STATE OF CONNECTICUT

STATE EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT COMMISSION

ACTUARIAL SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING

AUGUST 18,2021 MEETING HELD VIA ZOOM CONVENED AT 3:10 p.m.

Trustees Participating (via Zoom):

Michael Bailey Karen Nolen Claude Poulin Tim Ryor

Other Participants (via Zoom):

Peter Adomeit, Chairman, Retirement Commission John Flores, General Counsel to the Treasurer's Office, Ex-Officio Member

John Herrington, Retirement Services Division Director Jean Reid, Retirement Services Division Donald Wilkerson, Retirement Services Division John Garrett, Cavanaugh Macdonald Thomas Rey, CLA Cindy Cieslak, Rose Kallor, LLP

TRANSCRIPTIONIST: Karin A. Empson

```
1
                (Proceedings commenced at 3:10 p.m.)
2
3
4
                MR. ADOMEIT: All right. Do you have the
5
     rollcall, Cindy?
6
7
                MS. CIESLAK: I do.
                MR. ADOMEIT: Okay. So I can call the
8
     meeting to order then.
9
                Because we're being recorded, please state
10
     your name before you speak. Peter Adomeit speaking.
11
     And we have one item on the agenda, the CMERS Schedule
12
     of Employer Allocations.
13
                So I'll turn it over to-
14
15
                MS. CIESLAK: Peter, this is-
                MR. ADOMEIT: What's that, Cindy?
16
                MS. CIESLAK: This is Cindy Cieslak.
17
                                                       Would
     you like me to announce those who are present?
18
19
                MR. ADOMEIT: Oh, yeah, sure. Please do, for
     the record.
20
21
                MS. CIESLAK: This is Cindy Cieslak. Today
22
     we have Chairman Peter Adomeit; Tim Ryor, Actuarial
23
     Trustee; Michael Bailey, Trustee; John Flores, Ex
     Officio Member to the Retirement Commission and General
24
     Counsel for the Treasurer's Office; Claude Poulin,
25
```

Actuarial Trustee; Karen Nolen, Trustee; Jean Reid from
the Retirement Services Division; Donald Wilkerson from
the Retirement Services Division; John Herrington,
Retirement Services Division Director; John Garrett
from Cavanaugh Macdonald; and Thomas Rey from CLA. And
I'm Cindy Cieslak, General Counsel to the Retirement
Commission from Rose Kallor.

MR. ADOMEIT: Okay, thank you, Cindy.

The one item on the agenda, I'll turn it over to John Garrett.

MR. GARRETT: Oh, I think that allocations are going to be presented by CLA (inaudible).

MR. ADOMEIT: I'm sorry.

MR. REY: Hey, Mr. Chair. This is Thomas

Rey. I'm here to present apologies. I'm kind of

filling in for the actual engagement partner, Jason

Ostroski. He had a conflict in Denver today. He's

presenting to a legislative audit committee there, so I

was asked on relative short notice to kind of fill in

on his behalf. So I'm happy to present the one item on

your agenda today.

The only thing I'll ask, and I don't know if I'm asking Cindy, but I can't share my screens. I don't know if - I can also just do it verbally if everyone has the materials.

MS. CIESLAK: I'm going to give you access to share right now.

Do you want to try sharing now?

MR. REY: All right, perfect. Can everyone see that?

MR. ADOMEIT: Sure can.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

MR. REY: Awesome. So, again, appreciate everyone's time. Apologies for not being on camera, but I'm actually in the hotel and airport, so I just found a quiet spot. Hopefully don't have a ton of background noise. But I just wanted to present the results of the audit of the Employer Allocation and Pension Amounts by Employer, and then also go through some required communications.

Please do not - it may seem like I'm going to rush through this, that there may be something in the back of my head that's thinking I should, but I mean no disrespect, so stop me at any time. And I'll try to be as brief as I can, but without - with deference to any question that the Committee has.

Let me see if I can scroll down here. So the first item up is the actual schedules themselves, or the - and this is what we do. I like to remind all committees, so right in the - the only thing that we

really own in this, we do assist and work with CavMac to generate these schedules. But the only thing that's ours is the Independent Auditors' Report. That is on Pages 1 and 2. Again, this is really why we're here today, and I'll get into it.

So about six years ago, hopefully everyone on this Committee knows, the GASB, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, kind of essentially came out with a new standard, GASB 67, 68. Sixty-seven affects CMERS, and then obviously 68 is really for all the employers where they record their allocable share of the pension liability. And that's what these schedules are.

