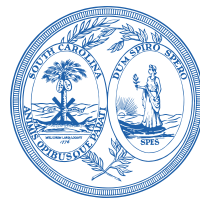


Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

South Carolina Retirement Systems

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021

Pension trust funds of the state of South Carolina



PEBASM
SC Retirement Systems
and State Health Plan

South Carolina Retirement Systems
Administered by the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021
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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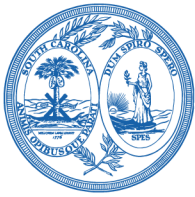
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Introductory



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

December 1, 2021

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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the South Carolina Retirement Systems (Systems), administered by the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Section 9-1-300 of the South Carolina Code of Laws requires that a report be published annually showing the fiscal transactions of the Systems, and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report fulfills that statutory requirement. PEBA is considered 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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of 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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report have been independently audited by CliftonLarsonAllen, LLP, under the direction of the State Auditor's Office. CliftonLarsonAllen issued an unmodified opinion, which means that, based upon the financial audit, they concluded that 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 of America.

In accordance with Governmental Auditing Standards, as part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Systems' financial statements are free of material misstatement, CliftonLarsonAllen 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 starting on Page 30, 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 various retirement systems and 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 South Carolina Retirement 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, higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the 2012 general election.
- 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 the GARS plan 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 Retirement Systems assumed administrative responsibility for this fund in 2006.

Fiscal Year 2021 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

More than 630,000 public employees are covered by the five defined benefit plans. An additional 50,000 members participate in State ORP, and nearly 100,000 participate in the supplemental Deferred Compensation Program. PEBA's defined benefit plans collectively receive more than \$3 billion in contributions and disburse more than \$3.6 billion in retirement benefits each year.

Operationally, PEBA processed 6,685 service retirement applications, 165 disability applications, 12,508 refund requests and 7,082 death claims during fiscal year 2021.

COVID-19 significantly impacted our customer outreach. The agency adapted very well by shifting delivery of services, and as an alternative to on-site visits, staff transitioned to providing online member and employer education. Customer Service also identified and proactively contacted new benefits administrators to offer training. Additionally, we developed and deployed the availability for Customer Service to provide scheduled phone and video consultations to members.

Risk management

It is incumbent upon our individual employees and organization to continually assess and mitigate the threats and risks to which we are exposed. Through enterprise risk management, we plan, organize, lead and control the activities of our organization to minimize the effects of risk.

During fiscal year 2021, we implemented online dual factor authentication for employers. We also monitored employer payroll growth in comparison with actuarial assumptions. Information Technology staff department also completed a disaster recovery provider transfer and enhanced the agency's business continuity testing.

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 system was built in the early 1990s. The typical system life expectancy is 15-20 years. The agency went through an extensive process to assess the market and evaluate options, and we are now in the implementation phase. The project is estimated to take four to five years to implement, and it is on-time and on-budget through November 2021.

The PEBA:Connect team includes PEBA staff and individuals from each of the vendors. Weekly meetings are held to render timely decisions, address escalated issues and review overall project progress. Monthly communication is provided to all PEBA staff members to ensure that those who aren't actively engaged in the project remain informed. Additionally, channels are in place for communication with employers and members when it's needed.

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 most recent annual actuarial valuations dated July 1, 2020, determined the actuarial status of each plan and were adopted by the PEBA Board in December 2020. Under each plan, the fair value of assets is less than the actuarial value of assets, which means deferred investment losses exist and will be recognized as investment losses 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.

Since the future recognition of deferred losses was expected to increase the UAAL for SCRS and PORS, and 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. The legislation increased, but also capped SCRS and PORS employee contribution rates. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased to 9 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 through July 1, 2022. If the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the PEBA Board shall increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. The valuations recognize employer contribution rate increases effective July 1, 2021, for both SCRS and PORS by one percentage point to 16.56 percent and 19.24 percent, respectively. 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.

As of July 1, 2020, the UAAL for SCRS increased from \$23 billion in the prior year to \$23.9 billion, and the UAAL for PORS increased from \$2.9 billion to \$3 billion. The largest source of increase was the annual accrual of interest on the UAAL and continual recognition of deferred investment losses. Absent significant favorable investment experience, those deferred losses will continue to be reflected in the actuarial value of assets over the next few years. Other 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 other actuarial gains and losses, as actual experience cannot be precisely predicted and will not exactly match the estimated assumptions.

Similar to 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 to 20 years as of July 1, 2020, and the funding period for PORS is 18 years as of the same date. As mentioned above, scheduled increases in SCRS and PORS employer contribution rates and the maximum amortization period that is specified in state statute will, in time, result in improved financial security. The funding period for JSRS increased from 20 years in the prior year to 21 years and GARS and SCNG each improved one year in accordance with the level-dollar closed period funding policy. When the funding period is less than 20 years, the contribution effort is sufficient to provide positive amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (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, 2020, range from a low of 42.6 percent for JSRS to a high of 62.5 percent for PORS. The funded ratio for SCRS decreased from 54.4 percent in fiscal year 2019 to 54.1 percent in 2020. The decrease resulted from the recognition of deferred investment losses that occurred in prior years. Absent favorable investment or liability experience, the actuaries expect the funded ratio to remain relatively unchanged for the next couple of years then begin to gradually improve due to the additional funding provided by the 2017 legislation. The funded ratios for PORS also showed a decrease while GARS, JSRS and SCNG each showed a slight increase from fiscal year 2019 to 2020. Although the funded ratios of JSRS and SCNG are very low, the General Assembly is committed to ensure all plans are sufficiently funded so each year recurring funds are set aside in the state's annual budget to provide funding to JSRS and SCNG so future improvement in the funded ratios is expected.

For additional financial information, refer to 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, 2021, the custodial bank reported that the net asset value of the pension trust funds, invested and managed by the Retirement System Investment Commission (RSIC), had a fair value of \$39 billion. This represents a \$8 billion increase, after payment of benefits, over the previous fiscal year end's fair value.

The Systems' assets returned 28.57 percent investment return, net of fees on a time-weighted calculation basis, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, compared to the policy benchmark's return of 25.18 percent. The three-year annualized net of fees return was 10.23 percent, as of the fiscal year end, compared to the policy benchmark return of 10.11 percent. The five-year annualized return and policy benchmark return were 10.07 percent and 9.87 percent, respectively.

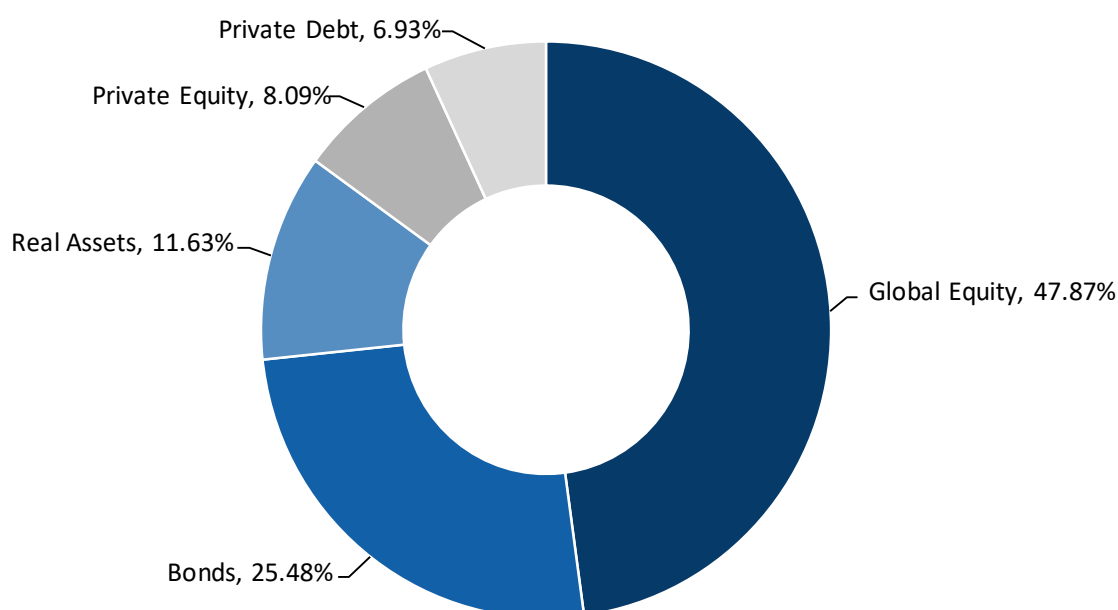
The Systems' actuarial assumed rate of return, as of fiscal year end, was 7.25 percent and reduced to 7 percent as of July 1, 2021. Investment performance, in comparison to the actuarial assumed rate of investment return, is a significant factor in the actuarial valuations. The actuarial asset valuation method used dampens year-to-year fluctuations, mitigates the effect of annual return volatility in the market and helps provide a consistent estimate for the actuarial value of assets.

Based on RSIC's determination of the appropriate risk tolerance for the portfolio and its long-term return expectations, RSIC underwent a review and analysis of the policy portfolio and relevant benchmarks, supported by their investment consultant. The objective was to simplify the policy portfolio, which could then serve as a more straightforward way to analyze and measure investment decisions. This simplified policy allocation, including target weights, ranges and benchmarks for each asset class, was adopted by the Commission on April 16, 2020, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2020.

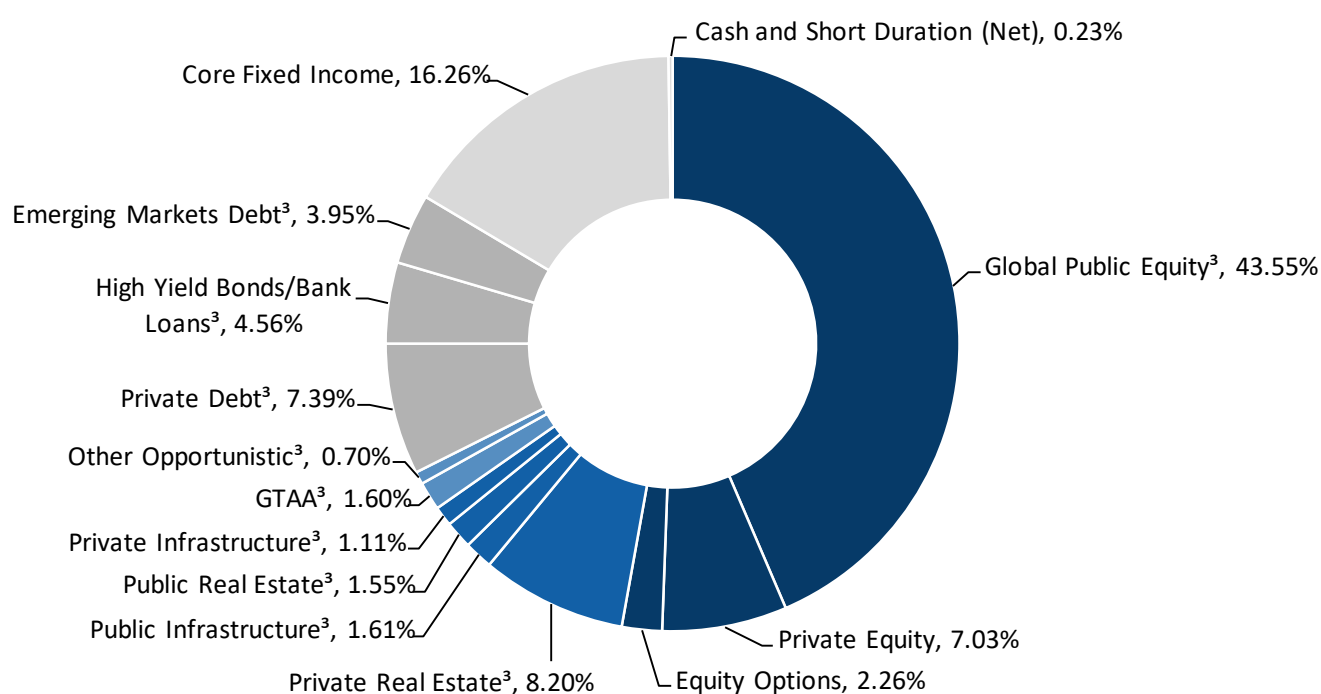
The charts on Pages 16-17 summarize the asset allocation of the Systems' trust funds for the prior and most recent fiscal years, and RSIC's target allocation in effect as of fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

Detailed investment results for fiscal year 2021 can be found within both the Financial and Investment sections of this report.

Portfolio Exposure as of June 30, 2021^{1,2}



Portfolio Exposure as of June 30, 2020¹



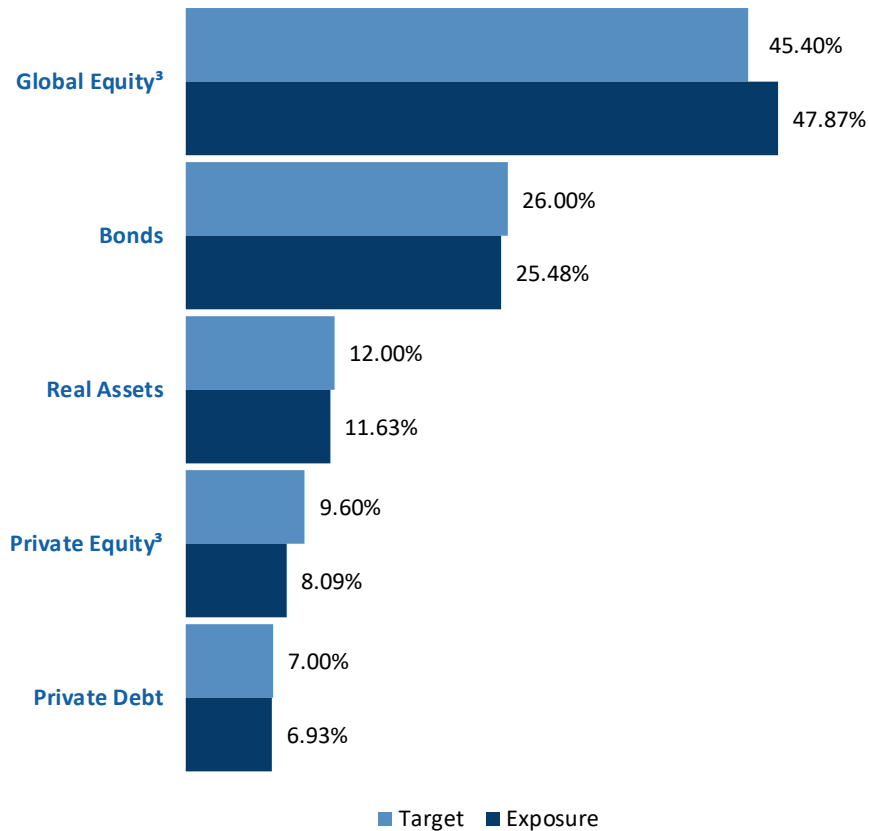
Global Equity	Real Assets	Opportunistic ³	Diversified Credit	Conservative Fixed Income
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¹ Asset class exposures include exposure from RSIC's derivative overlay program. Portable Alpha Hedge Funds, as collateral supporting the Overlay program, net to zero when calculating total Plan exposure.

² The June 30, 2021 exposure reflects the Commission's implementation of a simplified asset allocation which was adopted by the Commission on April 16, 2020 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2020.

³ Asset classes in which hedge funds can be used.

Portfolio Exposure and Target Asset Allocation as of June 30, 2021^{1,2}



¹ Target Asset Allocation reflects the policy targets that were adopted by the Commission and in effect at the end of fiscal year 2021.

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

³ The target weight to Private Equity is equal to its actual weight, reported by the custodial bank, as of the prior month end. The target weight to Public Equity floats in relation to Private Equity such that the combined target weight of both asset classes equals 55 percent of the Plan.

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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. This was the 34th consecutive year that the Retirement Systems has achieved this prestigious award. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual 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. We believe that our current report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Public Pension Standards Award

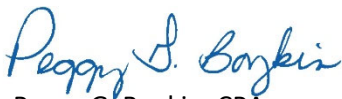
The South Carolina Retirement Systems received the Public Pension Coordinating Council's Public Pension Standards Award in 2021 for the 18th consecutive year in recognition of meeting professional plan design and administration standards. The Public Pension Coordinating Council is a confederation of 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, the S.C. General Assembly, the S.C. State Fiscal Accountability Authority, the PEBA Board, RSIC, PEBA staff, the consultants, and the many people who have worked so diligently to assure the continued successful operation of the Systems for the members we serve.

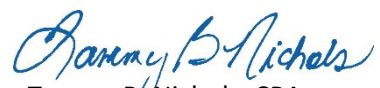
Respectfully submitted,



Peggy G. Boykin, CPA
Executive Director



Travis J. Turner, CPA, CISA
Chief Financial Officer



Tammy B. Nichols, CPA
Retirement Finance Director



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 Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2020

Christopher P. Morrell

Executive Director/CEO



Public Pension Coordinating Council

***Public Pension Standards Award
For Funding and Administration
2021***

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.

Presented by the Public Pension Coordinating Council, a confederation of

National Association of State Retirement Administrators (NASRA)
National Conference on Public Employee Retirement Systems (NCPERS)
National Council on Teacher Retirement (NCTR)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, 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

John A. Sowards, J.D., *Chairman*
Joe W. “Rocky” Pearce, Jr., *Vice Chairman*
Amanda Blankenship
Jennifer Blumenthal, J.D.
Calvin Elam, CLU, ChFC, MSFS
Stephen M. Heisler

Paige Parsons Lewis
Steve A. Matthews, J.D.
Sheriff Steve Mueller
Alexander G. Shissias, J.D.
Edward L. Walton, CPA

Retirement System Investment Commission

William H. “Bill” Hancock, CPA, *Chair*
Ronald P. “Ron” Wilder, Ph. D. *Vice Chair*
William J. “Bill” Condon, J.D., M.A., CPA
Edward N. Giobbe, MBA

Rebecca M. Gunnlaugsson, Ph. D.
Melissa B. “Missy” Schumpert, CPA
Reynolds Williams, J.D., CFP
Peggy G. Boykin, CPA

Custodial Bank

BNY Mellon Asset Servicing

Investment Consultants

Meketa Investment Group
Albourne America, LLC

Consulting Actuaries

Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company

S.C. Public Employee Benefit Authority Executive Management

Peggy G. Boykin, CPA, *Executive Director*
Sarah N. Corbett, CPA, *Chief Operating Officer*
Travis J. Turner, CPA, *Chief Financial Officer*
John E. Page, CIA, CISA, CRMA, *Director of Internal Audit*
Stephen R. Van Camp, J.D., *General Counsel*
Gwen Bynoe, *Governmental Affairs*
Robin E. Tester, *Healthcare Policy Director*
James Manning, *Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance Director*
Heather Muller, *Board Liaison*

Retirement System Investment Commission Executive Management

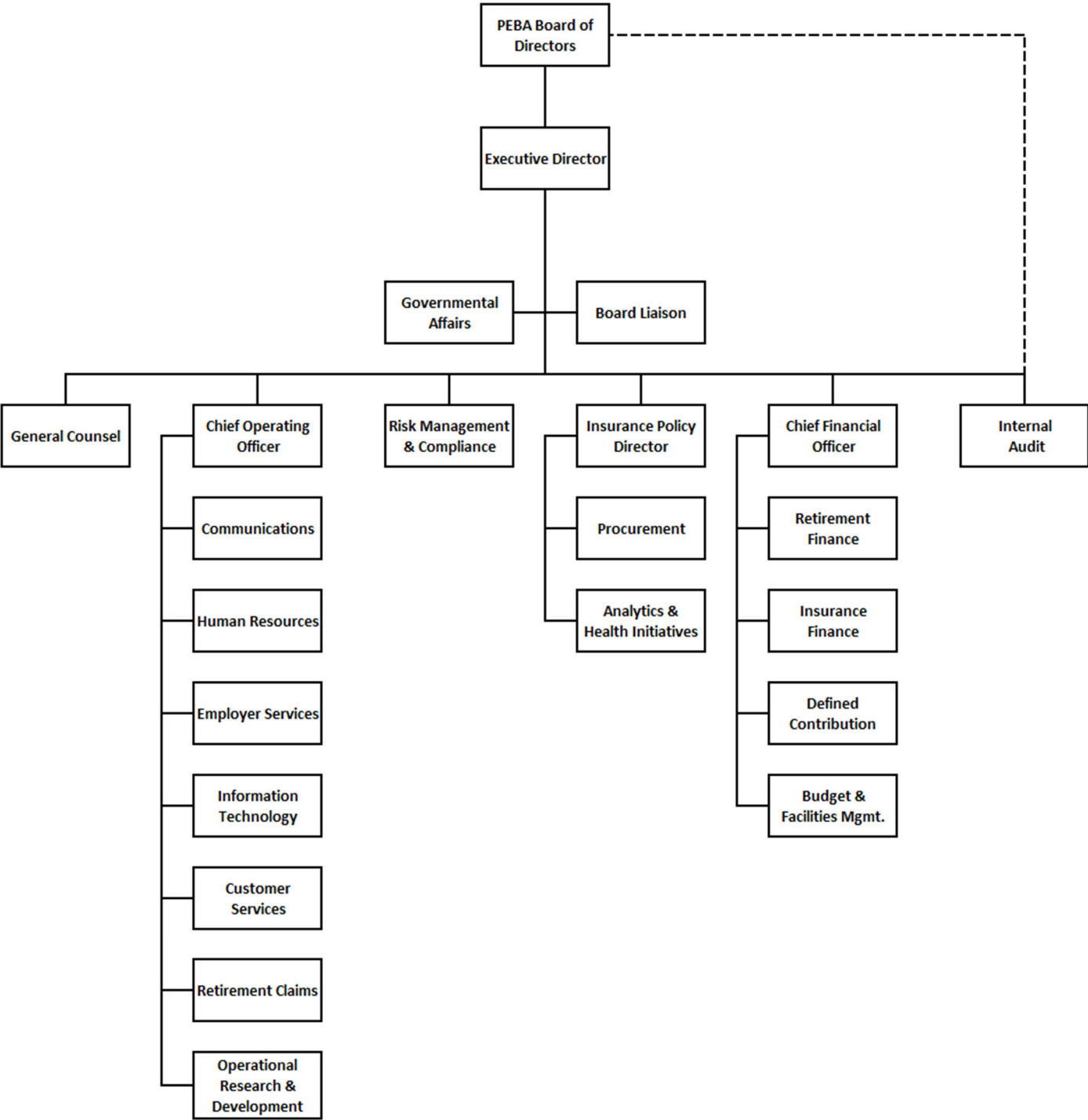
Michael Hitchcock, *Chief Executive Officer*
Geoffrey Berg, CFA, *Chief Investment Officer*
Betsy Burn, *Chief Legal Officer*
Andrew Chernick, CPA, CAIA, CIA, *Chief Operating Officer*

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

Tammy B. Nichols, CPA, *Retirement Finance Director*
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Faith K. Wright, *Retirement Systems Finance*
J. Evan Mitchell, CPA, *Retirement Systems Finance*

Additional information regarding investment professionals who provide services to the System can be found in the Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees on Pages 123-128. The Schedule of Investment Fees and Commissions can be found on Page 122.

S.C. PEBA Organizational Chart



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.

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.

General Counsel

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

Chief Operating Officer

Provides leadership and oversight of internal operations and administrative functions to include customer service, employer services, information technology, communications and human resources. Directs operational research and development and the development and implementation of agency strategic plans.

Risk Management and Compliance

Leads the agency in the development, implementation and monitoring of enterprise compliance programs and policies. Oversees information security and privacy programs. Develops and implements an enterprise risk management framework.

Insurance Policy Director

Directs healthcare policy and other insurance programs for the public employee insurance benefits package. 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.

Chief Financial Officer

Directs the financial activity and financial reporting of the insurance benefits and retirement plans offered to public employees. Provides oversight and leadership to the financial operations of insurance benefits and Other Post Employment Benefit trusts, five defined benefit plans, a defined contribution plan and the supplemental retirement plan.

Internal Audit

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

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Financial



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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 Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the South Carolina Retirement Systems (the Systems), as administered by the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority, which comprise the statement of fiduciary net position as of June 30, 2021, and the related statement of changes in fiduciary net position for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.



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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Systems as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Prior-Year Comparative Information

We have previously audited the Systems' 2020 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated October 15, 2020. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, 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 financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the 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 financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the Systems' financial statements. The other supplementary information, and the introductory, investment, actuarial, and statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

The other supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the 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 financial statements as a whole.

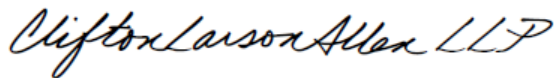
The Honorable Henry D. McMaster, Governor
Mr. George L. Kennedy, CPA, State Auditor,
and Board of Directors
South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority

We also previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements of the Systems as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020 (not presented herein), and have issued our report thereon dated October 15, 2020, which contained an unmodified opinion on the financial statements. The summarized comparative information included in the other supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, for the year ended June 30, 2020, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the 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 2020 financial statements. The 2020 summarized comparative information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the 2020 financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare those financial statements or to those financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the 2020 summarized comparative information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole for the year ended June 30, 2020.

The introductory, investment, actuarial and statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 15, 2021 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.



CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Baltimore, Maryland
October 15, 2021

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section presents management's discussion and analysis of the financial position and performance for the year ended June 30, 2021, 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 and other information presented in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

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 comprehensive annual financial report of the state. Financial statements prepared on behalf of the Systems, include the following information, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, with combined total comparative information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

- 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 by System, 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 \$31.3 billion to \$39.9 billion, which was almost twenty-eight percent from the prior fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The net position of the plans is impacted by contributions paid into the plans, investment performance, and benefits paid out of the system. The plans are in a net cash outflow position with benefit payments exceeding contributions received; therefore, investment performance must first make up this gap before fiduciary net position can grow. The increase in net position was attributable primarily to positive investment performance.
- For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, investment performance, net of fees, on a time-weighted basis reported by the custodial bank, the Bank of New York Mellon (BNYM), was 28.57 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 expenses. This fiscal year's performance had a significant impact, especially compared to the prior year's return of negative 1.58 percent. Additionally, since the actuarial assumed rate of return is 7.25 percent, the plan experienced an actuarial gain this 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.

- Passed by the General Assembly, ratified and signed by Governor Henry McMaster, Act No. 135 of 2020 is a continuing resolution that largely maintained the state budget for the 2021 fiscal year at the same rate as the prior 2020 fiscal year. Because the General Assembly did not adopt any budget increases for FY 2021, the General Assembly also postponed the one percent increase in the SCRS and PORS employer contribution rates that was scheduled to go into effect beginning July 1, 2020.
- Liability calculations for financial reporting purposes 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, 2021. 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, 2020. The total pension liability for each plan was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, using generally accepted actuarial principles. The Notes and Required Supplementary Information (RSI) sections of the Financial Statements include disclosures required by GASB No. 67.
- Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and prepaid expenses reported on the condensed Statement of Fiduciary Net Position decreased over 12 percent from fiscal year 2020. The net decrease in this line item was primarily due to lower cash balances maintained by investment managers and investments in sweep vehicles; however, the overall change also included a sizeable increase from \$1.41 billion to \$2.77 billion in the dollar amount of unsettled investment receivables at June 30, 2021.
- The Changes in Fiduciary Net Position reports slight increases in both the dollar amounts of employee and employer contributions. The rise is attributable to payroll growth since contribution rates remained the same. For fiscal year 2021, employee contribution rates remained capped at a rate of 9.00 percent for SCRS and 9.75 percent for PORS; in accordance with Act 135 of 2020, employer contribution rates for both SCRS and PORS also remained 15.56 percent and 18.24 percent, respectively. These employer rates are inclusive of contributions for the death benefit plan, which are only applicable to employers participating in that benefit. Effective July 1, 2021, there will be no change to employee rates but employer contribution rates are scheduled to increase by 1 percentage point for both SCRS and PORS to 16.56 percent and 19.24 percent, respectively. In accordance with the legislative funding schedule, employer contribution rates will continue to increase by a minimum of 1 percentage point each year and 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.
- 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. This represents the fourth 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 2021 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 almost 3 percent from the prior fiscal year. Among other factors, the increase resulted 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, 2020, and a slight increase in the number of annuitants.

- The Systems' investment portfolio participates in a securities lending program, managed by BNYM, whereby securities are loaned for the purpose of generating additional income. As the securities lending agent, BNYM 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 \$1.8 million, a decrease from \$2.75 million in the prior year. As reported by BNYM, at June 30, 2021, the fair value of securities on loan was \$64.33 million, the fair value of the invested cash collateral was \$21.35 million, and the securities lending obligations were \$65.97 million. The reported difference in the value of the invested cash collateral and the securities lending obligations in the securities lending program, is reflected within "Other Liabilities" on the Retirement Systems' Statement of Fiduciary Net Position, consistent with information reported on accounting statements provided by BNYM as both the custodial bank and securities lending agent.
- 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.
- The Commission is responsible for establishing and managing a target asset allocation that manages risk, ensures liquidity, and as mentioned above, affords flexibility to quickly react to changes in market conditions. The Commission underwent a review and analysis of the policy portfolio and relevant benchmarks, supported by their investment consultant. The objective was to simplify the policy portfolio, which could then serve as a more straight-forward way to analyze and measure investment decisions. This simplified policy allocation, including target weights, ranges and benchmarks for each asset class, was adopted by the Commission on April 16, 2020 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2020.
- 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 BNYM 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, BNYM 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. The securities lending revenue account of 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 our 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 2021 were \$546.3 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 more than 150 percent higher than the prior fiscal year 2020 total of \$217.6 million. The increase is largely attributed to higher performance fees as a result of strong performance for the fiscal year in the asset classes that incur performance fees.

- PEBA is the governing body responsible for administration of both the state's retirement plans and employee insurance programs. The proportion of administrative costs allocated for retirement operations is funded from the retirement trust funds. Administrative and other expenses for the retirement trust funds for fiscal year 2021 increased over 22 percent from the prior year. This increase is attributable largely due to costs associated with the PEBA:Connect project to acquire a new comprehensive benefit administration system. Increased administrative expenses were also realized due to information technology costs related to upgrading our disaster recovery service.
- 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 2020 reflecting the valuation of the Systems as of July 1, 2020. The most recent actuarial experience study was completed by GRS for the five-year period ending June 30, 2019. The experience study recommended various changes to the actuarial assumptions and methodologies. Section 9-16-335 of the SC Code of Laws requires the assumed annual rate of return on the investments of the Retirement Systems to be established by the General Assembly, based on recommendations developed by the board's actuary and in consultation with the Commission. The current 7.25 percent investment return assumption is set to expire June 30, 2021; therefore, the PEBA Board submitted the actuaries' recommendation to decrease the investment return assumption from 7.25 percent to 7 percent. The General Assembly can set the assumed rate of return with a different rate than recommended by the PEBA Board, but if they fail to act, then the recommendation becomes effective for the next actuarial valuation. The General Assembly did not take action on the assumed rate of return, so accordingly, the recommended rate went into effect. This change, as well as the other recommended changes adopted by the PEBA Board, are scheduled to be implemented effective beginning with the July 1, 2021 actuarial valuations.
- 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 members who return to work for a covered employer after retirement, the employer must pay the corresponding employer contribution for that particular plan, and under SCRS, PORS and JSRS, retired members are also required to pay the same employee contribution as an active member in the same position. As of June 30, 2020, the actuarial valuations for SCRS and PORS collectively reported that approximately 14,500 retired members were working for a covered employer while receiving monthly retirement benefits, thereby making up over 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. 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 limitations 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 experience a general increase over time.

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 non-employer 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 also includes an 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)

	2021	2020	Increase / (Decrease)	% Increase / (Decrease)
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and prepaid expenses	\$ 4,596,950	\$ 5,249,820	\$ (652,870)	(12.44%)
Investments, at fair value	38,173,987	28,875,414	9,298,573	32.20%
Securities lending cash collateral invested	21,348	20,452	896	4.38%
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,084	2,156	(72)	(3.34%)
Total assets	<u>42,794,369</u>	<u>34,147,842</u>	<u>8,646,527</u>	<u>25.32%</u>
Liabilities				
Obligations under securities lending	21,348	20,452	896	4.38%
Other liabilities	2,874,921	2,874,001	920	0.03%
Total liabilities	<u>2,896,269</u>	<u>2,894,453</u>	<u>1,816</u>	<u>0.06%</u>
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	<u>\$ 39,898,100</u>	<u>\$ 31,253,389</u>	<u>\$ 8,644,711</u>	<u>27.66%</u>

Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Years Ended June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2021	2020	Increase / (Decrease)	% Increase / (Decrease)
Additions				
Employee contributions	\$ 1,087,933	\$ 1,079,562	\$ 8,371	0.78%
Employer contributions	1,960,953	1,936,319	24,634	1.27%
Nonemployer contributions	104,076	104,076	-	0.00%
State appropriated contributions	5,290	5,290	-	0.00%
Net investment income (loss)	9,243,637	(523,842)	9,767,479	1864.58%
Other income	2,050	1,862	188	10.10%
Total additions	<u>12,403,939</u>	<u>2,603,267</u>	<u>9,800,672</u>	<u>376.48%</u>
Deductions				
Annuity benefits	3,554,269	3,451,616	102,653	2.97%
Refunds	148,709	140,534	8,175	5.82%
Death benefits	33,771	25,324	8,447	33.36%
Administrative and other expenses	22,479	18,367	4,112	22.39%
Total deductions	<u>3,759,228</u>	<u>3,635,841</u>	<u>123,387</u>	<u>3.39%</u>
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	<u>8,644,711</u>	<u>(1,032,574)</u>	<u>9,677,285</u>	<u>937.20%</u>
Net Position Restricted for Pensions				
Beginning of year	<u>31,253,389</u>	<u>32,285,963</u>	<u>(1,032,574)</u>	<u>(3.20%)</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 39,898,100</u>	<u>\$ 31,253,389</u>	<u>\$ 8,644,711</u>	<u>27.66%</u>

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

On a combined basis, the defined benefit plans' fiduciary net position was \$39.9 billion at June 30, 2021. This represents an increase of almost twenty-eight percent from the previous fiscal year-end. As explained in the financial highlights section, the fiduciary net position went up primarily due to strong performance of the plan investments and increased contributions which exceeded the impact of net negative cash flows that result from benefit payments exceeding contributions received. The plan's net position increased from \$31.3 billion in the prior fiscal year.

During fiscal year 2021, the total dollar amount of contributions added to the plans increased because of payroll growth since contribution rates and the non-employer 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 a minimal increase in the number of annuitants but more predominantly, the increase was the result of 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, 2020.

Net of fee performance return, on a time-weighted basis was 28.57 percent for the fiscal year. The Plan outperformed the policy benchmark, which returned 24.86 percent, by 371 basis points. Additionally, the Plan exceeded the actuarial assumed rate of return of 7.25 percent by 2,132 basis points.

Private Equity was the highest performing asset class on an absolute basis returning 44.53 percent but trailed its benchmark which returned 54.98 percent. The Public Equity asset class was also a very strong performer returning 41.44 percent which exceeded its benchmark by 50 basis points. Private Debt returned 18.73 percent but underperformed its benchmark by 348 basis points. The Portable Alpha Hedge Funds' excess return over three-month LIBOR returned 17.11 percent and outperformed its benchmark return of 14.79 percent. The Infrastructure and Real Estate asset classes, which both contain private and public investments, returned 14.46 percent versus an 18.75 percent benchmark return and 12.18 percent versus a 7.13 percent benchmark return, respectively. The Bonds asset class, which includes cash and short duration investments, was the lowest performing asset class on an absolute basis returning 3.31 percent but outperformed its benchmark by 364 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.

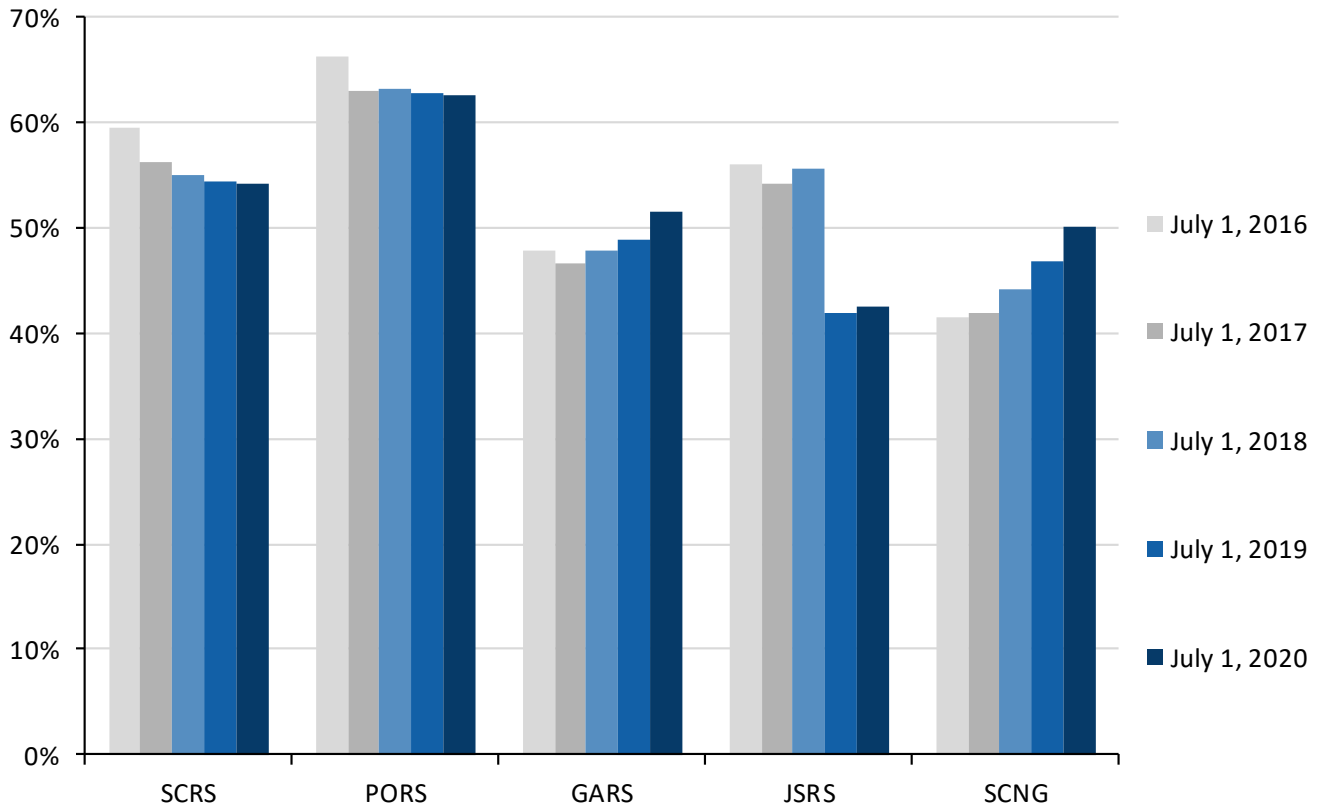
For purposes of developing the actuarially determined contribution rate, the most recently completed valuations prepared as of July 1, 2020, recognized investment performance using the smoothing method, which recognizes each year's investment gain or loss, determined on a fair value of assets basis, 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. In contrast, the accounting valuation report determines the plan fiduciary net position for the purpose of providing

accounting information under GASB Statement No. 67, which uses a fair value basis. Since the valuation report prepared for accounting purposes uses the fair value of assets rather than the actuarial value of assets, the ratio of plan fiduciary net position to the total pension liability can result in significant short-term volatility.

