



Kentucky Teacher Retirement System Funding Work Group

Introductory Issues

July 31, 2015

Goal: Make recommendations to strengthen the solvency of the KTRS

Brief Introduction from PTA

- Three consulting actuaries partnering for Kentucky
 - William Fornia: 35 years
 - Paul Schrader: Over 40+ years
 - Linda Bournival: Nearly 30 years
- Lots of similar experience
 - Ohio Retirement Study Council
 - Colorado reform and review
 - Prior actuarial work on non-SS teacher plans



Experience with pension reform

- Ohio
 - Also covers health care
 - 2012 reform, still fixed rate but 30-year funding target
- Colorado
 - Shared sacrifice approach
 - Sued for COLA cut (3.5% to 2.0%) but successful
- Alaska
 - Went DC in 2005, hasn't solved UAAL
 - Labor groups trying to return to DB
- Rhode Island
 - Cut accruals, froze COLA, hybrid

Experience with pension reform (continued)

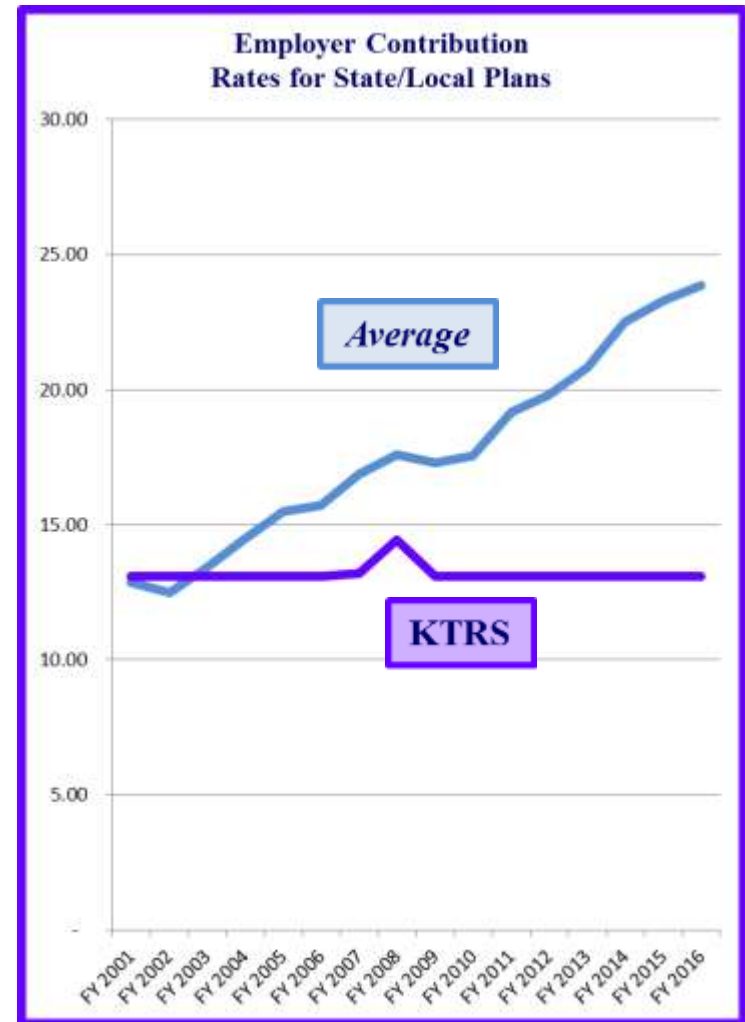
- Stockton, CA
 - No pension cut, severe retiree health cut, creditors impaired significantly in bankruptcy
- Puerto Rico
 - Added DC in 2000, POBs, still nearly insolvent
- Baltimore
 - Modified COLA, sued but won key provisions
- Detroit
 - Bankruptcy resulted in reduced accruals, plus COLA cut and other (mostly modest) benefit reductions
- South Dakota
 - Well funded plan but initiated reform to remain so
 - Sued for COLA cut (indexed to funded status), but successful