So funding and accounting are - so you have two valuations. CavMac does two. We focused for this audit on the accounting valuation, and our opinion resulted in an unmodified or what used to be called an unqualified opinion, but either way, a clean audit opinion.

Again, not - there's no changes to the schedules from past years. And as I said, a lot of information, some of which is a little bit redundant, particularly in the footnotes, to do the financial statements. However, these are really essential for the employers themselves in Connecticut and the

employers' auditors to use as its audit evidence to record, as I said, their allocable share of the pension liability.

With that, let me see if I can't get this out of here. Okay. Any questions on the schedules? I know, again, it may feel like I'm rushing, but I do not mean to. And the result is a clean audit opinion. So that's really what you're interested in. There are a couple things that I am compelled to communicate under audit standards. So if you don't have any questions on those schedules, I'll move on to, you know, essentially the next item.

So this letter, this second item - I think there's three items in your package - is what we call assessed 115 under audit standards, is a management letter. When we're doing our testing - and one of the key things that we're doing, a lot of what we're doing when we audit these allocation schedules, unlike a retirement, you know, an actual pension audit, there's a lot of math in there; there's a lot of validation of the math, but in what we have to do to get to a point to issue an opinion is validate the data that's coming in from the employers versus the census data that's being used by Cavanaugh Macdonald.

And in doing that this year, we had a few

errors, if you will. They were not material, and I'll get into that. But again, they were prevalent enough that we documented those in this management letter, so for this Committee. But it was really just a validation of the census data. They had a couple - the two primary issues were incorrect dates of birth, which happens. There's probably no census data in the world that's perfect. However, there's also then some active participants that weren't even included in the census data. And we were able to do that simply by taking payroll data from that source data and using what we call data analytics, in this case IDEA. It's a data analytic software where we're essentially taking payroll information from the employers and then matching it up with the census, the entire census information that Cavanaugh Macdonald is using, to derive both the actuarial valuation and even the funding valuation.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So we felt it was significant enough to bring it up. At the end of this letter, you'll get management's responses, which I appreciate because this Committee may say, well, what are we doing about it? This is essentially the responses to both the incorrect dates of birth and the census data and then the active employees. And part of that is the new system will

kind of help clean that up, but - and I'll get into it as I mentioned - it's immaterial. If it was material, then we'd be - we'd have a more significant issue that perhaps would have impacted the valuation itself, or the valuation would have had to be redone. So again, don't want to be an alarmist, but did want to - it's under audit standards that we're required to kind of communicate those issues to you.

And then the last item that I wanted to bring up to your attention is just there's required communications under audit standards. And to those (inaudible) governance, so in this case, the Actuarial Committee, we just want - there's certain things that we're required to communicate, any new accounting policies, pronouncements; there were none. Obviously, in this particular audit, the most significant estimate is that valuation and the assumptions that are used in deriving that valuation.

And, again, if we have any difficulties, disagreements with management, we would be compelled to have to communicate those to you. I mentioned the immateriality of that error. It is immaterial and it had no impact on the financials, which is why, again, you had an unmodified or clean audit opinion. However, it was big enough within our quantitative materiality

calculations.

We have various thresholds. One of them we call a past journal entry threshold. So it's an uncorrected misstatement or an uncorrected adjustment. So this page that you can see essentially quantifies for you the impact on the valuation. And as you can see, the impact on the net pension liability, the pension expense, and the actuarial payroll was less than one percent. And then the deferrals, which are in the past, was a little bit more than one percent, but again, not material to the schedule, so nothing that would compel us to make adjustments to the schedule, ask Cavanaugh Macdonald to redo the valuation, et cetera.

But if you wanted to know what the actuarial impact or what the quantitative impact of those errors were, this is where it is quantified for everyone. And I know I blew through that really quickly, and I know everyone may be on mute, but that is kind of everything I wanted to touch on. And I'm happy to just entertain any questions, comments, concerns from the Committee.

MR. POULIN: This is Claude Poulin.

MR. REY: Mm-hmm.

MR. POULIN: Is this a new finding for this year, or was it immaterial in previous years and it was

not brought up? And-

MR. REY: Well, Claude, I think - go ahead. Sorry, Claude.

MR. POULIN: And also, is it because in prior years, there were different samples that had been selected so that it didn't show up?

MR. REY: I think you kind of answered all the questions. As I said, we have always had maybe some errors in the census data. But none that - and this year we found some in our testing, so back to - that's part of your - third part of your comment, where then obviously we expanded those samples and dug in and, I think - and, John, correct me. Again, I wasn't the engagement partner, but I think it was a total of 50 participants that were affected. It could be - maybe it was more.

