Annual Report of the Funded Status of the South Dakota Retirement System to the Governor and Legislature of the State of South Dakota

January 2019

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South Dakota Retirement System

January 7, 2019

To the Governor and the Legislature of the State of South Dakota:

We are pleased to present the Annual Report of the Funded Status of the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The information in this report focuses on the funded status and financial condition of SDRS – the consolidated retirement system in South Dakota for most public employees.

As of June 30, 2018, SDRS is 100 percent funded based on the Fair Value of Assets, and all the Board's funding objectives have been met. This marks the twenty-third time out of the last twenty-eight actuarial valuations that SDRS has been at least 100 percent funded on a Fair Value basis. On an accounting basis, SDRS and its participating employers will report a small Net Pension Asset and the total impact on employers' balance sheets will remain an asset.

For fiscal year 2018, the SDRS Trust Fund, under the management of the South Dakota Investment Council, produced a money-weighted net investment return of 7.95 percent. This was greater than both the Council's investment return benchmark and the SDRS long-term investment return assumption of 6.50 percent.

A fully funded status is a rare accomplishment among statewide retirement plans but is the expected result of SDRS' design that manages benefits and liabilities within the resources provided by fixed member and employer contributions. The SDRS 100 percent Funded Ratio compares to a projected average of 71 percent for all statewide plans. This funding difference would be wider if calculated on a comparable basis because SDRS uses a more conservative investment assumption than nearly all other statewide plans.

A Funded Ratio of 100 percent indicates that a retirement system is on schedule to fund members' benefits by the time they retire. Conversely, a Funded Ratio less than 100 percent indicates a system is behind schedule and must contribute more than the cost of current benefits to eliminate the funding gap or even to prevent the funding gap from growing.

Nationally, the funded status of many statewide retirement systems has not meaningfully improved in recent years even though investment returns have been favorable. This is the result of numerous factors including changing demographics, the recognition of increasing life expectancies, insufficient contributions, and a reduction in assumed future investment returns.

The success of SDRS has been achieved through the conservative oversight and proactive management of the Board of Trustees, the outstanding long-term success of the South Dakota Investment Council, and the ongoing support of all stakeholders, including the Executive and Legislative branches of state government and SDRS members. SDRS continues to be one of the most financially sound public employee retirement systems in the nation and is well-positioned to confront the challenges of the future.

The demographics of the South Dakota workforce are changing as the baby boomer generation transitions into retirement. As of June 30, 2018, over half of the SDRS baby boomer generation has retired. SDRS expects the current fiscal year to bring a record number of retirements and expects the elevated number to continue for the next several years. All public employers in South Dakota should be planning to replace a significant portion of their workforce in the next few years as the rest of the baby boomers retire. SDRS has anticipated this demographic challenge and the fully funded status reflects a system prepared for the anticipated increase in number of retirements and accompanying increase in retirement benefits.

SDRS' hybrid and variable benefit features will result in SDRS remaining fully funded based on the fixed, statutory contributions in most economic conditions. SDCL 3-12-122 requires recommendations to the Legislature for corrective actions if acceptable funding conditions are not met. The limits of acceptable funding conditions, and the likelihood of reaching them, are detailed in this report. The variable benefit features and SDCL 3-12-122 requirements work together to ensure SDRS is managed within the resources provided by the fixed, statutory member and employer contributions.

To date, fiscal year 2019 investment returns have been negative. If final returns for the fiscal year are less than the assumed 6.5 percent, the 2020 SDRS COLA will be restricted to an amount below the 2.03 percent COLA for 2019. Returns less than approximately negative 8 percent would likely require a recommendation for corrective action legislation as early as the 2020 legislative session.

SDRS strives to provide appropriate and equitable lifetime benefits while operating within the resources provided by fixed, statutory member and employer contributions. SDRS' variable benefit features automatically adjust benefits based on the resources available. In addition, SDCL 3-12-122 provides a call to action if economic conditions exhaust the automatic adjustments provided by the variable benefit features. These two mechanisms are designed to work together to sustainably and efficiently provide the maximum benefits that can be afforded on the fixed contribution budget. Legislative adjustments may be required from time to time to ensure the sustainability of the lifetime benefits to all SDRS members through varying economic cycles.

The SDRS Board of Trustees will continue to analyze risks and evaluate SDRS sustainability under all economic conditions. SDRS remains fully committed to the SDRS hybrid defined benefit plan model that is fiscally responsible, efficient, and provides appropriate retirement income to our members within our resources.

We welcome your comments and questions.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Wylie
Executive Director

PENSION FUNDING BASICS

State retirement systems typically provide a lifetime benefit at retirement based on a formula considering service and compensation during a member's career. Plans are usually pre-funded, that is, member and employer contributions are made throughout a career to fund lifetime retirement benefits. Over time, **C**ontributions plus **I**nvestment returns must equal **B**enefits plus **E**xpenses:

$$\mathbf{C + I = B + E}$$

In the application of this equation, expenses are typically minor compared to benefits and assumptions are used to estimate unknown future investment returns.

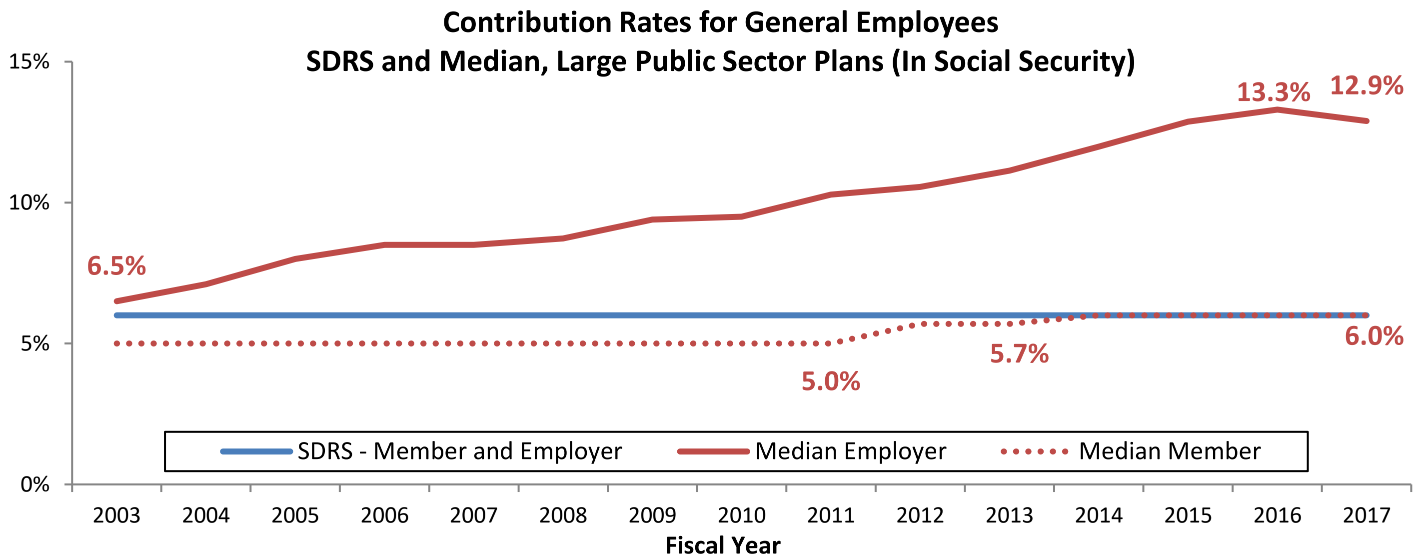
Traditionally, state retirement systems have defined the benefits and varied the contributions. That is, benefits are determined by a fixed formula and terms, frequently with the formula and benefit features guaranteed, and sometimes even constitutionally guaranteed for future service. The implication of an absolutely guaranteed benefit is that contributions will increase to whatever level necessary to keep the above equation in balance. In some states, required contribution increases are shared between members and employers, but in most states, only employer contributions are increased if experience is less favorable than assumed.