Actuarial valuations are prepared 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 for funding purposes as of July 1, 2020, showed a slight decrease in funded status for SCRS and PORS while the funded ratios for GARS and SCNG showed slight 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 SC Code of Laws. The actuarial funded ratios of the five plans are presented in the graph on the following page. Percentages for GASB Statement No. 67 reporting purposes can be found in the Schedule of Employers' Net Pension Liability on page 92.

Actuarial Funded Ratios

(Actuarial assets as a percentage of actuarial accrued liabilities)



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, 2021

With summarized comparative totals for June 30, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	TOTAL	2020 TOTAL
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,245,440	\$ 219,193	\$ 4,355	\$ 13,328	\$ 6,517	\$ 1,488,833	\$ 3,507,752
Receivables							
Due from other systems		133				133	144
Employee and employer contributions	271,414	29,508	9	1,389	2	302,322	290,829
Accrued investment income	29,062	5,319	36	180	30	34,627	41,093
Unsettled investment sales	2,324,803	425,476	2,849	14,351	2,412	2,769,891	1,408,633
Other investment receivables	207	38		1		246	578
Total receivables	2,625,486	460,474	2,894	15,921	2,444	3,107,219	1,741,277
Investments, at fair value							
Short-term securities	72,206	13,215	88	446	75	86,030	323,790
Fixed Income	2,585,942	473,269	3,168	15,963	2,683	3,081,025	3,810,772
Global Public Equity	16,237,652	2,971,752	19,895	100,236	16,846	19,346,381	13,873,769
Opportunistic Alternatives	13,144,090	2,405,580	16,105	81,140	13,636	15,660,551	10,639,044
Total investments	32,039,890	5,863,816	39,256	197,785	33,240	38,173,987	28,875,414
Securities lending cash collateral invested	17,918	3,279	22	111	18	21,348	20,452
Prepaid expenses	756	135	1	5	1	898	791
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,871	199	5	9		2,084	2,156
Total assets	35,931,361	6,547,096	46,533	227,159	42,220	42,794,369	34,147,842
Liabilities							
Due to other systems	133					133	144
Accounts payable - unsettled investment purchases	2,264,295	414,402	2,774	13,978	2,349	2,697,798	2,534,634
Investment fees payable	3,424	627	4	21	3	4,079	7,790
Obligations under securities lending	17,918	3,279	22	111	18	21,348	20,452
Due to South Carolina Retiree Health Insurance Trust Fund	84,283	1,437				85,720	80,282
Benefits payable	5,382	426			4	5,812	5,569
Other liabilities	65,620	15,253	78	366	62	81,379	245,582
Total liabilities	2,441,055	435,424	2,878	14,476	2,436	2,896,269	2,894,453
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	\$ 33,490,306	\$ 6,111,672	\$ 43,655	\$ 212,683	\$ 39,784	\$ 39,898,100	\$ 31,253,389

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, 2021

With summarized comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	TOTAL	2020 TOTAL
Additions							
Contributions							
Employee	\$ 932,014	\$ 152,148	\$ 184	\$ 3,587		\$ 1,087,933	\$ 1,079,562
Employer	1,673,320	262,577	5,956	19,100		1,960,953	1,936,319
Nonemployer	88,706	12,470		2,900		104,076	104,076
State appropriated					5,290	5,290	5,290
Total contributions	2,694,040	427,195	6,140	25,587	5,290	3,158,252	3,125,247
Investment income							
Net appreciation (depreciation)							
in fair value of investments	7,864,876	1,429,534	9,564	48,185	8,098	9,360,257	(904,922)
Interest and dividend income	369,594	67,205	451	2,355	381	439,986	609,706
Investment expense	(468,798)	(85,661)	(573)	(2,890)	(485)	(558,407)	(231,374)
Net income (loss) from investing activities	7,765,672	1,411,078	9,442	47,650	7,994	9,241,836	(526,590)
From securities lending activities:							
Securities lending income	953	173	1	6	1	1,134	2,571
Securities lending borrower rebates	560	102	1	3	1	667	177
Net income from securities lending activities	1,513	275	2	9	2	1,801	2,748
Total net investment income (loss)	7,767,185	1,411,353	9,444	47,659	7,996	9,243,637	(523,842)
Supplemental retirement benefits funded by the State	358	9				367	301
Transfers of contributions from other Systems	45	1,401		237		1,683	1,561
Total additions	10,461,628	1,839,958	15,584	73,483	13,286	12,403,939	2,603,267
Deductions							
Refunds of contributions to members	124,286	24,346	77			148,709	140,534
Transfers of contributions to other Systems	1,638		45			1,683	1,561
Regular retirement benefits	3,090,155	425,232	6,222	25,746	4,574	3,551,929	3,449,017
Deferred retirement benefits						-	456
Supplemental retirement benefits	358	9				367	301
Death benefits	29,780	3,780	16	195		33,771	25,324
Accidental death benefits		1,973				1,973	1,842
Depreciation	149	19		1		169	165
Administrative expenses	17,374	3,102	23	108	20	20,627	16,641
Total deductions	3,263,740	458,461	6,383	26,050	4,594	3,759,228	3,635,841
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	7,197,888	1,381,497	9,201	47,433	8,692	8,644,711	(1,032,574)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions							
Beginning of year	26,292,418	4,730,175	34,454	165,250	31,092	31,253,389	32,285,963
End of year	<u>\$33,490,306</u>	<u>\$6,111,672</u>	<u>\$ 43,655</u>	<u>\$212,683</u>	<u>\$ 39,784</u>	<u>\$39,898,100</u>	<u>\$31,253,389</u>

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 *Comprehensive Annual 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 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, 2020.

	State	School	Other	Total
SCRS				
Number of Employers ¹	34	117	580	731
Annualized Prior Year Compensation for Active Members	\$2,802,430	\$3,977,491	\$2,578,590	\$9,358,511
Average Number of:				
Active Contributing Members	55,867	89,103	56,174	201,144
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits				146,131
Terminated members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits ²				198,926
Total SCRS Membership				546,201
PORS				
Number of Employers ¹	22	3	289	314
Annualized Prior Year Compensation for Active Members	\$419,844		\$961,805	\$1,381,649
Average Number of:				
Active Contributing Members	9,026		18,769	27,795
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits				19,625
Terminated members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits ²				18,811
Total PORS Membership				66,231
GARS				
Number of Employers	1			1
Annualized Prior Year Compensation for Active Members	\$1,570			\$1,570
Average Number of:				
Active Members	87			87
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	338			338
Terminated members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	35			35
Total GARS Membership	460			460
JSRS				
Number of Employers	1			1
Annualized Prior Year Compensation for Active Members	\$30,346			\$30,346
Average Number of:				
Active Members (160 positions)	160			160
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits ³	223			223
Terminated members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	4			4
Total JSRS Membership	387			387
SCNG				
Number of Employers	1			1
Annualized Prior Year Compensation for Active Members ⁴	N/A			N/A
Average Number of:				
Active Members	12,099			12,099
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	4,981			4,981
Terminated members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	1,739			1,739
Total SCNG Membership	18,819			18,819

¹ Although there are 87 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 18 retired-in-place members as of July 1, 2020

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 (10.41 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, 2021

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Active Contributing Participants	33,675
Compensation of Participants	\$1,796,066
Employer Contributions Retained by SCRS	\$186,891
Death Benefit Contributions Retained by SCRS	\$2,690
Employee Contributions to Investment Providers	\$161,646
Employer Contributions to Investment Providers	\$89,803

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 II 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 III 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 II and Class III 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 II 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 III 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 II and Class III 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, 2020, 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 total assets 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. Otherwise, Staff must seek Commission approval to remain outside the range.

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, 2020.

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%	15%	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%	12%

¹ Component of Policy Benchmark. Uses actual Private Equity weight and floating Public Equity weight for calculation of Policy return.

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 25 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 20 percent of total plan assets.

At June 30, 2021, 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, 2021, the annual money weighted rate of return on plan investments was 28.49 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, 2021, 179 legal agreements were in place with 86 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.

BNYM serves as custodial bank of the funds of the Retirement Systems. Assets also include investments not custodied at BNYM, 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, 2021. 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. The employer contribution rates were scheduled to increase annually by 1 percent in accordance with state statute. However, Act 135 of 2020 is a continuing resolution that included a provision that suspended the statutory employer contribution rate increase for SCRS and PORS for Fiscal Year 2021. As a result, the employer contribution rates remained 15.56 percent and 18.24 percent for SCRS and PORS, respectively and the employee rates did not change. State statute sets the ultimate scheduled 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 2021 (amounts expressed in thousands):

System	Employee Rate	Employer Rate
SCRS	9%	15.56% ¹
PORS	9.75%	18.24% ²
GARS	11%	\$5,956 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 \$5,188 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 2021 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 2021 an additional employer contribution surcharge of 6.25 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	\$447,125
State ORP	111,197
PORS	27,160
Total	\$585,482

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 at June 30, 2021, were as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	Total
Employee Fund	\$ 10,241,141	\$ 1,330,653	\$ 6,567	\$ 32,669	\$ -	\$ 11,611,030
Employer Fund	23,104,960	4,629,318	37,088	180,014	39,784	27,991,164
Death Benefit Fund	144,205	63,542				207,747
Accidental Death Fund		88,159				88,159
QEBA Fund						-
Totals	\$ 33,490,306	\$ 6,111,672	\$ 43,655	\$ 212,683	\$ 39,784	\$ 39,898,100

III. Deposits and Investments

Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures

The tables presented on pages 61-64 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, 2021, were as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>Carrying Amount</u>
SCRS	\$72,500
PORS	6,167
GARS	121
JSRS	156
SCNG	113
Total	<u>\$79,057</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, 2021, actual bank balances totaled \$28.1 million. Amounts in excess of \$250,000 were uninsured and uncollateralized.

As of June 30, 2021, cash held by the custodian, in broker and strategic partnerships accounts as well as forward contracts and foreign currencies totaled \$137.3 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, 2021

(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)	\$ 1,246,711	U.S. Government	
Repurchase Agreements	(117)	U.S. Government Treasuries ¹	\$ 97,117
Commercial Paper	67,344	U.S. Government Agencies	136,052
Certificates of Deposit	21,611	Mortgage Backed	
U. S. Treasury Bills	17,599	Government National Mortgage Association	23,123
Municipals	2,481	Federal National Mortgage Association	2,343
Corporate Bonds	2,855	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association (Multiclass)	2,059
Total Short Term Investments	<u>\$ 1,358,484</u>	Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	1,169
		Municipals	30,334
Equity Allocation		Corporate	
Global Public Equity		Corporate Bonds	1,463,622
Common Stocks	\$ 18,708,898	Convertible Corporate Bonds	388
Real Estate Investment Trusts	597,426	Asset Backed Securities	213,775
Preferred	26,815	Private Placements	903,526
Options - Equity	1,320	Emerging Debt	154,261
Swaps - Equity	11,922	Options - Fixed Income	(10)
Total Global Public Equity	<u>\$ 19,346,381</u>	Futures - Fixed Income	52,520
		Swaps - Fixed Income	746
Alternatives		Total Fixed Income	<u>\$ 3,081,025</u>
Hedge Funds	\$ 4,629,240		
Private Equity Limited Partnerships	4,090,388		
Private Debt	3,130,585		
Private Real Estate	3,120,771		
Private Infrastructure	689,567		
Total Alternative Investments	<u>\$ 15,660,551</u>		
		Total Invested Assets	<u><u>\$39,446,441</u></u>
		Invested Securities Lending Collateral	\$ 21,348

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

Total Invested Assets	\$ 39,446,441
Short Term Investments classified as Cash & Cash Equivalents on Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	
Short Term Investment Funds (U.S. Regulated)	(1,246,711)
Repurchase Agreements	117
Commercial Paper	(19,261)
Corporate Bonds	(1,600)
U. S. Treasury Bills	(4,999)
Total Investments on Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	<u><u>\$38,173,987</u></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, 2021 (amounts in thousands):

Investments by Fair Value Level	At 6/30/2021	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)	\$ 1,246,711	\$ 1,246,711	\$ -	\$ -
Repurchase Agreements	(117)		(117)	
Commercial Paper	67,344		67,344	
Certificates of Deposit	21,611		21,611	
U. S. Treasury Bills	17,599	17,599		
Municipals - 1 year or less	2,481		2,481	
Corporate Bonds	2,855		1,255	1,600
Total Short Term Investments	\$ 1,358,484	\$ 1,264,310	\$ 92,574	\$ 1,600
Equity Allocation				
Global Public Equity				
Common Stocks	\$ 1,588,344	\$ 1,586,722	\$ -	\$ 1,622
Real Estate Investment Trusts	597,426	597,426		
Preferred	26,815	9,058	17,757	
Total Global Public Equity	\$ 2,212,585	\$ 2,193,206	\$ 17,757	\$ 1,622
Fixed Income Allocation				
U. S. Government				
U.S. Government Treasuries	\$ 97,117	\$ 97,117	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Government Agencies	136,052		136,052	
Mortgage Backed				
Government National Mortgage Association	23,123		23,123	
Federal National Mortgage Association	2,343		2,343	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association (Multiclass)	2,059		2,059	
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	1,169		1,169	
Municipals	30,334		30,334	
Corporate				
Corporate Bonds	1,463,622	5,378	929,789	528,455
Convertible Corporate Bonds	388		388	
Asset Backed Securities	213,775		213,775	
Private Placements	903,526		903,526	
Total Fixed Income	\$ 2,873,508	\$ 102,495	\$ 2,242,558	\$ 528,455
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	\$ 6,444,577	\$ 3,560,011	\$ 2,352,889	\$ 531,677
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)				
Global Equity	\$ 17,120,554			
Emerging Debt	154,261			
Hedge Funds	4,629,240			
Private Equity	4,090,388			
Private Debt	3,130,585			
Private Real Estate	3,120,771			
Private Infrastructure	689,567			
Total investments measured at the NAV	\$ 32,935,366			
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 39,379,943			
Investment derivative instruments				
Equity Investments				
Options - Equity	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,320	\$ -	\$ -
Swaps - Equity	11,922		11,922	
Fixed Income Investments				
Options - Fixed Income	(10)		(10)	
Futures - Fixed Income	52,520	52,520		
Swaps - Fixed Income	746		746	
Total investment derivative instruments	\$ 66,498	\$ 53,840	\$ 12,658	\$ -
Total Invested Assets	\$ 39,446,441			

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

	Fair Value at 6/30/21	Unfunded Commitments ¹	Redemption Frequency (if Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Global Equity	\$ 17,120,554	\$ -	Daily/Monthly	5 - 30 days
Emerging Debt	154,261		Daily/Monthly	10 - 15 days
Hedge Funds	4,629,240		Monthly/Quarterly	2 - 90 days
Private Equity	4,090,388	3,246,787	Illiquid	Illiquid
Private Debt	3,130,585	2,196,761	Illiquid	Illiquid
Private Real Estate	3,120,771	1,134,000	Illiquid	Illiquid
Private Infrastructure	689,567	277,682	Illiquid	Illiquid
Total investments measured at the NAV	\$ 32,935,366	\$ 6,855,230		

¹ For purposes of this table, amounts are reported in US Dollars. The Private Equity Category includes £75,000,000, €246,298,530 and AUD \$46,367,146 that have been converted to USD. The Private Infrastructure category includes €26,244,224 that has been converted to USD.

Global Equity Funds. This investment type includes 6 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.

Hedge Funds. This investment type includes 28 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 19 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 73 funds that consist of investments in limited partnerships or co-investments, five funds within strategic partnership investments, and two manager co-investment platforms. Strategic partnerships may consist of underlying investments in more than one limited partnership or co-investment fund. 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 34 funds that consist of investments in limited partnerships and five funds that are strategic partnership investments. Strategic partnerships may consist of underlying investments in more than one limited partnership 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 21 funds that consist of investments in limited partnerships or co-investments and four 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 9 funds that consist of investments in limited partnerships or co-investments. 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, 2021, 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)	\$ 1,246,711		\$ 1,246,711	0.08
Repurchase Agreements	(117)		(117)	28.21
Invested Securities Lending Collateral	21,348	21,348		
Commercial Paper	67,344		67,344	0.27
Certificates of Deposit	21,611		21,611	0.56
U. S. Treasury Bills	17,599		17,599	0.18
Municipals	2,481		2,481	0.40
Corporate Bonds	2,855	1,600	1,255	0.22
Total Short Term Investments	<u>\$ 1,379,832</u>	<u>\$ 22,948</u>	<u>\$ 1,356,884</u>	
Equity Allocation				
Preferred	26,815	995	25,820	9.50
Total Equity Investments	<u>\$ 26,815</u>	<u>\$ 995</u>	<u>\$ 25,820</u>	
Fixed Income Allocation				
U. S. Government				
U.S. Government Treasuries	97,117		97,117	13.12
U. S. Government Agencies	136,052		136,052	4.37
Mortgage Backed				
Government National Mortgage Association	23,123	4,155	18,968	3.75
Federal National Mortgage Association	2,343		2,343	3.26
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association (Multiclass)	2,059		2,059	2.75
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	1,169		1,169	2.33
Municipals	30,334	492	29,842	2.71
Corporate				
Corporate Bonds	1,463,622	570,790	892,832	3.16
Convertible Corporate Bonds	388	154	234	2.64
Asset Backed Securities	213,775	32,705	181,070	2.50
Private Placements	903,526	67,479	836,047	1.35
Emerging Debt	154,261		154,261	0.65
Options - Fixed Income	(10)	(10)		
Futures - Fixed Income	52,520		52,520	13.82
Swaps - Fixed Income	746	794	(48)	(47.78)
Total Fixed Income	<u>\$ 3,081,025</u>	<u>\$ 676,559</u>	<u>\$ 2,404,466</u>	
Mixed Credit Hedge Fund Allocation				
Mixed Credit Hedge Funds	12,134		12,134	0.01
Total Mixed Credit Hedge Funds	<u>\$ 12,134</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,134</u>	
Total Invested Assets	<u><u>\$ 4,499,806</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 700,502</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,799,304</u></u>	
Total Portfolio Effective Duration (option adjusted duration)				1.97

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, 2021, 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 Investments						
Short Term Investment Funds (U. S. Regulated)	\$ 1,246,711	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Repurchase Agreements						
Invested Securities Lending Collateral						
Commercial Paper		20,290		43,155		
Certificates of Deposit		10,005	7,003	4,603		
Municipals						
Corporate Bonds			1,255			
Equity Investments						
Preferred	3,622			17,207	4,159	
Fixed Income Allocation²						
Mortgage Backed:						
Federal National Mortgage Association	2,343					
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association (Multiclass)	2,059					
Collateralized Mortgage Association	1,169					
Municipals		15,837	2,185			3,139
Corporate:						
Corporate Bonds	28,880	9,359	117,261	205,175	179,832	247,653
Convertible Corporate Bonds						234
Asset Backed Securities	9,537	3,440	11,159	42,836	77,783	14,083
Private Placements	40,110	75,263	55,254	119,110	148,041	117,453
Emerging Debt						
Options - Fixed Income						
Futures - Fixed Income						
Swaps - Fixed Income						
Totals	\$ 1,334,431	\$ 134,194	\$ 194,117	\$ 432,086	\$ 409,815	\$ 382,562

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 \$227.6 million are not included because they are not subject to credit risk.

Chart continued from previous page

Credit Risk (cont.)

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

CAA	CA	C	Not Rated			Total
			Int'l and EMD Commingled Funds or held in Strategic Partnerships	Rated by S&P; not by Moody's	Not rated by S&P or Moody's ¹	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,246,711
					(117)	(117)
					21,348	21,348
				3,899		67,344
						21,611
				1,731	750	2,481
					1,600	2,855
				843	984	26,815
						2,343
						2,059
						1,169
		2,612		6,561		30,334
31,578	5,756	2,177		67,048	568,903	1,463,622
	154					388
2,343	11,228			40,170	1,196	213,775
18,924	1,767			207,510	120,094	903,526
			154,261			154,261
					(10)	(10)
					52,520	52,520
					746	746
<u>\$ 52,845</u>	<u>\$ 18,905</u>	<u>\$ 4,789</u>	<u>\$ 154,261</u>	<u>\$ 327,762</u>	<u>\$ 768,014</u>	<u>\$ 4,213,781</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. The Systems’ policy for reducing this risk is to comply with the Statement of Investment Objectives and Policies as amended and adopted by the Commission which states that “except that no limitations on issues and issuers shall apply to obligations of the U.S. Government and Federal Agencies, the domestic fixed income portfolio shall contain no more than 6 percent exposure to any single issuer.” As of June 30, 2021, 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.

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, 2021, (amounts expressed in thousands):

Currency	Cash & Cash Equivalents	Forward Contracts	Futures Contracts	Private Equity	Private Infrastructure	Fixed Income	Equity	Total
Australian Dollar	\$ (476)	\$ (1,813)	\$ -	\$ 43,203	\$ -	\$ 1,772	\$ 20,070	\$ 62,756
Brazil Real		3,268						3,268
Canadian Dollar	(57)	(3,742)				3,559	55,622	55,382
Chilean Peso		1,708						1,708
Danish Krone	47						4,361	4,408
Euro Currency	10,137	(288,254)	(34)	209,781	115,045	250,846	72,106	369,627
Hong Kong Dollar	23						17,840	17,863
Japanese Yen	1,100	(418)				(43)	7,362	8,001
Mexican Peso	320							320
New Zealand Dollar	36						3,772	3,808
Peruvian Sol		(3,493)				3,292		(201)
Pound Sterling	7,473	(61,344)	(65)	(689)		56,004	28,597	29,976
Singapore Dollar							1,622	1,622
South African Rand	2							2
Swiss Franc	13							13
Totals	\$ 18,618	\$ (354,088)	\$ (99)	\$ 252,295	\$ 115,045	\$ 315,430	\$ 211,352	\$ 558,553

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 \$49.0 and \$12.3 million, respectively, were held in trust by the clearing brokers on June 30, 2021. The Systems’ derivatives, consisting of futures, options, forward contracts and swaps are presented in the tables on pages 65-70. 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, 2021, (amounts expressed in thousands):

Changes in Fair Value			
	Classification	Gain	
Futures Contracts	Net appreciation	\$	52,083
Forward Contracts	Net appreciation		19,031
Swaps	Net depreciation		(272,286)
Options	Net depreciation		(31,399)

Fair Value				
	Forward Contracts	Futures	Options	Swaps
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 11,063	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed Income		52,520	(10)	746
Global Public Equity			1,320	11,922
Totals	\$ 11,063	\$ 52,520	\$ 1,310	\$ 12,668

At June 30, 2021, 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
EURO-BUXL 30Y BND FUTURE (EUX)	September 2021	Short	(8)	(1,928)	(34)
LONG GILT FUTURE (ICF)	September 2021	Short	(35)	(6,194)	(65)
US 10YR ULTRA FUTURE (CBT)	September 2021	Long	1,347	198,283	3,302
US LONG BOND FUTURE (CBT)	September 2021	Short	(33)	(5,305)	(160)
US LONG BOND FUTURE (CBT)	September 2021	Long	7,090	1,139,717	32,843
US 10YR NOTE FUTURE (CBT)	September 2021	Long	797	105,602	301
US 10YR NOTE FUTURE (CBT)	September 2021	Long	2,654	351,655	1,438
US 5YR NOTE FUTURE (CBT)	September 2021	Short	(90)	(11,109)	17
US 5YR NOTE FUTURE (CBT)	September 2021	Long	4,235	522,725	(1,545)
US ULTRA BOND (CBT)	September 2021	Long	1,966	378,824	16,347
US ULTRA BOND (CBT)	September 2021	Long	11	2,120	76
Totals				<u>\$ 2,674,390</u>	<u>\$ 52,520</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, 2021, the Systems had the following forward exposures, listed by counterparty (amounts expressed in thousands):

Broker	Notional Value	Fair Value	Counterparty Exposure
Bank of America	\$ 24,962	\$ 538	4.80%
Bank of New York Mellon	204,505	5,862	39.28%
Barclays Bank PLC	6,963	55	1.34%
BNP Paribas Securities Corporation	2,342	15	0.45%
Citibank NA	11,583	220	2.23%
Citigroup Global Markets	1,920	50	0.37%
Goldman Sachs Bank USA/New York NY	133,518	1,046	25.65%
Goldman Sachs International	18,780	746	3.61%
HSBC Bank PLC	1,209	9	0.23%
HSBC Bank USA NA/New York NY	22,807	498	4.38%
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	64,829	1,817	12.45%
Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC	9,804	(11)	1.88%
Standard Chartered Bank	1,000	(1)	0.19%
State Street Corp	16,265	217	3.12%
UBS AG/Stamford CT	91	2	0.02%
Totals	\$ 520,578	\$ 11,063	100%

Swaps

The Systems has 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 LIBOR, 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, 2021, for currency forwards, swap agreements, and options (amounts expressed in thousands):

Quality rating	Forwards	Swaps	Options	Total
Aa2	\$ 8,714			\$ 8,714
Aa3	445			445
A1	1,904	11,935	1,310	15,149
Total subject to credit risk	\$ 11,063	\$ 11,935	\$ 1,310	\$ 24,308
Centrally cleared:				
Chicago Mercantile Exchange		\$ (243)		\$ (243)
Intercontinental Exchange		819		819
LCH Ltd		157		157
Total not subject to credit risk	\$ -	\$ 733	\$ -	\$ 733
Totals	\$ 11,063	\$ 12,668	\$ 1,310	\$ 25,041

At June 30, 2021, 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 Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	10/29/2021	\$ 119,397	\$ 797	\$ (1,070)
Barclays Bank PLC	Barclays Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	3/31/2022	151,142	1,018	1,420
Barclays Bank PLC	Barclays Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	12/31/2021	196,791	1,308	(3,827)
Barclays Bank PLC	Barclays Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	3/31/2022	300,885	1,995	1,981
Barclays Bank PLC	Barclays Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	9/30/2021	558,329	3,715	(7,984)
Barclays Bank PLC	Barclays Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	6/30/2022	100,000		
Barclays Bank PLC	Barclays Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	12/31/2021	300,000		
Societe Generale SA/France	Barclays Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	10/29/2021	99,498	658	(887)
Societe Generale SA/France	Barclays Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	9/30/2021	105,972	696	(1,524)
Societe Generale SA/France	Barclays Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	9/30/2021	108,959	719	(1,533)
Societe Generale SA/France	Barclays Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	3/31/2022	151,143	1,016	1,420
Societe Generale SA/France	Barclays Agg Proxy	Variable	Fixed	6/30/2022	550,000		
					<u>\$ 2,742,116</u>	<u>\$ 11,922</u>	<u>\$ (12,004)</u>

Counterparty	Fixed Income Swaps	SCRS Pays	SCRS Receives	Maturity Date	Current Notional	Fair Value ¹
Goldman Sachs International	Cleared Credit Default Swaps	Variable	Fixed	various	\$ 3,300	\$ 13
					<u>\$ 3,300</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>
Chicago Mercantile Exchange	Cleared Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed	Variable	4/28/2031	\$ 17,670	\$ (243)
IntercontinentalExchange Holdings	Cleared Credit Default Swaps	Variable	Fixed	various	9,704	819
LCH Ltd	Cleared Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed	Variable	various	65,362	(43)
LCH Ltd	Cleared Zero Coupon Swaps	Fixed	Variable	9/15/2051	9,394	200
					<u>\$ 102,130</u>	<u>\$ 733</u>

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, 2021, the Systems had the following option positions (dollar amounts expressed in thousands):

Option Contracts	Underlying Security	Expiration	Quantity	Fair Value
Call Jul 21 101.203125 7/07/21	COMMIT TO PUR FNMA SF MT (OTC)	July 2021	(2,000,000)	\$ (3)
Call Jul 21 101.6445 ED 070721	COMMIT TO PUR FNMA SF MTG(OTC)	July 2021	(2,000,000)	(1)
Call Aug 21 101.406 ED 080521	COMMIT TO PURCHASE FNMA SI	August 2021	(1,000,000)	(2)
Put Aug 21 099.406 ED 080521	COMMIT TO PURCHASE FNMA SI	August 2021	(1,000,000)	(1)
Put Aug 21 099.6875 ED 080521	COMMIT TO PUR FNMA SF MTG (OTC)	August 2021	(2,000,000)	(3)
Total Fixed Income				(10)
Call Jul 22 000.395 ED 072922	2Y-10 CMS CAP	July 2022	968,000	517
Call Jul 22 000.605 ED 072922	2Y-10 CMS CAP	July 2022	287,000	106
Call Jul 22 000.395 ED 072922	2Y-10 CMS CAP	July 2022	1,046,000	559
Call Jul 22 000.605 ED 072922	2Y-10 CMS CAP	July 2022	373,000	138
Total Equity				1,320
Total				<u>\$ 1,310</u>

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, 2021, 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	\$ 6,895,799	\$ 4,079,510	\$ 2,816,289
Private Debt	6,983,415	4,786,653	2,196,762
Private Real Estate	4,562,492	3,428,493	1,133,999
Private Infrastructure	805,000	558,441	246,559
Totals	\$ 19,246,706	\$ 12,853,097	\$ 6,393,609
Limited Partnerships EUR			
Private Equity	€ 439,580	€ 193,281	€ 246,299
Private Infrastructure	125,000	98,756	26,244
Totals	€ 564,580	€ 292,037	€ 272,543
Limited Partnerships AUD			
Private Equity	\$ 100,000	\$ 53,633	\$ 46,367
Totals	\$ 100,000	\$ 53,633	\$ 46,367
Limited Partnerships GBP			
Private Equity	£ 75,000		£ 75,000
Totals	£ 75,000	£ -	£ 75,000

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 BNYM ("Securities Lending Program"), whereby securities are loaned for the purpose of generating additional income. BNYM 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% 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, 2021 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 BNYM 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, 2021, the fair value of securities on loan was \$64.33 million. The fair value of the invested cash collateral was \$21.35 million, securities lending obligations were \$65.97 million with the difference reported within "Other Liabilities" on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The gross securities lending revenue for the fiscal year was \$1.8 million, a decrease from \$2.7 million 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 one day. At June 30, 2021, 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, 2021:

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	06/30/21 TOTALS	06/30/20 TOTALS
Securities lent for cash collateral							
Corporate bonds	\$ 16,662	\$ 3,049	\$ 21	\$ 103	\$ 17	\$ 19,852	\$ 21,521
Global Public Equity	37,334	6,833	46	230	39	44,482	41,848
Total	\$ 53,996	\$ 9,882	\$ 67	\$ 333	\$ 56	\$ 64,334	\$ 63,369
Securities lent for non-cash collateral							
U. S. Government securities	\$ 48,098	\$ 8,803	\$ 59	\$ 296	\$ 50	\$ 57,306	\$ 64,733
Corporate Bonds	6,116	1,119	8	38	6	7,287	402
Global Public Equity	502,903	92,040	616	3,105	522	599,186	414,378
Total	\$ 557,117	\$ 101,962	\$ 683	\$ 3,439	\$ 578	\$ 663,779	\$ 479,513
Cash collateral invested as follows							
Repurchase agreements	\$ 17,918	\$ 3,279	\$ 22	\$ 111	\$ 18	\$ 21,348	\$ 20,452
Total	\$ 17,918	\$ 3,279	\$ 22	\$ 111	\$ 18	\$ 21,348	\$ 20,452
Securities received as collateral							
U.S. Government securities	\$ 86,875	\$ 15,900	\$ 107	\$ 536	\$ 90	\$ 103,508	\$ 122,602
Global Public Equity	451,043	82,548	553	2,784	468	537,396	382,605
Global Fixed Income	67,357	12,327	82	416	70	80,252	12,339
Total	\$ 605,275	\$ 110,775	\$ 742	\$ 3,736	\$ 628	\$ 721,156	\$ 517,546

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, 2021, were as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Transfers from:	Transfers to:					
	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	Total
SCRS	\$ -	\$ 1,401	\$ -	\$ 237	\$ -	\$ 1,638
PORS						-
GARS	45					45
JSRS						-
SCNG						-
Total	\$ 45	\$ 1,401	\$ -	\$ 237	\$ -	\$ 1,683

The following schedule reflects amounts due to or due from other systems as of June 30, 2021, (amounts expressed in thousands):

Due from:	Due to:					
	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	Total
SCRS	\$ -	\$ 133	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133
PORS						-
GARS						-
JSRS						-
SCNG						-
Total	\$ -	\$ 133	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133

V. Related Party Transactions

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 32 percent of combined contribution revenues.

At June 30, 2021, a liability of approximately \$85.7 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. An additional liability of \$1.8 million was due to the Employee Insurance Program and is included in Other Liabilities on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. Employee and employer contributions receivable of approximately \$82.2 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 2021 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 \$11.5 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, 2021, the benefits held in trust totaled \$27,864.

VII. Capital Assets

Capital assets at June 30, 2021, consist of the following amounts (expressed in thousands).

Asset Class (at Cost)	Beginning Balances 6/30/2020	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balances 6/30/2021
Land	\$ 582	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 582
Building	4,749			4,749
Equipment	2,223	97		2,320
Total Capital Assets	7,554	97	-	7,651
Accumulated Depreciation				
Building	3,299	119		3,418
Equipment	2,099	50		2,149
Total Accumulated Depreciation	5,398	169	-	5,567
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 2,156	\$ (72)	\$ -	\$ 2,084

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, 2021, the total amount accrued for unused annual leave for PEBA's Retirement Division employees was \$1.08 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, 2021, PEBA's contributions to SCRS for Retirement Division staff were \$1.36 million of which \$81 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, 2020 projected forward to the end of the fiscal year, and financial information as of June 30, 2021, 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. There was no legislation enacted during the 2021 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for any of the systems. In FY 2021 the Board adopted updated demographic assumptions. Also, the General Assembly permitted the investment return assumption at July 1, 2021 to decrease from 7.25% to 7.00%, as provided by Section 9-16-335 in South Carolina State Code. 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, 2021, 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	\$ 55,131,580	\$ 33,490,306	\$ 21,641,274	60.7%
PORS	8,684,587	6,111,672	2,572,915	70.4%
GARS	71,825	43,655	28,170	60.8%
JSRS	444,782	212,683	232,099	47.8%
SCNG	68,388	39,784	28,604	58.2%

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. An experience report on the Systems was most recently issued for the period ending June 30, 2019.

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, 2021. The total pension liability for each plan is based on the actuarial valuations performed as of July 1, 2020 and rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, using generally accepted actuarial principles. There was no legislation enacted during the 2021 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for any of the systems. In FY 2021 the Board adopted updated demographic assumptions. Also, the General Assembly permitted the investment return assumption at July 1, 2021 to decrease from 7.25% to 7.00%, as provided by Section 9-16-335 in South Carolina State Code.

	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) ¹	3.5% to 10.5% (varies by service) ¹	None	3.00% ¹	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% 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 20-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 2021 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 ¹	46.0%	6.87%	3.16%
Bonds	26.0%	0.27%	0.07%
Private Equity ^{1,2}	9.0%	9.68%	0.87%
Private Debt ²	7.0%	5.47%	0.39%
Real Assets	12.0%		
Real Estate ²	9.0%	6.01%	0.54%
Infrastructure ²	3.0%	5.08%	0.15%
Total Expected Return ³	100.0%		5.18%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
			7.43%

¹ The target weight to Private Equity will be equal to its actual weight, reported by the custodial bank, as of prior month end. When flows have occurred, flow adjusted weights are used to more accurately reflect the impact of the asset class weight. Private Equity and Public Equity combine for 55% of the entire portfolio.

² Staff and Consultant will notify the Commission if Private Markets assets exceed 25% of total assets.

³ Portable Alpha Strategies, which are not included in the Policy Target, will be capped at 12% of total assets; hedge funds (including all hedge funds used in portable alpha implementation) are capped at 20% 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	\$ 28,347,374	\$ 21,641,274	\$ 16,067,117
PORS	3,732,970	2,572,915	1,622,652
GARS	34,454	28,170	22,753
JSRS	282,713	232,099	189,557
SCNG	37,176	28,604	21,586

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, 2020 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.

In addition to those routine litigation matters, the South Carolina Retirement Systems are also involved in the following litigation:

Amber Cleveland et al. v. the South Carolina Retirement System, Case No. 2021-CP-18-00195, is a putative class action suit that was filed in the Dorchester County Court of Common Pleas in February 2021. In this matter, Plaintiffs contend that the South Carolina Retirement System has illegally collected working retiree member contributions from retired members of the System who have returned to covered employment as classroom teachers in an area of critical academic or geographic need. Defendant South Carolina Retirement System filed a motion to dismiss this matter on a number of grounds, including the

divestiture of the court's jurisdiction over the claims by the South Carolina Retirement Systems Claims Procedures Act and Plaintiffs' failure to exhaust their administrative remedies prior to bringing suit. A hearing on Defendant's motion was heard by the court on September 29, 2021, and the motion to dismiss is currently under consideration by the court. PEBA does not have an estimate of the total amount of working retiree contributions collected from members of the putative class. However, based upon records from the South Carolina Department of Education, there were approximately 1,300 retired members of SCRS who were employed during the 2021 fiscal year as classroom teachers who were eligible for the exemption from the earnings limitation otherwise applicable to their receipt of benefits from SCRS because they were employed in areas of critical academic or geographic need. PEBA believes its position in this matter is meritorious and it intends to vigorously contest Plaintiffs' claims.

The following claim against SCRS has been dismissed by the court; however, the case remains active due to remaining claims against other defendants, the appeals process, and a related matter on appeal to the Supreme Court:

Marc S. Kirschner, as Litigation Trustee for the Tribune Litigation Trust v. Dennis J. Fitzsimmons, et al., United States District Court Southern District of New York, Case No. 1:11-cv-02652. This case is a bankruptcy litigation matter filed on December 20, 2011 and has been stayed since shortly after it was filed. The Plaintiff attempted to serve a summons on the South Carolina Retirement System in August 2013. SCRS is a defendant as a result of selling Tribune Company stock in connection with a leveraged buyout of the Tribune Company in 2007.