Key Points from July 17 – KTRS Presentation

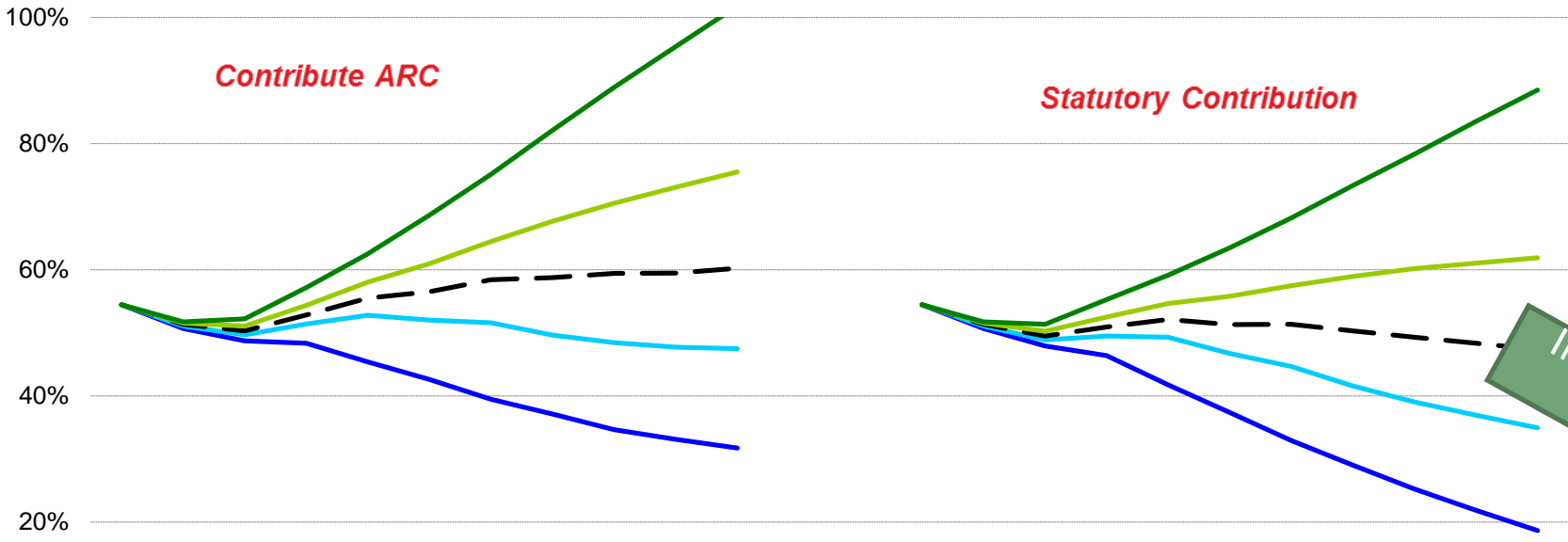
- KTRS benefits are important to Kentucky
- Future benefit normal cost is 16.75% of pay
 - Members pay 9.11%
 - Leaving 7.64% for State, only 1.44% above 6.20% Social Security would require
- KTRS investment returns are not the problem
- KTRS administrative costs are not the problem
- Many problems have been essentially “solved”
 - Air time
 - Return to work
- Have begun to prefund retiree health
 - And adopted cost control measures

Key Points from July 17 (continued)

- KTRS Statutory Contribution is significantly below the Actuarially Required Contribution
- Other States are too, but KTRS is trailing, according to Boston College study
- Currently about \$500 million below ARC
 - \$551 million contribution projected FY 2016
 - \$487 million short of ARC
- Pension Obligation Bond helps, but primarily because it softens phase-in to ARC funding



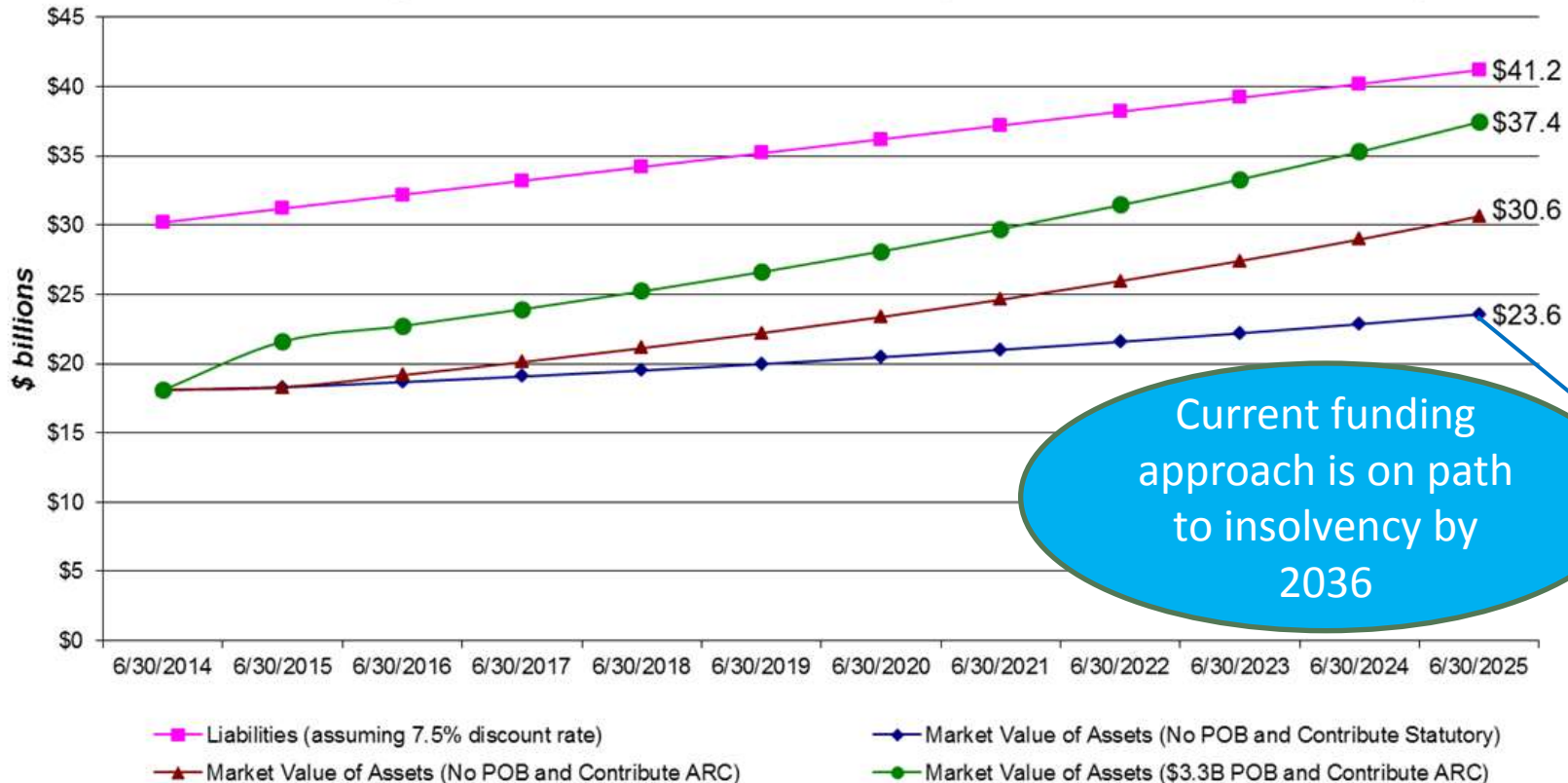
Unless contributions are increased, current plan is on road to insolvency



