

**Ohio Public Employees
Deferred Compensation Program**



**Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the years ending December 31, 2022 and 2021**

**OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES
DEFERRED COMPENSATION PROGRAM**

**Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021**

Christina Elliott, Executive Director*
Paul D. Miller, Director of Finance

257 East Town Street, Suite 400, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4623

**Executive Director through December 2, 2022*

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OHIO DEFERRED COMPENSATION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES DEFERRED COMPENSATION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**Ohio Public Employees
Deferred Compensation Program**

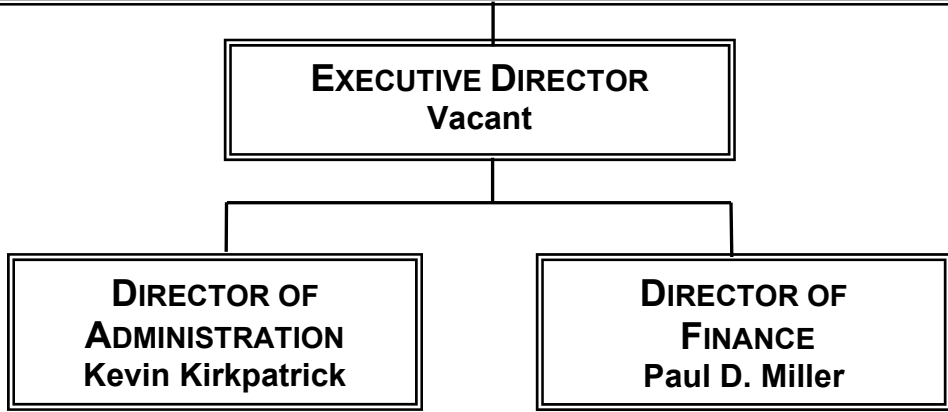
For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022**



ADVISORS TO THE BOARD

Independent Public Accountants
Rea & Associates (under contract with the Auditor of State)

Legal Counsel
Dave Yost, Attorney General

Investment Consultant
RVK

See pages 33-34 for a list of external investment managers.



OHIO DEFERRED COMPENSATION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES DEFERRED COMPENSATION PROGRAM

May 16, 2023

Dear Chair and Members of the Board:

We are pleased to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report) for the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Program (the Program) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. The Annual Report was prepared to assist the user in understanding the Program's functions and how participants use the Program to supplement their retirement income. Program management is responsible for the contents of this report. Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

The Deferred Compensation Board (the Board) was established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 145 (currently 148) to administer the Program for all eligible employees. The Program provides services to 261,753 participant accounts from 2,042 State and local government employers. The State created the Program as a separate legal entity and does not appoint a voting majority of the Program's governing Board. The Program is self-funded and governed by its own Board. The State does not approve the Program's budget or set Program rates or charges. Therefore, the Program is not part of the State of Ohio reporting entity.

Program History and Overview

The Program first received deferrals in 1976 pursuant to Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 and ORC (ORC) Section 148. All public employees who are eligible to participate in one of Ohio's statutory retirement systems (including the Cincinnati Retirement System) can contribute a portion of their annual includable compensation. Withdrawals may be made at retirement, death, termination of employment, or due to certain qualifying unforeseeable emergencies. Participation is strictly voluntary, and the Program is intended to supplement retirement benefits from the other statutory retirement systems.

During 2018, the ORC and Program's Plan Document were amended to allow after-tax Roth contributions in addition to pre-tax deferrals. The Program began accepting Roth contributions in early 2020.

Economic Conditions and Outlook

All Program participants are members of one of the State's statutory retirement systems and contribute to this Program on a voluntary basis to supplement their retirement income. As a self-directed plan, participants are responsible for their own savings and investment decisions, but most of their retirement planning success depends on the amount of their contributions and the overall direction of the financial markets.

Financial markets in 2022 were negatively affected by rising interest and inflation rates. During 2022, the federal funds rate rose from near zero to 4.25 percent. Annual inflation as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics was up 8.0 percent in 2022, which was more than the cumulative inflation rate of 7.7 percent for the previous three years (2019-2021) combined.

Under these challenging conditions, the U.S. stock markets were down 18.1 percent in 2022, as tracked by the S&P 500 index. This drop came after double-digit market increases of 31.5 percent, 18.4 percent, and 28.7 percent in 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively. Normal market cycles will contain these types of highs and lows, and Program communications in 2022 encouraged participants to identify their risk tolerance and maintain a long-term investment perspective in the face of one year's poor performance.

Despite the poor market performance, participants remained engaged in their retirement savings. The Program achieved these all-time high levels in 2022:

- 2,042 contributing employers
- 261,753 participant accounts, including 7,223 Roth accounts
- \$601.1 million total annual contributions

The market volatility and performance in 2022 affected the level of participant withdrawal transactions. Transfers to other plans dropped by 11 percent compared to 2021 transfers, and withdrawal distributions paid directly to participants were down by less than 1 percent. As more baby boomers reach retirement age, this large group of participants now has access to their deferred compensation savings. Accordingly, the expectations are that the annual amounts distributed to participants and transferred to other retirement plans will continue to grow in the future.

Major Initiatives 2022

During 2021, Ohio Senate Bill 27 was enacted and allows new state of Ohio employees to be automatically enrolled into Ohio DC. Programming for the auto-enrollment initiative began in 2021, and the new initiative was launched in July 2022. New state employees have 90 days to opt out of automatic enrollment, so the first automatic enrollments did not occur until October 2022. Results have been promising so far with most employees remaining in the automatic enrollment process or opting to manually enroll before the 90-day period ends.

Several changes to the Ohio DC fund lineup were completed on December 9, 2022. These changes included moving the four passive investments from Vanguard mutual funds to passive collective investment trust funds managed by State Street Global Advisors to lower participant investment fees. The table below summarizes these changes.

Old Investment Option	Old Expense Ratio	New Investment Option	New Expense Ratio
Vanguard Total International Stock Index	0.07%	Non-US Company Stock Index (State Street)	0.045%
Vanguard Extended Market Index	0.04%	US Small/Mid Company Stock Index (State Street)	0.02%
Vanguard Institutional Index	0.02%	US Large Company Stock Index (State Street)	0.01%
Vanguard Total Bond Market Index	0.03%	US Bond Index (State Street)	0.02%

Another investment option change was the closing of the Dodge & Cox Stock mutual fund. That fund carried a 10 basis point recordkeeping reimbursement that Ohio DC had been rebating to the participants investing in this fund. Participants were moved into a new custom portfolio that will own a new mutual fund share class of Dodge & Cox Stock that does not carry a recordkeeping reimbursement, which should make the performance and fees of this option more transparent. The table below summarizes this change.

Old Investment Option	Old Expense Ratio	New Investment Option	New Expense Ratio
Dodge & Cox Stock	0.51%	US Large Value Company Stock (Dodge & Cox)	0.41%

The final changes to our investment lineup were the renaming of the existing white-label funds. “Ohio DC” was removed from the fund names, so participants were not confused about who is managing these portfolios. In addition, the new fund names better highlight the specific asset class and investment strategy of each option. The table below summarizes these name changes.

Old Option Name (Manager)	New Option Name (Manager)
Ohio DC Large-Cap Growth (T. Rowe Price)	US Large Growth Company Stock (T. Rowe Price)
Ohio DC Small-Cap Growth (Westfield, Fiera)	US Small Growth Company Stock (Westfield, Fiera)
Ohio DC Small-Cap Value (Westwood)	US Small Value Company Stock (Westwood)
Ohio DC International Stock (Vanguard, Schroders, Arrowstreet)	Non-US Company Stock (Vanguard, Schroders, Arrowstreet)
Ohio DC Intermediate Bond (TCW)	US Bond (TCW)
Ohio DC Stable Value Option (Multiple Managers)	Stable Value Option (Multiple Managers)

President Biden signed SECURE Act 2.0 into federal law on December 29, 2022, which contained many provisions applicable to governmental defined contribution plans and retirement plan administrators. These provisions have staggered effective dates, and while some are mandatory, others are optional. Some of the key provisions affecting the Program include:

- The required minimum distribution age is moving from age 72 to age 73 effective for persons who attain age 72 after December 31, 2022.
- The IRC 457 rule requiring that deferred compensation agreements be entered into before the first day of the month in which the compensation is available has been replaced with a rule that deferred compensation amounts may be changed at any time before the compensation is available.
- Beginning in 2024, catch-up contributions (for those age 50 or older) that are above the regular contribution limit must be made on a Roth (after-tax) basis unless the participant’s prior year wages with the same employer do not exceed \$145,000 (indexed for inflation).
- A new catch-up limit will become available in 2025 for participants aged 60, 61, 62, and 63.

Implementing these plan changes will take staff time and resources to update systems and participant communications over the next several years.

Financial Information and the Internal Control Structure

Program management is responsible for the information in this report and for establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls sufficient to provide integrity to all financial information and to permit reporting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We believe the information presented in this Annual Report is accurately and fairly presented in all material respects. Internal controls can provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance that Program objectives will be met. The concept of reasonable assurance implies a high degree of assurance, constrained by the costs and benefits of establishing incremental control procedures.

The “Plan Net Position Available for Benefits” and “Changes in Plan Net Position Available for Benefits” are included as a “Pension Fund” in the Financial Section of this presentation. The Program reports all financial activity on the accrual basis of accounting. Additions are recorded in the period in which they are earned, and deductions are recorded in the period in which the liability is incurred.

During 2022, excess Administration Fund cash was held in money market accounts, certificates of deposit, StarOhio, and federal agency securities. Cash is held for capital acquisitions and is used to supplement monthly operations if administrative expenses exceed revenues during a given month. Program management seeks to maintain sufficient cash reserves to cover six to 18 months of operating expenses. The Program held about 16 months of operating expenses in cash reserve as of December 31, 2022.

Program Additions

Program additions come from participant contributions, transfers from other plans, investment income earned on participant accounts, and recordkeeping rebates/income. Participant contributions and transfers from other plans are the largest sources of Program additions in 2022, while net investment performance resulted in a net loss that reduced additions.

Total employee contributions were \$601 million in 2022 compared to \$582 million in 2021 and \$550 million in 2020. More employees are participating each year, and their average annual deferral keeps increasing. Transfers of other retirement assets into the Program were \$105 million in 2022, a decrease compared to \$138 million in 2021 and a slight increase versus \$104 million in 2020. Net investment performance was a loss of \$3.1 billion for 2022 compared to income of \$2.5 billion in 2021, and \$2.8 billion income in 2020, which is consistent with overall market performance during those time periods.

Program Deductions

Long-term trends of positive investment performance and higher participant contributions have increased participant account balances, resulting in more funds available for retirement income. Poor market performance in 2022 encouraged participants to remain invested and withdraw less. Distributions decreased by 0.3 percent between 2022 and 2021. The amount distributed to participants increased 68.4 percent between 2013 and 2022, and the number of accounts taking distributions increased 45 percent during this period.

The amounts transferred to other eligible retirement plans, including transfers to defined benefit plans to purchase service credit, decreased by 11 percent between 2022 and 2021, after increasing by 53 percent between 2021 and 2020. The substantial changes occurred because of volatile market performances, which discourage this activity in down markets, but promote greater activity in up markets.

Investments

The Program is a self-directed plan, so participants choose the investment options for their current deferrals and balances. The Board has adopted an investment policy to ensure that a suitable number of diverse investment options are offered and regularly monitored.

The Stable Value Option (SVO) continues to be the most popular investment choice and accounts for 31.4 percent of all invested assets. The one-year return on SVO investments was 1.74 percent in 2022. In addition to the SVO, participants can select from 14 investment options, including a series of target date funds, to create a diversified portfolio. The target date funds are the default investment option of the Program's EZ Enrollment plan, and accordingly have seen a steady increase in asset growth over recent years. Investment performance results and related investment expense ratios are reported to participants in their Annual and Quarterly Statements and in the Program's newsletter and website. A listing of investment options and their performance returns is included in the Investment Section of this report.

Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) most recently awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Program for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition for excellence in State and local government financial reporting. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a one-year period. We believe our current Annual Report continues to conform to Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and the Annual Report will be submitted to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another Certificate of Achievement.

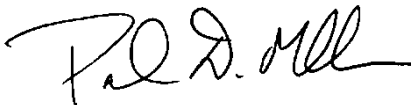
Independent Auditors

The Program financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, and 2021 were audited by Rea & Associates under contract with the Auditor of State of Ohio.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of this report reflects the combined efforts of the Program's staff under the direction of the Board and its Audit Committee. The purpose of this report is to provide complete and reliable information as a basis for making decisions and as a means for determining responsible stewardship over the assets contributed by participants.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul D. Miller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Paul" and last name "Miller" clearly distinguishable.

Paul D. Miller, CPA
Director of Finance

PLAN SUMMARY

Ohio Revised Code Section 148 established the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan (the Plan), which will at all times comply with the current Internal Revenue Code and Internal Revenue Service Regulations. The Plan is effective as to each eligible employee (i.e., public employees as defined in Section 148.01(A)(1) of the Ohio Revised Code) upon the date they become an active participant by executing a participation agreement with the employer. During 2022, the Plan was reviewed by staff and outside counsel to make sure the Plan remains consistent with current Federal and State laws and regulations. The key edit to the Plan Document was:

- An update to reflect IRS proposed regulations related to situations when multiple beneficiary accounts are created and then the oldest beneficiary subsequently dies, resulting in the remaining beneficiaries possibly being subject to the non-spousal 10-year distribution rule.

This change was approved by the Board and was effective January 1, 2023.

This Plan summary includes all Plan revisions approved by the Board and effective as of December 31, 2022. Participants should refer to the Plan Document for complete Plan information.

Delegation by Employer - The participating employers have delegated their administrative powers, duties, and responsibilities under the Plan to the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Board.

Commencement of Participation - Each eligible employee shall be permitted to participate under this Plan. An eligible employee shall elect to participate and become an active participant by executing a participation agreement with their employer, or by being enrolled automatically by their employer. A participation agreement shall specify:

- a. The amount of the active participant's compensation, which the employer and the participant agree to defer, subject to limitations;
- b. The date as of which reduction and deferral of compensation pursuant to the participation agreement shall begin, which date shall be as early as administratively practicable, but no earlier than the first day of the first calendar month following the execution of the participation agreement; and
- c. The investment option(s) selected by the participant unless automatically enrolled and defaulted into a LifePath portfolio.

Deferrals - The term deferrals will include both traditional pre-tax deferrals and Roth after-tax contributions.

Maximum and Minimum Deferrals - Normally, the maximum amount that may be deferred by an active participant into the Plan in any Plan year shall not exceed the lesser of (A) \$20,500 for the year 2022, and then indexed as allowed by law in future years or (B) 100 percent of an active participant's includable compensation (as defined by the Internal Revenue Code). In addition, for the year 2022, participants who have attained age 50 may defer an additional \$6,500, which amount may increase in future years as indexed as allowed by law.

Under certain circumstances, participants may defer up to two times the normal annual deferral limit (\$41,000 in 2022) during each of the last three years prior to normal retirement age, if the participant contributed less than the maximum amount during earlier years.

The limitations on the maximum amount of deferral above shall be reduced by any amount excluded from the participant's gross income for the Plan year under another Section 457 plan maintained by any employer.

The Plan administrator may establish a minimum deferral amount or minimum allocation to any investment.

Amendments of Participation Agreements - The election of an eligible employee to participate under the Plan is irrevocable as to all amounts actually deferred under the participation agreement. The participant may, by amendment of the participation agreement or other forms authorized by the administrator, do any of the following: (a) change the specification of any investment option as to the amounts to be deferred in the future; (b) terminate the election to be an active participant; or (c) change the amount of compensation to be deferred. An amendment or termination shall be effective as early as administratively practicable, but not earlier than the first day of the following calendar month.

