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NEW MEXICO EDUCATIONAL RETIREMENT BOARD

Legislative Education Study Committee

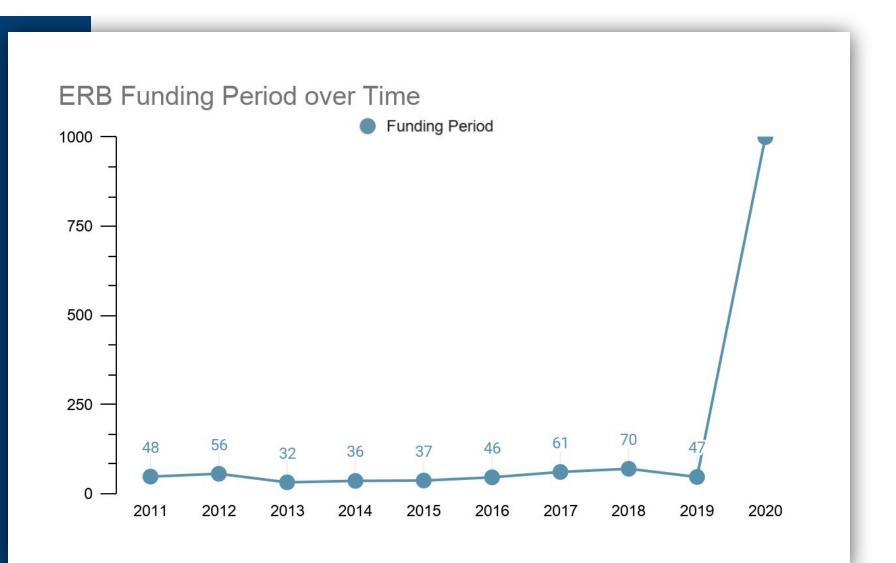


LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL DECEMBER 17, 2020

> Jan Goodwin, Executive Director Suzanne Roubidoux, General Counsel Steven Gluckstern, Board Chair H. Russell Goff, Vice Chair



Valuation June 30, 2019	Experience Study as of June 30, 2019	Valuation June 30, 2020	
\$7.9 billion	\$8.3 billion \$9.0 billion		
62.9%	61.6%	60.4%	
47 years	70 years Infinite		
Forever	Forever	100 years	
2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	
7.25%	7.00%	7.00%	
	June 30, 2019 \$7.9 billion 62.9% 47 years Forever 2.5%	Valuation June 30, 2019Study as of June 30, 2019\$7.9 billion\$8.3 billion62.9%61.6%47 years70 yearsForeverForever	





Prior efforts to improve sustainability

- → 2009, HB631: Changed retirement eligibility for new hires after June 30, 2010:
 - 30 years (any age);
 - Age + Service = 80 (reduced if member is younger than 65);
- Age 67 with 5 years.
- → 2013, SB115: Product of ERB Stakeholder Group retirement eligibility for new hires: 30 years, actuarially reduced benefit if member is younger than 55; Age + Service = 80, actuarially reduced if member is younger than 65; Age 67 with 5 years.

→ COLA:

COLA reduced for all retirees, with the exception of disability retirees, until ERB is 100% funded:

Until ERB is 90% funded, retirees with benefits at or below the median AND with 25 years of service have a 10% COLA reduction from statutory COLA formula. All others have a 20% COLA reduction. Average COLA is expected to be 1.6%.

When ERB is more than 90% funded and less than 100% funded, retirees with benefits at or below the median AND with 25 years of service have a 5% COLA reduction from statutory COLA formula. All others have a 10% COLA reduction. Average COLA is expected to be 1.8%.

Member contribution rate: increases to 10.1% in FY14 and 10.7% in FY15 and future years, for members with salary greater than \$20,000.



Prior efforts to improve sustainability CONTINUED

- → 2019, HB360: A product of the ERB Stakeholder Group, introduced a tiered multiplier and raised the minimum retirement age for new members; expanded scope of those who pay contributions; and ensured that all working retirees complied with Internal revenue Service guidelines.
- → All substitutes and their employers to pay contributions, if substitute works more than 0.25 FTE, the threshold for ERB membership. Eliminated by SB111 in 2020
- → All working retirees and their employers to pay contributions, not only those working more than 0.25 FTE Eliminated by SB111 in 2020
- → All PERA retirees, except retired public safety working in a similar capacity, to pay member contributions.
 Eliminated by SB111 in 2020
 Employers have paid contributions for PERA retirees since 2003.

Prior efforts to improve sustainability CONTINUED

2019, HB360 (continued):

→ Adopted anti-spiking provisions for salaries earned on or after July 1, 2019 for all members.

