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PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT PLAN ENACTMENTS IN 2012 STATE LEGISLATURES

July 15, 2012

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THIS REPORT. This report summarizes selected state pensions and retirement legislation enacted in 2012. Its goal is to help researchers and policy makers know how other states have addressed issues that could arise in any state. In keeping with that goal, the report excludes most clean-up legislation, cost-of-living adjustments, administrative procedures and technical amendments. This report is organized according to the topics that legislatures addressed in 2012, listed at the end of this introduction.

Material in brackets is explanatory information in addition to the summary of an act. Not all legislation had received chapter or act numbers when this report was compiled.

FINDINGS. So far in 2012 seven states have made major structural changes in state retirement plans. **Kansas, Louisiana** and **Virginia** replaced defined benefit plans with cash balance or hybrid plans for new employees.

- **Alabama** will close its existing retirement plan for most state and local government employees on December 31, 2012, and replace it with a new defined benefit tier that includes higher age and service requirements for retirement, a longer period for calculating final average compensation, a lower multiplier for calculating benefits, and, uniquely in 2012, a reduced mandatory employee contribution.
- **Kansas** concluded a two-year reconsideration of its defined benefit retirement plans for state, school and local public employees with new statutory provisions that include generally higher contributions from current employees (or a reduction in benefits) and a cash balance plan for most new state, school and local public employees hired on or after January 1, 2015.
- **Louisiana** will close its defined benefit plan for most state government employees and employees of higher education on July 1, 2013, and replace it with a cash balance plan.
- **New York** closed its latest retirement tier for state and local employees, including most New York City employees, on March 31, 2012, and replaced it with a Tier 6 plan that increases the age of retirement, and provides a longer period for calculating final average compensation and a lower multipliers for calculating benefits. The legislation will increase

employee contribution requirements with an unusual plan of scaling contributions to the amount of employees' salary.

- **South Carolina** enacted legislation to increase employee contributions for current and new employees, increase age and service requirements for retirement with full benefits, provide a longer period for calculating final average compensation, cap future cost-of-living increases and terminate a deferred retirement option for general employees and teachers.
- **Virginia** enacted legislation to require local government plan members to begin contributing 5 percent of salary to retirement plans, contributions that for many years have been picked up by employers. Local government employers will provide an offsetting salary increase. Separate legislation will close defined benefit plans for most state and local government employees at the end of 2013 and replace them with a hybrid plan with defined benefit and defined contribution components. Legislation also limited future cost-of-living increases.
- **Wyoming** created a new defined benefit plan tier applicable to state and local government employees as of August 31, 2012. The new tier includes higher age and service requirements for retirement, a longer period for calculating final average compensation and a lower multiplier for calculating benefits. Contribution requirements are unchanged. Separate legislation provides that cost-of-living adjustments will be granted in the future only when the retirement system is fully funded.

SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The sources of this report are StateNet searches of current and enacted legislation, retirement systems' websites, state legislatures' reports of enacted legislation, and information provided by legislative and retirement system staff. NCSL is indebted to the many legislative staff who write and share summaries of their legislatures' acts, the many retirement system staff who have posted legislative summaries on their web sites, and the staff of legislatures and retirement systems who have taken time to identify and explain legislation and its context.

CONTACTS.

JoAnne Bourquard: jo.anne.bourquard@ncsl.org
303-856-1355

Ron Snell: ron.snell@ncsl.org
303-856-1534

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1. Contribution Rates and Funding Issues

Alabama. Act 377 of 2012 (Senate Bill 388) creates a new tier of membership for the Employees' Retirement System, the Teachers' Retirement System, and the ERS plan for state police, effective for those first joining one of the plans on or after January 1, 2013. It reduces future benefits by lengthening the period over which final average salary is calculated and by increasing retirement ages. It reduces required employee contributions for all Tier II members except state police members, in comparison with rates for Tier I members.

	Tier I	Tier II
ERS and TRS	7.5%	6%
ERS State Police Plan	10%	10%
ERS other law enforcement and fire	8.5%	7%

The legislation will result in lower 2013 estimated employer contributions as follows:

	Tier I	Tier II
ERS (all members except state police)	10.12%	10.04%
TRS	10.08%	9.44%
ERS State Police Plan	31.61%	25.32%

The changes are estimated to save employers approximately \$5 billion from fiscal year 2016 through fiscal year 2043.

Arizona. Chapter 304, Laws of 2012 (HB 2264), reverses employee contribution increases enacted in 2011 that have been declared unconstitutional by the Arizona Superior Court. Chapter 26, Laws of 2011, changed contribution requirements for the Arizona State Retirement System to require that employees contribute 53 percent of benefits and costs of administering the program, an increase from 50 percent. House Bill 2264 retroactively reverts the contributions to a 50/50 division, effective immediately. The excess contributions are to be returned to employees. The bill appropriates about \$40 million to cover state and local governments employers' costs of the reimbursements.

Hawaii. Act 153, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 2487), assesses the last employer for those employees who meet the criteria of high compensation levels due to overtime and other non-base pay increases (also known as "pension spiking") in the last years of employment. The unfunded portion attributed to these significant non-base pay increases are required to be paid by the last employer by the next fiscal year after the employee retires.

Kansas. Chapter 171, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 2333), re-enacts certain modified changes in contribution requirements for active members of the Kansas Public Employees' Retirement System enacted in 2011. The plans for public safety employees and judges were not changed.

- They will select between the options in a 90-day election period beginning on July 1, Tier 1 members are provided contribution options as follows (subject to IRS approval). 2013. [Tier 1 was closed to new members on June 30, 2009.]
 - The first option is the default in the case a member fails to choose or in case the IRS disapproves the election of the options. It will increase the employee contribution from 4% to 6% over two years and provide an increase in multiplier from 1.75% to 1.85% for future years of service
 - The alternative option will be to freeze the employee contribution rate at 4% and reduce the member's multiplier for future service from 1.75% to 1.4%.
- All Tier 2 members will continue the existing employee contribution rate of 6% of salary. The legislation eliminates their post-retirement cost-of-living benefit increases. The legislation also increases their annual multiplier for all past and future service from 1.75% to 1.85%.

The legislation also raises the annual rate of increases in statutory caps on employer contributions to KPERS. Under current law, employer contributions are allowed to increase 0.6% annually. This legislation increases the *rate* at which employer contributions may increase. The 0.6% *rate cap* is increased to 0.9% for FY 2014 and by increments to 1.2% for FY 2017. The same changes will apply to local government employers on a calendar year basis.

The legislation also provides that a share of state gaming revenues from state-owned casinos will be directed to the KPERS unfunded liability beginning in FY 2014, when the amount is estimated to be \$30 million. Also, 80% of the proceeds from any sale of state surplus real estate will be directed to the KPERS unfunded liability until the retirement system reaches an 80% funded ratio.

Maryland. Chapter 485, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 335), increased the member contribution for Judicial Retirement System members from 6% to 8% of earnable compensation. The increase matches the two percentage point increase in member contribution rates enacted in 2011 for members of the Teachers' Pension System and the Employees' Pension System (EPS).

Maryland. Chapter 1, Acts of the 2012 Special Session (Senate Bill 1301), the Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act of 2012, in the article on state personnel and pensions, provides for shifting a portion of the employer contribution for teachers who are members of the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System from state government (which has paid the full employer contribution for members until now) to local school boards.

