Presentation to House Government Operations Committee

Office of the State Treasurer January 20, 2016



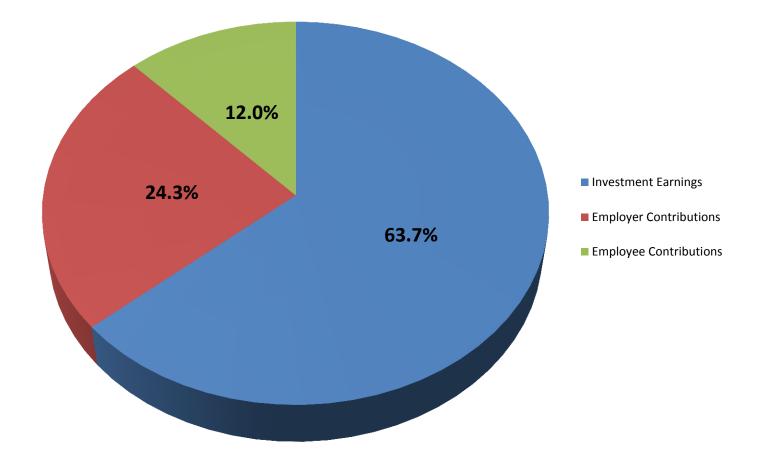
Guiding Principles for a Retirement Plan

Fairness and Sustainability Are Both Essential to Benefit Plans

What Do We Want From Our Retirement Benefit Plan?

- Recruitment The benefit plan should act as an incentive for recruiting high quality employees. The plan must be competitive with those in other states and within Vermont.
- Retention The benefit plan should act as an incentive for retaining high-quality employees and maintaining a stable workforce. The plan should also be compatible with changing workforce and demographic trends.
- Reward The benefit plan should provide a solid foundation for retirement security following a career in public service.
- Sustainability The cost of the benefit plan should be sustainable and predictable over the long term.
- Affordability The cost of the benefit plan should be affordable for current and future public employees and other taxpayers.
- Fairness The benefit plan should be fair to workers and other taxpayers.
 - Equity The benefit plan should be equitable for all parties.

Investment Earnings Comprise the Greatest Source of Revenue



Source: NASRA, Key Facts Regarding State and Local Government Defined Benefit Plans, January 2007.

The Pension Challenge

- Funding for retirement benefits, including health care, is among the largest fiscal challenges facing many state governments, including Vermont
- Health insurance has historically grown much faster than the rate
 of revenue growth
- Investment losses from the Great Recession significantly impacted pension funding
- At the same time, retirement security is important to Vermont's economic future
- Maintaining a disciplined approach is important to meet these challenges

Pension Funding: How are We Doing?

- Measured by an Independent Actuary
- Three Important Factors:
 - 1. What is your funded status?
 - Pension Liabilities
 - Assets Available to meet these liabilities
 - 2. Are you Contributing to Plan at the Recommended Rate
 - ARC
 - ADC/ADEC
 - 3. Do you have a plan in place to retire the unfunded liability?

New Pension Accounting GASB 67/68

- GASB 68 divorces funding and accounting
 - In prior standard, the focus was on whether the government is making its ARC contributions to adequately fund the plan
 - Under the new standard, the focus is on the size and growth of the NPL
- GASB68, based on fair market value of assets, will lead to more volatility in the NPL and funded ratio reported for accounting purposes
- Unfunded pension liabilities exist today and will tomorrow, much like the amortized portion of a mortgage
- Legislators and pension governing boards will still need to maintain/develop a funding policy to pay off the liabilities
 - Vermont's funding policy established in state statute
- Employers' unfunded pension liabilities are very large but will be paid down via annual contributions to the pension funds over many years

FY 2014/2015 GASB 67 Results

(Dollar Amount in Thousands)

	VCEDC	VCTDC	
	VSERS	VSTRS	VMERS
Total Pension Liability	2,008,888	2,663,802	543,652
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(1,657,246)	(1,705,365)	(534,525)
Net Pension Liability	351,642	958,437	9,127
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a			
Percentage of Total Pension			
Liability	82.50%	64.02%	98.32%
FY 2015			
	VSERS	VSTRS	VMERS
Total Pension Liability	2,169,909	2,839,621	613,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(1,624,861)	(1,653,116)	(535,904)
Net Pension Liability	545,048	1,186,505	77,096
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a			
Percentage of Total Pension			
Liability	74.88%	58.22%	87.42%

