Montana's Public Pension Plans – Actuarial Basics & Legislative History

For the State Administration and Veterans' Affairs Interim Committee

By Sheri Scurr, Legislative Research Analyst

November 14, 2017



All Public Employees Eleven Retirement Plans

- Nine Defined Benefit Plans (DB)
 - benefits depend on formula, <u>%</u> x Years of Service x Salary
 - benefits are fixed, costs are estimated
- Two Defined Contribution Plans (DC)
 - costs are fixed, benefits depend on account balance at retirement
- All but one plan are cost-sharing plans
 - both the employer and employee contribute (except in Volunteer Firefighters)
- Membership is required by law
 - there are a few specific exemptions

Roles & Responsibilities

- Montana Constitution, Art. VIII, Sec. 15. Governing boards administer plans, including actuarial determinations, are fiduciaries for beneficiaries
 - Public Employees' Retirement Board 9 plans
 - Teachers' Retirement Board Teachers' Retirement System
 - Board of Regents Montana University System Retirement Plan (DC)
- Montana Constitution, Art. VIII, Sec. 13. Board of Investments decides on pension fund investments – prudent expert rule
- Legislature
 - sets contributions and benefits
 - oversight

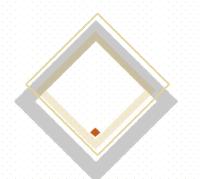
PERS Board Plans – Montana Public Employees' Retirement Administration (MPERA)

- PERS Public Employees' Retirement System choice between DB and DC
- JRS Judges' Retirement system
- HPORS Highway Patrol Officers' Retirement System
- SRS Sheriffs' Retirement System
- GWPORS Game Wardens' and Peace Officers' Retirement System
- MPORS Municipal Police Officers' Retirement System
- FURS Firefighters' Unified Retirement System
- VFCA Volunteer Firefighters' Compensation Act

Actuarial Valuations

- Only for Defined Benefit plans
- Conducted Annually was every two years until bill passed in 2005
- Actuaries conduct
 - contracted by retirement boards
 - must use actuarial standards and principles
- Assessment of a plan's funding status condition
 - FY snap shot as of June 30
- Basically answers:

Are contributions and investment gains sufficient to cover benefits & expenses? (C+I = B+E)



Actuarial Assumptions - Projections

Demographic

- Retirement rates and timing
- Disability rates
- Mortality rates
- Withdrawals from employment

Economic

- Investment Rate of Return (IRR)
- Pay increases
- Inflation

Actuarial Standards Board – Standards of Practice http://www.actuarialstandardsboard.org

Actuarial Gains and Losses

- Occur when experience differs from assumptions
- Experience studies done every 4-6 years
- Actuaries may recommend adjustments to assumptions
- Boards decide whether to adjust assumptions
- Assumption changes also cause gains or losses
- PERB reduced IRR assumption from 7.75% to 7.65%, as recommended
 - Effective July 1, 2017
- IRR gains or losses are smoothed over 4 years
 - So, only 25% of any investment loss or gain will be used in the valuations

Investment Rate of Return (IRR)

- Investment returns represent about 60% of each plan's income
- If IRR assumption is increased, actuarial funding will improve
- If IRR assumption is decreased, actuarial funding will decline
- What if assumption is too high or too low?
 - If too high and target not met, actuarial losses
 - If too low and target is exceeded, actuarial gains

More information on how actuarial assumption is set and evaluated could be a "deep dive" topic for another meeting.

Unfunded Liabilities – UAAL

(Unfunded Accrued Actuarial Liabilities)

- Obligations/costs not covered by current assets
- Caused by:
 - actuarial losses
 - benefit enhancements applied to past service
- Contributions must be sufficient to cover:
 - normal cost of benefits and
 - pay off (i.e., amortize) unfunded liabilities

Amortization Schedule

- Is how long to pay off unfunded liabilities
- 30 years is max. desirable, longterm progress and 0 years is goal
- "Does Not Amortize" (DNA) means unfunded liabilities cannot be paid off in any amount of time = plan is unsound

 Schedule depends on contributions available after normal costs paid

xample of contributions in PERS		
Employee =	7.9%	
<u>Employer =</u>	8.57%	
Total =	16.47%	
minus Normal Cost =	9.86%	
<u>minus expenses * = 0.3%</u>		
To pay UAAL =	6.31%	

