

Revisiting the Pension Crisis Looking Back and Looking Forward

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College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, MA

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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Looking Back and Looking Forward

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2007 Emerging Issues Forum

- The National Pension Crisis
 - Maintain the Budget
 - Funding Progress It's Not Just the Assets



2011 Emerging Issues Forum

Is the Sky Really Falling?



Five Years Later...

- Increasing unfunded liabilities
- Decreasing funded ratios

	2011	Current
Aggregate Unfunded Liability	\$30.9 Billion	\$51.0 Billion
Aggregate Funded Ratio	72.5%	58.4%

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What's Happened Since 1999?

	2001	2011	Current
Aggregate Unfunded Liability	\$8.9 Billion	\$30.9 Billion	\$51.0 Billion
Aggregate Funded Ratio	82.8%	72.5%	58.4%

- 2000-2015 an extended period, not just a blip
- 2001 figures reflect primarily 1999 and 2000 valuations

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What's Happened Since 1999? (continued)

- Market run up 1985-1999
 - No articles on plan sustainability etc.
- Funded ratios generally top out in 2000
 - "too much too soon"
- 2000-2002 losses
 - Negative articles begin
- **2003-2007**
 - Double digit returns each year (PRIT)
 - A few positive articles in 2007
- 2008 disastrous year

Optimism — 1999

"We are going to earn
15% every year."

NOTES:				

Optimism — Early 2002



"Well, we have had two bad years in a row, we can't have a third."

- But we did...
 - 2002 PRIT Return (8.9%)

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Optimism Continues

- Double digit returns 2003-2007
- But clouds on the horizon
 - Both local and national
 - o Concerns with 2028 schedule
 - o Losses exacerbated near end of schedule
 - National Pension Crisis 2007 Emerging Issues presentation
 - o Numerous media articles beginning 2002

NOTES:			

Optimism Turns to Pessimism

- 2008 Unprecedented loss
 - From a pension funding perspective
- 2008 forced our hand
 - Actuarial Advisory Committee
 - o Schedules allowed to be extended, but responsibly
 - o If extend beyond 2030
 - No reduction in appropriation until fully funded

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Why Maintain the Budget?

- Allow systems to weather storms
- Flexibility
- Always harder to increase (than decrease) the budget
- More important than ever
 - Past is "water under the bridge"

NOTES:			

Why Maintain the Budget? (continued)

- Best funded systems have consistently maintained budgeted amounts
 - Avoid cutbacks
 - 4% 5% annual increases
 - · Adjust amortization period as needed
 - Requires long-term fiscal discipline

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What Do We Mean By Cutbacks?

- Appropriation reduction from prior <u>year</u>
 - Uncommon event
- Reductions from prior schedule
 - More subtle reductions

NUIES:		

Examples of Reductions From Prior Schedule

Fiscal Year	2014 Valuation Schedule	2016 Valuation Schedule
2015	1,000	
2016	1,100	
2017	1,200	1,150
2018	1,300	1,250
2019	1,400	1,350

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Examples of Reductions From Prior Schedule (continued)

Fiscal Year	2014 Valuation Schedule	2016 Valuation Schedule
2015	1,000	
2016	1,100	
2017	1,200	1,200
2018	1,300	1,250
2019	1,400	1,350

2016 revised schedule maintains FY17 amount from 2014 schedule

NOTES:			

Other Historical Reductions

(Or Plan Changes With No Increase in Schedule)

- Home Rule Petitions
- Cost of benefits minimums
- ERI
- COLA (1997)
- COLA base changes
- Pension holiday

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Funding Schedule Approvals With Caveats

- More frequent in past 10 years
- Schedule reductions
- Assumptions
 - Investment return
 - Salary increase
 - Mortality

NOTES:			
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Long-Term Fiscal Discipline

- Reviewed each schedule adopted by each system
 - State, Teachers, counties, cities, and towns
- Every system at least one reduction
 - Demonstrates difficulty of maintaining budget

