

2017 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE MISSOURI GENERAL ASSEMBLY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement (JCPER) respectfully submits its 2017 Annual Report for plan year 2015. We hope this information assists in promoting the transparency of the financial and actuarial condition of Missouri's public pension plans.

In 1983, the Missouri General Assembly established the JCPER as a central reporting entity for Missouri's public pension plans to provide an analysis function for the legislature and Missouri's taxpayers. The JCPER is statutorily required to compile a report to the Missouri General Assembly for submission annually. In the over thirty years since collecting its first year of pension plan data in 1984, the JCPER has been a resource to the legislature with the JCPER annual report assisting in that mission. This 2017 Annual Report to the Missouri General Assembly reflects public pension plan data for plan year 2015.

- The total net assets for the state's public retirement plans were approximately \$69.0 billion in plan year 2015, decreasing from approximately \$69.1 billion in plan year 2014. (Page 6)
- Total plans reporting to the JCPER equaled 128 for plan year 2015. Of these, 78 plans were defined benefit plans, 38 were defined contribution plans, and 12 were a combination of defined benefit/defined contribution plans. (Page 8)
- Total membership of Missouri's public pension plans was 596.815, an increase from 586.033 in 2014. Active membership numbers increased by approximately 3,146 while inactive membership, including benefit recipients and terminated vested members, increased by approximately 7,636. (Page 9)
- Net investment income equaled approximately \$1.67 billion, a decrease from plan year 2014's net investment income of approximately \$9.8 billion. (Page 10)

Of the 128 public pension plans in Missouri, sixteen of these plans are "statutory" plans, meaning the General Assembly established the plan in state statute. Because the plan document is contained in state statute, any future changes must be made by an act of the General Assembly. The remaining plans are governed locally by a supporting sponsor. It is important to note that the statutory pension provisions contained in Chapter 105, RSMo govern and apply to all public pension plans in Missouri, regardless of the sponsoring entity.

As policymakers in Missouri and across the country continue to evaluate appropriate retirement benefit levels and work to maintain retirement security for public employees and benefit recipients, the JCPER will continue in its clearinghouse role for comprehensive pension plan information. This role enables the committee to continue in its founding principles of facilitating transparency and providing assistance to the Missouri General Assembly and Missouri taxpayers.

Sincerely,

Mile Leave Representative Mike Leara Chairman



Note of Appreciation

The JCPER wishes to thank the staff of: Senate Computer Information Systems and Senate Printing for their assistance in completing this annual report.







Rep. Mike Leara Chairman

Sen. Rob Schaaf Vice-Chairman



Sen. Chappelle-Nadal

Rep. Anders

Sen. Wallingford



Sen. Walsh

Vacancy

Rep. Runions

Vacancy





Rep. Pierson

Rep. Walker

JCPER STAFF Michael Ruff, Executive Director

Rep. Bernskoetter

Michele Fehlings, Pension Analyst

State Capitol, Room 219-A, Jefferson City, MO 65101 573-522-7990 573-526-6459 (fax) www.jcper.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page



BACKGROUND & RESPONSIBILITIES	5
RETIREMENT PLAN STRUCTURE	6
RETIREMENT PLAN FUNDING	8-9
RETIREMENT PLAN MEMBERSHIP	9
RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTION RATES	10
ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS/INVESTMENT REQUIREM	/ENTS 11-
12	
NATIONAL ISSUES	
STATE ISSUES	
CONCLUSION	
DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS	
DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS	63

This page intentionally left blank

BACKGROUND

In 1983, during the First Regular Session of the 82nd General Assembly, Missouri lawmakers established the Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement (JCPER). This action was taken in response to the growing concern regarding the fiscal integrity of Missouri's public employee retirement systems. Previously, there was no centralized reporting agency charged with maintaining information regarding these public plans. This permanent pension review and oversight body consists of six senators and six representatives. Section 21.553 RSMo mandates that the committee be bipartisan in nature by stating that "no political party shall be represented on the committee by more than three members from the Senate nor by more than three members from the House." The JCPER is governed by provisions in Chapters 21 and 105 of the Missouri Revised Statutes (RSMo).

Under Chapter 21, the JCPER shall:

-Make a continuing study and analysis of all state and local government retirement systems;

-Devise a standard reporting system to obtain data on each public employee retirement system that will provide information on each system's financial and actuarial status at least biennially;

-Determine from its study and analysis the need for changes in statutory law;

-Make any other recommendations to the General Assembly necessary to provide adequate retirement benefits to state and local government employees within the ability of the taxpayers to support their future costs. Chapter 105, public retirement plans:

-Are to be held in trust and shall not be commingled with any other funds;

-Are considered fiduciaries and may invest according to prudent person provisions;

-Shall submit to the JCPER an actuarial cost statement for substantial proposed changes to future plan benefits;

-May participate in cooperative agreements providing portability of public employee benefits;

-Shall have an actuarial valuation performed at least biennially in compliance with recommended standard of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB);

-Shall file proposed rules with the JCPER;

-Shall submit investment performance on a quarterly basis.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The following is a summary of JCPER responsibilities:

PERS Annual Reporting: Missouri's public employee retirement systems report plan information for analysis including assets, liabilities, benefit levels, membership, investment allocation, advisors, and investment related fees. *It is the policy of the JCPER to analyze a plan from year to year to determine specific trends, i.e., contribution levels, asset levels, etc.*

Assistance to the General Assembly: Forty-one retirement related bills were monitored through the legislative process in the 2016 session, with two bills passed and signed into law. (See page 14 for state legislation.)

Assistance to Local PERS: The JCPER continues to provide assistance to local PERS throughout the state. This assistance may range from individual plan analysis to outlining statewide trends. The committee continues to advocate this very important function and encourage local PERS to contact it.

Assistance to Resource Groups: The JCPER staff serves as a resource for information to various commissions and ad hoc committees including the Missouri Association of Public Employee Retirement Systems (MAPERS), the St. Louis Pension Task Force, the Missouri State Government Review Commission, and the State Retirement Advisory Commission. *Education and awareness of public employee benefit issues remain central to the JCPER mission.*

MISSOURI'S PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

In December 2015, at the close of the plan year, there were 127 public retirement plans in the state of Missouri providing employee benefits. Although 128 plans reported to the JCPER for the plan year, plan year 2015 closed with one fewer plan because the Bi-State Development Agency Division 788, Clerical Unit, A.T.U. plan merged with the Bi-State Development Agency Division 788, ATU plan in April 2015.

The chart below provides a breakdown of the public retirement plans in terms of plan sponsors, showing the broad array of public entities that sponsor public retirement plans. Plan sponsors include the state, municipalities, public hospitals, and political subdivisions including public libraries, public safety entities, and utility districts.

PERS	Total Plans	Active Members	Inactive Members	Assets
Municipalities	50	17,315	18,576	5,554,482,128
Fire Protection Districts	37	1,758	503	433,449,900
Hospitals and Health Centers	9	6,473	4,748	505,864,121
Statewide	7	110,081	106,987	17,580,554,585
Transit Authorities	6	2,357	2,067	237,254,372
Public Schools and Universities	6	153,988	156,966	43,498,789,987
Counties	2	5,190	6,505	839,474,541
Public Libraries	1	353	343	40,219,753
Drainage and Levee Districts	1	11	5	1,327,678
Public Water Supply Districts	3	34	3	4,747,447
Sewer Districts	1	951	886	247,715,790
Ambulance Districts	2	41	9	2,051,957
Other	3	584	81	60,903,702
Totals	128	299,136	297,679	69,006,835,961

Plan Year 2015

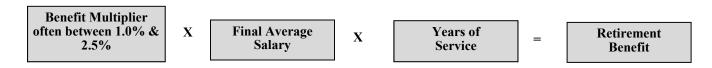
For comparison purposes, information for plan year 2014 is included below to show the changes that may occur from year to year regarding plan membership and asset levels.

Plan Year 2014				
	TOTAL #	ACTIVE	NON-ACTIVE	
PERS	PLANS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	ASSETS
Municipalities	50	17,524	18,457	\$ 5,556,190,486
Fire Protection Districts	37	1,762	488	\$ 439,108,367
Hospitals & Health Centers	9	6,836	3,375	\$ 517,216,706
Statewide	7	111,088	102,473	\$ 18,079,753,191
Transit Authorities	6	2,391	1,995	\$ 238,437,094
Public Schools & Universities	6	149,208	155,720	\$ 43,163,173,457
Counties	2	5,233	6,235	\$ 836,199,375
Public Libraries	1	357	340	\$ 41,545,571
Drainage & Levee Districts	1	12	4	\$ 1,256,346
Public Water Supply Districts	3	34	5	\$ 4,887,314
Sewer Districts	1	961	856	\$ 252,962,886
Ambulance Districts	2	46	7	\$ 2,305,246
Other	3	538	88	\$ 58,687,518
TOTALS	128	295,990	290,043	\$ 69,191,723,557

TYPES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS:

There are two common types of public sector retirement plans:

"Defined Benefit" plan (DB): A DB plan consists of employer and/or employee contributions with a benefit paid at retirement equaling a benefit formula "defined" by components that may look something like:



The retirement benefit generated is <u>payable for the member's lifetime</u> and depending on the option chosen, may provide disability and/or survivor benefits as well. The final average salary calculation will vary by plan, and may consist of an average of a three or five year period or the member's highest 3-5 years. *The Employer bears the investment risk.*

"Defined Contribution" plan (DC): Consists of employer and/or employee contributions into an individual account with the benefit paid at retirement equaling the accumulated account balance including any investment gains or losses.