Through this lawsuit the creditors of the Tribune Company are attempting to claw-back funds received by SCRS in connection with the sale of the stock. The plaintiff has asserted a claim of approximately two million dollars against SCRS. The South Carolina Retirement System Investment Commission contests the amount the plaintiff alleges SCRS received, contends that there are persuasive arguments favoring dismissal, and has engaged counsel to represent SCRS in this matter.

South Carolina Retirement Systems Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability¹

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

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$ 1,028,783	\$ 975,416	\$ 967,897	\$ 910,846
Interest	3,678,394	3,551,535	3,463,073	3,401,588
Benefit changes				
Difference between actual and expected experience	232,794	392,332	(101,351)	(172,340)
Assumption changes	1,591,642			
Benefit payments	(3,244,221)	(3,148,155)	(3,078,289)	(3,562,801)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	3,287,392	1,771,128	1,251,330	577,293
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	51,844,188	50,073,060	48,821,730	48,244,437
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 55,131,580</u>	<u>\$ 51,844,188</u>	<u>\$ 50,073,060</u>	<u>\$ 48,821,730</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions	\$ 1,673,320	\$ 1,647,757	\$ 1,450,308	\$ 1,300,477
Nonemployer contributions	88,706	88,706	88,706	104,974
Employee contributions	932,014	922,539	880,664	868,681
Refunds of contributions to members	(124,286)	(117,860)	(118,067)	(113,867)
Annuity benefits	(3,090,155)	(3,007,545)	(2,938,416)	(3,426,650)
Death benefits	(29,780)	(22,750)	(21,806)	(22,284)
Net investment income (loss)	7,767,185	(441,580)	1,499,391	1,986,948
Administrative expenses	(17,523)	(14,218)	(15,536)	(14,658)
Net transfers to other systems	(1,593)	(1,547)	(1,244)	(1,534)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	7,197,888	(946,498)	824,000	682,087
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	26,292,418	27,238,916	26,414,916	25,732,829
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 33,490,306</u>	<u>\$ 26,292,418</u>	<u>\$ 27,238,916</u>	<u>\$ 26,414,916</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 21,641,274</u>	<u>\$ 25,551,770</u>	<u>\$ 22,834,144</u>	<u>\$ 22,406,814</u>

¹ Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability¹

SCRS Pension Trust Fund (continued)

Years Ended June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$ 804,057	\$ 763,357	\$ 744,197	\$ 739,021
Interest	3,318,051	3,231,572	3,148,090	3,021,004
Benefit changes				
Difference between actual and expected experience	54,584	46,714	(44,636)	638,745
Assumption changes	1,746,649			
Benefit payments	(3,035,119)	(2,782,738)	(2,705,547)	(2,571,049)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	2,888,222	1,258,905	1,142,104	1,827,721
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	45,356,215	44,097,310	42,955,206	41,127,485
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 48,244,437</u>	<u>\$ 45,356,215</u>	<u>\$ 44,097,310</u>	<u>\$ 42,955,206</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions	\$ 1,168,847	\$ 1,072,659	\$ 1,022,478	\$ 962,798
Nonemployer contributions				
Employee contributions	826,543	754,153	716,107	652,631
Refunds of contributions to members	(105,169)	(93,694)	(95,104)	(90,250)
Annuity benefits	(2,907,273)	(2,668,385)	(2,590,299)	(2,461,559)
Death benefits	(22,677)	(20,659)	(20,144)	(19,240)
Net investment income (loss)	2,791,215	(165,394)	374,152	3,517,324
Administrative expenses	(13,469)	(13,149)	(12,554)	(11,765)
Net transfers to other systems	(1,550)	(997)	(1,329)	(2,470)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,736,467	(1,135,466)	(606,693)	2,547,469
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	23,996,362	25,131,828	25,738,521	23,191,052
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 25,732,829</u>	<u>\$ 23,996,362</u>	<u>\$ 25,131,828</u>	<u>\$ 25,738,521</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 22,511,608</u>	<u>\$ 21,359,853</u>	<u>\$ 18,965,482</u>	<u>\$ 17,216,685</u>

¹ Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability¹

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

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$ 206,733	\$ 198,744	\$ 189,379	\$ 184,570
Interest	574,351	548,454	528,699	500,758
Benefit changes				
Difference between actual and expected experience	70,304	49,922	(27,766)	102,882
Assumption changes	242,143			
Benefit payments	(455,331)	(432,483)	(412,535)	(397,921)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	638,200	364,637	277,777	390,289
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	8,046,387	7,681,750	7,403,973	7,013,684
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 8,684,587</u>	<u>\$ 8,046,387</u>	<u>\$ 7,681,750</u>	<u>\$ 7,403,973</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions	\$ 262,577	\$ 263,135	\$ 237,821	\$ 211,793
Nonemployer contributions	12,470	12,470	12,470	13,122
Employee contributions	152,148	151,835	144,747	138,652
Refunds of contributions to members	(24,346)	(22,492)	(21,608)	(23,899)
Annuity benefits	(425,232)	(405,790)	(387,228)	(369,536)
Death benefits	(5,753)	(4,201)	(3,699)	(4,485)
Net investment income (loss)	1,411,353	(79,106)	264,323	331,529
Administrative expenses	(3,121)	(2,469)	(2,596)	(2,402)
Net transfers to other systems	1,401	984	1,148	1,534
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,381,497	(85,634)	245,378	296,308
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	4,730,175	4,815,809	4,570,431	4,274,123
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 6,111,672</u>	<u>\$ 4,730,175</u>	<u>\$ 4,815,809</u>	<u>\$ 4,570,431</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 2,572,915</u>	<u>\$ 3,316,212</u>	<u>\$ 2,865,941</u>	<u>\$ 2,833,542</u>

¹ Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability¹

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

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$ 166,682	\$ 156,567	\$ 154,102	\$ 149,606
Interest	473,059	453,696	435,329	417,950
Benefit changes				-
Difference between actual and expected experience	5,044	11,582	6,771	64,336
Assumption changes	333,190			
Benefit payments	(376,801)	(360,656)	(344,410)	(331,783)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	601,174	261,189	251,792	300,109
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	6,412,510	6,151,321	5,899,529	5,599,420
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 7,013,684</u>	<u>\$ 6,412,510</u>	<u>\$ 6,151,321</u>	<u>\$ 5,899,529</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions	\$ 192,006	\$ 175,223	\$ 166,451	\$ 155,608
Nonemployer contributions				
Employee contributions	127,840	115,188	106,854	96,004
Refunds of contributions to members	(19,964)	(19,178)	(17,453)	(16,184)
Annuity benefits	(352,986)	(337,928)	(323,252)	(311,593)
Death benefits	(3,852)	(3,550)	(3,705)	(4,007)
Net investment income (loss)	455,914	(24,636)	58,705	538,386
Administrative expenses	(2,149)	(2,055)	(1,938)	(1,820)
Net transfers to other systems	1,278	1,147	1,061	2,260
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	398,087	(95,789)	(13,277)	458,654
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	3,876,036	3,971,825	3,985,102	3,526,448
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 4,274,123</u>	<u>\$ 3,876,036</u>	<u>\$ 3,971,825</u>	<u>\$ 3,985,102</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 2,739,561</u>	<u>\$ 2,536,474</u>	<u>\$ 2,179,496</u>	<u>\$ 1,914,427</u>

¹ Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability¹

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

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$ 364	\$ 358	\$ 440	\$ 464
Interest	4,937	5,003	5,149	5,200
Benefit changes				
Difference between actual and expected experience	379	60	(1,135)	138
Assumption changes	1,386			
Benefit payments	(6,315)	(6,348)	(6,515)	(6,468)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	751	(927)	(2,061)	(666)
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	71,074	72,001	74,062	74,728
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 71,825</u>	<u>\$ 71,074</u>	<u>\$ 72,001</u>	<u>\$ 74,062</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions	\$ 5,956	\$ 6,329	\$ 5,804	\$ 5,428
Employee contributions	184	222	162	287
Refunds of contributions to members	(77)		(17)	
Annuity benefits	(6,222)	(6,323)	(6,480)	(6,452)
Death benefits	(16)	(25)	(18)	(16)
Net investment income (loss)	9,444	(443)	1,887	2,376
Administrative expenses	(23)	(18)	(20)	(18)
Net transfers to other systems	(45)			
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	9,201	(258)	1,318	1,605
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	34,454	34,712	33,394	31,789
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 43,655</u>	<u>\$ 34,454</u>	<u>\$ 34,712</u>	<u>\$ 33,394</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 28,170</u>	<u>\$ 36,620</u>	<u>\$ 37,289</u>	<u>\$ 40,668</u>

¹ Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability¹

GARS Pension Trust Fund (continued)

Years Ended June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$ 488	\$ 493	\$ 553	\$ 572
Interest	5,293	5,301	5,380	5,437
Benefit changes				
Difference between actual and expected experience	(348)	798	(294)	(2,585)
Assumption changes	2,330			
Benefit payments	(6,737)	(6,656)	(6,660)	(6,861)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	1,026	(64)	(1,021)	(3,437)
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	73,702	73,766	74,787	78,224
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 74,728	\$ 73,702	\$ 73,766	\$ 74,787
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions	\$ 4,539	\$ 4,501	\$ 4,275	\$ 4,063
Employee contributions	468	292	369	384
Refunds of contributions to members		(22)		(41)
Annuity benefits	(6,678)	(6,625)	(6,639)	(6,799)
Death benefits	(59)	(9)	(21)	(20)
Net investment income (loss)	3,329	(266)	500	4,545
Administrative expenses	(17)	(18)	(18)	(17)
Net transfers to other systems	19	(147)	(18)	15
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,601	(2,294)	(1,552)	2,130
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	30,188	32,482	34,034	31,904
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 31,789	\$ 30,188	\$ 32,482	\$ 34,034
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 42,939	\$ 43,514	\$ 41,284	\$ 40,753

¹ Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability¹

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

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$ 8,718	\$ 8,919	\$ 6,645	\$ 6,521
Interest	29,199	28,154	21,737	21,271
Benefit changes				
Difference between actual and expected experience	4,000	3,262	80,801	(3,548)
Assumption changes	17,439			
Benefit payments	(25,941)	(25,673)	(17,950)	(17,811)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	33,415	14,662	91,233	6,433
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	411,367	396,705	305,472	299,039
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 444,782</u>	<u>\$ 411,367</u>	<u>\$ 396,705</u>	<u>\$ 305,472</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions	\$ 19,100	\$ 19,098	\$ 11,730	\$ 11,043
Nonemployer contributions	2,900	2,900		
Employee contributions	3,587	4,966	2,840	3,016
Refunds of contributions to members		(182)		
Annuity benefits	(25,746)	(25,301)	(17,947)	(17,655)
Death benefits	(195)	(190)	(3)	(156)
Net investment income (loss)	47,659	(2,361)	9,183	11,723
Administrative expenses	(109)	(86)	(92)	(86)
Net transfers to other systems	237	563	96	
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	47,433	(593)	5,807	7,885
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	165,250	165,843	160,036	152,151
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 212,683</u>	<u>\$ 165,250</u>	<u>\$ 165,843</u>	<u>\$ 160,036</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u><u>\$ 232,099</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 246,117</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 230,862</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 145,436</u></u>

¹ Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability¹

JSRS Pension Trust Fund (continued)

Years Ended June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$ 6,186	\$ 5,886	\$ 5,760	\$ 5,571
Interest	20,404	20,022	19,440	18,857
Benefit changes			666	
Difference between actual and expected experience	(995)	(3,085)	(1,138)	(3,240)
Assumption changes	13,790			
Benefit payments	(18,602)	(17,191)	(16,836)	(16,684)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	20,783	5,632	7,892	4,504
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	278,256	272,624	264,732	260,228
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 299,039</u>	<u>\$ 278,256</u>	<u>\$ 272,624</u>	<u>\$ 264,732</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions	\$ 10,534	\$ 10,202	\$ 10,109	\$ 9,659
Nonemployer contributions				
Employee contributions	2,928	2,303	3,153	2,448
Refunds of contributions to members	(629)	(60)		
Annuity benefits	(17,679)	(16,989)	(16,832)	(16,675)
Death benefits	(293)	(143)	(4)	(10)
Net investment income (loss)	16,399	(871)	2,216	19,962
Administrative expenses	(79)	(75)	(71)	(68)
Net transfers to other systems	253	(3)	286	195
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	11,434	(5,636)	(1,143)	15,511
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	140,717	146,353	147,496	131,985
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 152,151</u>	<u>\$ 140,717</u>	<u>\$ 146,353</u>	<u>\$ 147,496</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 146,888</u>	<u>\$ 137,539</u>	<u>\$ 126,271</u>	<u>\$ 117,236</u>

¹ Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability¹

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

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$ 696	\$ 805	\$ 786	\$ 804
Interest	4,754	4,731	4,764	4,743
Benefit changes				
Difference between actual and expected experience	(960)	(627)	(1,501)	(767)
Assumption changes	971			
Benefit payments	(4,574)	(4,514)	(4,534)	(4,411)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	887	395	(485)	369
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	67,501	67,106	67,591	67,222
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 68,388</u>	<u>\$ 67,501</u>	<u>\$ 67,106</u>	<u>\$ 67,591</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290	\$ 4,814
Employee contributions				
Refunds of contributions to members				
Annuity benefits	(4,574)	(4,514)	(4,534)	(4,411)
Death benefits				
Net investment income (loss)	7,996	(352)	1,616	1,902
Administrative expenses	(20)	(15)	(16)	(14)
Net transfers to other systems				
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	8,692	409	2,356	2,291
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	31,092	30,683	28,327	26,036
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 39,784</u>	<u>\$ 31,092</u>	<u>\$ 30,683</u>	<u>\$ 28,327</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 28,604</u>	<u>\$ 36,409</u>	<u>\$ 36,423</u>	<u>\$ 39,264</u>

¹ Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Changes in the Employers' Net Pension Liability¹

SCNG Pension Trust Fund (continued)

Years Ended June 30

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability				
Service cost	\$ 696	\$ 689	\$ 690	\$ 697
Interest	4,589	4,594	4,481	4,417
Benefit changes				
Difference between actual and expected experience	(843)	(992)	612	(262)
Assumption changes	4,161			
Benefit payments	(4,426)	(4,310)	(4,249)	(4,248)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	4,177	(19)	1,534	604
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	63,045	63,064	61,530	60,926
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	\$ 67,222	\$ 63,045	\$ 63,064	\$ 61,530
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer contributions	\$ 4,591	\$ 4,591	\$ 4,591	\$ 4,586
Employee contributions				
Refunds of contributions to members				
Annuity benefits	(4,425)	(4,310)	(4,249)	(4,248)
Death benefits				
Net investment income (loss)	2,533	(121)	313	2,806
Administrative expenses	(13)	(12)	(11)	(10)
Net transfers to other systems				
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	2,686	148	644	3,134
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	23,350	23,202	22,558	19,424
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	\$ 26,036	\$ 23,350	\$ 23,202	\$ 22,558
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 41,186	\$ 39,695	\$ 39,862	\$ 38,972

¹ Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedule of Employers' Net Pension Liability¹

(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 ²	Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
SCRS						
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%
6/30/2014	42,955,206	25,738,521	17,216,685	59.9%	7,434,820	231.6%
PORS						
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%
6/30/2014	5,899,529	3,985,102	1,914,427	67.5%	1,033,189	185.3%
GARS						
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%
6/30/2014	74,787	34,034	40,753	45.5%	2,688	1,516.2%
JSRS						
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%
6/30/2014	264,732	147,496	117,236	55.7%	20,407	574.5%
SCNG						
6/30/2021	68,388	39,784	28,604	58.2%	Not Applicable ³	Not Applicable ³
6/30/2020	67,501	31,092	36,409	46.1%	Not Applicable ³	Not Applicable ³
6/30/2019	67,106	30,683	36,423	45.7%	Not Applicable ³	Not Applicable ³
6/30/2018	67,591	28,327	39,264	41.9%	Not Applicable ³	Not Applicable ³
6/30/2017	67,222	26,036	41,186	38.7%	Not Applicable ³	Not Applicable ³
6/30/2016	63,045	23,350	39,695	37.0%	Not Applicable ³	Not Applicable ³
6/30/2015	63,064	23,202	39,862	36.8%	Not Applicable ³	Not Applicable ³
6/30/2014	61,530	22,558	38,972	36.7%	Not Applicable ³	Not Applicable ³

¹ Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

² 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.

³ 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					
6/30/2021	\$ 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%
6/30/2014	962,798	962,798		7,434,820	12.9%
6/30/2013	948,157	948,157		7,356,231	12.9%
6/30/2012	824,652	824,652		7,687,558	10.7%
PORS¹					
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%
6/30/2014	155,608	155,608		1,033,189	15.1%
6/30/2013	143,389	143,389		1,019,241	14.1%
6/30/2012	134,299	134,299		1,087,587	12.3%
GARS⁵					
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%
6/30/2014	4,063	4,063		2,688	151.2%
6/30/2013	2,831	2,831		3,854	73.5%
6/30/2012	2,532	2,532		3,854	65.7%

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					
6/30/2021	\$ 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%
6/30/2014	9,659	9,659		20,407	47.3%
6/30/2013	8,667	8,667		19,221	45.1%
6/30/2012	8,414	8,414		18,661	45.1%
SCNG⁶					
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
6/30/2014	4,586	4,586		Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6/30/2013	4,539	4,539		Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6/30/2012	3,937	3,937		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, 2020, are 15.56 percent and 18.24 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, 2020, 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
2021	28.49%
2020	(1.57)
2019	5.80
2018	7.91
2017	11.88
2016	(0.47)
2015	1.59
2014	15.30

¹ Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

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 2021 for each of the individual plans administered by PEBA.

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Significant Assumptions¹

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG
Valuation date	07/01/19	07/01/19	07/01/19	07/01/19	07/01/19
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	28 years maximum, closed period ²	28 years maximum, closed period 2	8 years, closed	28 years maximum, closed period	17 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 15 years of service ³	None	2.75% ³	None
Investment rate of return	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
Benefit adjustments	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	None	2.75%	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, 2021

With summarized comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	EMPLOYEE FUND	EMPLOYER FUND	DEATH BENEFIT FUND	QEBA FUND	TOTAL	2020 TOTAL
Additions						
Employee contributions						
State	\$ 268,176	\$ 9,907	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 278,083	\$ 277,905
Public school	379,357	20,860			400,217	394,082
Other	243,976	9,738			253,714	250,552
Employer contributions						
State		558,503	6,318	843	565,664	559,589
Public school		685,611	7,348		692,959	679,271
Other		411,035	3,662		414,697	408,897
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	891,509	1,784,360	17,328	843	2,694,040	2,659,002
Investment income						
Net appreciation (depreciation)						
in fair value of investments		7,828,681	36,195		7,864,876	(762,375)
Interest and dividend income		367,896	1,698		369,594	513,357
Investment expense		(466,641)	(2,157)		(468,798)	(194,878)
Net income (loss) from investing activities		7,729,936	35,736		7,765,672	(443,896)
From securities lending activities:						
Securities lending income		949	4		953	2,167
Securities lending borrower rebates		557	3		560	149
Net income from securities lending activities		1,506	7		1,513	2,316
Total net investment income (loss)		7,731,442	35,743		7,767,185	(441,580)
Supplemental retirement benefits funded by the State		358			358	291
Transfers of contributions from other systems	45				45	
Total additions	891,554	9,516,160	53,071	843	10,461,628	2,217,713
Deductions						
Refunds of contributions to members	124,286				124,286	117,860
Transfers of contributions to other systems	1,099	539			1,638	1,547
Regular retirement benefits		3,089,312		843	3,090,155	3,007,545
Supplemental retirement benefits		358			358	291
Death benefits		(6)	29,786		29,780	22,750
Depreciation		149	-		149	146
Administrative expenses		17,294	80		17,374	14,072
Total deductions	125,385	3,107,646	29,866	843	3,263,740	3,164,211
Interfund transfers according to statutory requirements						
Contributions by members at retirement	(577,946)	577,946				
Interest credited to members' accounts	338,498	(338,498)				
Net interfund transfers	(239,448)	239,448				
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	526,721	6,647,962	23,205		7,197,888	(946,498)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions						
Beginning of year	9,714,420	16,456,998	121,000		26,292,418	27,238,916
End of year	\$ 10,241,141	\$ 23,104,960	\$ 144,205	\$ -	\$ 33,490,306	\$ 26,292,418

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

PORS Pension Trust Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2021

With summarized comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	EMPLOYEE FUND	EMPLOYER FUND	DEATH BENEFIT FUND	ACCIDENTAL DEATH FUND	QEBA FUND	TOTAL	2020 TOTAL
Additions							
Employee contributions							
State	\$ 41,267	\$ 1,852				\$ 43,119	\$ 45,056
Public school	69	441				510	532
Other	100,552	7,967				108,519	106,247
Employer contributions							
State		72,972	861	861	2	74,696	77,691
Public school		835	10	10		855	913
Other		182,957	2,091	1,978		187,026	184,531
Nonemployer contributions							
State		4,069				4,069	4,070
Public school		44				44	44
Other		8,357				8,357	8,356
Total contributions	141,888	279,494	2,962	2,849	2	427,195	427,440
Investment income							
Net appreciation (depreciation)							
in fair value of investments		1,394,216	14,990	20,328		1,429,534	(136,295)
Interest and dividend income		65,551	702	952		67,205	91,666
Investment expense		(83,545)	(898)	(1,218)		(85,661)	(34,890)
Net income (loss) from investing activities		1,376,222	14,794	20,062		1,411,078	(79,519)
From securities lending activities:							
Securities lending income		169	2	2		173	386
Securities lending borrower rebates		100	1	1		102	27
Net income from securities lending activities		269	3	3		275	413
Total net investment income (loss)		1,376,491	14,797	20,065		1,411,353	(79,106)
Supplemental retirement benefits funded by the State		9				9	10
Transfers of contributions from other systems	862	539				1,401	998
Total additions	142,750	1,656,533	17,759	22,914	2	1,839,958	349,342
Deductions							
Refunds of contributions to members	24,346	-				24,346	22,492
Transfers of contributions to other systems	-					-	14
Regular retirement benefits		425,230			2	425,232	405,790
Supplemental retirement benefits		9				9	10
Death Benefits		(6)	3,786			3,780	2,359
Accidental death benefits				1,973		1,973	1,842
Depreciation		19	-	-		19	18
Administrative expenses		3,025	33	44		3,102	2,451
Total deductions	24,346	428,277	3,819	2,017	2	458,461	434,976
Interfund transfers according to statutory requirements							
Contributions by members at retirement	(97,795)	97,795					
Interest credited to members' accounts	44,956	(44,956)					
Net interfund transfers	(52,839)	52,839					
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	65,565	1,281,095	13,940	20,897		1,381,497	(85,634)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions							
Beginning of year	1,265,088	3,348,223	49,602	67,262		4,730,175	4,815,809
End of year	\$ 1,330,653	\$ 4,629,318	\$ 63,542	\$ 88,159	\$ -	\$ 6,111,672	\$ 4,730,175

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

GARS Pension Trust Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2021

With summarized comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	EMPLOYEE FUND	EMPLOYER FUND	QEBA FUND	TOTAL	2020 TOTAL
Additions					
Contributions					
Employee contributions - State	\$ 184		\$ -	\$ 184	\$ 222
Employer contributions - State		5,950	6	5,956	6,329
Total contributions	184	5,950	6	6,140	6,551
Investment income					
Net appreciation (depreciation)					
in fair value of investments		9,564		9,564	(908)
Interest and dividend income		451		451	695
Investment expense		(573)		(573)	(233)
Net income (loss) from investing activities		9,442		9,442	(446)
From securities lending activities:					
Securities lending income		1		1	3
Securities lending borrower rebates		1		1	
Net income from securities lending activities		2		2	3
Total net investment income (loss)		9,444		9,444	(443)
Total additions	184	15,394	6	15,584	6,108
Deductions					
Refunds of contributions to members	77			77	-
Transfers of contributions to other systems	45			45	
Regular retirement benefits		6,216	6	6,222	6,323
Death benefits		16		16	25
Administrative expenses		23		23	18
Total deductions	122	6,255	6	6,383	6,366
Interfund transfers according to statutory requirements					
Contributions by members at retirement	(737)	737			
Interest credited to members' accounts	196	(196)			
Net interfund transfers	(541)	541			
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	(479)	9,680		9,201	(258)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	7,046	27,408		34,454	34,712
End of year	\$ 6,567	\$ 37,088	\$ -	\$ 43,655	\$ 34,454

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

JSRS Pension Trust Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2021

With summarized comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	EMPLOYEE FUND	EMPLOYER FUND	QEBA FUND	TOTAL	2020 TOTAL
Additions					
Contributions					
Employee contributions - State	\$ 3,285	\$ 302	\$ -	\$ 3,587	\$ 4,966
Employer contributions - State		18,235	865	19,100	19,098
Nonemployer contributions		2,900		2,900	2,900
Total contributions	3,285	21,437	865	25,587	26,964
Investment income					
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments		48,185		48,185	(4,575)
Interest and dividend income		2,355		2,355	3,375
Investment expense		(2,890)		(2,890)	(1,175)
Net income (loss) from investing activities		47,650		47,650	(2,375)
From securities lending activities:					
Securities lending income		6		6	13
Securities lending borrower rebates		3		3	1
Net income from securities lending activities		9		9	14
Total net investment income (loss)		47,659		47,659	(2,361)
Transfers of contributions from other systems	237			237	563
Total additions	3,522	69,096	865	73,483	25,166
Deductions					
Refunds of contributions to members				-	182
Regular retirement benefits		24,881	865	25,746	24,845
Deferred retirement benefits		-		-	456
Death benefits		195		195	190
Depreciation		1		1	1
Administrative expenses		108		108	85
Total deductions	-	25,185	865	26,050	25,759
Interfund transfers according to statutory requirements					
Contributions by members at retirement	(5,201)	5,201			
Interest credited to members' accounts	1,195	(1,195)			
Net interfund transfers	(4,006)	4,006			
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	(484)	47,917		47,433	(593)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	33,153	132,097		165,250	165,843
End of year	\$ 32,669	\$ 180,014	\$ -	\$ 212,683	\$ 165,250

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

SCNG Pension Trust Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2021

With summarized comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>2021 Total</u>	<u>2020 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	8,098	(769)
Interest and dividend income	381	613
Investment expense	(485)	(198)
Net Income (loss) from investing activities	<u>7,994</u>	<u>(354)</u>
From securities lending activities:		
Securities lending income	1	2
Securities lending borrower rebates	1	
Net income from securities lending activities	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total net investment income (loss)	<u>7,996</u>	<u>(352)</u>
Total additions	<u>13,286</u>	<u>4,938</u>
Deductions		
Regular retirement benefits	4,574	4,514
Administrative expenses	20	15
Total deductions	<u>4,594</u>	<u>4,529</u>
Net increase in Net Position	8,692	409
Net Position Restricted for Pensions		
Beginning of year	31,092	30,683
End of year	<u>\$ 39,784</u>	<u>\$ 31,092</u>

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Administrative Expenses

Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Personnel Services

Salaries and Wages	\$ 8,969
Employee Benefits	3,559
Total Personnel Services	12,528

Professional and Consultant Fees

Information Technology	4,353
Medical and Health Services	164
Financial Audit	205
Actuarial Services	260
Management Professional Services	1,157
Legal Services	6
Total Professional and Consultant Fees	6,145

Operating Expenses

Facilities Management	75
Building Rent	110
Software Licenses and Programs	929
Furniture and Equipment - Expensed	31
Communications and Utilities	131
Insurance	266
Postage	213
Supplies	162
Miscellaneous Expenses	37
Total Operating Expenses	1,954

Total Administrative Expenses	\$ 20,627
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Allocation of Administrative Expenses

SCRS	\$ 17,374
PORS	3,102
GARS	23
JSRS	108
SCNG	20
Total Administrative Expenses	\$ 20,627

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Professional and Consultant Fees¹

Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Professional / Consultant Type	Nature of Service Provided	Amounts Paid
Ahead	Disaster Recovery Solution Related Services	\$ 76
CEM Benchmarking	Benchmarking Service	50
CliftonLarsonAllen	Audit and Consulting Services	205
Data Network Solutions	Disaster Recovery Solution Related Services	51
eGroup Holding Company	Security & Disaster Recovery Related Services	13
Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company	Actuarial and Consulting Services	260
ICON Integration & Design	Data Conversion and Bridging Services	223
Linea Solutions	Client Services Vendor to Facilitate and Support Program Activities	661
LifeWorks	Benefits Administration Solution Implementation	3,452
NWN Corporation	IT Installation Services	151
Sagitec Solutions	Benefits Administration Consulting Services	50
Segal Consulting	Investment Consulting Services for State ORP and Deferred Compensation	117
Soteria	Cyber Security Consulting Services	17
SunGard Availability Services	Disaster Recovery Solution Services	121
Tapfin	Application Development Resources	484
TierPoint	Disaster Recovery Solution Services	32
USC Department of Internal Medicine	Disability Review Services	23
Vocational Rehabilitation	Disability Review Services	133
Aggregate of payees less than \$10,000 each	Professional and Consulting Services	26
Total Professional and Consultant Fees		\$ 6,145

¹ A Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees can be found in the Investment Section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Fees and Expenses

Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS	SCNG	TOTALS ¹
Short Term	\$ 670	\$ 122	\$ 1	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ 798
Fixed Income:						
Core Bonds (IG) ²	6,109	1,114	7	38	6	7,274
Mixed Credit	4,922	901	6	30	5	5,864
Emerging Market Debt	877	159	1	6	1	1,044
Global Public Equity	2,997	548	3	18	3	3,569
Public Real Estate	1,411	257	2	9	1	1,680
Public Infrastructure	792	144	1	5	1	943
Beta Overlay	983	179	2	6	1	1,171
Alternatives:						
Hedge Funds	155,775	28,510	191	962	161	185,599
Private Debt	68,492	12,520	84	422	71	81,589
Private Equity	154,045	28,141	188	949	160	183,483
Private Real Estate	50,382	9,203	61	310	52	60,008
Private Infrastructure	11,231	2,045	14	69	12	13,371
Strategic Partnerships ³	(44)	(8)				(52)
Total Investment Manager Fees	458,642	83,835	561	2,828	475	546,341
Bank Fees and Investment Expenses ⁴	10,156	1,826	12	62	10	12,066
Total Investment Expenses	468,798	85,661	573	2,890	485	558,407
Securities Lending Expenses:						
Borrower Rebates	\$ (560)	\$ (102)	\$ (1)	\$ (3)	\$ (1)	\$ (667)
Total Securities Lending Expenses	\$ (560)	\$ (102)	\$ (1)	\$ (3)	\$ (1)	\$ (667)

¹ All investment manager fees, whether directly invoiced (\$16,449) or deducted from the fund on a net basis (\$529,892) 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 Represents management and other fees at the Strategic Partnership level, not fees at the underlying investment level included in each applicable asset class.

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

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Investment

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Meketa Investment Group

DATE: October 12, 2021

RE: Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2021 Review

As the general investment consultant for the Retirement System Investment Commission (RSIC) of South Carolina, Meketa Investment Group is pleased to present this summary of the fiscal year events and investment performance of the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS) investment portfolio for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021.

Fiscal Year 2021 Year in Review

We entered the June fiscal year 2021 with equity markets continuing to appreciate from their March 2020 market lows, aided by extremely accommodative monetary and fiscal policies enacted across the globe and aimed at supporting teetering economies in the face of a pandemic. By fiscal year end, global risk assets produced historically strong returns. Robust stimulus across developed and emerging economies, news of successful vaccine developments, economies reopening, and a focus on successful vaccine roll-out all contributed to the strong performance of risk assets in the 2021 fiscal year. The notable pickup in economic activity, evident in the latter half of the year, drove inflation higher.

While fiscal year 2021 proved to be a strong market year it should be noted there is still a considerable amount of uncertainty. Among those are: 1) the path of the pandemic, particularly given the rise of the Delta variant – a highly contagious strain of COVID-19, 2) the health and recovery of the labor market, 3) the related implication for inflation and economic growth and 4) the overall impact of fiscal and monetary measures as they begin to subside.

US equities, as represented by the Russell 3000 Index, finished the fiscal year with a 44.2% return. Emerging markets (MSCI Emerging Markets) delivered 40.9% for the year and the MSCI EAFE Index, representing foreign developed markets, returned 32.3% for the same time horizon.

With fiscal and monetary support and corresponding improvement in investor risk sentiment, expectations of short-term volatility, as measured by the VIX index, declined relatively quickly throughout the course of the year. At the recent height of the pandemic, the VIX index reached 82.7, declining to 30.4 at the start of the fiscal year. By year-end June 30, the VIX index had settled at a level of 15.8 as continued vaccine distribution and waning inflationary fears led volatility expectations to

continue to decline. For much of the fiscal year, most markets embraced a “risk on” appetite. Going forward, the rise of the Delta variant and its potential impact could disrupt market calm.

In the wake of positive vaccine news, we saw a rotation away from growth stocks and into value stocks at calendar year-end that, for the most part, continued for the remainder of the year. By fiscal year-end, the Russell 1000 Value Index (+43.7%) had outpaced the prior leadership of the Russell 1000 Growth Index (+42.5%). Just a year prior - leadership performance of the Russell 1000 Growth Index (+23.3%) versus the Russell 1000 Value Index (-8.8%) held a significant wider spread, that by FY 2021 had all but diminished. Cyclical sectors like energy and financials saw strong results, as investors rotated out of the stay-at-home focused companies in the technology sector that were so previously favored in 2020.

Similarly, but with a drastically more pronounced divergence, we saw a rotation away from large cap stocks and into small cap stocks. The performance dispersion between the Russell 1000 Index (+43.1%) and the Russell 2000 Index (+62.0%) reached nearly 20% by fiscal year end as smaller companies benefitted from the re-opening of economies and its pro-cyclical tailwind.

Within international developed markets, the MSCI EAFE opportunity set, of which Japan, the UK, and the Eurozone are featured most heavily, underperformed relative to the US and emerging markets in part due to weak footing on which they entered the crisis, the robust spread of COVID-19 and prolonged lockdowns in many of these economies. Within emerging markets, we witnessed a widespread divergence between countries that were able to manage the virus' spread by deploying aggressive countermeasures early on (e.g., China) relative to countries facing already challenging economic circumstances (e.g., Brazil, Mexico, and South Africa). More recently, concerns over the spread of the Delta variant and the ability of emerging countries to manage this has weighed on emerging markets results. Specific to China, fears of tighter monetary policies impacting growth in addition to the more recent Chinese regulatory crackdown on ADR-listed companies have been a headwind to the region's performance.

The US Treasury yield curve had declined materially at the onset of COVID-19 (March of 2020) as investors flocked to this safe-haven asset and aggressive Federal Reserve policies were enacted through policy rate cuts and the quantitative easing program. For context, at the end of June 30, 2020 the 10-year yield was at 0.66% with yields remaining below 1.0% through December; by March 2021, the yield nearly doubled to 1.7% on prospects of stronger than expected growth driving negative bond index returns. By the end of the fiscal year, the 10-year yield retreated to 1.4% as concerns about the economic impact of the Delta variant trimmed investor risk appetite.

Within fixed income markets, the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index produced essentially flat returns delivering -0.3% for the year ending June 30, 2021; the Bloomberg Barclays TIPS Index returned 6.5% as inflationary concerns proved to be a tailwind, and the Barclays High Yield Index posted the strongest returns at 15.4% as investors searched for yield given the current historically low levels being offered elsewhere. Lastly, long maturity Treasuries was the worst performer, with the Barclays Long US

Government Index returning -10.4% to end the fiscal year 2021. Rising inflation and US economic growth conditions in the second half of the year negatively impacted longer dated fixed income instruments; though we witnessed some recovery as inflation concerns somewhat abated by the end of the fiscal year.

Outside of equity and fixed income markets, we saw strong results from many other asset classes, as they benefitted from the recovery and economic expansion. Energy prices saw a dramatic increase, with WTI crude oil trading at \$75.23 by June 30, 2021 and returning to pre-COVID levels, versus \$39.88 just one year ago. At their trough in 2020, the Bloomberg Commodity Index and the S&P Global Natural Resources Index were down -23.1% and -44.6%, respectively. At the end of the fiscal year, the Bloomberg Commodities Index and the S&P Global Natural Resources Index recovered with healthy returns and printed 45.6% and 49.4% one year returns respectively. Particularly in the second half of the fiscal year, as economies re-opened, an imbalance in supply (low) and demand (high), caused many raw materials to rise sharply (steel, copper, corn, lumber). The increased demand, made worse by port-container shipping congestion, drove transportation costs to rise, inciting inflationary fears.

One of the hardest hit asset classes in markets in 2020 had been real estate, where fears regarding utilization rates in commercial real estate prevented the asset class from participating in the recovery in the early months. Since then, REITS have handsomely recovered from their 2020 steep losses such that one-year returns ending June 30, 2021 were 38.1% as proxied by the MSCI U.S. REIT Index. US market volatility as measured by the VIX index was approximately 30% at the beginning of the fiscal year and has nearly halved to just below 16% by the end of the fiscal year.

In April 2021, the advent of vaccines and the rise in economic activity led the IMF to materially upgrade its World Economic Outlook for 2021 with advanced economies projected to rise by 5.1%. In June, the Federal Reserve upgraded US 2021 growth forecast to 7%. Growth projections have also been revised higher for emerging markets, with 2021 at 6.7%. China is expected to see significant growth of 8.4% in 2021 and then resume its potential growth level of 5.7% in 2022. Near term, inflation expectations for advanced economies have been revised upwards and projected to be higher than its 10-year average.

Looking Forward

Looking ahead beyond 2021 we see a variety of issues of primary concern impacting the path and speed of a recovering global economy:

- Economies may not achieve herd (vaccination) immunity, resulting in weaker growth and potentially a need to re-deploy lockdown policies or booster shot programs. Even as public health officials continue to advocate more vaccinations to achieve herd immunity, there are concerns that COVID-19 breakthrough cases may require additional booster shots. Meanwhile, developing countries continue to struggle to gain access to vaccines to help mitigate COVID-19 infections. While authorities indicate that vaccination can prevent hospitalization for Delta variant infections, the Delta variant may pose significant public health problems due to its more virulent characteristics. Additionally, supply dynamics and logistical challenges with the vaccine

are driving a slower pace of inoculation than expected in addition to vaccine hesitancy, particularly here in the US. This confluence of challenges could move governments to re-impose distancing measures which would likely depress employment and economic growth. Given some considerable uncertainty on the trajectory of COVID-19 preventative measures; several economic themes flow from this larger global health uncertainty.