Since consolidation in 1974, SDRS has operated with fixed, statutory member and employer contributions. Class A members and their employers each contribute 6 percent of compensation to fund their retirement benefits. Two aspects of SDRS ensure the funding equation stays in balance. First, recent legislative changes have added variable benefit features that have made the SDRS COLA more responsive to inflation and affordability and a Variable Retirement Account for Generational members. Additionally, SDCL 3-12-122 sets forth funding thresholds that if not met, require the SDRS Board of Trustees to recommend corrective action legislation.

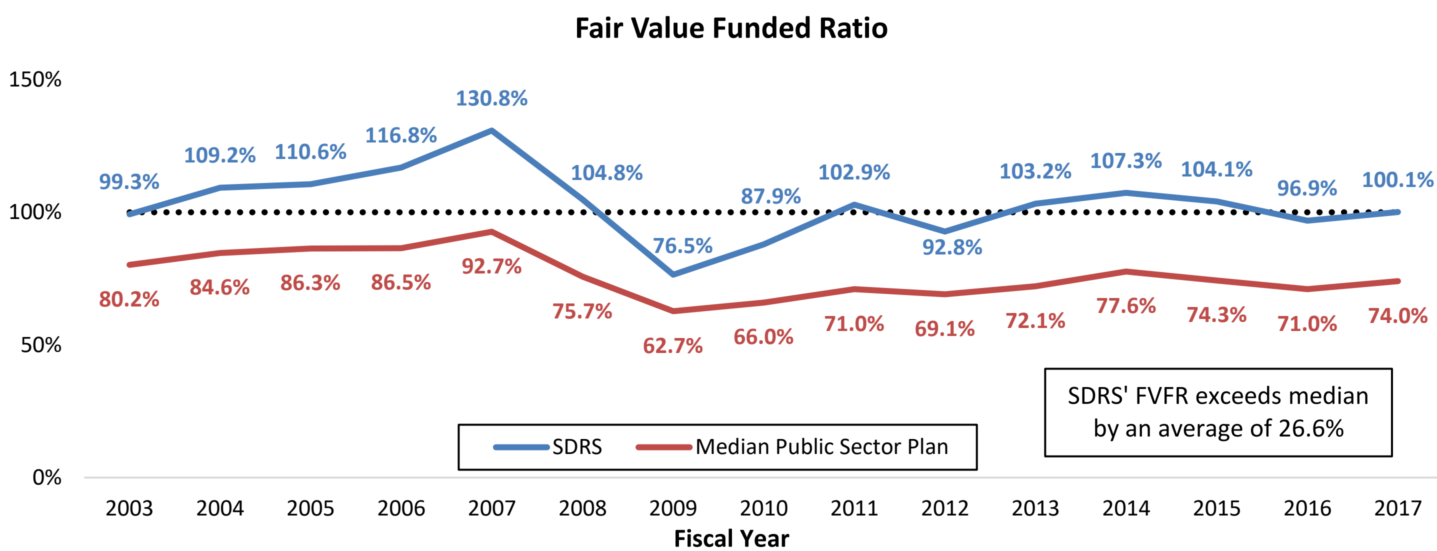
To oversimplify, most state retirement systems fix the benefits and vary the contributions based on experience. SDRS has fixed contributions and variable benefits plus explicit statutory funding thresholds that require additional changes if not met.

Two following charts illustrate the effectiveness of the two approaches.

The first chart shows historical median member and employer contribution rates for large, public sector pension plans and for SDRS. This considers only plans covering general employees (not public safety or judicial) who are also covered by Social Security. Since 2003, the median member contribution rate has increased from 5 percent to 6 percent of pay. The median employer contribution rate, however, has doubled from 6.5 percent in 2003 to approximately 13 percent of pay in 2017 and 2018. During that same time, SDRS member and employer contribution have remained at 6 percent of pay.



While median public sector contribution rates have escalated, it has not translated to improved funding. The following chart shows the fair value funded ratio for the median public sector plan and for SDRS over the same time period.



Daily media reports detail the struggles many public sector retirement plans face in addressing pension funding issues. Many plans have no pre-determined maximum level of required employer contribution or minimum funded ratios that would serve as a call for reform. Each successive year, they must determine if the situation is dire enough to begin what is often a painful public fight over pension reform. In many instances, delay in making reforms has resulted in continuing deterioration of the plan's funded status.

Most certainly, the outstanding investment performance of the South Dakota Investment Council has been the primary factor in the funding success of SDRS. In addition, the basic approach of fixed contributions, variable benefits, and defined funding thresholds requiring corrective actions has imposed an important funding discipline on SDRS that could be useful elsewhere.

The effectiveness and efficiency of the SDRS approach is highlighted by a recent report from the National Institute on Retirement Security that evaluated the total economic output per dollar of taxpayer contribution in each state. South Dakota had the highest total output per taxpayer contribution dollar of any state, 18 percent higher than the next best and 110 percent higher than the average state.

SDRS MISSION STATEMENT

To plan, implement, manage, and efficiently administer financially sustainable retirement income programs within the fixed resources available in accordance with fiduciary responsibilities and sound public policies.

SDRS VISION

Provide members and their families the opportunity to achieve financial security at retirement, death, or disability by delivering appropriate and equitable lifetime benefits, and promote, encourage, and facilitate additional member savings for retirement.

SDRS LONG-TERM INCOME REPLACEMENT GOALS

Provide lifetime retirement income replacement of at least 55 percent of final average compensation for career employees with a cost of living adjustment during retirement that provides partial inflation protection.

Encourage members to establish an individualized lifetime retirement income goal that will enable them to maintain their standard of living in retirement. This will typically require lifetime income replacement of at least 85 percent of final average compensation (with at least partial inflation protection during retirement), including income from SDRS, Social Security, and personal retirement savings of at least one year's compensation at retirement.

FUNDING POLICY OBJECTIVES

The SDRS Board's Funding Policy includes the following Funding Objectives:

- Fair Value Funded Ratio[1] of 100 percent or greater.
- A fully funded System with no Unfunded Liabilities.
- Actuarially determined benefits that are variable and can be supported by fixed, statutory contributions that are equal to or greater than the minimum actuarial requirement to support benefits.

CURRENT SDRS FUNDED STATUS

[1] The Fair Value Funded Ratio compares the System assets at Fair Value to the liabilities of the System for all benefits earned to date. A value of 100 percent or greater means all liabilities have been funded to date and no Unfunded Liabilities exist.

MEETING THE BOARD'S FUNDING OBJECTIVES

The 2018 actuarial valuation of SDRS confirms that all three of the Board's funding objectives have been met based on the current restricted maximum COLA as follows:

- ✓ Fair Value Funded Ratio = 100.0 percent
- ✓ Fully funded System with no Unfunded Liabilities
- ✓ Statutory contributions exceed the minimum actuarial requirement to support benefits

FISCAL YEAR 2018 SDRS EXPERIENCE

The SDRS money-weighted investment return based on the Fair Value of Assets was 7.95 percent after investment expense. This return was greater than the assumed annual rate of return of 6.50 percent, resulting in an actuarial investment gain of $165M.