Either way, the answer to all three parts of your question is yes, this is new in the sense that it got big enough as I was trying my best to - without getting in the weeds on our quantitative materiality calculations. Ideally, when we ask CavMac to quantify it, had it come in less, then we may or may not have even been compelled to communicate it to you. Because it was over that past journal entry threshold that then triggers this schedule and also just the fact that we

```
are required by audit standards to communicate it to
1
2
     the Committee.
3
                MR. POULIN: Now I have another question.
     This is Poulin. On that - the chart that I see now is
4
     the summary of uncorrected misstatements audit. And it
5
     shows that the increase in your total deferred outflow
6
7
     of resources was 6.7 million. Now, if we look at the
     financial statement totals, end total, the second
8
     column, it is shown as 277 million, 281. Now, in the
9
     GASB report, it was 314,650,000.
10
11
                Is the different between the two, is it also
     because of the errors in the dates of birth that were
12
     incorrect this year?
13
                MR. REY: Yes, Claude.
14
15
                MR. ADOMEIT: Claude, this is Peter Adomeit.
     Are you citing from the page? Because my page says
16
     377. I think you said 277.
17
                MR. POULIN: Did I say - no, I meant 377.
18
19
                MR. ADOMEIT: Yeah, okay. Thank you.
20
                MR. POULIN: Three-hundred-and-seventy-seven
     million compared to 314,650,000 in the GASB report.
21
22
                MR. REY: And I believe the answer is yes,
23
     yes, Claude.
24
                MR. POULIN: All right.
                MR. REY: I don't know if John has anything
25
```

1 to add to that. But again, the total error was -2 between both was about eight - that eight-and-a-half 3 million. Oh, and I'm sorry, yeah. But it's seventy-4 four (inaudible). MR. POULIN: That's the liability. 5 MR. REY: Yes. Yep. 6 MR. POULIN: And the difference between the 7 two amounts, between GASB 68 and this report, the total 8 delta was about 62,600,000. So the rest would be 9 accounted for by the incorrect dates of birth 10 11 (inaudible)? MR. REY: Dates of birth, Claude, yes, 12 13 correct. MR. POULIN: Thanks. 14 15 MR. ADOMEIT: Okay, Peter Adomeit here. Any further questions? 16 MR. HERRINGTON: Yes, so I guess I would just 17 want to address this. So I believe the issue in terms 18 19 of the missing enrollment, that number was closer to 75 20 than to 50. I'm a bit interested - and, you know, I understand, Tom, Jason is in a much better position to 21 22 answer this, and I certainly appreciate you, you know, 23 joining us on this call. But my understanding was that some of these issues came to light based on the fact 24 that you all represent some of the participating 25

entities in other engagements and were able to crossrefence that data against our data.

MR. REY: That's absolutely correct. And again, I did a bad job of talking about the data analytics. But, yes, when we have access to that source data, we can bring that in, correct, from payroll centers, various employers, et cetera, and then kind of do - merge that data with the census data and do compares and contracts and look for, you know, anomalies, things that may be missing, things that aren't matching up.

So that's exactly right. And for this group,

I hope that you know - I mean, I lead a group that we
work with retirement systems all around the country,
and I know John would agree, there's no census data,
there's no entire census data that are deriving either
funding valuations, or in this case, accounting
valuations that are probably perfectly scrubbed and
clean. But that's obviously one of our primary risks,
so that's why we do that audit exercise, to validate
the completeness and accuracy of the census data.

I think this issue hopefully will be moot with the implementation of the new system. And obviously the cleanup of these 75 folks plus some of those other dates of birth, we'll know on a go-forward

basis. But - so it's important enough to discuss; it's important enough for you to know that it existed, but obviously, going back to my opening comments, it was immaterial and did not impact the schedules that will be used and will be kind of corrected on a go-forward. And any blending of these errors on a go-forward will be just - will simply be incorporated into future accounting, both by CMERS and the participating employers.

MR. GARRETT: And Claude and Thomas, if I could jump in too, I'm sorry for the delay, but, you know, Claude's always ahead of me, so I had to go to find the GASB 68 report. But I think that difference between the \$314-million deferred outflows you're looking at, Claude, that GASB 68 report you're looking at is for the collective plan. So that's all the groups together, but it doesn't include any collective deferrals for individual employer differences between what was expected to be contributed and what they actually contributed, and then also for changes in their allocations.