*includes .04% to education fund

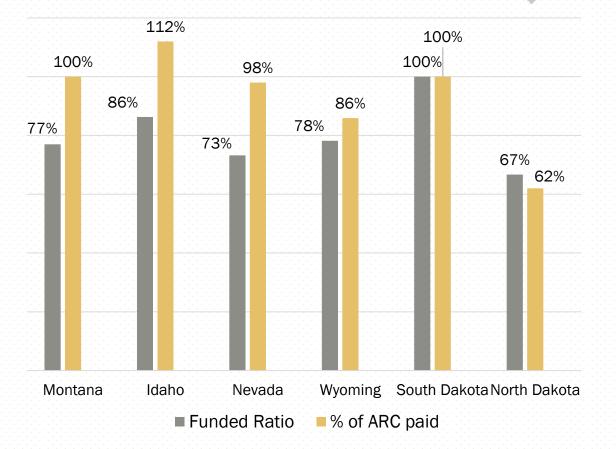
Actuarially Required Contribution (ARC)

- Contribution amount required for a 30-year amortization = ARC
 - Previous example: Is the 6.31% sufficient to amortize the UAAL in 30 years or less?
- If amortization schedule exceeds 30 years, there is an ARC shortfall
- Paying more than the ARC moves plan toward 100% funding faster than 30 years
- Net actuarial gains over time also move plan toward 100% funding faster than 30 years
- Progress toward 100% funded and 0 yrs amortization is the goal
 - However, these will fluctuate up and down each year, so look at long-term, have cushion

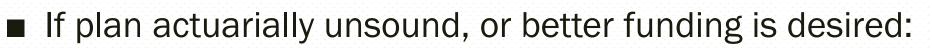
Funded Ratio

- Percent of liabilities covered by current assets
- 80% is good, progress is goal, more than 100% provides "funding reserve"
- Avg. of public plans in FY 2016
 = 71.5% funded
 (www.publicplansdata.org)

Funded Ratios and % of ARC paid FY 2016 (rounded) – PERS Plans



Legislative Options



- Increase contributions
- Infuse cash to shore up investment returns
- Reduce benefits (reduces normal cost), BUT ...
 - employees may not contribute more than the normal cost of their benefits
 - must be applied to future, so only helps future experience (i.e., takes time)

If plan is "overfunded":

- Decide how much cushion above 100% funded to keep
- Decrease contributions and/or
- Increase benefits

Where We've Been



- Financial markets peaked in 2000
- Montana's plans very healthy
- Sharp market decline in 2001
- Markets struggled but improved by 2007
- Sharp market decline again in 2008
- Markets recovering
- Actual FYTD 6/30/17 returns about 12%