- Consumers may change economic behavior for an extended period. And changing consumer spending and work-environment preferences could limit demand for participating in large events including concerts and sporting events, dining out, travel, and leisure activities. Added concerns here in the US, are the eviction moratoriums and the student loan repayment freeze set to expire with Federal unemployment benefits ending.
 - Persistently high unemployment due to a significant number of companies not surviving the economic downturn. Here, in the US, unemployment levels stand at 5.9% and have certainly come down from its peak rates reached at the height of the pandemic, but these remain well above pre-pandemic levels.
 - Virus-related fears and outbreaks could continue to exacerbate supply chain disruptions as port, transport, and intermodal workers observe lockdown measures. Global bottlenecks may continue to persist resulting in shortages and higher prices.
- The potential of a short-term overheating of the US economy. In May and June, the US CPI exceeded 4% y-o-y and stoked investor concerns that the US economy may overheat as strong consumer demand and the economic recovery could potentially create an inflationary spiral. The Biden administration announced its intentions to expand government spending while the US economy is in a robust recovery and this may exacerbate inflationary pressures.
 - As of June 2021, the Federal Reserve was still engaged in its quantitative easing program, purchasing \$120 billion in US Treasuries and mortgage-backed securities a month. As the US economy recovers the Federal Reserve may begin to taper their asset purchases resulting in policy tightening.
 - China's recent political interventions in the technology and education sectors could have further repercussions for Chinese US listed ADRs as well as Chinese listed H and A shares. Regulatory tensions between the US and China could force further divestment from listed Chinese companies in the US and in mainland China.



SCRS Investment Results¹

As of June 30, 2021, the SCRS investment portfolio totaled \$39.16 billion. This represented an increase of approximately \$8.2 billion from June 30, 2020. SCRS generated a net return of +28.6%, outperforming the Policy Index by 3.7%. Over longer trailing periods, SCRS is modestly outperforming its Policy Index. For example, the ten-year trailing net return for SCRS as of June 30, 2021 was 7.6% vs. a Policy Benchmark return of 7.3%.

The portfolio's asset allocation as of fiscal year-end is provided in the following table. All investments were consistent with the targets and ranges set forth in the Annual Investment Plan and in the Statement of Investment Objectives and Policy.

Asset Class	% of Total System as of June 30, 2021	Target Allocation
Public Equity	47.2	45.0
Bonds	23.5	26.0
Private Equity	9.6	10.0
Private Debt	8.1	7.0
Real Assets	11.6	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Respectfully submitted,

Alli Wallace Stone, CFA
Consultant, Principal
Meketa Investment Group

¹ SCRS returns are from BNY Mellon and are time-weighted, total return calculations, net of fees and expenses.

The investment performance information provided in the Investment Section of the *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* is provided by the Systems' custodian, BNY Mellon, and is independently calculated using a time weighted rate of return.

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 for Year
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%)
2014	25,540,648	7.48%	3,515,834	59.84%
2013	23,762,666	7.50%	2,199,550	1,934.60%
2012	22,105,265	(4.85%)	108,107	(96.99%)

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 for Year
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%)
2014	3,946,522	9.44%	538,157	63.05%
2013	3,606,143	9.29%	330,061	1,839.14%
2012	3,299,647	(2.58%)	17,021	(96.72%)

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
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%)
2014	33,671	3.56%	4,543	45.75%
2013	32,515	2.11%	3,117	1,733.53%
2012	31,843	(10.27%)	170	(97.01%)

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
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%)
2014	146,095	8.25%	19,954	58.03%
2013	134,963	7.75%	12,627	1,527.19%
2012	125,255	(3.91%)	776	(96.14%)

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.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Summary of Investment Growth

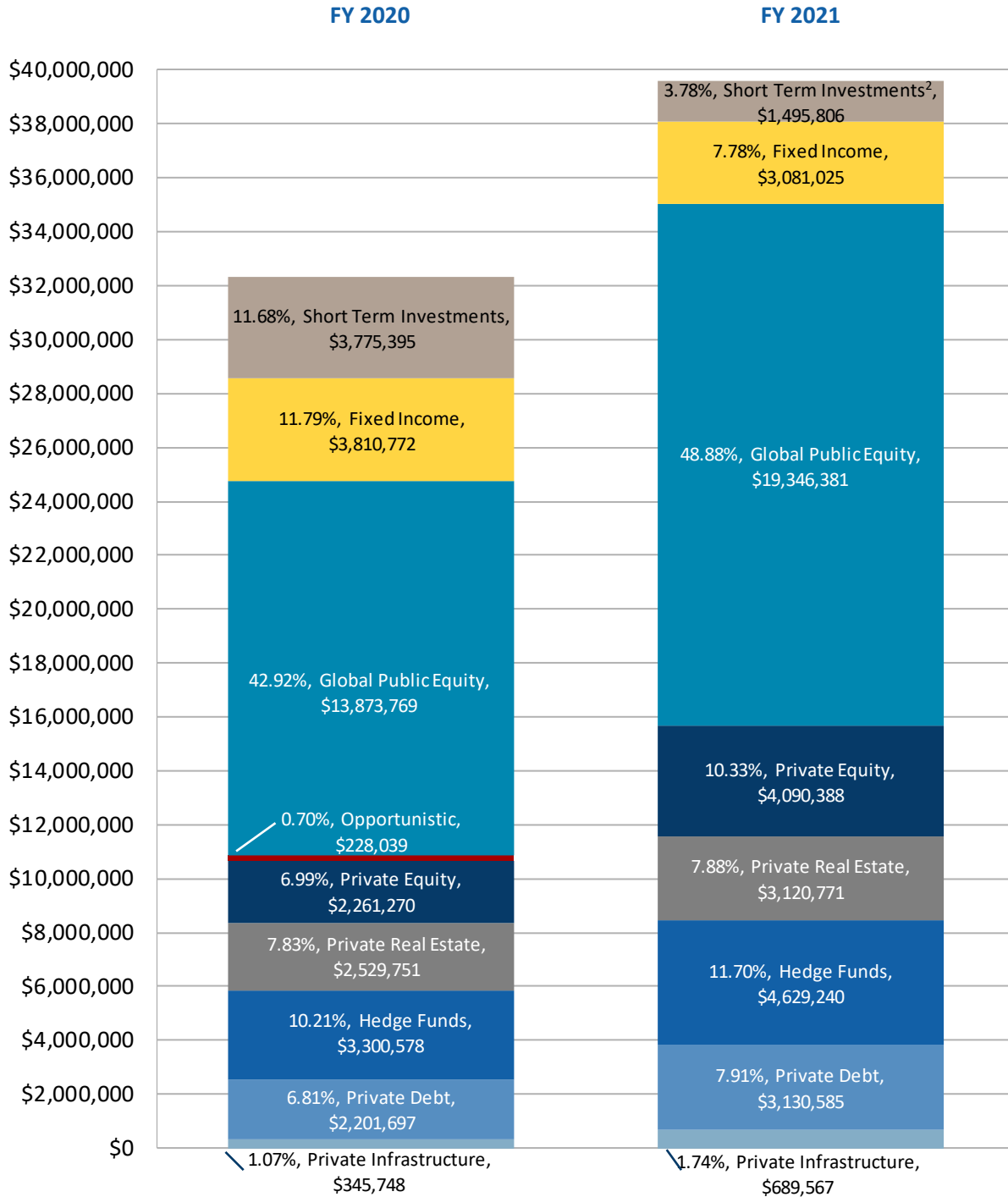
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	Fair Value of Investments¹	Fair Value % Increase/Decrease for Year	Net Income (Loss) from Investments	Net Income (Loss) % Increase/Decrease for Year
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%)
2014	22,417	12.63%	2,805	67.46%
2013	19,904	12.69%	1,675	1,701.08%
2012	17,662	(1.13%)	93	(96.33%)

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, 2021
(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 \$137,322 (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
	06/30/2020	06/30/2021	06/30/21
Short-Term Investments	\$ 3,156,278	\$ 1,245,146	3.75%
Debt:			
Fixed Income	3,207,714	2,585,942	7.78%
Public Equity:			
Global Public Equity	11,678,233	16,237,652	48.89%
Opportunistic/GTAA	191,951		
Alternatives:			
Hedge Funds	2,778,259	3,885,377	11.70%
Private Debt	1,853,277	2,627,538	7.91%
Private Equity	1,903,422	3,433,111	10.34%
Private Real Estate	2,129,416	2,619,302	7.89%
Private Infrastructure	291,033	578,762	1.74%
Total Investments	<u>\$ 27,189,583</u>	<u>\$ 33,212,830</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
	06/30/2020	06/30/2021	06/30/21
Short-Term Investments	\$ 579,898	\$ 226,241	3.72%
Debt:			
Fixed Income	576,508	473,269	7.80%
Public Equity:			
Global Public Equity	2,098,875	2,971,752	48.90%
Opportunistic/GTAA	34,499		
Alternatives:			
Hedge Funds	499,323	711,086	11.70%
Private Debt	333,081	480,882	7.91%
Private Equity	342,093	628,315	10.34%
Private Real Estate	382,710	479,374	7.89%
Private Infrastructure	52,306	105,923	1.74%
Total Investments	<u>\$ 4,899,293</u>	<u>\$ 6,076,842</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
	06/30/2020	06/30/2021	06/30/21
Short-Term Investments	\$ 6,779	\$ 4,322	9.94%
Debt:			
Fixed Income	3,856	3,168	7.28%
Public Equity:			
Global Public Equity	14,039	19,895	45.75%
Opportunistic/GTAA	231		
Alternatives:			
Hedge Funds	3,340	4,761	10.95%
Private Debt	2,228	3,219	7.40%
Private Equity	2,288	4,207	9.67%
Private Real Estate	2,560	3,209	7.38%
Private Infrastructure	350	709	1.63%
Total Investments	<u>\$ 35,671</u>	<u>\$ 43,490</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
	06/30/2020	06/30/2021	06/30/21
Short-Term Investments	\$ 24,775	\$ 13,618	6.46%
Debt:			
Fixed Income	19,429	15,963	7.57%
Public Equity:			
Global Public Equity	70,734	100,236	47.51%
Opportunistic/GTAA	1,163		
Alternatives:			
Hedge Funds	16,827	23,985	11.37%
Private Debt	11,225	16,220	7.69%
Private Equity	11,529	21,193	10.05%
Private Real Estate	12,898	16,169	7.66%
Private Infrastructure	1,763	3,573	1.69%
Total Investments	<u>\$ 170,343</u>	<u>\$ 210,957</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
	06/30/2020	06/30/2021	06/30/21
Short-Term Investments	\$ 7,665	\$ 6,479	16.34%
Debt:			
Fixed Income	3,265	2,683	6.77%
Public Equity:			
Global Public Equity	11,888	16,846	42.49%
Opportunistic/GTAA	195		
Alternatives:			
Hedge Funds	2,828	4,031	10.17%
Private Debt	1,886	2,726	6.88%
Private Equity	1,938	3,562	8.99%
Private Real Estate	2,168	2,717	6.85%
Private Infrastructure	296	600	1.51%
Total Investments	<u>\$ 32,129</u>	<u>\$ 39,644</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, 2021

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>
367,268,824	Blackrock MSCI ACWI	\$ 9,368,624,868	\$ 1,714,609,505	\$ 11,478,923	\$ 57,833,457	\$ 9,719,467	\$ 11,162,266,220
12,035,183	State Street Daily MSCI USA Index	2,384,526,954	436,406,905	2,921,646	14,719,923	2,473,824	2,841,049,252
90,547,263	State Street MSCI ACWI ex USA Index	1,683,722,650	308,148,410	2,062,984	10,393,788	1,746,776	2,006,074,608
34,994,371	Blackrock MSCI EAFE Small Cap Equity Index	645,912,097	118,212,335	791,405	3,987,280	670,101	769,573,218
14,602,775	Blackrock Emerging Markets Small Cap Equity	225,572,526	41,283,412	276,383	1,392,482	234,020	268,758,823
3,682,070	Blackrock MSCI Canada Small Cap Equity Index	61,128,993	11,187,592	74,898	377,355	63,418	72,832,256
Total							\$ 17,120,554,377

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>
7,662,947	Owl Rock Capital Corp	\$ 91,778,989	\$ 16,797,036	\$ 112,452	\$ 566,561	\$ 95,216	\$ 109,350,254
210,321	Crown Castle International Corp	34,440,018	6,303,079	42,198	212,602	35,730	41,033,627
309,740	Prologis Inc	31,074,037	5,687,050	38,074	191,823	32,238	37,023,222
43,930	Equinix Inc	29,592,649	5,415,932	36,258	182,678	30,701	35,258,218
108,011	SBA Communications Corp	28,891,728	5,287,652	35,400	178,352	29,974	34,423,106
323,150	Welltower Inc	22,538,688	4,124,944	27,616	139,134	23,383	26,853,765
530,760	UDR Inc	21,819,282	3,993,280	26,734	134,693	22,636	25,996,625
1,945,637	National Grid PLC	20,772,358	3,801,676	25,451	128,230	21,550	24,749,265
255,776	Cheniere Energy Inc	18,620,987	3,407,941	22,815	114,949	19,318	22,186,010
443,553	TC Energy Corp	18,441,103	3,375,019	22,595	113,839	19,132	21,971,688
Total							\$ 378,845,780

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>
\$ 57,150,000	Commit to Purchase FNMA SF Mtg 2.50% due 08/01/2051	\$ 49,548,147	\$ 9,068,110	\$ 60,709	\$ 305,866	\$ 51,404	\$ 59,034,236
(50,450,000)	Commit to Purchase FNMA SF Mtg 3.50% due 08/01/2051	(44,606,967)	(8,163,795)	(54,655)	(275,363)	(46,277)	(53,147,057)
41,000,000	Commit to Purchase FNMA SF Mtg 2.00% due 08/01/2051	34,723,566	6,354,973	42,545	214,352	36,024	41,371,460
29,800,000	US Treasury Bond 2.50% due 02/15/2045	27,079,951	4,956,068	33,180	167,167	28,094	32,264,460
15,820,993	Preferred Term Securities 144A Var Rate due 09/22/2037	11,950,876	2,187,203	14,643	73,774	12,398	14,238,894
12,750,002	Evicof II Trust 0.00% due 5/20/2023	10,988,667	2,011,103	13,464	67,834	11,400	13,092,468
12,674,986	GNMA GTD REMIC P/T 15-H09 FA Var Rate due 04/20/2065	10,752,417	1,967,866	13,174	66,376	11,155	12,810,988
9,700,000	US Treasury Bond 2.875% due 05/15/2043	9,369,202	1,714,715	11,480	57,837	9,720	11,162,954
10,700,000	Wolf Entertainment Issuer Inc	8,980,639	1,643,602	11,004	55,438	9,317	10,700,000
11,000,000	US Treasury Note 0.875% due 11/15/2030	8,786,691	1,608,106	10,766	54,241	9,116	10,468,920
Total							\$ 151,997,323

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 2021	3 Fiscal Years	5 Fiscal Years	10 Fiscal Years
South Carolina Plan Return (Net of Fees)¹	28.57%	10.23%	10.07%	7.60%
<i>South Carolina Policy Benchmark²</i>	25.18%	10.11%	9.87%	7.34%
Bonds³	3.31%	3.96%	3.39%	2.96%
<i>Bonds Benchmark²</i>	-0.33%	3.95%	3.29%	3.21%
Private Debt³	18.73%	4.91%	6.42%	6.69%
<i>Private Debt Benchmark²</i>	22.21%	5.64%	6.79%	5.44%
Private Equity³	44.56%	13.50%	14.11%	12.57%
<i>Private Equity Benchmark²</i>	59.64%	17.41%	17.81%	15.01%
Public Equity³	41.44%	14.03%	14.44%	9.47%
<i>Public Equity Benchmark²</i>	40.94%	14.08%	14.45%	9.72%
Real Assets	12.75%	7.64%	7.43%	11.60%
<i>Real Assets Benchmark²</i>	7.08%	4.82%	5.49%	4.78%
Portable Alpha⁴	17.11%	4.80%	5.34%	6.13%
<i>HFRI FOF: Conservative ex LIBOR</i>	14.79%	3.81%	3.59%	2.57%

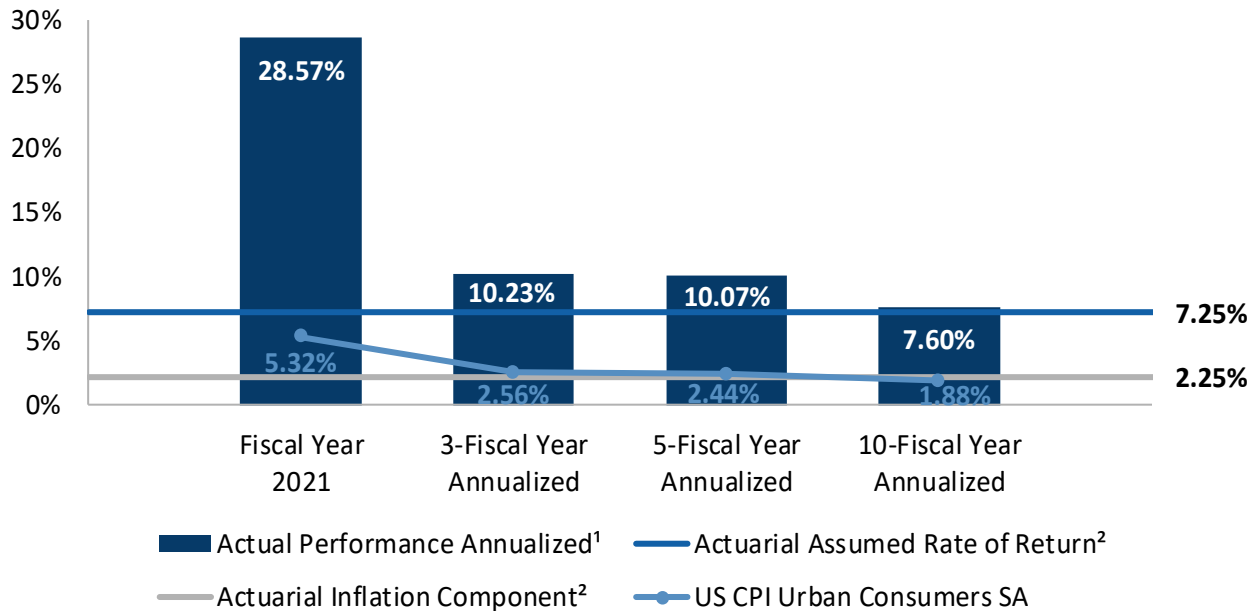
¹ Plan returns are from BNY Mellon and are time-weighted, total return calculations, net of fees and expenses. All returns are expressed in U.S. dollars. Periods greater than one year are annualized.

² The Policy Benchmark is set annually by the RSIC and has changed over time. The presented returns are a blend of previous policies. Asset class benchmarks represent current policy benchmarks blended with past policy benchmarks which may have changed over time.

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. 3, 5 and 10 year Portable Alpha hedge fund returns are 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 3 month LIBOR and the performance presented is excess of LIBOR.

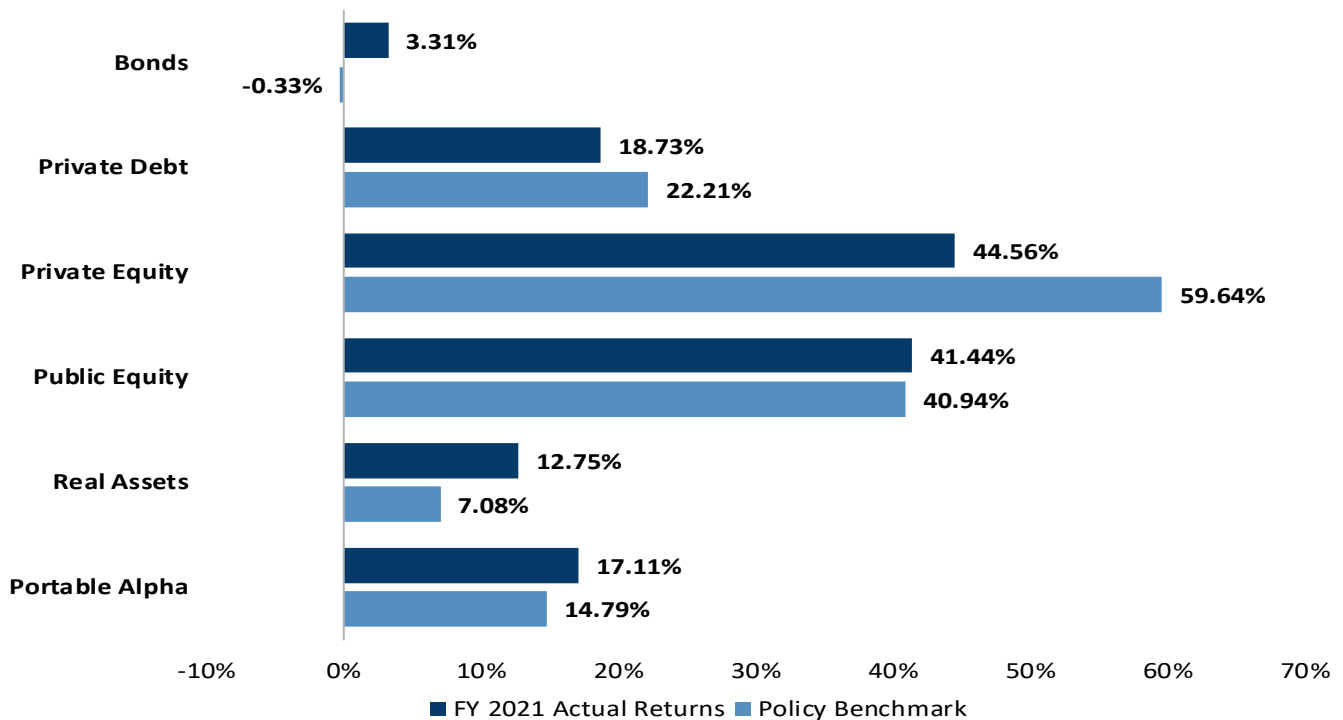
South Carolina Retirement Systems Investment Performance Summary



¹ Plan returns are provided by BNY Mellon 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.

² The actuarial assumed rate of return was set at 7.50 percent, net of investment expense, for fiscal years July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2017, then reduced to 7.25 percent for fiscal year 2018. 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; and 2.25 percent inflation and 5.00 percent real return beginning with fiscal year 2018. Based on recommendation from the consulting actuary, at its December 2020 meeting, the PEBA board proposed the assumed rate of return be reduced to 7 percent and submitted such to the General Assembly as required by Section 9-16-335(B). The General Assembly did not enact a joint resolution to continue or amend the prior 7.25 percent assumed annual rate of return before its expiration on July 1, 2021, so, pursuant to SC State Statute, the assumed annual rate of return developed and submitted by the PEBA board automatically takes effect for the next four-year period beginning July 1, 2021 until subsequent action of the General Assembly.

Fiscal Year 2021 Investment Performance by Market Segment



South Carolina Retirement Systems Schedule of Investment Fees and Commissions

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at June 30, 2021 ¹	Reported Fees ²
Investment Managers' Fees	\$ 39,583,763,122	\$ 546,341,092
Other Investment Service Fees		
Bank Fees and Investment Expenses ³		12,065,975
		<u>\$ 558,407,067</u>

Brokerage Firm	Number of Shares Traded	Commissions ⁴	Average Commissions per Share
Goldman Sachs & Co.	6,992,478	470,630	0.0673
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner Smith Inc.	9,683,651	165,285	0.0171
Jefferies & Company Inc.	5,853,909	74,699	0.0128
Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	4,143,162	58,514	0.0141
Citigroup Global Markets	1,716,355	51,574	0.0300
All Others ⁵	195,186,021	393,018	0.0020
	<u>223,575,576</u>	<u>\$ 1,213,720</u>	0.0054

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

⁴ Commissions paid to brokers are considered a part of the investment asset cost and are therefore not reported as expenses of the System.

⁵ All others include 154 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, 2021

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at 6/30/2021 ¹	Manager Fees Directly Invoiced	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investment Manager Fees
				Management Fees	Performance Fees	Other Fees	
Short Duration:							
	Blackrock Short Duration	\$ 306,973	\$ 85				\$ 85
	Penn Limited Term HY	224,087	713				713
Fixed Income:							
Core Fixed Income							
	Blackrock Core ³	(1)					
	Goldentree Structured Credit	628,063	2,819				2,819
	Guggenheim	757,708	2,408				2,408
	Pacific Investment Management Company	782,231	1,352				1,352
	Thompson Rivers	151,434		695			695
Mixed Credit							
	Barings MultiSector	131,991	745				745
	Caspian SC Holdings LP ⁴	259,847		1,138	3,971		5,109
	Pinebridge ⁵	89	10				10
Emerging Market Debt							
	Ashmore External Debt	118,001	1,044				1,044
	Entrust Partnership Emerging Market Debt	30,574					
	GMO Emerging Country Debt	123,687					
Global Public Equity							
	Algert ⁵	8					
	AQR Global Enhanced ⁵	89					
	AQR (Equity Options) ⁵		205				205
	Blackrock Global Equity ⁵		559				559
	Blackrock Emerging Markets Small Cap Equity	268,759	149				149
	Blackrock MSCI Emerging Markets Free ⁵		257				257
	Blackrock MSCI ACWI	11,162,266	789				789
	Blackrock U. S. Equity ⁵		158				158
	Blackrock U. S. Small Cap	1,219,133	590				590
	Blackrock World ex U. S. Small Cap	842,415	269				269
	Blackrock World ex U. S. Large Cap ⁵		156				156
	D. E. Shaw World Enhanced ⁵	42					
	Intech ⁵	64					
	Man Numeric International Small Cap ⁵	13					
	Owl Rock Transition	109,370					
	Russell Global Transition ⁵	2					
	Russell International Small Cap ⁵	6					
	Russell International Small Cap Passive Transition ⁵	3					
	Russell Other Opportunistic ⁵	3					
	State Street EME ⁵		294				294
	State Street Global Equity ⁵		141				141
	State Street MSCI ACWI	4,847,124	2				2

Continued on Pages 124-128

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees (cont.)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at 6/30/2021 ¹	Manager Fees Directly Invoiced	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investment Manager Fees
				Management Fees	Performance Fees	Other Fees	
Public Real Estate							
	CenterSquare US Real Estate ⁵		60				60
	CenterSquare US REIT Focus	414,324	1,620				1,620
	Russell Investment Group ⁵	4					
Public Infrastructure							
	DWS RREEF ⁶	447,550	943				943
Beta Overlay							
	Russell Investment Group	571,927	1,171				1,171
Alternatives:							
Hedge Funds (Portable Alpha and Non-Portable Alpha)							
	Blackstone SAF II	1,598			941		941
	Bridgewater Associates, Inc.	253,531		6,180		289	6,469
	DE Shaw Composite Fund	894,856		25,292	60,175	1,713	87,180
	Grosvenor Partnership Hedge Funds	6,735					
	GSO Partnership Hedge Funds	10,716				93	93
	Lighthouse Partnership Hedge Funds	3,113,879		33,193	56,459		89,652
	Man Solutions Ltd	68,046	(290)	1,494			1,204
	Morgan Stanley Partnership Hedge Funds	19,538					
	Reservoir Strategic Partners Fund	379			60		60
Private Debt							
	Angelo Gordon VI	9			(3)	4	1
	Apollo Partnership Private Debt	603,126		5,228	7,016	3,067	15,311
	Ares Jasper Fund	277,482		3,233		1,404	4,637
	Ares Pathfinder Fund	15,188		108	905	319	1,332
	ASI Hark Capital III	303					
	Avenue Spec VI	13,575				38	38
	Barings Capital Invest Corp BDC	53,097		75	711	563	1,349
	Brookfield Real Estate Finance IV	3,247		65	(39)	18	44
	Brookfield Real Estate Finance V	51,702		741	709	243	1,693
	Credit Opportunities Partners JV	199,450				852	852
	Crescent Mezzanine V	509		17	1,091	17	1,125
	Crescent Mezzanine VI	20,699		317	5,110	59	5,486
	Eagle Point Credit Partners	56,937		447	1,564	57	2,068
	Fortress Credit Opportunities Fund V (A)	12,065		24	204	126	354
	Fortress Lending Fund II LP	30,890		125	275	707	1,107
	Gateway Energy	3,900				15	15
	Goldman Sachs Mezzanine V	435		4	27	3	34
	Goldman Sachs Partnership Private Debt	127,256		917	7,874	324	9,115
	Goldentree Loan Management II	35,237		795	495	101	1,391
	GoldenTree Structured Products Fund VII	2,180		32	76	85	193
	GSO Partnership Private Debt	179,777		467	3,967	977	5,411

Continued on Pages 125-128

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees (cont.)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at 6/30/2021 ¹	Manager Fees Directly Invoiced	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investment Manager Fees
				Management Fees	Performance Fees	Other Fees	
	Heitman Capital Management	199,043		1,296		236	1,532
	Highbridge Principal Strategies	191,788		1,904	5,005	713	7,622
	Jocassee Partners	349,763					
	KKR Special Situation Fund II	120,948		1,701		426	2,127
	KKR Lending Partners II	20,579		575		444	1,019
	KKR Lending Partners III	174,261		1,216		558	1,774
	Morgan Stanley Partnership Private Debt	238					
	Northstar Mezz V	11,819		32	2,789	18	2,839
	Owl Rock Capital Corp ⁵			108		441	549
	Owl Rock First Lien	173,090		2,027		1,001	3,028
	Owl Rock Technology Finance Corp	72,402		1,266	1,050	344	2,660
	Owl Rock Technology Holdings	18,480					
	Sankaty COP IV	8,013			366	23	389
	Sankaty COP V	13,997		64		10	74
	Selene II	49,587			5,294	128	5,422
	SJC DL II ⁵				(123)	140	17
	Torchlight IV	12,439		148	(436)	123	(165)
	Torchlight V	24,549		341	505	217	1,063
	WL Ross Whole Loans	2,525			8	75	83
Private Equity							
	Aberdeen Private Equity VIII	17,748		191	329	29	549
	Apollo Partnership Private Equity	536,957		4,324	27,666	2,168	34,158
	Aquiline Financial Services I	36,088			1,648	34	1,682
	Aquiline Financial Services II	42,352		631	(216)	364	779
	Azalea III	4,334		73	227	20	320
	BCP V Co-Invest I	36,481		330		54	384
	BCP V Co-Invest III	19,434		292		25	317
	Blackrock SLS	59,919		975	1,122	656	2,753
	BlackRock SLS Co Invest I	50,460				370	370
	Bridgepoint Europe IV ⁷	13,028		89	493	25	607
	Bridgepoint Europe V ⁷	104,822		712		22	734
	Bridgepoint Europe VI ⁷	53,907		1,123		310	1,433
	Bridgepoint Development Capital IV ⁸	(1,172)		900		261	1,161
	Brighton Park Capital I	39,982		1,351	1,283	34	2,668
	Brookfield Capital IV	128,905		926	14,272	49	15,247
	Brookfield Capital V	91,396		2,183	6,122	117	8,422
	Carousel Capital IV	7,656		275	2,483	82	2,840
	CD&R VIII	18,946			282	60	342
	Crestview II	65,914		395	7,176	153	7,724
	Crestview III	61,987		413	4,491	203	5,107
	CVC Capital VIII ⁸	(213)					

Continued on Pages 126-128

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees (cont.)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under	Manager Fees	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investment
				Management Fees	Performance Fees	Other Fees	
	CVE-Kauffman Fellows Endowment Fund I	48,767		100	1,453	73	1,626
	Francisco Partners V	69,237		188	5,381	43	5,612
	Francisco Partners VI LP	10,177		657	294	266	1,217
	Francisco Partners Agility II LP	4,680		660	5	216	881
	Francisco Agility II Co Invest I	11,618				289	289
	GCM Edisto - GCM Direct	456,619		2,061	8,890	607	11,558
	GCM Edisto - RSIC Direct	309,137		149		329	478
	Great Hill Equity Partners VII	15,403		143	3,707	33	3,883
	Hellman & Friedman	53,064		245	2,422	304	2,971
	Hillhouse Focused Growth Fund V LP	5,892		450	411	80	941
	Horsley Bridge Strategic Fund V	47,081			210	129	339
	Industry Ventures VI	1,777		66	353	29	448
	Industry Ventures VII	26,055		130	2,419	54	2,603
	Industry Ventures Partnership Holdings V	49,908		375	1,836	53	2,264
	Industry Ventures Partnership Holdings VI	2,500					
	KKR Asian IV	8,107		1,282	52	124	1,458
	Mill Point Capital Partners II	2,502		349		138	487
	Morgan Stanley Partnership Private Equity	77,301		636	(237)	461	860
	Nordic Capital Fund X	9,642		1,132		176	1,308
	Paul Capital Partners IX	19,617		238		33	271
	Pacific Equity Partners V	50,334		596	5,795	96	6,487
	Providence Equity Fund VIII	93,015		410		1,451	1,861
	Providence Strategic Growth Fund III	100,412		585		724	1,309
	Providence Strategic Growth Fund IV	70,523		1,500		679	2,179
	Providence Strategic Growth Fund V ⁸	(160)					
	Reservoir Capital Partners	28,242		266	979	65	1,310
	Resolve Growth Partners Fund I	1,581		724		821	1,545
	Silver Lake Partners VI	29,376		1,316	1,429	473	3,218
	Square 1 Venture 1	20,823		112	382	66	560
	TA Associates XIII	67,745		1,264	6,083	314	7,661
	Truebridge Capital II	135,031		288	5,115	211	5,614
	Valor Equity Partners V	50,811		637	3,400	278	4,315
	Warburg Pincus X	3,908		49	1,533	48	1,630
	Westcap Strategic Operator Fund	122,322		716	9,220	110	10,046
	WestCap Co Invest I	59,302		152	3,135	22	3,309
	WL Ross Partnership Private Equity	144,295		432		87	519
	Various Private Equity Managers ⁹	494,769		1,283	2,455	1,091	4,829
Private Real Estate							
	Apollo Partnership Real Estate	44,518		428	409	401	1,238
	Asana Partners II	28,360		1,013		448	1,461
	Blackstone Property Partners	619,577		4,914	633	563	6,110

Continued on Page 127-128

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees (cont.)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at 6/30/2021 ¹	Manager Fees Directly Invoiced	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investment Manager Fees
				Management Fees	Performance Fees	Other Fees	
	Blackstone Real Estate Partners VII	58,567		722	1,265	58	2,045
	Blackstone Real Estate Partners IX	56,359		1,500	3,224	81	4,805
	Brookfield SREP LP	39,198		385	414	138	937
	Brookfield SREP II LP	67,856		821	5,361	50	6,232
	Brookfield SREP III LP	65,921		1,447	633	163	2,243
	Carlyle VI	7,700		95	(23)	76	148
	CenterSquare Co Invest I	30,615	112				112
	Centersquare Co-Invest II	30,155	104				104
	Crow Holdings VII	32,430		487	3,099	56	3,642
	Crow Holdings IX	2,563					
	Goldman Sachs Partnership Real Estate ⁸	(60)					
	Greystar IX	169,619		1,276		227	1,503
	Greystar X	74,724		1,350		289	1,639
	Lone Star II	158			28	(22)	6
	Morgan Stanley Prime Property	1,176,021		7,049	3,198	1,143	11,390
	Morgan Stanley Partnership Real Estate	78,873		604	396	748	1,748
	Oaktree Real Estate Opportunities V	4,484		39	120	30	189
	Oaktree Real Estate Opportunities VI	26,009		378	(3,132)	(47)	(2,801)
	Sculptor	3,826	36		416	44	496
	Stockbridge Value Fund IV LP	14,453		1,345		216	1,561
	TA Realty X	7,038		102		40	142
	TA Realty - SC LP	467,041		2,956	11,808	75	14,839
	WL Ross Partnership Real Estate	14,766		134		85	219
Private Infrastructure							
	Actis Infrastructure	18,354		975		37	1,012
	Axium Infrastructure	37,693				450	450
	Brookfield Infrastructure IV	50,016		1,184	1,608	78	2,870
	Brookfield Super Core	200,236		1,369	1,230	1,054	3,653
	Colony Capital Co-Invest I	41,603		168	311	41	520
	Digital Colony Partners Fund I	114,385		1,538		184	1,722
	Digital Colony Co-Invest I	32,982				3	3
	Grain Spectrum Holdings III	76,515		341		747	1,088
	Macquarie Infrastructure	117,783		777	884	392	2,053

Continued on Page 128

South Carolina Retirement Systems

Schedule of Investment Managers and Fees (cont.)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Style	Investment Manager	Fair Value of Assets Under Management at 6/30/2021 ¹	Manager Fees Directly Invoiced	Manager Fees Deducted on a Net of Fee Basis ²			Total Investment Manager Fees
				Management Fees	Performance Fees	Other Fees	
Strategic Partnerships ¹⁰							
	Apollo	57,422					
	Entrust	855					
	Goldman Sachs	2,114					
	Grosvenor						
	GSO	28,137					
	Lighthouse	(231)					
	Morgan Stanley	10,351	(52)				(52)
	WL Ross	4,129					
Internally Managed Assets							
	Core Fixed Income	15,229					
	Cash Accounts	640,074					
	Residual Assets	1,643					
	Total Fair Value of Assets and Manager Fees	\$ 39,558,054	\$ 16,449	\$ 159,036	\$ 332,028	\$ 38,828	\$ 546,341
	Adjustments, Cash, Receivables and Payables	(399,570)					
	Net Asset Value as reported by the Custodial Bank	\$ 39,158,484					

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 (\$16,449,264) or deducted from the fund on a net basis (\$529,891,828) 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 Negative fair value represents FX loss on accrued interest reclaims receivable.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Account liquidated during the fiscal year. Fees may not represent a full year.

⁶ Includes performance fee of \$669,753 which was directly invoiced.

⁷ Net asset value is reported gross of performance fees.

⁸ Negative fair value is due to timing of cash flows.

⁹ Represents the aggregation of twenty-three managers, each with total investment manager fees of less than \$250,000, and one manager that has a non-disclosure agreement.

¹⁰ 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.