Exchanges - A participant (or beneficiary, if the participant has died) may make exchanges between investment options. Any such exchange shall be effective at the price next computed following receipt of the exchange request and shall be subject to such restrictions as are established by the Plan administrator or its investment managers. Participants with four exchanges in any 45-day period will lose their electronic trading privilege and will be restricted to one mail-in exchange every five days for the following twelve-month period.

Maintenance of Accounts - The Plan administrator shall establish an account for each participant to which shall be credited or charged, as the case may be, amounts deferred under the Plan and any increase or decrease of the account value of the investment options specified in the participation agreement or any amendment thereto. All investment options offered under this Plan must be

offered by persons, companies, or entities authorized and duly licensed by the State of Ohio and appropriate Federal agencies regulating such investments to do business in the State of Ohio. The Plan and the employer shall not be responsible for any decrease in value of a participant's account resulting from capital or market changes or any other changes occurring in the investment option or the participant's account. The Plan administrator may from time to time assess reasonable service charges against all or any portion of the deferred amounts or accounts to defray costs associated with the implementation and administration of the Plan.

Crediting of Accounts - Each participant's account shall be credited with amounts authorized for deferral and received by the Plan administrator.

Report - A report of the total amount credited to a participant's account, in such form as the Plan administrator determines, shall be furnished to the participant not more than 60 days after the end of each calendar quarter. All reports to a participant shall be based on the net fair value of the investment options as of the end of the reporting period, to the extent such values are available to the Plan administrator.

Assets Held in Trust - Plan assets are not the property of participating employees. All Plan assets and income shall be held by the Board in trust on behalf of the employer for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries. All assets, whenever contributed to the Plan, are assigned to the trust established by the Board.

Rollovers - Any participant (or spousal beneficiary) who has separated from service with an employer with which the participant maintained an account under an eligible retirement plan may, upon proper written request, rollover the account value from that account to the participant's Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan account.

Any participant (or beneficiary) who has separated from service with an employer with which the participant maintained an account with the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan may, upon proper written request, rollover the account value from that account directly to another eligible retirement plan or account.

Service Credit Purchase - Participants may use all or a portion of their account balances as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer to a governmental defined benefit system, which permits the purchase of permissive service credit or the repayment of service credits.

In-Service Transfers - If an employer offers multiple IRC 457 deferred compensation plans, which meet certain conditions, the Plan will allow participants to move their account balances between reciprocating plans as an in-service transfer prior to severance from employment.

Election of Benefit Payment Date - (a) Participant - Upon severance from employment, a participant may elect a date to begin receiving benefit payments from the Plan. Benefit payments may begin after verification of severance, receipt of final deferral, and completion of the Withdrawal Election Form. Payments must begin no later than December 31 of the year in which the participant reaches age 72 (or such other age as required under IRC section 401(a)(9)). If the participant has not had a severance from employment as of this date, then payments must begin no later than December 31 of the year in which the participant has a severance from employment.

(b) Beneficiary - If a participant or spousal beneficiary dies before his or her account has been exhausted, then the remaining account balance shall be paid to the designated beneficiary.

The beneficiary shall have the right to elect a benefit option, subject to the following limitations. (1) If a participant dies on or after the required minimum distribution date, payments shall continue to be paid to the beneficiary at least as rapidly as they were being paid to the participant. (2) If a participant dies before the required minimum distribution date, the beneficiary may choose a payment option subject to the following requirements: (a) if the beneficiary is the participant's surviving spouse, distribution may be delayed until December 31 of the year in which the participant would have reached age 72 (or such other age as required under IRC section 401(a)(9)), or (b) if the beneficiary is someone other than the surviving spouse, distribution of the account must begin by December 31 of the year following the participant's death, or (c) if the beneficiary is not a person, such as a trust or estate, the entire account must be distributed by the end of the calendar year which contains the fifth anniversary of the participant's death. (3) If a spousal beneficiary dies after the participant, but before the full account value is distributed, any remaining account value will be paid to the spousal beneficiary's designated beneficiaries in a lump-sum payment.

Beginning after 2021, certain beneficiaries are classified as eligible designated beneficiaries and are entitled to receive distributions over a life expectancy period. Beneficiaries who are not eligible designated beneficiaries must take distributions over a ten-year period.

Election of Benefit Payment Options - All distributions are subject to the requirements of IRC Sections 457(d) and 401(a)(9) and the regulations there under. The Plan administrator will annually determine if the participant's or beneficiary's annual distributions meet their minimum distribution requirements and adjust the amount, if necessary, to comply with these provisions.

Initial benefit payment elections and subsequent changes will be effective only if made on forms provided or in the manner prescribed by the Plan administrator and received by the date determined by the Plan administrator. Purchased annuity benefit payments options may not be changed once payments have begun. No benefit payment option shall be available which is not provided for on the benefit payment election form provided by the Plan administrator or is not permitted by the Plan Document. Benefit payments are taxable income to participants and beneficiaries in the year of distribution and are subject to the applicable tax withholding rules.

Require Elections for Benefit Payment Date and Option - (a) Participant - If a participant does not choose a benefit payment date, benefit payments shall begin by December 31 of the year the participant reaches age 72 (or such other age as required under IRC section 401(a)(9)). Benefits shall be paid for a fixed time period over the maximum number of years allowed by the required minimum distribution tables.

(b) Beneficiary - If a spousal beneficiary of a participant who dies before the required minimum distribution date does not elect a benefit payment date, benefit payments shall begin by December 31 of the year the participant would have reached age 72 (or such other age as required under IRC section 401(a)(9)). If a non-spousal beneficiary of a participant does not choose a benefit payment date, benefit payments shall begin by December 31 of the year following the participant's death. Benefits shall be paid for a fixed time period for the maximum number of years allowed by the required minimum distribution tables.

Emergency Withdrawals - A participant may request an unforeseeable emergency withdrawal by submitting that request in writing on the approved form to the Plan administrator's staff. An unforeseeable emergency is a severe financial hardship of the participant or beneficiary resulting from a sudden and unexpected illness or accident. If the participant request is denied, a request for review of the staff determination may be made in writing. If this review fails to confirm a claim of unforeseeable emergency, an appeal may be made to the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Board. The decision of the Board shall be final and not subject to further appeal. If at any time a request for withdrawal is approved, the Plan administrator may thereupon distribute so much of the participant's account as is necessary to provide the amount approved to meet the unforeseeable emergency.

Acceleration - If upon a participant's separation from service and the Board's receipt of the last deferral, the participant's account value is less than \$1,000, the Plan administrator may accelerate the payment of benefits otherwise due in the future and pay to such participant the full account value in a lump sum less the required tax withholding.

Qualified Domestic Relations Order - The Plan administrator shall comply with the provisions of a domestic relations order which the Plan administrator determines to constitute a Qualified Domestic Relations Order, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. The Plan permits distributions at any time to an alternative payee under a Qualified Domestic Relations Order.

Small Balance Distribution - A participant may elect a small balance distribution if the account value is \$5,000 or less, the full value of the account is to be distributed, the participant has not deferred into the Plan for two years, the participant agrees not to recommence deferrals to the Plan for one year, and there has been no prior distribution under this Plan provision.

Benefit Payment Options - The following benefit payment options are available under the Plan. Definitions of each are provided on the benefit payment election form.

1. Payments of an annual percent
2. Payments of a dollar amount
3. Systematic withdrawals for a fixed-time period
4. Partial lump sum payout
5. Lump sum payout

Designation of Beneficiaries - At any time after commencing participation in the Plan, a participant, or spousal beneficiary may designate a beneficiary for any benefits that the participant or spousal beneficiary is entitled to receive under the Plan and which are unpaid at the time of the participant's death, on a form filed with and accepted by the Plan administrator. If a participant or spousal beneficiary die without having a proper beneficiary form completed and on file, the benefits payable on or after the date of death shall be paid to the fiduciary of the probate estate, provided that if the Plan administrator does not receive notice that a fiduciary has been appointed, payment may be made to those persons making claims to receive the property under intestacy laws of the jurisdiction of their residence at the time of the participant's death.

If a non-spousal beneficiary dies while receiving Plan benefits, any remaining benefits which the non-spousal beneficiary is entitled to receive under the Plan and which are unpaid at the time of the beneficiary's death shall be paid in a lump sum amount determined under each applicable investment option to the fiduciary of the beneficiary's probate estate, provided that if the Plan administrator does not receive notice that a fiduciary has been appointed, payment shall be made to those persons making claims to receive the beneficiary's property under the intestacy laws of the jurisdiction of the beneficiary's residence at the time of death.

If a trust is named as beneficiary, satisfactory evidence must be furnished to the Plan that the trust is the only beneficiary qualified to receive payment. The Plan will be fully discharged of liability for any action taken by the trustee and for all amounts paid to the trustee. In all dealings with the trust, the Plan will be fully protected against the claims of every other person. The Plan will not recognize a change in the trust as beneficiary unless the change is documented on forms provided by the Plan administrator.

Designation Forms - A participant may change any beneficiary at any time by filing with the Plan administrator a dated change of beneficiary form. These designations shall be on forms provided by the Plan administrator and shall be effective on the date filed with and accepted by the Plan administrator.



OHIO DEFERRED COMPENSATION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES DEFERRED COMPENSATION PROGRAM

FINANCIAL SECTION

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT



To the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Program Board
Franklin County, OH
257 East Town St., Suite 400
Columbus, OH 43215

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Program, Franklin County, Ohio (the Program) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Program's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the plan net position available for benefits of the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Program, Franklin County, Ohio as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the respective changes in its plan net position available for benefits for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards (Government Auditing Standards)*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Program, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Program adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Program's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Program's internal control . Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Program's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and pension and other post-employment benefit schedules, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Program's basic financial statements. The supplemental schedules, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to

the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory section, investment section and statistical section but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 16, 2023 on our consideration of the Program's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Program's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Program's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Rea & Associates, Inc.
Dublin, Ohio
May 16, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management of the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Program (the Program) offers this narrative overview of the financial statements contained in this Annual Report. The financial statements consist of the Statements of Plan Net Position Available for Benefits and the Statements of Changes in Plan Net Position Available for Benefits. All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows associated with the Program's operations are included on the Statement of Plan Net Position Available for Benefits. The Program's financial activities for the periods are reported on the Statement of Changes in Plan Net Position Available for Benefits. Additional information is presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements and the Supplemental Information Schedules.

GASB 68 AND GASB 75

The net pension liability (NPL) is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27*, and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) are reported in accordance with GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. These two standards significantly revised accounting for costs and liabilities related to pension and OPEB plans. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the Program's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset) to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset) to equal the Program's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

1. Present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service
- 2 Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the “employment exchange” – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the Program is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer’s promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e., sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (where applicable) are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the Program’s statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan’s *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability (asset), respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

GASB 87

This Statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. These changes were incorporated in the Program's 2022 financial statements; see Note 2 for information.

PROGRAM ADDITIONS

Over most recent periods, the largest item in Program additions has been investment income, which is mainly determined by the overall performance of the U.S. equity and fixed income markets. In 2022, U.S. equity and fixed income markets generally produced negative annual returns, after producing positive returns since 2018. Net investment results in 2022 were investment losses of \$3.1 billion, compared to net gains of \$2.5 billion in 2021 and net gains of \$2.8 billion in 2020.

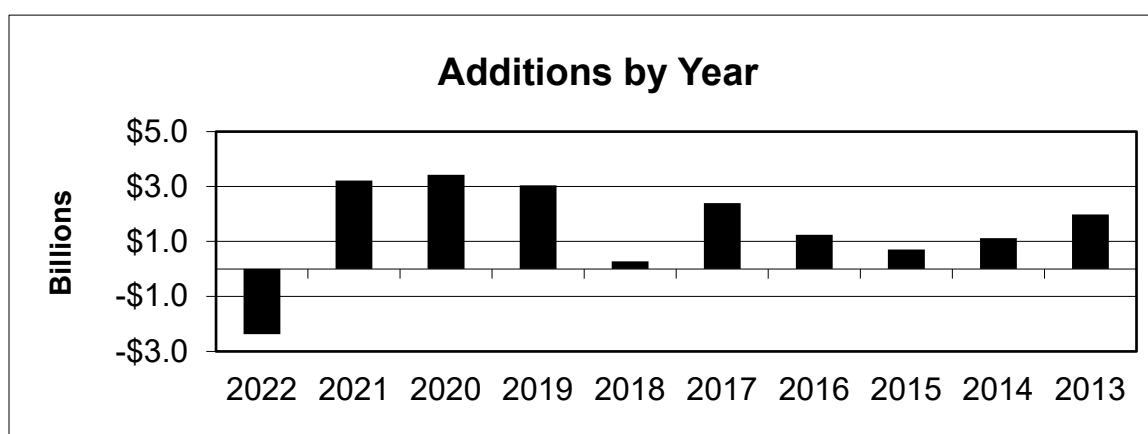
Participant contributions in 2022 increased 3.3 percent compared to 2021 and 5.8 percent between 2021 and 2020. The number of actively contributing employees in 2022 decreased slightly to 125,401, while the average annual contribution rose to be just under \$4,800. The IRS determines the annual maximum limit that participants may contribute based on inflation indices, and the annual limits in 2022 were increased to \$20,500 for most participants, \$27,000 for participants 50 and over, and \$41,000 for participants in catch-up status. These limits were an increase over the 2021 limits of \$19,500 for most participants, \$26,000 for participants aged 50 and over, and \$39,000 for participants in catch-up status. The annual limits will increase again in 2023, which usually generates higher total contributions into the Program.

Annual enrollments into the Program remain relatively high due to the availability of online enrollments and the return to office for many public employees, which continued to offset the remaining impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic era. Higher enrollments as well as auto-escalation of contribution amounts continue to lead to greater participant contributions. Transfers from other retirement plans during 2022 decreased 23.7 percent compared to 2021, falling back in line with 2020 numbers, after experiencing a large gain of 32.6 percent in 2021 compared to 2020.

On December 9, 2022, the Program removed the last investment option that paid a recordkeeping reimbursements. The Program had been rebating that reimbursement entirely to the investors in that option.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Net investment income (loss)	(\$3,084,174,888)	\$2,496,193,268	\$2,769,516,049
Participant contributions	601,094,646	582,061,454	549,917,095
Transfer from other plans	104,965,825	137,519,233	103,711,983
Recordkeeping income/rebates	1,258,631	1,325,396	990,763
Total Additions	<u>(\$2,376,855,786)</u>	<u>\$3,217,099,351</u>	<u>\$3,424,135,890</u>

The following graph shows a 10-year history of total Program additions. While participant contributions have trended up over this period, investment income has the greatest impact on total additions and the year-to-year fluctuations.



PROGRAM DEDUCTIONS

Over the past ten years, Program deductions have generally trended upwards year over year. That trend changed in 2022 as total deductions experienced a 5.8 percent decrease compared to 2021.

Distributions to participants decreased by 0.3 percent in 2022 compared to 2021 after increasing 32.8 percent for 2021 compared to 2020. The number of participants taking a distribution in 2022 increased slightly by 0.9 percent compared to 2021 after increasing 65.5 percent for 2021 compared to 2020. The significant increase in 2021 is the result of participants resuming distributions after Required Minimum Distributions were waived during 2020. The average annual distribution per participant decreased slightly by 1.7 percent in 2022 compared to 2021 after decreasing 19.8 percent for 2021 compared to 2020. The current decrease was driven by market performance lowering account balances, and the prior year decrease related to the resumption of Required Minimum Distribution amounts, which are generally lower than participant initiated withdrawal amounts.