11/14/2017

Montana Legislative Services Division

Plans Did Not Amortize

PERS-DB in 2004, 2006, 2010, 2012

TRS in 2006, 2012

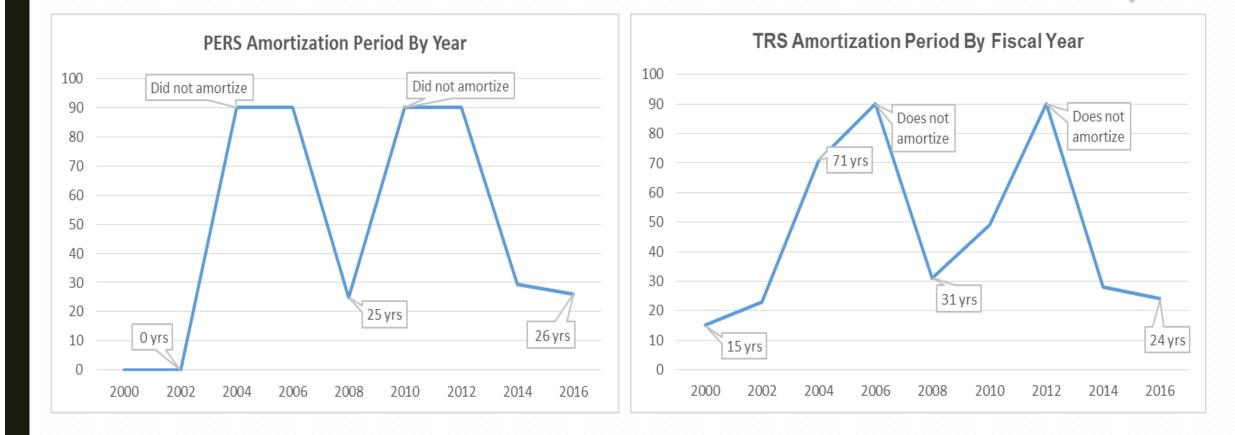
SRS in 2004, 2006, 2012-16

GWPORS in 2010, 2012-16



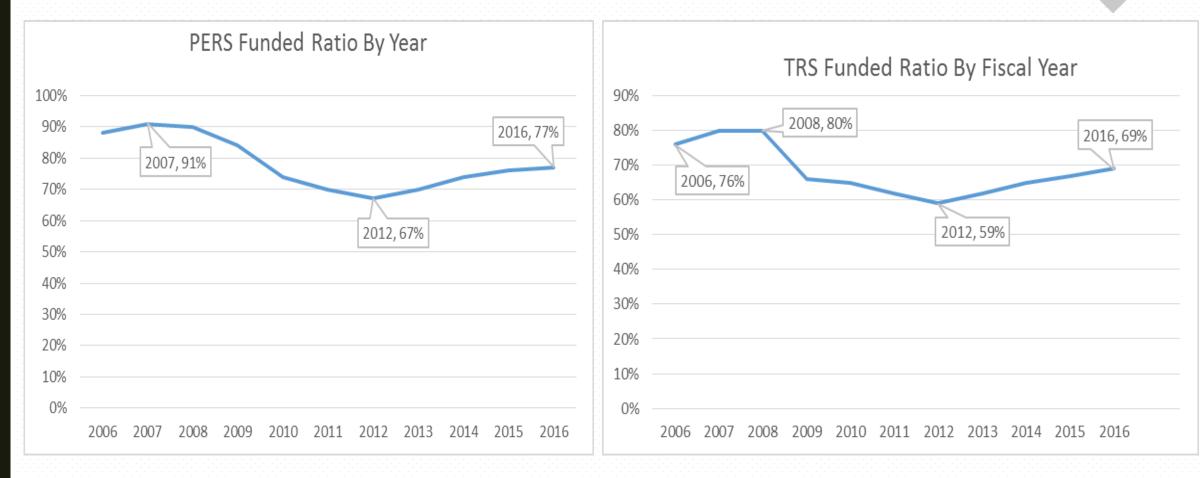


Extreme Changes in Amortization Periods





Funded Ratios Dipped, But Recovering



17

Legislative History

- Pre-1997 Postretirement Benefits
 - PERS and TRS used investment gains above assumed rate, ad hoc increases also
 - Public safety systems minimum benefits based on salaries of new officers or certain ranks, funding included special revenue (fees, fines), ad hoc increases also
 - Ad hoc meant not actuarially funded (i.e., not prefunded by contributions and investment earnings) = expensive
 - Best practice recommendations prefunded actuarial adjustments

Legislature Enacts GABA* and PERS-DC



 HB 170 - 1.5% GABA for MPERA systems, mostly unfunded - extended amortization period to 26 years

- 1999 TRS 85% funded, 9-year amortization
 - HB 72 1.5% GABA, mostly unfunded extended amortization to 25.5 years)

*GABA is guaranteed annual benefit adjustment for retirees

11/14/2017 Montana Legislative Services Division

2001 Session

- Valuations for FY2000
 - PERS 125% funded
 - TRS 88% funded, 15-year amortization schedule

Legislation

- PERS GABA increased to 3%
- TRS Board authorized to increase 1.5% GABA to max. of 3% if amortization would be 25 years or less

Market Losses 2005 Special Session

- Market losses
 - FY 02 loss of 5.1%, FY 03 loss of 7.23% (PERS)
- Valuations in FY 04
 - PERS Does Not Amortize
 - TRS 71.4 years
- 2005 Special Session
 - \$25 million cash infusion to PERS-DB
 - \$100 million cash infusion to TRS
 - SRS and GWPORS not addressed