Actuarial



November 10, 2021

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, 2020

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 was in effect for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 are 15.56% and 9.00%, respectively. In addition, this employer contribution scheduled to increase at the rate of 1.00% of pay for each of the next three subsequent fiscal years (i.e. an ultimate employer contribution rate of 18.56% of pay for fiscal year 2024). Similarly, the employer and member contribution rate for the Police Officers Retirement System that was in effect for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 are 18.24% and 9.75%, respectively. The employer contribution rate for the Police Officers Retirement System is scheduled to increase at the rate of 1.00% of pay for each of the next three subsequent fiscal years (i.e. an ultimate employer contribution rate of 21.24% of pay for fiscal year 2024).

Additionally, the State Code specifies that the maximum amortization period is 27 years as of July 1, 2020 and the maximum amortization period will decrease by one year in each of the next seven years until reaching a maximum 20-year funding period on July 1, 2027 for both the South Carolina

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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 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 27 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%. However, due to the recognition of investment losses that have occurred in prior years, the funded ratio decreased from 54.4% in 2019 to 54.1% in 2020 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, 2020 actuarial valuations were based on actuarial



assumptions that were based on the System's experience for the five-year period ending July 1, 2015. The experience study report, which included recommended assumption changes, was adopted by the Board in 2016. There were no assumption changes since the prior actuarial valuation.

All the assumptions and methods adopted by the Board satisfy the requirements in the Actuarial Standards of Practice that are applicable for actuarial valuations of public retirement systems. 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 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, 2020, 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, 2020, by the PEBA staff. The staff also supplied asset information as of July 1, 2020. 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, 2020. 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.

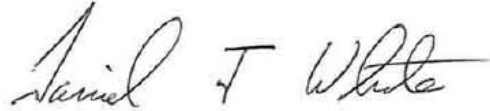
The undersigned are independent actuaries and consultants. Mr. Newton, Mr. White, and Mr. Lyle are Enrolled Actuaries and Members of the American Academy of Actuaries and meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries. Both are experienced in performing valuations for large public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

Sincerely,

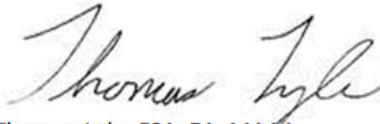
Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Co.



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



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



Thomas Lyle, FSA, EA, MAAA
Consultant

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South Carolina Retirement System

Actuarial Balance Sheet

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2020</u>	<u>July 1, 2019</u>
1. Assets		
a. Current assets (actuarial value)		
i. Employee annuity savings fund	\$ 9,714,420	\$ 9,106,401
ii. Employer annuity accumulation fund	<u>18,457,544</u>	<u>18,337,403</u>
iii. Total current assets	\$ 28,171,964	\$ 27,443,804
b. Present value of future member contributions	\$ 6,916,047	\$ 6,602,884
c. Present value of future employer contributions		
i. Normal contributions	\$ 934,714	\$ 909,050
ii. Accrued liability contributions	<u>23,889,281</u>	<u>22,995,003</u>
iii. Total future employer contributions	\$ 24,823,995	\$ 23,904,053
d. Total assets	<u><u>\$ 59,912,006</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 57,950,741</u></u>
2. Liabilities		
a. Employee annuity savings fund		
i. Past member contributions	\$ 9,714,420	\$ 9,106,401
ii. Present value of future member contributions	<u>6,916,047</u>	<u>6,602,884</u>
iii. Total contributions to employee annuity savings fund	\$ 16,630,467	\$ 15,709,285
b. Employer annuity accumulation fund		
i. Benefits currently in payment	\$ 31,534,153	\$ 31,051,873
ii. Benefits to be provided to other members	<u>11,747,386</u>	<u>11,189,583</u>
iii. Total benefits payable from employer annuity accumulation fund	\$ 43,281,539	\$ 42,241,456
c. Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 59,912,006</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 57,950,741</u></u>

Police Officers Retirement System

Actuarial Balance Sheet

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2020</u>	<u>July 1, 2019</u>
1. Assets		
a. Current assets (actuarial value)		
i. Employee annuity savings fund	\$ 1,265,088	\$ 1,179,539
ii. Employer annuity accumulation fund	<u>3,804,660</u>	<u>3,673,034</u>
iii. Total current assets	\$ 5,069,748	\$ 4,852,573
b. Present value of future member contributions	\$ 1,054,621	\$ 1,001,326
c. Present value of future employer contributions		
i. Normal contributions	\$ 473,642	\$ 457,023
ii. Accrued liability contributions	<u>3,042,190</u>	<u>2,884,842</u>
iii. Total future employer contributions	\$ 3,515,832	\$ 3,341,865
d. Total assets	<u>\$ 9,640,201</u>	<u>\$ 9,195,764</u>
2. Liabilities		
a. Employee annuity savings fund		
i. Past member contributions	\$ 1,265,088	\$ 1,179,539
ii. Present value of future member contributions	<u>1,054,621</u>	<u>1,001,326</u>
iii. Total contributions to employee annuity savings fund	\$ 2,319,709	\$ 2,180,865
b. Employer annuity accumulation fund		
i. Benefits currently in payment	\$ 4,709,824	\$ 4,514,202
ii. Benefits to be provided to other members	<u>2,610,668</u>	<u>2,500,697</u>
iii. Total benefits payable from employer annuity accumulation fund	\$ 7,320,492	\$ 7,014,899
c. Total liabilities	<u>\$ 9,640,201</u>	<u>\$ 9,195,764</u>

General Assembly Retirement System

Actuarial Balance Sheet

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	July 1, 2020	July 1, 2019
1. Assets		
a. Current assets (actuarial value)		
i. Employee annuity savings fund	\$ 7,046	\$ 6,661
ii. Employer annuity accumulation fund	29,823	28,479
iii. Total current assets	\$ 36,869	\$ 35,140
b. Present value of future member contributions ¹	\$ 818	\$ 909
c. Present value of future employer contributions		
i. Normal contributions	\$ 630	\$ 696
ii. Accrued liability contributions	34,557	36,915
iii. Total future employer contributions	\$ 35,187	\$ 37,611
d. Total assets	\$ 72,874	\$ 73,660
2. Liabilities		
a. Employee annuity savings fund		
i. Past member contributions	\$ 7,046	\$ 6,661
ii. Present value of future member contributions ¹	818	909
iii. Total contributions to employee annuity savings fund	\$ 7,864	\$ 7,570
b. Employer annuity accumulation fund		
i. Benefits currently in payment	\$ 53,951	\$ 55,781
ii. Benefits to be provided to other members	11,059	10,309
iii. Total benefits payable from employer annuity accumulation fund	\$ 65,010	\$ 66,090
c. Total liabilities	\$ 72,874	\$ 73,660

¹ Includes expected contributions from special contributors.

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Actuarial Balance Sheet

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2020</u>	<u>July 1, 2019</u>
1. Assets		
a. Current assets (actuarial value)		
i. Employee annuity savings fund	\$ 33,153	\$ 30,289
ii. Employer annuity accumulation fund	<u>143,496</u>	<u>136,830</u>
iii. Total current assets	\$ 176,649	\$ 167,119
b. Present value of future member contributions	\$ 19,134	\$ 19,470
c. Present value of future employer contributions		
i. Normal contributions	\$ 34,463	\$ 35,036
ii. Accrued liability contributions	<u>238,420</u>	<u>232,627</u>
iii. Total future employer contributions	\$ 272,883	\$ 267,663
d. Total assets	<u>\$ 468,666</u>	<u>\$ 454,252</u>
2. Liabilities		
a. Employee annuity savings fund		
i. Past member contributions	\$ 33,153	\$ 30,289
ii. Present value of future member contributions	<u>19,134</u>	<u>19,470</u>
iii. Total contributions to employee annuity savings fund	\$ 52,287	\$ 49,759
b. Employer annuity accumulation fund		
i. Benefits currently in payment	\$ 273,630	\$ 268,747
ii. Benefits to be provided to other members	<u>142,749</u>	<u>135,746</u>
iii. Total benefits payable from employer annuity accumulation fund	\$ 416,379	\$ 404,493
c. Total liabilities	<u>\$ 468,666</u>	<u>\$ 454,252</u>

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Actuarial Balance Sheet

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2020</u>	<u>July 1, 2019</u>
1. Assets		
a. Current assets (actuarial value)	\$ 33,299	\$ 31,122
b. Present value of future member contributions	0	0
c. Present value of future employer contributions		
i. Normal contributions	\$ 7,481	\$ 7,472
ii. Accrued liability contributions	<u>33,298</u>	<u>35,401</u>
iii. Total future employer contributions	\$ 40,779	\$ 42,873
d. Total assets	<u><u>\$ 74,078</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 73,995</u></u>
2. Liabilities		
a. Benefits to be paid to retired members	\$ 35,756	\$ 35,589
b. Benefits to be paid to former members entitled to deferred pensions	10,838	11,121
c. Benefits to be paid to current active members	<u>27,484</u>	<u>27,285</u>
d. Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 74,078</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 73,995</u></u>

South Carolina Retirement System

Results of the Valuation as of July 1, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2020</u>
1. Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits	
a. Present retired members and beneficiaries	\$ 31,534,153
b. Present active and inactive members	<u>28,377,853</u>
c. Total actuarial present value	\$ 59,912,006
2. Present Value of Future Normal Contributions	
a. Member	\$ 6,916,047
b. Employer	<u>934,714</u>
c. Total future normal contributions	\$ 7,850,761
3. Actuarial Liability	\$ 52,061,245
4. Current Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 28,171,964
5. Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$ 23,889,281
6. UAAL Amortization Rates Based on an Employer Contribution Rate of 16.56%¹	
a. Active members	14.93%
b. ORP members	11.56%
c. Re-employed retirees (including employee contributions)	25.56%
7. Unfunded Actuarial Liability Liquidation Period	20 years

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

Police Officers Retirement System

Results of the Valuation as of July 1, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2020</u>
1. Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits	
a. Present retired members and beneficiaries	\$ 4,709,824
b. Present active and inactive members	<u>4,930,377</u>
c. Total actuarial present value	\$ 9,640,201
2. Present Value of Future Normal Contributions	
a. Member	\$ 1,054,621
b. Employer	<u>473,642</u>
c. Total future normal contributions	\$ 1,528,263
3. Actuarial Liability	\$ 8,111,938
4. Current Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 5,069,748
5. Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$ 3,042,190
6. UAAL Amortization Rates based on an Employer Contribution Rate of 19.24%¹	
a. Active members	14.52%
b. Re-employed retirees (including employee contributions)	28.99%
7. Unfunded Actuarial Liability Liquidation Period	18 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, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2020</u>
1. Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits	
a. Present retired members and beneficiaries	\$ 53,951
b. Present active and inactive members	<u>18,923</u>
c. Total actuarial present value	\$ 72,874
2. Present Value of Future Normal Contributions	
a. Member	\$ 818
b. Employer	<u>630</u>
c. Total future normal contributions	\$ 1,448
3. Actuarial Liability	\$ 71,426
4. Current Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 36,869
5. Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$ 34,557
6. Unfunded Actuarial Liability Liquidation Period from the Valuation Date	7 years

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Results of the Valuation as of July 1, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2020</u>
1. Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits	
a. Present retired members and beneficiaries	\$ 273,630
b. Present active and inactive members	<u>195,036</u>
c. Total actuarial present value	\$ 468,666
2. Present Value of Future Normal Contributions	
a. Member	\$ 19,134
b. Employer	<u>34,463</u>
c. Total future normal contributions	\$ 53,597
3. Actuarial Liability	\$ 415,069
4. Current Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 176,649
5. Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$ 238,420
6. UAAL Amortization Rates Based on an Employer Contribution Rate of 62.94%¹	
a. Active members	44.09%
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, 2020

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	<u>July 1, 2020</u>
1. Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits	
a. Present retired members	\$ 35,756
b. Present active and inactive members	<u>38,322</u>
c. Total actuarial present value	\$ 74,078
2. Present Value of Future Normal Contributions	
a. Member	\$ 0
b. Employer	<u>7,481</u>
c. Total future normal contributions	\$ 7,481
3. Actuarial Liability	\$ 66,597
4. Current Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 33,299
5. Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$ 33,298
6. Unfunded Actuarial Liability Liquidation Period¹	16 years

¹ There is one year remaining in the amortization of the unfunded liability attributable to the 2006 legislation change and 16 years remaining in the amortization of the unfunded liability due to other plan experience. The disclosure of a 16 year funding period is for stakeholders to understand when the system is expected to attain a 100% funded ratio.

South Carolina Retirement System

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Based on recommendations from the consulting actuary, the PEBA Board is responsible for adopting all actuarial methods and assumptions used in the annual actuarial valuations, except for the assumed rate of investment return. The investment return assumption is a prescribed assumption set by the General Assembly in Section 9-16-335 of South Carolina State Code. The investment return assumption of 7.25 percent was used in the July 1, 2020 actuarial valuations; however, the investment return assumption expired on July 1, 2021 and the General Assembly permitted the investment return assumption at July 1, 2021 to decrease from 7.25% to 7.00%, as provided by Section 9-16-335 in South Carolina State Code.

South Carolina State Statute requires that an experience analysis that reviews the economic and demographic assumptions be performed at least once every five years. The assumptions utilized in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation are based on the experience study conducted as of June 30, 2015. A 2020 Actuarial Experience Study was performed for the period ending June 30, 2019. The PEBA Board adopted the actuarial assumptions and methodologies recommended by GRS in the actuarial experience study, to be effective for the actuarial valuations as of July 1, 2021. This Experience Study recommended decreasing the investment return assumption to 7.00 percent on July 1, 2021 when the investment return assumption expired, along with a new set of other economic and demographic assumptions that reflect relatively minor changes. The 7 percent return assumption will expire again on July 1, 2025. The Board is to submit a proposed return assumption to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee for the General Assembly to consider when amending the Statute.

Following is a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2020 valuation of the South Carolina Retirement System for funding purposes and financial reporting purposes.

Investment Rate of Return

The assumed annual investment rate of return of 7.25 percent net of investment expenses is composed of a 2.25 percent inflation component and a 5.00 percent real rate of return, net of investment expenses.

The annual investment return assumption is prescribed in Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws and as described above, decreased from 7.25 percent to 7 percent effective July 1, 2021.

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 both groups and for all future years of service.

The 3.0 percent rate of the 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	4.00%	7.00%	7.00%	10.00%
2	3.00%	6.00%	9.50%	12.50%
3	2.25%	5.25%	3.00%	6.00%
4	1.75%	4.75%	2.75%	5.75%
5	1.50%	4.50%	2.50%	5.50%
6	1.25%	4.25%	2.25%	5.25%
7	1.00%	4.00%	2.00%	5.00%
8	1.00%	4.00%	1.75%	4.75%
9	1.00%	4.00%	1.75%	4.75%
10	0.75%	3.75%	1.50%	4.50%
11	0.50%	3.50%	1.50%	4.50%
12	0.50%	3.50%	1.25%	4.25%
13	0.50%	3.50%	1.00%	4.00%
14	0.50%	3.50%	1.00%	4.00%
15	0.50%	3.50%	0.75%	3.75%
16	0.50%	3.50%	0.75%	3.75%
17	0.50%	3.50%	0.50%	3.50%
18	0.50%	3.50%	0.50%	3.50%
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	10%	9%	0%	0%	10%	9%	0%	0%
56	9%	10%	0%	0%	11%	9%	0%	0%
57	9%	10%	0%	0%	11%	10%	0%	0%
58	9%	11%	0%	0%	11%	10%	0%	0%
59	9%	11%	0%	0%	11%	10%	0%	0%
60	9%	11%	0%	0%	11%	10%	0%	0%
61	9%	11%	0%	0%	11%	13%	0%	0%
62	22%	20%	0%	0%	22%	20%	0%	0%
63	16%	18%	0%	0%	22%	20%	0%	0%
64	16%	18%	0%	0%	22%	20%	0%	0%
65	0%	0%	20%	22%	0%	0%	20%	25%
66	0%	0%	20%	22%	0%	0%	20%	25%
67	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%
68	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%
69	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%
70	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%
71	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%
72	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%
73	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%
74	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%
75	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%

¹ Retirement rate is 50% 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%	18%	7%	8%
29	10%	10%	8%	9%
30	10%	10%	8%	9%
31	10%	10%	9%	10%
32	10%	10%	10%	11%
33	18%	20%	11%	12%
34	18%	20%	12%	18%
35	18%	20%	13%	18%
36	20%	20%	14%	18%
37	20%	20%	18%	18%
38	20%	20%	17%	19%
39	20%	20%	17%	20%
40+	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹ Retirement rate is 50% 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	9%	11%	0%	0%	11%	10%	0%	0%	20%
61	9%	11%	0%	0%	11%	13%	0%	0%	20%
62	22%	20%	0%	0%	22%	20%	0%	0%	20%
63	16%	18%	0%	0%	22%	20%	0%	0%	20%
64	16%	18%	0%	0%	22%	20%	0%	0%	20%
65	0%	0%	20%	22%	0%	0%	20%	25%	20%
66	0%	0%	20%	22%	0%	0%	20%	25%	20%
67	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
68	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
69	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
70	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
71	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
72	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
73	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
74	0%	0%	17%	19%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%
75	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%

¹ Retirement rate is 50% 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	0.0504%	0.0440%	0.0419%	0.0458%
30	0.1008%	0.0616%	0.0629%	0.0616%
35	0.1512%	0.1232%	0.0838%	0.0616%
40	0.2520%	0.1584%	0.1572%	0.1074%
45	0.3528%	0.2288%	0.2620%	0.2200%
50	0.5040%	0.3872%	0.4192%	0.3520%
55	0.8064%	0.6160%	0.6812%	0.5720%
60	1.0080%	0.9416%	1.0480%	0.8800%
64	1.2600%	1.3112%	1.3100%	1.1000%

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

c. Active Member Mortality

Rates of active member mortality are based upon the RP-2014 Mortality Table for Employees 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	0.0460%	0.0164%	0.0460%	0.0147%
30	0.0429%	0.0207%	0.0429%	0.0185%
35	0.0497%	0.0272%	0.0497%	0.0243%
40	0.0597%	0.0376%	0.0597%	0.0337%
45	0.0924%	0.0624%	0.0924%	0.0558%
50	0.1602%	0.1047%	0.1602%	0.0937%
55	0.2649%	0.1589%	0.2649%	0.1422%
60	0.4454%	0.2320%	0.4454%	0.2076%
64	0.7008%	0.3220%	0.7008%	0.2881%
Multiplier	95%	95%	95%	85%

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

Rate of withdrawal for active members prior to eligibility for retirement are for each employee group and differ by gender and service. Sample rates are shown in the following tables.

South Carolina Retirement System Withdrawal Rates - Male General Employees

Age	Years of Service														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	0.200	0.175	0.123	0.103	0.090	0.085	0.071	0.064	0.055	0.050	0.040	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
30	0.200	0.175	0.123	0.103	0.090	0.085	0.071	0.064	0.055	0.050	0.040	0.040	0.037	0.034	0.031
35	0.200	0.175	0.123	0.103	0.090	0.085	0.071	0.064	0.055	0.050	0.040	0.040	0.037	0.034	0.031
40	0.200	0.175	0.123	0.103	0.090	0.085	0.071	0.064	0.055	0.050	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.031
45	0.200	0.175	0.123	0.103	0.090	0.085	0.071	0.064	0.055	0.050	0.031	0.031	0.029	0.026	0.023
50	0.200	0.175	0.123	0.103	0.090	0.085	0.071	0.064	0.055	0.050	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020
55	0.200	0.175	0.123	0.103	0.090	0.085	0.071	0.064	0.055	0.050	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
60	0.200	0.175	0.123	0.103	0.090	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Age	Years of Service (Continued)														
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28+	
25	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
30	0.029	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
35	0.029	0.026	0.023	0.020	0.018	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
40	0.029	0.026	0.023	0.020	0.018	0.015	0.013	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	
45	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.018	0.015	0.013	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.000	
50	0.020	0.018	0.015	0.013	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.000	
55	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
60	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

Withdrawal Rates - Female General Employees

Age	Years of Service														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	0.230	0.217	0.141	0.118	0.101	0.097	0.084	0.075	0.067	0.057	0.046	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
30	0.230	0.217	0.141	0.118	0.101	0.097	0.084	0.075	0.067	0.057	0.046	0.046	0.042	0.038	0.034
35	0.230	0.217	0.141	0.118	0.101	0.097	0.084	0.075	0.067	0.057	0.046	0.046	0.042	0.038	0.034
40	0.230	0.217	0.141	0.118	0.101	0.097	0.084	0.075	0.067	0.057	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.034
45	0.230	0.217	0.141	0.118	0.101	0.097	0.084	0.075	0.067	0.057	0.034	0.034	0.030	0.026	0.023
50	0.230	0.217	0.141	0.118	0.101	0.097	0.084	0.075	0.067	0.057	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020
55	0.230	0.217	0.141	0.118	0.101	0.097	0.084	0.075	0.067	0.057	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
60	0.230	0.217	0.141	0.118	0.101	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Age	Years of Service (Continued)														
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28+	
25	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
30	0.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
35	0.030	0.026	0.023	0.020	0.018	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
40	0.030	0.026	0.023	0.020	0.018	0.016	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	
45	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.018	0.016	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.000	
50	0.020	0.018	0.016	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.000	
55	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
60	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

South Carolina Retirement System

Withdrawal Rates - Male Teachers

Age	Years of Service														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	0.000	0.217	0.145	0.117	0.098	0.083	0.071	0.061	0.050	0.042	0.039	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
30	0.000	0.217	0.145	0.117	0.098	0.083	0.071	0.061	0.050	0.042	0.039	0.030	0.030	0.029	0.028
35	0.000	0.217	0.145	0.117	0.098	0.083	0.071	0.061	0.050	0.042	0.039	0.030	0.030	0.029	0.028
40	0.000	0.217	0.145	0.117	0.098	0.083	0.071	0.061	0.050	0.042	0.039	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.028
45	0.000	0.217	0.145	0.117	0.098	0.083	0.071	0.061	0.050	0.042	0.039	0.028	0.027	0.026	0.024
50	0.000	0.217	0.145	0.117	0.098	0.083	0.071	0.061	0.050	0.042	0.039	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.022
55	0.000	0.217	0.145	0.117	0.098	0.083	0.071	0.061	0.050	0.042	0.039	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
60	0.000	0.217	0.145	0.117	0.098	0.083	0.071	0.061	0.050	0.042	0.039	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008
Age	Years of Service (Continued)														
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28+	
25	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
30	0.027	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
35	0.027	0.026	0.024	0.022	0.020	0.017	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
40	0.027	0.026	0.024	0.022	0.020	0.017	0.015	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.000	
45	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.020	0.017	0.015	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.000	
50	0.022	0.020	0.017	0.015	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.000	
55	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.000	
60	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

Withdrawal Rates – Female Teachers

Age	Years of Service														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	0.000	0.202	0.125	0.103	0.089	0.074	0.069	0.057	0.053	0.046	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
30	0.000	0.202	0.125	0.103	0.089	0.074	0.069	0.057	0.053	0.046	0.037	0.030	0.030	0.027	0.024
35	0.000	0.202	0.125	0.103	0.089	0.074	0.069	0.057	0.053	0.046	0.037	0.030	0.030	0.027	0.024
40	0.000	0.202	0.125	0.103	0.089	0.074	0.069	0.057	0.053	0.046	0.037	0.030	0.027	0.027	0.024
45	0.000	0.202	0.125	0.103	0.089	0.074	0.069	0.057	0.053	0.046	0.037	0.024	0.022	0.020	0.018
50	0.000	0.202	0.125	0.103	0.089	0.074	0.069	0.057	0.053	0.046	0.037	0.018	0.016	0.016	0.016
55	0.000	0.202	0.125	0.103	0.089	0.074	0.069	0.057	0.053	0.046	0.037	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009
60	0.000	0.202	0.125	0.103	0.089	0.074	0.069	0.057	0.053	0.046	0.037	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
Age	Years of Service (Continued)														
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28+	
25	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
30	0.022	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
35	0.022	0.020	0.018	0.016	0.014	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
40	0.022	0.020	0.018	0.016	0.014	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	
45	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.014	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.000	
50	0.016	0.014	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.000	
55	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.000	
60	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

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 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Table for Males and the 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Table for Females, projected using the AA projection table from the year 2016 and 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	0.2038%	0.1454%	0.1875%	0.1284%
55	0.3205%	0.2465%	0.2949%	0.2177%
60	0.5863%	0.4265%	0.5394%	0.3765%
65	1.0198%	0.5924%	0.9382%	0.5230%
70	1.5718%	0.9640%	1.4461%	0.8511%
75	2.7195%	1.8534%	2.5019%	1.6363%
80	5.0493%	3.7276%	4.6454%	3.2910%
85	9.1594%	7.0538%	8.4266%	6.2277%
90	15.9042%	12.3489%	14.6319%	10.9026%
Multiplier	100%	111%	92%	98%

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

Employee Type	Year of Retirement			
	2020	2025	2030	2035
General Employee - Male	20.6	20.9	21.3	21.6
General Employee - Female	22.7	22.8	23.0	23.2
Teacher - Male	21.2	21.5	21.9	22.2
Teacher - Female	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.1

- b. A separate table of mortality rates is used for disabled retirees based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality table projected using the AA projection table from the year 2014 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	2.5494%	1.4884%	2.5494%	1.4884%
55	2.9211%	1.8099%	2.9211%	1.8099%
60	3.3255%	2.1249%	3.3255%	2.1249%
65	3.9606%	2.6075%	3.9606%	2.6075%
70	5.0433%	3.5254%	5.0433%	3.5254%
75	6.7859%	5.1306%	6.7859%	5.1306%
80	9.5770%	7.6295%	9.5770%	7.6295%
85	14.1629%	11.3025%	14.1629%	11.3025%
90	21.6256%	16.5815%	21.6256%	16.5815%
Multiplier	125%	125%	125%	125%

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. This five-year phase in begins with the investment experience for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016. 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.

Expected earnings are determined using the assumed investment rate of return and the beginning of year actuarial value of assets (adjusted for receipts and disbursements during the year). The returns are computed net of administrative and investment expenses.

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.

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.

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 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 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. 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.
2. The normal cost rate is increased by 0.12 percent to account for administrative expenses that are paid with plan assets.
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. 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.
11. 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.
12. Decrement relativity: Decrement rates are used directly from the experience study, without adjustment for multiple decrement table effects.
13. 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.
14. Benefit service: All members are assumed to accrue one year of service each year.
15. 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.

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

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Police Officers Retirement System

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Based on recommendations from the consulting actuary, the PEBA Board is responsible for adopting all actuarial methods and assumptions used in the annual actuarial valuations, except for the assumed rate of investment return. The investment return assumption is a prescribed assumption set by the General Assembly in Section 9-16-335 of South Carolina State Code. The investment return assumption of 7.25 percent was used in the July 1, 2020 actuarial valuations; however, the investment return assumption expired on July 1, 2021 and the General Assembly permitted the investment return assumption at July 1, 2021 to decrease from 7.25% to 7.00%, as provided by Section 9-16-335 in South Carolina State Code.

South Carolina State Statute requires that an experience analysis that reviews the economic and demographic assumptions be performed at least once every five years. The assumptions utilized in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation are based on the experience study conducted as of June 30, 2015. A 2020 Actuarial Experience Study was performed for the period ending June 30, 2019. The PEBA Board adopted the actuarial assumptions and methodologies recommended by GRS in the actuarial experience study, to be effective for the actuarial valuations as of July 1, 2021. This Experience Study recommended decreasing the investment return assumption to 7.00 percent on July 1, 2021 when the investment return assumption expired, along with a new set of other economic and demographic assumptions that reflect relatively minor changes. The 7 percent return assumption will expire again on July 1, 2025. The Board is to submit a proposed return assumption to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee for the General Assembly to consider when amending the Statute.

Following is a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2020 valuation of the South Carolina Retirement System for funding purposes and financial reporting purposes.

Investment Rate of Return

The assumed annual investment rate of return of 7.25 percent net of investment expenses is composed of a 2.25 percent inflation component and a 5.00 percent real rate of return, net of investment expenses.

The annual investment return assumption is prescribed in Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws and as described above, decreased from 7.25 percent to 7 percent effective July 1, 2021.

Rates of Annual Salary Increase

Rates of annual salary increase are assumed to vary for the first 15 years of service to include anticipated merit and promotional increases. The assumed annual rate of increase is 3.50 percent for all members with 15 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	6.00%	9.50%
2	5.50%	9.00%
3	3.00%	6.50%
4	1.50%	5.00%
5	1.25%	4.75%
6	1.00%	4.50%
7	1.00%	4.50%
8	0.75%	4.25%
9	0.75%	4.25%
10	0.50%	4.00%
11	0.50%	4.00%
12	0.50%	4.00%
13	0.50%	4.00%
14	0.25%	3.75%
15	0.00%	3.50%
16	0.00%	3.50%
17	0.00%	3.50%
18	0.00%	3.50%
19	0.00%	3.50%
20+	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	10%	10%
59	10%	10%
60	10%	10%
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	100%	100%
71	100%	100%
72	100%	100%
73	100%	100%
74	100%	100%
75	100%	100%

Years of Service		Male	Female
Class Two	Class Three		
25	27	40%	40%
26	28	10%	10%
27	29	10%	10%
28	30	10%	10%
29	31	10%	10%
30	32	10%	10%
31	33	10%	10%
32	34	10%	10%
33	35	10%	10%
34	36	10%	10%
35	37	10%	10%
36	38	10%	10%
37	39	10%	10%
38	40	10%	10%
39	41	10%	10%
40	42	100%	100%

- b. Assumed rates of disability are shown in the following table. Twenty-five 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%
60	0.0000%	0.0000%
64	0.0000%	0.0000%

- c. Active Member Mortality

Rates of active member mortality are based upon the RP-2014 Mortality Table for Employees 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	0.0460%	0.0164%
30	0.0429%	0.0207%
35	0.0497%	0.0272%
40	0.0597%	0.0376%
45	0.0924%	0.0624%
50	0.1602%	0.1047%
55	0.2649%	0.1589%
60	0.4454%	0.2320%
64	0.7008%	0.3220%
Multiplier	95%	95%

For purposes of determining active death benefits, five 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
0	25.00%	25.00%
1	18.00%	18.00%
2	14.00%	14.00%
3	12.00%	12.00%
4	10.70%	10.70%
5	9.54%	9.54%
6	8.50%	8.50%
7	7.58%	7.58%
8	6.75%	6.75%
9	6.02%	6.02%
10	5.37%	5.37%
11	4.78%	4.78%
12	4.26%	4.26%
13	3.80%	3.80%
14	3.39%	3.39%
15	3.02%	3.02%
16	2.69%	2.69%
17	2.40%	2.40%
18	2.14%	2.14%
19	1.91%	1.91%
20	1.70%	1.70%
21	1.51%	1.51%
22	1.35%	1.35%
23	1.20%	1.20%

Police Officers Retirement System

Post Retirement Mortality

- a. Healthy retirees and beneficiaries – The 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Table for Males and the 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Table for Females. Future mortality improvements are assumed each year using Scale AA from the year 2016 and multipliers applied to the base table to appropriately fit with plan experience. The following are sample rates:

Nondisabled Annuitant Mortality Rates Before Projection (Multiplier Applied)

Age	Male	Female
50	0.2548%	0.1454%
55	0.4006%	0.2465%
60	0.7329%	0.4265%
65	1.2748%	0.5924%
70	1.9648%	0.9640%
75	3.3994%	1.8534%
80	6.3116%	3.7276%
85	11.4493%	7.0538%
90	19.8803%	12.3489%
Multiplier	125%	111%

Life Expectancy for an Age 65 Retiree in Years

Gender	Year of Retirement			
	2020	2025	2030	2035
Male	18.9	19.3	19.7	20.0
Female	22.7	22.8	23.0	23.2

- b. A separate table of mortality rates is used for disabled retirees based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table projected using the AA projection table from the year 2014 with multipliers applied to appropriately fit to plan experience. The following are sample rates:

Police Officers Retirement System **Disabled Annuitant Mortality Rates (Multiplier Applied)**

Age	Male	Female
50	1.7336%	1.0121%
55	1.9864%	1.2307%
60	2.2613%	1.4449%
65	2.6932%	1.7731%
70	3.4294%	2.3973%
75	4.6144%	3.4888%
80	6.5124%	5.1881%
85	9.6308%	7.6857%
90	14.7054%	11.2754%
Multiplier	85%	85%

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. This five-year phase in begins with the investment experience for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016. 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.

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.

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 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 all contributing members is assumed to increase at an annual rate of 3.00 percent.

Other Assumptions

1. 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 active employees and return to work employees by dividing the actual member contributions received during the prior fiscal year by the applicable member contribution rate for that fiscal year, and then projecting forward at 3.00 percent.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Percent married: 100 percent of male and 100 percent of female employees are assumed to be married.

5. Age difference: Males are assumed to be four years older than their spouses.
6. Percent electing annuity on death (when eligible): All of the spouses of vested, married participants are assumed to elect an immediate life annuity.
7. Inactive Population: All non-vested members are assumed to take an immediate refund. Vested members are assumed to elect a refund or a deferred benefit commencing at age 65, whichever is more valuable at the valuation date.
8. There will be no recoveries once disabled.
9. Decrement timing: Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.
10. 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.
11. Decrement relativity: Decrement rates are used directly from the experience study, without adjustment for multiple decrement table effects.
12. 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.
13. Benefit service: All members are assumed to accrue one year of service each year.
14. 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.

Police Officers Retirement System

Development of Actuarial Value of Assets

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

				<u>Year Ending June 30, 2020</u>
1.	Actuarial value of assets at beginning of year			\$ 4,852,573
2.	Market value of assets at beginning of year			\$ 4,815,809
3.	Net new investments			
a.	Contributions			\$ 427,450
b.	Disbursements			(433,978)
c.	Subtotal			(6,528)
4.	Market value of assets at end of year			\$ 4,730,175
5.	Net earnings (Item 4. - Item 2. - Item 3.c.)			\$ (79,106)
6.	Assumed investment return rate for fiscal year			7.25%
7.	Expected return (Item 6. x (Item 2. + 1/2 Item 3.c.))			\$ 348,910
8.	Excess return (Item 5. - Item 7.)			\$ (428,016)
9.	Excess return on assets as of June 30, 2020:			
	<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.	2020	\$ (428,016)	80%	\$ (342,413)
b.	2019	(66,348)	60%	\$ (39,809)
c.	2018	22,932	40%	\$ 9,173
d.	2017	167,381	20%	\$ 33,476
e.	2016	(321,987)	0%	\$ -
f.	Total			\$ (339,573)
10.	Actuarial value of assets as of June 30, 2020 (Item 4. - Item 9.f.)			\$ 5,069,748
11.	Expected actuarial value as of June 30, 2020			\$ 5,197,620
12.	Asset gain (loss) for year (Item 10. - Item 11.)			\$ (127,872)
13.	Asset gain (loss) as % of the actuarial value of assets			(2.5%)
14.	Ratio of actuarial value to market value			107.2%

General Assembly Retirement System

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Based on recommendations from the consulting actuary, the PEBA Board is responsible for adopting all actuarial methods and assumptions used in the annual actuarial valuations, except for the assumed rate of investment return. The investment return assumption is a prescribed assumption set by the General Assembly in Section 9-16-335 of South Carolina State Code. The investment return assumption of 7.25 percent was used in the July 1, 2020 actuarial valuations; however, the investment return assumption expired on July 1, 2021 and the General Assembly permitted the investment return assumption at July 1, 2021 to decrease from 7.25% to 7.00%, as provided by Section 9-16-335 in South Carolina State Code.

South Carolina State Statute requires that an experience analysis that reviews the economic and demographic assumptions be performed at least once every five years. The assumptions utilized in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation are based on the experience study conducted as of June 30, 2015. A 2020 Actuarial Experience Study was performed for the period ending June 30, 2019. The PEBA Board adopted the actuarial assumptions and methodologies recommended by GRS in the actuarial experience study, to be effective for the actuarial valuations as of July 1, 2021. This Experience Study recommended decreasing the investment return assumption to 7.00 percent on July 1, 2021 when the investment return assumption expired, along with a new set of other economic and demographic assumptions that reflect relatively minor changes. The 7 percent return assumption will expire again on July 1, 2025. The Board is to submit a proposed return assumption to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee for the General Assembly to consider when amending the Statute.

Following is a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2020 valuation of the South Carolina Retirement System for funding purposes and financial reporting purposes.

Investment Rate of Return

The assumed annual investment rate of return of 7.25 percent net of investment expenses is composed of a 2.25 percent inflation component and a 5.00 percent real rate of return, net of investment expenses.

The annual investment return assumption is prescribed in Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws and as described above, decreased from 7.25 percent to 7 percent effective July 1, 2021.

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
60 & Under	50.00%
61-64	10.00%
65-69	20.00%
70 & older	100.00%

- 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	0.0419%	0.0458%	0.0460%	0.0164%
30	0.0629%	0.0616%	0.0429%	0.0207%
35	0.0838%	0.0616%	0.0497%	0.0272%
40	0.1572%	0.1074%	0.0597%	0.0376%
45	0.2620%	0.2200%	0.0924%	0.0624%
50	0.4192%	0.3520%	0.1602%	0.1047%
55	0.6812%	0.5720%	0.2649%	0.1589%
60	1.0480%	0.8800%	0.4454%	0.2320%
Multiplier	104.8%	88%	95%	95%

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 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Table for Males and the 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Table for Females multiplied projected using the AA projection table from the year 2016 with multipliers based on plan experience. The following are sample rates:

Healthy Annuitant Mortality Rates Before Projection¹

Age	Male	Female
50	0.2038%	0.1454%
55	0.3205%	0.2465%
60	0.5863%	0.4265%
65	1.0198%	0.5924%
70	1.5718%	0.9640%
75	2.7195%	1.8534%
80	5.0493%	3.7276%
85	9.1594%	7.0538%
90	15.9042%	12.3489%
Multiplier	100%	111%

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
Male	20.6	20.9	21.3	21.6
Female	22.7	22.8	23.0	23.2

- b. A separate table of mortality rates is used for disabled retirees based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality table projected using the AA projection table from the year 2014 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	2.5494%	1.4884%
55	2.9211%	1.8099%
60	3.3255%	2.1249%
65	3.9606%	2.6075%
70	5.0433%	3.5254%
75	6.7859%	5.1306%
80	9.5770%	7.6295%
85	14.1629%	11.3025%
90	21.6256%	16.5815%
Multiplier	125%	125%

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. This five-year phase in begins with the investment experience for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016. 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 is increased by \$15,000 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 eligibility 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)

				Year Ending June 30, 2020
1.	Actuarial value of assets at beginning of year	\$		35,140
2.	Market value of assets at beginning of year	\$		34,712
3.	Net new investments			
a.	Contributions	\$		6,551
b.	Disbursements			(6,366)
c.	Subtotal			185
4.	Market value of assets at end of year	\$		34,454
5.	Net earnings (Item 4. - Item 2. - Item 3.c.)	\$		(443)
6.	Assumed investment return rate for fiscal year			7.25%
7.	Expected return (Item 6. x (Item 2. + 1/2 Item 3.c.))	\$		2,523
8.	Excess return (Item 5. - Item 7.)	\$		(2,966)
9.	Excess return on assets as of June 30, 2020:			
	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Excess</u> <u>Return/(Shortfall)</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Deferred</u>	<u>Deferred</u> <u>Amount</u>
a.	2020	\$ (2,966)	80%	\$ (2,373)
b.	2019	(513)	60%	\$ (308)
c.	2018	99	40%	\$ 40
d.	2017	1,130	20%	\$ 226
e.	2016	(2,645)	0%	\$ -
f.	Total			\$ (2,415)
10.	Actuarial value of assets as of June 30, 2020 (Item 4. - Item 9.f.)	\$		36,869
11.	Expected actuarial value as of June 30, 2020	\$		37,879
12.	Asset gain (loss) for year (Item 10. - Item 11.)	\$		(1,010)
13.	Asset gain (loss) as % of the actuarial value of assets			(2.7%)
14.	Ratio of actuarial value to market value			107.0%

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Based on recommendations from the consulting actuary, the PEBA Board is responsible for adopting all actuarial methods and assumptions used in the annual actuarial valuations, except for the assumed rate of investment return. The investment return assumption is a prescribed assumption set by the General Assembly in Section 9-16-335 of South Carolina State Code. The investment return assumption of 7.25 percent was used in the July 1, 2020 actuarial valuations; however, the investment return assumption expired on July 1, 2021 and the General Assembly permitted the investment return assumption at July 1, 2021 to decrease from 7.25% to 7.00%, as provided by Section 9-16-335 in South Carolina State Code.