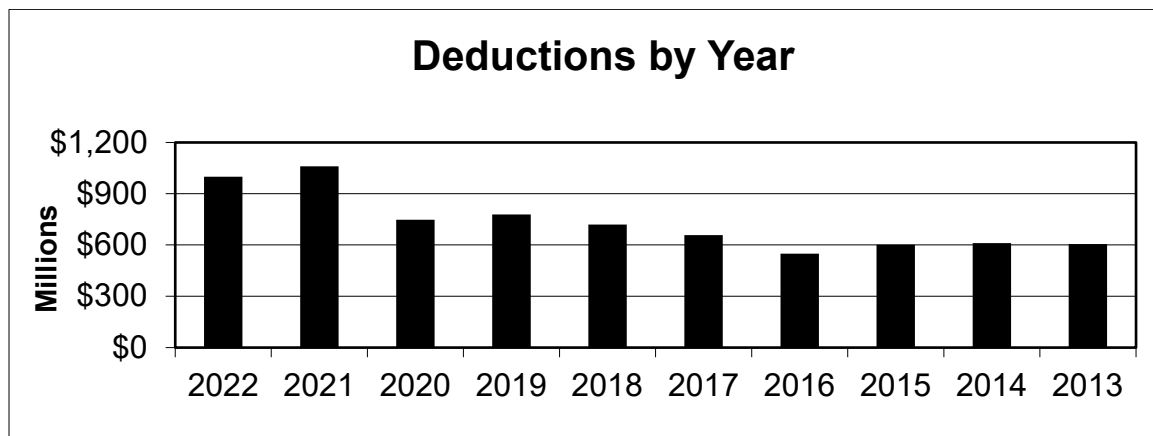
Transfers to other plans decreased 11.0 percent between 2022 and 2021, after increasing 53.0 percent for 2021 compared to 2020. Delays and interruptions in processing transfers during COVID-19 lockdowns throughout 2020 resulted in participants delaying transfers to other plans until 2021. This participant behavior, along with strong market performance that allows effective marketing of other plans resulted in the significant increase. The Program continues to offer communication materials promoting the benefits of keeping account balances in the Program after retirement, but as account balances rise, there are greater efforts by other plans to attract these accounts.

Other deductions, which are primarily administrative expenses, increased 12.4 percent between 2022 and 2021 after decreasing 15.4 percent for 2021 compared to 2020. The 2021 administrative expenses were unusually low due to a significant pension related adjustment due to changes in pension and OPEB assumptions. Implementation of GASB 87 resulted in lease costs that were previous reported as rent expense, now being reported as amortization and interest expenses, but total administrative expenses were not significantly changed.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Distributions to participants	\$494,069,158	\$495,667,695	\$373,282,249
Transfers to other plans	492,305,859	553,151,565	361,564,004
Other deductions	12,066,168	10,793,697 *	12,693,586
Total Deductions	<u>\$998,441,185</u>	<u>\$1,059,612,957</u>	<u>\$747,539,839</u>

*NOTE - 2021 Other deductions have been restated due to the implementation of GASB 87.

The graph below shows the 10-year history of total Program deductions. The general trend over this period has been a steady increase in Program deductions. There were slight dips in total deductions in 2016 and 2020, due to decreases in distributions to participants in those years. The trend of increases was generated by more people taking distributions (larger numbers of baby boomers retired) and greater amounts available (larger account balances resulting from increased contribution trends and generally positive market performance over longer periods).



PLAN NET POSITION AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

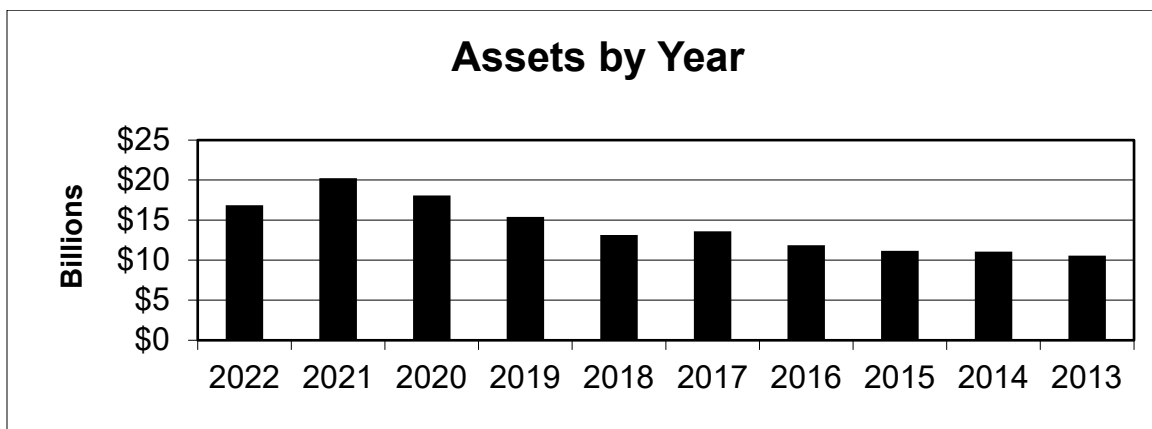
Total assets and deferred outflows as of December 31, 2022 decreased \$3.4 billion compared to the prior year-end. The primary reason for this decrease was net investment loss of \$3.1 billion.

Program liabilities and deferred inflows are generally unpaid operating expenses at year-end, trade settlement payments due for investments purchased on the final business day of the year, and net pension/OPEB liability. Total liabilities can vary depending on the volume of participant account activity (contributions and exchanges) on the final business day of the year.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Capital Assets	\$16,818,293	\$15,946,233 *	\$15,238,348 *
Other Assets and Deferred Outflows	16,856,957,790	20,226,406,272	18,074,973,185
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	<u>16,873,776,083</u>	<u>20,242,352,505</u>	<u>18,090,211,533</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	14,410,593	7,690,044 *	13,035,466 *
Net Position Available for Benefits	<u>\$16,859,365,490</u>	<u>\$20,234,662,461</u>	<u>\$18,077,176,067</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>(\$3,375,296,971)</u>	<u>\$2,157,486,394</u>	<u>\$2,676,596,051</u>

*NOTE - 2020 and 2021 Capital Assets and Long-Term Liabilities have been restated due to the implementation of GASB 87.

As shown in the graph below, the net position available for benefits had trended up over the past 10 years, prior to the challenging market conditions of 2022, which produced a slight dip in this upward trend.



PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

At the end of 2022, the Program had \$16,818,293 (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization) in recordkeeping system, participant web portal, lease asset, furniture and fixtures, office equipment, and leasehold improvements. See Note 12 for further description of capital assets. The following table shows 2022 balances compared to 2021 and 2020:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<i>Non-Depreciable:</i>			
Recordkeeping System	\$986,561	\$466,388	\$179,323
<i>Depreciable:</i>			
Recordkeeping system	10,650,950	10,618,300	10,234,039
Participant web portal	3,478,255	2,878,787	2,586,823
Lease Asset	1,668,630	1,939,218 *	2,209,807 *
Furniture and fixtures	7,362	11,968	13,067
Office equipment	26,535	31,572	15,289
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$16,818,293</u>	<u>\$15,946,233</u>	<u>\$15,238,348</u>

* Note - 2020 and 2021 Capital Assets were restated due to the implementation of GASB 87.

LONG-TERM DEBT OBLIGATIONS

At the end of 2022, the only outstanding debt obligations of the Program were lease liabilities totaling \$1,783,909 with \$226,836 of that total due within one-year. 2021 and 2020 lease liability amounts were restated due to the implementation of GASB 87. See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for additional information on the Program's long-term obligations.

PROGRAM ACTIONS

Several changes to the Ohio DC fund lineup were completed on December 9, 2022. These changes included moving the four passive investments from Vanguard mutual funds to passive collective investment trust funds managed by State Street Global Advisors to lower participant investment fees. Another investment change was the closing of the Dodge & Cox Stock mutual fund. That fund carried a 10 basis point recordkeeping reimbursement that Ohio DC had been rebating to the participants investing in this fund. Participants were moved into a new custom portfolio that will own a new mutual fund share class of Dodge & Cox Stock that does not carry a recordkeeping reimbursement, which should make the performance and fees of this option more transparent. The final changes to the investment lineup were the renaming of the existing white-label funds. "Ohio DC" was removed from the fund names, to avoid confusion about who was managing these portfolios. In addition, the new fund names better highlight the specific asset class and investment strategy of each option.

CONTACTING THE PROGRAM'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide participants, beneficiaries, employers, trustees, investment managers, and the public with a general overview of the Program's finances and to show the Program's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Program's administrative offices at 614-466-7245.

STATEMENTS OF PLAN NET POSITION AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021-Restated
Assets:		
Investments:		
Collective trust funds	\$6,376,660,324	\$8,619,598,839
Stable value option	5,285,307,837	5,101,608,705
Mutual funds	976,214,550	4,554,751,119
Separate account	4,176,435,996	1,915,137,743
Purchased annuities	9,487,082	10,375,512
Total investments	16,824,105,789	20,201,471,918
Cash and cash equivalents	16,746,321	15,306,139
Contributions receivable and cash held for investment	14,755,392	8,399,419
Accounts receivable and prepaids	562,230	563,251
Property and equipment, net	16,818,293	15,946,233 *
Net OPEB Asset	370,534	213,807
Total assets	16,873,358,559	20,241,900,767
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Pension: OPERS	391,664	261,498
OPEB: OPERS	25,859	190,240
Total deferred outflows of resources	417,523	451,738
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	9,441,998	1,883,013
Accrued expenses	664,332	776,501
Net Pension Liability	950,519	1,656,847
Lease Liability	1,783,909	1,997,567 *
Total liabilities	12,840,757	6,313,928
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Pension: OPERS	1,184,122	722,765
OPEB: OPERS	385,713	653,351
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,569,835	1,376,116
Plan Net Position Available for Benefits	\$16,859,365,490	\$20,234,662,461

* NOTE - 2021 balances for Property and equipment, net as well as Lease liability were restated due to implementation of GASB 87.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PLAN NET POSITION AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021-Restated
Additions:		
Net Investment Income:		
Net gain (loss) on funds	(\$3,176,439,300)	\$2,405,273,010
Stable value income	104,892,699	104,074,297
Investment expenses	(12,628,287)	(13,154,039)
Net investment income (loss)	(3,084,174,888)	2,496,193,268
Participant contributions	601,094,646	582,061,454
Transfers from other plans	104,965,825	137,519,233
Recordkeeping rebates	1,255,206	1,320,058
Recordkeeping income	3,425	5,338
Total additions	(2,376,855,786)	3,217,099,351
Deductions:		
Distributions to participants	494,069,158	495,667,695
Transfers to other plans	492,305,859	553,151,565
Administrative expenses	12,066,168	10,793,697
Total deductions	998,441,185	1,059,612,957
Change in Net Position	(3,375,296,971)	2,157,486,394
Plan Net Position Available for Benefits:		
Beginning of Year	20,234,662,461	18,077,176,067
End of Year	\$16,859,365,490	\$20,234,662,461 *

*NOTE- 2021 Plan Net Position Available for Benefits has been restated due to implementation of GASB 87.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General Description of the Program:

The following description of the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Program (the Program) is provided for general information only. Participants should refer to the Plan Document for complete information.

The Program is a voluntary defined contribution other employee benefit plan established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 148, which permits the Board to maintain and alter the Program, as necessary. Under the Program provisions, any public employee within Ohio (as defined in ORC Section 148.01(A)(1)) is eligible to contribute into the Program, through payroll deductions, any amount up to the maximum permitted under Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code. Amounts contributed by employees are deferred for Federal and State income tax purposes until such amounts are distributed by the Program. As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, there were 2,042 and 2,022 respectively, State and local governments in the Program, and 125,401 and 125,610 respectively, actively deferring participant accounts in the Program.

Plan assets are not the property of the participating employees. All Plan assets and income are held by the Board in trust on behalf of the employers for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries. All assets, whenever contributed to the Plan, are assigned to the trust established by the Board.

As of December 31, 2022, Program participants have the following investment options:

- A Stable Value Option administered by the Program. Investment portfolios are managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management (GSAM); Dodge & Cox (Dodge & Cox); Earnest Partners (Earnest); JP Morgan Asset Management (JP Morgan); Jennison Associates LLC (Jennison); Nationwide Asset Management LLC (Nationwide); Payden & Rygel (Payden); and State Street Global Advisors (State Street).
- Mutual funds managed by The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard).
- Separate accounts managed by Fiera Capital (Fiera), T. Rowe Price (Price), Westfield Capital Management (Westfield), Westwood Management (Westwood), Arrowstreet Capital, L.P. (Arrowstreet) and Schroder Investment Management (Schroeder), and Vanguard. In addition, a small allocation of several separate accounts is managed by State Street for daily liquidity.

- Collective trust funds managed by BlackRock Institutional Trust Company (BlackRock); Fidelity Investment Company (Fidelity); and TCW Investment Management Company (TCW).

Participants may withdraw the value of their account upon termination of employment, retirement, disability, or unforeseeable financial emergency. Participants may select various payout options including lump sum payments or payments over various periods. If a purchased annuity option was selected, the payments may be actuarially determined.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Organization:

The Ohio Revised Code Section 148.02 created the Deferred Compensation Board (the Board) to administer the Program for all eligible employees. However, under the criteria set forth in governmental accounting standards, the Program is not considered a component unit of the State of Ohio, because of the following:

- The Program is a separate legal entity.
- The State does not appoint a voting majority of the Program's Board.
- The State does not approve the Program budget or set Program rates or charges.
- The Program provides services to Ohio local governments as well as to the State of Ohio.

The Ohio Deferred Compensation Board is constructed of the members of the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) Board, a member of the Ohio Senate, and a member of the Ohio House of Representatives. The two members from the Ohio General Assembly must be of different political parties and are appointed by their respective leadership. Seven members of the OPERS Board are elected by the groups they represent: retired employees (2), State employees, municipal employees, county employees, non-teaching employees of State colleges and universities, and miscellaneous employees. The four statutory Board members are the Director of the Ohio Department of Administrative Services and investment experts appointed by the Governor of Ohio, Treasurer of State, and Ohio General Assembly.

Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus:

The activities of the Program are accounted for as a Pension Fund and follow the accrual basis of accounting and reporting for defined contribution plans recommended by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The Program is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflow, liabilities, and deferred inflows

associated with the Program's operations are included on the Statement of Plan Net Position Available for Benefits. Activities of the Program are accounted for in two funds, which are combined for financial reporting:

Program Fund:

The Program Fund reflects all participant contributions, earnings, or losses on investments and distributions to participants.

Administration Fund:

The Administration Fund is used to account for customer service and administrative costs incurred by Program operations. The Administration Fund recovers the costs of its operations through fees charged to the participant accounts in the Program Fund.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the Program, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the Statement of Net Position Available for Plan Benefits for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 14 and 15.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the Program, deferred inflows of resources include pension and OPEB. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the Statement of Net Position Available for Plan Benefits. (See Notes 14 and 15).

Stable Value Option:

The Program administers the Stable Value Option (SVO), the stable value investment option offered to participants. As of December 31, 2022, the Program has stable value funds invested with eight professional investment managers. The Program determines the quarterly interest rate credited to participants by calculating the net weighted average return of these investments. The Program is also responsible for calculating daily account balances, disbursing funds for benefit withdrawals, and processing investment exchanges.

As of December 31, 2022, the investment portfolios of the SVO are managed by GSAM; Dodge & Cox; Earnest; JP Morgan; Jennison; Nationwide; Payden; and State Street. The Program's Stable Value Investment Policy specifies investment guidelines, including asset class, credit rating, portfolio diversification, and duration. The GSAM portfolio includes a cash reserve account to buffer the other investment portfolios from daily cash flows into and out of the SVO.

