Y	
YORK COUNTY FIRST STEPS	Y	
YORK COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
YORK SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	

This page contains no other content.



South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority

Serving those who serve South Carolina

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