Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund of North Carolina

Principal Results of Actuarial Valuation as of December 31, 2025

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November 5, 2026 Board of Trustees Meeting



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Valuation results

Summary of results

The table below provides a summary of the results developed in this valuation compared to the prior valuation.

Valuation Results as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Active Members		
Number*	100	100
Active Deferred*	1	4
Reported Compensation	$ 9,251,995	$ 8,141,279
Valuation Compensation**	$ 9,793,112	$ 9,253,781
Retired Members and Survivors of Deceased Members Currently Receiving Benefits		
Number	110	111
Annual Allowances	$ 1,974,328	$ 1,998,000
Assets		
Actuarial Value (AVA)	$ 48,408,765	$ 49,870,906
Market Value	$ 48,239,876	$ 46,021,157
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	$ 30,172,986	$ 34,488,158
Unfunded Accrued Liability (AAL-AVA)	$ (18,235,779)	$ (15,382,748)
Funded Ratio (AVA/AAL)***	160.4%	144.6%

RODSPF continues to be a very well funded plan.

Actual contributions to support the Fund are equal to 1.5% of the monthly receipts collected pursuant to Article 1 of Chapter 161 of the General Statutes (about $0.9 million for calendar year 2025). This level of funding has resulted in the high funded ratio of this plan.

The increase in the funded ratio as of December 31, 2025 is primarily due to updated assumptions and methods from the experience study; in particular, the update in the interest rate from 3.00% to 4.50%.

* As of the valuation date, there are 100 members serving as registers of deeds. One former register of deeds is an active employee in the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS) and consequently ineligible to receive a benefit under the RODSPF until retirement from LGERS.

** Reported compensation adjusted to reflect the assumed rate of pay increase prior to the valuation date.

*** The Funded Ratio on a Market Value of Assets basis is 159.9% and 133.4% at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

A detailed summary of the membership data used in this valuation is provided in Section 2 and Appendix A.

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Valuation results

Actuarially Determined Employer Contributions

The table below provides a summary of the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution (ADEC) for FYE June 30, 2028 and 2027.

Contributions for Fiscal Year Ending	6/30/2028	6/30/2027
Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution:		
Normal Cost	$ 863,871	$ 1,302,653
Accrued Liability	(863,871)	(1,302,653)
Total	$ 0	$ 0

Since the funded ratio is above 110% on an AVA basis, a credit to the actuarially determined contribution is calculated equal to a 30-year, level dollar, rolling amortization of the portion of the AVA in excess of 110% of the AAL. The actuarially determined contribution is less than $0, which is not a permissible result.

Therefore, the accrued liability contribution has been set such that the total employer ADEC equals $0.

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Certification

Future actuarial results may differ significantly from the current results presented in this report due to such factors as the following: fund experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. Such changes in law may include additional costs resulting from future legislated benefit improvements or cost-of-living pension increases or supplements, which are not anticipated in the actuarial valuation. Because of limited scope, Gallagher performed no analysis of the potential range of such future differences, except for some limited analysis in financial projections or required disclosure information.

The purpose of this presentation is to provide a summary of the actuarial valuation results to the Board at the November 5, 2026 meeting attended by the actuaries. Use of this report for any other purposes may not be appropriate and may result in mistaken conclusions because of failure to understand applicable assumptions, methods, or inapplicability of this presentation for that purpose. This presentation should not be provided without a copy of the full valuation report. Because of the risk of misinterpretation of actuarial results, you should ask Gallagher Benefit Services, Inc. (Gallagher) to review any statement you wish to make on the results contained in this presentation. Gallagher will not accept any liability for any such statement made without prior review.

This presentation is considered part of the annual actuarial valuation report. Please see the report for full description of data, actuarial assumptions and methods, plan provisions, and other applicable disclosures.

This report was prepared under our supervision and in accordance with all applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice. We are Fellows of the Society of Actuaries, Enrolled Actuaries, Members of the American Academy of Actuaries, and Fellows of the Conference of Consulting Actuaries. We meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries for Actuaries Issuing Statements of Actuarial Opinion in the United States to render the actuarial opinions contained herein. We are available to discuss this report with you at your convenience.