Actual Investment Return	$ 912M
Less Expected Return	(747M)
Actuarial Investment Gain/(Loss)	$ 165M

SDRS liabilities were 0.04 percent higher ($5M) than expected as of June 30, 2018. The increase in liabilities was the net effect of several factors including gains due to aggregate salaries increasing less than assumed and losses from mortality and termination experience.

FUNDED RATIO COMPARISONS

The long-term experience of SDRS has been very favorable, resulting in a funded status that exceeds virtually all other statewide public retirement systems.

	June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017	
	SDRS	Average[1]	SDRS	Average[1]
Funded Ratio (Fair Value of Assets)	100%	71%	100%	70%

[1] 2017 average from 2018 Wilshire Associates State Retirement Plan Funding Report for statewide public systems. 2018 average projected based on 2017 data from the 2018 Wilshire report.

SDRS currently has no Unfunded Liability. To put this into perspective, if SDRS was funded like the national average, the System would have an Unfunded Liability of approximately $3.6 billion.

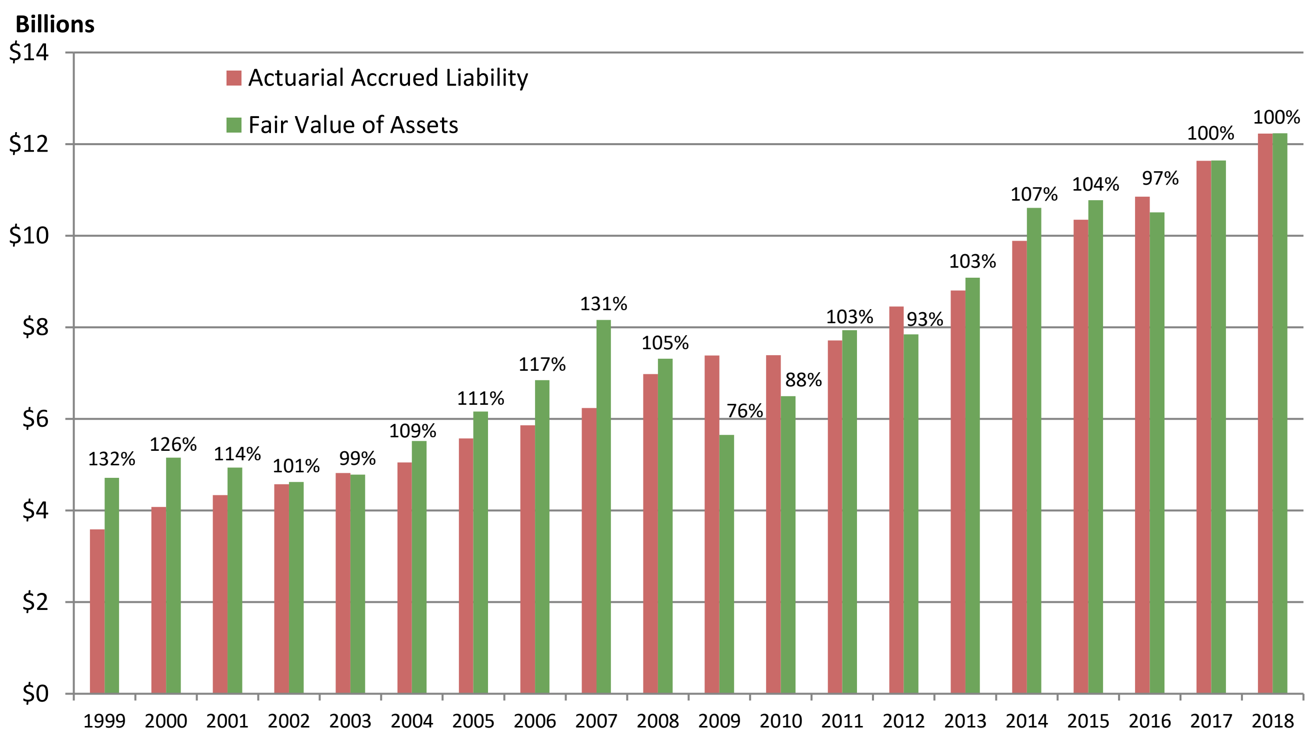
HISTORY OF SDRS FUNDED RATIOS

The SDRS Funded Ratios since consolidation in 1974 are shown below. The SDRS Actuarial Value of Assets is now equal to the Fair Value of Assets. Prior to 2017, separate asset values and Funded Ratios were maintained.

The SDRS Fair Value Funded Ratio:

- Was 40 percent in 1973.
- Has been over 75 percent each year since 1984.
- Has been over 100 percent in 23 of the last 28 actuarial valuations.
- Decreased to 76 percent in 2009 as a result of the significant asset losses suffered in 2008 and 2009 due to the Great Recession.
- Increased to 107 percent in 2014, as a result of corrective actions in 2010 and subsequent asset gains, despite significant increases in liabilities as a result of strengthened actuarial assumptions.
- Decreased to 97 percent in 2016 due to lower than assumed investment performance in fiscal years 2015 and 2016.
- Increased to 100 percent in 2017, reflecting actuarial assumption, actuarial method and SDRS COLA changes effective June 30, 2017 (including a restricted maximum COLA of 1.89 percent) and significant asset gains during fiscal year 2017.
- Remained at 100 percent in 2018 and asset gains during fiscal year 2018 allowed the restricted maximum COLA to increase to 2.03 percent.

It is anticipated that the SDRS Funded Ratio will remain at 100 percent or better in the future under most economic conditions which are outlined in the Risk Measures section of this report.



SDRS COLA

The SDRS COLA objective is to partially protect retirees from a loss of purchasing power due to inflation during retirement. Legislation enacted in 2017 tied the COLA directly to the annual inflation rate and the available resources to pay for it.

- Baseline liabilities are calculated assuming future COLAs are equal to the assumed long-term rate of inflation of 2.25 percent
- If SDRS assets meet or exceed the baseline liabilities (baseline FVFR is at least 100 percent), the COLA will equal inflation (CPI-W):
  - Minimum: 0.5 percent
  - Maximum: 3.5 percent
- If SDRS assets are less than the baseline liabilities (baseline FVFR is less than 100 percent), the COLA will equal inflation (CPI-W):
  - Minimum: 0.5 percent
  - Restricted Maximum: the actuarially calculated percentage that, if assumed for future COLAs, brings SDRS' FVFR back to 100 percent

The COLA will be less than inflation only when it is not affordable, or inflation is extraordinarily high. However, it is anticipated that the SDRS COLA will approximate the rate of inflation over time.

Based on the result of the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation, the restricted maximum COLA for the July 2018 increase was 1.89 percent. Inflation for the prior year was 1.96 percent, which slightly exceeded that amount, resulting in a July 2018 SDRS COLA of 1.89 percent.

Based on the result of the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation, the restricted maximum COLA for the July 2019 increase is 2.03 percent. Inflation for the prior year was 2.79 percent, which exceeded that amount, resulting in a July 2019 SDRS COLA of 2.03 percent.

2018 ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTION CHANGES

The Board of Trustees manages SDRS benefits based on fixed, statutory member and employer contributions, actual past experience of the System, and anticipated future experience. This requires long-term cost projections using actuarial assumptions about future unknown events, including:

- The rate of investment return earned on SDRS assets,
- Inflation,
- Wage growth, and
- Retirements, terminations, and mortality.

Based on an experience analysis and the recommendations of the Actuary, the Board adopted significant changes to the actuarial assumptions, first effective for the 2017 actuarial valuation.