FY 2014

Funding Progress of the Retirement Systems

State (VSERS)

(amounts in thousands)

	Year ending June 30	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuaria Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	U	Infunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
VSERS	2015	\$ 1,636,268	\$ 2,178,8	<mark>827 \$</mark>	542,559	75.1%	\$ 462,057	117.4%
1	2014	1,566,076	2,010,0	90	444,014	77.9%	437,676	101.4%
	2013	1,469,170	1,914,3	800	445,130	76.8%	416,766	106.8%
	2012	1,400,779	1,802,6	604	401,825	77.7%	385,526	104.2%
	2011	1,348,763	1,695,3	01	346,538	79.6%	398,264	87.0%
	2010	1,265,404	1,559,3	324	293,920	81.2%	393,829	74.6%
	2009	1,217,638	1,544,1	.44	326,506	78.9%	404,516	80.7%
	2008	1,377,101	1,464,2	202	87,101	94.1%	404,593	21.5%
	2007	1,318,687	1,307,6	643	(11,044)	100.8%	386,917	-2.9%
	2006	1,223,323	1,232,3	67	9,044	99.3%	369,310	2.4%
	2005	1,148,908	1,174,7	'96	25,888	97.8%	349,258	7.4%
	2004	1,081,359	1,107,6	534	26,275	97.6%	336,615	7.8%
	2003	1,025,469	1,052,0	04	26,535	97.5%	319,855	8.3%
	2002	990,450	1,017,1	.29	26,679	97.4%	300,994	8.9%
	2001	954,821	1,026,9	93	72,172	93.0%	278,507	25.9%
	2000	895,151	967,0	64	71,913	92.6%	266,519	27.0%
	1999	804,970	876,4	12	71,442	91.8%	238,281	30.0%
	1998	733,716	804,5	01	70,785	91.2%	235,956	30.0%
	1997	639,128	753,8	83	114,755	84.8%	227,000	50.6%

Funding Progress of the Retirement Systems

Teachers (VSTRS)

(amounts in thousands)

	Year ending June 30	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)		Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)		Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)		Funded Ratio (a/b)		Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)	
VSTRS	2015	\$ 1	<mark>,662,346</mark>	\$	2,837,375	\$	1,175,029	58.6%	\$	576,394		203.9%
	2014	1	,610,286		2,687,049	\$	1,076,764	59.9%		567,074		189.9%
	2013		,552,924		2,566,834		1,013,910	60.5%		563,623		179.9%
	2012	1	,517,410		2,462,913		945,503	61.6%		561,179		168.5%
	2011	1	,486,698		2,331,806		845,108	63.8%		547,748		154.3%
	2010	1	,410,368		2,122,191		711,823	66.5%		562,150		126.6%
	2009	1	,374,079		2,101,838		727,759	65.4%		561,588		129.6%
	2008	1	,605,462		1,984,967		379,505	80.9%		535,807		70.8%
	2007	1	,541,860		1,816,650		274,790	84.9%		515,573		53.3%
	2006	1	,427,393		1,686,502		259,109	84.6%		499,044		51.9%
	2005	1	,354,006		1,492,150		138,144	90.7%		468,858		29.5%
	2004	1	,284,833		1,424,661		139,828	90.2%		453,517		30.8%
	2003	1	,218,001		1,358,822		140,821	89.6%		437,239		32.2%
	2002	1	,169,294		1,307,202		137,908	89.5%		418,904		32.9%
	2001	1	,116,846		1,254,341		137,495	89.0%		403,258		34.1%
	2000	1	,037,466		1,174,087		136,621	88.4%		387,999		35.2%
	1999		931,056		1,065,754		134,698	87.4%		372,299		36.2%
	1998		821,977		955,694		133,717	86.0%		357,899		37.4%
	1997		717,396		849,179		131,783	84.5%		364,695		36.1%

Funding Progress of the Retirement Systems Municipal (VMERS)

(amounts in thousands)

