

Economic Vitality Incentive Program / County Incentive Program

Category 3: Unfunded Accrued Liability Plan

EVIP (for eligible cities, villages or townships) and CIP (for eligible counties) are revenue sharing packages for municipalities. They include three categories of eligibility, each with its own set of requirements and deadlines, and offering 1/3 of the total available incentive revenue. By June 1, 2014, you need to submit a plan to address your unfunded liability to Treasury for Category 3 of EVIP. This sample template is meant to assist you in documenting your plan.

When your plan is complete, submit it along with certification form 5074 to the Department of Treasury, using the contact information on the form. The form can be found at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/treasury/5074_434975_7.pdf.

1. MUNICIPALITY INFORMATION

Municipality Name:

Fiscal Year:

Pension UAL as reported in the most recent actuarial valuation:

Pension Funded Ratio: No Pension UAL

OPEB UAL as reported in most recent valuation:

OPEB Funded Ratio: No OPEB UAL

2. PENSION UAL – ACTIONS TAKEN

You may have a pension UAL only if you offer a defined benefit and/or a hybrid plan.

PLAN DESIGN CHANGES (CHECK IF APPLICABLE)

STRATEGY

Adopted a Lower Tier of Benefits for New Hires (check all that apply):

- Lowered multiplier from _____ to _____
- Removed Cost of Living Increases
- Removed Early Retirement Riders (i.e. 55/25, 50/25)
- Increased Vesting from _____ to _____
- Increased Normal Retirement Age from _____ to _____
- Other:

IMPACT

The long term impact of implementing a lower tier of benefits for new hires is that it reduces the future liability accrual because future benefits will be lower, and therefore less expensive, than the previous benefits offered.

Effective Date:

Adopted a Defined Contribution Plan for New Hires

Effective Date:

The long term impact of implementing Defined Contribution for new hires is that it eliminates the future accrual of liabilities for those benefits, since Defined Contribution does not have liabilities associated with the benefits.

Adopted a Hybrid Plan for New Hires

Multiplier:

Vesting:

FAC:

Normal Retirement Age:

Once the benefit structure is established, the defined benefit portion may not be increased and is not subject to collective bargaining.

Yes (MERS only) No

Effective Date:

The long term impact of implementing a Hybrid Plan for new hires is that it reduces the future liability accrual because future benefits will be lower, and potentially less expensive, than the previous benefits.

Bridged the Multiplier for Active Employees

Bridged from: _____ multiplier

Bridged to: _____ multiplier

Final Average Compensation used: (check one)

Frozen (biggest impact) Termination

Effective Date:

The impact for bridging a multiplier for active employees is immediate and not only reduces future liabilities, but also may reduce existing liabilities. Past service remains at the previous multiplier and all future service accrues at the new, reduced multiplier. New hires would receive the new bridged multiplier.

FUNDING (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

STRATEGY

Contributed the Annual Required Contribution to Fund the Plan

IMPACT

The actuarial determined minimum contribution is comprised of two pieces: **Employer Normal Cost** (present value of benefits allocated to the current plan year less any employee contribution), and **Amortization Payment of Unfunded Accrued Liability** (payment to reduce any shortfall between liability for past service and assets). Making the required minimum payments into the plan contributes towards the unfunded accrued liability.

How will this action continue to be implemented and maintained?

Contributed Above the Minimum Required Amount

Extra percentage above minimum:

Lump sum payment into plan:

Additional payments made into the plan go toward funding the unfunded accrued liability. In addition, those extra dollars are invested and have the ability to recognize market returns.

How will this action continue to be implemented and maintained?

3. PENSION UAL – NO ACTIONS TAKEN

NO ACTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE PAST

PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY NO ACTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN

4. OPEB UAL – ACTIONS TAKEN

You may have an OPEB UAL only if you offer retiree health insurance, or other post-employment benefits.