Michael A. Ribble, FSA, EA, MAAA, FCA

Elizabeth A. Wiley Hoalt, FSA, EA, MAAA, FCA

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Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund

Report on the Actuarial Valuation
Prepared as of December 31, 2025

October 2026



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October 27, 2026

Board of Trustees
North Carolina Local Governmental
Employees' Retirement System
3200 Atlantic Avenue
Raleigh, NC 27604

Members of the Board:

We submit herewith our report on the actuarial valuation of the Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund (referred to as "RODSPF" or the "Fund"), prepared as of December 31, 2025. The report has been prepared in accordance with North Carolina General Statute 161-50.

The primary purpose of the valuation report is to determine the required employer contribution rates, to describe the current financial condition of the Fund, and to analyze changes in such condition. Use of this report for any other purposes or by anyone other than North Carolina Retirement Systems Division (RSD) and Department of State Treasurer staff may not be appropriate and may result in mistaken conclusions because of failure to understand applicable assumptions, methods, or inapplicability of the report for that purpose. The attached pages should not be provided without a copy of this cover letter. Because of the risk of misinterpretation of actuarial results, you should ask Gallagher to review any statement you wish to make on the results contained in this report. Gallagher will not accept any liability for any such statement made without prior review.

The valuation is based upon membership data and financial information as furnished by RSD and the Financial Operations Division and as summarized in this report. Although we reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with the prior valuation, these elements have not been audited by Gallagher and we cannot certify as to the accuracy and completeness of the data supplied. Sometimes assumptions are made by Gallagher to interpret membership data that is imperfect. The valuation is also based on benefit and contribution provisions as presented in this report. If you have reason to believe that the plan provisions are incorrectly described, that important plan provisions relevant to this valuation are not described, or that conditions have changed since the calculations were made, you should contact the authors of this actuarial report prior to relying on this information.

The valuation is further based on the actuarial valuation assumptions, approved by the Board of Trustees, as presented in this report. We believe that these assumptions are reasonable and comply with the Actuarial Standard of Practice ("ASOP") 27. In our professional judgment, the combined effect of the assumptions is expected to have no significant bias except that the investment return assumption includes a provision for adverse deviation. We prepared this valuation in accordance with the requirements of this standard and in accordance with all applicable ASOPs.

The assumptions used for the December 31, 2025, actuarial valuation are based on the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2024 and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026. All assumptions are discussed annually with the appropriate parties, and actuarial gain/loss experience is reviewed during each valuation, to see if any changes are needed. The economic assumptions with respect to investment yield, salary increase, and inflation have been based upon a review of the existing portfolio structure as well as recent and anticipated experience.

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ASOP 27 asks the actuary to disclose the information and analysis used to support the actuary's determination that the assumptions selected by the plan sponsor do not significantly conflict with what, in the actuary's professional judgment, are reasonable for the purpose of the measurement. In the case of the plan sponsor's selection of expected return on assets ("EROA"), the signing actuaries have used economic information and tools provided by the Financial Risk Management ("FRM") practice at Gallagher. A spreadsheet tool created by the FRM team converts averages, standard deviations, and correlations from Gallagher's Capital Markets Assumptions ("CMA") that are used for stochastic forecasting into approximate percentile ranges for the arithmetic and geometric average returns. It is intended to suggest possible reasonable ranges for EROA without attempting to predict or select a specific best estimate rate of return. It takes into account the duration (horizon) of investment and the target allocation of assets in the portfolio to various asset classes. Based on the actuary's analysis, including consistency with other assumptions used in the valuation and the percentiles generated by the spreadsheet described above, the actuary believes the EROA, in the actuary's professional judgment, is reasonable for the purpose of the measurement.

Where presented, references to "funded ratio" and "unfunded actuarial accrued liability" typically are measured on an actuarial value of assets basis. It should be noted that the same measurements using market value of assets would result in different funded ratios and unfunded accrued liabilities. Moreover, the funded ratio presented may be appropriate for evaluating the need and level of future contributions but makes no assessment regarding the funded status of the plan if the plan were to settle (i.e. purchase annuities) for a portion or all of its liabilities. In various places in the report the results also show funded ratios and unfunded liabilities based upon varying sets of assumptions as well as market values of assets as that is required for certain disclosure information required per accounting rules or statutes. Where this has been done it has been clearly indicated.

Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 56 ("ASOP 56") provides guidance to actuaries when performing actuarial services with respect to designing, developing, selecting, modifying, using, reviewing, or evaluating models. In addition to the spreadsheet model discussed above, Gallagher uses third-party software in the performance of annual actuarial valuations and projections. The model is intended to calculate the liabilities associated with the provisions of the Plan using data and assumptions as of the measurement date under the accounting rules specified in this report. The output from the third-party vendor software is used as input to an internally developed model that applies applicable accounting rules to the liabilities derived and other inputs, such as Plan assets and contributions, to generate many of the exhibits found in this report. Gallagher has an extensive review process whereby the results of the liability calculations are checked using detailed sample output, changes from year to year are summarized by source, and significant deviations from expectations are investigated. Other accounting outputs and the internal model are similarly reviewed in detail and at a high level for accuracy, reasonability, and consistency with prior results. Gallagher also reviews the third-party model when significant changes are made to the software. The review is performed by experts within the company who are familiar with applicable accounting rules as well as the manner in which the model generates its output. If significant changes are made to the internal model, extra checking and review are completed. Significant changes to

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the internal model that are applicable to multiple clients are generally developed, checked, and reviewed by multiple experts within the company who are familiar with the details of the required changes.

Future actuarial results may differ significantly from the current results presented in this report due to such factors as the following: fund experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. Such changes in law may include additional costs resulting from future legislated benefit improvements or cost-of-living pension increases or supplements, which are not anticipated in the actuarial valuation. Because of limited scope, Gallagher performed no analysis of the potential range of such future differences, except for some limited analysis in financial projections or required disclosure information.

This report was prepared under our supervision and in accordance with all applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice. We are Fellows of the Society of Actuaries, Enrolled Actuaries, Members of the American Academy of Actuaries, and Fellows of the Conference of Consulting Actuaries. We meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries for Actuaries Issuing Statements of Actuarial Opinion in the United States to render the actuarial opinions contained herein. We are available to discuss this report with you at your convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

Gallagher Benefit Services, Inc. (“Gallagher”)

Michael A. Ribble, FSA, EA, MAAA, FCA
Senior Vice President, Public Sector Retirement

Elizabeth A. Wiley Hoalt, FSA, EA, MAAA, FCA
Vice President, Public Sector Retirement

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Section 1: Principal Results

This report, prepared as of December 31, 2025, presents the results of the actuarial valuation of the system. For convenience of reference, the principal results of the valuation and a comparison with the results of the previous valuation are summarized below.

Table 1: Summary of Principal Results

Valuation Results as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Active Members		
Number*	100	100
Active Deferred*	1	4
Reported Compensation	$ 9,251,995	$ 8,141,279
Valuation Compensation**	$ 9,793,112	$ 9,253,781
Retired Members and Survivors of Deceased Members Currently Receiving Benefits		
Number	110	111
Annual Allowances	$ 1,974,328	$ 1,998,000
Assets		
Actuarial Value (AVA)	$ 48,408,765	$ 49,870,906
Market Value	$ 48,239,876	$ 46,021,157
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	$ 30,172,986	$ 34,488,158
Unfunded Accrued Liability (AAL-AVA)	$ (18,235,779)	$ (15,382,748)
Funded Ratio (AVA/AAL)***	160.4%	144.6%
Contributions for Fiscal Year Ending	**6/30/2028**	**6/30/2027**
Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution:		
Normal Cost	$ 863,871	$ 1,302,653
Accrued Liability****	(863,871)	(1,302,653)
Total	$ 0	$ 0

* As of the valuation date, there were 100 members serving as registers of deeds. One former register of deeds is an active employee in the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS) and consequently ineligible to receive a benefit under the RODSPF until retirement from LGERS.

** Reported compensation adjusted to reflect the assumed rate of pay increase prior to the valuation date.

*** The Funded Ratio on a Market Value of Assets basis is 159.9% at December 31, 2025.

**** Since the funded ratio is above 110% on an AVA basis, a credit to the actuarially determined employer contribution is calculated equal to a 30-year, level dollar, rolling amortization of the portion of the AVA in excess of 110% of the AAL. The ADEC is less than $0, which is not a permissible result. Therefore, the accrued liability contribution has been set such that the total employer ADEC equals $0.

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Section 1: Principal Results (continued)

- Tables summarizing the membership of the Fund as of the valuation date are shown in Section 2.
- Asset information, including the development of the actuarial value of assets, is shown in Section 3.
- Comments on the valuation results are provided in Section 4.
- A summary of the liability results of the valuation and comments on the experience and actuarial gains/losses during the valuation year are provided in Section 5.
- Comments on risks to the fund are provided in Section 6.
- Appendix A provides detailed tabulations of the membership of the Fund as of the valuation date.
- Appendix B gives a summary of the benefit and contribution provisions of the Fund.
- Appendix C outlines the full set of actuarial assumptions and methods employed.