	Year ending June 30	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)		Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)		Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)		Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)		UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
VMERS	2015						Data Pendi	ing			
	2014	\$	500,558	\$	580,972	\$	80,414	86.2%	\$	230,969	34.8%
	2013		446,236		528,426		82,190	84.4%		220,372	37.3%
	2012		417,443		488,572		71,129	85.4%		215,075	33.1%
	2011		402,550		436,229		33,679	92.3%		205,589	16.4%
	2010		376,153		409,022		32,869	92.0%		202,405	16.2%
	2009		331,407		366,973		35,566	90.3%		191,521	18.6%
	2008		348,740		343,685		(5,055)	101.5%		175,894	-2.9%
	2007		325,774		309,853		(15,921)	105.1%		162,321	-9.8%
	2006		288,347		276,552		(11,795)	104.3%		148,815	-7.9%
	2005		259,076		248,140		(10,936)	104.4%		146,190	-7.5%
	2004		232,890		225,092		(7,798)	103.5%		135,351	-5.8%
	2003		222,854		218,533		(4,321)	102.0%		126,216	-3.4%
	2002		193,278		176,109		(17,169)	109.7%		106,986	-16.0%
	2001		177,928		158,786		(19,142)	112.1%		101,873	-18.8%
	2000		161,900		138,697		(23,203)	116.7%		87,147	-26.6%
	1999		137,454		114,481		(22,973)	120.1%		70,808	-32.4%
	1998		113,678		102,005		(11,673)	111.4%		87,328	-13.4%
	1997		96,196		85,686		(10,510)	112.3%		70,800	-14.8%

Actuarial Gains or Losses

- A pension plan has actuarial gains or losses each year because the actual events during the year ("experience") do not exactly match the long-term assumptions previously made
- Economic Gains/Losses: Gains or losses on plan assets occur because the actual investment returns were higher or lower than anticipated
- Experience and Demographic Gains or losses: Can occur because long-term assumptions (e.g., mortality, salary increases, termination, retirement) were not met
- An experience study is completed to reset assumptions

FY 2015 VSERS Valuation Results

- Incorporates an ARC recommendation of \$48,503,358.
 - Normal \$ 14,181,091
 - Accrued Liability Amortization \$ 34,322,267
- Increase from prior year of \$2.3 million
- the July experience study incorporated upward pressures due to the change from the select-and-ultimate rate of return assumption to the lower single rate return assumption of 7.95%, and new mortality assumptions. The Board wanted to undertake a further review of the components of the workforce as they related to mortality as well as salary increase assumptions. As a result two major changes were reflected in the valuation:
 - The mortality tables were adjusted to reflect a blended collar (blue collar, general collar) mix consistent with an analysis of the job titles in the active population
 - Mortality assumptions within the actuarial industry are continuing to evolve and the Treasurer's Office concurs with the Actuary's recommendation to conduct an annual review
 - Long term rates of salary increases were adjusted downward based on data supplied by HR and TRE staff

FY 2015 VSTRS Valuation Results

- Incorporates an ARC recommendation of \$82,659,576.
 - NormalAccrued Liability Amortization\$ 74,332,327
- Increase from prior year of \$6.6 million
- The major upward cost drivers are the change from the selectand-ultimate rate of return assumption to the slightly lower single rate return assumption of 7.95%, and updated mortality assumptions
- Increase in retirements
- Overall, the number of active teachers continues to decline

VSTRS Facts

- Membership as of June 30, 2015
 - 9,585 active
 - 2,260 inactive
 - 1,163 terminated vested
 - 8,484 retired
- VSTRS benefits are currently funded by member contributions, contributions by the state (general fund), and net investment returns
- Investment returns historically provide the majority of funding for pension benefits
- FY2014:VSTRS was funded at 59.9% funded (on a funding policy basis) and 64% funded per GASB 67 standard
- FY2015: VSTRS currently funded at 58.6% (on a funding policy basis), GASB 67 data not yet available.
- VSTRS was not as well funded as the state or municipal plan going into the Great Recession, because of significant periods of underfunding the actuary's recommended contribution and the impact of paying health care in the pension fund without explicit funding sources
- Smaller amounts are attributable to retirement experience, demographic or economic assumptions

For Our Funding Purposes, the Actuarial Annual Required Contribution is now the Actuarially Determined (Employer) Contribution

ARC= ADC or ADEC

Annual Required Contribution

- Method by which UAL is eventually paid off (assuming it is funded)
- Annual Required Contribution (ARC):
 - A measure of needed plan funding
 - The actuarially determined pension fund contribution in a single year
- The ARC has two parts:
 - 1. The Normal Cost
 - The normal cost generally represents the portion of the cost of projected benefits allocated to the current plan year.
 - The employer normal cost equals the total normal cost of the plan reduced by employee contributions.
 - 2. Amortization, which is the annual amount needed to eliminate the unfunded liability over the plan's amortization period