South Carolina State Statute requires that an experience analysis that reviews the economic and demographic assumptions be performed at least once every five years. The assumptions utilized in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation are based on the experience study conducted as of June 30, 2015. A 2020 Actuarial Experience Study was performed for the period ending June 30, 2019. The PEBA Board adopted the actuarial assumptions and methodologies recommended by GRS in the actuarial experience study, to be effective for the actuarial valuations as of July 1, 2021. This Experience Study recommended decreasing the investment return assumption to 7.00 percent on July 1, 2021 when the investment return assumption expired, along with a new set of other economic and demographic assumptions that reflect relatively minor changes. The 7 percent return assumption will expire again on July 1, 2025. The Board is to submit a proposed return assumption to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee for the General Assembly to consider when amending the Statute.

Following is a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2020 valuation of the South Carolina Retirement System for funding purposes and financial reporting purposes.

Investment Rate of Return

The assumed annual investment rate of return of 7.25 percent net of investment expenses is composed of a 2.25 percent inflation component and a 5.00 percent real rate of return, net of investment expenses.

The annual investment return assumption is prescribed in Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws and as described above, decreased from 7.25 percent to 7 percent effective July 1, 2021.

Rates of Annual Salary Increase

Rates of salary are assumed to increase at an annual rate of 2.75 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	10.00%	10.00%
20-24	40.00%	40.00%
25-31	15.00%	15.00%
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. The pre-retirement mortality assumption is based upon the RP-2014 Mortality Table for Employees with applicable multipliers to better reflect anticipated experience and provide margin for future improvement in mortality.

Disability Rates/Pre-Retirement Mortality¹

Age	Disability Incidence Rates		Pre-Retirement Mortality	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
25	0.0419%	0.0458%	0.0460%	0.0147%
30	0.0629%	0.0616%	0.0429%	0.0185%
35	0.0838%	0.0616%	0.0497%	0.0243%
40	0.1572%	0.1074%	0.0597%	0.0337%
45	0.2620%	0.2200%	0.0924%	0.0558%
50	0.4192%	0.3520%	0.1602%	0.0937%
55	0.6812%	0.5720%	0.2649%	0.1422%
60	1.0480%	0.8800%	0.4454%	0.2076%
Multiplier	105%	88%	95%	85%

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 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Table for Males and the 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Table for Females, both using the AA projection table from the year 2016 with multipliers based on plan experience. The following are sample rates:

Healthy Annuitant Mortality Rates Before Projection¹

Age	Male	Female
50	0.1875%	0.1284%
55	0.2949%	0.2177%
60	0.5394%	0.3765%
65	0.9382%	0.5230%
70	1.4461%	0.8511%
75	2.5019%	1.6363%
80	4.6454%	3.2910%
85	8.4266%	6.2277%
90	14.6319%	10.9026%
Multiplier	92%	98%

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
Male	21.2	21.5	21.9	22.2
Female	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.1

- b. A separate table of mortality rates is used for disabled retirees based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality table projected using the AA projection table from the year 2016 and with multipliers based on plan experience. The following are sample rates:

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System Disabled Annuitant Mortality Rates

Age	Male	Female
50	2.5494%	1.4884%
55	2.9211%	1.8099%
60	3.3255%	2.1249%
65	3.9606%	2.6075%
70	5.0433%	3.5254%
75	6.7859%	5.1306%
80	9.5770%	7.6295%
85	14.1629%	11.3025%
90	21.6256%	16.5815%
Multiplier	125%	125%

Note: 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. This five-year phase in begins with the investment experience for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016. 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 budgeted non-payroll based contributions. 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 2.75 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 2.75 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 0.12 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)

					<u>Year Ending June 30, 2020</u>
1.	Actuarial value of assets at beginning of year	\$			167,119
2.	Market value of assets at beginning of year	\$			165,843
3.	Net new investments				
a.	Contributions	\$			26,964
b.	Disbursements				(25,196)
c.	Subtotal				1,768
4.	Market value of assets at end of year	\$			165,250
5.	Net earnings (Item 4. - Item 2. - Item 3.c.)	\$			(2,361)
6.	Assumed investment return rate for fiscal year				7.25%
7.	Expected return (Item 6. x (Item 2. + 1/2 Item 3.c.))	\$			12,088
8.	Excess return (Item 5. - Item 7.)	\$			(14,449)
9.	Excess return on assets as of June 30, 2020:				
	<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.	2020	\$	(14,449)	80%	\$ (11,559)
b.	2019		(2,297)	60%	\$ (1,378)
c.	2018		831	40%	\$ 332
d.	2017		6,031	20%	\$ 1,206
e.	2016		(11,747)	0%	\$ -
f.	Total				\$ (11,399)
10.	Actuarial value of assets as of June 30, 2020 (Item 4. - Item 9.f.)	\$			176,649
11.	Expected actuarial value as of June 30, 2020	\$			181,067
12.	Asset gain (loss) for year (Item 10. - Item 11.)	\$			(4,418)
13.	Asset gain (loss) as % of the actuarial value of assets				(2.5%)
14.	Ratio of actuarial value to market value				106.9%

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Based on recommendations from the consulting actuary, the PEBA Board is responsible for adopting all actuarial methods and assumptions used in the annual actuarial valuations, except for the assumed rate of investment return. The investment return assumption is a prescribed assumption set by the General Assembly in Section 9-16-335 of South Carolina State Code. The investment return assumption of 7.25 percent was used in the July 1, 2020 actuarial valuations; however, the investment return assumption expired on July 1, 2021 and the General Assembly permitted the investment return assumption at July 1, 2021 to decrease from 7.25% to 7.00%, as provided by Section 9-16-335 in South Carolina State Code.

South Carolina State Statute requires that an experience analysis that reviews the economic and demographic assumptions be performed at least once every five years. The assumptions utilized in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation are based on the experience study conducted as of June 30, 2015. A 2020 Actuarial Experience Study was performed for the period ending June 30, 2019. The PEBA Board adopted the actuarial assumptions and methodologies recommended by GRS in the actuarial experience study, to be effective for the actuarial valuations as of July 1, 2021. This Experience Study recommended decreasing the investment return assumption to 7.00 percent on July 1, 2021 when the investment return assumption expired, along with a new set of other economic and demographic assumptions that reflect relatively minor changes. The 7 percent return assumption will expire again on July 1, 2025. The Board is to submit a proposed return assumption to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee for the General Assembly to consider when amending the Statute.

Following is a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the July 1, 2020 valuation of the South Carolina Retirement System for funding purposes and financial reporting purposes.

Investment Rate of Return

The assumed annual investment rate of return of 7.25 percent net of investment expenses is composed of a 2.25 percent inflation component and a 5.00 percent real rate of return, net of investment expenses.

The annual investment return assumption is prescribed in Section 9-16-335 of the South Carolina Code of Laws and as described above, decreased from 7.25 percent to 7 percent effective July 1, 2021.

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 – 24	25 – 29	30 +
Age<60	2.5%	5.0%	100.0%
Age>59	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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%	0.0460%	0.0164%
30	0.2320%	0.2320%	0.0429%	0.0207%
35	0.4350%	0.4350%	0.0497%	0.0272%
40	0.5800%	0.5800%	0.0597%	0.0376%
45	0.8700%	0.8700%	0.0924%	0.0624%
50	1.0875%	1.0875%	0.1602%	0.1047%
55	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.2649%	0.1589%
60	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.4454%	0.2320%
Multiplier	145%	145%	95%	95%

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

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Post Retirement Mortality

Retirees and beneficiaries – The 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Table for Males and the 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality Table for Females projected using Scale AA projection table from the year 2016 and multipliers based on plan experience. The following are sample rates:

Annuitant Mortality Rates Before Projection

Age	Male	Female
50	0.2548%	0.1454%
55	0.4006%	0.2465%
60	0.7329%	0.4265%
65	1.2748%	0.5924%
70	1.9648%	0.9640%
75	3.3994%	1.8534%
80	6.3116%	3.7276%
85	11.4493%	7.0538%
90	19.8803%	12.3489%
Multiplier	125%	111%

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
Male	18.9	19.3	19.7	20.0
Female	22.7	22.8	23.0	23.2

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. This five-year phase in begins with the investment experience for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016. 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.

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)

		<u>Year Ending June 30, 2020</u>	
1.	Actuarial value of assets at beginning of year	\$	31,122
2.	Market value of assets at beginning of year	\$	30,683
3.	Net new investments		
a.	Contributions	\$	5,290
b.	Disbursements	\$	(4,529)
c.	Subtotal		761
4.	Market value of assets at end of year	\$	31,092
5.	Net earnings (Item 4. - Item 2. - Item 3.c.)	\$	(352)
6.	Assumed investment return rate for fiscal year		7.25%
7.	Expected return (Item 6. x (Item 2. + 1/2 Item 3.c.))	\$	2,252
8.	Excess return (Item 5. - Item 7.)	\$	(2,604)
9.	Excess return on assets as of June 30, 2020:		
	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Excess</u> <u>Return/(Shortfall)</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Deferred</u>
a.	2020	\$ (2,604)	80%
b.	2019	(465)	60%
c.	2018	-	40%
d.	2017	776	20%
e.	2016	(1,884)	0%
f.	Total		\$ (2,207)
10.	Actuarial value of assets as of June 30, 2020 (Item 4. - Item 9.f.)	\$	33,299
11.	Expected actuarial value as of June 30, 2020	\$	34,167
12.	Asset gain (loss) for year (Item 10. - Item 11.)	\$	(868)
13.	Asset gain (loss) as % of the actuarial value of assets		(2.6%)
14.	Ratio of actuarial value to market value		107.1%

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)		
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
2013	808	184,690	(0.6%)	7,434,820	1.1%	40,256	1.65%	45.2	10.2
2012	806	185,748	(1.0%)	7,356,231	(4.3%)	39,603	(3.35%)	45.3	10.4
2011	803	187,611	(1.4%)	7,687,558	(1.1%)	40,976	0.33%	45.5	10.5

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)		
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
2013	356	26,194	0.1%	1,033,189	1.4%	39,444	1.31%	39.5	9.4
2012	325	26,179	(1.8%)	1,019,241	(6.3%)	38,934	(4.60%)	39.6	9.5
2011	356	26,650	0.3%	1,087,587	1.0%	40,810	0.72%	39.8	9.6

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 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)		
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
2013	2	119	(30.0%)	2,688	(30.3%)	22,588	(0.4%)	53.7	11.8
2012	2	170	0.0%	3,854	0.0%	22,671	0.0%	53.3	10.8
2011	2	170	0.0%	3,854	0.0%	22,671	0.0%	52.7	9.8

¹ For valuations prior to 2013 the annual covered payroll included the payroll of filled and unfilled positions.

² 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 Annual Pay		Average Age	Average Service
		Number ¹		Amount in Thousands ¹	Amount	Percent Increase/ (Decrease)			
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
2013	3	153		20,407	133,381	(0.07%)		56.0	15.5
2012	3	144		19,221	133,476	3.00%		55.6	15.1
2011	3	144		18,661	129,590	0.00%		55.1	14.3

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

July 1,	Number of Employers	Number of Members	Annual Payroll ¹	Average Pay ¹	Percent Increase in Average Pay ¹	Average Age	Average Service
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
2013	1	11,997	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.0	9.5
2012	1	12,041	N/A	N/A	N/A	31.8	9.2
2011	1	12,271	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.0	9.3

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

South Carolina Retirement System Summary of Active Membership Data

As of July 1, 2020

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Group	Number¹	Annual Compensation²
State employees	55,867	\$ 2,802,430
Public school employees	89,103	3,977,491
Other agency employees	56,174	2,578,590
Total	201,144	\$ 9,358,511

¹ In addition, there are 198,926 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, 2020

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

Group	Number¹	Annual Compensation²
State employees	9,026	\$ 419,844
Public school employees	0	0
Other agency employees	18,769	961,805
Total	27,795	\$ 1,381,649

¹ In addition, there are 18,811 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, 2020
(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

<u>Number¹</u>	<u>Annual Compensation</u>
69	\$ 1,570

¹ There are 35 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, 2020
(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)

<u>Number¹</u>	<u>Annual Compensation</u>
160	\$ 30,346

¹ The number of active members reflects the number of seats, including 18 participants who are either in the DROP or have retired in place and are receiving retirement benefits while continuing in office. There are three 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, 2020	July 1, 2019
1. Service retirees		
a. Number	123,268	121,544
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 2,733,186,885	\$ 2,665,971,508
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 22,173	\$ 21,934
d. Average age at the valuation date	71.4	71.0
2. Disabled retirees		
a. Number	12,125	12,394
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 175,644,913	\$ 177,307,639
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 14,486	\$ 14,306
d. Average age at the valuation date	66.6	66.0
3. Beneficiaries		
a. Number	10,738	10,354
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 138,210,070	\$ 131,232,931
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 12,871	\$ 12,675
d. Average age at the valuation date	68.0	67.9

Police Officers Retirement System Summary of Membership Data

	July 1, 2020	July 1, 2019
1. Service retirees		
a. Number	15,341	14,896
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 337,449,531	\$ 321,400,219
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 21,997	\$ 21,576
d. Average age at the valuation date	66.2	65.9
2. Disabled retirees		
a. Number	2,773	2,743
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 59,642,775	\$ 58,132,359
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 21,508	\$ 21,193
d. Average age at the valuation date	56.9	56.2
3. Beneficiaries		
a. Number	1,511	1,455
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 19,686,409	\$ 18,612,756
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 13,029	\$ 12,792
d. Average age at the valuation date	67.6	67.6

General Assembly Retirement System

Summary of Membership Data

	July 1, 2020	July 1, 2019
1. Service retirees		
a. Number	264	272
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 5,251,517	\$ 5,396,988
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 19,892	\$ 19,842
d. Average age at the valuation date	75.0	74.6
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	74	73
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 1,008,701	\$ 980,750
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 13,631	\$ 13,435
d. Average age at the valuation date	73.6	73.0

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Summary of Membership Data

	July 1, 2020	July 1, 2019
1. Service retirees		
a. Number ¹	162	156
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 22,952,047	\$ 22,168,549
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 141,679	\$ 142,106
d. Average age at the valuation date	73.2	72.8
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	61	61
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 2,267,549	\$ 2,242,354
c. Average annual benefits	\$ 37,173	\$ 36,760
d. Average age at the valuation date	70.9	70.4

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

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Summary of Membership Data

	<u>July 1, 2020</u>	<u>July 1, 2019</u>
1. Active members		
a. Males	9,600	9,671
b. Females	2,499	2,429
c. Total members	12,099	12,100
d. Average age	32.2	32.2
e. Average service	9.7	9.7
2. Vested inactive members		
a. Number	1,739	1,823
b. Total annual deferred benefits	\$ 1,408,320	\$ 1,471,980
c. Average annual deferred benefits	\$ 810	\$ 807
3. Service retirees		
a. Number	4,981	4,923
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 4,514,760	\$ 4,464,960
c. Average annual benefit	\$ 906	\$ 907
d. Average age	71.7	71.5

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		
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
2013	9,088	204,581	3,319	50,142	127,696	2,506,627	6.6%	19,630
2012	9,523	205,050	2,968	44,099	121,927	2,352,188	7.3%	19,292
2011	6,336	141,242	2,358	31,382	115,372	2,191,236	5.3%	18,993

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		
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
2013	1,278	27,584	314	5,106	15,617	306,407	7.9%	19,620
2012	1,566	34,086	271	4,143	14,653	283,929	11.8%	19,377
2011	1,042	22,580	250	2,970	13,358	253,986	8.4%	19,014

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)

July 1,	Added to Rolls ¹		Removed from Rolls ²		Rolls End of the Year		% Increase in Annual Benefit	Average Annual Benefit
	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits		
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
2013	22	444	17	353	363	6,754	1.4%	18,606
2012	16	251	11	130	358	6,663	1.8%	18,611
2011	12	238	5	108	353	6,542	2.0%	18,534

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)

July 1,	Added to Rolls ²		Removed from Rolls ³		Rolls End of the Year		% Increase in Annual Benefit	Average Annual Benefit
	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits		
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
2013	10	279	9	42	201	15,957	1.5%	79,388
2012	6	912	4	184	200	15,720	4.9%	78,600
2011	9	827	5	196	198	14,992	4.4%	75,717

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
July 1,	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits	Number	Annual Benefits		
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
2013	244	211	122	116	4,541	4,168	2.3%	918
2012	259	228	92	87	4,419	4,073	3.6%	922
2011	399	351	98	93	4,252	3,932	7.0%	925

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 ²	UAAL as % of Payroll
	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%
	2013	25,753,068	41,196,062	15,442,994	62.5%	7,434,820	207.7%
	2012	25,540,749	39,457,708	13,916,959	64.7%	7,356,231	189.2%
	2011	25,604,823	38,011,610	12,406,787	67.4%	7,687,558	161.4%

PORS	July 1,	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll ²	UAAL as % of Payroll
	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%
	2013	3,922,041	5,663,756	1,741,715	69.2%	1,033,189	168.6%
	2012	3,808,934	5,357,492	1,548,558	71.1%	1,019,241	151.9%
	2011	3,728,241	5,122,501	1,394,260	72.8%	1,087,587	128.2%

¹ Funding progress for July 1, 2011, valuation adjusted to reflect pension reform legislation in 2012.

² Covered payroll does not include payroll attributable to members in State ORP or working retirees.

Effective July 1, 2011, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5 year experience study. The investment return assumption, inflation assumption, rate of salary increases, payroll growth assumption, post-retirement mortality assumption for all groups, retirement rates and termination rates were revised for both SCRS and PORS. The actuarial valuation of asset method was changed from one that recognized the difference between the expected and actual return on the market value of assets over a 10-year period, to a modified 5-year asset smoothing method for both SCRS and PORS. In addition, there were minor changes to the rates of disability incidence for SCRS.

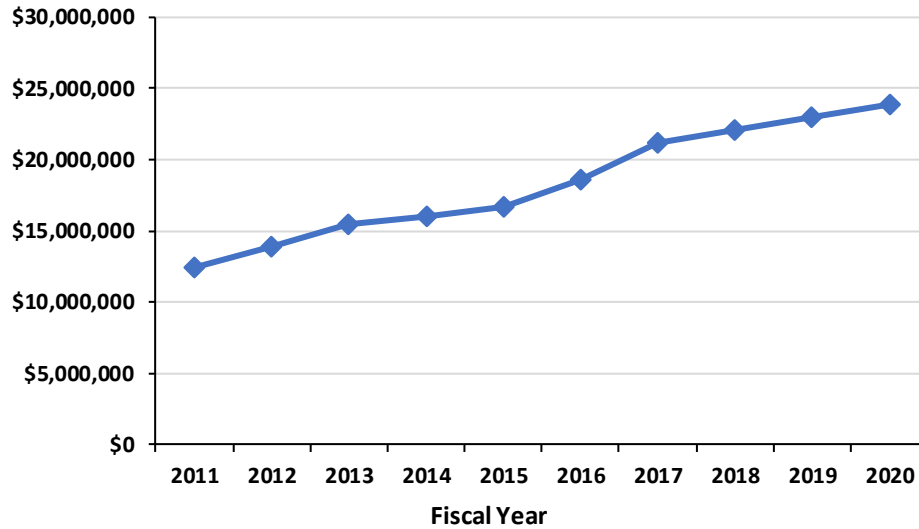
Effective July 1, 2012, disability and retirement rates were updated to more appropriately reflect the anticipated plan experience as a result of the legislation which resulted in substantial changes to the benefit provisions of both SCRS and PORS.

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.

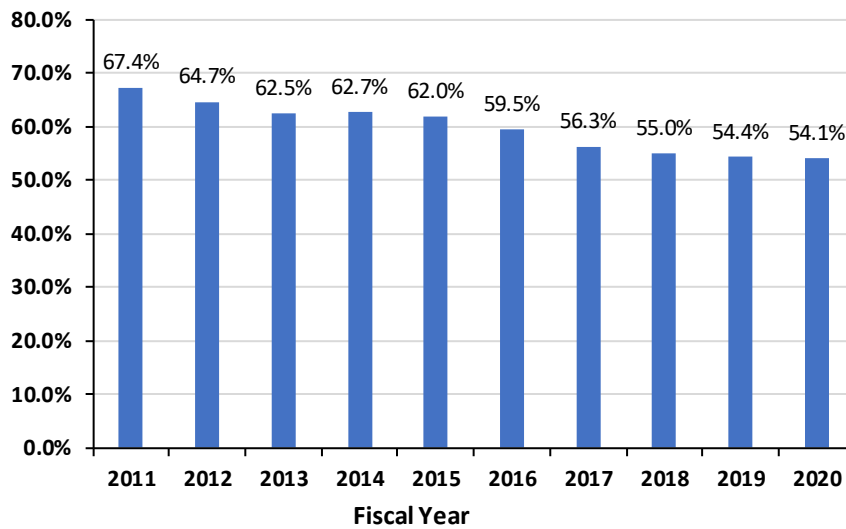
South Carolina Retirement System Funding Progress with Funded Ratios¹ Unfunded Accrued Liabilities

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



Funded Ratios

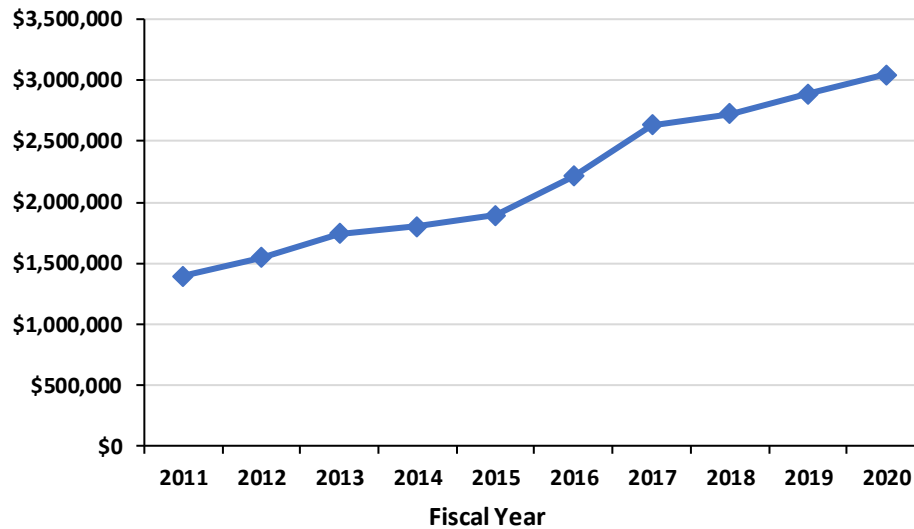
(Actuarial assets as a percentage of actuarial accrued liabilities)



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 Nonemployer's Contributions.

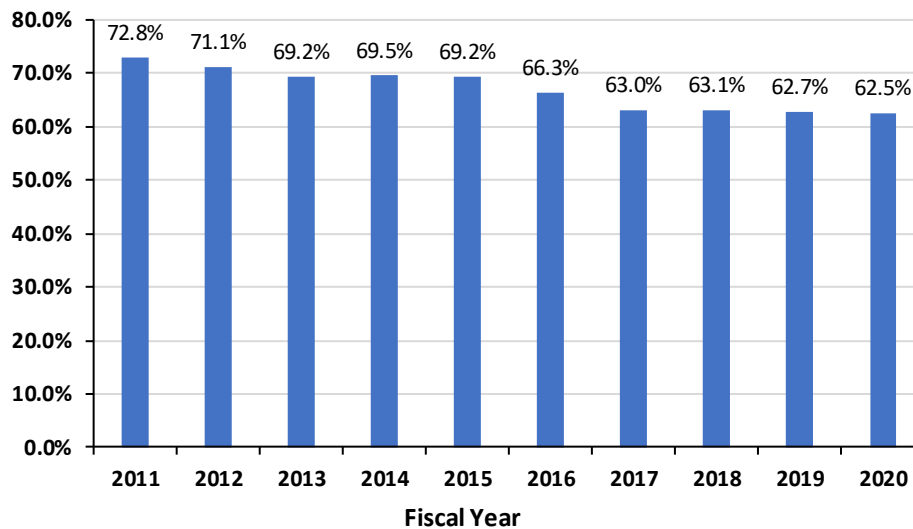
Police Officers Retirement System Funding Progress with Funded Ratios¹ Unfunded Accrued Liabilities

(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 Nonemployer'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 ¹	UAAL as % of Payroll
	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%
	2013	38,033	75,639	37,606	50.3%	2,688	1,399.0%
	2012	39,233	74,332	35,099	52.8%	3,854	910.7%
	2011	41,484	74,604	33,120	55.6%	3,854	859.4%

¹ For valuations prior to 2013, the annual covered payroll included the payroll of filled and unfilled positions.

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
	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%
	2013	147,648	256,988	109,340	57.5%	20,407	535.8%
	2012	145,604	251,729	106,125	57.8%	19,221	552.1%
	2011	144,927	243,514	98,587	59.5%	18,661	528.3%

Effective July 1, 2011, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5 year experience study. The investment return assumption, inflation assumption and the mortality assumption were revised for both GARS and JSRS. The actuarial valuation of asset method was changed from one that recognized the difference between the expected and actual return on the market value of assets over a 10-year period, to a modified 5-year asset smoothing method for both GARS and JSRS.

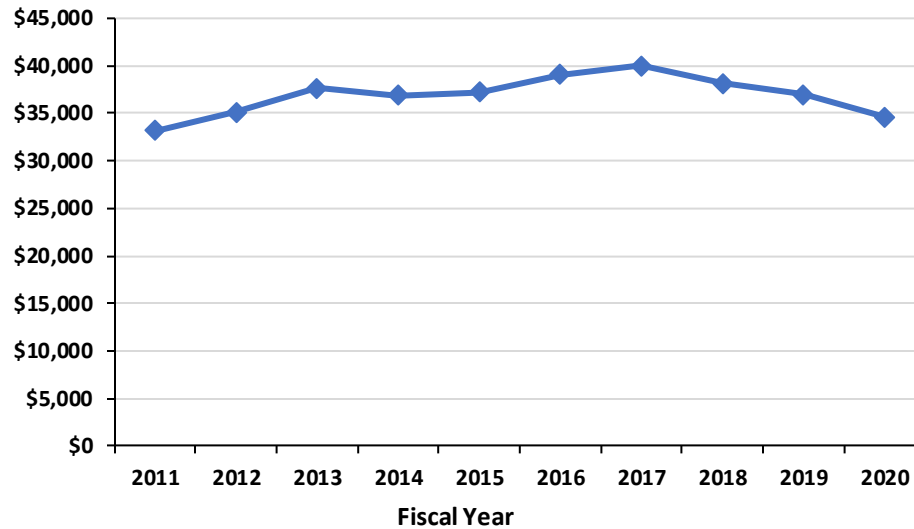
Effective July 1, 2012, legislation increased the member contribution rate from 10 percent of pay to 11 percent of pay effective January 1, 2013 for GARS members. The legislation also closed GARS to new members. Newly elected members of the General Assembly on or after the general election of 2012 shall elect to become members of SCRS, State ORP or non-membership.

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.

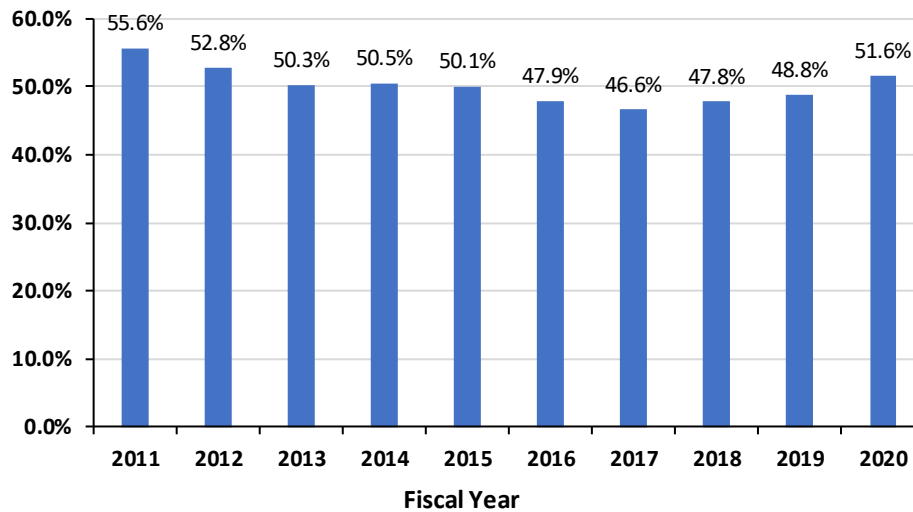
General Assembly Retirement System Funding Progress with Funded Ratios¹ Unfunded Accrued Liabilities

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



Funded Ratios

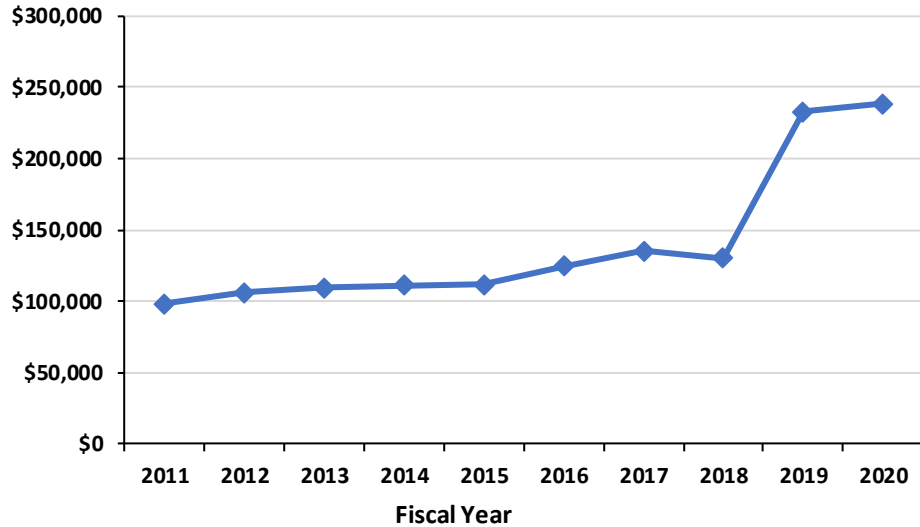
(Actuarial assets as a percentage of actuarial accrued liabilities)



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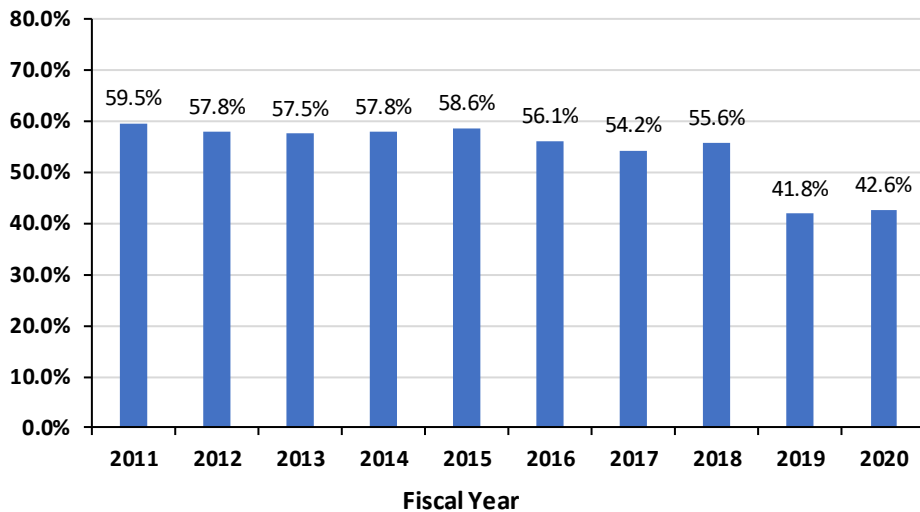
Judges and Solicitors Retirement System Funding Progress with Funded Ratios¹ Unfunded Accrued Liabilities

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



Funded Ratios

(Actuarial assets as a percentage of actuarial accrued liabilities)



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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
	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
	2013	22,208	61,576	39,368	36.1%	N/A	N/A
	2012	20,814	60,942	40,128	34.2%	N/A	N/A
	2011	20,138	60,388	40,250	33.3%	N/A	N/A

Effective July 1, 2011, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5 year experience study. The investment return assumption, inflation assumption and the mortality assumption were revised for SCNG. The actuarial valuation of asset method was changed from one that recognized the difference between the expected and actual return on the market value of assets over a 10-year period, to a modified 5-year asset smoothing method for SCNG.

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.

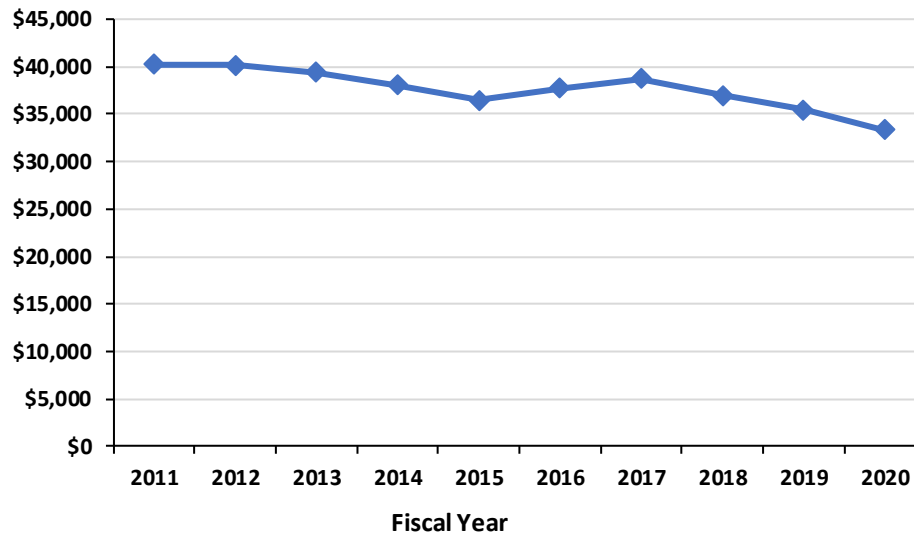
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South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Funding Progress with Funded Ratios¹

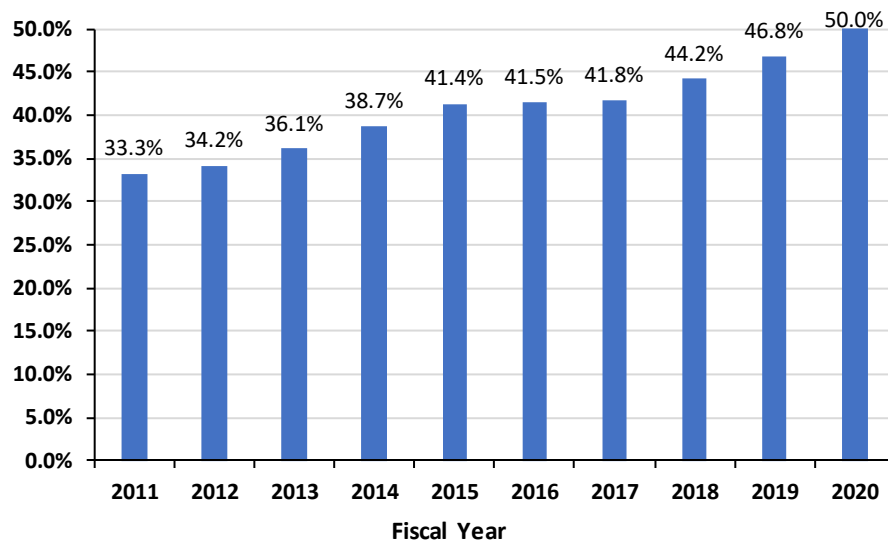
Unfunded Accrued Liabilities

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



Funded Ratios

(Actuarial assets as a percentage of actuarial accrued liabilities)



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South Carolina Retirement System

Reconciliation of UAAL

As of July 1, 2020
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Item	<u>Amount of Increase/Decrease</u>
Beginning of year UAAL	\$ 22,995,003
Interest on UAAL	1,667,138
Amortization payment	(1,680,754)
Assumption/method changes	0
Asset experience	738,295
Salary experience	177,935
Other liability experience	(8,336)
Legislative changes	0
End of year UAAL	<u>\$ 23,889,281</u>

Police Officers Retirement System

Reconciliation of UAAL

As of July 1, 2020
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Item	<u>Amount of Increase/Decrease</u>
Beginning of year UAAL	\$ 2,884,842
Interest on UAAL	209,151
Amortization payment	(229,602)
Assumption/method changes	0
Asset experience	130,430
Salary experience	38,748
Other liability experience	8,621
Legislative changes	0
End of year UAAL	<u>\$ 3,042,190</u>

General Assembly Retirement System

Reconciliation of UAAL

As of July 1, 2020
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Item	<u>Amount of Increase/Decrease</u>
Beginning of year UAAL	\$ 36,915
Interest on UAAL	2,235
Amortization payment	(6,092)
Assumption/method changes	0
Asset experience	1,010
Other liability experience	489
Legislative changes	0
End of year UAAL	<u>\$ 34,557</u>

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

Reconciliation of UAAL

As of July 1, 2020
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Item	<u>Amount of Increase/Decrease</u>
Beginning of year UAAL	\$ 232,627
Interest on UAAL	16,866
Amortization payment	(19,766)
Assumption/method changes	0
Asset experience	4,418
Benefit Adjustment	(7,540)
Salary experience	(553)
Other liability experience	12,368
Legislative changes	0
End of year UAAL	<u>\$ 238,420</u>

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

Reconciliation of UAAL

As of July 1, 2020
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Item	<u>Amount of Increase/Decrease</u>
Beginning of year UAAL	\$ 35,401
Interest on UAAL	2,567
Amortization payment	(4,633)
Assumption/method changes	0
Asset experience	868
Other liability experience	(905)
Legislative changes	0
End of year UAAL	<u>\$ 33,298</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 Financed)		Active	Retirants	ER Financed
	2020	\$ 9,714,420	\$ 31,534,153	\$ 10,812,672	\$ 28,171,964	100%	58.5%	0%
	2019	9,106,401	31,051,873	10,280,533	27,443,804	100%	59.1%	0%
	2018	8,501,051	30,760,223	9,843,489	27,030,937	100%	60.2%	0%
	2017	7,938,850	30,745,598	9,690,277	27,241,570	100%	62.8%	0%
	2016	7,447,442	29,830,649	8,581,815	27,293,968	100%	66.5%	0%
	2015	7,054,277	28,645,954	8,418,945	27,365,921	100%	70.9%	0%
	2014	6,717,327	27,942,644	8,229,643	26,910,740	100%	72.3%	0%
	2013	6,491,895	26,548,472	8,155,695	25,753,068	100%	72.6%	0%
	2012	6,459,192	24,732,406	8,266,110	25,540,749	100%	77.2%	0%
	2011	6,472,646	23,160,658	8,378,306	25,604,823	100%	82.6%	0%
PORS	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%
	2013	793,414	3,385,496	1,484,846	3,922,041	100%	92.4%	0.0%
	2012	773,710	3,118,016	1,465,766	3,808,934	100%	97.3%	0.0%
	2011	786,724	2,784,144	1,551,633	3,728,241	100%	100.0%	10.1%

Effective July 1, 2011, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5 year experience study. The investment return assumption, inflation assumption, rate of salary increases, payroll growth assumption, post-retirement mortality assumption for all groups, retirement rates and termination rates were revised for both SCRS and PORS. The actuarial valuation of asset method was changed from one that recognized the difference between the expected and actual return on the market value of assets over a 10-year period, to a modified 5-year asset smoothing method for both SCRS and PORS. In addition, there were minor changes to the rates of disability incidence for SCRS.