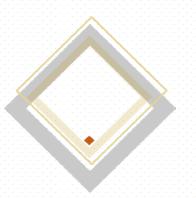
2007 Regular Session

Benefit Reductions

- 3% GABA reduced to 1.5% for new hires
- all MPERA plans (n/a VFCA)
- TRS GABA was already 1.5%
- Employer contribution increases in PERS, TRS, and SRS
 - state GF contribution offset impact on local govt's and schools
- \$50 million cash infusion to TRS

Interim Studies

- 2005-06 Interim SAVA
 - HJR 42 study investment practices
 - No recommendations
 - http://leg.mt.gov/css/Committees/interim/2005_2006/st_admin_vet_affairs/default.asp
- 2007-08 Interim SAVA
 - HJR 59 study plan design and funding options
 - No recommendations
 - <u>http://leg.mt.gov/css/Committees/interim/2007_2008/st_admin_vet_affairs/staff_reports/reports.asp</u>
- 2009-10 Interim SAVA
 - HB 659 study plan design and benefit changes consultant hired
 - 2 bills, hybrid cash balance plan design change for TRS both failed
 - <u>http://leg.mt.gov/css/Committees/interim/2009_2010/State_Administration_and_Veterans_Affairs/As</u> <u>signed_Studies/hb659.asp</u>



Market Decline Continues

Significant Pension Investment Losses

- FY 08 loss of 4.9%
- FY 09 -losses at lowest point = 20.7%
- FY 10 loss of 12.9%, slowly recovering but still losses
- FY 12 loss of 2.4%

2011 Regular Session

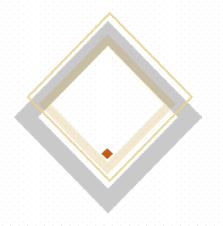
- Valuations for FY2010
 - PERS, SRS, GWPORS Do Not Amortize
 - TRS 49.5-year amortization

- Legislative Actions
 - Benefit reductions for new hires in PERS, SRS, GWPORS
 - Contribution increase for new hires in PERS

2013 Regular Session Special Joint Pension Committee

- Valuations for FY12
 - PERS, TRS, SRS, GWPORS Do not amortize
- HB 454 PERS
 - Reduced GABA for future and current members* sliding scale
 - Temporary contribution increases both employee and employer
 - Coal Severance Tax contributions about \$33 million
- HB 377 TRS
 - "Tier Two" created for new members
 - Benefit reductions, GABA reduced for future and current members* sliding scale
 - Contribution increases
 - One-time sweep of \$25 million from school operating reserves
 - Professional retirement option for new members

* Court later invalidated GABA reductions for current members



2015 Regular Session

- Valuations for FY 2014
 - SRS Still Did Not Amortize
 - GWPORS Still Did Not Amortize
 - All other systems amortized in 30 years or less

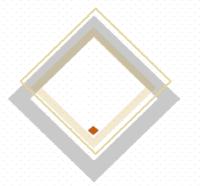
No legislative actions regarding contributions or benefits



FY2016 Actuarial Valuations

	June 30, 2016	
	Percent Funded	Years to Amortize
Public Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	77%	26
Teachers'	69%	24
Game Wardens' and Peace Officers'	84%	Does not amortize
Highway Patrol Officers'	66%	28
Judges'	166%	0
Sheriffs'	83%	Does not amortize
Municipal Police Officers'	69%	18
Firefighters' Unified	78%	9
Volunteer Firefighters'	80%	7

2017 Regular Session



HB 383 – Funding for SRS

- increased employer and employee contributions
- increases terminate if amortization period would be 25 years or less
- employer contribution increase exempted from county mill levy cap

■ HB 136 - Funding for GWPORS - did not pass

Legislative History In Summary

- 2005 Cash infusions to PERS and TRS
- 2007 GABA reduced in MPERA plans, TRS cash infusion, contribution increases
- 2011 Benefit reductions in PERS & TRS, contribution increases new hires PERS
- 2013 GABA reduced for new hires in PERS & TRS, contributions increased, PERS gets coal tax \$, TRS gets one-time sweep of \$ and two membership tiers
- 2017 SRS contribution increases

Present Status of Plans ... NEXT UP

Questions on this presentation?

MPERA Actuarial Reports: <u>http://mpera.mt.gov/</u> TRS Actuarial Reports: <u>https://trs.mt.gov/</u> MBOI Annual Reports: <u>http://investmentmt.com/AnnualReportsAudits</u>





11/14/2017 Montana Legislative Services Division