With a defined contribution plan structure there is <u>no minimum benefit guaranteed</u> to the employee at retirement. *The Employee bears the investment risk.* The employee is often responsible for making investment decisions. Investment options may include mutual funds, target date retirement funds, or stable value funds.

In Missouri, for plan year 2015, the total plans reviewed by the JCPER equaled 128 with 78 DB plans, 38 DC plans and 12 DB/DC combination plans. Due to the large DB representation, this report focuses *primarily on the DB plan structure*.

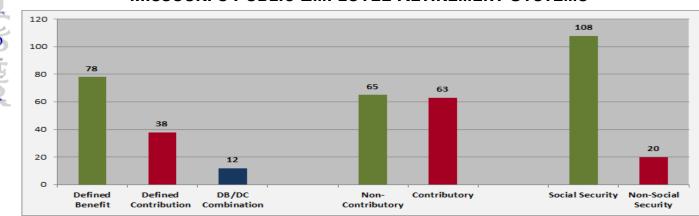
OTHER RETIREMENT STRUCTURES

While investment markets have been working to recover from the erratic environment of the last decade, there continues to be discussion and consideration of pension modifications in the public sector. These policy considerations range from adding new benefit tiers to existing DB plans to moving away from the DB model to a DC program. In recent years, increased attention has been given on a national level to alternative plan structures including:

"Hybrid" Plan design: This design incorporates both DB and DC components of a minimum lifetime benefit tailored with an individual employee account. Because of the melding of these two components, this design may be considered a middle ground in retirement plan structures.

"Cash Balance" Program: This program also incorporates both DB and DC concepts. However, a cash balance program defines a promised benefit within the parameters of a member's hypothetical account balance. At retirement, this account balance can be converted to an annuity or can be taken in a lump sum of the account balance. The employer bears the investment risk and reward under this program.

MISSOURI'S PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS



CONTRIBUTORY AND NON-CONTRIBUTORY

Contributory plans require the employee to contribute a portion of earnings to the plan. The contribution varies for each plan and is in addition to the employer contribution to the plan. Employee contribution rates in Missouri range from approximately 1% of pay to 18% of pay. PERS not participating in Social Security may maintain higher employee contribution rates.

Non-Contributory plans do not require an employee payroll contribution. As policymakers have continued to evaluate public pension plans and methods to reduce the cost to employers, mandatory payroll contributions from employees have entered that discussion and, in some instances, been implemented or increased.

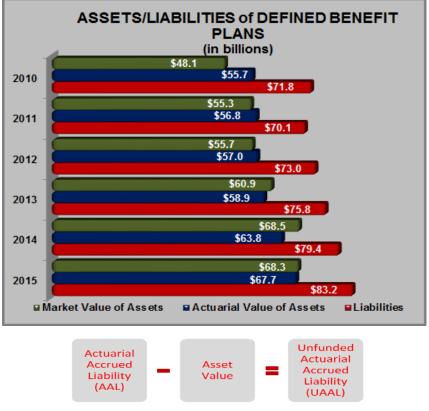
SOCIAL SECURITY V. NON-SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Security participation for the majority of Missouri's public employee plans is required. However, certain teacher and public safety personnel did not elect to participate in Social Security when participation was optional.

Non-Social Security covered plans typically provide a higher benefit formula and may have earlier age and service requirements for members. Twenty plans whose members do not participate in Social Security covered approximately 146,766 members. Eighteen of these plans were defined benefit; two were defined contribution.

FUNDING OF MISSOURI'S PERS

Defined benefit pension plans, while complex, are composed of two primary sources of income and two primary expenditure categories. The JCPER maintains plan data which enables a trend analysis to be produced for Missouri's public pension plans. As an example, the chart to the right displays asset and liability trend data for plan years 2010-2015. It shows the change in asset value during this period following the 2008/2009 market downturn. This chart also shows the effectiveness of the actuarial value of assets (or the smoothed value) in mitigating volatility. Investment performance for plan year 2015 was mixed, with market asset values decreasing by \$0.2 billion from the previous year. Actuarial value of assets increased by \$3.9 billion and liabilities increased by \$3.8 billion.



FUNDING OF MISSOURI'S PERS

While many factors must be considered when analyzing a pension plan and its fiscal health, a plan's funded ratio is one aspect in such analysis. Section 105.684, RSMo requires a pension plan to be at least 80% funded on an ac-



tuarial value basis to enact any new benefit enhancements. In addition, this law prohibits a benefit enhancement from causing the plan's funded ratio to drop below 75%. This section also requires a plan with a funded ratio below 60% to have its actuary prepare an accelerated contribution schedule. The JCPER continues to be primarily concerned with the establishment of a trend and not the comparing of one plan's funded ratio to another. The JCPER reports assets using the market and actuarial value and reports liabilities using the actuarial accrued liability. The majority of plans employ a process in determining the actuarial value of assets in which a portion of investment gains or losses are "smoothed" over a period of time, typically 3 to 5 years. Due to this process, a funded ratio on an actuarial basis can differ considerably from a market value basis.

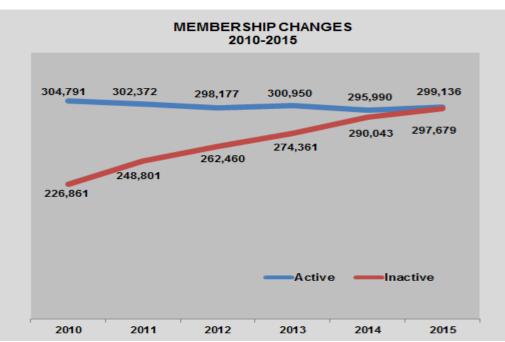
Plan Funded Ratios	Number of Plans			
	Actuarial Value	Market Value	Asset Valuation Method	Number of Plans
Over 100%	7	9		
90% to 100%	11	8	Market Value	27
80% to 89%	28	24	3 year smoothing	10
70% to 79%	25	26	4 year smoothing	9
60% to 69%	10	11	5 year smoothing	43
Below 60%	8	11	o year smoothing	43

MEMBERSHIP

In plan year 2015, public pension plan membership in Missouri increased by approximately 10,782 members from plan year 2014. Despite this increase, active membership remains below the most recent high number of 304,791 in 2010.

Inactive membership continued to experience substantial growth. In plan year 2015, this segment increased by more than 7,000 members. While benefit options designed, in part, to provide an incentive for the Baby Boomer employees from expeditiously exiting the workforce have mitigated the immediate draw on plan assets, many of these benefit options, such as a Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) and a Partial Lump Sum Option (PLSO), have been in effect for 10 years or more. The completed utilization of these options and workforce departures will continue to have a profound effect on the benefit recipient rolls for the foreseeable future.

It is interesting to note when the JCPER first began reporting plan data, inactive members composed approximately 22% of the total membership population. In plan year 2015, inactive members compose almost 50% of the total membership population.



AMORTIZATION OF UNFUNDED ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY (UAAL)

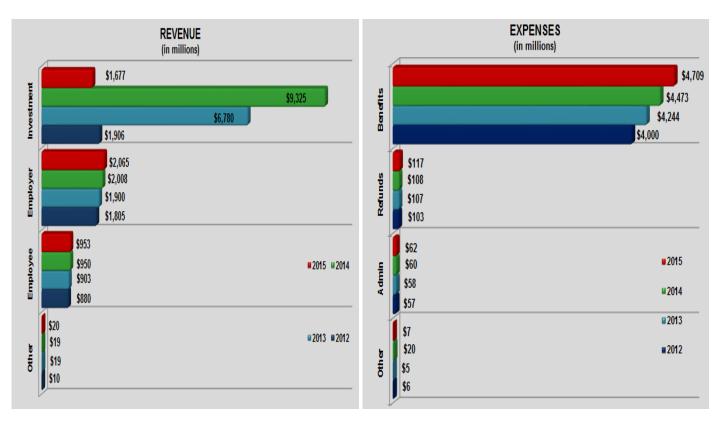
When a pension plan experiences levels of actuarial accrued liability that exceed asset levels, an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) is produced. Depending on the method employed by a plan, the UAAL may be amortized over a time period as part of an overall "payment plan" to reduce, and eventually eliminate, the UAAL. While the JCPER has routinely requested information relative to Missouri's PERS, in recent years, PERS have been asked to provide additional information relating to UAAL amortization components. For example, a plan may amortize its UAAL over a 30 year period. Within that 30 year period, a plan may choose to utilize an "open 30 year period" which means the 30 year amortization period is reset every year to a new 30 year period. Alternatively, a plan may use a "closed 30 year period" which reduces the amortization period by 1 year annually, much like a home mortgage. Of the ninety defined benefit plans reporting to the JCPER, approximately 1/3 (32 plans) report utilizing an "open" amortization period which is reset annually.