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Long-Term Fiscal Discipline (continued)

- Most systems have multiple reductions
 - Some in 1990s
 - Some in 2000s
 - Often small but can add up
 - Some significant reductions

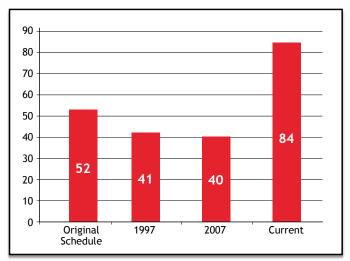
NOTES:			

Long-Term Fiscal Discipline (continued)

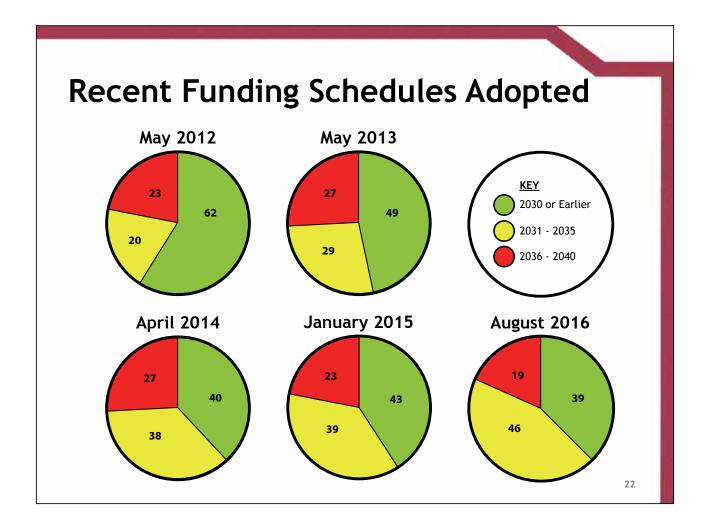
- Schedule reductions not the only measure
- 21 systems with least number of and/or lowest amount of reductions
 - 14 above 70% funded
 - 17 above 65% funded
 - 20 above 60% funded
 - 13 funding completed by FY30

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Number of Funding Schedules to 2028 (or beyond)



NOTE: Original, 1997, and 2007 figures reflect 2028 minimum schedule



NOTES:			

Comparison of Funded Ratios

Funded Ratios	1987	1998	2000	2007	Current
>90%	3	9	12	8	2
80%-90%	1	7	11	10	6
70%-80%	1	11	26	21	22
60%-70%	2	43	35	36	27
50%-60%	3	29	18	20	28
40%-50%	25	7	4	10	18
30%-40%	59			1	0
<30%	12				1

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Cumulative Comparison of Funded Ratios

Funded Ratios	1987	1998	2000	2007	Current
>90%	3	9	12	8	2
>80%	4	16	23	18	8
>70%	5	27	49	39	30
>60%	7	70	84	75	57
>50%	10	99	102	95	85
>40%	35	106	106	105	103
>30%	94			106	103
All	106				104

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Town of Milo | Actuarial Valuation Notes

- Valuations performed every 2 to 3 years
 - Only every four years shown
- 1988 Initial valuation
- Amalgamation of systems
 - Add any number of zeros for comparability
 - Market value until 2000 then 5 year smoothed actuarial value

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Town of Milo | Actuarial Valuation Notes (continued)

Year	Plan Amendments	Investment Return Assumption	Mortality Assumption	Market Value Return
1988		8.25%	GAM - 1971	
1992		8.25%	GAM - 1971	10.6%
1996	1992 ERI	8.25%	GAM - 1971	11.0%
2000	COLA	8.00%	GAM - 1983	18.3%
2004	2002 ERI	8.00%	RP - 2000	1.9%
2008		8.00%	RP - 2000	13.9%
2012	\$14,000 COLA Base	7.75%	RP - 2000 projected 10 years	(1.5%)
2016	Chapter 176	7.50%	RP - 2000 generational	9.4%

NOTES:

- \$30,000 cap removed as of 1/1/88
- \bullet Market Value Return reflects the average annual return for the four previous years
- Experience Study released in 2003

NOTES:			

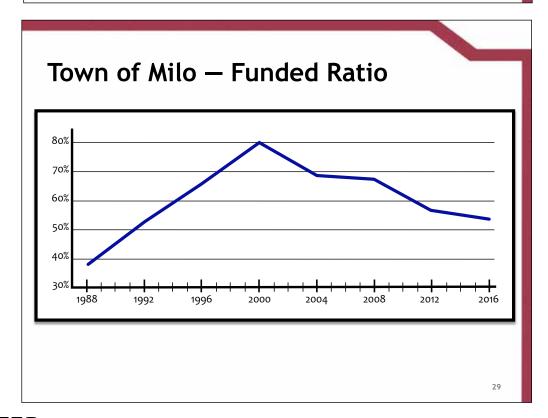
Town of Milo — Actual Results

Year	Actuarial Liability	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Actuarial Liability	Funded Ratio
1988	\$16,000	\$6,000	\$10,000	38%
1992	20,800	11,000	9,800	53%
1996	27,300	18,000	9,300	66%
2000	42,000	33,500	8,500	80%
2004	55,000	38,000	17,000	69%
2008	67,000	45,300	21,700	68%
2012	87,000	49,400	37,600	57%
2016	108,500	58,800	49,700	54%

NOTES:

- 1. Through 2000, the actuarial value of assets was the market value.
- 2. 2004 MVA = \$35,200; 2008 MVA = \$49,800; 2012 MVA = \$44,900; 2016 MVA = \$57,650

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Let's Not Forget Progress 1988-2000

Year	Actuarial Liability	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Actuarial Liability	Funded Ratio
1988	\$16,000	\$6,000	\$10,000	38%
2000	\$42,000	\$33,500	\$8,500	80%

- UAL decreased modestly (dollar basis)
 - Expected to increase based on schedule
- Funded ratios increased significantly
 - "Too much too soon"
- Actuarial liability increased 2.6 times
- Assets increased 5.6 times

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Observations 2000-2016

- Unfunded Liability (UAL) has increased significantly
- Funded ratio has decreased significantly

NOTES:			

Why?

- Actual investment return
- Assumption changes
- Plan changes
- Reductions in funding schedule amounts
- Extension of funding schedule beyond 2030
- Cash flow

NOTES:			
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Town of Milo — Investment Returns

Year	PRIT
1985	22.8%
1986	19.9%
1987	3.3%
1988	13.4%
1989	17.9%
1990	(2.3%)
1991	14.7%
1992	4.8%
1993	16.3%
1994	0.4%
1995	24.1%
1996	16.9%
1997	18.4%
1998	14.8%
1999	23.3%

Year	PRIT
2000	(1.2%)
2001	(5.3%)
2002	(8.9%)
2003	26.3%
2004	14.5%
2005	12.7%
2006	16.7%
2007	11.9%
2008	(29.5%)
2009	17.6%
2010	13.6%
2011	0.2%
2012	13.9%
2013	15.2%
2014	8.2%
2015	1.1%

Town of Milo — Average Investment Returns

1985-1999: 13.6%

2000-2015: 5.8%

1985-2015: 9.5%

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1988 - What Did We Expect?

Projection of Plan Liabilities From 1988

- Reviewed each actuarial valuation 1988-2016
 - Determined percentage increase in expected liability one year later
 - Interpolated between valuations
 - Accounted for cash flow changes over time

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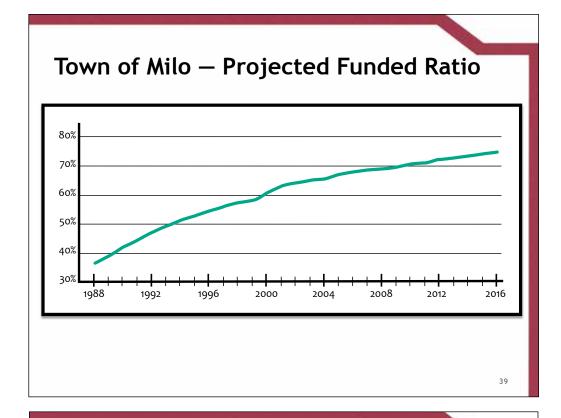
Projection of Assets From 1988