The only change to the actuarial assumptions for the 2018 actuarial valuation was an increase in assumed future COLAs. Investment gains during fiscal year 2018 increased the restricted maximum COLA from 1.89 percent to 2.03 percent. When a restricted maximum COLA applies, all future COLAs are assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA.

2018 LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Legislation enacted in 2018 made only minor changes to SDRS provisions. No substantial changes were included in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation.

2018 ACTUARIAL METHOD CHANGES

No changes were made to actuarial methods for the June 30, 2018 valuation. Two minor changes were made to actuarial procedures. Changes were made to the beginning of year estimates of normal cost as a percentage of covered payroll to facilitate the inclusion of the Variable Retirement Contribution for Generational Members and to include the estimated payroll for rehired retirees.

NET IMPACT OF 2018 CHANGES

The revised COLA assumptions increased the Actuarial Accrued Liability by $182 million.

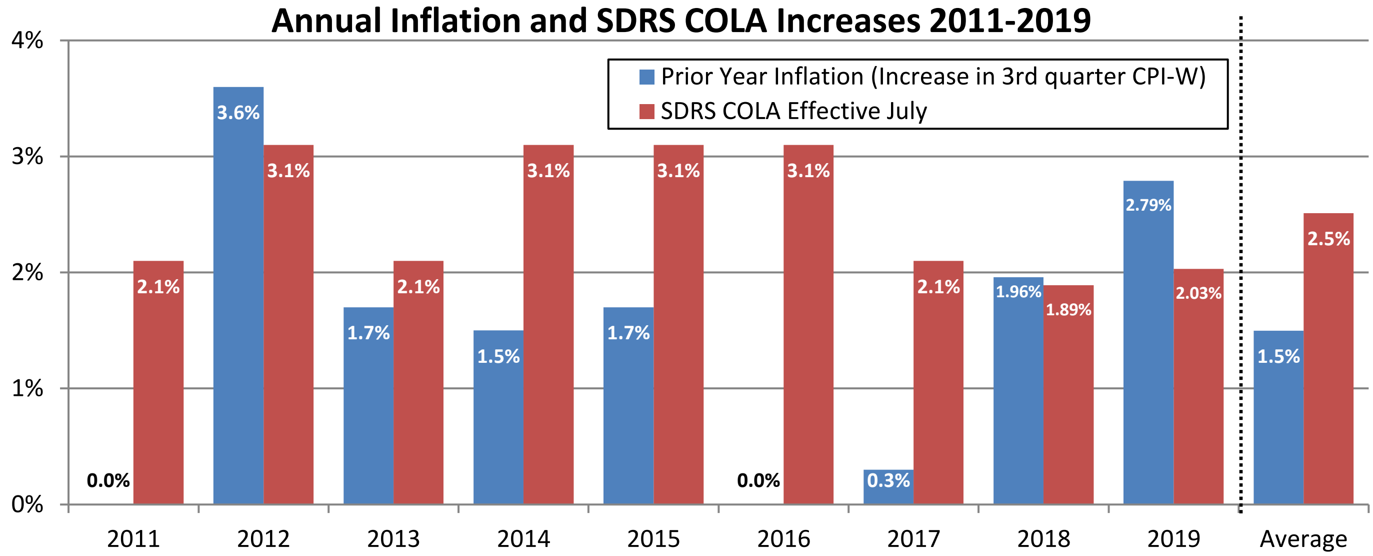
The resulting June 30, 2018 SDRS Fair Value Funded Ratio is 100.0 percent.

SDRS COLA HISTORY

The SDRS COLA was initially a 2 percent simple increase and has been modified numerous times in the past. The three most recent legislative changes to the COLA were:

- 1993: COLA fixed at 3.1 percent per year.
- 2010: COLA fixed at 2.1 percent for 2010 and linked to inflation and funded status for future years.
- 2017: COLA linked to inflation and affordability – COLA is limited to restricted maximum that can be paid in all future years while remaining 100 percent funded.

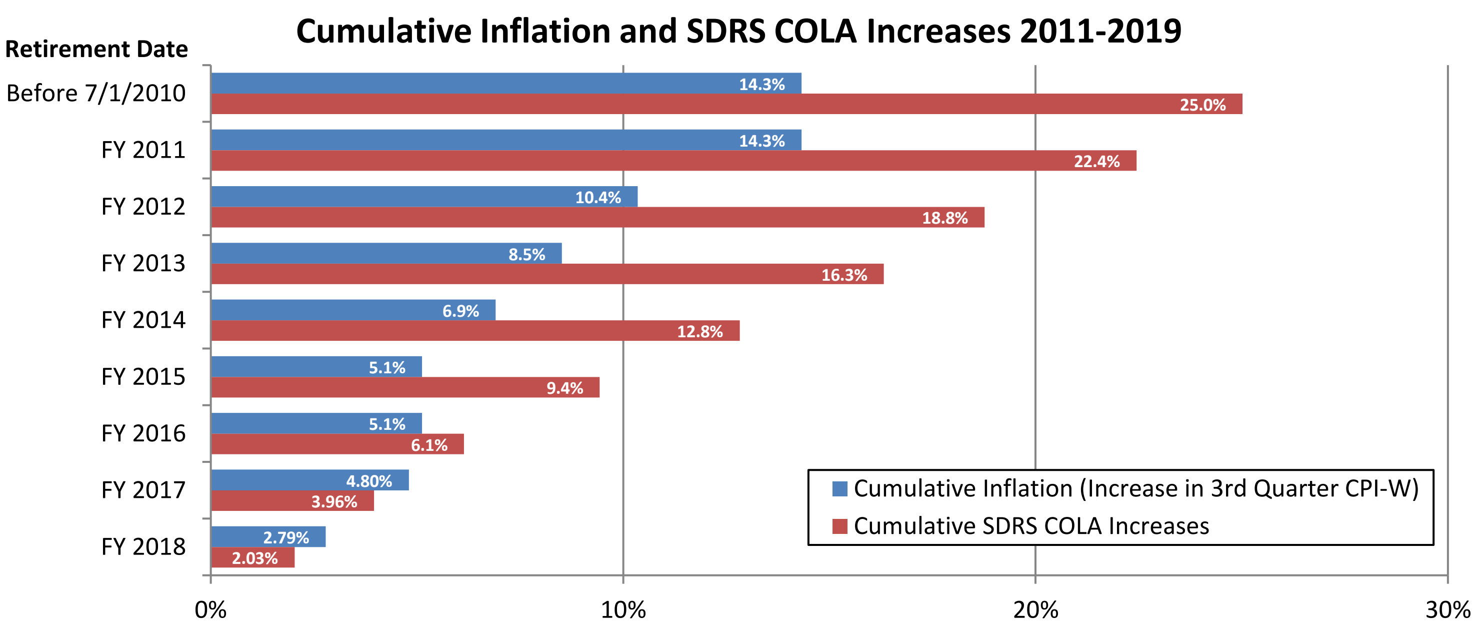
COLAs have exceeded inflation during recent years as shown below.



Since the 2010 COLA legislation, the average annual SDRS COLA has been 2.5 percent while the average annual rate of inflation has been 1.5 percent.

As noted above, the 2019 SDRS COLA will be 2.03 percent, less than the increase in the rate of inflation of 2.79 percent for the prior year.

The above increases apply to retirees eligible for the COLA at each July. Members who retired after June 30, 2010 have received increases beginning at least a year after retirement. To evaluate the impact of the SDRS COLA and inflation, the following chart presents cumulative increases for different cohorts of retirements.