VSTRS- Funding History

Year	Total VSTRS Payroll	Total VSTRS Payroll/ Using 1979 Dollars	Recommended Contribution For Budget based on Actuarial projection	Actual Contribution	\$ Difference: Act vs. Rec. (Uses Budget Beginning 1996)	Percentage of Request Budget Basis	Actual Contribution as a Percentage of Payroll
1979	96,725,620	96,725,620	7,806,825	4,825,155	2,981,670	61.8%	5.0%
1980	104,521,888	92,090,887	8,944,090	8,471,960	472,130	94.7%	8.1%
1981	112,811,389	90,100,185	9,862,861	8,830,900	1,031,961	89.5%	7.8%
1982	126,748,398	95,356,826	10,200,209	7,822,760	2,377,449	76.7%	6.2%
1983	139,085,342	101,381,484	10,721,814	10,929,355	(207,541)		7.9%
1984	153,329,729	107,138,964	12,341,069	11,592,100	748,969	93.9%	7.6%
1985	169,219,652	114,176,085	13,475,181	12,567,866	907,315	93.3%	7.4%
1986	187,834,677	124,423,335	14,668,095	14,461,148	206,947	98.6%	7.7%
1987	206,728,650	132,117,077	15,925,452	16,239,416	(313,964)	102.0%	7.9%
1988	230,430,153	141,413,602	16,294,346	17,186,259	(891,913)		7.5%
1989	261.596.990	153,160,818	18,072,172	19.000.000	(927,828)		7.3%
1990	273,951,188	152,171,815	21,320,155	19,561,000	1,759,155	91.7%	7.1%
1991	298,104,184	158,901,349	25,013,437	15,000,000	10,013,437	60.0%	5.0%
1992	312,346,750	161,627,755	28,595,220	14,618,992	13,976,228	51.1%	4.7%
1993	324,536,824	163,054,487	28,819,875	19,890,048	8,929,827	69.0%	6.1%
1994	335,155,405	164,185,441	25,805,408	20,580,000	5,225,408	79.8%	6.1%
1995	346,975,007	165,291,243	27,451,926	18,080,000	9,371,926	65.9%	5.2%
1996	355,894,809	164,677,904	29,884,559	11,480,000	18,404,559	38.4%	3.2%
1997	364,695,370	164,965,008	30,954,237	18,080,000	12,874,237	58.4%	5.0%
1998	357,899,112	159,407,825	33,519,949	18,106,581	15,413,368	54.0%	5.1%
1999	372,298,852	162,238,275	27,232,542	18,080,000	9,152,542	66.4%	4.9%
2000	387,998,959	163,581,443	23,573,184	18,586,240	4,986,944	78.8%	4.8%
2001	403,258,305	165,310,858	20,882,521	19,143,827	1,738,694	91.7%	4.7%
2002	418,904,021	169,051,873	21,965,322	20,446,282	1,519,040	93.1%	4.9%
2003	437,238,543	172,519,121	23,197,088	20,446,282	2,750,806	88.1%	4.7%
2004	453,517,153	174,300,399	29,608,892	24,446,282	5,162,610	82.6%	5.4%
2005	486,857,658	180,982,417	43,592,332	24,446,282	19,146,050	56.1%	5.0%
2006	499,044,327	179,715,368	49,923,599	24,985,506	24,938,093	50.0%	5.0%
2007	515,572,694	180,525,786	38,200,000	38,496,410	(296,410)	100.8%	7.5%
2008	535,807,012	180,673,697	40,749,097	40,955,566	(206,469)	100.5%	7.6%
2009	561,588,013	190,043,162	37,077,050	37,349,818	(272,768)	100.7%	6.7%
2010	562,149,916	187,163,315	41,503,002	41,920,603	(417,601)	101.0%	7.5%
2011	547,748,405	176,788,081	48,233,006	50,268,131	(2,035,125)	104.2%	9.2%
2012	561,179,272	177,450,696	51,241,932	56,152,011	(4,910,079)	109.6%	10.0%
2013	563,623,421	175,650,701	60,182,755	65,086,320	(4,903,565)	108.1%	11.5%
2014	567,073,601	172,732,337	68,352,825	72,668,412	(4,315,587)	106.3%	12.8%

