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Issue No. 1 - October 2013  
**Reason Foundation**

*This newsletter seeks to shine a light on articles, research, opinion, reformers, and other information related to pension reform. To help the foundation strive to grow and improve the publication, please feel free to send your questions, comments, and suggestions to [info@reason.org](#).*

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## Events

### **Reason** Foundation Offers Pension Reform Webinar

Reason Foundation is offering [a webinar to discuss pension reform](#) and, in particular, how to design a pension reform process. The webinar is designed to share timely information and experiences from former and current pension reformers who have successfully navigated the pension reform process in various places across the country.

Tuesday, October 22, at 12:30 pm PDT / 3:30 pm EDT.

The expert panel on the webinar will include:

- **The Honorable Carl DeMaio** - Author of the San Diego Pension Reform Initiative and member of the San Diego
- **The Honorable Pete Constant** - San José City Councilmember whose leadership led to major pension reforms city.
- **The Honorable Dan Liljenquist** - Former Utah State Senator who led the state's groundbreaking overhaul of its
- **Dr. Adrian Moore** - Vice President of Policy at the Reason Foundation and manager of their policy implementation including pension reform.
- **Mr. Josh McGee** - Vice President of the Laura and John Arnold Foundation and leader of their public policy work

Those wishing to participate may [register here](#).

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### **Stanford Pension Researcher Joshua Rauh to Offer Free 8-Week Online Course on Retirement and Pension**

Pension expert and Stanford Graduate School of Business professor Joshua Rauh is offering an 8-week online course on retirement and pension finance. There is no cost for the course and it is open to anyone with a computer and Internet access. The course covers personal retirement planning and public pension finance and policy.

To sign up for the course or for more information, [go here](#).

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## **Articles**

### **San Jose Mayor Chuck Reed Files California Pension Reform Initiative**

Pension reformer and San Jose Mayor Chuck Reed, who spearheaded the successful passage of the city's Measure 5, which received 58 percent of the vote in favor, has launched a statewide pension reform initiative along with four other California mayors: San Bernardino Mayor Pat Morris, Pacific Grove Mayor Bill Kampe, Anaheim Mayor Tom Tait, and Santa Ana Mayor Mark Fisher. Reed and the other mayors, except for Tait, who is a Republican, filed the measure, known as "The Pension Reform Act of 2014," with the Attorney General's Office on October 15. The constitutional amendment would allow the state and local governments within the measure to continue to fund employee's pension benefits on a go-forward basis. Under the measure, all benefits earned by existing employees under the measure, if passed, would be protected, but future, unearned benefits could be reduced.

The measure asserts that such a reform is necessary because the California legislature has not adequately addressed the problem that public sector pensions should operate under the same rules as private-sector pensions.

Speaking about the growing problem of public pension liabilities at the Hoover Institution's California Pension Solutions Conference, Reed asserted, "The government can't afford these benefits, and the employees can't afford these benefits."

A similar effort to curtail future, unearned pension benefits for current government employees was included in Measure 5 in San Jose, which are currently being tested in the courts. While many have argued that benefits for current government employees should be rolled back-even future benefits that have not yet been earned-San Jose contends that since it is a charter city, in determining its employee compensation levels, the changes made by the new pension law are perfectly legal.

Read the [full text of "The Pension Reform Act of 2014" here](#).

For more on the initiative, [go here](#).

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### **Milwaukee County Executive Calls for Study of Switching to DC Plans**

Milwaukee County Executive Chris Abele is calling for the county to study a voluntary shift from traditional, defined contribution 401(k)-style, defined-contribution retirement (DC) plans for public employees. The idea of switching to a DC system has received significant attention in recent years in Milwaukee County. As related in [this Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel article](#), then-County Executive



Wisconsin governor) Scott Walker advocated making such a transition in 2010. That year, [a study estimated](#) that it would save between \$557 million and \$933 million over the long term, depending upon whether all employees or only new hires opt in. [Another study in 2012](#), performed by the county's actuarial consultant, found that the county could save as much as \$1.2 billion over a 10-year period by phasing out the existing DB plan in favor of a DC plan.

Milwaukee County has adopted some other pension reforms in recent years. It raised the retirement age for miscellaneous employees from 62 to 64, reduced the annual multiplier used to calculate benefits by 20 percent—from 2.0 percent per year of work to 1.6 percent. It also created a special benefit called the "backdrop," which is paid out in a lump sum. As described in [a MacIver Institute article](#), "that it allows a long-time employee to opt for the pension level at the point when they were first eligible to retire. The payment is equal to the pension they would have gotten since then plus 8.5% interest." The benefit was never even scheduled to be paid, but unions, not the county, are now fighting in court to maintain it. The pension benefits reduction is also currently being litigated.

For more information on the pension reform efforts in Milwaukee County, see [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#).

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### **Ocean City, NJ Passes Resolution to End Unsustainable Pensions for Lifeguards**

*By Sal Rodriguez, Reason Foundation*

On September 26th, the City Council of Ocean City, New Jersey unanimously approved a resolution asking the New Jersey Legislature to abolish the statutory requirement that seasonal lifeguards be provided pensions. City contributions to the pension plan for 2012 and 2013, from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Active lifeguards have consistently contributed a combined \$50,000 to the lifeguard pension fund. However, annual pension payouts to the 28 retired lifeguards, combined, amount to over \$160,000. The underfunding of the pension fund, and its dubious value, prompted the City Council decision.

Read the [full commentary here](#).