Funds invested in the SVO portfolios are covered by guarantee agreements with banks and insurance companies. These agreements provide the formulas for determining the quarterly interest rate earned by the stable value investment portfolio and provide for benefit withdrawals at the guaranteed value. As of December 31, 2022, the Program's guarantee agreements are with Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Transamerica Premier Life Insurance Co.; Prudential Insurance Co. of America; Reinsurance Group of America; and the Royal Bank of Canada.

Investments Valuation:

The SVO contains benefit responsive synthetic guaranteed investment contracts that are valued at contract value, which represents contributions received, plus the interest credited, less applicable charges and amounts withdrawn.

Mutual fund investments are valued at the share prices of mutual funds as reported by the fund providers, which represent contributions received, plus appreciation (depreciation) of the underlying portfolio, less applicable charges and amounts withdrawn.

Separate account investments are valued at the fair value of the underlying assets as reported by the fund custodian, which represent contributions received, plus appreciation (depreciation) of the underlying portfolio, less applicable charges and amounts withdrawn.

Collective trust fund investments are valued at the unit prices of the collective trust funds as reported by the fund providers, which represent contributions received, plus appreciation (depreciation) of the underlying portfolio, less applicable charges and amounts withdrawn.

Assets held for purchased annuities are valued at amounts reported by Nationwide, which are actuarially determined. These amounts represent reserves established by Nationwide and are based on actuarial assumptions as to anticipated mortality, withdrawals, and investment yield. Nationwide periodically adjusts and updates these assumptions.

The Program categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. See Note 6 for additional information.

Stable Value Income:

Stable value income is recorded as earned for each of the investment components of the SVO. The gross crediting rates for each guarantee agreement were adjusted quarterly and ranged from 1.24 percent to 2.34 percent during 2022, and from 1.21 percent to 2.72 percent during 2021.

The assets held for purchased annuities were credited interest based on reserve assumptions used by Nationwide at the participant's annuitization date. The annuitization rates ranged from -2.3 percent to +2.5 percent during 2022 and 2021.

Net Gain or Loss on Invested Funds:

Investment income or loss consists of dividends and capital gains paid, and appreciation or depreciation on mutual funds, collective trust funds, and separate accounts.

Historical Trend Information:

Unaudited historical trend information designed to provide information about the Program's progress is presented in the accompanying Statistical Section of this report.

Property and Equipment:

Property and equipment of the Board are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on property and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leased Assets are amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset.

Board Employees' Deferred Compensation Benefits:

All employees of the Board are eligible to participate in the Program, which it administers. The Deferred Compensation Board employees' assets in the Program were valued at fair value and are included as Plan Net Position Available for Benefits.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB):

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Program has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, a certain provision of GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 97, *Component Unit Criteria and Deferred Compensation Plans*, and certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*.

GASB Statement No. 87 requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. These changes were incorporated in the Program's 2022 financial statements; see information below.

GASB Statement No. 91 provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 91 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Program.

GASB Statement No. 92 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Program.

GASB Statement No. 93 addresses accounting and financial reporting effects that result from the replacement of interbank offered rates (IBORs) with other reference rates in order to preserve the reliability, relevance, consistency, and comparability of reported information. The implementation of paragraph 11b of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Program.

GASB Statement No. 97 results in more consistent financial reporting of defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans, while mitigating the costs associated with reporting those plans. The implementation of certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 97 (all except paragraphs 4 and 5) did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Program.

GASB Statement No. 99 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The implementation of certain provisions of GASB Statement No. 99 that relate to extension of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, and pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, did not have an effect on the financial statements of the Program.

Restatements – Certain restatements of 2021 amounts were made to conform with the 2022 presentation for GASB No. 87. The restatements had the following effect on net position:

Schedule of Plan Net Position Available for Benefits

	Previously Reported	Change	Adjusted Balance
Assets/Deferred Outflows:			
Property and Equipment, Net	\$ 14,007,015	\$ 1,939,218	\$ 15,946,233
Total Assets	20,239,961,549	1,939,218	20,241,900,767
Deferred Outflows	451,738	-	451,738
Liabilities/Deferred Inflows:			
Long Term Liabilities	-	1,997,567	1,997,567
Total Liabilities	4,316,361	1,997,567	6,313,928
Deferred Inflows	1,376,116	-	1,376,116
 Plan Net Position Available for Benefits	 20,234,720,810	 (58,349)	 20,234,662,461

December 31, 2020 amounts were restated to account for a right-of-use lease asset and lease liability of \$2,209,807 in accordance with GASB 87. There was no impact on plan net position available for benefits.

**Statement of Changes in Plan Net Position
Available for Benefits**

	Previously Reported	Change	Adjusted Balance
Depreciation and Amortization	\$ 913,649	\$ 270,589	\$ 1,184,238
Interest Expense	-	125,448	125,448
Customer Service	6,537,668	(164,988)	6,372,680
Rent Expense	172,700	(172,700)	-
 Total Administrative Fund Deductions	 \$ 10,735,348	 \$ 58,349	 \$ 10,793,697

3. Tax Status:

The Program is an eligible deferred compensation program as defined by Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, any amount of compensation deferred under the Program and any income attributable to the amounts so deferred shall be included in the taxable income of the participant only for the taxable year in which such compensation or other income is paid or otherwise made available to the participant or his beneficiary. Compensation contributed to Roth accounts maintained by the Program are not tax deductible but allow for tax-free distributions of the after-tax contribution amounts and any income attributable to the amounts, after certain conditions are met.

4. Participant Contributions:

Participant Contributions Receivable and Cash Held for Investment represent amounts withheld from participants, but not remitted to the investment providers at year-end. The Program maintains a bank account for the purpose of consolidating the deposit of all participant contributions. Contributions are subsequently remitted to the investment providers as designated by the participants. Funds deposited but not remitted to the investment providers were \$8,515,066 and \$2,894,425 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

5. Cash and cash equivalents:

The Board's policy is to invest excess Administrative Fund cash in bank checking and money market accounts, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, or issues of the U.S. Government and its agencies, all with maturities of five years or less. The Program also may invest in StarOhio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio), investment pools managed by the State Treasurer's Office that allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. StarOhio is not registered with the Securities Exchange Commission as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. StarOhio operates in a manner similar to Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Investments in StarOhio are valued at StarOhio's net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2022. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value. The weighted average maturity of the portfolio held by StarOhio as of December 31, 2022, is 31.9 days and carries a rating of AAAM from Standard and Poor's.

For 2022, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the book carrying value balances were \$16,746,321 and \$15,306,139 respectively. The bank balances were insured up to \$250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The remaining bank deposits are covered by collateral held in the name of the Program's pledging financial institution, as required by State statute.

Protection of the Program's deposits is provided by the FDIC, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

The Program has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by:

- Eligible securities pledged to the Program and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose fair value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
- Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS required the total fair value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

6. Program Investments:

A summary of Program investments is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Collective Trust Funds	\$6,376,660,324	\$6,376,660,324
Stable Value Option	5,285,307,837	4,902,011,278
Mutual Funds	976,214,550	976,214,550
Separate Account	4,176,435,996	4,176,435,996
Purchased Annuities	9,487,082	9,487,082
Total Investments	<u>\$16,824,105,789</u>	<u>\$16,440,809,230</u>

	December 31, 2021	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Collective Trust Funds	\$8,619,598,839	\$8,619,598,839
Stable Value Option	5,101,608,705	5,186,375,714
Mutual Funds	4,554,751,119	4,554,751,119
Separate Account	1,915,137,743	1,915,137,743
Purchased Annuities	10,375,512	10,375,512
Total Investments	<u>\$20,201,471,918</u>	<u>\$20,286,238,927</u>

Stable Value Option:

The investments of the Stable Value Option (SVO) are governed by the Stable Value Investment Policy enacted by the Board. The SVO invests in a diversified portfolio of bonds and fixed income investments including U.S. government and agency securities, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and corporate securities. The SVO also invests in stable value contracts that may include wrapper contracts, and separate and general account group annuity and other types of investment contracts (SV Contracts). SV Contracts, which are contractual agreements issued by banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions, are purchased by the SVO with the objective of providing principal stability. The SVO may also invest in commingled bank trust funds or insurance company funds that own bonds or fixed income securities described above.

Fully benefit responsive guaranteed investment contracts (SV Contracts) are normally valued using a book value record determined by the contract's terms, which is intended to help reduce principal fluctuations and provide for certain transactions at book value. SV Contracts credit a stated interest rate that is determined periodically and may vary from period to period. SV Contract issuers are typically paid ongoing fees from the assets of the SVO. These fees are

calculated based on a percentage of the SV Contract's book value. The SVO's returns are affected by cash flows including participant contributions, withdrawals and transfers, and the total return performance of the associated fixed income account portfolios.

At December 31, 2022, investments in separate account portfolios managed by Dodge & Cox, Earnest, JP Morgan, Jennison, Nationwide, Payden, and State Street were held in custody for the Program by Bank of New York Mellon. The quoted market prices of these investments have been used for disclosure purposes.

Funds managed by GSAM were in GSAM commingled bond funds and are disclosed at fair value. These investments are valued using level 2 inputs, which consist of other observable means, including quoted prices for similar items in an active market.

The Program has entered into SV Contracts to fund qualified withdrawals at contract value for participant driven transactions as allowed by the normal operation of the Program. These investments are reported at contract value. The contract value represents participant contributions plus earnings based on the credited rate of interest stipulated under the terms of the various SV Contracts. As of December 31, 2022, the fair value of the SVO assets was less than the book value by \$383.3 million or 7.3 percent. The crediting rate formula under many of the SV Contracts is intended to converge the fair value and book value of SVO assets over time, although changing market conditions, combined with participant activity, may affect the feasibility and timing of converging the carrying and fair values of the SVO.

A summary of the fair value of investments in the Stable Value Option by investment manager at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Goldman Sachs	\$1,689,482,853	\$1,689,650,333
Dodge & Cox	711,016,288	767,986,813
JP Morgan Investment Advisors	546,341,288	595,091,459
Nationwide Asset Management	542,422,516	592,728,184
Jennison Associates	480,218,526	519,420,638
State Street Global Advisors	389,923,606	424,713,815
Payden & Rygel	284,407,493	312,831,421
Earnest Partners	258,198,708	283,953,051
Total Fair Value	<u>4,902,011,278</u>	<u>5,186,375,714</u>
Total Carrying Value	<u>5,285,307,837</u>	<u>5,101,608,705</u>
Difference	<u>(\$383,296,559)</u>	<u>\$84,767,009</u>

The SVO is typically expected to maintain a relatively stable principal value. However, in some circumstances the SVO's principal value may fluctuate up or down without advance notice. Therefore, it is possible to lose money investing in the SVO. An investment in the SVO is not insured or guaranteed by the Program, SVO managers, the FDIC, or any other government agency. Some of the primary risks that may impact the SVO are described below.

Credit Risk – The Program's investment policy requires the average quality of the SVO structure to be A-/A3 or better and restricts the amount of investments in securities rated below BBB-/Baa3 to 10 percent or less of assets. In addition, no more than one percent of the assets will be invested in any single high yield (below BBB) issuer.

As of December 31, 2022, the overall average credit quality of the SVO portfolio was AA. The fair value weighted average credit quality of the SVO investments is determined by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"), Moody's Investor Services, Inc. ("Moody's"), and/or Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") are shown in the table below as of December 31, 2022, and 2021. Investments in U.S. government securities or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk.

Credit Rating	2022		2021	
	Fair Value	Portfolio %	Fair Value	Portfolio %
AAA	\$1,620,018,180	33.0%	\$1,597,859,606	33.1%
AA	181,469,281	3.7%	165,368,294	3.9%
A	820,590,570	16.7%	800,038,532	14.6%
BBB	803,919,074	16.4%	882,747,097	16.6%
BB	3,404,064	0.1%	8,032,803	0.2%
B and below	246,017	0.0%	281,518	0.1%
Subtotal	3,429,647,186	70.0%	3,454,327,850	68.5%
U.S. Treasury Securities	1,472,364,092	30.0%	1,732,047,864	31.5%
Fair Value Stable Value Investments	<u>\$4,902,011,278</u>	100.0%	<u>\$5,186,375,714</u>	100.0%

Concentration of Credit Risk – The Program's investment policy precludes investments in any one corporate issuer from exceeding 5 percent of the SVO assets.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the chance that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of the investments. The Program's investment policy segments the SVO into three different categories: a liquidity buffer, a fixed maturity schedule, and an open maturity structure. The Program does not have an investment policy that addresses interest rate risk.

Within the liquidity buffer, the SVO will primarily invest in short-term investment funds or money market instruments but may also invest in high-quality buffer stable value contracts that provide same day liquidity for withdrawals.

The investments within the fixed maturity schedule will normally pursue a passive laddered maturity structure, whereby the dollar-weighted duration of the structure will be no more than 3.5 years.

The underlying portfolios within the open market structure will be kept within +/- 20.0 percent of the duration of the Bloomberg Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index, Bloomberg Intermediate Government/Credit Index, or a blend of the Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index and Bloomberg Stable Income Market Index.

The segmented time distribution reflects fixed-income maturities over different time intervals. The longer the maturity, the more susceptible the value of the investment is to fluctuate in market interest rates.

The following tables show the maturity of the SVO investments segmented by time periods and sectors.

As of December 31, 2022:

<u>Investment</u>	<u>Less than 1 Year</u>	<u>1-5 Years</u>	<u>6-10 Years</u>	<u>More than 10 Years</u>	<u>Total</u>
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$314,480,655	\$1,007,585,571	\$128,749,593	\$21,548,273	\$1,472,364,092
Corporate Bonds	321,766,107	1,151,551,610	225,913,971	2,035,764	1,701,267,452
Mortgage Obligations	35,524,180	653,309,008	223,583,042	0	912,416,230
U.S. Government Agency Securities	7,247,853	199,632,866	83,805,938	874,146	291,560,803
Cash Equivalents	133,093,560	0	0	0	133,093,560
Asset Backed Securities	134,809,056	119,703,310	327,805	0	254,840,171
Other Government Related Securities	23,610,377	94,170,091	18,688,501	0	136,468,969
Fair Value Stable Value Investments	<u>\$970,531,788</u>	<u>\$3,225,952,456</u>	<u>\$681,068,850</u>	<u>\$24,458,183</u>	<u>\$4,902,011,277</u>

As of December 31, 2021:

<u>Investment</u>	<u>Less than 1 Year</u>	<u>1-5 Years</u>	<u>6-10 Years</u>	<u>More than 10 Years</u>	<u>Total</u>
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$251,118,598	\$1,223,098,225	\$232,131,663	\$25,699,378	\$1,732,047,864
Corporate Bonds	304,991,251	1,168,848,943	304,926,704	4,633,752	1,783,400,650
Mortgage Obligations	47,338,915	855,207,431	73,595,986	0	976,142,332
U.S. Government Agency Securities	2,585,088	271,169,796	13,542,127	1,167,377	288,464,388
Cash Equivalents	118,998,499	0	0	0	118,998,499
Asset Backed Securities	62,708,726	98,050,690	0	0	160,759,416
Other Government Related Securities	21,042,377	81,993,386	23,526,802	0	126,562,565
Fair Value Stable Value Investments	<u>\$808,783,454</u>	<u>\$3,698,368,471</u>	<u>\$647,723,282</u>	<u>\$31,500,507</u>	<u>\$5,186,375,714</u>

The Stable Value Option investments include collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO) and asset-backed securities (ABS). These types of securities are purchased for their predictable cash flow characteristics and for favorable yields compared to similar investments. However, these investment vehicles are based on cash flows from interest and principal payments from the underlying

investments that are sensitive to prepayments, which may result from a decline in interest rates. At December 31, 2022, the Program had investments in CMO and ABS totaling \$171.6 million and \$254.8 million, respectively.