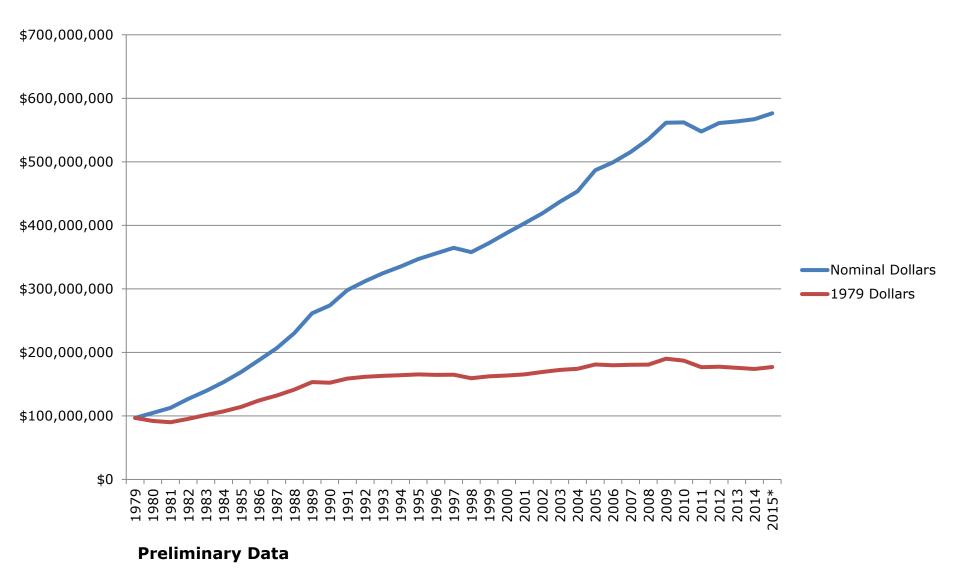
*2015 calculation pending

VSTRS Demographic Data

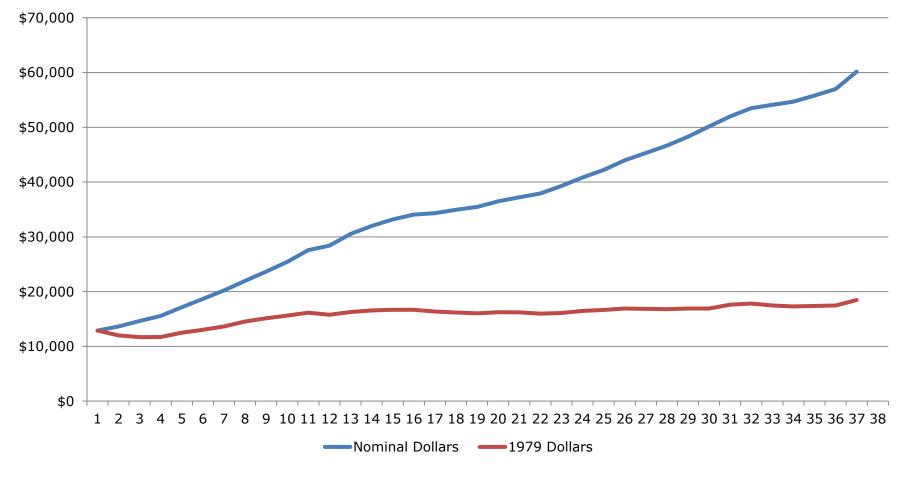
V .	VSTRS Demographic Data						Act	tives Only	
Year	Active Members	Inactive Members	Deferred Vested Members	Retired members	System Total	Average Age	Average Service	Annual Compensation	Avg
1979	7,515	603	24	2,014	10,156	38.5	8.3	96,725,620	12,871.01
1980	7,665	526	25	2,079	10,295	38.7	8.5	104,521,888	13,636.25
1981	7,713	614	25	2,156	10,508	39.0	8.7	112,811,389	14,626.14
1982	8,143	881	28	2,200	11,252	40.0	9.4	126,748,398	15,565.32
1983	8,116	1,209	29	2,244	11,598	39.6	9.7	139,085,342	17,137.18
1984	8,218	1,312	33	2,285	11,848	40.0	10.0	153,329,729	18,657.79
1985	8,367	1,302	122	2,324	12,115	40.4	10.3	169,219,652	
1986	8,549	1,455	142	2,378	12,524	40.8	10.4		
1987	8,737	1,493	184	2,430	12,844	41.1	10.6	206,728,650	23,661.29
1988	9,057	1,426	245	2,495	13,223	41.1	10.6	230,430,153	25,442.22
1989	9,487	1,428	286	2,547	13,748	41.8	10.7	261,596,990	27,574.26
1990	9,644	1,417	334	2,577	13,972	42.2	11.0	273,951,188	28,406.39
1991	9,770	1,442	383	2,631	14,226	42.8	11.4	298,104,184	30,512.20
1992	9,763	1,339	427	2,742	14,271	43.2	11.1	312,346,750	31,992.91
1993	9,777	1,267	475	2,799	14,318	43.6	11.5	324,536,824	33,193.91
1994	9,836	1,265	508	2,897	14,506	44.0	11.8	335,155,405	34,074.36
