

- b. Costs would be financed by the systems and may be paid monthly or annually
- c. Costs would be a set dollar value based on the FY 2019-2020 employer contributions, increasing by 1.5% annually until the cost is paid in full.
- d. If the employer is receiving general fund money to help pay retirement contributions and that money is reduced on or after July 1, 2020, then the payment required by SB 10 would be reduced by the same amount.
- e. Interest on the principal would be limited to the greater of 1.5% or the percentage increase in the annual average of the consumer price index for urban consumers for the most recent calendar year
- f. While the ceasing employer would be required to provide security for financing the costs of cessation, the system board would not be able to deny an employer the ability to finance the costs because of the level or adequacy of information or security provided.

These beneficial terms would result in SB 10 having an **indirect negative fiscal impact on local governments that participate in the County Employees Retirement System**. The Kentucky Retirement Systems Board of Trustees governs both the KERS and the CERS. The terms for paying the costs of cessation in KERS could encourage employers to leave KERS and reduce the number of employers contributing to the systems. Fewer contributors to the systems would result in higher actuarial costs as well as higher administrative costs to those employers who remain.

According to the Kentucky League of Cities, if KERS is not funded at an appropriate level, the Kentucky Retirement Systems Board of Trustees may make their investment policies even more conservative. Since KRS unitizes CERS investments with KERS investments, the bill could have a negative impact on the CERS unfunded liability. That would force employer contribution rates higher. Even a minimal increase in the contribution rates would have a moderate impact on cities when applied to their total participating payroll. Since CERS rates are capped at 12 percent increases over the next several years, any increases wouldn't be felt for, approximately, another four years - when the phased-in rates will likely converge with the actuarially required contribution rate.

Part III: Differences to Local Government Mandate Statement from Prior Versions

Part II, above, pertains to SB 10 as introduced. There is no prior introduced version to compare to for Part III.

Data Source(s): Kentucky League of Cities; LRC staff

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