July 1, 2011, valuation adjusted to reflect pension reform legislation in 2012.

Effective July 1, 2012, disability and retirement rates were updated to more appropriately reflect the anticipated plan experience as a result of the legislation which resulted in substantial changes to the benefit provisions of both SCRS and PORS.

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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.

Solvency Test

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

		Actuarial Accrued Liability				Portion of Aggregate Accrued Liabilities Covered by Assets			
GARS	July 1,	Active Member	Retirants & Beneficiaries	Active & Inactive Members	Valuation				
		Contributions		(Employer Financed)	Assets	Active	Retirants	ER Financed	
	2020	\$ 7,046	\$ 53,951	\$ 10,429	\$ 36,869	100%	55.3%	0%	
	2019	6,661	55,781	9,613	35,140	100%	51.1%	0%	
	2018	7,066	55,749	10,189	34,902	100%	49.9%	0%	
	2017	6,852	58,042	9,961	34,887	100%	48.3%	0%	
	2016	7,334	57,314	10,348	35,926	100%	49.9%	0%	
	2015	7,295	58,384	8,830	37,312	100%	51.4%	0%	
	2014	7,358	58,098	9,058	37,646	100%	52.1%	0%	
	2013	7,164	59,592	8,883	38,033	100%	51.8%	0%	
	2012	7,267	58,213	8,852	39,233	100%	54.9%	0%	
	2011	7,100	58,291	9,213	41,484	100%	59.0%	0%	
JSRS	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%	
	2013	21,369	178,526	57,093	147,648	100%	70.7%	0.0%	
	2012	20,005	177,483	54,241	145,604	100%	70.8%	0.0%	
	2011	18,864	169,841	54,809	144,927	100%	74.2%	0.0%	

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Solvency Test

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

SCNG	July 1,	Actuarial Accrued Liability			Valuation Assets	Portion of Aggregate Accrued Liabilities Covered by Assets		
		Active Member Contributions	Retirants & Beneficiaries	Active & Inactive Members (Employer Financed)		Active	Retirants	ER Financed
	2020	\$ 0	\$ 35,756	\$ 30,841	\$ 33,299	N/A	93.1%	0%
	2019	0	35,589	30,934	31,122	N/A	87.4%	0%
	2018	0	35,132	31,060	29,246	N/A	83.2%	0%
	2017	0	35,391	31,115	27,807	N/A	78.6%	0%
	2016	0	34,562	29,883	26,751	N/A	77.4%	0%
	2015	0	33,521	28,620	25,727	N/A	76.7%	0%
	2014	0	33,739	28,361	24,029	N/A	71.2%	0%
	2013	0	33,590	27,986	22,208	N/A	66.1%	0%
	2012	0	32,989	27,953	20,814	N/A	63.1%	0%
	2011	0	32,038	28,350	20,138	N/A	62.9%	0%

Effective July 1, 2011, actuarial assumptions were changed as a result of a 5 year experience study. The investment return assumption, inflation assumption and the mortality assumption were revised for SCNG. The actuarial valuation of asset method was changed from one that recognized the difference between the expected and actual return on the market value of assets over a 10-year period, to a modified 5-year asset smoothing method for SCNG.

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.

Summary of Basic Provisions

As of July 1, 2020

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 15.41% of earnable compensation	Class II& III 17.84% of earnable compensation	\$5,956,000 paid annually	62.94% of earnable compensation	Annual lump-sum appropriation of \$5,289,727
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
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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, 2018, 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.
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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.
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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
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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.	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 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 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 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 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 also the actuarial cost method used for financial reporting purposes.</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 also the actuarial cost method used for financial reporting purposes.</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 9-11-225 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>

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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.

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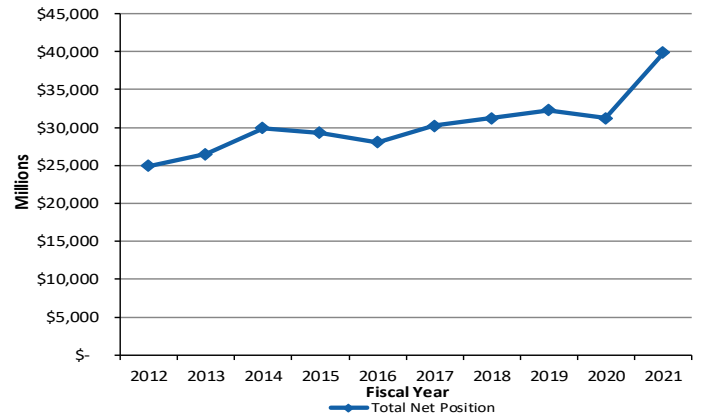
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Financial Trends Information

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.

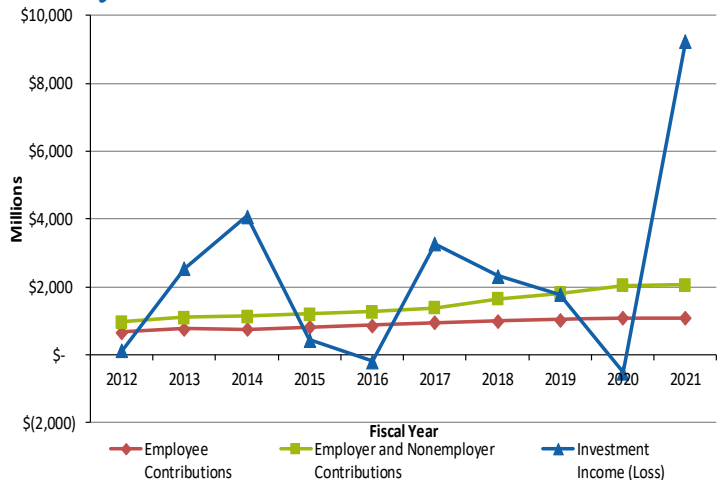
Trend of Total Fiduciary Net Position Values

A trend of the total fiduciary net position over the past 10 years reflects an overall increase; however, the plans are in a net cash outflow position with benefit payments exceeding contributions; therefore, investment performance must first make up this gap before fiduciary net position can grow. Negative investment returns and relatively flat investment performance realized during fiscal years 2015, 2016 and 2020 resulted in decreases in the net position of the portfolio. The increases in fiscal years 2017, 2018 and 2019 were attributable to both increased contributions and positive investment performance. The increase in fiscal year 2021 was due to investment performance.



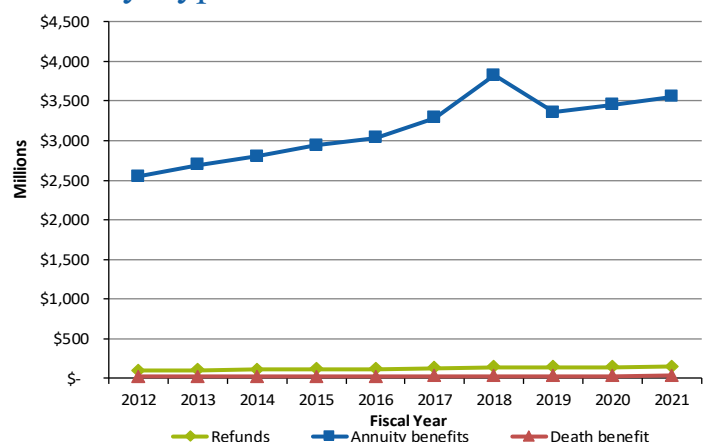
Trend of Total Pension Trust Funds Additions by Source

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 and 2021 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)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and prepaid expenses	\$ 4,596,950	\$ 5,249,820	\$ 4,323,924	\$ 3,359,600	\$ 3,712,085
Investments, at fair value	38,173,987	28,875,414	29,547,472	29,243,863	27,995,164
Securities lending cash collateral invested	21,348	20,452	41,327	34,612	123,275
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,084	2,156	2,232	2,362	2,537
Total assets	42,794,369	34,147,842	33,914,955	32,640,437	31,833,061
Liabilities					
Deferred retirement benefits			70	377,263	95,327
Obligations under securities lending	21,348	20,452	41,327	34,612	123,275
Other liabilities	2,874,921	2,874,001	1,587,595	1,021,458	1,397,531
Total liabilities	2,896,269	2,894,453	1,628,992	1,433,333	1,616,133
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	\$ 39,898,100	\$ 31,253,389	\$ 32,285,963	\$ 31,207,104	\$ 30,216,928
	2016	2015	2014	2013 ¹	2012 ²
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and prepaid expenses	\$ 4,979,349	\$ 3,622,210	\$ 4,063,173	\$ 4,023,274	\$ 3,416,972
Investments, at fair value	24,790,218	27,093,961	26,754,819	24,587,950	23,157,144
Securities lending cash collateral invested	55,737	70,177	72,645	106,633	184,025
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,741	3,005	2,912	3,083	2,984
Total assets	29,828,045	30,789,353	30,893,549	28,720,940	26,761,125
Liabilities					
Deferred retirement benefits	71,693	68,104	56,901	68,344	386,302
Obligations under securities lending	55,737	70,177	72,645	106,633	184,025
Other liabilities	1,633,962	1,345,382	836,292	1,645,150	1,211,693
Total liabilities	1,761,392	1,483,663	965,838	1,820,127	1,782,020
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	\$ 28,066,653	\$ 29,305,690	\$ 29,927,711	\$ 26,900,813	\$ 24,979,105

¹ In accordance with GASB 67, financial statements for fiscal year 2013 were restated to report a liability only for benefits due, but not yet distributed to members who had ended their participation in the DROP program at June 30. Also, in an effort to more closely align with RSIC and their investment advisor, Global asset allocation and certain derivative investments such as swaps, options and futures were reclassified for fiscal year 2013 to conform to the presentation in fiscal year 2014.

² Certain assets held in strategic partnerships were reclassified for fiscal year 2012 to conform to the change in presentation for fiscal year 2013. In an effort to conform to investment reporting by the RSIC, cash, short duration and high yield investments held in the strategic partnerships that were previously classified as alternatives are now presented in the respective categories of cash and cash equivalents, short term securities and domestic fixed income.

South Carolina Retirement System

10 Year Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Year Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 932,014	\$ 922,539	\$ 880,664	\$ 868,681	\$ 826,543
Employer contributions	1,673,320	1,647,757	1,450,308	1,300,477	1,168,847
Nonemployer contributions	88,706	88,706	88,706	104,974	
Net investment income (loss)	7,767,185	(441,580)	1,499,391	1,986,948	2,791,215
Other income	403	291	320	355	393
Total additions	10,461,628	2,217,713	3,919,389	4,261,435	4,786,998
Deductions					
Refunds	124,286	117,860	118,067	113,867	105,169
Annuity benefits	3,090,513	3,007,836	2,938,736	3,427,005	2,907,666
Death benefits	29,780	22,750	21,806	22,284	22,677
Administrative and other expenses	19,161	15,765	16,780	16,192	15,019
Total deductions	3,263,740	3,164,211	3,095,389	3,579,348	3,050,531
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	7,197,888	(946,498)	824,000	682,087	1,736,467
 Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	26,292,418	27,238,916	26,414,916	25,732,829	23,996,362
End of year	\$ 33,490,306	\$ 26,292,418	\$ 27,238,916	\$ 26,414,916	\$ 25,732,829
	2016	2015	2014	2013 ¹	2012
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 754,153	\$ 716,107	\$ 652,631	\$ 674,783	\$ 586,818
Employer contributions	1,072,659	1,022,478	962,798	948,157	824,652
Net investment income (loss)	(165,394)	374,152	3,517,324	2,195,648	109,307
Other income	611	514	587	657	733
Total additions	1,662,029	2,113,251	5,133,340	3,819,245	1,521,510
Deductions					
Refunds	93,694	95,104	90,250	87,212	83,134
Annuity benefits	2,668,819	2,590,806	2,462,146	2,368,510	2,256,519
Death benefits	20,659	20,144	19,240	19,133	18,295
Administrative and other expenses	14,323	13,890	14,235	16,629	21,683
Total deductions	2,797,495	2,719,944	2,585,871	2,491,484	2,379,631
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	(1,135,466)	(606,693)	2,547,469	1,327,761	(858,121)
 Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	25,131,828	25,738,521	23,191,052	21,863,291	22,395,029
End of year	\$ 23,996,362	\$ 25,131,828	\$ 25,738,521	\$ 23,191,052	\$ 21,536,908

¹ In accordance with GASB 67, Annuity Benefits reported in fiscal year 2013 were restated to include only DROP amounts actually distributed to participants as well as amounts due but not yet distributed. Also, RSIC administrative expenses previously classified as administrative expenses were reclassified as investment expenses and therefore included in the net investment income (loss) category for fiscal year 2013.

Police Officers Retirement System

10 Year Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Year Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 152,148	\$ 151,835	\$ 144,747	\$ 138,652	\$ 127,840
Employer contributions	262,577	263,135	237,821	211,793	192,006
Nonemployer contributions	12,470	12,470	12,470	13,122	
Net investment income (loss)	1,411,353	(79,106)	264,323	331,529	455,914
Other income	1,410	1,008	1,161	1,547	1,293
Total additions	1,839,958	349,342	660,522	696,643	777,053
Deductions					
Refunds	24,346	22,492	21,608	23,899	19,964
Annuity benefits	427,214	407,642	389,050	371,283	354,749
Death benefits	3,780	2,359	1,890	2,751	2,104
Administrative and other expenses	3,121	2,483	2,596	2,402	2,149
Total deductions	458,461	434,976	415,144	400,335	378,966
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	1,381,497	(85,634)	245,378	296,308	398,087
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	4,730,175	4,815,809	4,570,431	4,274,123	3,876,036
End of year	<u>\$ 6,111,672</u>	<u>\$ 4,730,175</u>	<u>\$ 4,815,809</u>	<u>\$ 4,570,431</u>	<u>\$ 4,274,123</u>

	2016	2015	2014	2013 ¹	2012
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 115,188	\$ 106,854	\$ 96,004	\$ 97,164	\$ 84,470
Employer contributions	175,223	166,451	155,608	143,389	134,299
Net investment income (loss)	(24,636)	58,705	538,386	329,467	17,198
Other income	1,192	1,083	2,286	3,043	1,957
Total additions	266,967	333,093	792,284	573,063	237,924
Deductions					
Refunds	19,178	17,453	16,184	14,983	15,162
Annuity benefits	339,536	324,829	313,216	297,631	265,582
Death benefits	1,960	2,150	2,410	1,985	1,851
Administrative and other expenses	2,082	1,938	1,820	2,006	2,872
Total deductions	362,756	346,370	333,630	316,605	285,467
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	(95,789)	(13,277)	458,654	256,458	(47,543)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	3,971,825	3,985,102	3,526,448	3,269,990	3,317,533
End of year	<u>\$ 3,876,036</u>	<u>\$ 3,971,825</u>	<u>\$ 3,985,102</u>	<u>\$ 3,526,448</u>	<u>\$ 3,269,990</u>

¹ In accordance with GASB 67, RSIC administrative expenses previously classified as administrative expenses were reclassified as investment expenses and therefore included in the net investment income (loss) category for fiscal year 2013.

General Assembly Retirement System

10 Year Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Year Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 184	\$ 222	\$ 162	\$ 287	\$ 468
Employer contributions	5,956	6,329	5,804	5,428	4,539
Net investment income (loss)	9,444	(443)	1,887	2,376	3,329
Other income					19
Total additions	15,584	6,108	7,853	8,091	8,355
Deductions					
Refunds	77		17		
Annuity benefits	6,222	6,323	6,480	6,452	6,678
Death benefits	16	25	18	16	59
Administrative and other expenses	68	18	20	18	17
Total deductions	6,383	6,366	6,535	6,486	6,754
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	9,201	(258)	1,318	1,605	1,601
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	34,454	34,712	33,394	31,789	30,188
End of year	<u>\$ 43,655</u>	<u>\$ 34,454</u>	<u>\$ 34,712</u>	<u>\$ 33,394</u>	<u>\$ 31,789</u>
	2016	2015	2014	2013 ¹	2012
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 292	\$ 369	\$ 384	\$ 1,091	\$ 724
Employer contributions	4,501	4,275	4,063	2,831	2,532
Net investment income (loss)	(266)	500	4,545	3,111	172
Other income			15	199	
Total additions	4,527	5,144	9,007	7,232	3,428
Deductions					
Refunds	22		41	3	31
Annuity benefits	6,625	6,639	6,799	6,720	6,570
Death benefits	9	21	20	16	35
Administrative and other expenses	165	36	17	20	30
Total deductions	6,821	6,696	6,877	6,759	6,666
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	(2,294)	(1,552)	2,130	473	(3,238)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	32,482	34,034	31,904	31,431	34,669
End of year	<u>\$ 30,188</u>	<u>\$ 32,482</u>	<u>\$ 34,034</u>	<u>\$ 31,904</u>	<u>\$ 31,431</u>

¹ In accordance with GASB 67, RSIC administrative expenses previously classified as administrative expenses were reclassified as investment expenses and therefore included in the net investment income (loss) category for fiscal year 2013.

Judges and Solicitors Retirement System

10 Year Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Year Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 3,587	\$ 4,966	\$ 2,840	\$ 3,016	\$ 2,928
Employer contributions	19,100	19,098	11,730	11,043	10,534
Nonemployer contributions	2,900	2,900			
Net investment income (loss)	47,659	(2,361)	9,183	11,723	16,399
Other income	237	563	96		253
Total additions	73,483	25,166	23,849	25,782	30,114
Deductions					
Refunds		182			629
Annuity benefits	25,746	25,301	17,947	17,655	17,679
Death benefits	195	190	3	156	293
Administrative and other expenses	109	86	92	86	79
Total deductions	26,050	25,759	18,042	17,897	18,680
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	47,433	(593)	5,807	7,885	11,434
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	165,250	165,843	160,036	152,151	140,717
End of year	<u>\$ 212,683</u>	<u>\$ 165,250</u>	<u>\$ 165,843</u>	<u>\$ 160,036</u>	<u>\$ 152,151</u>
	2016	2015	2014	2013 ¹	2012
Additions					
Employee contributions	\$ 2,303	\$ 3,153	\$ 2,448	\$ 2,596	\$ 2,299
Employer contributions	10,202	10,109	9,659	8,667	8,414
Net investment income (loss)	(871)	2,216	19,962	12,605	783
Other income	27	286	195	184	261
Total additions	11,661	15,764	32,264	24,052	11,757
Deductions					
Refunds	60			57	134
Annuity benefits	16,989	16,832	16,675	15,745	15,171
Death benefits	143	4	10	134	134
Administrative and other expenses	105	71	68	76	111
Total deductions	17,297	16,907	16,753	16,012	15,550
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	(5,636)	(1,143)	15,511	8,040	(3,793)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	146,353	147,496	131,985	123,945	127,152
End of year	<u>\$ 140,717</u>	<u>\$ 146,353</u>	<u>\$ 147,496</u>	<u>\$ 131,985</u>	<u>\$ 123,359</u>

¹ In accordance with GASB 67, Annuity Benefits reported in fiscal year 2013 were restated to include only DROP amounts actually distributed to participants as well as amounts due but not yet distributed. Also, RSIC administrative expenses previously classified as administrative expenses were reclassified as investment expenses and therefore included in the net investment income (loss) category for fiscal year 2013.

South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan

10 Year Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Year Ended June 30
(Amounts expressed in thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Additions					
State appropriated contributions	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290	\$ 5,290	\$ 4,814	\$ 4,591
Net investment income (loss)	7,996	(352)	1,616	1,902	2,533
Other income					
Total additions	<u>13,286</u>	<u>4,938</u>	<u>6,906</u>	<u>6,716</u>	<u>7,124</u>
Deductions					
Annuity benefits	4,574	4,514	4,534	4,411	4,425
Administrative and other expenses	20	15	16	14	13
Total deductions	<u>4,594</u>	<u>4,529</u>	<u>4,550</u>	<u>4,425</u>	<u>4,438</u>
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	8,692	409	2,356	2,291	2,686
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	31,092	30,683	28,327	26,036	23,350
End of year	<u>\$ 39,784</u>	<u>\$ 31,092</u>	<u>\$ 30,683</u>	<u>\$ 28,327</u>	<u>\$ 26,036</u>
	2016	2015	2014	2013 ¹	2012
Additions					
State appropriated contributions	\$ 4,591	\$ 4,591	\$ 4,586	\$ 4,539	\$ 3,937
Net investment income (loss)	(121)	313	2,806	1,671	94
Other income					
Total additions	<u>4,470</u>	<u>4,904</u>	<u>7,392</u>	<u>6,210</u>	<u>4,031</u>
Deductions					
Annuity benefits	4,310	4,249	4,248	4,193	4,065
Administrative and other expenses	12	11	10	10	15
Total deductions	<u>4,322</u>	<u>4,260</u>	<u>4,258</u>	<u>4,203</u>	<u>4,080</u>
Net increase (decrease) in Net Position	148	644	3,134	2,007	(49)
Net Position Restricted for Pensions					
Beginning of year	23,202	22,558	19,424	17,417	17,466
End of year	<u>\$ 23,350</u>	<u>\$ 23,202</u>	<u>\$ 22,558</u>	<u>\$ 19,424</u>	<u>\$ 17,417</u>

¹ In accordance with GASB 67, RSIC administrative expenses previously classified as administrative expenses were reclassified as investment expenses and therefore included in the net investment income (loss) category for fiscal year 2013.

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) ²	Other income	Total additions
South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS)					
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
2014	652,631	962,798	3,517,324	587	5,133,340
2013	674,783	948,157	2,195,648	657	3,819,245
2012	586,818	824,652	109,307	733	1,521,510
Police Officer's Retirement System (PORS)					
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
2014	97,418	156,454	538,386	26	792,284
2013	99,106	144,460	329,467	30	573,063
2012	85,701	134,991	17,198	34	237,924
General Assembly Retirement System (GARS)					
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
2014	399	4,063	4,545		9,007
2013	1,286	2,835	3,111		7,232
2012	724	2,532	172		3,428
Judges and Solicitors Retirement System (JSRS)					
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
2014	2,632	9,670	19,962		32,264
2013	2,780	8,667	12,605		24,052
2012	2,560	8,414	783		11,757
South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG)					
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
2014		4,586	2,806		7,392
2013		4,539	1,671		6,210
2012		3,937	94		4,031

¹ Includes transfers between systems. SCNG employer contributions are provided annually by a State appropriation.

² Includes unrealized gains and losses in accordance with GASB Statement 67 and RSIC administrative expenses previously classified as administrative expenses were reclassified as investment expenses and therefore included in the net investment income (loss) category for fiscal year 2013.

Pension Trust Funds Deductions by Type

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

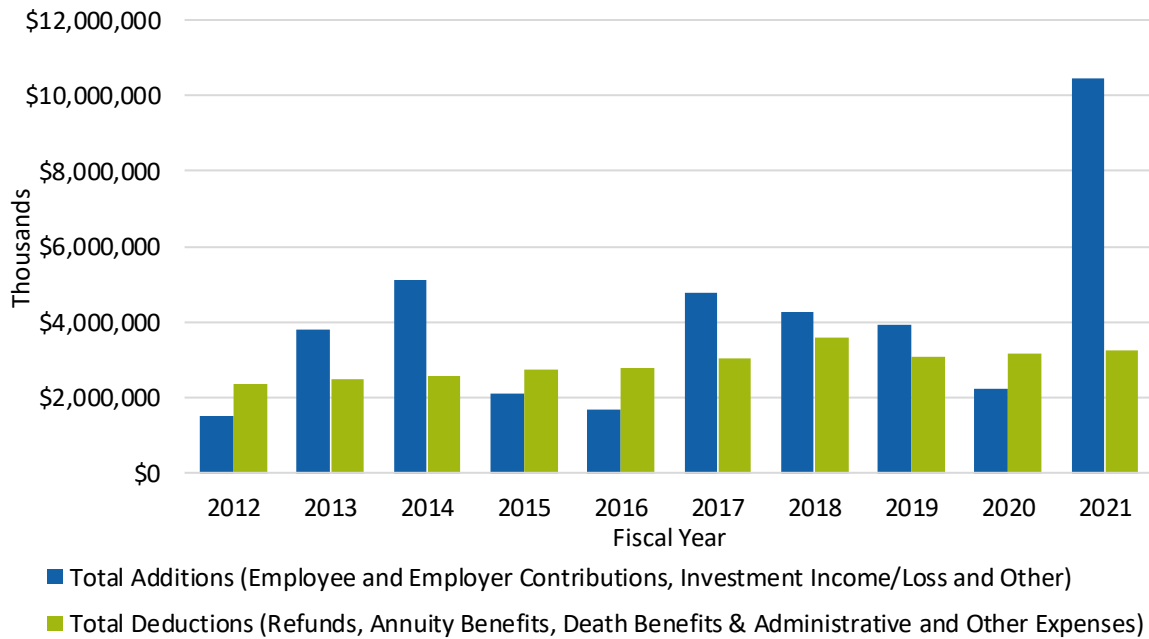
Year Ended June 30,	Refunds	Annuity benefits	Death benefits	Administrative and other expenses ¹	Total deductions
South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS)					
2021	\$ 124,286	\$ 3,090,513	\$ 29,780	\$ 19,161	\$ 3,263,740
2020	117,860	3,007,836	22,750	15,765	3,164,211
2019	118,067	2,938,736	21,806	16,780	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
2014	90,250	2,462,146	19,240	14,235	2,585,871
2013	87,212	2,368,510	19,133	16,629	2,491,484
2012	83,134	2,256,519	18,295	21,683	2,379,631
Police Officer's Retirement System (PORS)					
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
2014	16,184	313,216	2,410	1,820	333,630
2013	14,983	297,631	1,985	2,006	316,605
2012	15,162	265,582	1,851	2,872	285,467
General Assembly Retirement System (GARS)					
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
2014	41	6,799	20	17	6,877
2013	3	6,720	16	20	6,759
2012	31	6,570	35	30	6,666
Judges and Solicitors Retirement System (JSRS)					
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
2014		16,675	10	68	16,753
2013	57	15,745	134	76	16,012
2012	134	15,171	134	111	15,550
South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG)					
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
2014		4,248		10	4,258
2013		4,193		10	4,203
2012		4,065		15	4,080

¹ In accordance with GASB 67, RSIC administrative expenses previously classified as administrative expenses were reclassified as investment expenses for fiscal year 2013 and therefore included in the net investment income (loss) category for fiscal year 2013.

South Carolina Retirement System

Pension Trust Funds Additions and Deductions

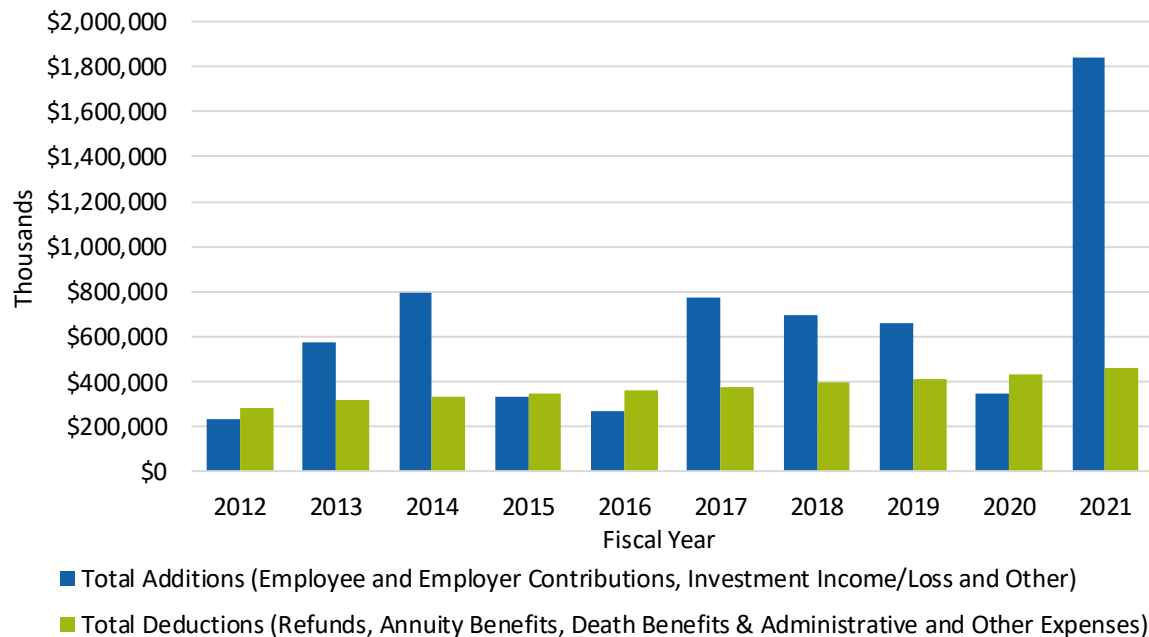
(Amounts expressed in thousands)



Police Officers Retirement System

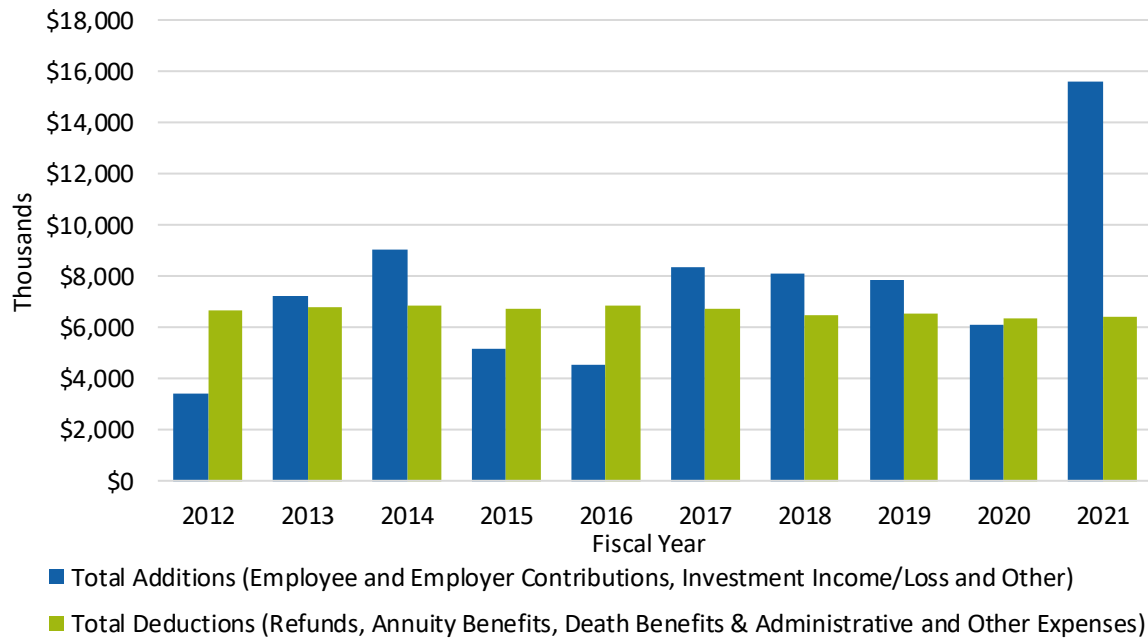
Pension Trust Funds Additions and Deductions

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



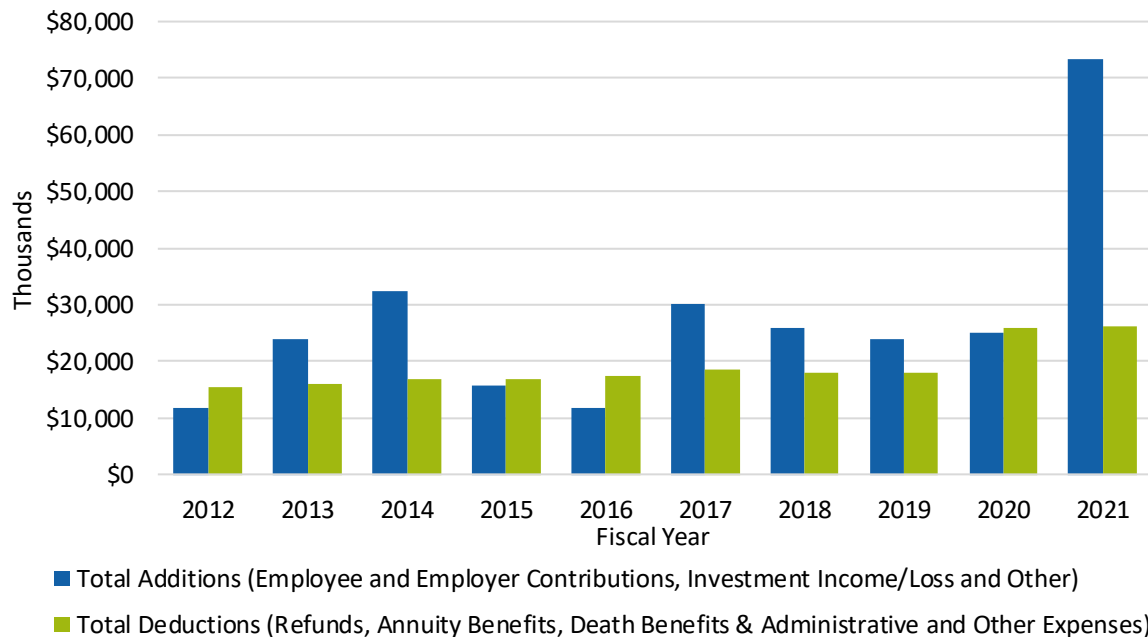
General Assembly Retirement System Pension Trust Funds Additions and Deductions

(Amounts expressed in thousands)



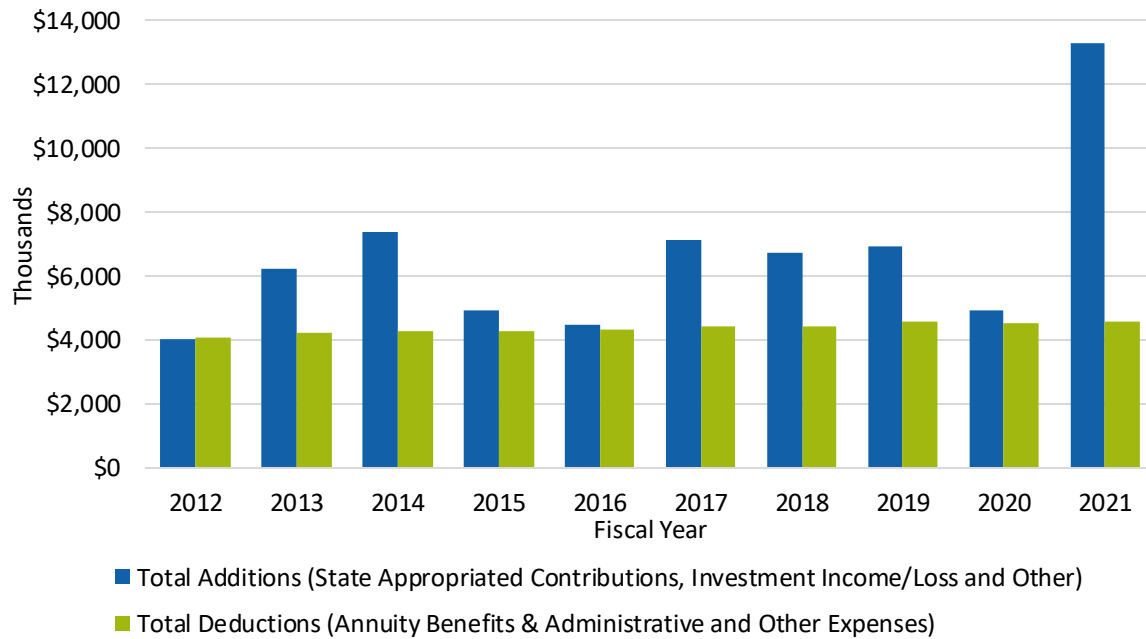
Judges and Solicitors Retirement System Pension Trust Funds Additions and Deductions

(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)														
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
2014		84,678		5,572		2,356,997		105,149		8,452		10,788		2,571,636
2013 ¹		81,754		5,458		2,267,657		100,853		8,245		10,888		2,474,855
2012		77,707		5,427		2,160,393		96,126		8,469		9,826		2,357,948
Police Officer's Retirement System (PORS)														
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
2014		15,551		633		295,566		17,650		1,192		1,218		331,810
2013		14,246		737		280,699		16,932		1,020		965		314,599
2012		14,618		544		249,123		16,459		872		979		282,595
General Assembly Retirement System (GARS)														
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
2014		41				5,587		1,212				20		6,860
2013				3		5,554		1,166				16		6,739
2012		7		24		5,389		1,181		22		13		6,636
Judges and Solicitors Retirement System (JSRS)														
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
2014						14,839		1,836				10		16,685
2013 ¹		57				13,997		1,748		131		3		15,936
2012		83		51		13,322		1,849		130		4		15,439
South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG)														
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
2014						4,247		1						4,248
2013						4,192		1						4,193
2012						4,064		1						4,065

¹ In accordance with GASB 67, Annuity Benefits reported in fiscal year 2013 were restated to include only DROP amounts actually distributed to participants as well as amounts due but not yet distributed.