1995	10,110	1,292	393	3,011	14,806	44.2	12.4	346,975,007	34,319.98
1996	10,185	1,465	414	3,092	15,156	44.5	12.6	355,894,809	34,943.03
1997	10,280	1,681	402	3,188	15,551	44.9	12.9	364,695,370	35,476.20
1998	9,808	2,227	381	3,289	15,705	45.1	13.2	357,899,112	36,490.53
1999	10,006	2,278	376	3,485	16,145	44.9	12.2	372,298,852	37,207.56
2000	10,234	2,414	356	3,647	16,651	44.9	12.0	387,998,959	37,912.74
2001	10,264	2,654	495	3,812	17,225	45.1	12.1	403,258,305	39,288.61
2002	10,257	2,932	513	3,991	17,693	44.5	12.4	418,904,021	40,840.79
2003	10,355	2,901	583	4,169	18,008	45.4	12.5	437,238,543	42,224.87
2004	10,315	3,084	560	4,386	18,345	45.9	12.8	453,517,153	
2005	10,744	2,906	568	4,592	18,810	44.6	12.6	486,857,658	45,314.38
2006	10,696	2,777	759	4,879	19,111	46.7	13.6	499,044,327	46,657.10
2007	10,675	2,901	741	5,192	19,509	46.7	13.6	515,572,694	
2008	10,685	2,929	705	5,555	19,874	46.9	13.6	535,807,012	
2009	10,799	2,655	721	5,910	20,085	47.1	13.8	561,588,013	
2010	10,509	2,853	718	6,146	20,226	47.1	13.8	562,149,916	53,492.24
2011	10,123	2,675	647	7,005	20,450	46.9	13.8	547,748,405	54,109.30
2012	10,262	2,193	793	7,376	20,624	46.9	13.1	561,179,272	
2013	10,101	2,322	751	7,743		46.6	13.1	563,623,421	55,798.77
2014	9,952	2,416	740	8,086	21,194	46.5	13.2	567,073,601	56,980.87
2015	9,585	2,260	1,163	8,484	21,492	46.2	12.9	576,393,699	60,134.97