CONTRIBUTION RATES

Public pension plans serve many purposes. These purposes may include recruiting and retaining quality employees, being a part of a comprehensive compensation package, and facilitating retirement security. Inherently, the payment of benefits earned by membership is the primary obligation of PERS. A PERS's ability to meet this obligation is correlated to receiving plan revenues. Plan revenues are comprised of employer/ employee contributions and investment returns which typically comprise the majority of this revenue.

The investment environment of the last decade has resulted in higher recommended contribution levels. Additionally, as plan governing boards have modified plan assumptions in an effort to reflect the changing demographic and financial experience, plan contribution rates have been affected. Plan year 2015 aggregate contributions made by employers increased to approximately \$2.065 billion. While it is important to remember public pension plans are viewed as long-term entities due to the perpetual nature of government, the necessity to meet annual budgetary requirements with increased plan contribution rates can pose challenges for supporting sponsors. The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommended in an October 2009 Best Practice that government employers contribute the full actuarially determined annual required contribution to assist in pension plan sustainability. In Missouri, defined benefit plan sponsors recognize the value of contributing to the pension plan at the rate recommended by the plan's actuary. Approximately 66% of Missouri's PERS received the full Annual Required Contribution (ARC) as recommended by the plan's actuary. Of the plans that met the ARC, many employers/sponsors contributed at levels exceeding it.

Contributions required by employees aggregately increased in plan year 2015 to \$953 million from \$950 million in 2014. As retirement plans become more mature, benefit payments continue to increase. In plan year 2015, benefit payments increased to a total of \$4.7 billion.



ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

Because predicting the future is a difficult proposition, plan actuaries must provide recommendations of assumptions to be used and decided on by governing boards within defined benefit plans. These assumptions are key in determining the value of future liability, and thereby, plan contributions or costs. Actuarial assumptions generally fall into two broad categories of "Economic" which is tied to financial "behavior" and "Demographic" which is tied to people "behavior". These assumptions assist in projecting future behaviors and benefit obligations.

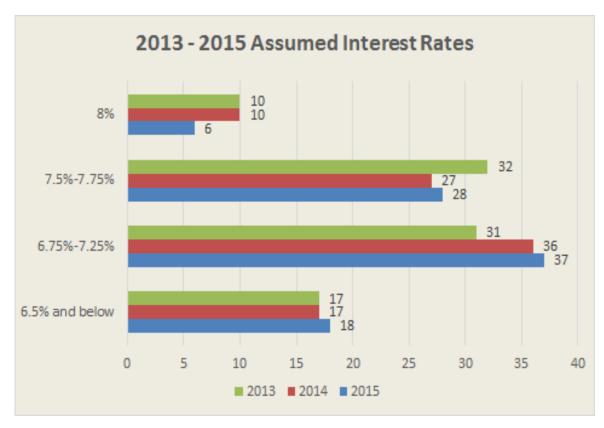
Primary Economic assumptions include: Interest Rate (Investm

Interest Rate (Investment Rate of Return) Salary Increases, Payroll Growth, and Inflation

Primary Demographic assumptions include: Retirement Rates, Turnover Rates, Mortality

INVESTMENT RATES OF RETURN

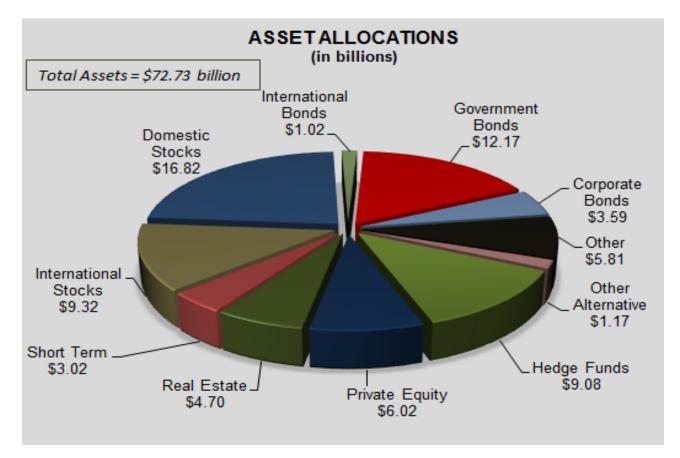
With the investment boom of the 1990s, many plan investment strategies were modified, and in some instances, plan interest rate assumptions were increased as a result. The investment market environment since the turn of the century has contributed to a reevaluation of the reasonableness of these interest rate assumptions. From 2009 to 2015, some pension plan governing bodies have decreased the investment rate of return. The investment rate of return assumption used by Missouri PERS ranged from 4.75% to 8% in plan year 2015. The median investment assumption for plan year 2015 was 7.0%. The average was 6.87%. The chart below illustrates the changes in assumed rates of return that have occurred between 2013-2015.



STATUTORY INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

Chapter 105, which governs Missouri's public pension plans, contains provisions relative to plan investments and fiduciary responsibilities of plan boards. Specifically, Section 105.688 outlines the "Prudent Person Rule" which requires plan fiduciaries to "*discharge his or her duties in the interest of the participants in the system and their beneficiaries and shall act with the same care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a similar capacity and familiar with those matters would use in the conduct of a similar enterprise with similar aims."* Given that income derived from investments is the driving force behind plan revenue, it is crucial that fiduciaries develop and review investment policies and strategies. Each plan Board of Trustees sets its investment policy based on the fiduciary standards mentioned previously.

The chart below outlines aggregate plan year 2015 asset allocation utilized by Missouri's PERS. The level of diversification and variety of asset classes varies based on the size of the PERS; the larger PERS have opportunities to invest in asset classes such as private equity, hedge funds, and commodities, whereas a smaller PERS is more likely to invest in mutual funds or exchange traded funds. The total amount of assets identified in the asset allocation chart does not necessarily equal the aggregate market value of assets at the end of plan year 2015 due to different portfolio structures and investments.



Pension Reforms: Nationwide and Missouri

Based on data analyzed from a survey of approximately 246 state and local retirement plans between 2009 and 2014, the Center for State & Local Government Excellence found that 74% of state plans and 57% of large local plans have adopted pension reforms to address rising costs.¹ Reforms have included reducing benefits and increasing employee contributions. Missouri is no exception to these findings. Since 2009, at least 21 Missouri defined benefit public pension plans have implemented structural changes in an effort to address cost containment concerns. Examples of structural changes include reducing a benefit multiplier, increasing age and service requirements, reducing or eliminating a COLA, increasing employee contributions, and reducing the amount of employee contributions that are refunded upon retirement. Some sponsoring entities have chosen to enact a new tier for employees hired on or after a certain date that has included a mix of several of the previously mentioned changes. In addition, other sponsoring entities have taken a different approach by closing or freezing an existing defined benefit plans range between 0.9% and 3.5%.

1. Jean-Pierre Aubry and Caroline V. Crawford, Issue Brief, "State and Local Pension Reform Since the Financial Crisis," Center for State & Local Government Excellence, December 2016, <u>http://slge.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/State-and-Local-Pension-Reform-Since-the-Financial-Crisis.pdf</u>





NATIONAL ISSUES

Public pension issues continue to be highlighted across the country. On the whole, Missouri's public pension plans continue to be soundly managed. The role of the Federal Government relative to state and local government pensions has been a source of discussion for many decades since the passage of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) in 1974. It is reasonable to speculate the 115th Congress also faces this on-going discussion of state and local government pension regulation and funding proposals. Information relative to individual bills filed on the Federal level may be accessed at https://www.congress.gov/

PENSION PROTECTIONS

From California to Illinois to Rhode Island, public pensions and respective state constitutionality applications are being questioned. As state and local governments have looked to modify benefits as cost containment measures, the previously believed sanctity of pension benefits such as cost of living adjustments (COLAs) have come into question and are, in fact, the focus of much judicial review. Increased municipal bankruptcies have spurned diverse judicial rulings from declaring pension protection to allowing pension reductions. It may take the weighing in of the nation's highest court to ultimately answer the question of public pensions and allowable modifications.

GASB'S STATEMENTS ON PENSION ACCOUNTING & FINANCIAL REPORTING BY EMPLOYERS

In June 2012, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued two Statements relative to public pension plans covering state and local government employees. Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans* and Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* will affect reporting associated primarily with defined benefit public pension plans and will separate accounting procedures from pension funding processes. These statements are the result of a multi-year study of state and local government pension plan reporting. These statements may significantly modify the pension-related information contained in a public employer's financial statements. Implementation dates for the statements are for plan fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2013 (Statement 67) and employer fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014 (Statement 68). The JCPER has received financial reports which contain these new reporting requirements from most plans. Statements 67 and 68 can be found at: <u>www.gasb.org</u>.