So there's two other pieces of deferrals, two other sources of deferrals, when we report this GASB information to the individual employers that pick up additional deferrals due to, again, differences in

actual to expected contribution amounts and differences in their change and their share of the NPL.

So I think that's the differences in their schedule. They're showing the total deferral of the sum of all the employers, which is going to be - again, because it has additional pieces in there, it's going to be larger than the plan itself because the plan doesn't track those individual employer allocations of those deferred amounts.

MR. REY: Thanks, John.

MR. POULIN: Thank you.

MR. HERRINGTON: And then, Thomas, so I had another question, and perhaps this is better for Jason, but it appeared to me that you were able to uncover the possibility of a data error through the use of some software product independent of that alternate source of reference?

MR. REY: Yes, sir. So, well, all we're doing is - again, it sounds fancier than it is. It's just a more powerful database than, say, Excel. It's IDEA; there's also ACL. So where we're able to take large datasets and do a lot of different things with them - but in this case, it's very simple matching. So you'll take source data from an employer payroll information and then match that up with that employer's

information within the primary census data file and then just do compares and contracts, if you will.

So that's where some of the errors were date of birth obviously. So we were matching up John Doe and John Doe, but John Doe's date of birth for varying reasons maybe didn't match what was in the actuarial census file. And then obviously there were some folks out of that census data that were not included. And by the way, sometimes that's a false positive, but I think - and Jason could probably - definitely speak to this more than I could in the sense that I think all that was vetted, and it was verified. In fact, they should have been included. Otherwise, you wouldn't - I couldn't be - we wouldn't be having this discussion.

MR. HERRINGTON: Right, right. And so I guess what my issue is, so we've identified, you know, kind of the steps that we're prepared to kind of take so that next year's census data is that much better, but I was wondering whether, you know, there's some need or ability for us to rely on that type of software or an equivalent as we, you know, work through our census data. And I guess that that question might be as much for you, John Garrett, as well, in terms of what we should use so that we can, you know, test our data, you know, better before we actually transmit it

to you.

MR. GARRETT: Well, you know, I mean, that's going to be tough as far as, you know - like I think they show the source of these are input errors. And if those are input errors at the MERS level, then, you know, somewhere you're going to have to have the actual, you know, corrected information somewhere to match to. So if we had - you know, if we had the corrected information, we could certainly do those matches. What we could catch, it changes from dates, from year to year, but we would always assume those are corrections to prior incorrect data.

MR. HERRINGTON: Right. And I guess, to me, another that we haven't talked about would be, as I understand it, that there's really two sources for the problem. And I have been focused more on, you know, missing people who actually are participating in the plan, but there's two sources for those. One is just kind of like our processing or, you know, delays in us using, you know, enrollment forms for individuals, how we're classifying those individuals until we perfect that paperwork. That - I think that looks pretty easy for us.

But the other is kind of the result of issues with our conversion of legacy data. And I was just

wondering whether, you know, we can kind of hone in on that population to be able to confirm whether that population was rooted in past valuations and to try to test where they dropped out, and that maybe, you know, what we should do is identify individuals that drop out from one year to the next and ensure that, you know, that they either have a bona fide termination after retirement.

MR. REY: And again, from CLA's perspective, we're happy to kind of work with CMERS on that as well on a go-forward, even if it's just spot-checking some of the larger employers or some of those problem-child - again, I can't speak to which employers were - if there was a cross-section or if we could identify certain employers that we can say, okay, I think we've cleaned up that data. And I do believe, at least in talking to Jason this morning, that the new system implementation will be helpful in kind of correcting that on a go-forward as well.

MR. GARRETT: You know, and John, as far as the - I think kind of what you're thinking about would be, as we're plodding through the data, is to kind of capture screens of issues that we have, provide those screens to you for you all to do some further research on. I mean, a lot of the times - you know, for

instance, if we get data in and we have births of dates (sic) of 1900, and that was a pretty common thing, is, you know, a lot of times, when it defaults, it defaults to 1/1/1900. So, you know, when we find that, of course, you know, we change that to the average birthdate, you know, like 6/30 of the year that the average - so we assume like an average date of birth just to run the valuations and so it's not any kind of material problem.

But - so before we actually do that, we could pull the screens out and show you what we see as being, you know, less than perfect data. And, again, you know, it probably could be an extensive list, but over time, we would - that would be whittled down. I think that's a great idea. It might take us a little bit more time in doing the data processing, but it could be well worth it in paying off in better data down the road.