- Retirement costs are shared for school boards only (excludes libraries and community colleges).
- School boards will pay the normal cost of retirement phased in over four years with concurrent county-paid maintenance of effort increases. They will be responsible for 50% of the normal cost in FY 2013 and all of the normal cost in FY 2016.
- The required maintenance of effort amount paid by counties increases each year by the additional pension costs during the phase-in period.
- Increased pension costs are offset by new county revenues and local aid to counties and school boards beginning in fiscal 2013 and 2014, and federal fund reimbursement relief to school boards beginning in FY 2015.
- State government maintains its responsibility to pay for the unfunded accrued liabilities of the system, as well as a portion of the normal cost and any costs above the estimates during the phase-in period.

The normal cost for which school boards will be responsible is estimated to increase from \$137 million for FY 2013 to \$255 million for FY 2016, when it will be entirely shifted to the boards. The new assessment has been offset with various revenue increases and increases in state aid to local governments.

New Hampshire. Chapter 261, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 1483), repeals legislation of 2008 scheduled to take effect July 1, 2012, which states that if a municipal public employee's final average pay is greater than 125 percent of the employee's average base pay, cities and towns must pay the part attributed to "spiking." According to the New Hampshire Retirement System, the anti-spiking law was enacted to "discourage employers from allowing extreme end-of-career spikes in earnable compensation." The system states with the "spiking-charge" in effect, those employers paying the charge will contribute, over an extended period of time, a greater percentage of payroll than those employers who are not subject to the "spiking-charge". Municipal governments sought the repeal to ward off unanticipated charges from the retirement system.

New York. Chapter 18, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 6735) establishes Tier VI retirement plans affecting most new members of the state and New York City retirement plans as of April 1, 2012.

As it relates to new members of the New York State Teachers' Retirement System and the New York State and Local Retirement System, the legislation requires 3.5% contributions regardless of salary until April 1, 2013. Thereafter, the contribution rate in a given year is based upon regular compensation in the year two years previously, as follows:

- Wages of \$45,000 or less.....3%
- More than \$45,000 to \$55,000.....3.5%
- More than \$55,000 to \$75,000.....4.5%
- More than \$75,000 to \$100,000.....5.75%
- More than \$100,000 to \$179,000.....6%

- No contribution on earnings in excess of the governor's salary, currently \$179,000

[For comparison, the Tier V state and local employee contribution is 3% and the teacher's system's employee contribution is 3.5%.]

South Carolina. Act 278, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 4967), increases employee and employer contribution rates for the South Carolina Retirement System. The increases affect current members and new hires. Employee contributions will increase from the current rate of 6.5% to 8% in 0.5% increments beginning on July 1, 2012 with the final increase effective on July 1, 2014. Employer contributions will increase from 10.6% to 10.9% over the same period. If additional contribution increases are required, both employee and employer contribution rates are increased to maintain a 2.9 percentage point differential between the rates. No decrease in contribution rates may be made until the system is at least 90% funded.

For current and new members of the Police Officers' Retirement System, member contributions will change as above. Employer contributions will increase from 12.3% at present to 13% on July 1, 2014. The 5 percentage point differential will be maintained if additional increases are required.

For current members of the General Assembly Retirement System, employee contributions will increase from the current 10% to 11% on January 1, 2013. This legislation closes the plan to people first elected to the General Assembly in November 2012 and after.

Virginia. Act 702 of 2012 (HB 1130/Senate Bill 498) establishes a hybrid plan applicable to most new state and local government employees as of January 1, 2014. General plan provisions are summarized in Part 6 of this report.

Mandatory employee contributions for the hybrid plan will total 5% of salary, the same as the member contribution for Virginia Retirement System (VRS) defined benefit plans. Employees must contribute to both the DB and the DC component of the hybrid plan.

- The employee contribution will be 4% to the DB component and 1% to the DC component. Employees may contribute as much as an additional 4% of salary to the DC component to earn an additional partial employer match.
- Employer contributions for the DB plan will be actuarially determined at the rate set for the legacy defined benefit plans. After employers' matches for employee DC plan contributions are satisfied, any excess employer contribution will be credited to the accrued unfunded liability of the VRS defined benefit plans. The fiscal note to HB 1130 says: "Because the legacy defined benefit plan is not being closed in order to implement the hybrid plan, the more significant contribution rates that would otherwise result from a complete shift to a defined contribution plan are avoided."
- Employer contributions to each employee's DC account will be as follows:
 - For the 1% mandatory employee contribution, 1% of salary.
 - For the first 1% voluntary employee contribution, 1%.
 - 0.5% for each additional 1% voluntary contribution, up to the full 5% that is subject to match.
 - The total possible employer contribution would be 3.5% on a 5% employee contribution.

- Vesting of employer contributions to the DC account will begin at 25% after an employee has participated continuously in the program for one year, increasing at 25% a year until the employee is fully vested in the employer contribution after four years of continuous membership.

Virginia. Act 822 of 2012 (Senate Bill 497) affects contributions to the Virginia Retirement System from local governments and local government employees. It provides that:

- School division and political subdivision employees whose employers currently pay all or part of the 5% Plan 1 or Plan 2 member contribution will begin paying the contribution on a salary reduction basis on July 1, 2012.
- Employers may, at their option, phase in the member contribution over five years, except that new or returning employees as of July 1 must make the entire 5% contribution.
- Localities and school boards are required to increase employee compensation on 7/1/12 to offset the member contributions.
- The offsetting raise is to be effective July 1 unless a government is phasing in the member contribution.
- Plan 1 or Plan 2 employees who were paying the member contribution or some portion of it as of January 1, 2012, will not receive an offsetting raise for the amount they were already paying as of that date.
- As enacted, the legislation will allow all local government employers to phase in the offsetting salary increases it requires for local government employees over five years.

Wyoming. Chapter 23, Laws of 2012 (Senate File 30 /Senate Enrolled Act 11) increases the contribution rate for the Warden, Patrol & DCI Plan by 3.25 percent. The increase was split between employers and employees, with the employer share increasing by 1.63 percent and the employee share increasing by 1.62 percent. The 1.62 percent increase in the employee share will be deducted from employee pay as of July 1, 2012.

2. Cost-of-Living Adjustments

Please note: This section does not attempt to track all post-retirement benefit increases or cost-of-living adjustments; it reports changes in the enabling legislation for such benefits.

Kansas. Chapter 171, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 2333), repeals post-retirement cost-of-living increases for Tier 2 members of the Kansas Public Employee Retirement System (those hired on or after July 1, 2009). Members will instead receive a higher multiplier, 1.85 percent instead of 1.75 percent, for all service, effective for those who retire on and after January 1, 2014. The repeal of the COLA does not affect members who retire before July 2012.

North Carolina. Senate Bill 803 (to governor June 20, 2012) clarifies that the Board of Trustees of the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System has full discretion over the granting of post-retirement increases as long as any changes are not inconsistent with actions of the General Assembly. The long-time policy of the State of North Carolina is to provide ad hoc Cost of Living Adjustments (COLAs) to retirees, rather than automatic COLAs. This clarification is being sought in anticipation of forthcoming standards from the Governmental Accounting Standards Board that would potentially create unfunded long-term liabilities for local

government employers based on an alternate reading of this statute that would require trustees to give automatic COLAs.

Oklahoma. Chapter 109, Laws of 2012 (HB 2322), removes a statutory requirement that the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) include an estimate of the actuarial impact of potential future cost-of-living increases in its annual actuarial studies. This conforms with language enacted in Senate Bill 794 of 2011. The removal of the actuarial cost of potential COLAs has had a substantial effect in reducing the OPERS UAAL. [COLAs in Oklahoma are not automatic, but are periodically enacted.]