STATE ISSUES

Survey of Public Employee Retirement Systems in Missouri Missouri State Auditor's Office

In May 2013, the Missouri State Auditor's office (SAO) staff began a survey of Missouri's defined benefit pension plans. This survey stemmed, in part, from heightened attention public pension plans have garnered since the 2008/2009 investment market experience. The SAO staff utilized information contained in the JCPER database to assist in their data collection efforts. While aggregate information on 89 defined benefit plans was reported, primary emphasis was placed on 15 plans due to size and/or membership coverage. Survey results indicated that, in the aggregate, the financial condition of Missouri plans is higher than national averages. Plans and supporting governments were urged to continue ongoing assessment of plan financial conditions to ensure long term stability. The survey was issued in 2014 and can be accessed at: https://app.auditor.mo.gov/Repository/Press/2014092829132.pdf

In addition, legislation passed during the 2013 session authorized the State Auditor to audit any public employee retirement system or public employee healthcare system. Since then, the State Auditor has audited three public employee retirement systems. Audit reports are available here: <u>https://www.auditor.mo.gov/reportsmenu</u>





STATE ISSUES

As the First Regular Session of the Missouri 99th General Assembly convenes, legislators will face issues not unlike their Congressional counterparts. Budgetary issues will continue to be the dominate topic from which all other subjects are addressed. While the State appropriation process may not directly affect some of Missouri's public pension plans, a primary source of revenue for all plans is the Missouri taxpayer. This fundamental concept continues to be paramount when the General Assembly is setting public policy in all areas. To monitor pension related legislation during the 2017 legislative session, please feel free to access the JCPER Legislative Status Report via the JCPER website at: http://jcper.org/weekly-pension-legislation/

At the conclusion of the 2016 Legislative Session of the Missouri General Assembly, two pension related bills were Truly Agreed to and Finally Passed. Both bills were signed by the Governor. These two bills directly affected two retirement systems, MOSERS and LAGERS. In addition, HB 1443 may impact any political subdivision that continues to operate a closed or frozen pension plan. Legislators filed bills specifically affecting numerous statutory retirement systems, including MOSERS, MPERS, PACARS, PSRS/ PEERS, and St. Louis PSRS. In addition, legislators filed bills containing provisions of general applicability in Chapter 105 that would have impacted all public retirement systems regardless of sponsoring entity.

Bill Number	Plan(s) Affected	Provision Passed
House Bill 1443	Local Government Employees Retirement System (LAGERS); certain political subdivi- sions that operate a closed or frozen plan	Permits the LAGERS board of trustees to enter into an agree- ment with the board of trustees of a political subdivision that is a member of LAGERS to assume the duties and responsibili- ties to operate the political subdivision's prior closed or frozen pension plan.
Senate Bill 585	Missouri State Employees Retirement System (MOSERS)	Established separate judicial circuits for Taney County and Christian County. Provided that juvenile court employees who are employees of a multicounty circuit that becomes a single county circuit on or after August 28, 2016 will continue to be state employees and receive MOSERS covered retirement benefits.

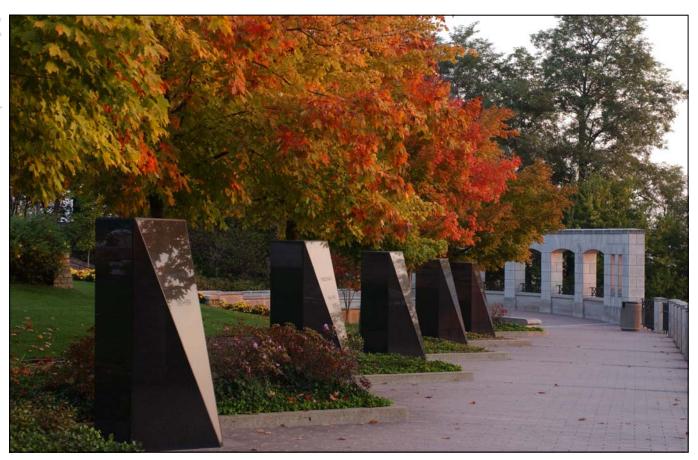




As unprecedented challenges for public pension plans nationwide continue to exist, the mission of the JCPER has never been more important. The existence of the committee was a direct response to the very public concerns of the stability of public plans in the early 1980s. Established in 1983, the JCPER serves as the centralized reporting and analytic entity for Missouri's public pension plans. While some may argue the issues facing public plans today are the same faced in the 1980's, these same plans also must address the maturing of their plans and the growing number of baby boomers opting for retirement and exiting the workforce. This is a new and incremental factor impacting benefit reserves that is intensified with continuing effects of the last decade's investment market experience. In light of the continued response to public plan experience, it is imperative the General Assembly insist on proper disclosure of plan information and ensure transparency associated with substantial proposed changes affecting these plans and their participants.