MR. ADOMEIT: I have a question. I don't know what the answer is. Where you have two sets of data and they don't match, is it automatically assumed that ours is wrong and theirs is right?

MR. REY: Well, Peter, again, from an auditor perspective, the answer is no. As I said, there's always in that testing what we consider false

positives. I think in this case, once we started identifying a few that - you know, more than just, you know, a handful, we then dug in and validated that. So those 74 folks have been validated.

And, by the way, garbage in, garbage out. We always use that right there. There were instances where we found that the person's birthdate was incorrect because the information that was received by CMERS, you know, the input was correct; the information that was received was incorrect; right?

So it's not always-

MR. ADOMEIT: Yeah.

MR. REY: --an indictment of someone, of that primary actuarial file. There's various reasons. And John even said, sometimes an actuary doesn't even know the date of birth, for varying reasons, and they'll default. And that is okay, right, for the valuation purposes. We find a lot of that as well. So - but in this case, once we started finding the date of birth - and then I think someone pointed out, even more - you know, probably the bigger concern is just - and from our - is completeness and accuracy. So accuracy is one thing; completeness is - you know, you're always fearful that there's a group of folks that should be in there that aren't, or vice versa.

So that's - but you would have to have it pretty pervasive to move the needle on the valuation.

MR. GARRETT: Again, you know-

MR. ADOMEIT: Peter Adomeit here. Thank you, Thomas.

MR. GARRETT: Again, you know, just to point out one other - I am too, which is, you know, this finding was that there were 74 members of MERS that were omitted. But I'll guarantee you, in that same valuation, there's probably, you know, more than one person who was included in the valuation that probably shouldn't have been. So, you know, we're focusing right now on the \$8.5 million of additional liability due to people not being included in the plan, but I'll guarantee you there's some liability in there that probably shouldn't be in there for people who have left the plan and took our refund too.

I mean, we see it in all the state-wide systems and there's no - maybe Liechtenstein's public employees retirement system has perfect data. Other than that, I don't think I've ever seen, you know, anything that measures to be 97-percent good. So-

Because we do - as I said, this is pretty much what we do. And obviously, we're working with even larger data

MR. REY: And I can concur with that.

sets in other systems, and there is no set of data particularly that's deriving these valuations that's 100-percent perfect. Our concern, as you might guess, as I said, for both financial statements and these schedules, is does it materially impact the numbers.

MR. ADOMEIT: Thank you.

MR. POULIN: This is Poulin. In computing the actual impact and the accounting impact of these misstatements, two methods are used, the iron curtain method and the rollover method. Now, they seem to yield the same result, but I'm intrigued by the origin of the term, iron curtain. For me, it means something entirely different.

MR. GARRETT: Yeah, I don't know too many

Marxist actuaries that would use that method, but to be

honest with you-

MR. POULIN: The rollover is Afghan.

MR. GARRETT: So, yeah, I mean, what we did is we included - you know, we determined the liability for those 74 people that were excluded. It was \$8.5 million. To actuaries, you know, changes to liabilities for data issues like that of less than one percent of the AL is typically deemed to be, you know, in the nonmaterial type of - I mean, it's material; it's \$8.5 million; but is it material to the results?

You know, it probably doesn't move the needle a whole lot.

So that \$8.5 million, we actually did the measurement of.

MR. POULIN: But why is it called iron curtain? Where does the expression come from?

MR. GARRETT: Well, we used the Georgia

Bulldog method. I have no - I've never heard of either of those methods. I mean, what we did, we just did an actual evaluation of those 74 people, running them through the same coding for the four different subgroups of MERS pertaining to the ones that they should have been included in, and then we add it all up. And that's where we get the \$8.5 million.

MR. POULIN: Thanks.

MR. GARRETT: I'm going to find out. I'm going to research that too, Claude. I'm going to start Googling iron curtain actuarial math.

MR. RYOR: This is Kevin Ryor. Quick question just to make sure I heard something right. So it sounded like a lot of the missing data, it was because you're comparing to actual - the employer census data that you're getting separately? Is that accurate?

MR. REY: That is accurate, yes. So we got

the source data directly from the employer and then matched that up with the census data that's maintained at CMERS and is used by the CavMac.

MR. RYOR: So to John's point earlier, I mean, you're checking that both ways though? You're not just looking for missing entrants? Like you're (inaudible).