Collective Trust Funds:

The non-SVO investment options are governed by an investment policy adopted by the Board. This policy covers the responsibility to offer a sufficient range of investment options to allow participants to diversify their balances and construct portfolios that reasonably span the risk/return spectrum. Selection and monitoring of the investment options is also covered by this policy.

A collective trust fund is a professionally managed investment fund that pools money from many investors to purchase securities. A collective trust fund is similar to a mutual fund, but is monitored by state banking regulators, instead of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Collective trust funds generally have lower fees than mutual funds, so they may offer the opportunity for greater account growth. The Program does not have in-house investment staff, so it often utilizes collective trust funds and mutual funds to provide professional investment management.

The Program utilizes a series of collective trust funds as target date funds. A target date fund is a single investment option that provides a diversified mix of investments (equities, fixed income, cash, commodities, etc.). The fund initially invests aggressively and then becomes more conservative over time as the portfolio ages and nears the retirement date within the fund name. When the target date fund reaches the retirement year within the fund name, the fund is closed, and all assets are moved to the Retirement target date fund.

Shares of collective trust funds are priced at the net asset value as calculated by the fund provider. There are no unfunded commitments or restrictions on redemptions.

A summary of collective trust investments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	<u>Collective Trust Funds - 2022</u>			<u>Collective Trust Funds - 2021</u>		
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Share Price</u>	<u>Shares Owned (1,000's)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Share Price</u>	<u>Shares Owned (1,000's)</u>
Fidelity:						
Contrafund	\$1,455,151,860	24.59	59,177	\$2,134,663,381	33.75	63,249
Growth Company	<u>1,601,062,038</u>	35.41	45,215	<u>2,575,062,212</u>	52.75	48,816
Total Fidelity	<u>3,056,213,898</u>			<u>4,709,725,593</u>		
BlackRock Investments:						
LifePath Retirement	768,520,343	11.90	64,601	991,897,618	13.93	71,206
LifePath 2025	481,959,262	12.36	38,992	585,008,346	14.58	40,124
LifePath 2030	630,496,338	12.82	49,188	728,962,369	15.25	47,801
LifePath 2035	324,900,725	13.26	24,496	361,817,583	15.91	22,742
LifePath 2040	354,383,961	13.65	25,956	400,425,857	16.52	24,239
LifePath 2045	182,005,135	13.96	13,035	196,250,863	17.00	11,544
LifePath 2050	192,299,723	14.11	13,627	208,122,988	17.25	12,065
LifePath 2055	151,174,521	14.14	10,695	157,256,003	17.29	9,095
LifePath 2060	<u>30,806,389</u>	14.12	2,181	<u>22,065,324</u>	17.28	1,277
Total BlackRock	<u>3,116,546,397</u>			<u>3,651,806,951</u>		
TCW Investments:						
US Bond	<u>203,900,029</u>	10.58	19,272	<u>258,066,295</u>	12.33	20,930
Total Collective Trust Funds	<u>\$6,376,660,324</u>			<u>\$8,619,598,839</u>		

Mutual Funds:

A mutual fund is a professionally managed investment fund that pools money from many investors to purchase securities. Mutual funds are registered and monitored by SEC.

Several changes to the Ohio DC fund lineup were completed on December 9, 2022. These changes included moving the four passive investments from Vanguard mutual funds to passive collective investment trust funds managed by State Street Global Advisors to lower participant investment fees. Another investment change was the closing of the Dodge & Cox Stock mutual fund. That fund carried a 10 basis point recordkeeping reimbursement that Ohio DC had been rebating to the participants investing in this fund. Participants were moved into a new custom portfolio that will own a new mutual fund share class of Dodge & Cox Stock that does not carry a recordkeeping reimbursement, which should make the performance and fees of this option more transparent. The five new investment options carry white label names to highlight their investment strategies and are classified as separate accounts in the financial statements.

Shares of mutual funds are priced at the net asset value as calculated by the fund provider. A summary of year-end investments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	<u>Mutual Funds - 2022</u>			<u>Mutual Funds - 2021</u>		
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Share Price</u>	<u>Shares Owned (1,000's)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Share Price</u>	<u>Shares Owned (1,000's)</u>
Vanguard:						
Capital Opportunity	\$976,214,550	\$146.11	6,681	\$1,234,475,400	\$193.61	6,376
Institutional Index	0	0.00	0	959,576,314	405.80	2,365
Extended Market Index	0	0.00	0	440,548,848	342.26	1,287
Total Bond Market Index	0	0.00	0	295,006,781	11.19	26,363
Total International Stock Index	0	0.00	0	210,875,061	136.80	1,541
Total Vanguard Funds	<u>976,214,550</u>			<u>3,140,482,404</u>		
Dodge & Cox Stock Fund	<u>0</u>	0.00	0	<u>1,414,268,715</u>	245.26	5,766
Total Mutual Funds	<u>\$976,214,550</u>			<u>\$4,554,751,119</u>		

Separate Accounts:

A separate account can be a diversified portfolio(s) of investments similar to a mutual fund. While a mutual fund's strategy is determined by the mutual fund's provider, the owner of the separate account has the ability to choose the investment manager(s) and strategy. Because separate accounts are not marketed to the public and do not have the same reporting requirements as a registered mutual fund, they generally have lower operating costs than mutual funds. As noted above, five mutual fund options were transitioned to separate account options on December 9, 2022.

The US Large Value Company Stock fund has a target allocation of 100 percent invested in the Dodge & Cox Stock mutual fund (X share class). The US Large Company Stock Index has a target allocation of 100 percent invested in a collective investment trust fund passively managed by State Street. The US Large Growth Company Stock fund has a target allocation of 95 percent actively managed by Price and 5 percent passively managed by State Street. The Non-US Company Stock fund has a target allocation of 35.0 percent actively managed by Vanguard, 35.0 percent actively managed by Schroder, and 30.0 percent actively managed by Arrowstreet. The US Small/Mid Company Stock Index has a target allocation of 100 percent invested in a collective investment trust fund passively managed by State Street. The US Bond Index has a target allocation of 100 percent invested in a collective investment trust fund passively managed by State Street. The US Small Value Company Stock fund has a target allocation of 92.5 percent actively managed by Westwood and 7.5 percent passively managed by State Street. The US Small Growth Company Stock fund has a target allocation of 65.0 percent actively managed by Westfield, 27.5 percent actively managed by Fiera, and 7.5 percent passively managed by State Street. The Non-US Company Stock Index has a target allocation of 100 percent invested in a collective investment trust fund passively managed by State Street.

A summary of separate account investments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Separate Account - 2022			Separate Account - 2021		
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Share Price</u>	<u>Shares Owned (1,000's)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Share Price</u>	<u>Shares Owned (1,000's)</u>
US Large Value Company Stock <i>(Manager: Dodge and Cox)</i>	\$1,296,132,245	\$9.91	130,790	n/a	n/a	n/a
US Large Company Stock Index <i>(Manager: State Street)</i>	792,389,334	9.77	81,104	n/a	n/a	n/a
US Large Growth Company Stock <i>(Manager: T Rowe Price, State Street)</i>	475,884,761	163.59	2,909	\$787,852,441	\$251.05	3,138
Non-US Company Stock <i>(Managers: Vanguard, Schroder, Arrowstreet)</i>	466,407,839	10.71	43,549	607,563,517	13.06	46,521
US Small/Mid Company Stock Index <i>(Manager: State Street)</i>	310,642,212	9.79	31,731	n/a	n/a	n/a
US Bond Index <i>(Manager: State Street)</i>	243,178,203	9.85	24,688	n/a	n/a	n/a
US Small Value Company Stock <i>(Managers: Westwood, State Street)</i>	221,463,131	13.81	16,036	258,130,965	15.75	16,389
US Small Growth Company Stock <i>(Managers: Westfield, Fiera, State Street)</i>	187,596,607	16.31	11,502	261,590,820	21.79	12,005
Non-US Company Stock Index <i>(Manager: State Street)</i>	182,741,664	9.87	18,515	n/a	n/a	n/a
	<u>\$4,176,435,996</u>			<u>\$1,915,137,743</u>		

Purchased Annuities:

Until 2004, Program participants could annuitize a portion of their account balance after termination. Annuity contracts were purchased from Nationwide Insurance that paid benefits over a participant's remaining life or set term. The annuity investment yield, mortality assumptions, and reserves are all determined by Nationwide Insurance. Purchased annuities are valued using level 2 inputs which consist of other observable means, including quoted prices for similar items in an active market.

The remaining assets held in purchased annuities are valued at amounts reported by Nationwide Insurance, which are actuarially determined. Investments in purchased annuities were \$9,487,082 and \$10,375,512 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

7. Investment Expenses:

Investment manager, custodian, and book value guarantee fees are charged against the assets within the Stable Value Option portfolios.

Fees associated with the Program investment options are shown below:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Stable Value - Book Value Guarantee Fees:	\$7,617,926	\$7,839,175
Stable Value - Management/Custodial Fees:		
Goldman Sachs Asset Management	1,245,872	1,237,994
Dodge & Cox	710,280	796,017
JP Morgan Asset Management	677,603	726,958
Nationwide Asset Management	650,878	704,877
Jennison Associates	615,994	676,114
Earnest Partners	364,866	398,751
Payden & Rygel	366,125	395,204
State Street	193,404	195,607
Bank of New York Mellon	185,339	183,342
Total Stable Value Investment Expenses	<u>\$12,628,287</u>	<u>\$13,154,039</u>

8. Recordkeeping Reimbursements/Rebates:

In past years, certain mutual fund providers reimbursed the Program for performing recordkeeping services. Through 2015, the Program retained these reimbursements as the primary funding source of administrative operations.

Effective January 1, 2016, the Program began charging a uniform participant fee to fund administrative operations. The annualized fee is 0.14 percent of participant assets, but it is waived for participants with assets below \$5,000 and capped at \$220 per year per participant. The new participant fee is deducted from accounts quarterly, and the quarterly maximum is \$55. When this fee was implemented, recordkeeping reimbursements received from mutual funds were rebated into participant accounts that invested in the respective mutual funds.

During December 2021, the Program waived collection of quarterly participants fees for the final quarter of the year to keep Program reserves within policy guidelines.

As of December 9, 2022, there are no remaining investment options that provide a recordkeeping reimbursement. During 2022 and 2021, rebates to participant accounts were \$1,255,205 and \$1,320,058 respectively.

9. Customer Service Expense:

The Program has contracted with NRS to provide enrollment, education, and customer service to all eligible employees and participants. NRS has approximately 15 employees who provide group and individual meeting opportunities both virtually and while visiting employer worksites throughout Ohio. NRS has approximately 30 employees at their Service Center, who provide participants with call center, walk-in, and administrative support services.

In 2021, the Program negotiated a contract extension with NRS to continue services through June 30, 2024. Costs associated with customer service expenses were \$6,646,928 and \$6,372,680 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and are included in Administrative Expenses.

10. Vacation and Sick Leave:

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Program had accrued \$423,611 and \$456,548 respectively, for unused vacation and sick leave for employees of the Board. At termination or retirement, employees are entitled to full compensation for all unused vacation time. With two years or more of employment prior to termination, employees are entitled to 50 percent payment of unused sick leave at termination. Vacation and sick leave accrual is recorded in accrued expenses.

11. Long-Term Liabilities:

The Program signed an agreement to lease building space beginning March 1, 2019, and ending February 28, 2029. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement 87, this lease has met the criteria of leases thus requiring them to be recorded by the Program. The future lease payments were discounted based on the Program's incremental borrowing rate. This discount is being amortized over the life of the lease.

A summary of the Lease Payable activity for 2021 and 2022 is shown below:

	Balance December 31, 2021	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31, 2022	Amount Due In One Year
Lease Payable	<u>\$ 1,997,567</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(213,658)</u>	<u>\$ 1,783,909</u>	<u>\$ 226,836</u>

	Restated-Balance January 1, 2021	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31, 2021	Amount Due In One Year
Lease Payable	<u>\$ 2,209,807</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(212,240)</u>	<u>\$ 1,997,567</u>	<u>\$ 213,658</u>

A summary of the principal and interest amounts for the remaining lease payments is as follows:

Lease Payments			
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Payments</u>
2023	\$ 226,836	\$ 100,864	\$ 327,700
2024	261,666	86,409	348,075
2025	282,100	70,050	352,150
2026	299,499	52,651	352,150
2027	317,971	34,179	352,150
2028-2029	395,837	15,004	410,841
	<u>\$ 1,783,909</u>	<u>\$ 359,157</u>	<u>\$ 2,143,066</u>

12. Property and Equipment:

The Program completed and put into service the initial phase of a modernization project to update the daily recordkeeping system on March 25, 2019. The project improved functionality of the system, as well as updated the software language and hardware to current industry standards. Additional enhancements to the recordkeeping system as well as a participant web portal were put into service annually through 2022. The final phase of the modernization project is expected to be implemented throughout 2023.

Outside consultant costs associated with the modernization project totaled \$2,357,574 and \$2,228,282 in 2022 and 2021 respectively. Of these costs, \$519,979 and \$557,025 in 2022 and 2021 respectively were expensed as production support. In addition, internal technology staff costs (salaries and benefits) of \$344,303 and \$186,591 were allocated and capitalized to this project for 2022 and 2021 respectively.

Property and equipment include purchases of \$1,000 or more with a useful life of at least three years. Property and equipment at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Non-Depreciable:			
Recordkeeping system		\$986,561	\$466,388
Depreciable:			
Recordkeeping system	20 years	12,759,320	12,091,172
Participant web portal	10 years	4,429,969	3,436,393
Lease Asset	10 years	2,209,807	2,209,807 *
Furniture and fixtures	7 years	251,832	251,831
Office equipment	5 years	147,831	136,274
Leasehold Improvements	7 years	46,551	46,551
Computer equipment	3 years	2,869	2,869
		<u>20,834,740</u>	<u>18,641,285</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization		<u>(4,016,447)</u>	<u>(2,695,052)</u>
Property and Equipment, Net		<u>\$16,818,293</u>	<u>\$15,946,233</u>

* Note - 2021 Capital Assets were restated due to the implementation of GASB 87.

Due to the implementation of GASB 87, the Program has reported a Lease Asset and the related amortization relating to the office lease described in Note 11. Lease Asset activity for 2022 and 2021 is summarized below:

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Subtractions</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Intangible Right to Use-Office Space	\$ 2,209,807	-	-	\$ 2,209,807
Less: Accumulated Amortization Intangible Right to Use-Office Space	(270,589)	(270,589)	-	(541,178)
Total Lease Assets, Net	<u>\$ 1,939,218</u>	<u>(270,589)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 1,668,629</u>
	<u>Restated January 1, 2021</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Subtractions</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Intangible Right to Use-Office Space	\$ 2,209,807	-	-	\$ 2,209,807
Less: Accumulated Amortization Intangible Right to Use-Office Space	-	(270,589)	-	(270,589)
Total Lease Assets, Net	<u>\$ 2,209,807</u>	<u>(270,589)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 1,939,218</u>

13. Insurance:

The Program is exposed to various risks of loss related to theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and court challenges to fiduciary decisions. To cover these risks, the Program maintains commercial insurance and holds fidelity bonds on its employees. As required by State law, the Program is registered and insured through the State of Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation for injuries to employees. No insurance settlements exceeded coverages in the past three years, and there was no significant reduction in coverage amounts from the prior year.