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### **Stockton Decides Not to Touch Pensions in Bankruptcy; Vallejo Regrets Doing the Same**

The City of Stockton, California, which filed for Chapter 9 bankruptcy protection in June of 2012, announced recent negotiations with its creditors to reduce and restructure its debts, but [decided against trying to cut pensions](#). The plan also relies upon voters approving a ¼-cent sales tax increase during a special election to be held in November. The tax increase would raise the sales tax rate from 8.25 percent to 9.00 percent, representing a hike of about nine percent.

The City of Vallejo, California, faced a similar predicament after it filed for bankruptcy in 2008, when it chose not to join the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS). Instead, the city was forced to endure significant cuts to its pension plan. Now the city is again facing the prospect of filing for bankruptcy, and some are voicing regret that it did not join CalPERS in time.

"We failed in bankruptcy when we did not make the cuts to our contracts," Vallejo Vice Mayor Stephanie Gomes told *the Press-Record*. "We're going to go bankrupt, do it with strong political will—rip off the Band-Aid when you can." Vallejo's annual pension payments to CalPERS have risen by about one-third in just the past two years—from \$10.4 million in fiscal 2011 to \$14 million this year—and they are expected to surpass \$18 million in five years.

Whether Stockton—or San Bernardino, CA or Detroit or others—heed the lesson of Vallejo remains to be seen, but it is clear that the issues are the same: how to get back on solid financial footing once again.

For more on the municipal bankruptcies of Stockton and Vallejo, and the role that pension obligations play in those cities, see [this Sacramento Bee article](#).

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## **Studies**

### **Public Pensions Nationwide Underfunded By \$4.1 Trillion**

*By Cory Eucalitto, Editor, State Budget Solutions*

September 2013

State Budget Solutions (SBS) has [released a comprehensive review of state-level public employee pension plans](#)

funding levels. Based on annual financial reports and actuarial valuations, the SBS examined "over 250 state-level pension plans with a combined \$2.6 trillion in assets and evaluated their funding level based on a "fair-market valuation." SBS determined that state pension plans have a \$4.1 trillion unfunded liability, nearly four times as large as the \$1 trillion that pension system assets currently cover.

Read the [full commentary on the study by Reason Foundation's Sal Rodriguez here](#).

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### **The Revival of the Contract Clause**

**By Sasha Volokh, Associate Professor of Law, Emory Law School for Reason Foundation**  
September 2013

Efforts to reform public pensions have met legal challenges rooted in the "Contract Clause" of the United States Constitution. Legal challenges have been brought in 2013 based on legal arguments invoking the legal constraints of the Contract Clause to prevent the state from reforming contractually specified retirement benefits, including pensions. Volokh discusses the nuances of litigating a Contract Clause as it pertains to pension reform.

Read the [full commentary here](#).

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### **Re-Calibrating CalSTRS: Evaluating the California State Teachers' Retirement System's Funding Shortfall** **By Adam Tatum, California Common Sense** October 2013

A new study by Adam Tatum for California Common Sense finds that California's teachers' pension fund is in serious trouble. Pension obligations continue to grow at a rate of \$50 million per day. By state estimates, the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) is currently underfunded by \$71 billion. According to the California Common Sense report, the pension fund is projected to be depleted by 2043 if present conditions persist. In order to reach full funding, the study estimates, CalSTRS requires an average annual investment return of 7.5 percent. Assuming that it hits its 7.5 percent average annual investment return target. If the average annual rate of return on investments is just 5.1 percent, the report asserts, the amount required would jump to \$580 billion. If nothing is done, the system would require an average annual rate of return of over 10 percent a year in order to reach full funding in 30 years-not a likely scenario, to say the least.

The study argues that the primary cause of CalSTRS's underfunding problem stems from an increase in benefits. If the benefit increase were over 88 percent without the benefit increase-although lagging pension fund investment performance as a result of financial and housing bubbles over the last decade certainly have not helped matters.

The study concludes that although additional contributions will be painful and will likely impact education spending for classroom instruction, these changes are nonetheless necessary and, in any case, will only become more painful if the legislature avoids the problem.

*Rectifying CalSTRS's funding shortfall will not be an easy endeavor. Diverting \$4.5 billion from schools is the same as diverting \$4.5 billion from K-12 books and supplies - twice. It is also more than the state spends on courts and as the state spends on the University of California and California State University systems combined. Having CalSTRS now will be difficult and painful. But should the Legislature wait much longer, fixing CalSTRS will be even more difficult and services in the process. (Emphasis in original)*

Read the [full study here](#).

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## **Meet the Reformers**

In a new spotlight series by Reason Foundation's Director of Government Reform, Len Gilroy, Innovators in Action, Len Gilroy successfully implemented reforms in their jurisdictions. In his most recent installment - *Closing the Gap: Designing Reform in Utah* - Gilroy interviewed former Utah State Senator Dan Liljenquist, the architect of a successful overhaul of the Utah pension system. Following the economic collapse in 2008, the Utah pension fund dropped from being near-fully funded to a projected 20 percent of the required amount. In light of this projection, Liljenquist proposed reforms in 2010, which sought to address the long-term problem. No new creation of a defined-contribution plan for new state employees and an end to the practice of "double-dipping."

Read the [full interview here](#).

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## Contact the Pension Reform Help Desk

Reason Foundation has set up a Pension Reform Help Desk to provide information on the webinars, Reason's wo resources for those wishing to pursue pension reform in their states, counties, and cities. Feel free to contact the F Desk by e-mail at [pensionhelpdesk@reason.org](mailto:pensionhelpdesk@reason.org).

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