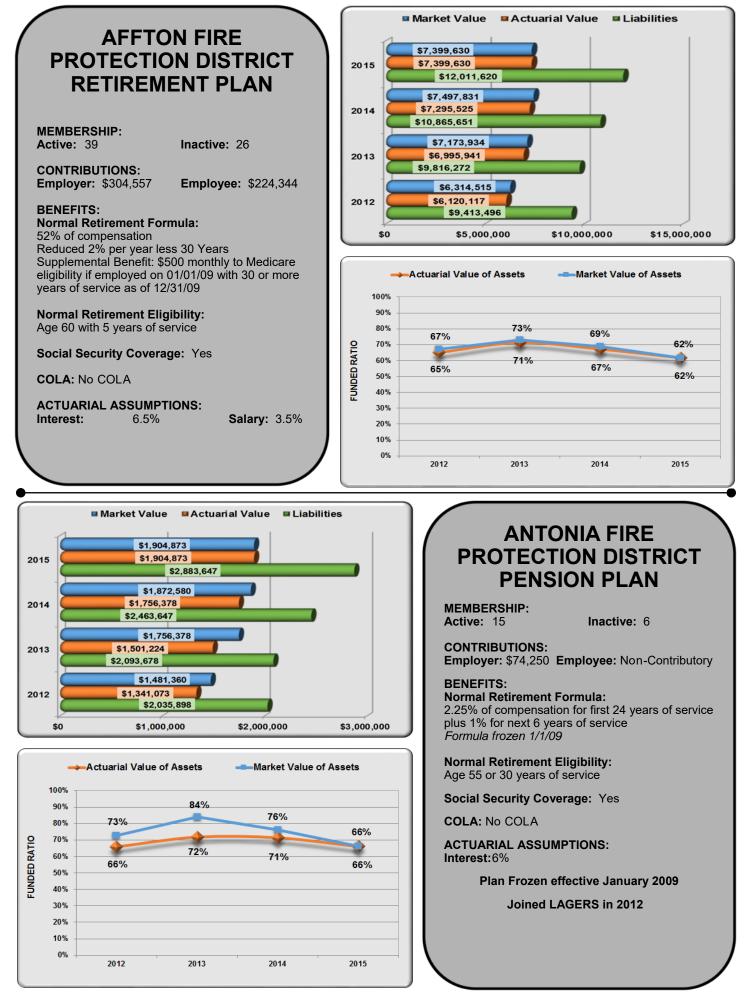


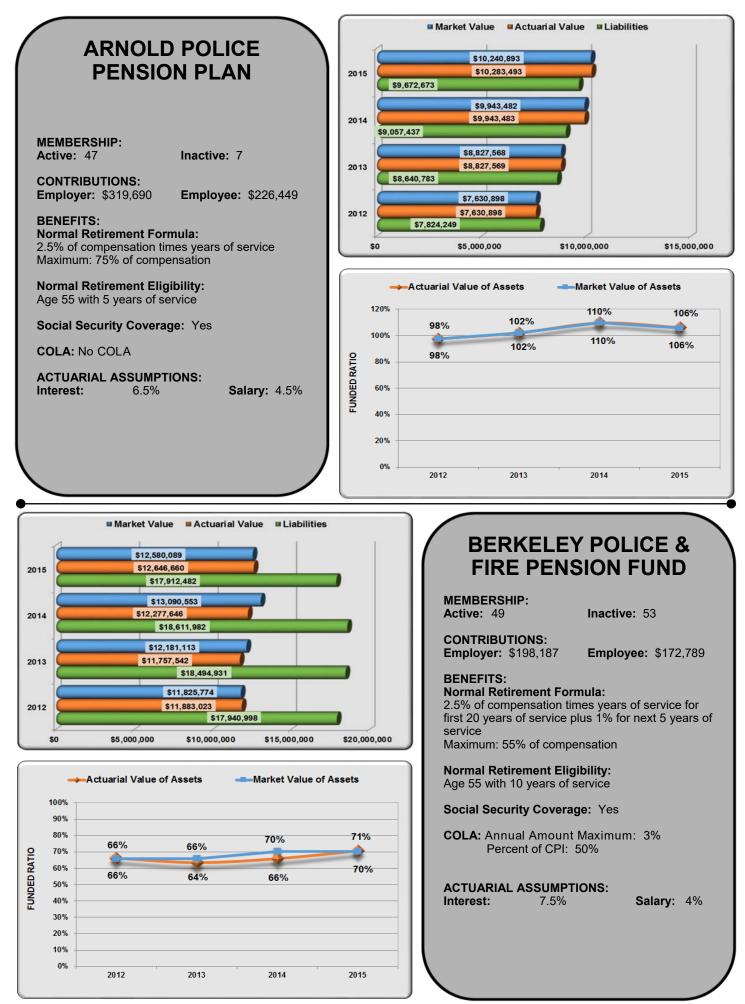
This page intentionally left blank

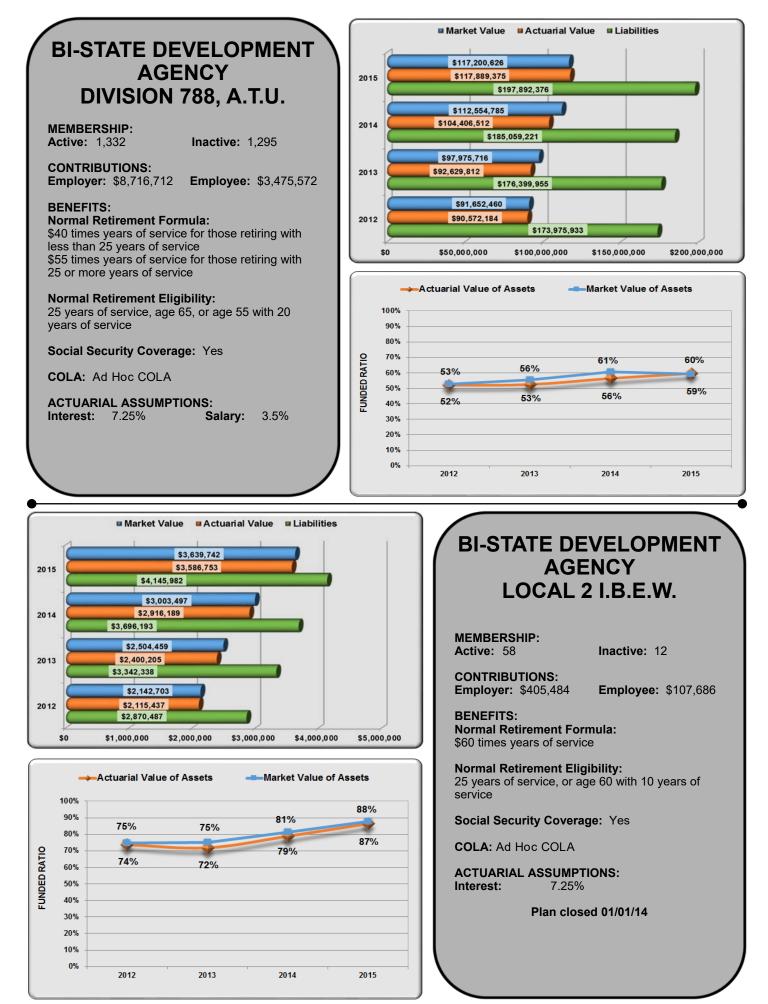


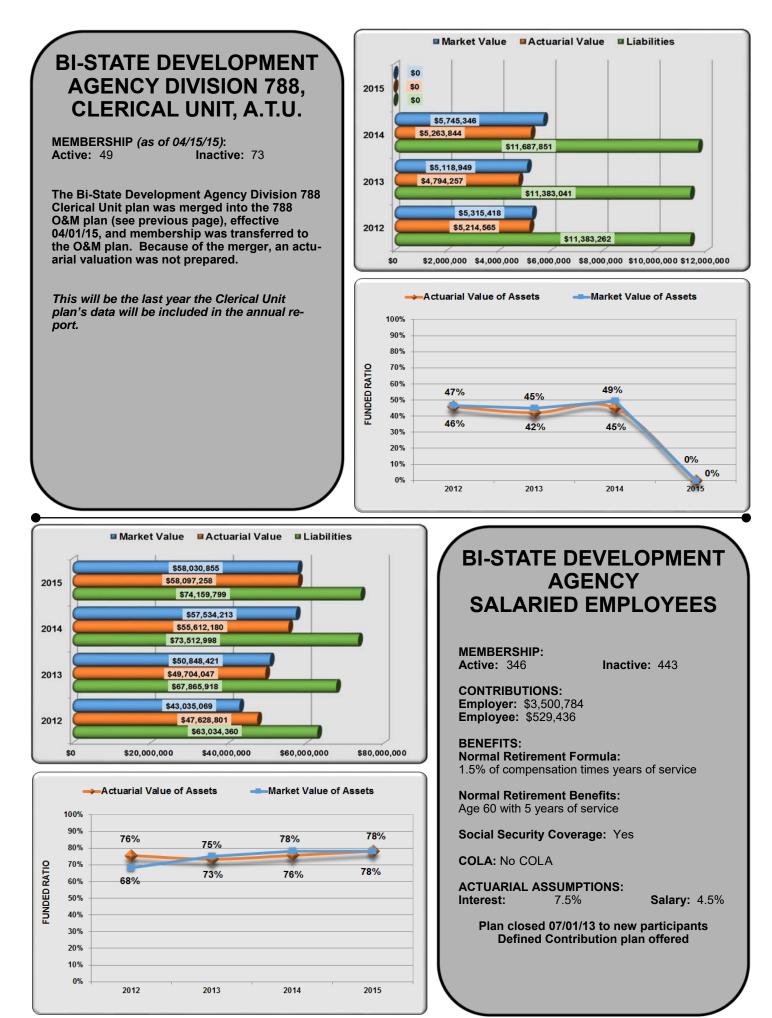
DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

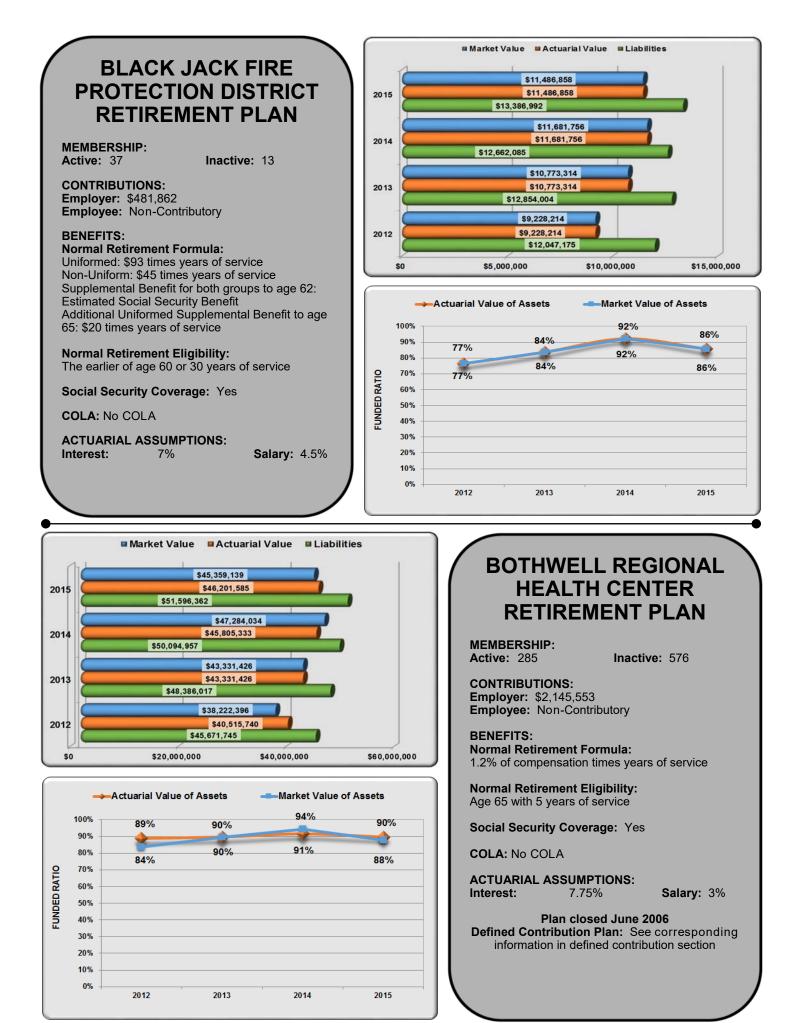
It should be noted that data included in these appendices reflect PERS information from plan year 2015.