- Reviewed each actuarial valuation 1988-2016
 - Assumed investment return assumption met each year
 - Estimated cash flow for the year
 - o Employer and employee contributions
 - Benefit payments
 - o Assumed 4.5% increasing amortization to FY28
 - Determined percentage increase in assets one year later
 - Interpolated between valuations

NOTES:				
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Town of Milo — Projected Valuation Results

	Actuarial		Unfunded	Funded
Year	Liability	Assets	Actuarial Liability	Ratio
1988	\$15,875	\$5,862	\$10,013	36.9%
1989	17,138	6,794	10,344	39.6%
1990	18,502	7,800	10,702	42.2%
1991	19,974	8,919	11,055	44.7%
1992	21,492	10,106	11,386	47.0%
1993	23,061	11,349	11,712	49.2%
1994	24,687	12,620	12,067	51.1%
1995	26,365	13,945	12,420	52.9%
1996	28,079	15,326	12,753	54.6%
1997	29,883	16,782	13,101	56.2%
1998	31,915	18,362	13,553	57.5%
1999	34,184	20,079	14,105	58.7%
2000	36,679	22,027	14,652	60.1%
2001	39,430	24,252	15,178	61.5%
2002	42,449	26,830	15,619	63.2%
2003	45,335	29,245	16,090	64.5%
2004	48,064	31,449	16,615	65.4%
2005	50,899	33,776	17,123	66.4%
2006	53,846	36,235	17,611	67.3%
2007	56,862	38,772	18,090	68.2%
2008	59,930	41,348	18,582	69.0%
2009	63,107	44,036	19,071	69.8%
2010	66,384	46,845	19,539	70.6%
2011	69,769	49,749	20,020	71.3%
2012	73,235	52,761	20,474	72.0%
2013	76,604	55,715	20,889	72.7%
2014	79,937	58,591	21,346	73.3%
2015	83,335	61,521	21,814	73.8%
2016	86,749	64,464	22,285	74.3%



Surprising Result!

- Expected a different shaped curve
 - Flatter at start
 - Increasing more rapidly later

NOTES:		

It's the Cash Flow

- Town of Milo positive cash flow in early years
 - Employer and employee contributions greater than benefit payments
 - Generates faster asset growth in early years
 Therefore, initial funded ratios increase more rapidly
- Cash flow changed over time
 - Benefit payments now exceed employer and employee contributions

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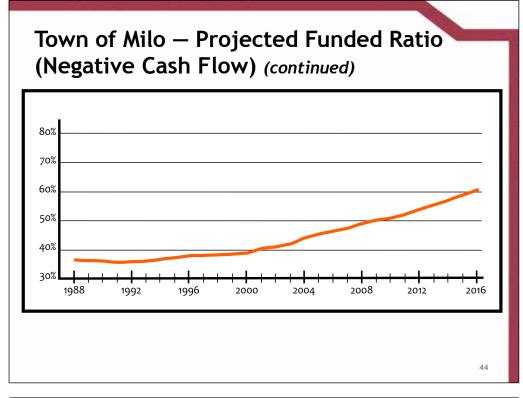
What If Milo's Initial Cash Flow Was Negative?