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Section 2: Membership Data

Data regarding the membership of the system for use as a basis for the valuation were furnished by the RSD office. The following tables summarize the membership of the system as of December 31, 2025 upon which the valuation was based.

Table 2: Active Member Data

Group	Member Count*	Average Age	Average Service	Reported Compensation
Males	25	55.50	18.06	$ 2,689,494
Females	76	56.88	20.69	6,562,501
Total	101	56.54	20.04	$ 9,251,995

Table 3: Data for Members Currently Receiving Benefits

Group	Member Count	Average Age	Annual Retirement Allowances
Males	12	74.12	$ 216,000
Females	98	74.45	1,758,328
Total	110	74.41	$ 1,974,328

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Section 3: Asset Data

Assets are held in trust and are invested for the exclusive benefit of plan members. The tables below provide the details of the Market Value of Assets for the current year's valuations.

Table 4: Market Value of Assets

Asset Data as of	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Beginning of Year Market Value of Assets	$ 46,021,157	$ 46,558,035
Employer Contributions	937,415	861,459
Benefit Payments and Administrative Expenses	(2,027,441)	(1,947,275)
Investment Income	3,308,745	548,938
Net Increase/(Decrease)	2,218,719	(536,878)
End of Year Market Value of Assets	$ 48,239,876	$ 46,021,157
Estimated Net Investment Return on Market Value	7.28%	1.19%

The following table shows an allocation of investments by category for the Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund as of December 31, 2025.

Table 5: Allocation of Investments by Category for the Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund as of December 31, 2025

Cash and Receivables	0.0%
Fixed Income (LTIF)	99.8%
Public Equity	0.0%
Other*	0.2%
Total	100.0%

* Real Estate, Alternatives, Inflation, and Credit

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Section 3: Asset Data

The following table provides the calculation of the Actuarial Value of Assets at the valuation date.

Table 6: Development of the Actuarial Value of Assets

Asset Data as of		12/31/2025
Beginning of Year Market Value of Assets	$	46,021,157
Contributions	$	937,415
Benefit Payments		(2,027,441)
Net Cash Flow	$	(1,090,026)
Expected Investment Return	$	1,364,405
Expected End of Year Market Value of Assets	$	46,295,536
End of Year Market Value of Assets	$	48,239,876
Excess of Market Value over Expected Market Value of Assets	$	1,944,340
80% of 2025 Asset Gain/(Loss)	$	1,555,472
60% of 2024 Asset Gain/(Loss)		(498,982)
40% of 2023 Asset Gain/(Loss)		441,166
20% of 2022 Asset Gain/(Loss)		(1,666,545)
Total Deferred Asset Gain/(Loss)	$	(168,889)
Preliminary End of Year Actuarial Value of Assets	$	48,408,765
Final End of Year Actuarial Value of Assets (not less than 80% and not greater than 120% of Market Value)	$	48,408,765
Estimated Net Investment Return on Actuarial Value		(0.75%)
Estimated Net Investment Return on Market Value		7.28%

Commentary: The actuarial value of assets smooths investment gains/losses resulting in less volatility in the employer contribution. The asset valuation method recognizes asset returns in excess of or less than the expected return on the market value of assets over a five-year period.

The return on market value of assets in 2025 was 7.28%. The asset valuation method will spread the recognition of this gain over the next five years, which resulted in an actuarial value of asset return for calendar year 2025 of (0.75%) and a recognized asset loss of $1.9 million during 2025.

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Section 4: Valuation Comments

Section 5 of this report presents a summary of the results of the valuation, including present and prospective assets and liabilities of the Fund as of December 31, 2025.

The results of the valuation show that the Fund has total prospective liabilities of $34,415,482 of which $19,978,839 is for the prospective benefits payable on account of retired members currently receiving benefits and $14,436,643 is for the prospective benefits payable on account of present active members. No terminated vested members were reported for this valuation. From these liabilities subtracting the present value of future normal cost contributions of $4,242,496, leaves $30,172,986 as the actuarial accrued liability (AAL). The Fund has actuarial value of assets of $48,408,765 resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) equal to $(18,235,779).