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, 2021, more than 174,000 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, 2021

Monthly Benefit ¹	Number of												
	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	26,643	20,069	309	3,086	2,135	1,044	17,694	63	1,141	386	145	5,142	2,072
\$ 501 - \$1,000	27,143	19,562	705	2,287	3,810	779	18,640	54	794	303	310	4,643	2,399
\$1,001 - \$1,500	20,690	15,238	1,128	1,486	2,499	339	13,454	40	511	151	591	3,817	2,126
\$1,501 - \$2,000	16,991	13,383	1,180	870	1,389	169	10,503	36	331	120	852	3,219	1,930
\$2,001 - \$2,500	17,376	14,718	1,110	602	871	75	9,914	44	187	102	1,247	3,675	2,207
\$2,501 - \$3,000	17,559	16,021	578	387	546	27	11,689	37	136	76	561	3,007	2,053
\$3,001 - \$3,500	9,383	8,667	226	219	252	19	6,182	19	115	45	278	1,597	1,147
\$3,501 - \$4,000	4,827	4,479	97	120	124	7	3,047	5	77	40	137	883	638
\$4,001 - \$4,500	2,944	2,750	51	93	49	1	1,777	7	63	29	99	502	467
\$4,501 - \$5,000	1,844	1,727	30	53	32	2	1,088	5	30	21	38	390	272
Over \$5,000	2,996	2,827	36	109	21	3	1,458	10	80	55	24	810	559
Totals	148,396	119,441	5,450	9,312	11,728	2,465	95,446	320	3,465	1,328	4,282	27,685	15,870

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, 2021

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	2,758	1,774	363	429	111	81	1,618	95	42	62	697	244
\$ 501 - \$1,000	3,411	2,228	233	456	381	113	2,021	126	57	81	759	367
\$1,001 - \$1,500	3,057	1,858	252	335	556	56	1,729	80	45	102	722	379
\$1,501 - \$2,000	3,077	1,904	282	195	667	29	1,720	59	28	167	723	380
\$2,001 - \$2,500	3,005	2,129	221	108	535	12	1,704	27	12	119	718	425
\$2,501 - \$3,000	2,125	1,654	104	61	302	4	1,271	18	12	64	476	284
\$3,001 - \$3,500	1,195	1,009	43	28	113	2	759	10	9	29	224	164
\$3,501 - \$4,000	761	678	9	12	62		497	6	5	14	124	115
\$4,001 - \$4,500	418	376	6	8	28		267	4		6	74	67
\$4,501 - \$5,000	227	220		2	5		135	1	4	2	43	42
Over \$5,000	302	291	2	4	5		199	4	4	7	29	59
Totals	20,336	14,121	1,515	1,638	2,765	297	11,920	430	218	653	4,589	2,526

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, 2021

<u>Monthly Benefit¹</u>	<u>Number of Annuitant Payees</u>	<u>Type 1</u>	<u>Type 2</u>	<u>Type 3</u>	<u>Type 4</u>	<u>Type 5</u>	<u>Opt 0</u>	<u>Opt 1</u>	<u>Opt 2</u>	<u>Opt 5</u>	<u>Opt 6</u>
\$ 1 - \$ 500	31	8	4	19			9	8	6	3	5
\$ 501 - \$1,000	61	32	4	25			19	19	7	11	5
\$1,001 - \$1,500	66	44	6	16			22	25	7	6	6
\$1,501 - \$2,000	101	67	23	11			44	26	11	14	6
\$2,001 - \$2,500	45	31	6	8			20	9	3	9	4
\$2,501 - \$3,000	25	22	2	1			12	4	2	5	2
\$3,001 - \$3,500	8	6	1	1			5	2		1	
\$3,501 - \$4,000	2	2						1			1
\$4,001 - \$4,500	2	2					2				
\$4,501 - \$5,000											
Over \$5,000											
Totals	341	214	46	81			133	94	36	49	29

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, 2021

<u>Monthly Benefit¹</u>	<u>Number of Annuitant Payees</u>	<u>Type 1</u>	<u>Type 2</u>	<u>Type 3</u>	<u>Type 4</u>	<u>Type 5</u>	<u>Opt 0</u>	<u>Opt 1</u>
\$ 1 - \$ 500	1	1					1	
\$ 501 - \$1,000	10			10				10
\$1,001 - \$1,500	7			7			1	6
\$1,501 - \$2,000	6			6			1	5
\$2,001 - \$2,500	2			2			1	1
\$2,501 - \$3,000	1			1			1	
\$3,001 - \$3,500	4			4			2	2
\$3,501 - \$4,000	18			18			18	
\$4,001 - \$4,500	5	1		4			5	
\$4,501 - \$5,000	10			10			10	
Over \$5,000	166	163		3			156	10
Totals	230	165		65			196	34

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, 2021

<u>Monthly Benefit¹</u>	<u>Number of Annuitant Payees</u>	<u>Type 1</u>	<u>Opt 0</u>
\$ 1 - \$ 500	5,043	5,043	5,043
\$ 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	5,043	5,043	5,043

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/Tot
Period 07/01/2011 to 06/30/2012								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 157.20	\$ 384.76	\$ 677.33	\$ 1,061.78	\$ 1,361.59	\$ 2,313.88	\$ 2,879.60	\$ 1,637.55
Average AFC	\$ 33,828.02	\$ 33,027.56	\$ 37,681.65	\$ 43,537.78	\$ 44,369.67	\$ 58,052.58	\$ 62,467.71	\$ 49,129.66
Number of Retired members	170	1,027	1,369	1,006	1,048	3,291	1,204	9,115
Period 07/01/2012 to 06/30/2013								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 163.89	\$ 375.14	\$ 668.11	\$ 1,021.36	\$ 1,404.81	\$ 2,309.68	\$ 2,944.24	\$ 1,671.63
Average AFC	\$ 33,386.42	\$ 33,020.07	\$ 36,767.15	\$ 41,975.45	\$ 45,275.03	\$ 57,737.99	\$ 63,670.71	\$ 49,332.64
Number of Retired members	126	1,057	1,207	938	832	3,366	1,144	8,670
Period 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 171.12	\$ 412.89	\$ 700.21	\$ 1,044.76	\$ 1,432.73	\$ 2,191.55	\$ 3,087.64	\$ 1,469.21
Average AFC	\$ 38,671.40	\$ 37,733.88	\$ 39,400.96	\$ 43,680.81	\$ 46,511.62	\$ 55,577.72	\$ 66,637.15	\$ 48,134.11
Number of Retired members	109	966	1,050	1,004	755	2,158	534	6,576
Period 07/01/2014 to 06/30/2015								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 99.03	\$ 348.31	\$ 623.11	\$ 949.57	\$ 1,395.28	\$ 2,173.71	\$ 2,913.98	\$ 1,375.84
Average AFC	\$ 32,198.66	\$ 34,989.06	\$ 37,769.57	\$ 41,837.83	\$ 47,729.70	\$ 55,229.87	\$ 61,677.87	\$ 46,396.04
Number of Retired members	105	910	1,030	904	785	2,016	394	6,144
Period 07/01/2015 to 06/30/2016								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 133.51	\$ 383.91	\$ 648.92	\$ 982.58	\$ 1,433.84	\$ 2,169.93	\$ 2,848.02	\$ 1,368.31
Average AFC	\$ 35,596.69	\$ 37,269.09	\$ 39,206.20	\$ 42,903.38	\$ 48,897.61	\$ 55,128.14	\$ 60,835.89	\$ 47,024.08
Number of Retired members	78	835	1,069	990	770	1,911	329	5,982
Period 07/01/2016 to 06/30/2017								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 114.41	\$ 365.21	\$ 644.08	\$ 994.72	\$ 1,435.76	\$ 2,237.73	\$ 2,945.84	\$ 1,403.23
Average AFC	\$ 38,072.38	\$ 36,390.56	\$ 39,383.35	\$ 43,170.10	\$ 48,584.27	\$ 56,429.35	\$ 61,769.03	\$ 47,512.90
Number of Retired members	92	773	991	860	715	1,657	401	5,489
Period 07/01/2017 to 06/30/2018								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 123.46	\$ 371.59	\$ 680.13	\$ 1,053.98	\$ 1,481.91	\$ 2,277.86	\$ 3,080.91	\$ 1,386.54
Average AFC	\$ 36,260.27	\$ 36,292.02	\$ 41,457.76	\$ 45,091.13	\$ 50,085.81	\$ 57,144.98	\$ 64,917.24	\$ 48,201.55
Number of Retired members	80	703	1,063	874	743	1,349	344	5,156
Period 07/01/2018 to 06/30/2019								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 138.53	\$ 409.57	\$ 681.04	\$ 1,079.81	\$ 1,462.08	\$ 2,351.25	\$ 3,262.54	\$ 1,474.14
Average AFC	\$ 40,132.94	\$ 39,376.89	\$ 41,017.55	\$ 46,037.36	\$ 49,448.86	\$ 58,929.77	\$ 67,969.06	\$ 49,844.39
Number of Retired members	102	652	1,009	802	760	1,286	463	5,074
Period 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 121.24	\$ 436.92	\$ 729.61	\$ 1,113.63	\$ 1,538.60	\$ 2,490.83	\$ 3,405.88	\$ 1,684.25
Average AFC	\$ 35,428.14	\$ 41,009.26	\$ 43,657.83	\$ 47,636.39	\$ 52,077.33	\$ 62,381.26	\$ 71,792.94	\$ 53,740.75
Number of Retired members	90	546	855	764	783	1,338	644	5,020
Period 07/01/2020 to 06/30/2021								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 155.39	\$ 449.19	\$ 771.17	\$ 1,194.82	\$ 1,536.93	\$ 2,518.58	\$ 3,380.93	\$ 1,791.55
Average AFC	\$ 46,338.70	\$ 42,484.95	\$ 45,148.66	\$ 50,944.76	\$ 51,325.76	\$ 62,955.40	\$ 70,576.92	\$ 55,497.24
Number of Retired members	86	564	940	833	910	1,624	884	5,841
Ten year Averages								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 140.31	\$ 389.71	\$ 680.48	\$ 1,046.80	\$ 1,446.61	\$ 2,294.21	\$ 3,075.69	\$ 1,537.57
Average AFC	\$ 36,610.03	\$ 36,587.28	\$ 39,913.72	\$ 44,525.53	\$ 48,317.88	\$ 57,717.46	\$ 65,470.59	\$ 49,385.90
Number of Retired members	1,038	8,033	10,583	8,975	8,101	19,996	6,341	63,067

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 07/01/2011 to 06/30/2012								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 299.40	\$ 714.20	\$ 1,052.50	\$ 1,427.66	\$ 2,045.54	\$ 2,499.83	\$ 3,609.15	\$ 1,773.65
Average AFC	\$ 44,754.44	\$ 39,977.95	\$ 42,779.30	\$ 43,692.98	\$ 51,114.24	\$ 56,323.94	\$ 66,397.34	\$ 49,905.81
Number of Retired members	125	200	184	156	217	552	67	1,501
Period 07/01/2012 to 06/30/2013								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 225.85	\$ 644.86	\$ 1,062.63	\$ 1,546.00	\$ 1,929.12	\$ 2,421.81	\$ 3,640.68	\$ 1,673.59
Average AFC	\$ 45,104.35	\$ 38,218.81	\$ 41,442.32	\$ 47,487.15	\$ 48,488.83	\$ 54,611.27	\$ 68,020.52	\$ 48,266.84
Number of Retired members	80	170	164	161	185	421	25	1,206
Period 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 271.83	\$ 870.08	\$ 1,202.89	\$ 1,448.14	\$ 2,051.64	\$ 2,370.10	\$ 4,282.03	\$ 1,483.77
Average AFC	\$ 43,936.82	\$ 40,561.75	\$ 43,507.03	\$ 45,089.53	\$ 50,432.14	\$ 52,417.06	\$ 76,060.04	\$ 46,699.88
Number of Retired members	86	144	147	125	85	145	22	754
Period 07/01/2014 to 06/30/2015								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 234.63	\$ 720.92	\$ 996.98	\$ 1,380.11	\$ 1,925.16	\$ 2,562.38	\$ 3,486.38	\$ 1,510.89
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	\$ 1,446.53	\$ 2,029.49	\$ 2,456.72	\$ 3,375.67	\$ 1,581.40
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	\$ 249.11	\$ 756.16	\$ 1,111.47	\$ 1,573.83	\$ 1,967.60	\$ 2,644.64	\$ 3,763.61	\$ 1,735.02
Average AFC	\$ 43,820.41	\$ 42,104.57	\$ 44,977.17	\$ 48,696.31	\$ 51,139.16	\$ 58,377.87	\$ 71,064.90	\$ 50,963.36
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	\$ 728.12	\$ 1,105.43	\$ 1,635.16	\$ 1,956.24	\$ 2,767.21	\$ 3,923.16	\$ 1,812.69
Average AFC	\$ 46,210.83	\$ 45,715.89	\$ 45,557.76	\$ 50,962.75	\$ 50,534.34	\$ 61,582.57	\$ 69,295.20	\$ 52,817.05
Number of Retired members	66	122	154	130	138	223	62	895
Period 07/01/2018 to 06/30/2019								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 287.33	\$ 706.64	\$ 1,107.39	\$ 1,648.20	\$ 2,150.23	\$ 2,785.54	\$ 3,903.62	\$ 1,910.34
Average AFC	\$ 48,890.66	\$ 47,608.00	\$ 47,293.28	\$ 54,261.38	\$ 56,095.02	\$ 61,554.29	\$ 70,200.52	\$ 55,535.85
Number of Retired members	71	121	128	123	138	246	74	901
Period 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 327.84	\$ 664.44	\$ 1,099.00	\$ 1,679.74	\$ 2,182.29	\$ 2,895.35	\$ 4,041.14	\$ 2,009.98
Average AFC	\$ 47,901.23	\$ 45,940.02	\$ 47,586.88	\$ 54,612.81	\$ 56,779.47	\$ 64,007.50	\$ 73,555.50	\$ 56,656.74
Number of Retired members	47	95	129	123	139	243	62	838
Period 07/01/2020 to 06/30/2021								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 251.18	\$ 751.19	\$ 1,181.44	\$ 1,681.12	\$ 2,229.02	\$ 3,021.02	\$ 4,433.93	\$ 2,174.93
Average AFC	\$ 49,110.87	\$ 46,517.18	\$ 51,192.91	\$ 55,607.28	\$ 58,074.36	\$ 67,803.59	\$ 78,882.50	\$ 59,926.76
Number of Retired members	62	110	155	117	147	324	91	1,006
Ten year Averages								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 274.83	\$ 732.15	\$ 1,101.70	\$ 1,539.88	\$ 2,043.83	\$ 2,636.83	\$ 3,906.12	\$ 1,773.28
Average AFC	\$ 45,324.76	\$ 42,220.47	\$ 44,835.38	\$ 48,651.36	\$ 52,405.95	\$ 58,872.20	\$ 70,996.03	\$ 51,548.71
Number of Retired members	742	1,415	1,477	1,356	1,443	2,755	527	9,715

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							
	0 to 5	5+ to 10	10+ to 15	15+ to 20	20+ to 25	25+ to 30	30 Plus	Avg/Tot
Period 07/01/2011 to 06/30/2012								
Average Monthly benefit		\$ 719.79	\$ 1,097.69	\$ 1,541.77	\$ 1,945.10		\$ 2,092.90	\$ 1,468.33
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	5	1	4		1	12
Period 07/01/2012 to 06/30/2013								
Average Monthly benefit		\$ 831.73	\$ 1,039.12	\$ 1,448.99	\$ 1,898.75	\$ 1,886.18	\$ 2,305.65	\$ 1,652.52
Average AFC		\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00
Number of Retired members		1	5	2	4	3	4	19
Period 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 152.97	\$ 539.84			\$ 2,313.46		\$ 2,547.40	\$ 1,387.75
Average AFC	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00			\$ 26,000.00		\$ 22,400.00	\$ 23,300.00
Number of Retired members	1	1			1		1	4
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	\$ 3,194.91		\$ 1,799.50
Average AFC	\$ 22,400.00				\$ 22,400.00	\$ 33,400.00		\$ 25,150.00
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		\$ 1,230.74	\$ 2,030.88	\$ 2,554.87		\$ 1,559.00
Average AFC		\$ 22,400.00		\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00		\$ 22,400.00
Number of Retired members		2		3	2	2		9
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
Ten year Averages								
Average Monthly benefit	\$ 270.88	\$ 664.69	\$ 1,038.88	\$ 1,356.02	\$ 1,890.83	\$ 2,129.51	\$ 2,497.53	\$ 1,512.44
Average AFC	\$ 23,300.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,589.47	\$ 23,246.15	\$ 23,775.00	\$ 22,739.53
Number of Retired members	4	8	19	15	19	13	8	86

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	Avg/Tot
Period 07/01/2011 to 06/30/2012								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 5,654.22		\$ 7,647.17	\$ 9,687.67	\$ 8,335.16
Average AFC				\$ 126,883.00		\$ 126,883.00	\$ 129,169.00	\$ 128,026.00
Number of Retired members				1		2	3	6
Period 07/01/2012 to 06/30/2013								
Average Monthly benefit			\$ 4,309.38	\$ 7,974.96	\$ 7,905.00		\$ 10,490.48	\$ 7,256.71
Average AFC			\$ 130,689.00	\$ 134,221.00	\$ 133,043.66		\$ 139,873.00	\$ 133,514.71
Number of Retired members			2	1	3		1	7
Period 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 6,962.75	\$ 7,765.10	\$ 9,405.95	\$ 10,066.58	\$ 8,538.00
Average AFC				\$ 132,455.00	\$ 130,689.00	\$ 134,221.00	\$ 134,221.00	\$ 133,043.66
Number of Retired members				2	1	1	2	6
Period 07/01/2014 to 06/30/2015								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 7,920.42	\$ 7,931.71	\$ 8,891.35	\$ 10,808.40	\$ 8,615.00
Average AFC				\$ 133,303.00	\$ 135,705.00	\$ 136,905.50	\$ 144,112.00	\$ 136,905.85
Number of Retired members				1	3	2	1	7
Period 07/01/2015 to 06/30/2016								
Average Monthly benefit							\$ 9,808.35	\$ 9,808.33
Average AFC							\$ 136,906.00	\$ 136,906.00
Number of Retired members							6	6
Period 07/01/2016 to 06/30/2017								
Average Monthly benefit		\$ 2,828.74			\$ 6,449.04	\$ 8,983.69	\$ 10,880.55	\$ 7,624.80
Average AFC		\$ 141,354.00			\$ 137,634.00	\$ 141,354.00	\$ 145,074.00	\$ 141,354.00
Number of Retired members		1			1	2	1	5
Period 07/01/2017 to 06/30/2018								
Average Monthly benefit			\$ 3,236.95		\$ 8,177.75	\$ 8,810.26	\$ 11,159.55	\$ 8,168.57
Average AFC			\$ 141,354.00		\$ 137,634.00	\$ 141,354.00	\$ 148,794.00	\$ 141,354.00
Number of Retired members			1		2	3	1	7
Period 07/01/2018 to 06/30/2019								
Average Monthly benefit			\$ 8,398.78	\$ 5,242.65		\$ 8,399.66	\$ 10,601.55	\$ 8,160.00
Average AFC			\$ 141,354.00	\$ 137,634.00		\$ 141,354.00	\$ 141,354.00	\$ 140,424.00
Number of Retired members			1	1		1	1	4
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	\$ 11,587.44
Average AFC			\$ 189,428.00	\$ 191,954.00	\$ 189,428.00	\$ 186,902.00	\$ 191,954.00	\$ 189,708.66
Number of Retired members			2	1	4	1	1	9
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	\$ 11,323.41
Average AFC			\$ 186,902.00	\$ 191,954.00	\$ 191,890.50	\$ 191,827.33	\$ 194,479.50	\$ 191,480.08
Number of Retired members			2	1	4	3	2	12
Ten year Averages								
Average Monthly benefit		\$ 2,828.74	\$ 7,415.76	\$ 7,793.99	\$ 9,254.91	\$ 9,511.39	\$ 10,818.70	\$ 9,265.52
Average AFC		\$ 141,354.00	\$ 162,093.25	\$ 147,607.37	\$ 159,728.38	\$ 151,487.06	\$ 146,184.47	\$ 152,809.86
Number of Retired members		1	8	8	18	15	19	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							Avg/Tot
	0 to 5	5+ to 10	10+ to 15	15+ to 20	20+ to 25	25+ to 30	30 Plus	
Period 07/01/2011 to 06/30/2012								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 62.24	\$ 91.02	\$ 100.00	\$ 73.48
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				49	107	39	63	258
Period 07/01/2012 to 06/30/2013								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 61.66	\$ 88.02	\$ 100.00	\$ 72.69
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				50	105	48	57	260
Period 07/01/2013 to 06/30/2014								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 61.96	\$ 90.71	\$ 100.00	\$ 71.78
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				34	79	28	35	176
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	\$ 73.56
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				28	91	49	38	206
Period 07/01/2016 to 06/30/2017								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 61.73	\$ 90.31	\$ 100.00	\$ 73.33
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				30	95	48	37	210
Period 07/01/2017 to 06/30/2018								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 61.44	\$ 89.57	\$ 100.00	\$ 73.63
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				31	83	35	45	194
Period 07/01/2018 to 06/30/2019								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 61.17	\$ 90.76	\$ 100.00	\$ 74.57
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				26	102	39	54	221
Period 07/01/2019 to 06/30/2020								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 62.58	\$ 89.08	\$ 100.00	\$ 74.58
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				32	89	49	45	215
Period 07/01/2020 to 06/30/2021								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 64.94	\$ 88.65	\$ 100.00	\$ 75.04
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				37	92	41	52	222
Ten year Averages								
Average Monthly benefit				\$ 50.00	\$ 62.12	\$ 89.70	\$ 100.00	\$ 73.87
Average AFC				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Number of Retired members				343	911	412	473	2,139

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 2021 and Ten Years Prior Fiscal Year 2012

	Fiscal Year 2021					Fiscal Year 2012				
	Covered		Percentage	Total	Total	Covered		Percentage	Total	Total
<u>Participating Government</u>	<u>Employees¹</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>of Total</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Working</u>	<u>Employees¹</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>of Total</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Working</u>
			<u>System</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Retirees</u>			<u>System</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Retirees</u>
State Agency ²	31,571	1	13.56%	29,354	2,217	32,153	1	14.48%	27,726	4,427
School District of Greenville County	9,373	2	4.02%	8,591	782	8,935	2	4.02%	7,729	1,206
MUSC Hospital	7,941	3	3.41%	7,737	204	5,222	6	2.35%	4,944	278
Lexington Medical Center	6,261	4	2.69%	6,028	233	4,900	8	2.20%	4,695	205
University of South Carolina	6,214	5	2.67%	5,693	521	5,328	5	2.39%	4,297	1,031
Horry County School District	6,025	6	2.58%	5,732	293	5,141	7	2.31%	4,562	579
Charleston County School District	5,312	7	2.28%	5,026	286	5,600	3	2.52%	4,980	620
Berkeley County Department of Education	4,260	8	1.83%	3,937	323	3,727	10	1.67%	3,281	446
Lexington County School District 1	4,122	9	1.77%	3,861	261	3,537		1.59%	3,071	466
Richland County School District 1	3,953	10	1.69%	3,547	406	4,174	9	1.87%	3,414	760
Spartanburg Regional Medical Center	3,371		1.45%	3,141	230	5,365	4	2.41%	5,053	312
All Other	144,276		62.05%	132,714	11,562	137,957		62.19%	120,483	17,474
Total ³	232,679		100.00%	215,361	17,318	222,039		100.00%	194,235	27,804

In 2021, "All Other" consisted of:			In 2012, "All Other" consisted of:		
Type	Number	Employees	Type	Number	Employees
Higher Ed/Quasi-State	31	18,883	Higher Ed/Quasi-State	31	18,431
City/County	576	56,958	City/County	574	51,521
Public Schools	109	68,435	Public Schools	110	68,005
Total	716	144,276	Total	715	137,957

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 2012 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 2021 total includes 727 governmental entities and fiscal year 2012 total includes 726 governmental entities.

Police Officers Retirement System

Principal Participating Employers in Fiscal Year 2021 and Ten Years Prior Fiscal Year 2012

	Fiscal Year 2021					Fiscal Year 2012					
	Covered		Percentage	Total	Total			Percentage	Total	Total	
	Employees ¹	Rank	of Total	Active	Working	Covered		of Total	Active	Working	
<u>Participating Government</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	9,490	1	28.99%	8,790	700	10,435	1	33.60%	9,546	889	
Horry County Council	1,062	2	3.24%	990	72	912	4	2.93%	845	67	
County Council of Richland County	1040	3	3.17%	868	172	1000	2	3.22%	832	168	
Greenville County Council	925	4	2.82%	815	110	832	5	2.67%	682	150	
City of Columbia	862	5	2.63%	799	63	921	3	2.96%	824	97	
City of Charleston	815	6	2.49%	792	23	787	7	2.53%	725	62	
County of Charleston	714	7	2.18%	606	108	816	6	2.62%	674	142	
County of Lexington	710	8	2.16%	636	74	605	8	1.94%	520	85	
City of North Charleston	608	9	1.85%	583	25	569	9	1.83%	544	25	
Spartanburg County Council	579	10	1.76%	475	104	565	10	1.81%	450	115	
All Other	15,920		48.71%	13,996	1,924	13,609		43.89%	11,749	1,860	
Total ³	32,725		100.00%	29,350	3,375	31,051		100.00%	27,391	3,660	
In 2021, "All Other" consisted of:						In 2012, "All Other" consisted of:					
	<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Employees</u>			<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Employees</u>			
Higher Ed/Quasi-State		28	668			Higher Ed/Quasi-State	27	601			
City/County		319	15,061			City/County	311	12,876			
Public Schools		55	191			Public Schools	46	132			
Total		402	15,920			Total	384	13,609			

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 2021 total includes 412 governmental entities and fiscal year 2012 total includes 394 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. If the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the board shall increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. 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.

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
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
2014	7.50%	7.84%	11.00%	10.00%	N/A
2013	7.00%	7.00%	11.00%	10.00%	N/A
2012	6.50%	6.50%	10.00%	10.00%	N/A

¹ The General Assembly Retirement System (GARS) employee contribution rate increased from 10 percent of earnable compensation to 11 percent of earnable compensation effective January 1, 2013.

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
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%
2014	10.450%	0.15%	12.440%	0.20%	0.20%	47.33%
2013	10.450%	0.15%	11.900%	0.20%	0.20%	45.09%
2012	9.385%	0.15%	11.363%	0.20%	0.20%	45.09%

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 185-187 and pages 193-1995

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, 2021.

	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
State Agencies/Quasi-State and Institutions of Higher Education	34	29
Public Schools	115	55
Participating Employers Covered by an Employer Resolution and Application	<u>578</u>	<u>328</u>
Total	727	412

Participating Employers

Participating Employers Covered by an Employer Resolution and Application
As of June 30, 2021

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
ABBEVILLE COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	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 REGIONAL 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 & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
ANDERSON COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION COMMISSION	Y	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 OFFICE ON AGING	Y	Y
BARNWELL COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
BDST SERVICES, INC.	Y	
BEAUFORT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	Y	Y
BEAUFORT SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	
BEAUFORT-JASPER COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	Y	
BEECH ISLAND RURAL COMMUNITY WATER DISTRICT	Y	
BELMONT FIRE & SANITATION DISTRICT COMMISSION	Y	Y
BELTON-HONEA PATH WATER AUTHORITY	Y	
BEREA PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT COMMISSION	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	
BLUFFTON TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
BOILING SPRINGS FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
BOILING SPRINGS FIRE DISTRICT, GREENVILLE	Y	Y
BROADWAY WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT	Y	
BROWNS CREEK WATER COMPANY, INC.	Y	Y
BUCKSPORT WATER SYSTEM, INC.	Y	
BURTON CENTER FOR DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS	Y	Y
BURTON FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
CALHOUN COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
CALHOUN COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	Y	Y

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
CALHOUN COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
CAROMI VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
CATAWBA AREA AGENCY ON AGING	Y	
CATAWBA REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	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 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 COUNCIL	Y	Y
CHEROKEE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARD	Y	
CHEROKEE COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
CHEROKEE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY	Y	
CHEROKEE COUNTY RECREATION 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 & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD, INC.	Y	
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY RURAL WATER CO, INC.	Y	Y
CHESTERFIELD SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	
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 BENNETTSVILLE	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

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
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
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	Y	Y
CLARENDON COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
CLARENDON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	Y
CLEAR SPRING FIRE-RESCUE	Y	Y
CLINTON NEWBERRY NATURAL GAS AUTHORITY	Y	Y
COLLETON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
COLUMBIA HOUSING AUTHORITY	Y	
COLUMBIA MUSEUM OF ART	Y	
COMBINED UTILITY SYSTEM – EASLEY	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
COUNTY OF LEXINGTON	Y	Y
COUNTY OF MARLBORO	Y	Y
COUNTY OF MCCORMICK	Y	Y
CROFT FIRE DISTRICT		Y
CULTURAL & HERITAGE COMMISSION OF YORK COUNTY	Y	
DARLINGTON COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY	Y	
DARLINGTON COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
DARLINGTON COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	Y	
DARLINGTON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
DARLINGTON COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	
DARLINGTON COUNTY WATER & SEWER COMMISSION	Y	
DARLINGTON COURT LIBRARY COMMISSION	Y	
DAUFUSKIE ISLAND FIRE DISTRICT		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 LIBRARY	Y	
DORCHESTER COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	Y	
DORCHESTER SENIORS, INC.	Y	
DUNCAN CHAPEL FIRE DISTRICT	Y	
EASLEY CENTRAL WATER DISTRICT	Y	
EAST RICHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT	Y	
EDGEFIELD COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
EDGEFIELD COUNTY WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY	Y	
ELLOREE COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
FAIRFIELD BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
FAIRFIELD COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
FAIRFIELD COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	Y	
FAIRFIELD COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
FAIRFIELD COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
FAIRFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	Y	
FLINT HILL FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
FLORENCE COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
FLORENCE COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
FLORENCE COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
FLORENCE REGIONAL AIRPORT	Y	Y
FORRESTER CENTER FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	Y	
FRIPP ISLAND PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT	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	
GENERATIONS UNLIMITED	Y	
GEORGETOWN COUNTY ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE COMMISSION	Y	
GEORGETOWN COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
GEORGETOWN COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEED BOARD	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	
GLEAMNS HUMAN RESOURCES COMMISSION	Y	
GLENDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT		Y
GLENN SPRINGS-PAULINE FIRE DEPARTMENT		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 COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
GREENVILLE COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL-DRUG ABUSE	Y	
GREENVILLE COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
GREENVILLE COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	Y
GREENVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	Y
GREENVILLE COUNTY MUSEUM COMMISSION	Y	
GREENVILLE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	Y	
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AIRPORT DISTRICT	Y	Y
GREENWOOD COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
GREENWOOD COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
GREENWOOD COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
GREENWOOD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION	Y	
GREER COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	Y
GREER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Y	
HAMPTON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
HANNAH SALEM FRIENDFIELD FIRE DISTRICT		Y
HARTSVILLE COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING COMMISSION	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
HARVIN CLARENDON COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
HAZEL PITTMAN CENTER	Y	
HIGH HILLS RURAL WATER COMPANY	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 SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY, INC.	Y	
HORRY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF CITY OF NEWBERRY	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF CITY OF SUMTER	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 CHARLESTON	Y	Y
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF CHESTER	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF CONWAY	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF EASLEY	Y	
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF GAFFNEY	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 TOWN OF WOODRUFF	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	
JASPER COUNTY BOARD OF DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS	Y	
JASPER COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	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	
KERSHAW COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
LADY'S ISLAND-ST HELENA FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
LAKE CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY	Y	
LAKE CUNNINGHAM FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
LANCASTER COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
LANCASTER COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
LANCASTER COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	Y	Y
LANCASTER COUNTY NATURAL GAS AUTHORITY	Y	
LANCASTER COUNTY WATER & SEWER DISTRICT	Y	
LANCASTER SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	
LAURENS COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
LAURENS COUNTY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Y	
LAURENS COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
LAURENS COUNTY WATER & SEWER COMMISSION	Y	Y
LEE COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
LEE COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
LESSLIE RURAL FIRE TAX DISTRICT		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-DILLON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
MARLBORO COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	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 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	
NEW LIFE CENTER	Y	
NEWBERRY COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
NEWBERRY COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
NEWBERRY COUNTY WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY	Y	
NORTH CHARLESTON SEWER DISTRICT	Y	
NORTH GREENVILLE FIRE DISTRICT		Y
NORTH SPARTANBURG AREA FIRE & RESCUE DISTRICT	Y	Y
OCONEE COUNTY	Y	Y
OCONEE DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
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 COUNCIL	Y	Y
ORANGEBURG COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	Y
ORANGEBURG DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	Y	
PALMETTO STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION	Y	
PARKER SEWER & FIRE SUBDISTRICT	Y	Y
PARTNERSHIP FOR A GREATER GREENWOOD COUNTY	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	
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 DISTRICT & RECREATION COMMISSION OF RICHLAND COUNTY	Y	Y
RECREATION DISTRICT LEXINGTON COUNTY	Y	
REIDVILLE FIRE DISTRICT		Y
RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES (RE-WA)	Y	
RICHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY	Y	Y
RICHLAND LEXINGTON AIRPORT DISTRICT	Y	Y
RICHLAND/LEXINGTON COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	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 DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN CO	Y	
SALUDA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
SALUDA COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
SALUDA COUNTY WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY	Y	
SANDY SPRINGS WATER COMPANY	Y	
SANTEE COOPER COUNTIES PROMOTION COMMISSION	Y	
SANTEE FIRE SERVICE DISTRICT	Y	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	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
SC ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS	Y	
SC ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS	Y	
SC ATHLETIC COACHES ASSOCIATION	Y	
SC EDUCATION ASSOCIATION	Y	
SC HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE	Y	
SC LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION	Y	
SC MIDLANDS EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION	Y	
SC STATE CREDIT UNION	Y	
SC STATE EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION	Y	
SC STATE FIREFIGHTERS' ASSOCIATION	Y	Y
SHELDON FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
SHORELINE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES	Y	Y
SIX MILE RURAL WATER DISTRICT	Y	
SLATER-MARIETTA FIRE DEPARTMENT		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 DISTRICT	Y	
SPARTANBURG COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS	Y	
SPARTANBURG COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
SPARTANBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY	Y	Y
SPARTANBURG REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	Y	Y
SPARTANBURG SANITARY SEWER DISTRICT	Y	
ST ANDREWS PARISH PARKS & PLAYGROUNDS	Y	
ST ANDREWS PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT COMMISSION	Y	
ST GEORGE WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT	Y	
ST JOHN'S FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
ST PAUL'S FIRE DISTRICT	Y	Y
STARR-IVA WATER COMPANY	Y	
STARTEX JACKSON WELLFORD DUNCAN WATER DISTRICT	Y	
SUMTER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	
SUMTER COUNTY COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	Y	
SUMTER COUNTY COUNCIL	Y	Y
SUMTER COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	Y
SUMTER COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
TAYLORS FIRE AND SEWER DISTRICT	Y	Y
THE ERNEST E. KENNEDY CENTER	Y	
THE PEE DEE TOURISM COMMISSION	Y	
THE RIVER ALLIANCE	Y	
THREE RIVERS SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY	Y	
TIGERVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT		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

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
TOWN OF BISHOPVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF BLACKSBURG	Y	Y
TOWN OF BLACKVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF BLUFFTON	Y	Y
TOWN OF BLYTHEWOOD	Y	
TOWN OF BONNEAU		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
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	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
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
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	
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	

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
TOWN OF PENDLETON	Y	Y
TOWN OF PERRY	Y	Y
TOWN OF PINE RIDGE	Y	Y
TOWN OF PINWOOD	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 RIDGE SPRING	Y	Y
TOWN OF RIDGELAND	Y	Y
TOWN OF RIDGEVILLE	Y	Y
TOWN OF RIDGEWAY	Y	
TOWN OF RUBY	Y	
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 SULLIVAN'S 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 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

<u>Name</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
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 CARNEGIE LIBRARY	Y	
UNION COUNTY COUNCIL OF AGING	Y	
UNION COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	Y
UNION COUNTY SUPERVISOR	Y	Y
UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	Y	
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 COUNCIL	Y	Y
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
WINDY HILL VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY		Y
WOODRUFF ROEBUCK WATER DISTRICT	Y	
YORK COUNTY	Y	Y
YORK COUNTY CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU	Y	
YORK COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING	Y	
YORK COUNTY DISABILITIES & SPECIAL NEEDS BOARD	Y	
YORK COUNTY LIBRARY	Y	
YORK SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	Y	

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PEBASM
SC Retirement Systems
and State Health Plan

South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority

Serving those who serve South Carolina

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