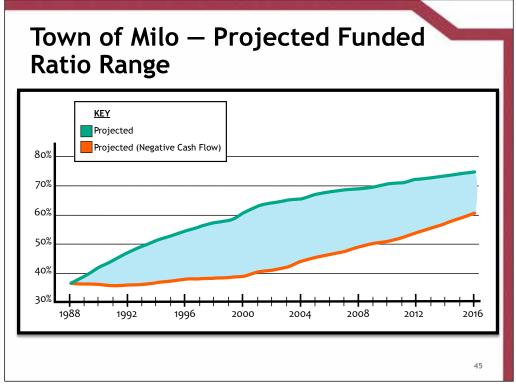
- Adjusted benefit payments to create initial negative cash flow
- Shape of curve what we expected

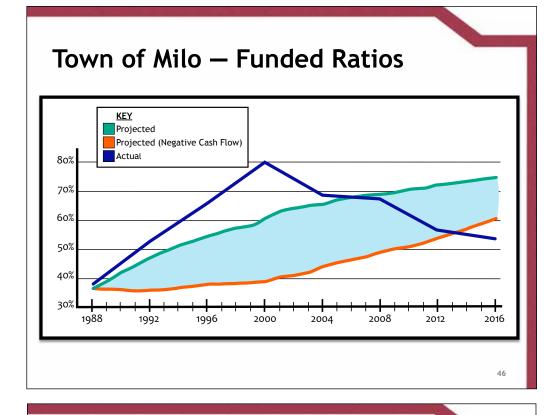
NOTES:			

Town of Milo — Projected Funded Ratio (Negative Cash Flow)

	Actuarial		Unfunded	
Year	Liability	Assets	Actuarial Liability	Funded Ratio
1988	\$15,875	\$5,862	\$10,013	36.9%
1989	17,138	6,305	10,833	36.8%
1990	18,502	6,781	11,721	36.7%
1991	19,974	7,293	12,681	36.5%
1992	21,492	7,861	13,631	36.6%
1993	23,061	8,498	14,563	36.9%
1994	24,687	9,214	15,473	37.3%
1995	26,365	9,960	16,405	37.8%
1996	28,079	10,737	17,342	38.2%
1997	29,883	11,536	18,347	38.6%
1998	31,915	12,401	19,514	38.9%
1999	34,184	13,365	20,819	39.1%
2000	36,679	14,542	22,137	39.6%
2001	39,430	15,967	23,463	40.5%
2002	42,449	17,684	24,765	41.7%
2003	45,335	19,408	25,927	42.8%
2004	48,064	21,135	26,929	44.0%
2005	50,899	22,995	27,904	45.2%
2006	53,846	24,999	28,847	46.4%
2007	56,862	27,124	29,738	47.7%
2008	59,930	29,375	30,555	49.0%
2009	63,107	31,755	31,352	50.3%
2010	66,384	34,268	32,116	51.6%
2011	69,769	36,975	32,794	53.0%
2012	73,235	39,880	33,355	54.5%
2013	76,604	42,871	33,733	56.0%
2014	79,937	45,984	33,953	57.5%
2015	83,335	49,295	34,040	59.2%
2016	86,749	52,804	33,945	60.9%







Observations

- January 1, 2000 funding well ahead of schedule
- 2000-2015 regress to the mean (or worse)!
 - "What have you done for me lately?"
 - Lost sight of 2000 progress ("ancient history")
- BUT the 1988 projection does <u>not</u> reflect assumption and plan changes
 - \bullet Estimated impact on liability 25%-30%

NOTES:		
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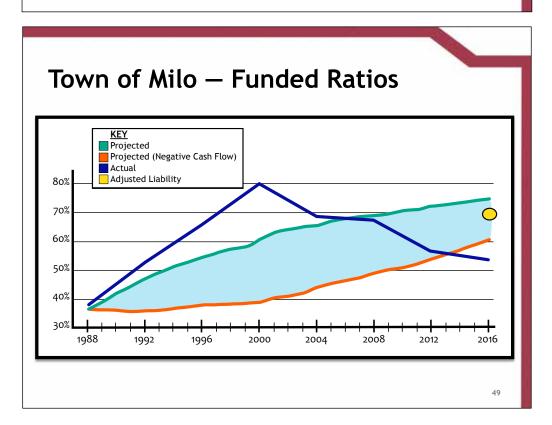
January 1, 2016 Valuation Results

	Actual	Adjusted*
Actuarial Liability	\$108,500	\$83,500 - \$86,800
Assets	\$58,800	\$58,800
Funded Ratio	54.2%	67.7% - 70.4%

^{*}Reflects actual without historical plan and assumption changes.