MR. REY: Absolutely. Yep. Again, the whole point of the task - for these schedules, yes. I mean, as you - I don't want to minimize what the audit risks are, but, you know, these schedules, it's all - it's a lot of math, right, just math, crossed footing - you know, footing down, et cetera, everything's mathematical. The net pension liability has already been derived previously under GASB 67. These are the 68 schedules. So again, our issue really for 67, the derivation of the net pension liability, the deferred inflows, pension expense, et cetera is all about completeness and accuracy of that census data file.

And, yes, we're looking at it both - again, completeness and accuracy. So we're looking at it both ways.

MR. RYOR: Okay. Thank you.

MR. REY: And as I said, sometimes, it's - we - as you might guess, particularly as - until - it gets

a little more refined. So once we get that data, we

can refine it year-over-year. But, you know, in those

- if I had a brand-new client, you know, there's a lot

of false positives that you have to work through.

MR. ADOMEIT: Peter Adomeit here. Okay. Are

MR. ADOMEIT: Peter Adomeit here. Okay. Are there any further questions or comments?

Okay.

MR. HERRINGTON: I guess just one issue that I wanted to raise. So again, I mean, this was quite the issue, I think, that Thomas had to kind of present on short notice. I've had discussions with Jason, so Jason, you know, unfortunately had a conflict today, but he certainly will be available to present to the full commission tomorrow.

I know in past years, there hasn't been much of a presentation or, you know, a desire to ask questions regarding this issue. I think this year is different because of this specific finding. So I would think that we should allot time for Jason to present to the Commission tomorrow.

MR. ADOMEIT: Peter Adomeit here. John, is this on the agenda for tomorrow?

MR. HERRINGTON: No.

MR. ADOMEIT: Okay. So we'll have to ask probably Claude Poulin, who is our professional mover

of motions. And then, what will we be being asked to do, just simply accept the report?

MR. HERRINGTON: Right, I think accept the report. But I think before we accept the report, I think it probably would be useful to the entire commission if we heard Jason kind of, you know, provide a summary of this issue.

MR. ADOMEIT: Okay. John, are you implying that the Actuarial Subcommittee then is not in the position to accept or reject the report? What should we do at this point? We should get it before the Commission?

MR. HERRINGTON: Well, no. I mean, I believe, I guess, I would leave that to Tim and Claude in terms of whether the Subcommittee can recommend acceptance. I just think that, you know, because of this issue, which is atypical, you know - I guess CLA, we've engaged them - this is the fourth year. We've never had a finding of this magnitude. And I think it would warrant, you know, at least some presentation to the Commission and further discussion.

MR. ADOMEIT: Okay. So we should then simply present the report to the full commission tomorrow? Is that the consensus?

I guess people are nodding their heads, I

```
1
     guess.
2
                MR. FLORES: So what's the full commission
     going to do tomorrow? This is John Flores.
3
4
                MR. ADOMEIT: To discuss this further, I
5
     guess.
               MR. RYOR: This is Tim Ryor. Don't they
6
7
     normally accept - I mean, they still - we still vote
8
     tomorrow to accept it, but usually based on the
     Subcommittee's recommendation. So I think we can still
9
     make a recommendation today, but - and then still have
10
11
     the presentation.
                MR. ADOMEIT: I'll by guided by what the
12
     Subcommittee wants, obviously.
13
14
                MR. POULIN: I agree.
15
                MR. ADOMEIT: Okay. Then we would need a
     motion. Tim, Claude?
16
                MR. POULIN: Want to go ahead, Tim?
17
                MR. RYOR: I'll move - yeah, I'll move to
18
19
     accept the report.
20
                MR. POULIN: Claude, second.
21
                MR. ADOMEIT: All right. Is there any
     further discussion?
22
23
                Okay. Hearing none, all in favor, say aye.
                UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKERS: Aye.
24
25
                MR. ADOMEIT: Opposed, nay. The ayes have
```

```
1
     it.
2
                Okay. And then, Claude, tomorrow, you can
3
     move at the Commission level tomorrow to add it to the
4
     agenda.
                MR. POULIN: And so-
5
                MR. ADOMEIT: Yeah.
6
7
                MR. POULIN: I will move tomorrow to-
8
                MR. ADOMEIT: Okay, right.
               MR. POULIN: --add an item after Item 17 of
9
10
     the regular agenda.
11
                MR. ADOMEIT: All right. And, Tim, you'll be
     around tomorrow?
12
13
                MR. RYOR: Absolutely. Yep.
14
                MR. ADOMEIT: Thank you.
15
                MR. RYOR: Not going to the beach until right
16
     after.
                MR. ADOMEIT: Okay. All right. Well, thank
17
     you, Thomas. Thank you, John. I quess we're at the
18
19
     end of our agenda; are we not?
20
                MR. REY:
                          Thanks, Mr. Chair.
21
                MR. GARRETT:
                             And, Mr. Chairman, I'd - you
     know, I was hoping that we would have a review of the
22
23
     draft Experience Study. We were - we - well, we're
     finished with the economic piece. We're still kind of
24
```

down a rabbit hole with some of the demographic stuff.