South Carolina. Act 278, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 4967), changes the COLA provision for retired members (and future retirees) of the South Carolina Retirement System from an automatic annual benefit adjustment of 1% to 1% subject to an annual cap of \$500, effective July 1, 2012. The same new provision will apply to the Police Officers' Retirement Plan, which has not had a guaranteed annual COLA in the past.

Virginia. Act 702 of 2012 (HB 1130/Senate Bill 498) makes various changes to Plan 1 and Plan 2 of the Virginia Retirement System as well as establishing a hybrid plan applicable to most new state and local government employees. Plan 2 affects members hired or rehired as of July 1, 2010. The following provisions address the defined benefit component of the new hybrid plan as well as the specified Plan 1 and Plan 2 members. The legislation:

- Caps cost-of-living increases at 3% for new hires, Plan 2 members and any Plan 1 member not vested as of January 1, 2013. The COLA will match the first two percentage points of an increase in the CPI-U plus half of the increase in the next two percentage points.
- Defers cost-of-living increases for any member who retires with less than 20 years of creditable service until one year after attaining unreduced retirement eligibility. Employees within five years of eligibility for an unreduced benefit as of January 1, 2013, are grandfathered.

Wyoming. Chapter 107, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 59), expresses the intent of the Legislature that the board of trustees of the Wyoming Retirement System (WRS) grant no post-retirement benefit increases until the system is fully funded with a likelihood of remaining so despite future investment fluctuations. The act instructs the Board of Trustees to educate members of WRS on the point and emphasize to them that public retirement benefits "should not be expected to provide one hundred percent (100%) of the member's required income in retirement...."

[Under existing law, as summarized in the WRS *Public Employee Pension Plan Handbook*, the WRS Board may grant an annual cost of living increase up to the actual inflation rate in Wyoming, but not above 3%. The COLA must be deemed affordable by the actuaries who compare total liabilities to assets of the plan.]

3. Deferred Retirement Option Plans (DROP)

South Carolina. Act 278, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 4967), terminates the state Teacher and Employee Retention Incentive (TERI) program, a deferred retirement option. Enrollment in the program will remain open until January 2, 2013. Participants must end their

participation within five years of beginning in the program (as in current law) or by June 30, 2018, whichever is earlier.

4. Defined Benefit Plan Changes

Alabama. Act 377 of 2012 (Senate Bill 388), creates a new tier of membership for the Employees' Retirement System (ERS), the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), and the ERS plan for state police, effective for those first joining one of the plans on or after January 1, 2013. It reduces future benefits by lengthening the period over which final average salary is calculated and by increasing retirement ages.

For all members, the base for final average salary is changed from the highest three of the last 10 years of service to the highest five. Tier II members will be unable to convert unused sick leave to creditable service, as Tier I members may.

The Tier I provision for retirement in any of the plans after 25 years of service will not apply to Tier II. Age and service requirements for normal retirement for TRS members and general state and local government employees are changed from age 60 with 10 years of service (the vesting requirement) to age 62 with 10 years of service.

For state police, the change is from 52/10 to 56/10. For other state and local law enforcement members and firefighters, the change is from the former provisions of 25-and-out or 60/10 to 56/10.

The service multiplier for TRS and ERS members (including firefighters and law enforcement members other than state police) was reduced from 2.0125% of FAS for Tier I members to 1.65% of FAS for Tier II members, with benefits for Tier II members capped at 80% of final average salary. The multiplier for state police members was reduced from 2.875% to 2.375%.

Hawaii. Act 152 of 2012 (Senate Bill 1269) redefines the definition of final average salary for those who become members of the Employees' Retirement System as of July 1, 2012. It excludes overtime, supplementary payments, bonuses, lump sum salary supplements, allowances, or differentials, including differentials for stand-by duty, temporary unusual work hazards, compression differentials, or temporary differentials from the definition of compensation.

Idaho. Chapter 31, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 418), specifies that salary for the purposes of calculating retirement benefits does not include employer reimbursements for employee expenses related to travel.

Kansas. Chapter 171, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 2333), provides changes in various contribution and benefit provisions for current members of Tier 1 and Tier 2 of the Kansas Public Employees' Retirement System. See Part 1 of this report for details on the contribution changes. The legislation makes substantial additional changes in the existing KPERS plan, including closing Tier 2 to new membership as of December 31, 2014 (except for certain state correctional officers), and providing a cash balance plan (described in Part 5) for state, school and local public employees (other than certain state correctional officers) hired after that date.

Louisiana. Chapter 483, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 61), provides for a cash balance retirement plan for certain members of the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS), and all members of the Teachers Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSL) and the Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS), whose first employment making them eligible for state system membership begins on or after July 1, 2013. See Part 5 of this report for details.

Louisiana. Chapter 524, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 7), affects the Municipal Employees' Retirement System and changes the period over which final average compensation (FAC) will be calculated. The changes affect only the members of MERS who joined the retirement system on or before June 30, 2006. The legislation provides that FAC will be based on 60 months' compensation rather than 36 as has been law.

The change in the FAC period will be phased in. FAC for members who retire on or before December 31, 2012 will be based on 36 months. FAC for members who retire on or after January 1, 2013 but before December 31, 2014 will be based on 36 months plus the number of whole months after January 1, 2013. In no event will the final average compensation amount for a member who retires on or after January 1, 2013 be less than his FAC calculated on January 1, 2013.

The legislative actuary notes that the changes are potentially subject to legal challenge.

Maryland. Chapter 485, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 335), instituted a five-year vesting requirement for Judicial Retirement System (JRS) members hired on or after July 1, 2011. Before this legislation there was no vesting requirement for JRS members.

New York. Chapter 18, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 6735), establishes Tier VI retirement plans affecting most new members of the state and New York City retirement plans as of April 1, 2012. The changes include a new contribution schedule in which the required employee contribution varies with compensation; an increase in the normal retirement age; a reduction of the retirement multiplier; a change in the computation of final average salary to base the average of five years instead of three; various anti-spiking measures; a cap on the total amount of salary that can be included in final average salary; an optional DC plan for highly-compensated employees; and a requirement that the state fund any benefit enhancements to prevent costs from being transferred to local governments.

The governor's office estimates that the state will save \$874 million over 10 years; New York City will save \$1.8 billion, and that other member governments and authorities will cumulatively save \$5 billion, for a total of about \$5.9 billion over 10 years.

The changes affect the State Teachers' Retirement System, the State and Local Employees' Retirement System [which includes options for different categories of members and options for local governments to choose for their employees]; and five New York City plans. Most provisions do not apply to New York City police and fire employees. This report summarizes changes for general members of the State and Local Government plan and the state plan for teachers.

Chapter 18 and an explanatory fiscal note were available at <http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/menugtf.cgi> as of March 20, 2012.