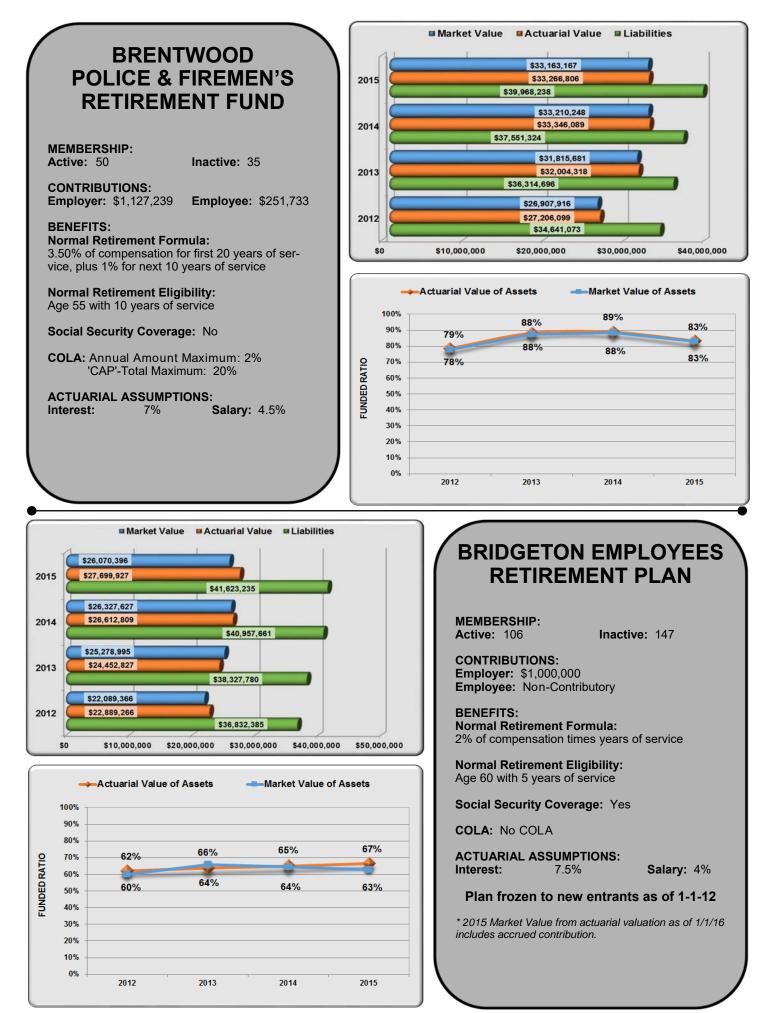


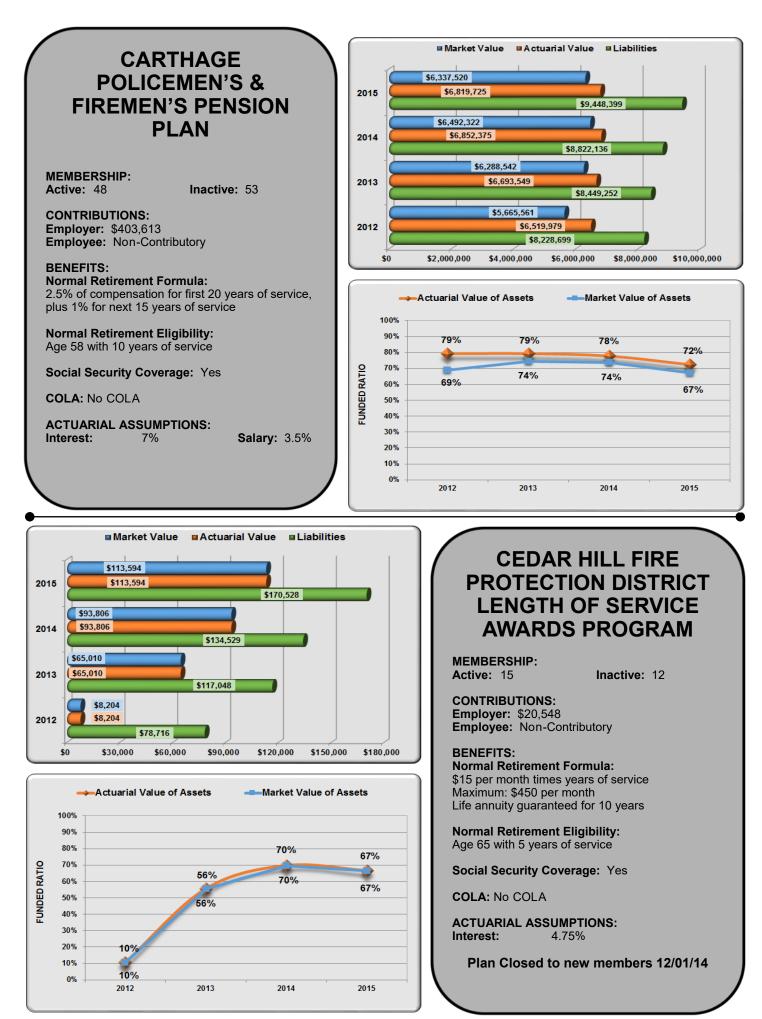


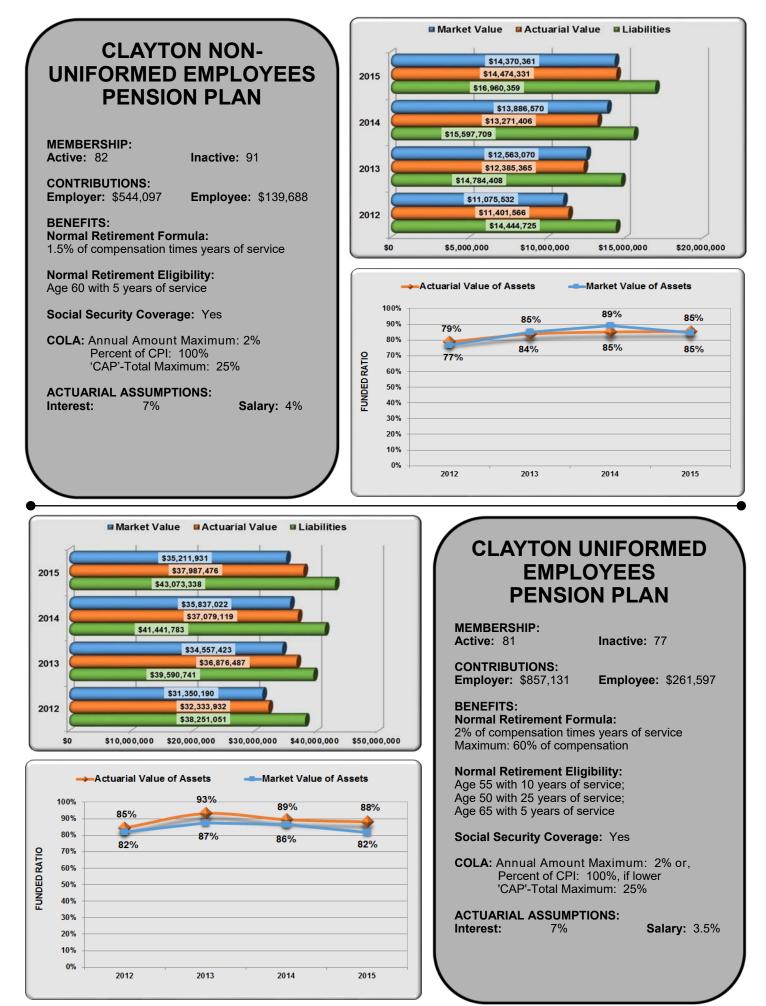


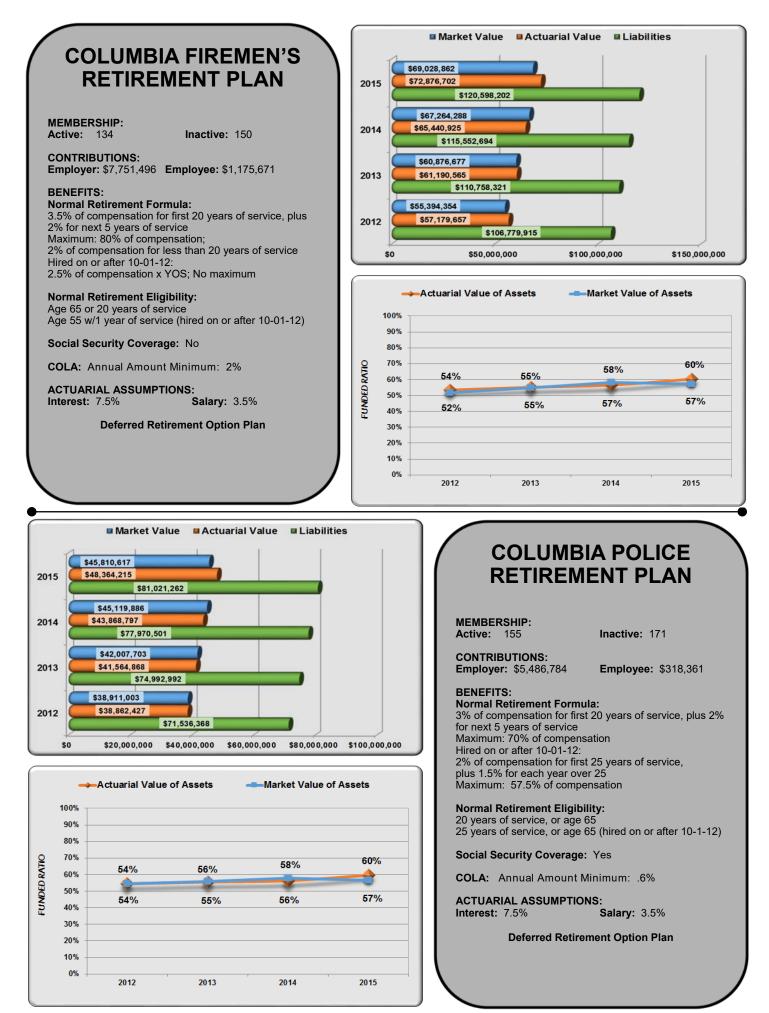


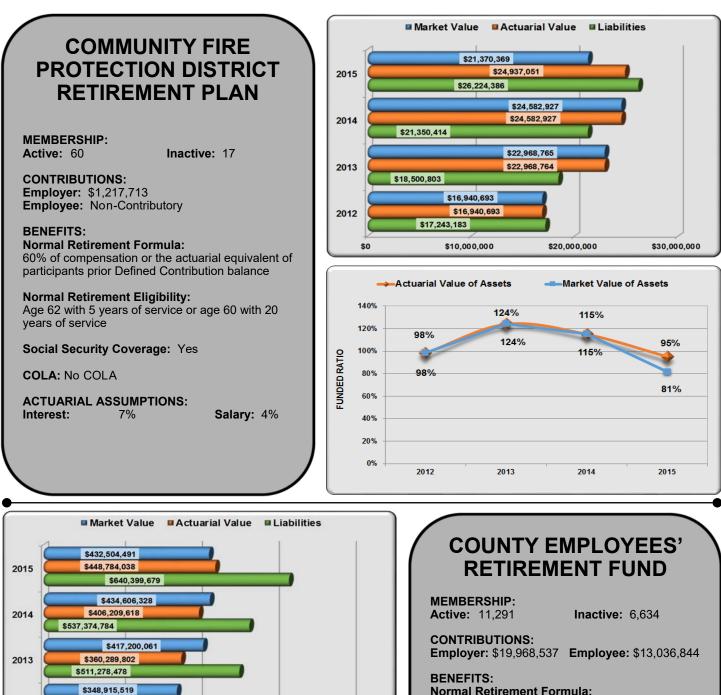












Normal Retirement Formula: \$29 per month times years of service Greater of Elat Dollar formula TRR formula

Greater of Flat Dollar formula, TRR formula-Social Security offset, or Prior Plan formula.

Normal Retirement Eligibility: Age 62 with 8 years of service

Social Security Coverage: Yes

COLA: Annual Amount Maximum: 1% 'CAP'-Total Maximum: 50% Percent of CPI: 100%

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 7.5%

Salary: 2.5%

Defined Contribution Plan See corresponding information in defined contribution section

