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Subject: Pension Reform Newsletter, January 2014

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This newsletter seeks to shine a light on articles, research, opinion, reformers and other information related to public pension reform at the state and municipal levels. As we continually strive to improve the publication, please feel free to send your questions to lance.christensen@reason.org. You can also follow the discussion on pensions and other governmental reforms at [ReasonReform](#).

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Articles

The Hidden Danger in Public Pension Funds

By Truong Bui, Reason Foundation

Public pension expert Andrew G. Biggs, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, offers a great insight into the risks of public pensions in a recent study, "The Multiplying Risks of Public Employee Pensions to Budgets," which he summarizes in an [article at the Wall Street Journal](#). According to his findings, "public pensions now pose roughly 10 times more risk to taxpayers and government budgets than in 1975." What he identifies as the primary causes of this increase in pension sizes and flawed assumptions about risk and returns are the culprit: the long shift from safe bonds to risky stocks, along with the recent growth of 'alternative investments' like private equity."

Basic finance dictates that an asset's volatility is correlated with its risk. More volatile assets can generate higher returns but also higher chances of incurring losses. In the past, public pensions could achieve 8% expected returns with relatively low volatility (e.g., 1.8% standard deviation). In particular, a portfolio in 1975 could earn an annual expected return of 8% with a standard deviation of 1.8%. Over the past 65 years, by contrast, a portfolio today must have a standard deviation of 14% to get the same expected return, suggesting that public pensions face a substantial threat to state and local budgets.

As many public pensions still assume an 8% rate of return, this implies that pension managers must invest more in higher-risk assets, creating a substantial threat to state and local budgets. To show how big the threat is, Biggs indicates that the standard deviation of public pension returns amounted to 1.8% of state and local budgets in 1975, while it reached a whopping 19.8% today due to the dramatic increase in risk imposed by public pensions on state and local budgets has increased tenfold over the past four decades.

The implications of Biggs' analysis are two-fold: 1) public pensions' sizes need to be reduced, and 2) pension managers must properly match assets with liabilities.

To read Biggs' study, "The Multiplying Risks of Public Employee Pensions to State and Local Government Budgets," click [here](#).

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Oregon's Tepid Pension Reforms Still Leave \$11 Billion Unfunded Liability

By Sal Rodriguez, Reason Foundation

Last year, Oregon's Public Employee Retirement System (PERS), which provides retirement benefits to all public employees, reported an unfunded liability of nearly \$14 billion. Unlike most other pension systems, only 30% of public employees actually contribute to PERS. The remaining 70% of public employees enrolled in PERS receive a perk known as a "pension pickup," whereby taxpayers make contributions on their behalf. As a result, the state of Oregon and local government agencies must contribute towards PERS. As a result, the state's annual contribution to PERS is a detriment of spending on services taxpayers think they're paying for.

Read the full column [here](#).

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Pennsylvania Enacts Anti-Pension Spiking Provisions

By Sal Rodriguez, Reason Foundation

On December 23rd, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Corbett signed legislation reigning in the costly practice of pension spiking, which costs the state \$22 million annually. Pension spiking, also known as pension padding, is the practice of inflating the factors used in pension calculations. Typically, it results in more pension benefits than the contributions made by employees, thereby contributing to the pension plan's system-wide unfunded liability.

Read the full column [here](#).

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Research

Pension Reform Case Study: Rhode Island

By Anthony Randazzo, Reason Foundation

In 2011, Rhode Island State Treasurer Gina Raimondo commissioned an independent actuarial assessment of the state's pension obligations. This assessment showed an unfunded pension liability of \$6.8 billion, implying that the state's pension obligations far exceed its assets.

Rhode Island Governor Lincoln Chafee and Treasurer Raimondo engaged the state's various communities and business leaders to discuss proposed reforms and then worked with leaders in the state legislature to highlight the problem and make the case for reform. The Retirement Security Act of 2011 (RIRSA) combined conventional methods for adjusting labor contracts with some innovative measures, including cost-of-living-adjustments for retirees, increasing the retirement age and introducing a hybrid defined-benefit/defined-contribution plan.

While Rhode Island still faces challenges in the wake of its historic reform effort, [the reform effort offers lessons for other states](#).

significant unfunded pension liabilities, such as:

- Policymakers must be determined to drive reform.
- Policymakers must realistically assess liabilities.
- Coalitions can reduce the complexity of legislative debate.
- Educating the public matters.
- There are many roads to \$0 unfunded liability.
- Pension reform is more than defined-benefit reform.

Though it remains to be seen whether the reform effort will achieve the full savings projected under the RIRSA plan, some benefits from its significant reforms as long as its future leaders do not return to past practices. Read the study.

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Public Pension Reform: Benefit Design as the Key to Sustainability

By Truong Bui, Reason Foundation

A recent paper released by Carl A. Hess, Thomas J. Healey and Kevin Nicholson at Manhattan Institute describes cost reduction. Using a sensitivity analysis based on a hypothetical worker model, the paper indicates that annual compensation can be reduced by 23.5% to 32.8% compared to a baseline model if the following measures are adopted: 1) an increased retirement age, 2) a broader living adjustment. Implementing even only one of the three measures can save anywhere from 23.5% to 32.8% of compensation adjustment bringing the most impact.

The paper also proposes other design modifications and reforms, which most notably include increasing employee padding, matching assets and liabilities with appropriate discount rates, making the annual required contribution a ratio with stress-testing in actuarial valuations. While the paper acknowledges the great difficulty in persuading jurisdictions, it emphasizes that these changes will not only benefit only taxpayers and future generations, but also the public employees.

To read more of the paper, go [here](#).

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Pension Reform Glossary

To aid those who engage in discussions and negotiations on pension reform, "and to offer a level of transparency Government has put together a plain language glossary to better understand public pension systems. This glossary can be found [here](#).

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Quotes

"While the California Rule protects pension benefits in perpetuity, it doesn't protect the employee's salary, health care or other critical needs at the city or state or county level to deal with pensions."

- Chad Aldeman, associate partner at Bellwether Education Partners

"The pension moves on the part of the state of Illinois (are) a positive after many years of gridlock. It's a first step."

- Greg Brown, CEO of Motorola Solutions, Inc.

"Perhaps the media have drummed up a crisis...We don't have the data to make conclusions, and we don't know if it's a crisis."

- Minnesota State Auditor, Rebecca Otto, commenting on a recommendation by the Public Employees Retirement Board member - for legislative action requiring all employers in its system to break out overtime amounts from state pensions.

"Those states that have sort of said, 'We'll worry about it when the place is on fire.' Those states are in serious trouble. They have other critical needs at the city or state or county level to deal with pensions."

- Florida Senate President Don Gaetz commenting on the poor fiscal condition of other states' pension plans and systems.

while the retirement fund is in good condition.

"In other words, either our generation starts paying \$4.5 billion per year towards promises we made for services we pay ten times as much for promises they didn't make and services they won't receive."

- David Crane, President of Govern for California, in an open letter to Governor Jerry Brown on the real need for re Retirement System.

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Contact the Pension Reform Help Desk

Reason Foundation has set up a Pension Reform Help Desk to provide information on Reason's work on pension pursue pension reform in their states, counties, and cities. Feel free to contact the Reason Pension Reform Help D

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