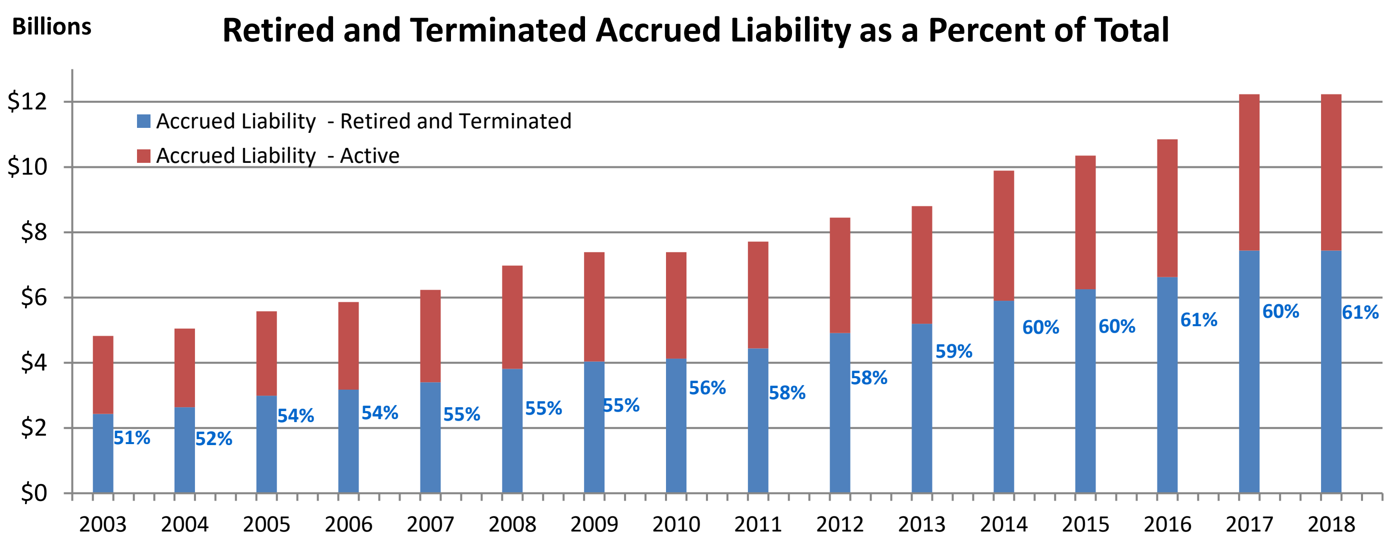


Since 2010, the benefits paid to members who retired prior to July 1, 2010 have increased by an aggregate 25.0 percent while the cost-of-living has increased 14.3 percent. Likewise, the benefits of each cohort of retirees including those that retired in fiscal year 2016 have increased more than the rate of inflation. Fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018 retirees have received cumulative SDRS COLA increases less than inflation.

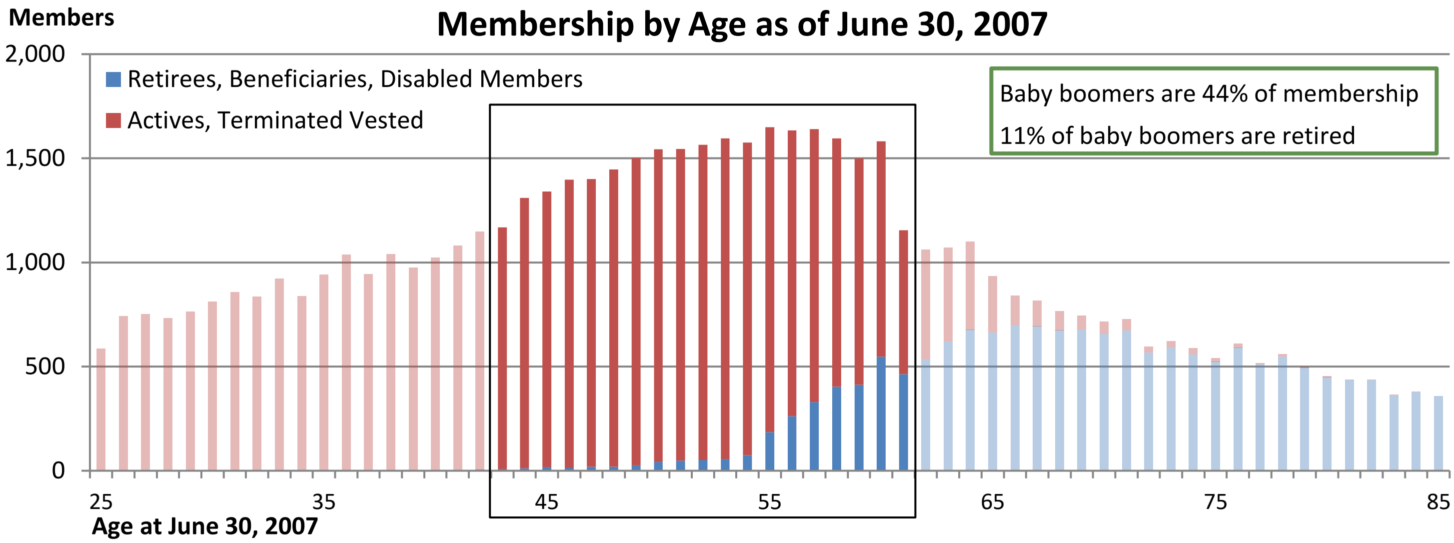
Paying a COLA significantly greater than the rate of inflation exceeds the COLA objective, is very costly, and not sustainable. The 2017 legislative changes provided a COLA much more closely linked to inflation and also limited to the amount supported by SDRS resources.

SDRS MATURITY

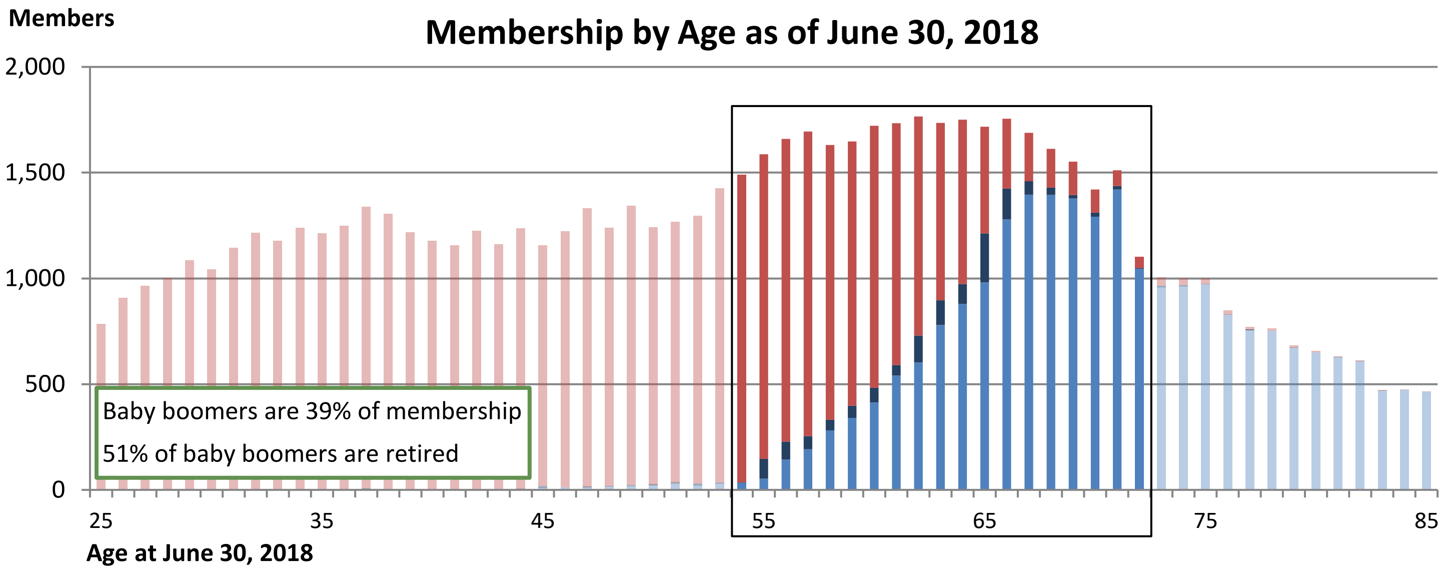
As retirement systems mature, the percent of retired members and the percent of their liability increases. This impact has been magnified in recent years by the aging of the baby boomer portion of the membership. Since 2003, the portion of the total Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) due to retired or terminated members has increased from 51 percent to 61 percent.



