

KENTUCKY RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

David L. Eager, Executive Director

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February 13, 2019

Ms. Katie Carney Office of Fiscal Statement Review Legislative Research Commission Capitol Annex, Room 104 Frankfort, KY 40601

RE: Senate Bill 158 (2019 RS BR 1476) AA Statement Required by KRS 6.350 AA Statement 1 of 1

Dear Ms. Carney:

Senate Bill 158 (2019 RS BR 1476) amends KRS 61.637 to allow a mayor or member of a city legislative body who does not have service credit in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS) for his or her service to the city to retire and draw benefits from CERS for other covered employment without resigning from his or her position as mayor or member of a city legislative body. The bill also makes technical amendments to conform to a recent court decision; and amends KRS 78.540 to provide that a mayor or member of a city legislative body who has been required to participate in CERS due to other covered employment, or because of failure to make an election not to participate, may elect to not participate in CERS for service as mayor or member of the city legislative body and to receive a refund of contributions for his or her service as a mayor or member of a city legislative body. The bill has an Emergency clause.

Kentucky Retirement Systems staff members have examined Senate Bill 158 (2019 RS BR 1476). We have determined that the bill will not increase or decrease benefits or the participation in benefits in any of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems, but the bill would decrease the participation in benefits in the CERS plans as of the effective date of the bill and thereafter if future mayors or members of city legislative bodies elect to not participate for their service as mayor or as a member of a city legislative body.

Senate Bill 158 (2019 RS BR 1476) could potentially have a detrimental impact on the actuarial liability of the CERS plan. If mayors and members of city legislative bodies elect not to participate there would be no new liability created because they would not earn credit toward a retirement benefit. However, CERS would also not receive the employer contributions that otherwise would have been received: the majority of which are used to pay for the existing unfunded liability. For example, in the CERS Non-Hazardous plan, the combined Pension and Insurance contribution rate for Fiscal Year 2019 is 21.48%, with 16.22% of that total allocated toward the unfunded liability for the Pension fund. New elected officials would be placed in Tier 3, as determined by their original participation date with an agency participating in CERS. Based on the 2018 Plan Actuarial Valuations, the Employer Normal Cost Rates for Tier 3 (the "Employer Normal Cost Rate" is the annual employer cost of providing retirement benefits for today's members net of the employee contribution) are 1.56% for Pension and 1.22% for Insurance in the CERS Non-Hazardous plan.* Therefore, while the actuarial liability created by adding another member to the CERS Non-Hazardous system in Tier 3

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is 2.78% (1.56% plus 1.22%), the System would lose 18.70% of the member's salary that would have otherwise been paid on their behalf and allocated toward paying down the unfunded liability for that System.

In addition to the actuarial impact, Senate Bill 158 (2019 RS BR 1476) would violate the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) "cash or deferred arrangement" (CODA) rule, and risk the tax-qualification of the overall CERS plan. IRS rules treat any tax-qualified pension plan that allows an eligible employee to waive participation and instead receive cash as a violation of the CODA rule. That is, if an employee were permitted to "elect out" of CERS coverage, the employee's required contribution (6% of pay for Tier 2 and Tier 3 members) would not be withheld and deposited to the CERS trust (pre-tax) as with all other eligible employees, but would be included and taxed as regular pay, and no employer contribution (21.48%, FY 2019) would be contributed to the CERS trust. The IRS position is that the employee is effectively receiving a 6% pay increase by electing out of CERS coverage, and thus is not permissible.

Finally, Senate Bill 158 (2019 RS BR 1476) provides that an employee who is eligible to retire under any KRSadministered plan before becoming a mayor or member of a city legislative body, is not required to resign the position of mayor or member of a city legislative body in order to begin drawing benefits from any pension plan administered by KRS (including the CERS plan). Currently the law allows a mayor or city legislative member who is eligible for a pension under KERS or SPRS to draw benefits from those plans without having to resign his or her position as mayor or member of a city legislative body. Current law includes this provision because the mayor or member of a city legislative body is eligible to receive a pension from a non-CERS employer, or otherwise would violate the KRS plan rules about working and receiving a benefit from the same employer at the same time.

In accordance with KRS 6.350 (2)(c), Kentucky Retirement Systems certifies the following:

1. The estimated number of individuals affected as of June 30, 2018 are 84,435 active members; 81,608 inactive members; and 56,629 retired members in the CERS Non-Hazardous plan.

2. There is no estimated change in benefit payments;

3. There is an estimated change to employer costs, as the costs would be minimally lower because employers would not contribute to the CERS plan for those elected officials;

4. There is no estimated change to administrative expenses.

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We have not requested any further actuarial analysis of Senate Bill 158 (2019 RS BR 1476) by the Systems' independent actuary. Please let me know if you have any questions regarding our analysis of Senate Bill 158 (2019 RS BR 1476).

Sincerely,

Daniel Eugen

David L. Eager Executive Director Kentucky Retirement Systems

*excludes employee contributions and administrative expenses.