The Program is self-insured under a professionally administered plan for general health and hospitalization employee benefits. The Program maintains specific stop loss coverage per employee for annual medical benefits in the amount of \$250,000 for both 2022 and 2021. The accrual for future health claims was \$119,208 and \$178,872 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 respectively. The accrual for future health claims is recorded within accrued expenses.

14. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions – between an employer and its employees — of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represents the Program's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the Program's obligation for the liability to annually required payments. The Program cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed; however, the Program does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension and OPEB.

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* and *net OPEB liability (asset)*. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contributions outstanding at the end of the year is included in accounts payable.

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 15 for the OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – Program employee participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS is a cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system which administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan, and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan. Effective January 1, 2022, the Combined Plan is no longer available for member selection. Substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

Final average Salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career.

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount. The amount of a member's pension benefit vests upon receipt of the initial benefit payment.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, the member is eligible for an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the cost-of-living adjustment is 3 percent. For those retiring on or after January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the adjustment is based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions for 2022 and 2021 as follows:

	<u>State and Local</u>
Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0 %
Employee	10.0 %
Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	<u>0.0</u>
Total Employer	<u>14.0 %</u>
Employee	<u>10.0 %</u>

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Program's contractually required contribution was \$211,042 for 2022 and \$221,980 for 2021. Of this amount, \$7,946 is reported as an accounts payable.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Program's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Program's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	<u>2022 OPERS</u>	<u>2021 OPERS</u>
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:		
Current Measurement Period	0.010925%	0.011189%
Prior Measurement Period	0.011189%	0.010902%
Change in Proportion	<u>-0.000264%</u>	<u>0.000287%</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net		
Pension Liability	\$ 950,519	\$ 1,656,847
Pension Expense	\$ (164,095)	\$ 39,041

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in pension expense beginning in the current period, using a straight line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement

period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five year period. At December 31, 2022, the Program reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	2022 OPERS	2021 OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 48,456	\$ -
Changes of Assumptions	118,861	-
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences in Contributions	13,305	39,518
Program Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	211,042	221,980
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 391,664</u>	<u>\$ 261,498</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 20,848	\$ 69,306
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	1,130,607	645,791
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences in Contributions	32,667	7,668
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,184,122</u>	<u>\$ 722,765</u>

\$211,042 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Program contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31:	OPERS
2023	\$ (159,528)
2024	(398,265)
2025	(265,852)
2026	(179,855)
Total	<u>\$ (1,003,500)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021, using the following key actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. In 2021, the Board's actuarial consultants conducted an experience study for the period 2016 through 2020, comparing assumptions to actual results. The experience study incorporates both a historical review and forward-looking projections to determine the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. Information from this study led to changes in both demographic and economic assumptions, with the most notable being a reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 7.2 percent down to 6.9 percent, for the defined benefit investments. Key actuarial assumptions and methods used in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of December 31, 2021, reflecting experience study results, are presented below:

	<u>OPERS Traditional Plan</u>
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	2.75 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:	
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3.00 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3.00 percent, simple through 2022, then 2.05 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	6.90 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Key actuarial assumptions and methods used in the prior actuarial valuation, prepared as of December 31, 2020, are presented below:

	<u>OPERS Traditional Plan</u>
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA:	
Pre-January 7, 2013 Retirees	3.00 percent, simple
Post-January 7, 2013 Retirees	0.50 percent, simple through 2021, then 2.15 percent, simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.20 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

For 2021, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled

Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

For 2020, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 15.3 percent for 2021.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant.

For each major class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	24.00%	1.03%
Domestic Equities	21.00	3.78
Real Estate	11.00	3.66
Private Equity	12.00	7.43
International Equities	23.00	4.88
Risk Parity	5.00	2.92
Other investments	4.00	2.85
Total	100.00%	4.21%

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for the current year was 6.9 percent. The discount rate for the prior year was 7.2 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Program's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the Program's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.9 percent, as well as what the Program's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.9 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.9 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Program's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)			
Calendar Year 2022	\$ 2,506,086	\$ 950,519	\$ (343,919)
Calendar Year 2021	\$ 3,160,445	\$ 1,656,847	\$ 406,608

15. Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

See Note 14 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: the traditional pension plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member-directed plan, a defined contribution plan; and the combined plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. Currently, Medicare-eligible retirees are able to select medical and prescription drug plans from a range of options and may elect optional vision and dental plans. Retirees and eligible dependents enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B have the option to enroll in a Medicare supplemental plan with the assistance of the OPERS Medicare Connector. The OPERS Medicare Connector is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees, spouses and dependents with selecting a medical and pharmacy plan. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are deposited into an HRA. For non-Medicare retirees and eligible dependents, OPERS sponsors medical and prescription coverage through a professionally managed self-insured plan. An allowance to offset a portion of the monthly premium is offered to retirees and eligible dependents. The allowance is based on the retiree's years of service and age when they first enrolled in OPERS coverage.

OPERS provides a monthly allowance for health care coverage for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. The base allowance is determined by OPERS. For those retiring on or after January 1, 2015, the allowance has been determined by applying a percentage to the base allowance. The percentage applied is based on years of qualifying service credit and age when the retiree first enrolled in OPERS health care. Monthly allowances range between 51 percent and 90 percent of the base allowance. Those who retired prior to January 1, 2015, will have an allowance of at least 75 percent of the base allowance.

The health care trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or separation, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

Effective January 1, 2022, OPERS discontinued the group plans currently offered to non-Medicare retirees and re-employed retirees. Instead, eligible non-Medicare retirees will select an individual medical plan. OPERS will provide a subsidy or allowance via an HRA allowance to those retirees who meet health care eligibility requirements. Retirees will be able to seek reimbursement for plan premiums and other qualified medical expenses.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of 60. Members in Group A are eligible for coverage at any age with 30 or more years of qualifying service. Members in Group B are eligible at any age with 32 years of qualifying service, or at age 52 with 31 years of qualifying service. Members in Group C are eligible for coverage with 32 years of qualifying service and a minimum age of 55. Current retirees eligible (or who became eligible prior to January 1, 2022) to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022. Eligibility requirements change for those retiring after January 1, 2022, with differing eligibility requirements for Medicare retirees and non-Medicare retirees. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report referenced below for additional information.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, OPERS no longer allocated a portion of its employer contributions to health care.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2022, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2022, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the member-directed plan for 2022 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Program had no contractually required contribution for 2022 or 2021.

Net OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability (asset) and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The Program's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the Program's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	2022 OPERS	2021 OPERS
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset):		
Current Measurement Period	0.011830%	0.0120010%
Prior Measurement Period	0.012001%	0.0112111%
Change in Proportion	<hr/> <u>-0.000171%</u>	<hr/> <u>0.0007899%</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net		
OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (370,534)	\$ (213,807)
OPEB Expense	\$ (259,984)	\$ (1,231,990)

At December 31, 2022, the Program reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	2022 OPERS	2021 OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Changes of Assumptions	\$ -	\$ 105,111
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences in Contributions	25,859	85,129
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 25,859</u>	<u>\$ 190,240</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 56,205	\$ 192,959
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	176,643	113,878
Changes of Assumptions	149,988	346,432
Changes in Proportionate Share and Differences in Contributions	2,877	82
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 385,713</u>	<u>\$ 653,351</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31:	OPERS
2023	\$ (212,791)
2024	(83,099)
2025	(38,596)
2026	(25,368)
Total	<u>\$ (359,854)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions – OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. In 2021, the Board's actuarial consultants conducted an experience study for the period 2016 through 2020, comparing historical assumptions to actual results. The experience study incorporates both a historical review and forward-looking projections to determine the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. Information from this study led to changes in both

demographic and economic assumptions. The actuarial valuation used for 2021 compared to those used for 2020 are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Wage Inflation	2.75 percent	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases,	2.75 to 10.75 percent	3.25 to 10.75 percent
	including wage inflation	including wage inflation
Single Discount Rate	6.00 percent	6.00 percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 percent	6.00 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	1.84 percent	2.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50 percent, initial	8.50 percent, initial
	3.50 percent, ultimate in 2034	3.50 percent, ultimate in 2035
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age

For 2021, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115 percent of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

For 2020, pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above-described tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

During 2021, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, if any contributions are made

into the plans, the contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made. Health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was 14.3 percent for 2021.

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant. For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2021, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Geometric)
Fixed Income	34.00%	0.91%
Domestic Equities	25.00	3.78
Real Estate Investment Trust	7.00	3.71
International Equities	25.00	4.88
Risk Parity	2.00	2.92
Other investments	7.00	1.93
Total	100.00%	3.45%

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 6.0 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2021. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single

discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 1.84 percent (Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index"). The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2121. As a result, the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2121, the duration of the projection period through which projected health care payments are fully funded.

Sensitivity of the Program's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the Program's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) calculated using the single discount rate of 6.00 percent, as well as what the Program's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (7.00 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Program's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)			
Calendar Year 2022	\$ (217,909)	\$ (370,534)	\$ (497,215)
Calendar Year 2021	\$ (53,164)	\$ (213,807)	\$ (345,869)

Sensitivity of the Program's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset) to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB (asset). The following table presents the net OPEB (asset) calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB (asset) if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2022 is 5.50 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50 percent in the most recent valuation.

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Trend Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Program's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)			
Calendar Year 2022	\$ (374,538)	\$ (370,534)	\$ (365,784)
Calendar Year 2021	\$ (219,018)	\$ (213,807)	\$ (207,977)

16. Eliminations:

The Administration Fund recovers some customer service and administrative costs through charges made to the Program Fund. Charges of \$15,138,097 and \$11,903,748 were made during 2022 and 2021, respectively, for this purpose, including \$706,762 and \$1,073,865 payable to the Administrative Fund as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. These inter-fund charges and payables were eliminated in the Combining Schedule of Plan Net Position Available for Benefits and the Combining Schedule of Changes in Plan Net Position Available for Benefits.

17. Subsequent Events:

The plan document was amended as of January 1, 2023, to ensure consistency with Federal laws and regulations, and current plan features and practices.

In March 2023, the Program appointed State Street Bank and Trust Company to transition assets in the Stable Value Option, managed by State Street Global Advisors, to Earnest Partners, Nationwide, Payden Rygel, and JP Morgan. The transition was successfully completed on March 15, 2023.

18. COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization recognized the outbreak of COVID-19 disease as a pandemic. Governments worldwide continue to take actions to prevent the spread of the outbreak, including event cancellations and quarantines that have created widespread adverse impacts to the global economy as well as business interruptions. Given the dynamic nature of these circumstances and the duration of business disruption, the future financial impact on the Program cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROGRAM'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

Last Nine Years ⁽¹⁾

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<i>Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)</i>									
Program's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.010925%	0.011189%	0.010902%	0.011065%	0.0111272%	0.0111205%	0.0110210%	0.0108110%	0.0108110%
Program's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 950,519	\$ 1,656,847	\$ 2,154,854	\$ 3,030,479	\$ 1,745,641	\$ 2,525,283	\$ 1,908,976	\$ 1,303,927	\$ 1,274,476
Program's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,585,571	\$ 1,575,929	\$ 1,533,957	\$ 1,494,521	\$ 1,470,471	\$ 1,437,558	\$ 1,371,650	\$ 1,325,533	\$ 1,305,569
Program's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	59.95%	105.13%	140.48%	202.77%	118.71%	175.66%	139.17%	98.37%	97.62%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	92.62%	86.88%	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

Changes in Assumptions

Discount Rate:

2022	6.90 percent
2021	7.20 percent
2020	7.20 percent
2019	7.50 percent
2018	8.00 percent

2017 reflects an adjustment of the rates of withdrawal, disability, retirement and mortality to more closely reflect actual experience. The expectation of retired life mortality was based on RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table and RP-2014 Disabled mortality table. Wage inflation rate was also reduced from 3.25 percent to 2.75 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms

In October 2020, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 1.4 percent simple through 2020 then 2.15 percent simple through 2021 then 2.15 percent simple.

In October 2019, the OPERS Board adopted a change in COLA for post-January 7, 2013 retirees, changing it from 3 percent simple through 2018 then 2.15 percent simple through 2020 then 2.15 percent simple.

For 2021, the OPERS Board lowered the investment rate of return from 7.2 percent to 6.9 percent along with certain other changes to assumptions for the actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021.

For 2019, the single discount rate changed from 7.50 percent to 7.20 percent.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PROGRAM'S CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION

Last Ten Years

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)										
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 211,042	\$ 221,980	\$ 220,630	\$ 214,754	\$ 209,233	\$ 191,161	\$ 172,507	\$ 164,598	\$ 159,064	\$ 169,724
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(211,042)</u>	<u>(221,980)</u>	<u>(220,630)</u>	<u>(214,754)</u>	<u>(209,233)</u>	<u>(191,161)</u>	<u>(172,507)</u>	<u>(164,598)</u>	<u>(159,064)</u>	<u>(169,724)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Program's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,507,443	\$ 1,585,571	\$ 1,575,929	\$ 1,533,957	\$ 1,494,521	\$ 1,470,471	\$ 1,437,558	\$ 1,371,650	\$ 1,325,533	\$ 1,305,569
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PROGRAM'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)**

Last Six Years ⁽¹⁾

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)						
Program's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.011830%	0.012001%	0.011211%	0.010611%	0.0106867%	0.0107080%
Program's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (370,534)	\$ (213,807)	\$ 1,548,530	\$ 1,383,424	\$ 1,160,495	\$ 1,081,544
Program's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,585,571	\$ 1,575,929	\$ 1,533,957	\$ 1,494,521	\$ 1,470,471	\$ 1,437,558
Program's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-23.37%	-13.57%	100.95%	92.57%	78.92%	75.23%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	128.23%	115.57%	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%	54.04%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

Change in Assumptions

Amounts reported incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Discount Rate</u>	<u>Municipal Bond Rate</u>	<u>Health Care Cost Trend Rate</u>
2022	6.00%	1.84%	5.50%
2021	6.00%	2.00%	8.50%
2020	3.16%	2.75%	10.50%
2019	3.96%	3.71%	10.00%
2018	3.85%	3.31%	7.50%
2017	4.23%	n/a	n/a

For 2019, the investment rate of return decreased from 6.50 percent to 6.00 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms

For 2022, the cost of living adjustments decreased from 2.20 percent simple to 2.05 percent simple. For 2021, the cost of living adjustments decreased from 3.00 percent simple to 2.20 percent simple.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PROGRAM'S CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB

Last Seven Years ⁽¹⁾

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)							
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,705	\$ 28,751
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	(14,705)	(28,751)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Program's Covered Payroll (2)	\$ 1,507,443	\$ 1,585,571	\$ 1,575,929	\$ 1,533,957	\$ 1,494,521	\$ 1,470,471	\$ 1,437,558
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	2.00%

(1) Beginning in 2016, OPERS used one trust fund as the funding vehicle for all health care plans; therefore, information prior to 2016 is not presented.

(2) The OPEB plan includes the members from the traditional plan, the combined plan and the member directed plan.