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT 27

\$800.000.000

70%

68%

2015

\$331,189,281

\$482,565,132

\$400.000.000

82%

70%

2013

\$600.000.000

81%

76%

2014

Market Value of Assets

\$200.000.000

Actuarial Value of Assets

72%

69%

2012

2012

\$0

100%

90%

80%

70%

60%

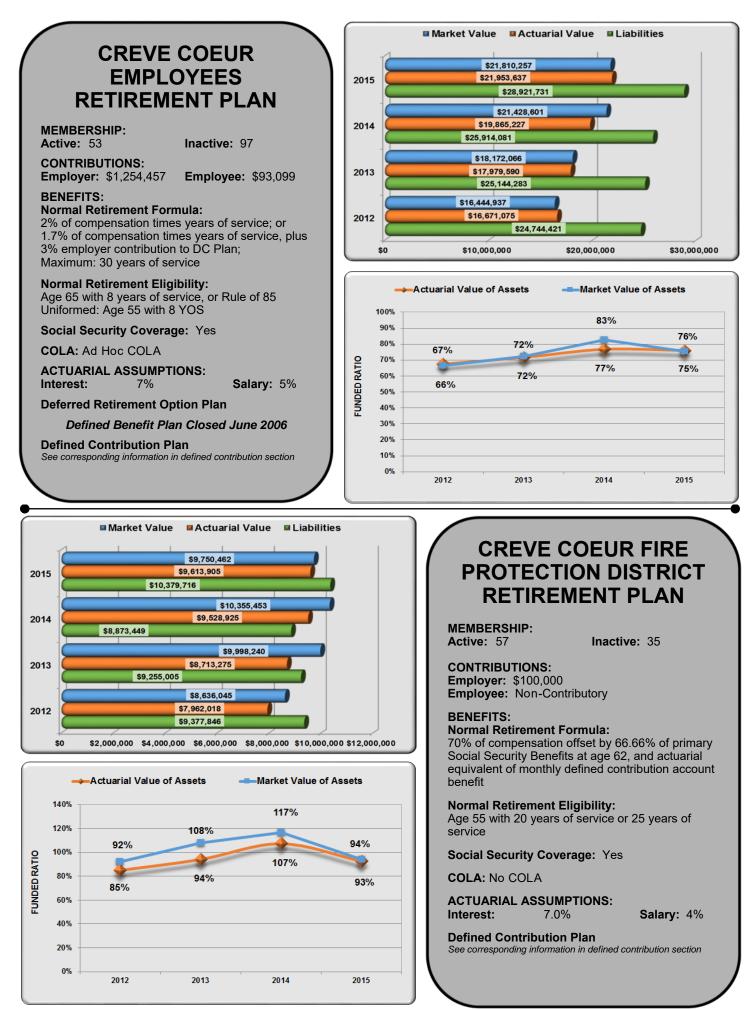
50%

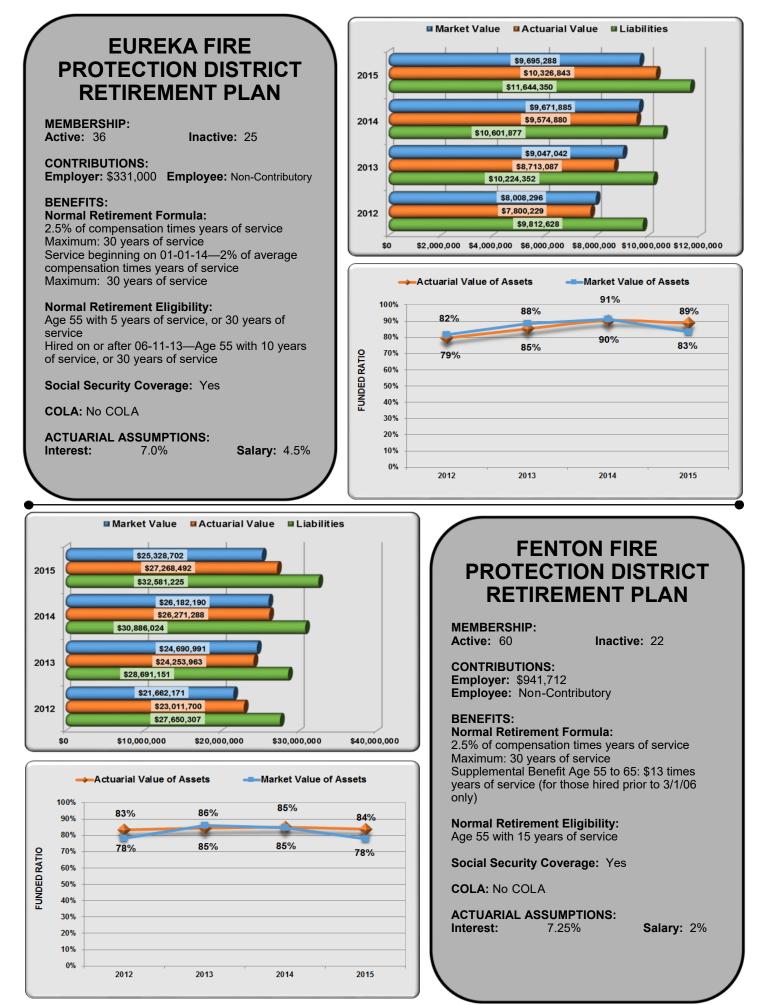
40%

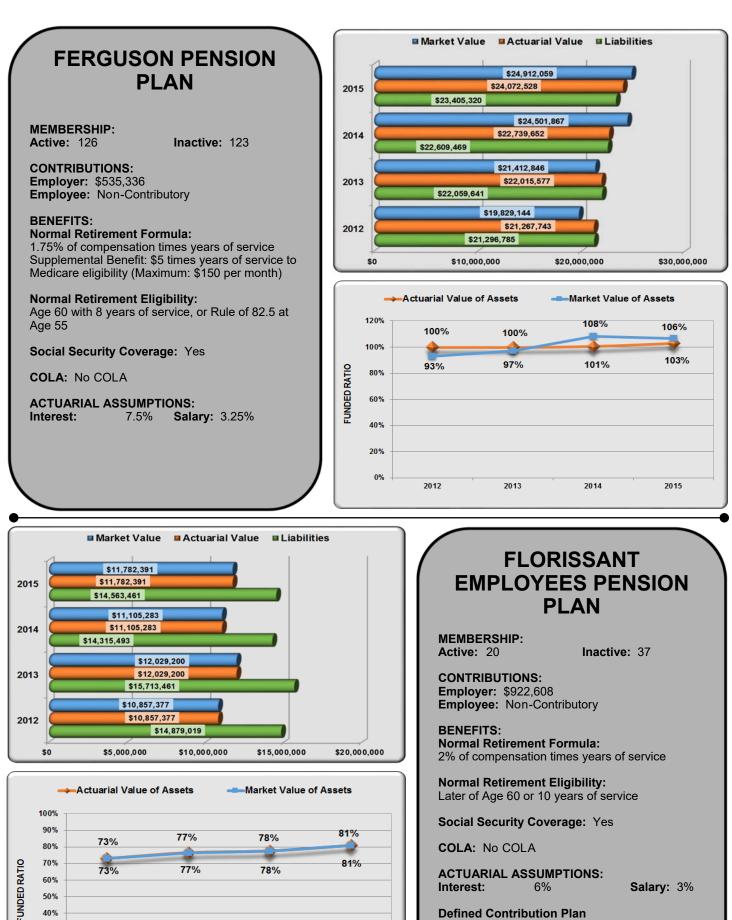
30%

20% 10% 0%

UNDED RATIO







Defined Contribution Plan See corresponding information in defined contribution section