25

I mean, if we - so I'd like to give a little bit of an update.

I have a Powerpoint that I could share. I didn't want to take up too much time if everybody - I know you only saw one item on the agenda, so I don't - and then I do want to have a discussion, especially with the Subcommittee, concerning that add-on, the expectation for additional retirements in fiscal year 2022, you know, by July 1, 2022.

We've kind of tested some sensitivity of the results based on our preliminary demographic assumptions that we're not ready to share yet. But - so at the pleasure of the Subcommittee, I can go through the economic pieces. I have, again, a Powerpoint prepared that we were planning on, you know, again presenting the entire Experience Study, but wanted to hold off on demographic. We still have some more work to do.

MR. RYOR: This is Tim Ryor. Would it be possible, John, to get - I mean, I find - I don't know if Claude agrees, but I find it hard to just like evaluate it on-the-fly. If we could get that in advance, that would probably be - I know it would be more helpful for me to have a little time to digest it and go through it-

```
1
                MR. GARRETT:
                             Right.
                MR. RYOR: --then formulate questions.
2
3
                MR. GARRETT: No, we actually agree. And
4
     again - so our schedule right now is, the team, we're
     going to have a draft report out by the end of the
5
     month. Everything will be done, fixed, and put into
6
7
     the report by the end of the month for the September
     Board meeting that will be a few weeks beyond that.
8
                But in the meantime, instead of us going
9
     through it, why don't I share this economic piece
10
11
     Experience Study Powerpoint. It has a lot of the
     charts and the tables that will go into the draft
12
     report. It has some discussion. Basically really what
13
14
     we tested, everything pretty much sits at the same
15
     rates that we're assuming now, discount rates, all that
     stuff.
16
                So really, in the most part, there is no
17
     change to the basic economic assumptions of the plan.
18
19
     So - but-
20
                MR. ADOMEIT: I think what Tim is saying,
     John, is that we're not prepared to-
21
                MR. GARRETT: To talk about it.
22
23
                MR. ADOMEIT:
                             --to jump into it right now.
                MR. GARRETT:
                             Right.
24
                MR. ADOMEIT: And there's a technical problem
25
```

as well. It's not on the agenda.

MR. GARRETT: Okay. All right.

MR. ADOMEIT: But we'll wait for you to get it completed, and we're clearly - we are interested in hearing it.

MR. HERRINGTON: All right. So I guess to your point, John, are you saying that it would be helpful if the Subcommittee discussed that issue before you complete the report, and so we may need to schedule a subsequent Actuarial Subcommittee meeting?

MR. GARRETT: Or perhaps even a subcommittee of the Subcommittee. I mean, if - you know, it would be good, just because, you know, assuming that there's no increase - so if we set retirement rates in the future based on long-term - you know, the emerging trend of retirements, which are higher than what we were assuming before, but we don't add any additional increase for the likely retirements that are going to be enticed in the year ending 7/1/22 because of the changes to the COLA and the eligibilities in Tier II,

So, you know, one is - we talked about last time is just let - I mean, we're only one year in advance. Just let's run through the Experience. We'll capture its gain/loss, and it will show up in the 2022

valuation. The other though is because we can kind of see - you know, we kind of estimated, if it's 20 percent more people retire than what we expect, what kind of impact that is and how visible. I mean, it's \$160 million to the UAL. So it's a pretty material impact if we do nothing and let that, you know, flow through the loss.

To the ADEC though, it only gives us one year of advanced funding if we take it into account for the 2021 valuation. And it actually is experienced in the year 2022. So, you know, it's one of those things, to us, it doesn't really have a difference because again, there's only a one-year difference between the actual gain/loss you're going to experience in 2022 versus an expected increase in retirements for '21 to 2022. So, you know, you're only getting a one-year advantage on that partial funding.

So, yeah, we would like to have a discussion about that. We think it would be good to get the call of the Subcommittee on what their desire would be to include something in this valuation coming up, therefore it would be included in the Experience Study, or letting it flow through the gain/loss and, you know, whatever it is, it is, and it's measured in 2022 and it impacts the funding at that point.