As it relates to new members of the New York State Teachers' Retirement System and the New York State and Local Retirement System, the legislation:

- Increases the retirement age for an unreduced benefit to 63. Members who retire between age 55 and age 63 are subject to a reduction of 6.5% for each year that retirement precedes age 63. [Tier V for teachers and ERS: Normal retirement at age 62/10 or later, or at 57/30. 55/10 was the minimum for retirement with a benefit reduction].
- Mandates a 5-year final average salary (FAS) calculation using regular compensation for determining retirement benefits. [Tier V for teachers and ERS: highest three years.]
- Excludes from the FAS calculation wages exceeding the average of the previous four years by more than 10%. [Tier 5 for both teachers and ERS used the previous two years' base to calculate the 10% cap.]
- Caps salary allowable in a FAS calculation at the New York State governor's salary [currently \$179,000, this cap also is a cap on the amount of compensation subject to contributions after April 1, 2013. The cap will change when the governor's salary is changed.]
- Changes the pension multiplier for years of service to the following:

Service Credit	Multiplier (also known as Pension Factor)
Less than 20 years of service	1.67% for all service
20 years of service	1.75% for all service
Years exceeding 20 years of service	2% only for years exceeding 20

[The following multipliers are in effect for Tier V for teachers and the state and local employees' system:

Service Credit	Multiplier (also known as Pension Factor)
Less than 25 years of service	1.67% for all service
25 to 30 years of service	2% for all service
30 or more years of service	60% of FAS plus 1.5% for each year over 30

[Comparison of Initial benefits. Supposing a person retires with allowable compensation of \$46,000, \$47,000, \$48,000, \$49,000 and \$50,000 for the last five years of service and a total of 30 years of service:

- Tier V provides an initial annual benefit of \$29,400
 - Tier VI provides an initial annual benefit of \$26,400.
- Requires 10 years of service credit to vest. [for teachers and ERS, no change from Tier V]
 - Requires a 6% contribution to purchase military and prior service.
 - Allows non-unionized employees earning \$75,000 or more hired after June 30, 2013 the option of a defined contribution plan rather than the NYSTRS defined benefit plan. For these employees, employers will contribute 8% of salary to the State University of New York Optional Retirement Plan. Employees will contribute at the same sliding scale rates as those in the defined benefit plan.

South Carolina. Act 278, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 4967), makes various changes affecting South Carolina Retirement System benefits for new general members and members of the Police Officers' Retirement System.

- *Vesting.* For new general and Police Officer members as of July 1, 2012, the vesting requirement will increase from five years to eight years for eligibility for service retirement

benefits, disability benefits based upon non-work-related injuries, in-service death benefits, the ability to purchase non-qualified service credit (i.e., “air time”).

- *Final Average Compensation.* For new general and Police Officer members as of that date, final average compensation will be based on the member’s five highest years of earned compensation instead of the three highest years.
- *Retirement Eligibility.* Under existing law, general members may retire after 28 years of service to be eligible for full benefits and are eligible for reduced benefits at age 55 with at least 25 years of service. For new non-Police members as of July 1, 2012, full benefits will be available at age 65 with eight years of earned service credit or under the Rule of 90. Reduced benefits will be available at 60, with eight years of service. The benefit reduction will be 5% for each year the member is below the age of 65.
- Under existing law, Police Officer members may retire with full benefits after 25 years of service. New members’ eligibility for full retirement benefits will be after 27 years of service or at age 55 with eight years of earned service credit.
- *Compensation Base for FAS.* Also for new general and Police Officer members, payments for up to 45 days of unused annual leave will no longer be included in the calculation of final average salary (average final compensation) and no service credit will be awarded for unused days of sick leave (current law allows the use of up to 90 such days).
- For all members, including current and new members of the Police Officers’ Retirement System, the legislation terminates the accrual of interest on inactive accounts as of July 1, 2012. Inactive members will retain interest credited to their accounts before that date.

Virginia. Act 702 of 2012 (HB 1130/Senate Bill 498) makes changes in existing defined benefit plans (Plan 1 and Plan 2) of the Virginia Retirement System and also establishes Plan 3, a hybrid plan applicable to most new state and local government employees hired on or after January 1, 2014. The hybrid plan is described in Part 5 of this report. The following summarizes changes affecting Plan 1 and Plan 2 members.

- *Final Average Compensation.* For Plan 1 members who are not vested as of January 1, 2013, final average compensation will be based on the average of the employee’s highest consecutive 60 months instead of the highest consecutive 36 months. The changes applies to general state and local government employees, school division employees, state police, members of the Law Enforcement Officers’ System, hazardous-duty employees and judges. This provision already applies to Plan 2 members.
- *Multiplier.* For the most of same categories of members, the multiplier for future service earned or granted on and after January 1, 2013, will be reduced from 1.7% to 1.65%. The reduction in the multiplier will not apply to state and local police or to hazardous duty employees.
- *Age of Retirement for Full Benefits.* For general state and local government employees and school division employees who are not vested on January 1, 2013, the age of retirement for full benefits will be normal Social Security age with at least five years of service credit or the Rule Of 90. Early retirement with reduced benefits will be available at age 60 with at least five years of service credit. These provisions will not apply to state and local police or to hazardous duty employees, or to judges. These provisions already apply to Plan 2 members.
- *Cost-of-Living Adjustments.* Future COLAs will be capped at 3% for all non-vested Plan 1 members and all Plan 2 members, vested or non-vested, including all law enforcement, hazardous duty and judicial members. For all vested and non-vested Plan 1 and Plan 2 members who retire in the future under reduced-benefit provisions with less than 20 years

of service credit, COLAs will go into effect on the July 1 that is at least one year after the date of the person's actual retirement. The latter provision will not affect members who will be within five years of eligibility for early retirement on January 1, 2013.

Washington. Chapter 7, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 6378), changes early retirement provisions for members of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), which provides retirement benefits for certificated instructional staff of public schools, and the School Employees' Retirement System (SERS), which covers classified school employees. It affects members of Plans 2 and 3 of each of the three systems. In each system, Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan and Plan 3 is a hybrid plan with a DB and a defined contribution component. In each system, new members choose between the plans when they enter system membership. In each case, Plan 3 is the default applicable to those who do not make an explicit choice.

Plans 2 and 3 offer early retirement with an actuarially-reduced benefit to members who have 20 years of service but fewer than 30. This program is not affected by SB 6378.

An alternative early retirement option was enacted in 2000 for members who have 30 years of service but who have not reached the systems' normal retirement age of 65. The alternative plan reduced normal benefits by 3 percent for each year the retiree's age was short of 65. The alternative was made more attractive by 2007 legislation that allowed members with 30 years of service to retire at 62 without a benefit reduction, and somewhat reduced the reduction factors for other circumstances.

SB 6378 provides that those who establish membership in PERS, TRS and SERS after April 30, 2013, will be ineligible for the alternative early retirement options. Such members will be eligible for early retirement at age 55 with 30 years of service. The retirement allowance for such members will be reduced by 5 percent for each year of difference between the person's age at retirement and 65.

Wyoming. Chapter 108, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 97), increases age requirements and changes benefit provisions for normal and early retirement for members of the Wyoming Retirement System (WRS) whose service begins after August 31, 2012, as well as for previous members who return to covered service but who withdrew their contributions when they left covered service earlier, or who left with fewer than four years of service (certain exceptions apply).

- *Final average salary.* The calculation of final average salary will be based on the member's highest paid five years of continuous service (formerly, three highest continuous years);
- *Retirement eligibility.* Normal retirement eligibility will be at age 65 with four years of service (formerly 60/4) or in accord with the Rule of 85 as in existing law;
- Early retirement will be available at age 55 with four years of service or before age 55 with 25 years of service, in both cases with an actuarial reduction in benefits as set by the Board of the WRS (formerly, 50/4 or any age with 25 years of service and a 5% per year reduction);
- *Multipliers.* The multiplier for calculating benefits is set at 2% (formerly 2.125% for the first 15 years of service and 2.25% for additional years of service).
- The multiplier for firefighters will remain at 2.5% as in existing law.

5. Defined Contribution, Cash Balance and Hybrid Plans

Kansas. Chapter 171, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 2333), provides for a cash balance plan for new members of the Kansas Public Employee Retirement System beginning January 1, 2015.