The valuation indicates that employer normal cost for the year totals $863,871, which is the annual cost of benefits accruing in the current year under the actuarial funding method, and also includes the amount required for administrative expenses. The surplus credit to offset against the normal cost is $(863,871), resulting in an actuarially determined contribution of $0 for fiscal year ending June 30, 2028.

The Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution (ADEC) is compliant with the definition of a reasonable actuarially determined contribution under ASOP 4. When determining the smoothing period for the actuarial value of assets and the amortization period for the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, the following items were considered: (i) the balance among benefit security, intergenerational equity, and stability of actuarially determined contributions, (ii) the timing and duration of expected benefit payments, and (iii) the nature and frequency of plan amendments. Plan amendments are amortized over periods appropriate for the nature of the change or are funded at the time of the change based on decisions by the plan sponsor.

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Section 5: Liability Results

The following table summarizes the results of the valuation.

Table 7: Liability Summary

Valuation Results as of	12/31/2025
1. Present Value of Future Benefits	
a. Members Currently Receiving Benefits	$ 19,978,839
b. Active Members	14,436,643
c. Total Present Value of Future Benefits	$ 34,415,482
2. Present Value of Future Normal Contributions	$ 4,242,496
3. Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL): (1c) - (2)	$ 30,172,986
4. Actuarial Value of Assets	48,408,765
5. Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL): (3) - (4)	$ (18,235,779)

The following table shows a detailed reconciliation of the change in unfunded actuarial accrued liability since the prior valuation.

Table 8: Reconciliation of Change Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability Since the Prior Valuation (in millions)

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) as of 12/31/2024	$ (15.4)
Normal Cost during 2025 (including Admin Expenses)	1.2
Reduction due to Actual Contributions during 2025	(0.9)
Interest on UAAL, Normal Cost, and Contributions	(0.4)
Asset (Gain)/Loss	1.9
Actuarial Accrued Liability (Gain)/Loss	(0.7)
Impact of Experience Study Assumption Changes	(5.2)
Impact of Method Changes	1.3
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) as of 12/31/2025	$ (18.2)

Commentary: During 2025, demographic experience decreased the UAAL by $0.7 million. Continued recognition of less than expected asset returns in 2022 and 2024 increased the UAAL by $1.9 million. Contributions in excess of the actuarially determined employer contribution for the year decreased the UAAL by $0.9 million. Updated assumptions from the experience study decreased the UAAL by $5.2 million, primarily due to the update in the interest rate from 3.00% to 4.50%.

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Section 6: Risk

Measuring pension obligations and actuarially determined contributions requires the use of assumptions regarding future economic and demographic experience. Whenever assumptions are made about future events, there is risk that actual experience will differ from expected. Actuarial valuations include the risk that actual future measurements will deviate from expected future measurements due to actual experience that is different than the actuarial assumptions. The primary areas of risk in this actuarial valuation are:

- Investment Risk – the potential that investment returns will be different than expected.
- Longevity and Other Demographic Risks – the potential that mortality or other demographic experience will be different than expected.
- Interest Rate Risk – To the extent market rates of interest affect the expected return on assets, there is a risk of change to the discount rate which determines the present value of liabilities and actuarial valuation results.
- Contribution Risk – The potential that actual contributions are different than the actuarially determined contributions.

Annual actuarial valuations are performed for RSD, which re-measure the assets and liabilities and compute a new actuarially determined contribution. RSD also has experience studies performed every five years to analyze the discrepancies between actuarial assumptions and actual experience and determine if the actuarial assumptions need to be changed. Annual actuarial valuations and periodic experience studies are practical ways to monitor and reassess risk.

Comments Regarding Investment Risk:

RODSPF invests primarily in a bond index fund. Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 4 (ASOP 4) requires the actuary to disclose a Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure (LDROM) of the plan's liability and provide commentary to help the intended users of this report understand the significance of the LDROM with respect to funded status, contributions, and participant benefit security.

As of December 31, 2025, the LDROM is $29,221,681. The LDROM is to be based on "discount rates derived from low-default-risk fixed income securities whose cash flows are reasonably consistent with the pattern of benefits expected to be paid in the future." Please note that the interest rate used for the LDROM is based on 30-year Treasury rates as of the measurement and will therefore vary for different measurement dates. In this case, the rate is 4.84%. All other assumptions are the same as those used for funding purposes as shown in this report.