Note: Based on data point of 6/30; does not include new hires/transfers/terminations during year but does reflect school year end retirements. Includes members of the teachers retirement system, does not include school staff (non licensed positions) that are included in the municipal retirement system

VSTRS Total Active Annual Compensation as of 6/30 by Year

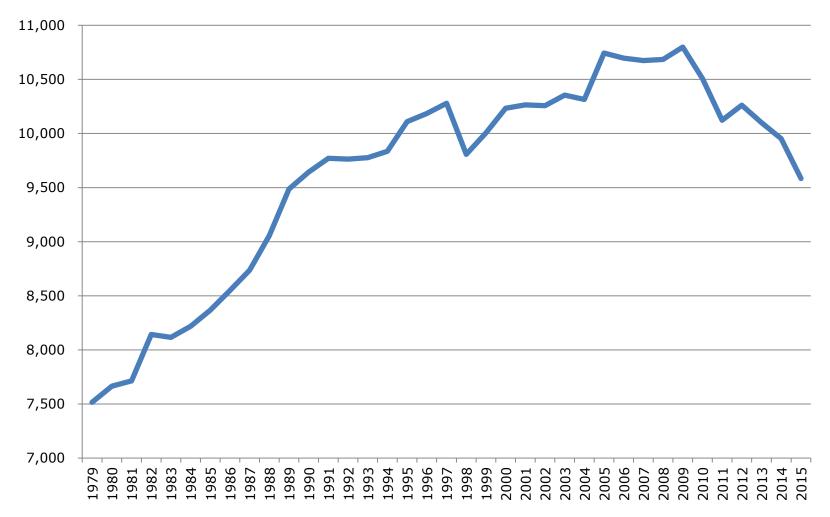


VSTRS Average Annual Salaries as of 6/30 by Year

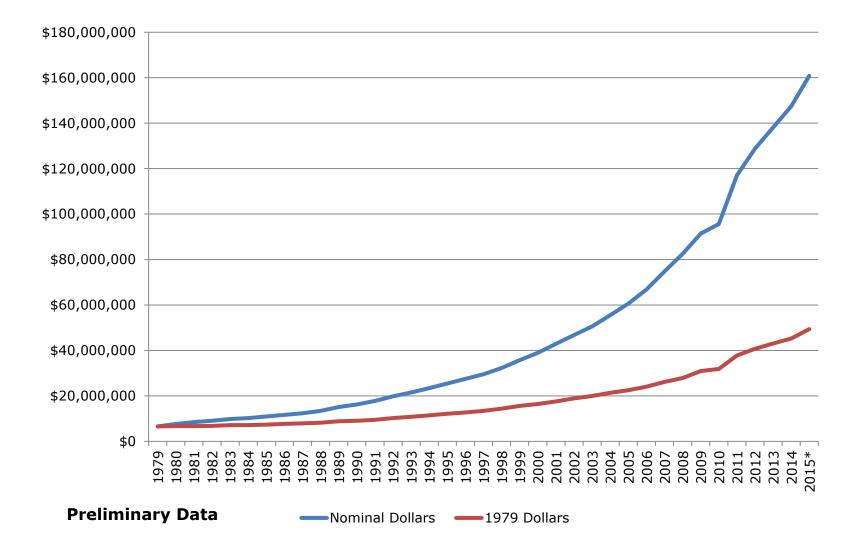


Preliminary Data

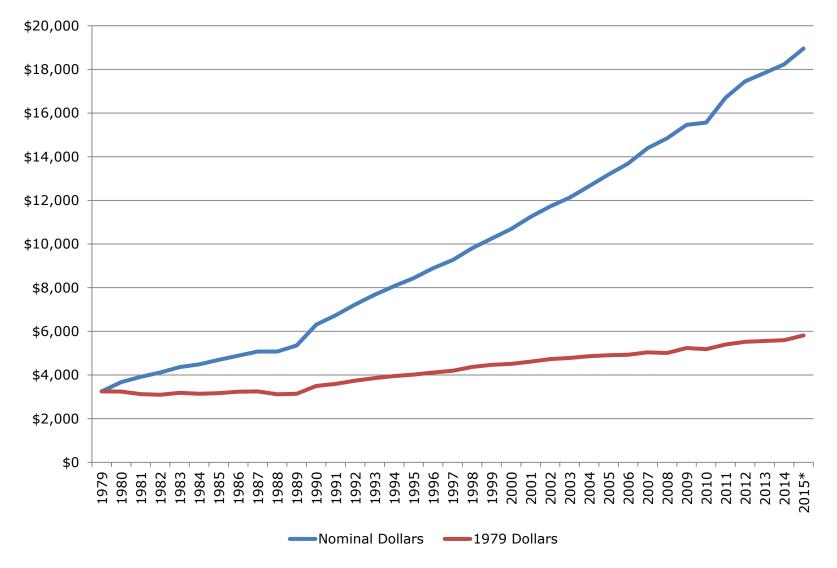
VSTRS Active Member Count as of 6/30



VSTRS Growth in Retiree Total Annual Allowances



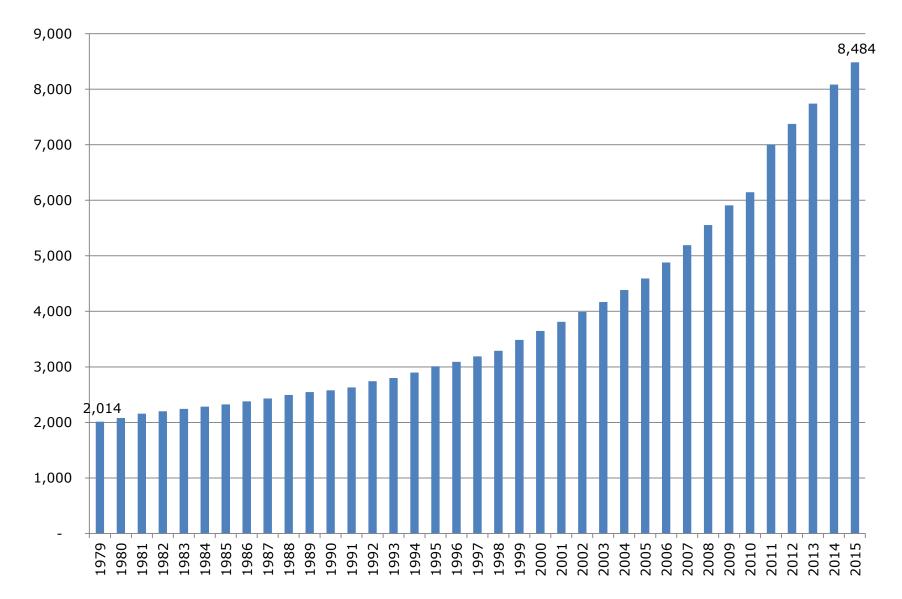
VSTRS Average Annual Retirement Allowance by Year