<i>Kansas Tier 3 Cash Balance Plan Design</i>	
Who's included	New employees starting January 2015 Correctional Officers are not included, will be in KPERS tier 2
Employee contributions	6% Deposited in employee account
Employer pay credits	Employee earns pay credits quarterly based on years of service 1-4 yrs = 3% of compensation 5-11 yrs = 4% 12-23 yrs = 5% 24 yrs+ = 6%
Investments	KPERS board directs investments as part of the KPERS trust.
Interest	Annual 5.25% guaranteed interest on account balance (employee and employer amounts) Possible additional interest (0% to 4%) based on KPERS investment returns and funding
Vesting	5 years
Leaving employment before retirement	Employees can withdraw employee contributions, but forfeit employer credits. Vested members can leave employee contributions and receive a benefit at retirement age, including employer pay credits.
Retirement age	Unreduced benefits: 65/5 or 60/30 Early retirement, reduced benefit: 55/10
Retirement benefit	Guaranteed lifetime benefit with survivor options Annuity benefit based on account balance at retirement Partial-lump sum option up to 30% with full retirement (not available with early retirement) Can use part of account balance to fund a cost-of-living increase (COLA) \$4,000 retiree death benefit

Louisiana. Chapter 483, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 61), provides for a cash balance retirement plan for certain members of the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS), and all members of the Teachers Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSL) and the Louisiana School Employees' Retirement System (LSERS), whose first employment making them eligible for state system membership begins on or after July 1, 2013.

<i>Louisiana Cash Balance Plan</i>	
Who's included	Mandatory for members of LASERS other than those in positions of hazardous duty, and for post-secondary members of TRSL. All members of LSERS and primary and secondary school members of TRSL may make an irrevocable election to join the cash balance plan within 60 days of

	their initial employment.
Employee contributions	8% [LASERS and TRSL members are not covered by Social Security.]
Employer pay credits	Each account will receive a pay credit of 4% of the owner's salary annually as well as interest on the existing balance.
Investments	Managed by LASERS
Interest	Interest will be calculated monthly at a rate 100 basis points below the system's actuarial rate of return, presently calculated at 8%. The interest rate is guaranteed not to fall below zero
Vesting in pay credits	Five years
Leaving employment before retirement	Members who withdraw from the plan with less than five years of service will receive a refund of member contributions without interest. Members who withdraw after five years of service are entitled to the balance of their account including the value of the pay credits and interest credits. The balance may be taken as a lump-sum payment, may be transferred to another qualified retirement plan or an individual retirement account, or may be left with the system to be annuitized when the member is 60. No additional interest will be credited to the account after the member leaves service.
Retirement age	Upon reaching age 60 active or inactive vested members with five years of service may convert the account balance to a variety of annuitized or cash benefits.
Retirement benefit	Lifetime annuity or to various options that will provide for a lump-sum withdrawal and a reduced annuity. The plan provides for survivor and disability benefits based upon the balance in a member account. In any event, benefits will not be less than the member's accumulated balance.

Two actuarial valuations of the legislation as submitted to the governor are available:

<http://legis.la.gov/billdata/streamdocument.asp?did=808723>

<http://legis.la.gov/billdata/streamdocument.asp?did=795726>

Tennessee. Chapter 939, Public Acts of 2012 (Senate Bill 3216), authorizes a number of new retirement plan options for new employees among which local governments may choose.

Currently the Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System sponsors a Political Subdivision Pension Plan within TCRS that is a defined benefit plan and is optional for local governments. Each local government participating in the plan is responsible for the liabilities of its employees and retirees. Local government employers may choose a noncontributory plan or a contributory plan with a 5% employee contribution requirement and an employer option of no COLA or a COLA capped at 3%. The state also permits local governments to participate in its supplemental defined contribution plans.

This legislation continues the availability of the plans described above, and adds the option of a 2.5% employee contribution requirement. This option will be applicable only to new hires.

This legislation adds two new optional plans applicable only to employees hired after the local government adopts the option. The legislation includes a provision that local governments may freeze, suspend or modify benefits, employee contributions, plan terms and design prospectively for employees hired after July 1, 2012. Such changes would not affect accrued benefits.

The new options are:

- A defined benefit plan with a lower annual multiplier than the current plan (1.4% vs. 1.575%), higher requirements for normal retirement (65 or Rule of 90 vs. 60 or 30 years of service), maintaining the same local options on COLAs and employee contributions as the existing defined benefit plan, with the addition of the option of a 2.5% employee contribution.
- A hybrid plan whose defined benefit component will have a multiplier of 1% and the same requirements for normal retirement as listed for the new DB plan above. Employers who choose this option must provide a qualified defined contribution plan, which they may obtain from the state or from any other source. The legislation recommends, but does not mandate, that local government sponsors require a combined employee-employer contribution of at least 5% of salary to the DC component of the hybrid.

Complete details are available at <http://treasury.tn.gov/tcrs/index.html>

Virginia. Act 702 of 2012 (HB 1130/Senate Bill 498) creates a new hybrid retirement plan including defined benefit and defined contribution components. As of January 1, 2014, all new state general employees, teachers, general local employees and judges will be required to enroll in the hybrid plan. Act 702 does not affect members of the State Police Officers' Retirement System, the Virginia Law Officers' Retirement System, or political subdivision employees who have enhanced hazardous duty coverage.

Employees in service on December 31, 2013, will be given until April 30, 2014 to exercise the one-time option of an irrevocable transfer to the new plan. For such members, previously-earned benefits will be frozen according to plan provisions for them effective at the time of transfer.

The legislation also makes changes to the existing defined benefit plan that are discussed in other sections of this report.

- Each member of the hybrid plan will be required to make contributions to both the DB and DC component. The employee contribution to the DB component will be 4%. The mandatory employee contribution to the DC component will be 1%, and employees may contribute up to 5% of salary to earn a partial employer match. The latter will be capped at 3.5% of employee compensation. Details are provided in Part 1 of this report.
- No loans or hardship withdrawals from the member account will be permitted.
- The DB component of the plan will have a 1% multiplier.

- For the DB component, the vesting, age and service requirements for normal and early retirement and calculation of average final compensation are the same as for Plan 2 DB members. Vesting is at five years; normal retirement is at a person's Social Security age with five years of service or at the Rule of 90. Early retirement is available at the age of 60 with five years of service. Average final compensation is the average of the highest 60 months.
- For the DB component, cost of living adjustments will be capped at 3% with the other provisions described in Part 2 of this report.

6. Divestiture

Arizona. Chapter 63, Laws of 2012, (Senate Bill 1115), stipulates that loans, guarantees, investment management agreements and investment contracts made by Public Safety Personnel Retirement System receive due diligence regarding the Arizona Sudan Act, the Arizona Iran Act, federal immigration law and state e-verify requirements prior to their approval.

[The Arizona Sudan Divestment and Accountability Act of 2007 authorizes state and local governments to divest from companies that support the Sudanese government in response to genocide occurring in the Darfur region of Sudan. Following the federal divestment act, Arizona enacted statutes requiring the State Treasurer and all four of Arizona's retirement systems to divest from companies supporting Sudan as well as Iran.]

Connecticut. Public Act 203 of 2012 (Senate Bill 285), gives the state treasurer greater discretion in divesting investments in companies located in Northern Ireland that have not implemented the MacBride Principles. Currently, state statute requires mandatory divestment. Allowing the State Treasurer the discretion to determine whether or not divestment is warranted on a case-by-case basis will bring the MacBride statute in line with the state's divestment policies on Sudan and Iran. The bill calls for the statute to be repealed automatically on January 1, 2020, unless it is extended by the legislature.