The LDROM shown here represents an estimate of what the RODSPF actuarial accrued liability would be if RODSPF invested its assets solely in 30-year Treasury bonds. RODSPF is already invested primarily in a bond index fund, and uses a valuation interest rate of 4.50% so the difference here is not as material as other plans invested in a diversified portfolio.

Actuaries play a role in helping determine funding methods and policies that can achieve affordable and appropriate contributions and risk management. The funded status based on actuarial accrued liability and the actuarially determined contributions are determined using the expected return on assets, which reflects the actual investment portfolio. Since the assets are not invested in 30-year Treasuries, the LDROM does not indicate RODSPF's funded status or progress, nor does it provide information on necessary plan contributions.

With respect to security of participant benefits, participant benefits currently accrued as of the measurement date may be considered more secure than plans with a diversified portfolio, as investment risk may be significantly reduced. However, if the assets were invested in a diversified portfolio, it does not mean the participant benefits are not secure. Security of participant benefits relies on a combination of the assets in the plan, the investment returns generated on those assets, and the promise of future contributions from the plan sponsor. Participant benefits will remain secure if reasonable and appropriate contributions with managed risk are calculated and paid.

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Appendix A: Detailed Tabulations of Member Data

The Number and Average Annualized Compensation of Active Members Distributed by Age and Service as of December 31, 2025

	Years of Service										
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 & Up	Total
Under 25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 29	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0	54,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,865
30 to 34	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	0	127,577	128,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128,050
35 to 39	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	0	0	0	54,151	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,151
40 to 44	0	1	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	9
	0	108,223	75,024	97,601	69,661	0	0	0	0	0	81,942
45 to 49	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	9
	0	0	77,585	73,280	87,088	84,539	103,079	0	0	0	85,425
50 to 54	0	0	0	1	3	5	3	1	1	0	14
	0	0	0	74,120	61,282	106,648	108,450	87,699	118,214	0	94,462
55 to 59	0	3	1	3	3	5	4	2	0	0	21
	0	79,312	168,226	107,248	75,062	110,366	95,662	82,840	0	0	97,774
60 to 64	0	1	4	2	0	3	3	3	3	2	21
	0	77,546	86,980	66,367	0	72,811	84,086	79,952	141,552	91,747	89,376
65 to 69	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	12
	0	0	93,809	113,944	72,215	71,694	74,284	207,426	116,594	103,984	101,752
70 & Up	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	1	0	9
	0	0	0	113,433	94,957	78,378	0	92,468	67,521	0	90,211
Total	0	7	11	14	16	20	13	8	7	4	100
	0	86,592	94,649	89,014	75,851	93,197	93,223	99,141	120,511	97,865	92,111

Table excludes one former register of deeds who is an active employee in the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS) and consequently ineligible to receive a benefit under the RODSPF until retirement from LGERS.

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Appendix A: Detailed Tabulations of Member Data (continued)

Number and Annual Retirement Allowances of Retired Members and Survivors of Deceased Members Distributed by Age as of December 31, 2025

	Men		Women	
Age	Number	Allowances	Number	Allowances
53	1	$18,000	1	$18,000
55			1	$18,000
57			1	$18,000
59			2	$36,000
60			1	$18,000
61	1	$18,000	2	$30,328
62			1	$18,000
63			2	$36,000
64			1	$18,000
65			1	$18,000
66			2	$36,000
67			4	$72,000
68			5	$90,000
69			6	$108,000
70			6	$108,000
71			2	$36,000
72	1	$18,000	5	$90,000
73	3	$54,000	5	$90,000
74			4	$72,000
75			2	$36,000
76	1	$18,000	7	$126,000
77	1	$18,000	5	$90,000
78	1	$18,000	3	$54,000
79			4	$72,000
80			5	$90,000
81			2	$36,000
83			2	$36,000
84	1	$18,000	1	$18,000
85	2	$36,000	2	$36,000
86			3	$54,000
87			2	$36,000
89			1	$18,000
90			1	$18,000
92			1	$18,000
93			2	$36,000
96			2	$36,000
100			1	$18,000
Total	12	$216,000	98	$1,758,328

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Appendix B: Summary of Main Plan Provisions

The Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund was established October 1, 1987 for all county registers of deeds who are retired from the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System or an equivalent locally sponsored plan.

Benefits

Service Retirement Pension

Conditions for Pension

Retirement from the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System or equivalent locally sponsored plan with 10 or more years of service as a register of deeds.