Assets may be somewhat lower to reflect a different funding pattern.

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Town of Milo — Investment Returns 2000-2015

Year	PRIT
2000	(1.2%)
2001	(5.3%)
2002	(8.9%)
2003	26.3%
2004	14.5%
2005	12.7%
2006	16.7%
2007	11.9%
2008	(29.5%)
2009	17.6%
2010	13.6%
2011	0.2%
2012	13.9%
2013	15.2%
2014	8.2%
2015	1.1%
AVERAGE 2000-2015	5.8%

Town of Milo — Investment Returns 2000-2015 (continued)

- Average Annual Return of 5.8%
 - Generates loss on Market Value Basis
- If assumption met each year
 - 2016 assets would be \$12M-\$16M greater

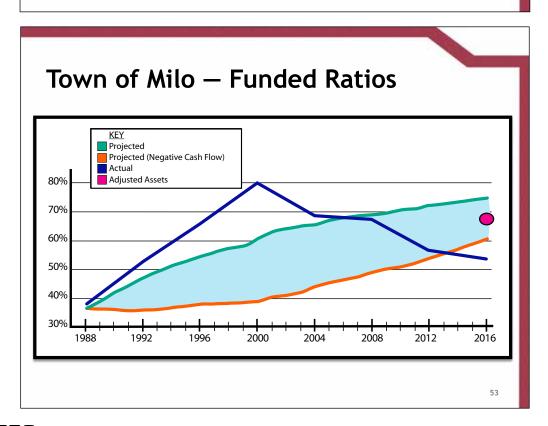
NOTES:			

January 1, 2016 Valuation Results

	Actual	Adjusted*
Actuarial Liability	\$108,500	\$108,500
Assets	\$58,800	\$70,800 - \$74,800
Funded Ratio	54.2%	65.3% - 68.9%

^{*}Reflects actual assets assuming investment return assumption met since 2000.

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January 1, 2016 Valuation Results

	Actual	Adjusted*
Actuarial Liability	\$108,500	\$83,500 - \$86,800
Assets	\$58,800	\$70,800 - \$74,800
Funded Ratio	54.2%	81.5% - 89.6%

^{*}Reflects actual liability without historical plan and assumption changes.

Reflects actual assets assuming investment return assumption met since 2000.

Assets may be somewhat lower to reflect a different funding pattern.

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Town of Milo — Funded Ratios Projected 90% Projected (Negative Cash Flow) Actual Adjusted Liability & Assets 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 2016 1992 2004 2008 1988 2000 2012 1996

Looking Forward

- Projections to 2026
 - Assume annual return = 7.5%
 - Assume annual return = 4.0%
 - o Less optimistic projection
 - $_{\circ}$ Reflects adjusted appropriations based on FY36 schedule

NOTES:				
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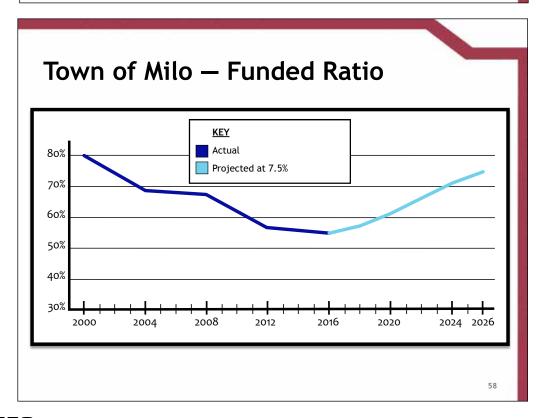
Town of Milo — Projected to 2026

Year	Actuarial Liability	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Actuarial Liability	Funded Ratio
2016	\$108,500	\$58,800	\$49,700	54%
2018	117,200	66,700	50,500	57%
2020	126,300	77,200	49,100	61%
2022	135,900	89,400	46,500	66%
2024	145,900	103,400	42,500	71%
2026	156,400	119,400	37,000	76%

NOTES:

- 1. Assumes annual investment return equal to 7.50% each year.
- 2. Assumes no changes in assumptions or plan provisions.