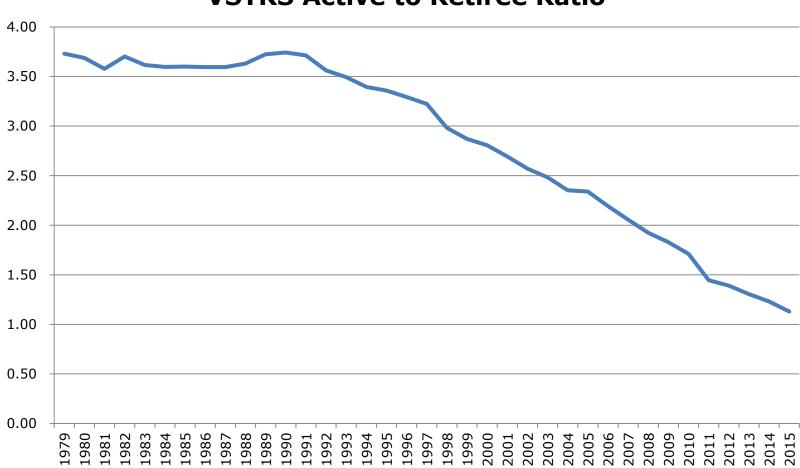


Preliminary Data

*2015: An estimate for 2015 is based on the change in the CPI from second quarter 2014 to second quarter 2015.

VSTRS Growth in Retiree Count as of 6/30 by Year





VSTRS Active to Retiree Ratio

Issues related to Active to Retiree Ratio

- Unlike a "pay-as-you-go" plan such as Social Security, the actuary takes this in account when developing models to prefund benefits.
- The increasing trend may get ahead of actuarial demographic assumptions, creating actuarial losses.
- Trends are indicative of a maturing plan and can make it more difficult to achieve the objectives of full funding.
- Potentially creates more volatility in employer contribution rates.
- As more funds are needed for benefit payments, the system has a greater negative cash flow (benefit payments exceed contributions), requiring more liquid assets to fund these payments.
- Impacts asset allocation strategy over time. May have VPIC impacts.

<u>Amortization</u>

- The <u>amortization period</u> is the expected period of time for UAAL to be paid-in-full
- <u>Amortization payment (of unfunded actuarial accrued liability)</u>: That portion of the ARC plan contribution which is designed to pay interest on and to amortize the UAAL
- <u>Three methods</u> for public plans:
 - 1. Open amortization period: A period that begins again each time a new actuarial valuation is performed. This is analogous to getting a new 30 year mortgage every year for the unpaid balance of the mortgage started the previous year
 - 2. <u>Closed amortization period</u>: A specific number of years that is counted from one date and decreases by one each year. This is analogous to a 30 year mortgage (with no re-financing)
 - 3. Recalculated amortization period: A period that is recalculated each time a new actuarial valuation is performed. This type of amortization commonly applies to plans with a fixed contribution rate (e.g., set in statute)
 - Source: PRB, <u>Understanding the Basics of Actuarial Methods</u>, April 2013

Amortization Schedule:

- While the State has a date set in statute, 2038, to pay down the unfunded liability, the payment schedule increases in 5% increments each year
- This has the effect of increasing interest associated with the payment of these liabilities
- Leveling out the payment schedule would increase ARC payments in the short-term but have the effect of saving the taxpayers millions of dollars over the long-term
- This would also have the effect of a more rapid reduction of the unfunded liability
- Changes to amortization schedule can be phased in to cushion budgetary impact
- Treasurer's Office staff will model alternatives schedules at the Committee's request to obtain an optimum solution

<u>Recommendation: Consider Changes</u> <u>to Pension Funding Amortization</u> <u>Schedules for the Pension Plans</u>

- Potentially phase-in any upward pressures from assumption changes
- Changing the 5% increment to a lower percentage
 - Level out payments
 - More cost in early years but lower the overall cost to pay the unfunded liability "mortgage"
 - Save interest payments by taxpayer over the long-run
 - More rapid improvement of the funded position of plans