

**Long Beach City College
Actuarial Study of
Retiree Health Liabilities Under GASB 74/75
Valuation Date: June 30, 2021
Measurement Date: June 30, 2021
For Fiscal Year-End: June 30, 2021**

*Prepared by:
Total Compensation Systems, Inc.*

Date: September 7, 2021

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C. Summary of GASB 75 Accounting Results

1. Changes in Net OPEB Liability

The following table shows the reconciliation of the June 30, 2020 Net OPEB Liability (NOL) in the prior valuation to the June 30, 2021 NOL. A more detailed version of this table can be found on page 12.

	<i>TOL</i>	<i>FNP</i>	<i>NOL</i>
Balance at June 30, 2020 Measurement Date	\$44,730,953	\$9,100,378	\$35,630,575
Service Cost	\$3,568,306	\$0	\$3,568,306
Interest on TOL / Return on FNP	\$1,671,742	\$1,917,939	(\$246,197)
Employer Contributions*	\$0	\$2,721,208	(\$2,721,208)
Benefit Payments*	(\$2,665,780)	(\$2,665,780)	\$0
Administrative Expenses	\$0	(\$88,818)	\$88,818
Experience (Gains)/Losses	(\$4,821,132)	\$0	(\$4,821,132)
Changes in Assumptions	\$3,168,999	\$0	\$3,168,999
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Change	\$922,135	\$1,884,549	(\$962,414)
Actual Balance at June 30, 2021 Measurement Date			

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3. OPEB Expense

Under GASB 74 and 75, OPEB expense includes service cost, interest cost, administrative expenses, and change in TOL due to plan changes, adjusted for deferred inflows and outflows. OPEB expense can also be derived as change in net position, adjusted for employer contributions, which can be found on page 12.

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Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein.

Respectfully submitted,



Will Kane, FSA, EA, MAAA
Actuary
Total Compensation Systems, Inc.
(805) 496-1700

PART II: LIABILITIES AND COSTS FOR RETIREE BENEFITS

A. Introduction.

We calculated the actuarial present value of projected benefit payments (APVPBP) separately for each participant. We determined eligibility for retiree benefits based on information supplied by Long Beach CCD. We then selected assumptions that, based on plan provisions and our training and experience, represent our best prediction of future plan experience. For each participant, we applied the appropriate assumption factors based on the participant's age, sex, length of service, and employee classification.

The actuarial assumptions used for this study are summarized beginning on page 14.

B. Liability for Retiree Benefits.

For each participant, we projected future premium costs using an assumed trend rate (see Appendix C). To the extent Long Beach CCD uses contribution caps, the influence of the trend factor is further reduced. We multiplied each year's benefit payments by the probability that benefits will be paid; i.e. based on the probability that the participant is living, has not terminated employment, has retired and remains eligible. The probability that benefit will be paid is zero if the participant is not eligible. The participant is not eligible if s/he has not met minimum service, minimum age or, if applicable, maximum age requirements.

The product of each year's benefit payments and the probability the benefit will be paid equals the expected cost for that year. We multiplied the above expected cost figures by the probability that the retiree would elect coverage. A retiree may not elect to be covered if retiree health coverage is available less expensively from another source (e.g. Medicare risk contract) or the retiree is covered under a spouse's plan. Finally, we discounted the expected cost for each year to the measurement date June 30, 2021 at 3.31% interest.

For any *current retirees*

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C. Actuarial Accrual

lifetime. For this reason, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued in June of 2015 Accounting Standards 74 and 75 for retiree health benefits. These standards apply to all public employers that pay any part of the cost of retiree health benefits for current or future retirees (including early retirees), whether they pay directly or

To actuarially accrue retiree health benefits requires determining the amount to expense each year so that the liability accumulated at retirement is, on average, sufficient (with interest) to cover all retiree health expenditures without the need for additional expenses. There are many different ways to determine the annual accrual amount. The calculation method used is called the actuarial liability method. Furthermore, the APVPBP should be accrued over the working lifetime of employees.

In order to accrue the APVPBP over the working lifetime of employees, actuarial cost methods apportion the APVPBP into two parts: the portions attributable to service rendered prior to the measurement date (the past service liability or Total OPEB Liability (TOL) under GASB 74 and 75) and to service after the measurement date but prior to retirement (the future service liability or present value of future service costs). Of the future service liability, the portion attributable to the single year immediately following the measurement date is known as the normal cost or Service Cost under GASB 74 and 75.

The service cost can be thought of as the value of 6900521100581o(h)22(e)9()JTJETBO7()11(6900521100581o(h)44

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G. Additional Reconciliation of GASB 75 Results

The following table shows the reconciliation of the June 30, 2020 Net OPEB Liability (NOL) in the prior valuation to the June 30, 2021 NOL. For some plans, it will provide additional detail and transparency beyond that shown in the table on Page 2.

	<i>TOL</i>	<i>FNP</i>	<i>NOL</i>
Balance at June 30, 2020	\$44,730,953	\$9,100,378	\$35,630,575
Service Cost	\$3,568,306	\$0	\$3,568,306

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H. Procedures for Future Valuations

GASB 74/75 require annual measurements of liability with a full actuarial valuation required every two years. This means that for the measurement date one year -
The following outlines the key differences
between full and roll-forward valuations.