New York. Chapter 1, Laws of 2012 (Assembly Bill 8668), enacts the Iran Divestment Act of 2012 to prevent public investment in companies operating in Iran's energy sector with investments that have the result of directly or indirectly supporting the efforts of the Government of Iran to achieve nuclear weapons capability.

Oregon. Chapter 72, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 4110), directs the Oregon Investment Council and State Treasurer to try to ensure that the Public Employees Retirement Fund is not invested in companies with an interest in the energy sector of Iran. The bill directs the State Treasurer to adopt an engagement policy with private investment fund managers and to encourage managers to end investments in companies with an interest in the energy sector of Iran.

7. Elected Officials' Retirement Programs

Georgia. Act 646 of 2012 (House Bill 183), changes provisions for newly-elected legislators' membership of the Legislative Retirement System, from automatic enrollment with a provision that a member may withdraw to a requirement that each member elected after July 1, 2012 explicitly choose whether to be enrolled within two months of his or her election. Thereafter,

returning members will preserve their previous status. It appears from the legislation that a choice once made is irrevocable, though that is not explicit. Legislative service may not be used for credit in any other retirement system.

The legislation also removes the eligibility for membership in the Legislative Retirement System of the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House, and the messengers and doorkeepers of the two chambers.

Kansas. Chapter 171, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 2333), removes an anomaly in existing law that provided that legislators' compensation and the basis of calculation for retirement benefits were based on a year of 372 days. The year has been changed to 365 days.

New Mexico. Chapter 61, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 42), increases the annual required member contribution for the Legislative Retirement Fund to \$600 from \$500. The legislative fiscal agency notes:

State Legislator Member Coverage Plan 2 is unlike other Public Employee Retirement Association plans in that it is not funded with contributions from salary. Legislators are not salaried employees and their "retirement benefits" do not derive from employment. Plan 2 members are required to pay annual contributions of \$500 per year of service. This contribution rate is not calculated actuarially. The state contributes the amount sufficient to finance the benefits provided to legislators under Plan 2 on an actuarial reserve basis. See, NMSA 1978, Section 10-11-43. The legislature transfers \$2.4 million annually, which applies to both the normal costs associated with State Legislator Member Coverage Plans 1 and 2 and their respective unfunded actuarial accrued liability ("UAAL").

The Legislative Retirement Fund is currently funded at 89.2% as of June 30, 2011. If the legislature's annual contribution to the fund remains at \$2.4 million, the existing unfunded liability of \$2.8 million for the Legislative Retirement Fund is expected to be paid off in 1-2 years, in the absence of future gains and losses. Since the state contributes the amount sufficient to finance the benefits provided to legislators under Plan 2 on an actuarial reserve basis, an increase in the Plan 2 annual contribution rate is not actuarially required. However, additional contributions are always a gain to the Fund.

[The plan also covers the lieutenant governor.]

Oklahoma. Chapter 109, Laws of 2012 (HB 2322), permits elected officials to participate in the Oklahoma Public Employees' Retirement System's "Step Up" program available to other OPERS members. The Step Up allows members to increase their retirement calculation multiplier from 2.0% to 2.5%, by paying an additional member contribution. The additional contribution is set at a level that equals the actuarial cost of the increased benefits. For this reason HB 2322 is expected to have no actuarial impact on the system.

South Carolina. Act 278, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 4967), closes the General Assembly Retirement Plan to those newly elected to the General Assembly in or after November 2012.

New legislators must choose between membership in the South Carolina Retirement System or the State Optional Retirement Plan, a defined contribution plan.

Current members of the General Assembly plan will be subject to a member contribution increase from 10% to 11% of compensation as of January 1, 2013. No other changes will affect current members except a provision that the purchase of air time will be at an actuarially determined cost as of January 2, 2013.

Utah. Chapter 376, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 156), eliminates retiree health benefits for any governor or legislator first elected to office after January 1, 2012 and provides for OPEB funding for those who remain eligible.

8. Ethics, Forfeiture of Benefits, Privacy

Alabama. Act 412 of 2012 (Senate Bill 213) provides that any person who is a member of the Employees' Retirement System, the Teachers' Retirement System, or the Judicial Retirement Fund, either an active or inactive member who has an accrued retirement benefit or a retired member, shall forfeit the employer-paid portion and the interest or gains on the employer-paid portion of his or her retirement benefits upon a guilty plea, a plea of no contest, or a final conviction of a felony offense related to the person's performance.

Kentucky. Act 75 of 2012 (House Bill 300) requires the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System board of trustees to be subject to the executive branch code of ethics; requires placement agents who are involved with Kentucky Retirement Systems and Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System investments to register as lobbyists and to define placement agents and unregulated placement agents; exempts placement agents from the contingent fee prohibition in the Executive Branch Code of Ethics; provides for public disclosure of expenditures.

Louisiana. Chapter 868, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 9), submits a constitutional amendment to the voters that would authorize the legislature to provide for the forfeiture of retirement benefits by public officials and employees who are convicted of felonious acts associated with their employment. The amendment would not, in itself, provide for such forfeiture. The vote will occur in 2012.

Chapter 479, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 10), will implement the provisions of the proposed constitutional amendment if it is approved by the voters. The legislation will require the forfeiture of benefits earned on or after January 1, 2013 if a public employee or official is convicted of a state or federal felony associated with his or her employment or office. The following conditions must be satisfied for forfeiture to occur:

- The member must have been first employed or reemployed on or after January 1, 2013.
- The member commits a "public corruption crime" on or after January 1, 2013 and is convicted of that crime.
- The court determines that forfeiture is appropriate.

North Carolina. House Bill 153 (to governor June 29, 2012), prohibits a person who has been convicted of a felony related to employment or holding office from receiving benefits from the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the local governmental employees'

retirement system, the consolidated judicial retirement system, the legislative retirement system, the retirement programs for the University of North Carolina or state-funded community colleges, or the retirement income plans for law enforcement officers.

9. Governance and Investment Policy

Colorado. Chapter 227, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 149), authorizes the board of a defined benefit plan or system created by a local government to modify the benefits, and the age and service requirements for the plan, when the board determines the modification is necessary to ensure the plan's sustainability. Any modifications shall not adversely affect vested benefits already accrued by members of defined benefit plans, including members who are retired or eligible to retire as of the effective date of the modifications, unless otherwise permitted under, or required by, Colorado or federal law.

Boards of defined benefit plans affected by the bill may provide written notice to each member, inactive member, and beneficiary that the possibility of a reduction of benefits to ensure the sustainability of the plan could occur in the future.

No plan changes are mandated by the bill. The DB plans of Adams, Arapahoe, El Paso, Pueblo and Weld Counties have been identified as being governed by the authority described in the bill.

Georgia. Act 603 of 2012 (Senate Bill 402) authorizes Georgia retirement plans to invest in alternative investments as defined in the legislation.

Act 650 of 2012 (House Bill 297) prohibits public retirement systems in Georgia from purchasing so-called "dead peasants' insurance." The bill says, "No public retirement system in this state shall have an insurable interest in active or retired members of such retirement system. No public retirement system shall have the authority to expend or obligate funds under the control of such retirement system to purchase life insurance on its members except where all benefits are paid to a member's estate or to a beneficiary designated by the individual member."

