



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

**Senate Bill 9 SLS 26RS-181**  
**Original**  
**Author: Talbot**  
**LLA Note SB 9.01**

**Date: March 6, 2026**  
**Organizations Affected: CCRF, SPRF,**  
**Criers of the Supreme Court**  
**OR SEE ACTUARIAL NOTE FC**

**Bill Header:** SHERIFFS PEN/RELIEF FUND. Provides for membership of certain employees.

**Purpose of Bill:** Proposed law adds criers of the supreme court as members of the Sheriffs' Pension and Relief Fund (SPRF).

**Summary of Impact<sup>1</sup>:** The estimated net actuarial and fiscal impact of the proposed legislation is summarized below.

According to the Judicial Administrator's Office, the function of a crier of the supreme court is not a stand-alone position but is one of several functions an employee of the clerk of the supreme court would perform. It is not possible to separate the services performed as a crier from the other job functions performed by that individual for purposes of compensation.

We are not qualified to opine on the legal structure of statute. However, we note the following, with respect to present and proposed law.

The clerk of the supreme court and their employees are currently participating in the Clerks' of Court Retirement and Relief Fund (CCRF). Proposed law does not modify this provision of statute to specify whether participation in SPRF is for employees hired after a certain date or if it is open to existing employees currently participating in CCRF.

In addition, R.S. §13:75 provides a retirement benefit to criers of the Supreme Court, if they retire at the age of 80 with at least 15 years of service. Proposed law does not repeal R.S. §13:75, but it appears this provision may have been superseded when the clerk of the supreme court and their employees was added to CCRF. Regardless, there are currently no employees performing this function who are near 80 years of age, and there have not been any performing this function who have retired as late as 80 years of age in the recent past.

There are several potential approaches to how a shift from CCRF to SPRF could occur. Without a clear specification of whether proposed law provides only for new hires after a specified date or would also include existing employees we will make focus our comments under the assumption that all existing employees in CCRF will remain in CCRF and all employees hired after June 30, 2026 will participate in SPRF. To the extent that existing employees are given a choice to move, either with prior service or without, the impact could vary significantly. However, according to the Judicial Administrator's Office, there are a maximum of 3 current employees who could potentially be affected if proposed law also applies to current employees, so the total impact to the retirement system and to the employer would be minimal.

Proposed law is expected to have minimal impact on the *actuarial present value of expected future benefits and administrative expenses* incurred by the retirement systems. A more detailed explanation can be found in Section I: Actuarial Impact on Retirement Systems.

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

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

<b>Five Year Net Fiscal Costs Pertaining to:</b>	<u><b>Expenditures</b></u>	<u><b>Revenues</b></u>
The Retirement Systems	See Section II	See Section II
Local Government Entities	0	0
State Government Entities	<u>See Section II</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>See Section II</b>	<b>See Section II</b>

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

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

**I. ACTUARIAL IMPACT ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS**

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

**This Note has been prepared by the Actuary for the Louisiana Legislative Auditor (LLA) with assistance from either the Fiscal Notes staff of the Legislative Auditor or staff of the Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO). The attachment of this Note provides compliance with the requirements of R.S. 24:521 as amended by Act 353 of the 2016 Regular Session.**

  
**Kenneth J. "Kenny" Herbold, ASA, EA, MAAA**  
**Director of Actuarial Services**  
**Louisiana Legislative Auditor**

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

The basic actuarial impact of criers of the Louisiana Supreme Court becoming members of SPRF is:

1. New members accruing a potential lifetime benefit to be paid by SPRF.
2. A new employer providing contributions to SPRF.
3. A small decline in population and payroll for CCRF.

With respect to SPRF, as new employees are hired, they will begin accruing a benefit in LSPRF, causing the actuarial present value of benefits for the retirement system to increase more than it otherwise would have. This will put upward pressure on the total dollars of required contributions for SPRF. However, the total payroll of the retirement system will also be larger, which puts downward pressure on the required employer contribution rate. However, according to the Judicial Administrator’s Office there are a maximum of 3 employees at any given time making an average of \$50,000 per year performing this function so, when compared to the entirety of the retirement system, any actuarial impact will be minimal.

With respect to CCRF, as new employees are hired, CCRF total payroll will decrease more than it otherwise would because the total number of participants will likewise decrease. This has the opposite effect on contributions than that described for SPRF. And again, given number of individuals who hold this position compared to the size of the retirement system, any actuarial impact will be minimal.

**II. FISCAL IMPACT ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS**

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

Fiscal costs or savings include only cash flows to or from the affected retirement system (e.g. administrative expenses incurred by, benefit payments from, or contributions to the retirement system) and do not include administrative expenditures and revenues specifically incurred by the state or local government entities associated with implementing the legislation. A fiscal cost is denoted by “Increase” or a positive number. Fiscal savings are denoted by “Decrease” or a negative number. A revenue increase is denoted by “Increase” or a positive number. A revenue decrease is denoted by “Decrease” or a negative number.

**Table A: Retirement System Fiscal Cost**

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

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

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

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

1. Expenditures:
  - a. The current employer contribution rate for CCRF is 23.50% of payroll. The current contribution rate for LSPRF is 11.50%. As new employees are hired, employer contributions (State General Fund) will decrease given the lower contribution rate. With a maximum of 3 employees earning an average of \$50,000 per year, contributions could decrease by \$6,000 per person or \$18,000 total per year. This would occur as the natural attrition of current employees occurs, which is not likely to result in a full transition from CCRF to SPRF, and may not occur at all,
  - b. New employees moving from CCRF to SPRF will not have enough service to impact expected benefit payments (Agy-Self Generated) from either retirement system within the five-year measurement period.

2. Revenues:

Changes in retirement contributions identified as changes in expenditures have corresponding changes in Agy Self-Generated revenues. In this case CCRF would experience a decrease of up to \$35,250 per year while CCRF will experience an increase of up to \$17,250 per year.

**III. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES**

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

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The proposed legislation is not expected to have any additional effects on fiscal administrative costs and revenues related to local government entities during the five-year measurement period, other than those outlined above.

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

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

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

### **V. ACTUARIAL DISCLOSURES**

#### **Intended Use**

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

#### **Actuarial Data, Methods and Assumptions**

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

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

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

#### **Conflict of Interest**

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

#### **Risks Associated with Measuring Costs**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Certification**

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

**VI. LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURAL ITEMS**

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

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

Some members of a retirement system, or their beneficiary, could receive a larger benefit with the enactment of this bill than what they would have received without this bill.

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

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

**Senate**

- 13.5.1 Applies to Senate or House Instruments  
If an annual fiscal cost  $\geq$  \$100,000, then bill is dual referred to:  
**Dual Referral: Senate Finance**
- 13.5.2 Applies to Senate or House Instruments  
If an annual tax or fee change  $\geq$  \$500,000, then bill is dual referred to:  
**Dual Referral: Revenue and Fiscal Affairs**

**House**

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