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF PLAN NET POSITION AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS
As of December 31, 2022
With Totals for 2021

	2022				2021-Restated
	PROGRAM FUND	ADMINIS- TRATION FUND	COMBINING ENTRIES	TOTAL	
Assets:					
Investments:					
Collective trust funds	\$6,376,660,324			\$6,376,660,324	\$8,619,598,839
Stable value option	5,285,307,837			5,285,307,837	5,101,608,705
Mutual funds	976,214,550			976,214,550	4,554,751,119
Separate account	4,176,435,996			4,176,435,996	1,915,137,743
Purchased annuities	9,487,082			9,487,082	10,375,512
Total investments	16,824,105,789			16,824,105,789	20,201,471,918
Cash and cash equivalents		\$16,746,321		16,746,321	15,306,139
Contributions receivable and cash held for investment	14,755,392			14,755,392	8,399,419
Accounts receivable and prepaids		1,268,993	(\$706,762)	562,231	563,251
Property and equipment, net		16,818,293		16,818,293	15,946,233 *
Net OPEB Asset		370,534		370,534	213,807
Total assets	16,838,861,181	35,204,141	(706,762)	16,873,358,560	20,241,900,767
Deferred Outflows of Resources:					
Pension: OPERS		391,664		391,664	261,498
OPEB: OPERS		25,859		25,859	190,240
Total deferred outflows of resources	0	417,523	0	417,523	451,738
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	9,205,350	943,410	(706,762)	9,441,998	1,883,013
Accrued expenses		664,332		664,332	776,501
Lease Liabilities		1,783,909		1,783,909	1,997,567 *
Net Pension Liability		950,519		950,519	1,656,847
Total liabilities	9,205,350	4,342,170	(706,762)	12,840,758	6,313,928
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Pension: OPERS		1,184,122		1,184,122	722,765
OPEB: OPERS		385,713		385,713	653,351
Total deferred inflows of resources	0	1,569,835	0	1,569,835	1,376,116
Plan Net Position Available for Benefits	\$16,829,655,831	\$29,709,659	\$0	\$16,859,365,490	\$20,234,662,461

* NOTE - 2021 Property and equipment, net and Lease Liabilities have been restated due to implementation of GASB 87.

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN PLAN NET POSITION AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

**For the year ended December 31, 2022
With Totals for 2021**

	2022				
	PROGRAM FUND	ADMINIS- TRATION FUND	COMBINING ENTRIES	TOTAL	2021-Restated
Additions:					
Net Investment Income:					
Net gain (loss) on funds	(\$3,176,439,300)			(\$3,176,439,300)	\$2,405,273,010
Stable value income	105,084,980	(\$192,281)		104,892,699	104,074,297
Investment expenses	(12,628,287)			(12,628,287)	(13,154,039)
Net investment income (loss)	(3,083,982,607)	(192,281)		(3,084,174,888)	2,496,193,268
Employee contributions	601,094,646			601,094,646	582,061,454
Transfers from other plans	104,965,825			104,965,825	137,519,233
Recordkeeping rebates	1,255,206			1,255,206	1,320,058
Recordkeeping income		15,141,522	(\$15,138,097)	3,425	5,338
Total additions	(2,376,666,930)	14,949,241	(15,138,097)	(2,376,855,786)	3,217,099,351
Deductions:					
Distributions to participants	494,069,158			494,069,158	495,667,695
Transfers to other plans	492,305,859			492,305,859	553,151,565
Administrative expenses	15,138,097	12,066,168	(15,138,097)	12,066,168	10,793,697
Total deductions	1,001,513,114	12,066,168	(15,138,097)	998,441,185	1,059,612,957
Change in Net Position	(3,378,180,044)	2,883,073		(3,375,296,971)	2,157,486,394
Plan Net Position Available for Benefits:					
Beginning of Year	20,207,835,874	26,826,587	0	20,234,662,461	18,077,176,067
End of Year	\$16,829,655,830	\$29,709,660	\$0	\$16,859,365,490	\$20,234,662,461

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATION FUND DEDUCTIONS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Customer Service	\$6,646,928	\$6,372,680 *
Salaries and benefits:		
Salaries and wages	1,655,182	1,764,420
Retirement contributions	(371,353)	(1,155,912)
Insurance	163,543	154,185
Other benefits	29,858	28,438
	1,477,230	791,131
Depreciation and amortization	1,321,395	1,184,238 *
Information Technology expense	949,577	929,144
Professional Services:		
Consulting	442,014	362,631
Information Technology	89,565	103,414
Auditing	44,842	43,699
	576,421	509,744
Administration:		
Postage and delivery	406,049	359,550
Participant statements	147,051	138,455
	553,100	498,005
Insurance	203,051	166,186
Bank Fees	166,611	157,561
Interest Expense	114,042	125,448 *
Office supplies:		
Printing	22,917	17,634
Office supplies	4,573	5,414
Telephone and fax	4,319	4,489
	31,809	27,537
Professional Expense	21,456	25,566
Miscellaneous	4,548	6,457
Total Administrative Fund Deductions	\$12,066,168	\$10,793,697

*NOTE-Customer Service, Depreciation and amortization, and Interest Expense have been restated due to implementation of GASB 87.

SCHEDULE OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	\$15,306,139	\$16,706,392
Receipts:		
Investment redemptions	986,375,017	1,048,819,260
Employee contributions	595,993,879	588,351,842
Transfers from other plans	104,965,825	137,519,233
Recordkeeping income	179,266	0
Total cash receipts	1,687,513,987	1,774,690,335
Disbursements:		
Investment purchases	671,866,344	697,072,290
Distributions to participants	494,069,158	495,667,695
Transfers to other plans	492,305,859	553,151,565
Investment expenses	13,955,263	16,895,037
Administrative expenses	11,683,727	11,239,232
Purchase of property and equipment	2,193,454	1,892,124
Recordkeeping expense	0	172,645
Total cash disbursements	1,686,073,805	1,776,090,588
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$16,746,321	\$15,306,139

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT EXPENSES

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Stable Value - Book Value Guarantee Fees:	\$7,617,926	\$7,839,175
Stable Value - Management/Custodial Fees:		
Goldman Sachs Asset Management	1,245,872	1,237,994
Dodge & Cox	710,280	796,017
JP Morgan Asset Management	677,603	726,958
Nationwide Asset Management	650,878	704,877
Jennison Associates	615,994	676,114
Earnest Partners	364,866	398,751
Payden & Rygel	366,125	395,204
State Street	193,404	195,607
Bank of New York Mellon	<u>185,339</u>	<u>183,342</u>
Total Stable Value Investment Expenses	<u>\$12,628,287</u>	<u>\$13,154,039</u>

Investment manager, custodian, and book value guarantee fees are charged against the assets within the Stable Value Option portfolios.



OHIO DEFERRED COMPENSATION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES DEFERRED COMPENSATION PROGRAM

INVESTMENT SECTION

INVESTMENT SUMMARY

The Program is a self-directed plan, allowing participants to choose the investment options for their current contributions and account balances. The Board has adopted an investment policy that ensures that a sufficient number of suitable, diverse investment options are offered to participants. Independent professionals manage all investments, and the Program does not maintain any in-house investment staff, so the Program does not incur any direct investment expenses. The Executive Director is responsible for overseeing investments and preparation of the investment summary section.

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>		<u>December 31, 2021</u>	
	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Collective Trust Funds	\$6,376,660,324	37.9%	\$8,619,598,839	42.6%
Stable Value Option	5,285,307,837	31.4%	5,101,608,705	25.3%
Mutual Funds	976,214,550	5.8%	4,554,751,119	22.5%
Separate Account	4,176,435,996	24.8%	1,915,137,743	9.5%
Purchased Annuities	<u>9,487,082</u>	0.1%	<u>10,375,512</u>	0.1%
Total Investments	<u>\$16,824,105,789</u>	100.0%	<u>\$20,201,471,918</u>	100.0%

INVESTMENT FEE RATES

The following table shows the investment fee rates charged by each investment option as of December 31, 2022, as well as the median in a universe of institutional share class mutual funds for the same asset category (according to *Morningstar*). The performance returns reported to participants have been reduced by these investment expenses. The Program pays the Stable Value Option investment related expenses, so those fees are included in the financial statements and footnotes.

	Program Investment Fees	Median Mutual Fund Fees
Non-US Company Stock	0.53%	0.77%
Non-US Company Stock Index	0.05%	0.77%
US Small Growth Company Stock	0.68%	0.96%
US Small/Mid Company Stock Index	0.02%	0.95%
US Small Value Company Stock	0.55%	0.94%
Vanguard Capital Opportunity	0.36%	0.82%
Fidelity Growth Company Commingled Pool	0.35%	0.71%
US Large Growth Company Stock	0.32%	0.71%
Fidelity Contrafund Commingled Pool	0.35%	0.71%
US Large Value Company Stock	0.41%	0.65%
US Large Company Stock Index	0.01%	0.20%
BlackRock LifePath Retirement	0.06%	0.42%
BlackRock LifePath 2025	0.06%	0.44%
BlackRock LifePath 2030	0.06%	0.44%
BlackRock LifePath 2035	0.06%	0.46%
BlackRock LifePath 2040	0.06%	0.44%
BlackRock LifePath 2045	0.06%	0.46%
BlackRock LifePath 2050	0.06%	0.45%
BlackRock LifePath 2055	0.06%	0.48%
BlackRock LifePath 2060	0.06%	0.46%
US Bond	0.25%	0.48%
US Bond Index	0.02%	0.42%
Stable Value Option *	0.24%	0.14%

*Stable Value Option fees include investment management fees, but not guarantee or wrap fees.

SCHEDULE OF PERFORMANCE VERSUS BENCHMARKS

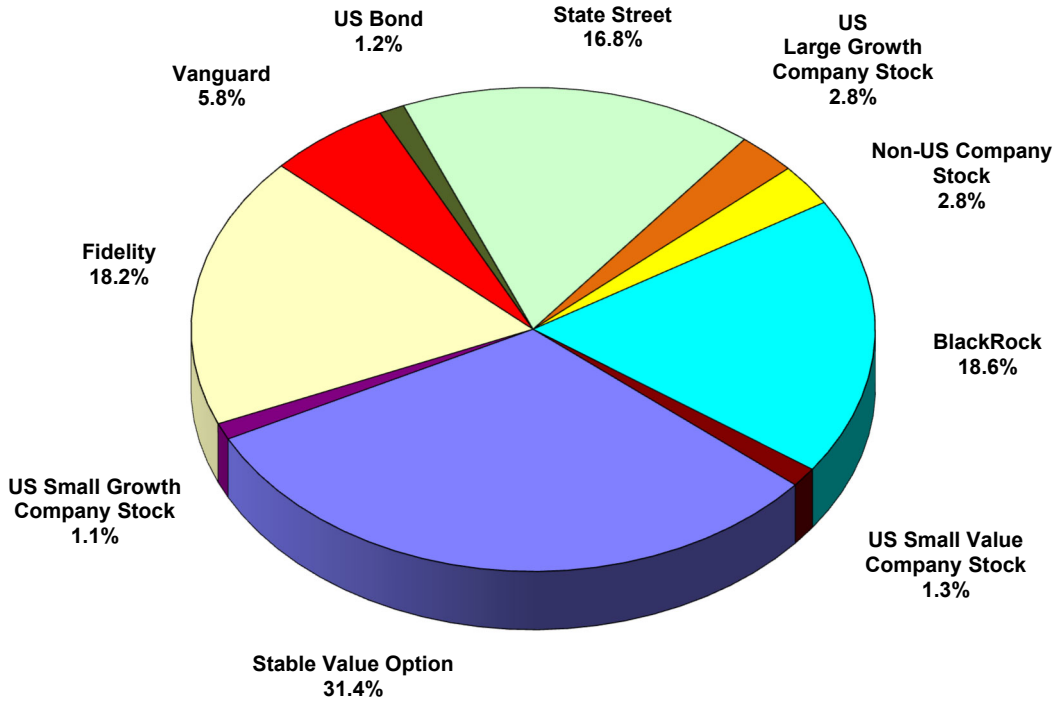
As of December 31, 2022

	<u>1-Year</u>	<u>3-Year</u>	<u>5-Year</u>	<u>10-Year</u>
Non-US Company Stock (inception 9/11/20)	-18.0%	3.0%	n/a	n/a
<i>Benchmark: MSCI All Country World ex-U.S. Index</i>	-16.0%	0.1%	0.9%	3.8%
Non-US Company Stock Index (inception 12/9/22)	-16.3%	0.5%	1.1%	4.1%
<i>Benchmark: MSCI All Country World ex-U.S. Index</i>	-16.6%	0.2%	0.9%	4.0%
US Small Growth Company Stock (inception 6/2/17)	-25.2%	5.5%	8.0%	9.2%
<i>Benchmark: Russell 2000 Growth Index</i>	-26.4%	0.7%	3.5%	9.2%
US Small Value Company Stock (inception 6/2/17)	-12.3%	4.8%	4.8%	6.0%
<i>Benchmark: Russell 2000 Value Index</i>	-14.5%	4.1%	4.1%	8.5%
US Small/Mid Company Stock Index (inception 12/9/22)	-25.4%	3.7%	5.4%	10.0%
<i>Benchmark: Russell Small Cap Compl Index</i>	-25.5%	3.7%	5.3%	9.9%
Vanguard Capital Opportunity	-17.5%	7.1%	8.5%	14.1%
<i>Benchmark: Russell Mid Cap Growth Index</i>	-26.7%	3.9%	7.6%	11.4%
Fidelity Growth Company Commingled Pool (inception 12/13/13)	-32.9%	11.7%	13.2%	15.0%
<i>Benchmark: Russell 1000 Growth Index</i>	-29.1%	7.8%	11.0%	13.0%
US Large Growth Company Stock (inception 8/1/14)	-34.8%	4.1%	8.7%	11.6%
<i>Benchmark: Russell 1000 Growth Index</i>	-29.1%	7.8%	11.0%	14.1%
US Large Value Company Stock (inception 12/9/22)	-7.2%	9.4%	8.7%	12.4%
<i>Benchmark: Russell 1000 Val Index</i>	-7.5%	6.0%	6.7%	10.3%
US Large Stock Index (inception date 12/9/22)	-18.1%	7.6%	9.4%	12.6%
<i>S&P 500 Index</i>	-18.1%	7.7%	9.4%	12.6%
Fidelity Contrafund Commingled Pool (inception 1/17/14)	-27.1%	6.1%	9.0%	10.6%
<i>Benchmark: Russell 1000 Growth Index</i>	-29.1%	7.8%	11.0%	14.1%
BlackRock LifePath Retirement	-14.6%	0.8%	2.7%	4.1%
<i>Benchmark: BlackRock Custom</i>	-14.5%	0.8%	2.7%	4.0%
BlackRock LifePath 2025	-15.2%	1.2%	3.2%	5.4%
<i>Benchmark: BlackRock Custom</i>	-15.2%	1.2%	3.2%	5.3%
BlackRock LifePath 2030	-16.0%	1.9%	3.8%	6.1%
<i>Benchmark: BlackRock Custom</i>	-15.9%	1.9%	3.8%	5.9%
BlackRock LifePath 2035	-16.7%	2.5%	4.4%	6.8%
<i>Benchmark: BlackRock Custom</i>	-16.7%	2.5%	4.3%	6.6%
BlackRock LifePath 2040	-17.3%	3.1%	4.8%	7.3%
<i>Benchmark: BlackRock Custom</i>	-17.4%	3.0%	4.8%	7.1%
BlackRock LifePath 2045	-17.9%	3.6%	5.2%	7.8%
<i>Benchmark: BlackRock Custom</i>	-18.0%	3.5%	5.1%	7.6%
BlackRock LifePath 2050	-18.2%	3.8%	5.4%	8.0%
<i>Benchmark: BlackRock Custom</i>	-18.3%	3.7%	5.3%	7.8%
BlackRock LifePath 2055	-18.3%	3.9%	5.5%	8.1%
<i>Benchmark: BlackRock Custom</i>	-18.4%	3.8%	5.3%	8.0%
BlackRock LifePath 2060	-18.3%	3.9%	5.5%	6.7%
<i>Benchmark: BlackRock Custom</i>	-18.4%	3.8%	5.3%	n/a
US Bond (inception 1/30/2015)	-14.2%	-2.5%	0.3%	0.7%
<i>Benchmark: Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index</i>	-13.0%	-2.7%	0.0%	1.1%
US Bond Index (inception 12/9/22)	-13.1%	-2.7%	0.0%	1.1%
<i>Benchmark: Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index</i>	-13.0%	-2.7%	0.0%	1.1%
Stable Value Option	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%
<i>Benchmark: Morningstar US CIT Stable Val Index</i>	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%