PLAN DESIGN CHANGES (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

STRATEGY

Implemented Changes to Coverage Levels

Details:

Effective Date:

IMPACT

Implementing changes to coverage and benefit levels reduces the total liability of the plan.

Increased Co-Payments

Details:

Effective Date:

Reduces the total liability of the plan.

Modified Eligibility

Reduces the total liability of the plan.

Details:

Effective Date:

Implemented Defined Contribution Style Health Care

(i.e. MERS Health Care Savings Program)

Eliminates OPEB liability for new hires. If active employees opt out, it reduces the current liabilities.

Check all that apply:

- New hires
- Offered conversion/incentive for employees (actives or retirees) to opt out of retiree healthcare

Effective Date:

Eliminated Retiree Health Insurance Coverage for New Hires

Eliminates OPEB liability for new hires.

Details:

Effective Date:

FUNDING (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

STRATEGY

Established a qualified medical trust - OPEB Trust

(i.e. MERS Retiree Health Funding Vehicle)

Contributions made to the Trust this year:

Balance in the Trust: _____

Effective Date:

IMPACT

Assets in a qualified medical trust can be used to offset OPEB liability.

How will this action continue to be implemented and maintained?

5. OPEB UAL – NO ACTIONS TAKEN

NO ACTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE PAST

PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY NO ACTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN

6. OTHER ACTIONS THAT DO NOT QUALIFY FOR EVIP

STRATEGY

Closed the Defined Benefit Plan and Issued a Pension Obligation Bond to Fund the Plan

Issued the bond at: (check one)

Actuarial Value Market Value

Bond Amount: _____

IMPACT

The proceeds of the bond are deposited and potentially will fully fund the unfunded accrued liability of the Plan. There is no guarantee that future unfunded liabilities may not occur.

How will this action continue to be implemented and maintained?

POLICIES/BEST PRACTICES (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

STRATEGY

Limited Final Average Compensation

Base wages only or (check all that apply)

Excluded or limited overtime

Excluded or limited PTO payouts

Excluded or limited sick leave payouts

IMPACT

Limiting what is included in someone's final average compensation reduces the benefit amounts, therefore decreasing total liability. It also mitigates Final Average Compensation (FAC) padding/spiking, which could lead to the immediate development of UAL.

Amortization of UAL – open DB Plan

Decreasing the period in which UAL is spread over expedites the payoff.

Current Amortization Policy:
_____ years

Is this amortization shrinking?

Yes No

*(MERS shrinks the amortization schedule by
1 year, every year)*

Regular Actuarial Experience Study

Regularly performing an actuarial experience study provides Plan oversight, governance and due diligence to ensure experience is close to assumptions.

Last study performed: _____

Scheduled every _____ years

(MERS last Experience Study was performed in 2009)

Benefit Increases Policy

By limiting when benefit increases can be done, this reduces the risk of developing UAL due to granting benefit enhancements that have not yet been paid for and/or prefunded.

Required to be _____% funded

7. ACTIONS THAT MAY BE TAKEN

To reduce Unfunded Accrued Liability in the future, plan design modifications may be made for new hires, including: retirement eligibility and vesting requirements, multipliers, cost-of-living increases, removal of early retirement riders, and increases to the retirement age. In addition, plan changes could be made for new hires, including adopting a hybrid or defined contribution plan. For active employees, bridging the current multiplier to a lower multiplier for future service could also be implemented.

Funding strategies may also be made, including: contributing the annual required contribution to the plan (required by the State Constitution), and contributing more than the minimum required contribution.

Best practice policies include: limiting what is included in the final average compensation calculation, reviewing/reducing the amortization period to pay off unfunded liabilities, performing a regular actuarial Experience Study, and creating a policy on when benefit increases can be made.

If retiree healthcare is offered, and there is OPEB unfunded liabilities, future actions that could be taken include: plan design modifications (i.e. changes to coverage levels, increased co-payments, eligibility modifications), plan type changes (i.e. implementing a defined contribution style health care), and funding strategies (i.e. establishing an OPEB trust and funding it).