MR. HERRINGTON: So would two weeks from now, would that be enough time for you, if we did it the $1^{\rm st}$?

MR. GARRETT: Two weeks from now will probably be right at the point the day after we send the draft report. So, Tim, I'd like to give you a little bit more heads-up than that. But, I mean, if we're really just talking about this one issue about what to do with retirement rates, we can maybe - as soon as we get the retirement rates finished, we'll kind of break out our pieces for that to discuss that with the Subcommittee and have that in front of them before that meeting in two weeks.

So, yeah, let's - that seems good to me.

MR. ADOMEIT: Okay.

MR. RYOR: This is Tim Ryor. It might be helpful - I don't know if you can do just a separate piece on that - it'd be good to kind of summarize, here's what we're seeing; here's maybe something from John on - you know, based on recent trends, here's what we're expecting; here's what the normal assumption would produce in total number of retirements; here's what 20 percent produces; to lay it out for us so we kind of get a sense of things at a high level.

MR. GARRETT: Yeah, and reality is, I guess, August, John, I don't know if the system has any - how

quickly do you all compare like the number of retirements you had in July of 2021 to July of 2020? I mean, are you - is that kind of a - I know you all look at that every time that data is available, but is it available by August 18th for the month - you know, for the month of July?

MR. HERRINGTON: Yes. But, I mean, we have those numbers now. I mean, we wouldn't necessarily have September's numbers, I mean, but we would be close, right? I mean, I don't know how helpful that is, but theoretically, you know, on, you know, August 31^{st} , we would have some very close to what even up to the September number would be.

Unfortunately, the month that's going to be the greatest indicator to us would be October 1st. I mean, our heaviest months are October, January, and April. We anticipate that that's when we're first going to see, you know, the magnitude of the impact would be this October 1st.

MR. GARRETT: So, you know, this will be part of that conversation, but we're kind of leaning to the idea that, present the evaluation - I mean, present the Experience Study only with the long-term trend for retirement rates, and explicitly point out that we're not anticipating any additional increase in those

assumptions. But then, as we're doing the valuation, and we'll be kind of at the endpoint of the valuation, I would hope, late October, early November, maybe we can kind of re-look at - because again, October is going to be a high month for the number of retirements, maybe we look at the counts that are kind of emerging from the Experience and reassess whether or not the valuation that we're performing as of '21 needs to include that additional expectation for retirements just based on the emerging number of retirements that the system sees.

MR. RYOR: This is Tim again. Am I remembering wrong? I thought your assumption already had a bump built in for 2022.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ GARRETT: So we put that in to price the legislation that—

MS. CIESLAK: I'm very sorry to interrupt.

We were talking about scheduling a meeting to discuss,
and I'm going to be the technical difficulty here. And
to the extent we're going to discuss it, it is not on
the agenda. You can amend the agenda to include a
discussion, but right now, I would recommend that there
is no discussion.

MR. ADOMEIT: All right.

MR. GARRETT: Call me, Tim. Call me.

```
MR. ADOMEIT: All right. You guys can
1
     continue this discussion. And then we will come
2
3
     forward with the information at a time when we're all
4
     prepared.
                MR. HERRINGTON: All right. And in the
5
     meantime, we'll schedule something for September 1st at
6
7
     the same time.
                MR. ADOMEIT: Right. Okay. Thank you.
8
                I guess we're at the end of the meeting. We
9
     have covered the only item on the agenda.
10
                MR. POULIN: And some.
11
                MR. ADOMEIT: And some. So is there a motion
12
     to adjourn?
13
                MR. POULIN: I move to adjourn.
14
15
                MR. ADOMEIT: Thank you, Claude.
16
                MR. BAILEY: Bailey. I'll second that.
                MR. ADOMEIT: Thank you, Mr. Bailey. All in
17
     favor, say aye.
18
19
                UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKERS: Aye.
20
               MR. ADOMEIT: Opposed, nay. The ayes have
     it.
21
                Thank you all very much. This is like a
22
23
     course on actuarial science, piece by piece.
24
     Appreciate-
                (Adjourned at 3:58 p.m.)
25
```

I, Karin A. Empson, do hereby certify that the preceding pages are an accurate transcription of the Connecticut State Employees Retirement Commission, Actuarial Subcommittee meeting held electronically via Zoom, conducted at 3:10 p.m. on August 18, 2021. Karin G. Empson Karin A. Empson 09/15/2021 Date