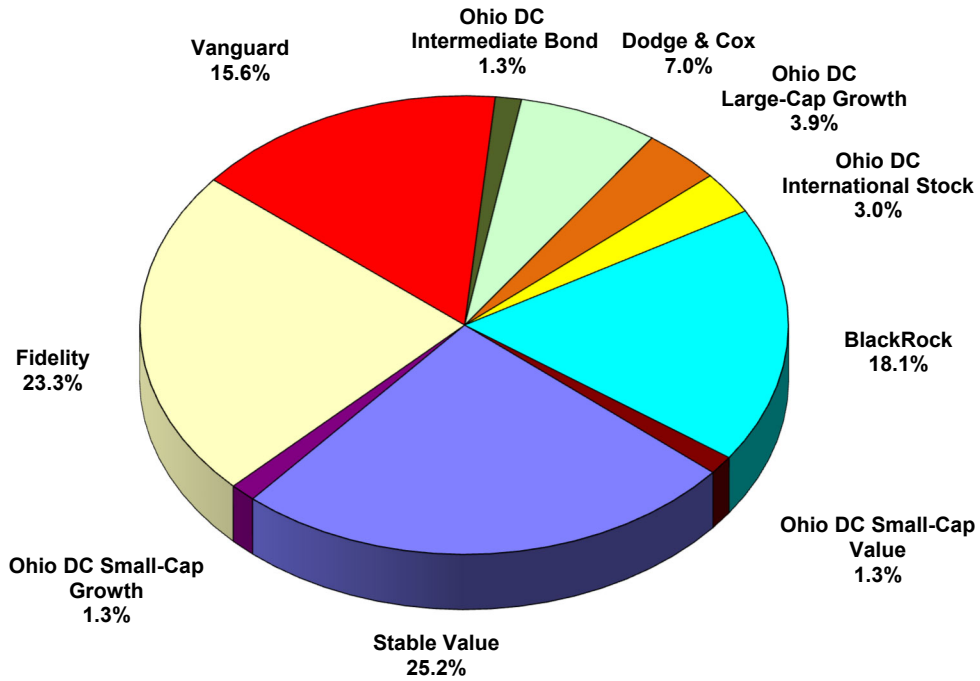
Investment returns are a time-weighted return based on the market rate of return. Returns are shown net of investment management fees. The 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year investment returns are annualized. Funds with inception date of 12/9/22 are reflective of returns established prior to becoming an option in Ohio DC's portfolio.

INVESTMENT MIX

December 31, 2022

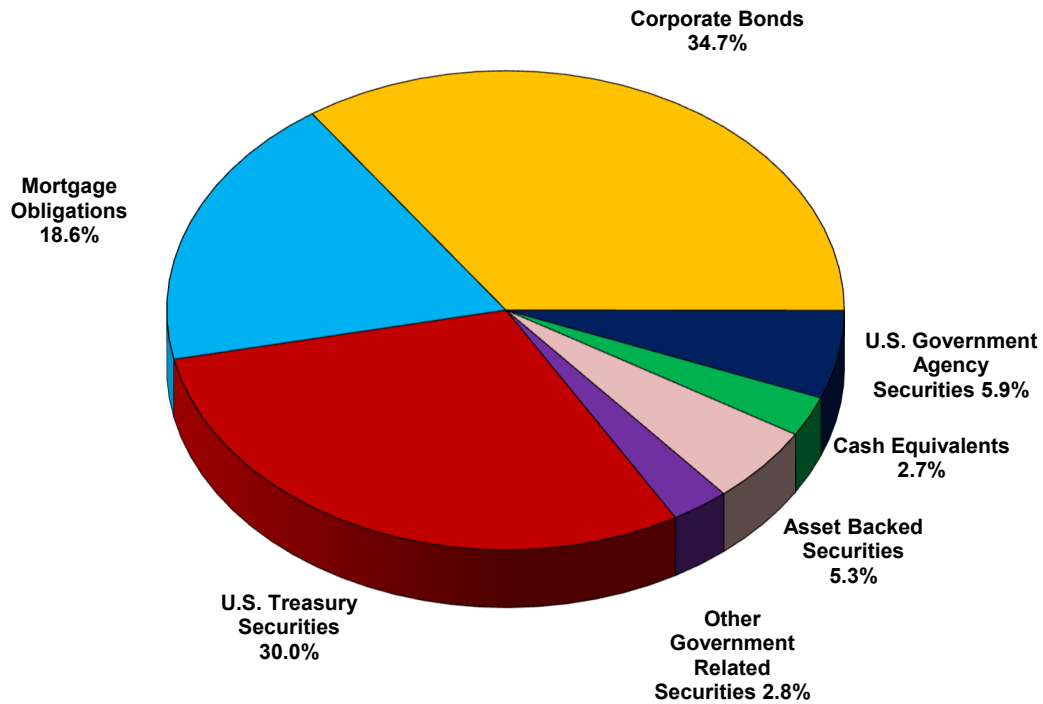


December 31, 2021

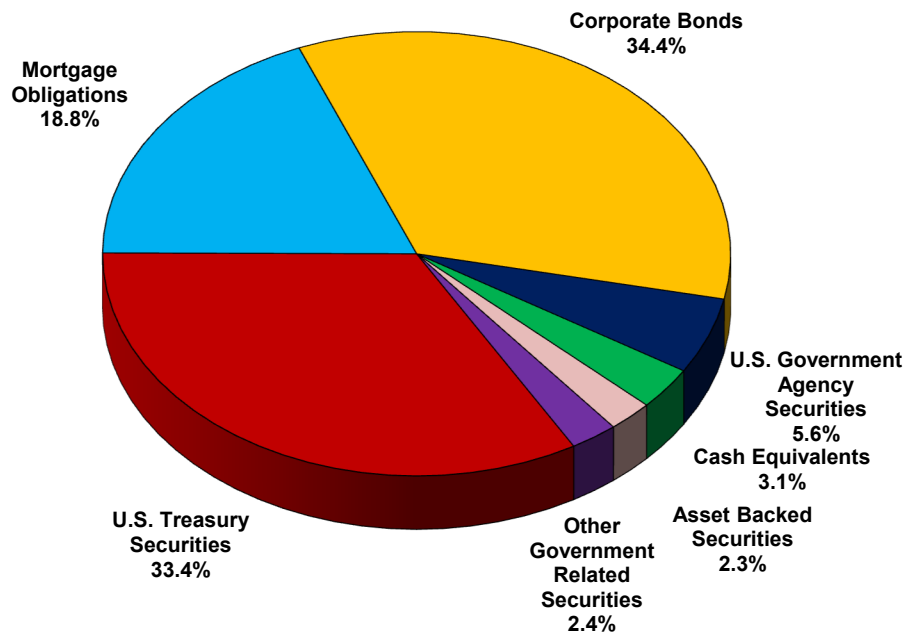


STABLE VALUE OPTION DIVERSIFICATION

December 31, 2022



December 31, 2021





OHIO DEFERRED COMPENSATION

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES DEFERRED COMPENSATION PROGRAM

STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The objective of the Statistical Section is to provide the financial statement users with historical perspective, context, and detail to assist in using the information in the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements to better understand and assess the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Program's economic condition. The schedules in the Statistical Section show financial trend information that assists users in understanding how the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Program's financial position has changed over time. The financial trend schedules presented are:

- Changes in Plan Net Position Available for Benefits
- Employee Participation and Deferral Trends
- Number of Employers Contributing
- Principle Contributing Employers
- Benefit Payments

CHANGES IN PLAN NET POSITION AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

Years ending December 31, 2013 – 2022 (In Millions)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Additions:										
Net Investment Income:										
Net gain (loss) on funds	(\$3,176.5)	\$2,405.3	\$2,655.3	\$2,273.4	(\$446.9)	\$1,700.4	\$583.1	\$44.4	\$498.5	\$1,310.0
Stable value income	104.9	104.1	126.6	132.8	117.4	111.5	114.5	116.7	117.0	122.2
Investment expenses	(12.6)	(13.2)	(12.4)	(12.8)	(12.3)	(13.0)	(13.1)	(13.5)	(14.5)	(14.2)
Net investment income (loss)	(3,084.2)	2,496.2	2,769.5	2,393.4	(341.8)	1,798.9	684.5	147.6	601.0	1,418.0
Participant contributions	601.1	582.1	549.9	518.1	496.3	475.9	447.1	444.0	427.0	430.0
Transfers from other plans	105.0	137.5	103.7	128.8	117.4	116.9	102.0	107.0	83.5	127.3
Recordkeeping rebates	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recordkeeping income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.5	6.9	6.5
Total additions	(2,376.9)	3,217.1	3,424.1	3,041.4	273.0	2,393.1	1,238.7	705.1	1,118.4	1,981.8
Deductions:										
Distributions to participants	494.1	495.7	373.2	405.9	387.3	351.5	317.9	318.4	308.7	293.4
Transfers to other plans	492.3	553.2	361.6	359.3	321.2	295.5	219.8	273.0	291.9	301.3
Administrative expenses	12.0	10.7	12.7	12.7	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.0	9.9	10.1
Total deductions	998.4	1,059.6	747.5	777.9	718.9	657.6	548.2	601.4	610.5	604.8
Change in Net Position	(3,375.3)	2,157.5	2,676.6	2,263.5	(445.9)	1,735.5	690.5	103.7	507.9	1,377.0
Plan Net Position Available for Benefits:										
Beginning of Year	20,234.7	18,077.2	15,400.6	\$13,137.1	*13,583.0	11,848.6	11,158.1	*11,054.4	10,547.6	9,170.6
End of Year	\$16,859.4	\$20,234.7	\$18,077.2	\$15,400.6	\$13,137.1	\$13,584.1	\$11,848.6	\$11,158.1	\$11,055.5	\$10,547.6

*Note – 2018 and 2015 beginning of year Plan Net Position Available for Benefits were restated due to the implementation of GASB 75 and 68, respectively. 2021 end of year Plan Net Position Available for Benefits was restated due to the implementation of GASB 87.

EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

	<u>Eligible Employees</u>	<u>Total Participant Accounts</u>	<u>Participants Currently Contributing</u>	<u>Current Participation Rate</u>
2013	669,874	206,968	105,856	15.8%
2014	669,382	211,055	107,845	16.1%
2015	666,671	216,892	111,223	16.7%
2016	673,033	222,042	113,810	16.9%
2017	706,108	228,380	117,005	16.6%
2018	665,444	237,100	120,990	18.2%
2019	666,822	241,900	123,380	18.5%
2020	647,510	249,060	124,380	19.2%
2021	637,118	254,740	125,610	19.7%
2022	660,323	261,753	125,401	19.0%

Note – During 2018, the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System adjusted their calculation of active members downward. During 2017, the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio adjusted their calculation of active members upward. Details are available in the Annual Reports of these entities.

CONTRIBUTION/ACCOUNT TRENDS

	<u>Total Annual Contributions</u>	<u>Average Annual Contribution</u>	<u>Net Position Available for Benefits</u>	<u>Average Participant Account</u>
2013	\$430,050,916	\$4,063	\$10,547,521,260	\$50,962
2014	426,998,670	3,959	11,055,497,450	52,382
2015	444,027,787	3,992	11,158,105,670	51,445
2016	447,140,841	3,929	11,848,619,180	53,362
2017	475,928,694	4,068	13,584,133,531	59,480
2018	496,296,253	4,102	13,137,141,837	55,408
2019	518,057,583	4,199	15,400,580,016	63,665
2020	549,917,095	4,421	18,077,176,067	72,582
2021	582,061,454	4,634	20,234,662,461 *	79,433
2022	601,094,646	4,793	16,859,365,490	64,409

*NOTE - 2021 Net Position Available for Benefits has been restated due to the implementation of GASB 87.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS CONTRIBUTING

	<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Metro Housing</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Library</u>	<u>Medical Center</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Misc</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013	1	88	241	51	210	176	23	608	157	247	1,802
2014	1	88	242	51	214	178	20	618	157	248	1,817
2015	1	88	243	51	221	181	19	644	168	260	1,876
2016	1	88	243	51	221	180	18	649	166	265	1,882
2017	1	88	244	51	222	186	16	655	174	272	1,909
2018	1	88	245	51	226	188	16	672	187	275	1,949
2019	1	88	245	51	234	190	18	684	189	278	1,978
2020	1	88	245	52	240	190	16	691	188	287	1,998
2021	1	88	245	52	246	189	17	699	192	293	2,022
2022	1	88	245	52	253	188	16	707	196	296	2,042

PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTING EMPLOYERS

<u>Employer Name</u>	<u>2022</u>			<u>2013</u>		
	<u>Participant Accounts</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent of Total Program</u>	<u>Participant Accounts</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent of Total Program</u>
State of Ohio	63,389	1	24.1%	54,740	1	26.4%
City of Columbus	9,344	2	3.6%	8,132	2	3.9%
City of Cleveland	7,784	3	3.0%	6,890	3	3.3%
Cuyahoga County	6,045	4	2.4%	5,701	4	2.8%
Franklin County	4,921	5	1.9%	3,905	6	1.9%
Metrohealth Medical Center	4,832	6	1.8%	3,399	7	1.6%
City of Cincinnati	4,617	7	1.8%	4,376	5	2.1%
Ohio State University	2,971	8	1.1%	1,649	11	0.8%
Montgomery County	2,879	9	1.1%	2,628	8	1.3%
City of Toledo	2,398	10	0.9%	1,983	10	1.0%
All Others	<u>152,573</u>	N/A	<u>58.3%</u>	<u>113,565</u>	N/A	<u>54.8%</u>
Total Participation	<u>261,753</u>		<u>100.0%</u>	<u>206,968</u>		<u>100.0%</u>

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

	Participant Distributions	Beneficiary Distributions	Total Distributions
2013	\$271,707,261	\$21,675,324	\$293,382,585
2014	285,019,349	23,650,622	308,669,971
2015	293,242,254	25,188,391	318,430,645
2016	291,369,661	26,582,052	317,951,713
2017	318,679,103	32,827,814	351,506,917
2018	353,187,404	34,148,997	387,336,401
2019	366,885,439	38,963,744	405,849,183
2020	342,631,574	30,650,675	373,282,249
2021	439,400,600	56,267,095	495,667,695
2022	437,617,513	56,451,645	494,069,158

	Number of Participant Distributions	Number of Beneficiary Distributions	Number of Total Distributions
2013	30,649	2,710	33,359
2014	32,158	2,974	35,132
2015	32,809	3,292	36,101
2016	32,564	3,547	36,111
2017	36,626	3,795	40,421
2018	37,565	4,150	41,715
2019	45,508	4,836	50,344
2020	27,225	1,724	28,949
2021	42,614	5,307	47,921
2022	42,640	5,713	48,353

	Average Participant Distribution	Average Beneficiary Distribution	Average Annual Distribution
2013	\$8,865	\$7,998	\$8,795
2014	8,863	7,952	8,786
2015	8,938	7,651	8,821
2016	8,948	7,494	8,805
2017	8,701	8,650	8,696
2018	9,402	8,229	9,285
2019	8,062	8,057	8,062
2020	12,585	17,779	12,894
2021	10,311	10,602	10,343
2022	10,263	9,881	10,218