Amount of Pension

For Registers of Deeds who began service before September 10, 2009, the benefit payable for the life of the member only, equal to 75% of the equivalent annual salary immediately preceding retirement computed on the latest monthly base rate. Maximum benefit is $1,500 per month.

For Registers of Deeds who began service September 10, 2009 or later, the benefit is minimum of A or B:

A = 75% of equivalent annual salary immediately preceding retirement computed on the latest monthly base rate minus maximum pension from LGERS or equivalent locally sponsored plan.

B = $1,500 per month.

Deferred Vested Retirement Pension

Conditions for Pension

Separation from service after completing at least 10 years of service as a register of deeds.

Amount of Pension

Service Retirement Allowance described above commencing upon retirement with the Local Governmental Retirement System.

Contributions

Employer Contributions

1.5% of the monthly receipts collected pursuant to Article 1 of Chapter 161 of the General Statutes.

Employee Contributions

None.

Changes Since Prior Valuation

None.

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Appendix C: Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Assumptions are based on the experience investigation prepared as of December 31, 2024 and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026 for use beginning with the December 31, 2025 annual actuarial valuation.

Interest Rate

4.50% per annum, compounded annually.

Inflation

2.50% per annum, compounded annually.

Real Wage Growth

0.75% per annum.

Payroll Growth:

3.25% per annum.

Separations From Active Service

Representative values of the assumed rates of separation from active service are as follows:

Annual Rate of Withdrawal		
Service	Male	Female
0	.1900	.2000
1	.1750	.1850
2	.1400	.1550
3	.1200	.1300
4	.1000	.1100

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Appendix C: Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (continued)

	Withdrawal and Vesting*		Annual Rates of Base Mortality**		Disability	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
25	.0875	.1350	.00042	.00013	.0004	.0005
30	.0675	.0950	.00048	.00019	.0005	.0005
35	.0525	.0700	.00052	.00028	.0005	.0005
40	.0400	.0500	.00069	.00041	.0010	.0005
45	.0350	.0400	.00099	.00061	.0020	.0015
50	.0425	.0450	.00147	.00092	.0030	.0030
55	.0425	.0450	.00226	.00137	.0050	.0045
60	.0425	.0450	.00341	.00207	.0065	.0045
65			.00493	.00313		
69			.00670	.00438		

* These rates apply only after five years of membership in the system.

** Base mortality rates as of 2016.

Retirements

Representative values of the assumed rates of retirement from active service are as follows:

Service - Males							
Age	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
50				0.035	0.070	0.300	0.300
55				0.035	0.070	0.200	0.200
60	0.070	0.075	0.080	0.100	0.250	0.200	0.200
65	0.225	0.250	0.285	0.300	0.300	0.275	0.275
70	0.200	0.250	0.250	0.275	0.300	0.250	0.250
75	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Service - Females							
Age	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
50				0.040	0.058	0.325	0.325
55				0.050	0.065	0.225	0.225
60	0.080	0.080	0.100	0.100	0.300	0.250	0.250
65	0.250	0.300	0.350	0.375	0.350	0.300	0.300
70	0.200	0.250	0.225	0.300	0.225	0.250	0.250
75	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

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Appendix C: Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (continued)

Salary Merit Increases

Total assumed salary increases are these merit rates combined with the wage inflation assumption of 3.25% (2.50% price inflation plus 0.75% real wage growth)[1]. Representative values of the assumed annual rates of salary merit increases are as follows:

Service	Annual Rate of Salary Increase
0	5.50%
5	3.25%
10	2.00%
15	1.50%
20	1.10%
25	1.00%
30	1.00%
35	0.50%
40	0.00%

Mortality Assumption

All mortality rates use Pub-2016 amount-weighted tables.

Post-Decrement Mortality

Representative values of the assumed post-decrement mortality rates as of 2016 (the most recent developed Public Pension mortality tables) prior to any mortality improvements are as follows:

Annual Rates of Death after Decrement				
	Healthy Members		Disabled Members	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female
55	.00443	.00312	.01783	.01204
60	.00656	.00396	.02722	.01834
65	.00930	.00565	.03248	.02024
70	.01449	.00977	.03822	.02436
75	.02661	.01818	.05513	.03703
80	.05239	.03511	.08702	.06201

[1] The salary merit increase rates listed in the table are multiplicative. This results in a maximum increase rate of 8.93%.