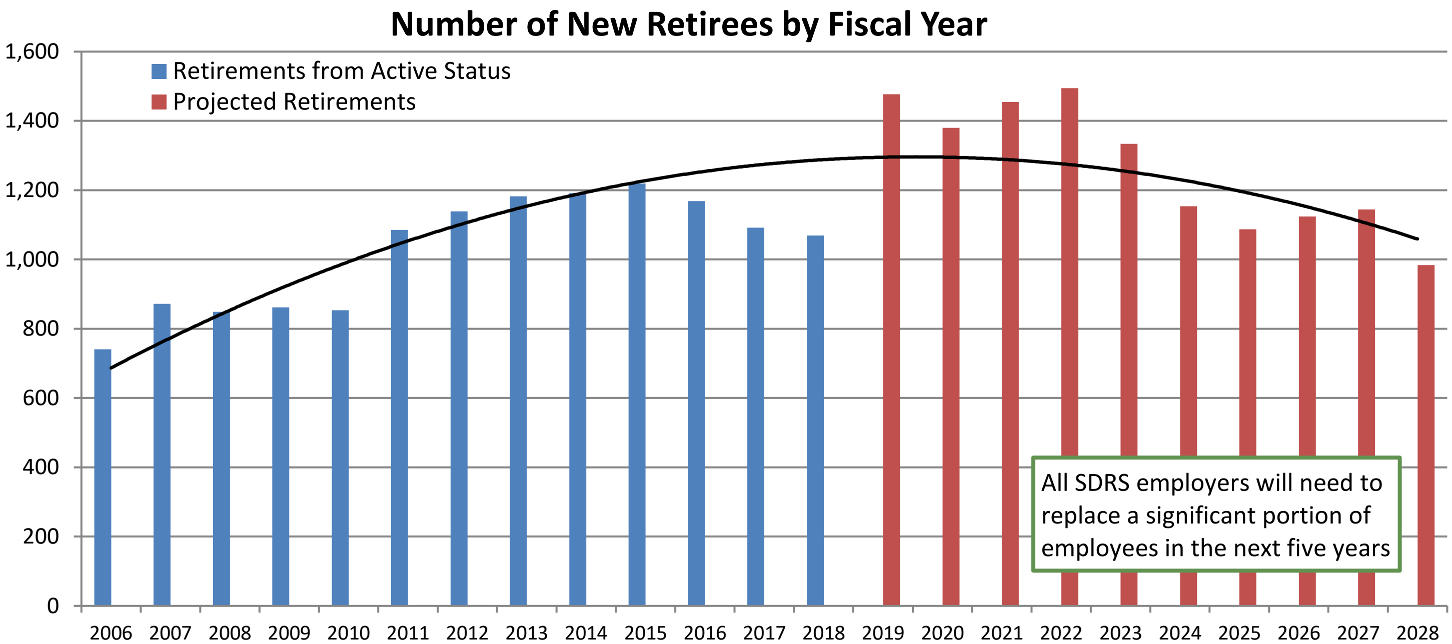
The movement of the baby boomer generation through SDRS has had an impact on the plan maturity and retirement trends. In 2007 the baby boomer generation comprised 44 percent of SDRS membership and only 11 percent of SDRS baby boomers had retired.



By 2018, the baby boomer generation comprised 39 percent of SDRS membership and 51 percent of SDRS baby boomers had retired.



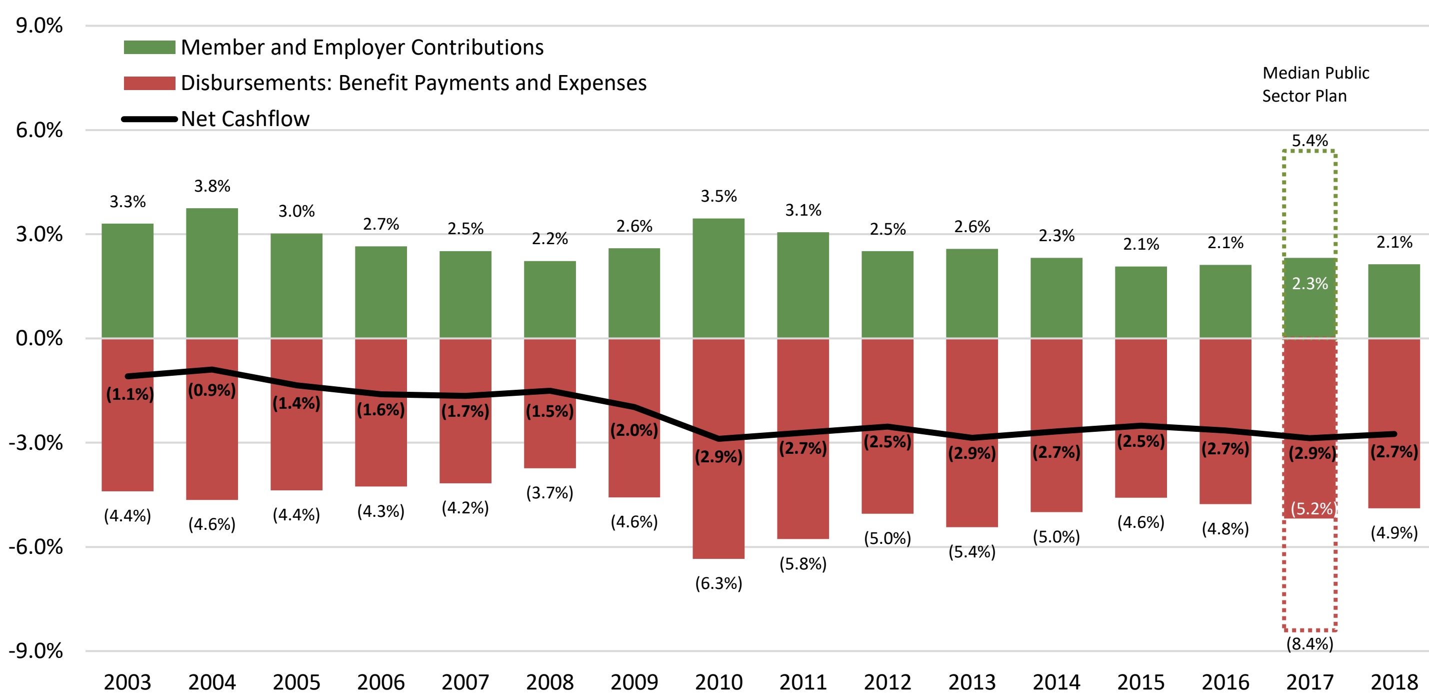
More SDRS members retired in fiscal year 2015 than in any other year in SDRS history, including subsequent fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018. SDRS expects a new peak in retirements in fiscal years 2019-2021 (based on the teacher salary increases enacted in 2016 and other factors) followed by decreases in the number of retirements in subsequent years. The following chart illustrates historical and projected retirements.