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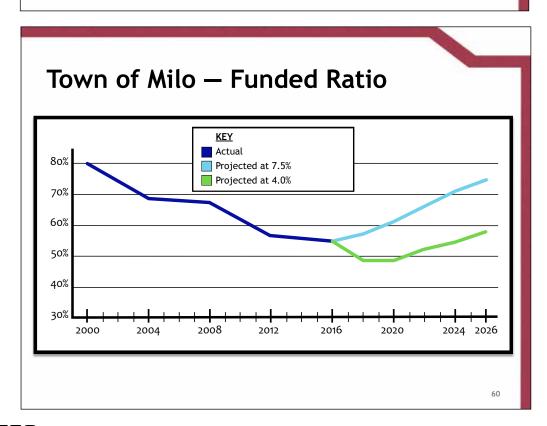
Town of Milo — Projected to 2026

Year	Actuarial Liability	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Actuarial Liability	Funded Ratio
2016	\$108,500	\$58,800	\$49,700	54%
2018	117,200	57,600	59,600	49%
2020	126,300	62,500	63,800	49%
2022	135,900	70,100	65,800	52%
2024	145,900	79,400	66,500	54%
2026	156,400	90,700	65,700	58%

NOTES:

- 1. Assumes annual investment return equals 4.0% each year.
- 2. Assumes no changes in assumptions or plan provisions.

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What Have We Learned?

- Uphill climb
 - Difficult to overcome 50 years of little or no employer funding
 - Long-term plan
- Investment returns matter
 - 1990's created a false sense of security
 - Subsequent volatility "hurt" more
- Progress has been made
 - · Look at entire funding period
 - But plan and assumption changes have had an impact
- Reasons for optimism
 - · More aggressive funding
 - More conservative assumption sets

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What Have We Learned? (continued)

- Hindsight is 20/20
 - Appropriation reductions were common
- Maintaining the budget still critical
 - Long-term fiscal discipline is key
 - Funding schedule strategy
 - o 2014 Valuation develop schedule (FY15 FY17)
 - o 2016 Valuation develop schedule
 - Maintain (at least) FY17
 - Maintain (recommend) FY18 and FY19

NOTES:		

NOTES:	





8:15	REGISTRATION DESK OPENS		
9:00-9:15	Opening Remarks		
	Joseph E. Connarton Executive Director PERAC		
9:15-10:15	Other Post Employment Benefits		
	> Trusting Your Trust Fund		
	Mark D. Abrahams, President The Abrahams Group		
	> PERAC Oversight of OPEB		
	James Lamenzo, Actuary PERAC		
10:15-10:30	BREAK		
10:30-12:30	Disability Retirement		
	> 10:30 - 12:00 Everything You Wanted to Know About Disability Retirement		
	 Kate Hogan, Manager of Medical Services PERAC Judith Corrigan, Deputy General Counsel PERAC Patrice Looby, Nurse Case Manager PERAC 		
	> 12:00-12:30 PTSD and the Status of the Field		
	 Terence M. Keane, Ph.D., Dir. of National Center for PTSD- Behavioral Sciences Division and Assoc. Chief of Staff for Research & Development at VA Boston 		
12:30	Keynote Speaker		
	Dolores Mitchell Retired Executive Director Group Insurance Commission		
12:45-1:15	BUFFET LUNCH		
1:15-3:00	Revisiting the Pension Crisis (Looking Back and Looking Forward)		
	• James Lamenzo, Actuary PERAC		
	John Boorack, Senior Actuarial Associate PERAC		
3:00	FORUM ENDS		