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Appendix C: Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (continued)

Deaths After Termination/Retirement (Healthy Members)

Mortality rates are based on the General Mortality Table for Retirees, with adjustments as follows:

Age	Male Factor	Female Factor
< 72	105%	103%
72	105%	103%
73	105%	103%
74	107%	103%
75	109%	103%
76	111%	103%
77	113%	103%
78	115%	103%

Age	Male Factor	Female Factor
79	116%	104%
80	116%	105%
81	116%	106%
82	116%	107%
83	116%	108%
84	116%	109%
>= 85	116%	110%

Deaths of Contingent Survivors (before and after death of original member) and Alternate Payees

Mortality rates are based on the Below-median General Mortality Table for Contingent Survivors, with adjustments as follows:

Age	Male Factor	Female Factor
< 81	109%	126%
81	109%	124%
82	109%	122%
83	109%	120%
84	109%	118%
85	109%	116%
86	109%	114%
87	109%	112%
88	109%	110%
>= 89	109%	108%

Death After Disablement

Mortality rates are based on the General Mortality Table for Disabled Retirees. Rates for General Employee male members are multiplied by 135%. Rates for General Employee female members are multiplied by 108%.

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Appendix C: Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (continued)

Deaths Prior to Termination/Retirement

Mortality rates for General Employees are based on the General Mortality Table for Employees.

Mortality Projection

All mortality rates are projected from 2016 using generational improvement with Scale MP-2021.

Missing Gender Code

For members reported on the data without a gender code, we use the prior year's code where available or assign a code based on inspection.

Timing of Assumptions

All withdrawals, deaths, disabilities, retirements, and salary increases are assumed to occur July 1 of each year. The timing of retirement changes from mid-year to beginning of year at and after the 100% retirement age.

Age and Service Methods

Service is provided from RSD and is split between service in RODSPF and total service under LGERS or an equivalent locally sponsored plan. For valuation purposes, age and service as of the valuation date for each individual have been rounded to the nearest integer.

Administrative Expenses

Assumed to be 0.30% of payroll and added to normal cost.

Reported Compensation

Calendar year compensation as furnished by the system's office.

Valuation Compensation

Reported compensation adjusted to reflect the assumed rate of pay as of the valuation date and the probability of decrement during the year.

Actuarial Cost Method

Entry age normal cost method. Under this method, the actuarial value of projected benefits for each individual participant is allocated as a level dollar amount over the working lifetime of the participant between the date of employment and assumed date of exit.

Amortization Method

15-year closed, level-dollar amount.

Additionally, if the funded status exceeds 100% on an actuarial value of assets (AVA) basis, but is less than 110%, all prior amortization bases are considered fully amortized and no amortization contribution is due. If the funded status exceeds 110% on an AVA basis, a surplus credit is offset against the normal cost and is based on a 30-year, level dollar, rolling amortization of the portion of the AVA in excess of 110% of the actuarial accrued liability.

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Appendix C: Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (continued)

Asset Valuation Method

Actuarial value, as developed in Table 6. The actuarial value of assets is based upon a smoothed market value method. Under this method, asset returns in excess of or less than the expected return on market value of assets will be reflected in the actuarial value of assets over a five-year period. The calculation of the Actuarial Value of Assets is based on the following formula:

$MV - 80\% \times G/(L)_1 - 60\% \times G/(L)_2 - 40\% \times G/(L)_3 - 20\% \times G/(L)_4$

MV = the market value of assets as of the valuation date

$G/(L)_i$ = the asset gain or (loss) for the i-th year preceding the valuation date

Direct Rate Smoothing

Assumption and method changes proposed in the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2024, and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026, increased the preliminary actuarially determined contribution requirements of RODSPF by $140,301. The impact of these assumption changes will be smoothed over a five-year period so that 20% of the impact is recognized for each valuation starting with the December 31, 2025 valuation, and will be fully recognized in the December 31, 2029 valuation.

Changes in Assumptions and Methods Since Prior Valuation

The assumptions and methods used for the December 31, 2025, actuarial valuation are based on the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2024, and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026. Material assumptions and methods that were changed since the prior valuation:

- The valuation interest rate assumption, withdrawal assumptions, retirement assumptions, mortality assumptions, salary merit increase assumptions, and administrative expense assumption were updated based on the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2024 and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 29, 2026.
- A 15-year closed, level-dollar amortization method used was adopted, and a policy regarding treatment of surplus assets was established.

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