For new members:

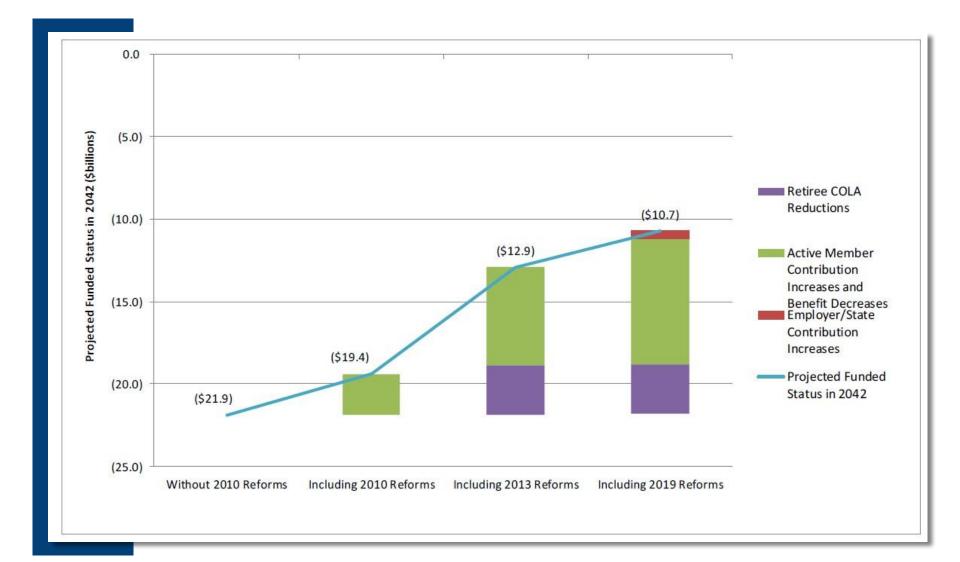
Retirement eligibility:

- 30 years, actuarially reduced if member is younger than 58.
- Age + Service = 80, actuarially reduced if member is younger than 65.
- Age 67 with 5 years.

Graduated multiplier introduced to reduce harm to fund by short career members, approximately 65% of retirees:

- 1.35% for first 10 years;
- 2.35% for next 10 years;
- 3.35% for next 10 years;
- 2.4% for years in excess of 30
- → HB 501 2019: increased the employer contribution for ERB and PERA by 0.25%

Who has paid for changes?





University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) Analysis



Quantification of the disparity in retirement benefits among educational employees and state employees over time.

Employees compared:

- → Average ERB member/Average state employee.
- → Average classroom teacher, with 4-year degree/average state employee with same educational requirements.
- → Average classroom teacher, with Masters degree/average state employee with same educational requirements.

By employee job classification	1958	1978	1998	2018
Average employee	\$ (69,487)	\$ 318,346	\$ 414,723	\$ 368,623
Average teacher (BA)/Education Administrator Operational	\$ (247,704)	\$ 193,077	\$ 191,343	\$ 131,033
Average teacher (MA)/Education Administrator Advanced	\$ 78,332	\$ 608,234	\$ 603,284	\$ 536,415



- → PERA has consistently paid higher retirement benefits relative to salaries. This is true for all four cohorts, although the variance is expected to narrow in the 2018 cohort.
- → COLA payments account for much of the difference PERA kicks in after 2 years (52 y/o, now 57 y/o) vs. ERB at 65 y/o (now 67 y/o);

The 1958 and 1978 cohorts received COLAs of 3% for much of their retirements, including during periods when inflation averaged 2%.

- → PERA multiplier was reduced (3.0% to 2.5%).
- → COLA and the higher multiplier still explain most of the variance for this cohort.

- → PERA employer contribution rates have consistently been higher than ERB's since the early 1980's.
- → The largest disparities occurred in the 1978 and 1998 cohorts when PERA increased its multiplier to 3% (compared to 2.35% for ERB) while maintaining a higher COLA and shorter waiting period to receive a COLA.
- → Benefit differential for newest cohort (2018-2048) is much lower (8%)
 PERA multiplier was reduced (3.0% to 2.5%)
 Time collecting COLA and the higher multiplier still explain most of the variance for this cohort.



First, a bit of context...

2020 solvency improvement changes enacted for state employees participating in PERA with SB72.

PERA	ERB
Reduce COLA delay from 7 years (enacted in 2013) to 2 years; 13th check- GF	COLA begins at age 65 (since 1984) or 67 (members starting after 2013)
Increase member contribution from 8.92% to 10.92% over 4 years	Member contribution has been 10.7% since 2015
Increase employer contribution from 17.24% to 19.24% over 4 years	Employer contribution rate is 14.15%

2021 Legislative Proposal

Year 1:

Increase employer contribution by 1% to 15.15%

Year 2: Increase employer contribution by 1% to 16.15%

Year 3: Increase employer contribution by 1% to 17.15% Year 4: Increase employer contribution by 1% to 18.15%

All increases in employer contributions for ARP participants go to the ERB fund and not to the ARP participant. Each 1% increase will add \$30 million in employer contributions to ERB trust fund. Unanimously endorsed by ERB Board of Trustees on December 4.



Projected Impact of Bill

- → Funded ratio by 2051 73.6%
- → Funding period by 2024 42 years.

Questions?



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