	Full Actuarial Valuation	Roll-Forward Valuation
Collect New Census Data		

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B. ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS:

Economic assumptions are set under the guidance of Actuarial Standard of Practice 27 (ASOP 27). Among other things, ASOP 27 provides that economic assumptions should reflect a consistent underlying rate of general inflation. For that reason, we show our assumed long

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APPENDIX C: GASB 74/75 ACCOUNTING ENTRIES AND DISCLOSURES

This report does not necessarily include the entire accounting values. As mentioned earlier, there are certain deferred items that are employer-specific. The District should consult with its auditor if there are any questions about what, if any, adjustments may be appropriate.

GASB 74/75 include a large number of items that should be included in the Note Disclosures and Required Supplementary Information (RSI) Schedules. Many of these items are outside the scope of the actuarial valuation. However, following is information to assist the District in complying with GASB 74/75 disclosure requirements:

Paragraph 50: **Information about the OPEB Plan**

Most of the information about the OPEB plan should be supplied by Long Beach CCD. Following is information to help fulfill Paragraph 50 reporting requirements.

50.c: Following is a table of plan participants

	Number of Participants
Inactive Employees Currently Receiving Benefit Payments	133
Inactive Employees Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefit Payments*	0
Participating Active Employees	821
Total Number of participants	954

*We were not provided with information about any terminated, vested employees

Paragraph 51: **Significant Assumptions and Other Inputs**

Shown in Part III.

Paragraph 52: **Information Related to Assumptions and Other Inputs**

The following information is intended to assist Long Beach CCD in complying with the requirements of Paragraph 52.

52.b: Mortality Assumptions Following are the tables the mortality assumptions are based upon. Inasmuch as these tables are based on appropriate populations, and that these tables are used for pension purposes, we believe these tables to be the most appropriate for the valuation.

Mortality Table	2017 CalPERS Mortality for Miscellaneous and Schools Employees
Disclosure	The mortality assumptions are based on the 2017 CalPERS Mortality for Miscellaneous and Schools Employees table created by CalPERS. CalPERS periodically studies mortality for participating agencies and establishes mortality tables that are modified versions of commonly used tables. This table incorporates mortality projection as deemed appropriate based on CalPERS analysis.

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Mortality Table	2020 CalSTRS Mortality
Disclosure	The mortality assumptions are based on the 2020 CalSTRS Mortality table created by CalSTRS. CalSTRS periodically studies mortality for participating agencies and establishes mortality tables that are modified versions of commonly used tables. This table incorporates mortality projection as deemed appropriate based on CalSTRS analysis.
Mortality Table	2017 CalPERS Retiree Mortality for All Employees
Disclosure	The mortality assumptions are based on the 2017 CalPERS Retiree Mortality for All Employees table created by CalPERS. CalPERS periodically studies mortality for participating agencies and establishes mortality tables that are modified versions of commonly used tables. This table incorporates mortality projection as deemed appropriate based on CalPERS analysis.

52.c: Experience Studies Following are the tables the retirement and turnover assumptions are based upon. Inasmuch as these tables are based on appropriate populations, and that these tables are used for pension purposes, we believe these tables to be the most appropriate for the valuation.

Retirement Tables

Retirement Table	2017 CalPERS 2.0% @55 Rates for Schools Employees
Disclosure	The retirement assumptions are based on the 2017 CalPERS 2.0% @55 Rates for Schools Employees table created by CalPERS. CalPERS periodically studies the experience for participating agencies and establishes tables that are appropriate for each pool.

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Turnover Tables

Turnover Table	2017 CalPERS Termination Rates for School Employees
Disclosure	The turnover assumptions are based on the 2017 CalPERS Termination Rates for School Employees table created by CalPERS. CalPERS periodically studies the experience for participating agencies and establishes tables that are appropriate for each pool.

Turnover Table	2020 CalSTRS Termination Rates
Disclosure	The turnover assumptions are based on the 2020 CalSTRS Termination Rates table created by CalSTRS. CalSTRS periodically studies the experience for participating agencies and establishes tables that are appropriate for each pool.

For other assumptions, we use actual plan provisions and plan data.

52.d: The alternative measurement method was not used in this valuation.

52.e: NOL using alternative trend assumptions The following table shows the Net OPEB Liability with a healthcare cost trend rate 1% higher and 1% lower than assumed in the valuation.

	Trend 1% Lower	Valuation Trend	Trend 1% Higher
Net OPEB Liability	\$29,135,119	\$34,668,161	\$41,242,017

Paragraph 53:

Discount Rate

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Paragraph 58: **Actuarially Determined Contributions**

We have not been asked to calculate an actuarially determined contribution amount. We assume the District contributes on an ad hoc basis, but in an amount sufficient to fully fund the obligation over a period not to exceed 21 years.

Paragraph 244: **Transition Option**

Prior periods were not restated due to the fact that prior valuations were not rerun in accordance with GASB 75. It was determined that the time and expense necessary to rerun prior valuations and to restate prior financial statements was not justified.

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APPENDIX D: DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

EXPERIENCE GAINS AND LOSSES

Increase (Decrease) in OPEB Expense Arising from the Recognition of Effects of Experience Gains and Losses (Measurement Periods)

Measurement Period	Experience (Gain)/Loss	Original Recognition Period (Years)	Amounts Recognized in OPEB Expense through 2020	2021	Amounts to be Recognized in OPEB Expense after 2021	2022	2023	2024
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Pay As You Go Cost:

The projected benefit payments to retirees in a given year as estimated by the actuarial valuation. Actual benefit payments are likely to differ from these estimated amounts. For OPEB plans that do not pre-