South Dakota public employers will continue to be faced with replacing a significant portion of the workforce as baby boomers retire.

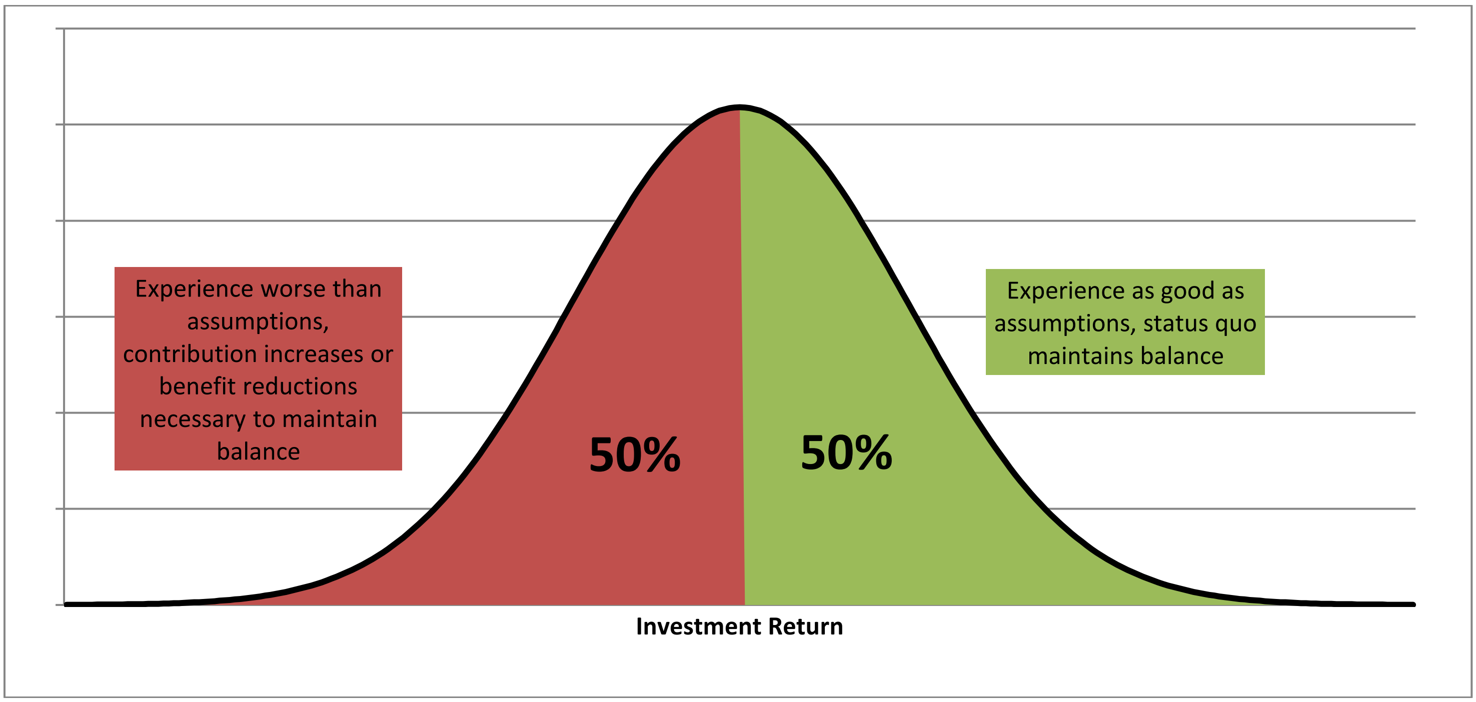
The net cashflow of a retirement system, benefit payments offset by contributions, is an additional measure of plan maturity. In fiscal year 2018, contributions to SDRS were 2.1 percent and benefit payments and expenses were 4.9 percent of beginning assets. The net cashflow was negative 2.7 percent of beginning assets, which is similar to the median net cashflow of large public sector plans.

While SDRS' net cashflow is similar to the median public sector plan, the underlying components reflect both lower contributions and lower benefits as a percent of assets.



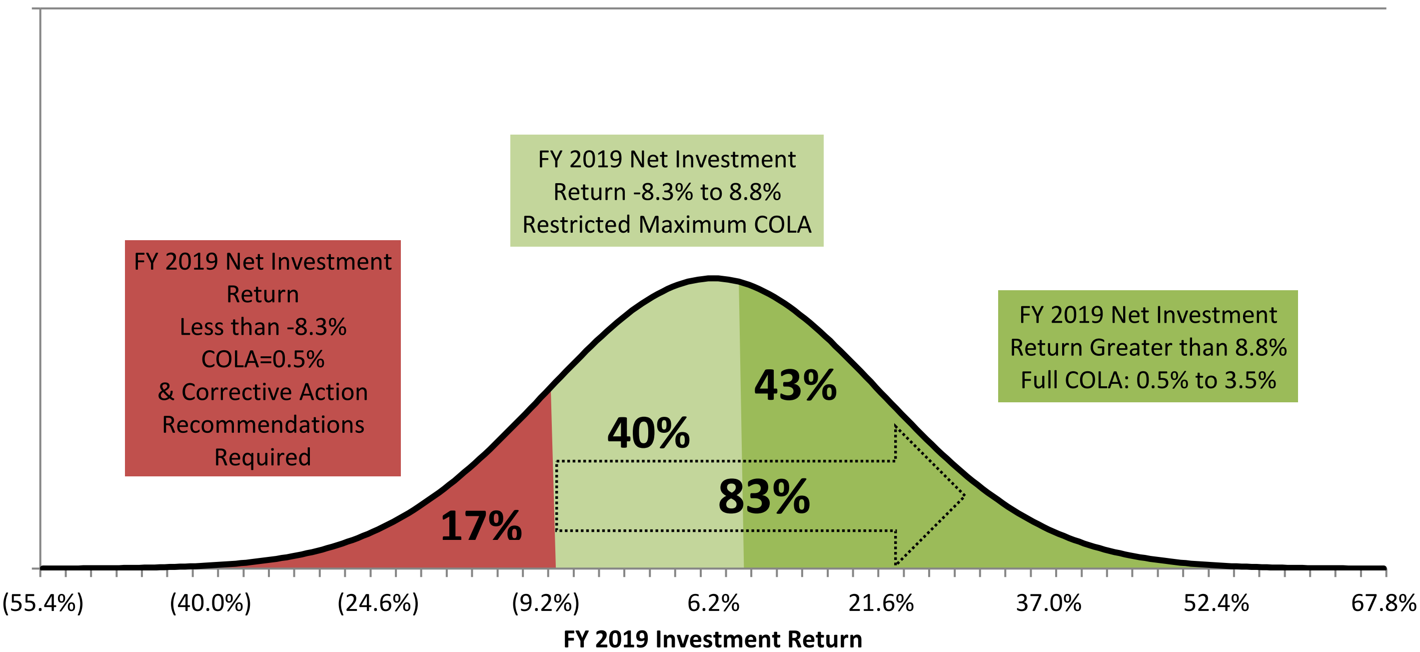
RISK MEASURES

Retirement systems determine contribution requirements based on actuarial assumptions regarding future events. The typical retirement system is not fully funded, has a fixed benefit structure, and requires an actuarially determined contribution to meet the plan's costs, including amortizing unfunded liabilities (typically over 20 to 30 years). That single actuarial determined contribution rate is based on the median of the potential outcomes. In short, there is a fifty-fifty chance that the plan will meet its funding objective if the full actuarially determined contribution is made. For most plans, if plan experience is worse than assumed, the contribution rate will increase. Also, if the full actuarially determined contribution is not made, the likelihood is greater than fifty percent that contributions will need to be increased in the following year.