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
5th %	54%	51%	49%	48%	45%	43%	39%	37%	35%	33%	32%			54%	51%	48%	46%	42%	37%	33%	29%	25%	22%	19%
25th %	54%	51%	50%	51%	53%	52%	52%	50%	48%	48%	47%			54%	51%	49%	50%	49%	47%	45%	42%	39%	37%	35%
50th %	54%	51%	50%	53%	56%	57%	58%	59%	59%	59%	60%			54%	51%	50%	51%	52%	51%	51%	50%	49%	48%	47%
75th %	54%	52%	51%	54%	58%	61%	64%	68%	71%	73%	76%			54%	52%	50%	52%	55%	56%	57%	59%	60%	61%	62%
95th %	54%	52%	52%	57%	63%	69%	75%	82%	89%	95%	102%			54%	52%	51%	55%	59%	64%	68%	73%	78%	84%	88%

Unless contributions are increased, current plan is on road to insolvency – another look

Baseline Projections of Liabilities and Assets (Different Contribution Levels)



Key Points from July 17 (continued)

- Pension assets as of 6/30/14 were \$18 billion
- But Actuarial Liability was \$30 billion
- Unfunded Actuarial Liability is a problem:
 - \$14 billion (on actuarial basis)
 - \$22 billion (on GASB reporting basis)
- Pension multiplier has decreased from 2.5%
 - To 2.0% in first ten years, 2.5% beyond ten
 - To a further reduced rate as low as 1.7%
- Negative cash flow exacerbates funding shortfall
- COLA is 1.5% of pay, additional only provided on funded ad hoc basis

What makes pension reform successful?

- Focus on big picture
 - Current contribution approach will not sustain current benefit level
- Realize that the low hanging fruit have probably already been picked or are not enough
 - Maximizing investment return
 - Benefit tweaks (Air time, Return-to-work, COLA funding)
- Keep open mind
- Consider shared sacrifice precedent
- Realize that postponing decision will make solution more difficult



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Where We Go From Here

July 31, 2015

Goal: Make recommendations to strengthen the solvency of the KTRS

What are our broad alternatives

- If we don't increase contributions, we won't be able to pay current level of benefits
 - If not now, likely within 20 years
- So broad options are:
 - Increase Contributions
 - Reduce Benefits
 - Some combination of both
- Key points
 - Pension Obligation Bonds can help, but at risk, and alone is not complete solution – phase into ARC is key driver
 - What benefit changes meet our commitments, pass legal muster and minimize impact on educational professionals

What to expect August 28

- Comparisons of benefits
 - Other non-Social Security States
 - Neighbor States
- Recap of changes already made to KTRS
- Case studies of reform
 - Not a legal analysis of what's possible, but a survey of what's been done (and employee/legal/financial ramifications)
- PTA analysis of actuarial components

Future Agendas

- August 28 – Benefit analysis (PTA)
 - Comparison of KTRS benefits to other states
 - Border states
 - More importantly, states also not in Social Security
 - Overview of other pension reforms
 - Review of KTRS actuarial assumptions and methods
- September 11 – Constituency Concerns
- September 25 – PTA general presentation of broad alternatives
- October 16 – Work group feedback on alternatives
- November 6 – Begin to sketch out and draft proposal
- November 20 – Complete proposal