

*Closing the Funding Gap without
Dismantling Public Pensions #1*

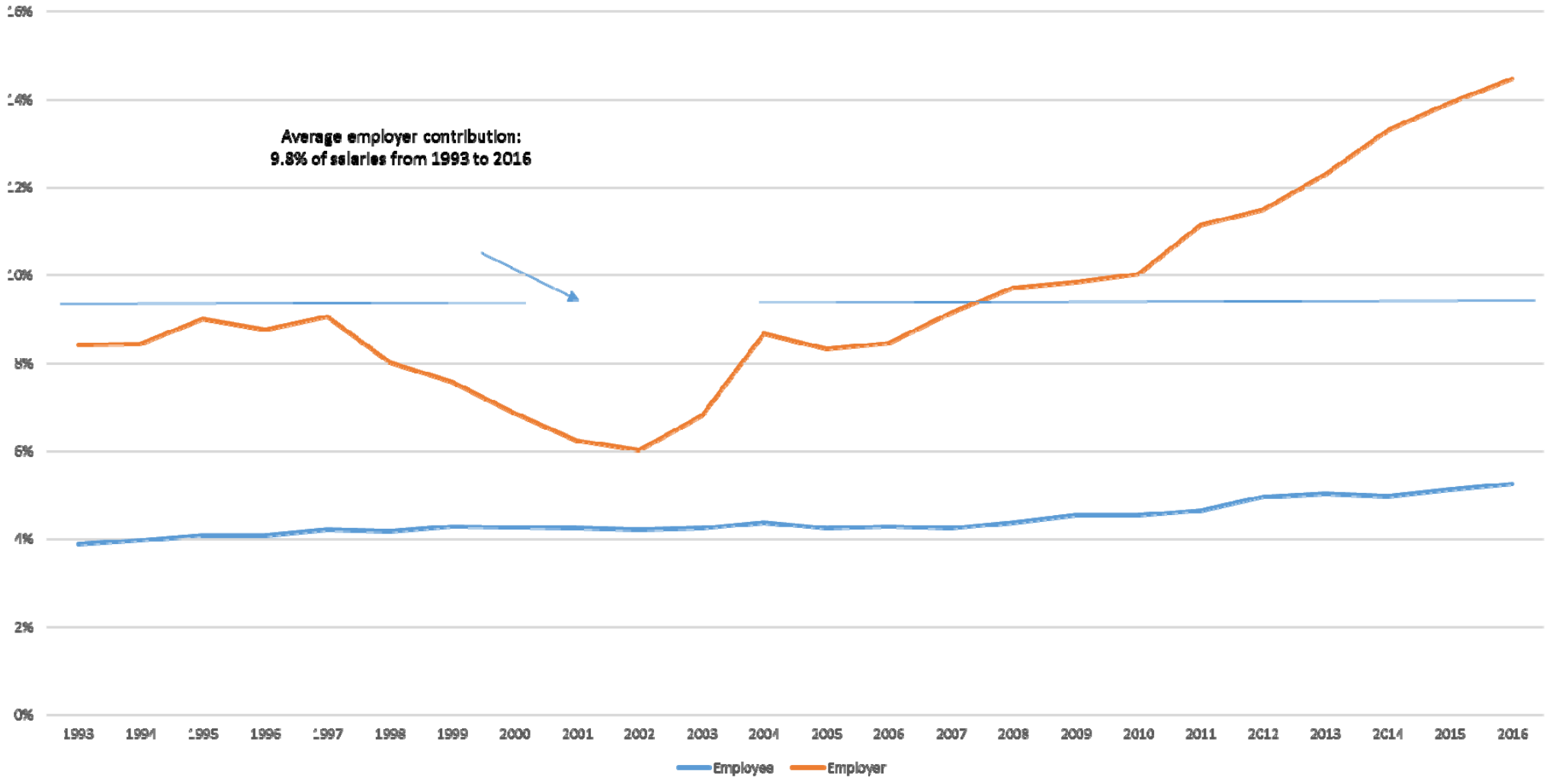
Addressing Pension Funding Challenges

NCPERS Public Pension Funding Forum

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Cambridge, MA

State and Local Government Employer and Employee Contributions to Public Pension Plans as Share of Salaries, 1993 to 2016



Three Ways to Steady Employer Contributions

- 1) Accounting rules to reflect long-term commitment, e.g. by allowing for twenty year smoothing of asset and liability values (Weller and Baker, 2006).
- 2) Legal requirements of employers to make regular payments, e.g. as share of payroll, or to use dedicated taxes to pay for pension contributions.
- 3) Bond issues to make future funding commitments explicit and to give pension funds more predictable flows of income.

Each approach has its own challenges

1) Accounting standards:

- GASB has been moving away from smoothing.
- Smoothing needs to happen for both assets and liabilities to work.
- Stakeholders would need to be comfortable with low and high funding ratios.

2) Legal requirements:

- Can be inflexible to meet changing economic environment and plan specifics.
- Time inconsistency problem: future legislative changes are not precluded.
- Faces political obstacles when funding ratios are high.

3) Bond issues:

- Temptation to saddle future governments with balloon payments.
- Making costs explicit could result in ratings changes and thus cost increases.

Summary and conclusion

- Public pension funds face financial challenges because employers in the past contributed less than necessary.
- Addressing financial challenges requires stabilizing employer contributions for the future.
- This can happen through accounting rule changes, legislative changes and bond issues.
- It cannot happen through investment allocation changes or lower fees.
- The political and economic environment will determine the best approach to addressing future financial challenges.