Kentucky. Act 75 of 2012 (House Bill 300) requires the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System board of trustees to be subject to the executive branch code of ethics; requires placement agents who are involved with Kentucky Retirement Systems and Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System investments to register as lobbyists and to define placement agents and unregulated placement agents; exempts placement agents from the contingent fee prohibition in the Executive Branch Code of Ethics; provides for public disclosure of expenditures.

Illinois. Public Act 694 of 2012 (Senate Bill 179) directs the Illinois Auditor General to contract with or hire an actuary to serve as State Actuary, whose responsibilities will be to:

- Review assumptions and valuations prepared by actuaries retained by the boards of trustees of the state-funded retirement systems;
- Issue preliminary reports to the boards of trustees of the State-funded retirement systems concerning proposed certifications of required state contributions submitted to the state actuary by those boards;

- Cooperate with the boards of trustees of the state-funded retirement systems to identify recommended changes in actuarial assumptions that the boards must consider before finalizing their certifications of the required State contributions;
- Conduct reviews of the actuarial practices of the boards of trustees of the State-funded retirement systems;
- Annually submit a written report to the General Assembly and Governor documenting the initial assumptions and valuations prepared by actuaries retained by the boards of trustees of the state-funded retirement systems, any changes recommended by the state actuary in the actuarial assumptions, and the responses of each board to the state actuary's recommendations.

Indiana. Public Law 138 of 2012 (House Bill 1123) provides that not later than December 1 each year, the office of management and budget shall submit to the state budget committee the following: (1) A report prepared by the office of management and budget concerning post-employment benefits and liabilities of state agencies. (2) Reports prepared by state educational institutions concerning post-employment benefits and liabilities of those institutions.

Kansas. Chapter 96, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 2461), raises the cap on alternative investments for the Kansas Public Employees' Retirement System to not more than 15%.

Maryland. Chapters 561 and 562, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 806 and Senate Bill 672, companion bills), give the Board of Trustees of the State Pension and Retirement System independent authority to determine the qualifications and compensation for the deputy chief investment officer and managing director positions within the State Retirement Agency's Investment Division, subject to specified limitations. Any salary increase for either position may not be greater than 10% of the lowest salary for the position in the prior fiscal year. The board may not provide a bonus to an employee in a position covered by the bills.

Minnesota. Chapter 286, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 1808), changes future investment return assumptions for the all statewide and major local Minnesota public retirement plans. The legislation temporarily lowers the rate of return assumptions. The pre-retirement rate of return assumption will be 8.0 percent rather than 8.5 percent through June 30, 2017, and the post-retirement assumption will be 5.5 percent rather than 6.0 percent through that date.

Oklahoma. Chapter 109, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 2322), removes a statutory requirement that the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) include an estimate of the actuarial impact of potential future cost-of-living increases in its annual actuarial studies. This conforms with language enacted in Senate Bill 794 of 2011. The removal of the actuarial cost of potential COLAs has had a substantial effect in reducing the OPERS UAAL. COLAs in Oklahoma are not automatic, but are periodically enacted.

South Carolina. Act 278, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 4967), provides that in the future the General Assembly will set the assumed rate of return on the investments of state retirement plans. The initial rate is set at 7.5%.

Because of the proposed repeal of the South Carolina Budget and Control Board, which has been the governing body of South Carolina Retirement plans, this legislation creates the Public

Employee Benefit Authority to administer state retirement systems and programs and the state deferred compensation plan.

The governor will appoint three of the Authority's members and General Assembly officers will appoint the other eight. The members will include four active or retired public employees and teachers. The other seven members must meet certain professional qualifications that include (as alternatives) experience in finance, insurance, accounting, or law, or have 12 years experience in public employment and a degree from an accredited institution.

Tennessee. Chapter 941, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 3262), provides for retirement system investments. It provides that private equity investments may include strategic lending, international venture capital, corporate buyouts, mezzanine and distressed debt and secondary funds; provides that private equity investment vehicles may include limited partnerships, private placements, co-investments, funds-of-funds and commingled funds; and prohibits any investment that would cause the aggregate book value to exceed the market value of the total assets of the retirement system.

Washington. Chapter 7, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 6378), amends the assumed rate of return on pension fund investments for the purpose of calculating retirement system contribution rates. The rate will be changed from the current 8% to 7.9% on July 1, 2013, to 7.8% on July 1, 2015, and to 7.7% on July 1, 2017. By June 1, 2017, the State Actuary must submit a report to the Pension Funding Council describing the financial condition of the state retirement systems and recommending a long-term investment return assumption.

The changes affect the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), and the School Employees' Retirement System (SERS).

10. Legislative Process

Kansas. Chapter 171, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 2333), requires that bills that would provide new or increased retirement benefits, including post-retirement benefit increases, must include an actuarial valuation, appraisal of liability and estimated contribution changes. The actuary of the Kansas Public Employee Retirement System (KPERS) must provide the information. The fiscal note must be available before a standing committee may consider such a bill. The actuarial note is to be provided to KPERS and the Joint Committee on Pensions, Investments and Benefits.

Louisiana. Act 224 of 2012 (Senate Bill 2) provides that as ex officio members of each of the state and statewide retirement system boards, the chairman of the House Committee on Retirement and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Retirement may each independently authorize legislative staff to attend any executive session of any board meeting or committee meeting of any state or statewide retirement system board or committee. The legislative staff who attend under this act will not be permitted to vote.

Louisiana. Act 872 of 2012 (Senate Bill 21) proposes a constitutional amendment that would require that any proposed legislation regarding public retirement systems must be prefiled 45 days before the first day of a regular legislative session. The state constitution requires that all legislation be prefiled no less than 10 days before the beginning of a session. This amendment

would make an exception for legislation on public retirement plans in the interest of providing more time for legislators and staff to draft, analyze and consider such legislation.

11. Military Service Credit

Maryland. Chapter 646, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 19), expands eligibility for State Retirement and Pension System (SPRS) members who are members of a reserve component of the U.S. Armed Forces to earn military service credit currently available only to members of the Maryland National Guard. Specifically, the bill allows reservists to earn four months of additional service credit for every year of active service or inactive training duty in the reserves that interrupts employment. It also allows SRPS members with at least 10 years of service credit to earn four months of service credit for every year of duty in the reserves that occurred prior to membership, up to three years of credit. The bill does not apply to members of the Legislative Pension Plan.

12. OPEB Issues

Hawaii. Act 304 of 2012 (Senate Bill 2753) authorizes the board of the Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund to create a trust fund to receive employer contributions that will prefund post-employment health and other benefit costs for retirees and their beneficiaries.

Illinois. Public Act 695 of 2012 (Senate Bill 1313) grants the Director of Central Management Services (CMS) the power to adopt emergency rules to alter the contributions for retiree health insurance to be paid by the state, annuitants, survivors, retired employees, or any combination of those entities. The legislation provides that contributions required of annuitants, survivors, and retired employees shall be the same for all retirement systems and shall also be based on whether an individual has made an election under a specific provision of the State Universities Article of the Illinois Pension Code. The legislation specifies that contributions may be based on annuitants', survivors', or retired employees' Medicare eligibility, but may not be based on Social Security eligibility. It will take effect on July 1, 2012.

According to Representative Sandy Cole, the bill addresses the following issue:

Currently, there are 78,000 retirees who pay no premium for healthcare. Another 7,400 pay a portion of their premium and 36,000 dependents are enrolled but whose premium does not cover the true cost of the healthcare benefit. This bill does not affect public school teachers or community college employees who already contribute premiums to the Teachers' Retirement Insurance Program (TRIP) or the College Insurance Program (CIP).