A flexible benefit design like that adopted by SDRS, which automatically adjusts certain benefits, will result in a plan that is better positioned to sustain volatile markets and negative experience. However, even plans with the most flexible benefit structure may have to take corrective action in the most severe situations.

With the 2017 legislative changes, SDRS liabilities will automatically adjust to most (but not all) economic circumstances as shown below.



The above chart illustrates the potential range of investment returns for fiscal year 2019, their likelihoods, and the possibility that the SDRS variable benefit structure will not be sufficient to avoid additional corrective actions. All calculations are as of June 30, 2018 and do not reflect any interim investment returns since that date. For example, a one-year net investment return of negative 8.3 percent would require a corrective action and had an approximately 17 percent likelihood of happening at the beginning of the fiscal year. (Likelihoods are based on South Dakota Investment Council's June 2018 investment portfolio statistics for the benchmark asset allocation, including a mean expected return of 6.19 percent and a one-year standard deviation of 15.4 percent.)

To date, investment returns for the fiscal year are negative. If final returns are less than the assumed investment return, the 2020 SDRS COLA will be restricted to a figure less than the 2.03 percent that will be paid in 2019. If returns are less than approximately negative 8 percent, corrective action legislation would be required.

The SDRS Board of Trustees will continue to diligently monitor future risks, minimize the risks when possible, and plan for necessary adjustments during adverse economic conditions.

SDRS 2019 LEGISLATION

The SDRS Board of Trustees will submit the following bills for consideration during the 2019 Legislative Session:

- HB 1010: An Act to recodify, to make certain form and style changes, to clarify, and to repeal certain provisions related to the South Dakota Retirement System.

- HB 1011: An Act to revise certain provisions relating to the South Dakota Retirement System.

Neither of these bills will have a material impact on the benefits and liabilities of SDRS.

Appendix A: Key SDRS Metrics

Membership		
Valuation Date	**June 30, 2018**	**June 30, 2017**
Active Members	41,180	40,452
Benefit Recipients	28,194	27,341
Vested Terminated Members	9,790	9,621
Non-Vested Terminated Members	8,942	8,837
Total System Members	88,106	86,251

Cash Flow		
Year Ended	**June 30, 2018**	**June 30, 2017**
Contributions	$ 249M	$ 244M
Benefit Payments and Expenses	$ (569M)	$ (545M)
Net Investment Income	$ 912M	$1,432M

Funded Status		
Valuation Date	**June 30, 2018**	**June 30, 2017**
Fair Value of Assets	$ 12.2B	$ 11.6B
Actuarial Value of Assets	$ 12.2B	$ 11.6B
Actuarial Accrued Liability	$ 12.2B	$ 11.6B
Actuarial Value Funded Ratio	100.0%	100.1%
Fair Value Funded Ratio	100.0%	100.1%

Statutory Determinations		
Valuation Date	**June 30, 2018**	**June 30, 2017**
SDRS COLA		
Minimum Statutory COLA	0.50%	0.50%
Maximum Statutory COLA	3.50%	3.50%
Restricted Maximum COLA	2.03%	1.89%
Increase in 3rd Calendar Quarter CPI-W	2.79%	1.96%
SDRS COLA Next July	2.03%	1.89%
SDCL 3-12-122 Conditions*		
Fair Value Funded Ratio	100.0%	100.1%
SDCL 3-12-122 (1) Condition Satisfied?	Yes	Yes
Minimum SDCL 3-12-122 (2) Contribution Rate	11.835%	11.601%
Statutory Contribution Rate	12.419%	12.430%
SDCL 3-12-122 (2) Condition Satisfied?	Yes	Yes
Corrective Action Recommendation Required	No	No

***** SDCL 3-12-122, as amended in 2017, requires the SDRS Board of Trustees to recommend Corrective Actions to the Retirement Laws Committee if either of two conditions is not satisfied. The two conditions are a Fair Value Funded Ratio of at least 100 percent and fixed, statutory contributions sufficient to fund the minimum SDCL 3-12-122 requirements. Both of these conditions are satisfied as of June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2018 and no Corrective Action recommendation is required. June 30, 2017 contribution rates have been revised to include compensation for rehired retirees in the denominator of the calculation.

Appendix B: SDRS Benefits Payable by County

The following exhibit presents a schedule of the annualized benefits payable as of July 1, 2018, by SDRS on a county-by-county basis.

County	Annual Benefits	County	Annual Benefits	County	Annual Benefits
Aurora	$ 1,961,084	Fall River	$ 4,223,660	McPherson	$ 971,278
Beadle	$ 9,049,276	Faulk	$ 1,503,021	Meade	$ 11,983,144
Bennett	$ 783,237	Grant	$ 3,337,438	Mellette	$ 594,295
Bon Homme	$ 4,791,996	Gregory	$ 2,485,600	Miner	$ 1,213,800
Brookings	$ 36,000,664	Haakon	$ 832,683	Minnehaha	$ 83,313,411
Brown	$ 23,780,732	Hamlin	$ 2,879,142	Moody	$ 2,870,557
Brule	$ 2,800,327	Hand	$ 1,439,439	Oglala Lakota	$ 312,988
Buffalo	$ 49,693	Hanson	$ 971,526	Pennington	$ 70,167,155
Butte	$ 4,682,405	Harding	$ 373,539	Perkins	$ 1,374,766
Campbell	$ 947,707	Hughes	$ 35,333,697	Potter	$ 1,732,861
Charles Mix	$ 4,026,400	Hutchinson	$ 4,313,047	Roberts	$ 4,297,570
Clark	$ 1,774,836	Hyde	$ 836,703	Sanborn	$ 1,144,490
Clay	$ 15,595,681	Jackson	$ 939,647	Spink	$ 6,342,558
Codington	$ 17,220,484	Jerauld	$ 1,043,010	Stanley	$ 4,958,834
Corson	$ 672,386	Jones	$ 767,523	Sully	$ 793,616
Custer	$ 6,258,391	Kingsbury	$ 3,080,819	Todd	$ 1,112,518
Davison	$ 10,813,118	Lake	$ 8,270,461	Tripp	$ 3,211,879
Day	$ 3,307,253	Lawrence	$ 18,986,069	Turner	$ 3,539,948
Deuel	$ 1,779,580	Lincoln	$ 6,582,129	Union	$ 5,849,086
Dewey	$ 1,349,137	Lyman	$ 1,556,874	Walworth	$ 3,751,642
Douglas	$ 1,453,367	Marshall	$ 2,980,139	Yankton	$ 16,508,519
Edmunds	$ 1,843,155	McCook	$ 2,690,690	Ziebach	$ 345,574

Total SDRS Benefits Payable in South Dakota	**$ 482,758,254**
Total SDRS Benefits Payable Outside of South Dakota	**$ 68,728,661**
Total SDRS Benefits Payable	**$ 551,486,915**
Total Cement Plant Benefits Payable in South Dakota	**$ 4,066,363**
Total Cement Plant Benefits Payable Outside South Dakota	**$ 359,676**
Total Cement Plant Benefits Payable	**$ 4,426,039**
Total SDRS and Cement Plant Benefits Payable	**$ 555,912,954**

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