The change puts in place a mechanism that allows the Director of CMS to determine the State's premium payments on behalf of retired employees – including lawmakers and judges. CMS has proposed guidelines for determining what retirees' contributions will be based upon a sliding scale that takes into account length of service and ability to pay. The percent of cost the retiree will pay will also be based on his or her pension level.

If the remaining payment determined for retirees is deemed unacceptable, the Joint Commission on Administrative Rules (JCAR) may object. In addition, the suggested retiree contributions will be subject to union negotiations.

Indiana. Public Law 138 of 2012 (House Bill 1123) permits the creation of trust funds to prefund OPEB liability.

New Hampshire. Chapter 175, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 1521), makes changes in health insurance provisions for retired public employees. The legislation eliminates a retired employee's option to elect health benefits for a non-spouse beneficiary, an option that according to the Department of Administration has in the past attracted few people.

The second change affects the provisions that allow retirees to enroll eligible dependents in the state employee group insurance, at full premium cost, if the retiree's monthly pension benefit from the New Hampshire Retirement System is sufficient to cover all monthly health coverage premium costs. This legislation removes the requirement that the monthly benefit imposes on enrollment of dependents, which the Department of Administration states could result in many more participants in the state employee group insurance plan. The retiree would still be liable for the full monthly premium.

Third, the legislation establishes a time limit for retirees to provide verification of eligibility for health benefits, and a penalty for failure to update the state in the event of a change in eligibility status and implementation of these requirements, which could result in certain retirees losing eligibility for state paid health benefits.

West Virginia. Chapter 152, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 469), dedicates \$30 million annually to the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund to pay off the state's \$5 billion other post-employment benefits (OPEB) debt by 2036. Another \$5 million annually would be transferred into a trust fund for public workers hired after July 1, 2010.

The \$35 million would come from personal income tax revenue currently being used to pay of the Workers' Compensation Old Fund, which should be available by 2016 when the state retires the debt. The bill also provides relief for county school systems, with the state taking responsibility for retiree health care costs within the school aid formula, though schools would have to take responsibility for amounts billed outside the school aid formula.

13. Purchase of Service Credit

South Carolina. Act 278, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 4967), changes the cost of purchasing service credit for current and new members of the South Carolina Retirement System, the General Assembly Retirement System and the Police Officers' Retirement System, as of July 1, 2012. The former provisions allowed the purchase of service at 16% of a person's highest salary for qualified time and 35% for non-qualified time. This legislation sets those amounts as minimum charges and provides for an actuarial calculation of the purchase cost.

The service purchase provisions apply to military service but not to purchases of leaves of absence, workers' compensation, or previously withdrawn service.

[The member's handbook explains: Active members may establish additional service credit for various types of previous employment and leaves of absence, and up to five years of non-qualified service.

14. Re-employment after Retirement

Kansas. Chapter 171, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 2333), extends for three years to July 1, 2015, a salary cap exemption for public school professionals who go back to work after retiring from the Kansas Public Employee Retirement System and who are employed full time by the same KPERS participating employer. The latter will continue to pay a special KPERS contribution rate for retired members who return to work.

Maryland. Chapters 469 and 470, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 250 and House Bill 84, companion bills), reduce from nine to five the number of years that a Correctional Officers' Retirement System (CORS) and State Police Retirement System (SPRS) retiree must wait in order to be exempt from a reemployment earnings limitation. Chapters 526 and 527 (Senate Bill 497 and House Bill 630, companion bills), exempt Employee Retirement System and Employee Pension System retirees from the earnings limitation if they are reemployed as contractual parole and probation officers for up to four years.

South Carolina. Act 278, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 4967), places a limit on the amount that can be earned when a retiree from the South Carolina Retirement System returns to covered service, affecting those who retire on or after January 2, 2012. Current law does not limit earnings of a returning retiree. This law requires an absence from employment of 30 days and suspends retirement benefits after the returning retiree has earned \$10,000. Retirees will be able to repeat the process yearly.

The limitation will not apply to people who are at least 62 years old when they retire, or those returning to specified elective or appointive positions.

Similar provisions will apply to members of the Police Officers' Retirement System, except that people who are at least 57 years old when they retire will not be subject to the limit on earnings.

15. Studies

Hawaii. Act 16 of 2012 (House Bill 1858) requires the director of human resource development to compile an executive branch workforce demographic profile to include both civil service and exempt employees including the number of employees who are currently eligible for retirement and the projected retirements.

Kentucky. Act 155 of 2012 (HCR 162) establishes the Kentucky Public Pensions Task Force to study issues regarding Kentucky's state-administered pension funds and to develop consensus recommendations concerning the benefits, investments, and funding of those funds. It is to report to the General Assembly by December 7, 2012.

Maryland. Chapter 578, Laws of 2012 (House Bill 916), requires the Governor's Office of Minority Affairs to conduct a study of the State Retirement and Pension System and all funds managed by the Board of Trustees for the System to determine the capacity to select minority fund managers across all asset classes and to determine methods that best assure the recruitment and selection of minority companies for fund-to-fund management or direct management by the Investment Division of the State Retirement Agency.

South Dakota. Chapter 27, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 30), authorizes the Board of Trustees to establish an alternative benefit enhancement methodology to make SDRS more sustainable while mitigating risk to the system, subject to approval by the legislature.

The South Dakota Retirement System explains:

Considering the volatility of the capital markets, the SDRS Board of Trustees is focusing on ways to make SDRS more sustainable over the long-term and better balance risks in the plan. This enabling legislation would provide the authority to the Board of Trustees to explore and design alternative benefit enhancement methods. SDRS already has several hybrid features within the plan and this legislation would give SDRS more alternatives for benefit enhancements in the future. While the details are not fully defined yet, this legislation would allow SDRS to explore the possibility of providing both formula based benefits and account based benefits under the total SDRS umbrella. Such a design would grow additional benefits when the market moves up, but would also mitigate risk by contracting when markets fall. In short, this will add another benefit enhancement alternative for the Board of Trustees to consider in the future.

Washington. Chapter 7, Laws of 2012 (Senate Bill 6378), directs the Select Committee on Pension Policy and the Department of Labor and Industries to study the range of job classifications covered by the state retirement systems to identify positions that entail high levels of physical or psychological risk. The SCPP, with the assistance of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, must also study the job requirements for classroom employees that may limit the effectiveness of older employees. No later than December 15, 2012, the SCPP must submit a report to the fiscal committees of the Legislature evaluating the appropriateness of enrolling certain employee groups in the Public Safety Employees' Retirement System (PSERS) and the creation of other early retirement options within the Teachers' Retirement System.

The legislation also directs the State Actuary to submit a report to the Pension Funding Council by June 1, 2017, describing the financial condition of the state retirement systems and recommending a long-term investment return assumption.

16. Voluntary Plans

Massachusetts. Chapter 60, Acts of 2012 (House Bill 3754) , will allow non-profit organizations with fewer than 20 employees to enter into a contributory retirement plan.

No state money will be used to fund the retirement plan, which will be overseen by the Treasurer's Office. Currently, the Treasurer's Office oversees a contributory plan with \$5 billion in assets that includes approximately 300,000 members. Adding the plan for non-profit organizations will not have a significant impact on operations.

To establish the plan, the Treasurer's Office may create a trust to receive qualified contributions from non-profit employers and employees, and will establish a non-profit defined contribution committee that will include the Treasurer and four other members. The legislation was supported by the Massachusetts Nonprofit Network and is considered one of the first of its kind in the nation.