Defined Benefit Plan closed December 2000

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT 30

2015

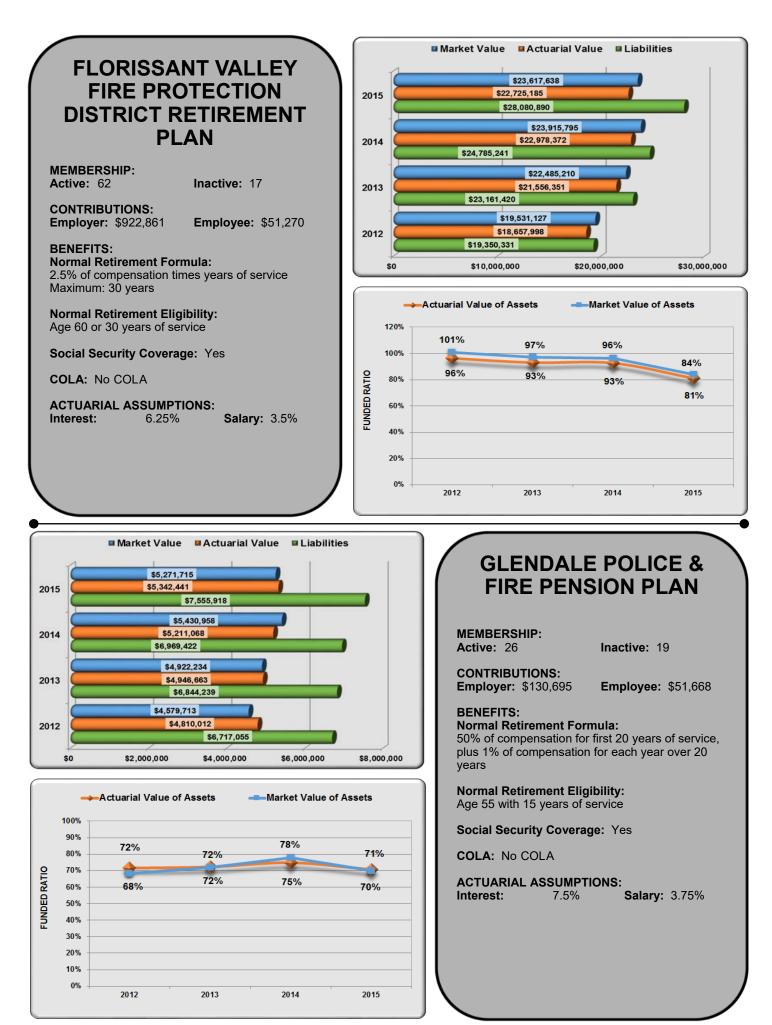
30%

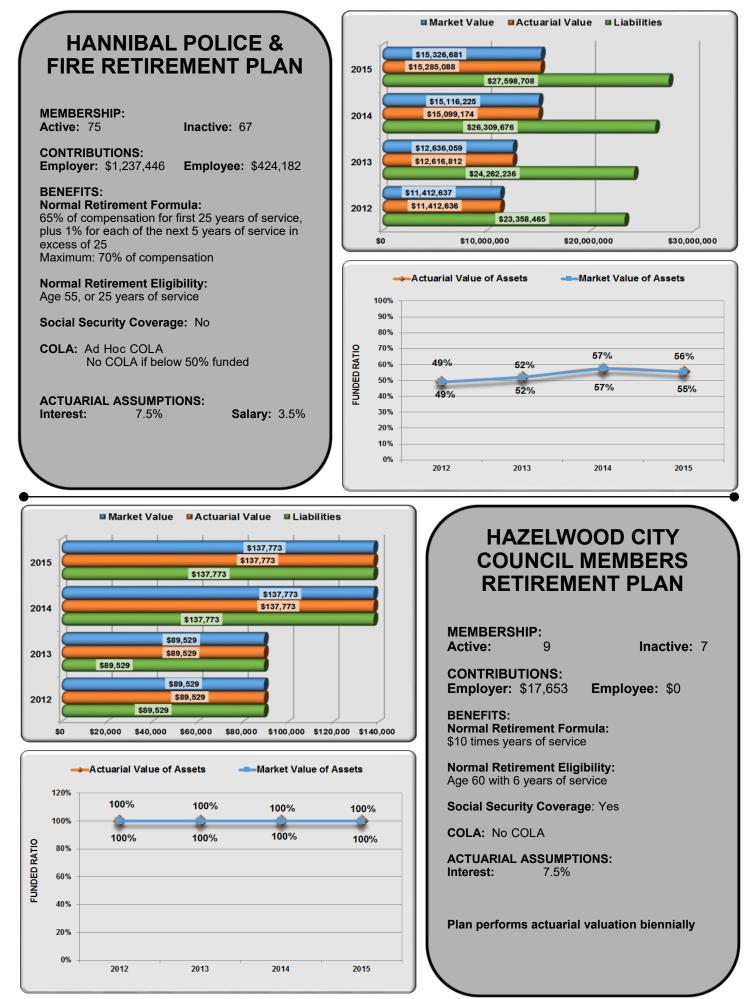
20% 10% 0%

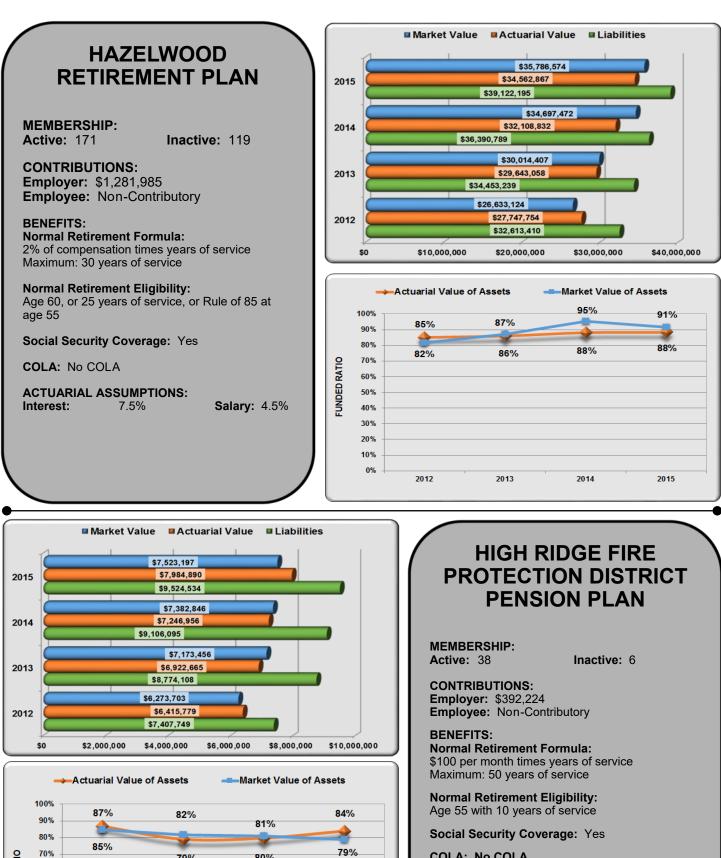
2012

2013

2014







COLA: No COLA

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 7%

Defined Contribution Plan See corresponding information in defined contribution section

2015

FUNDED RATIO

60%

50%

40%

30%

20% 10% 0%

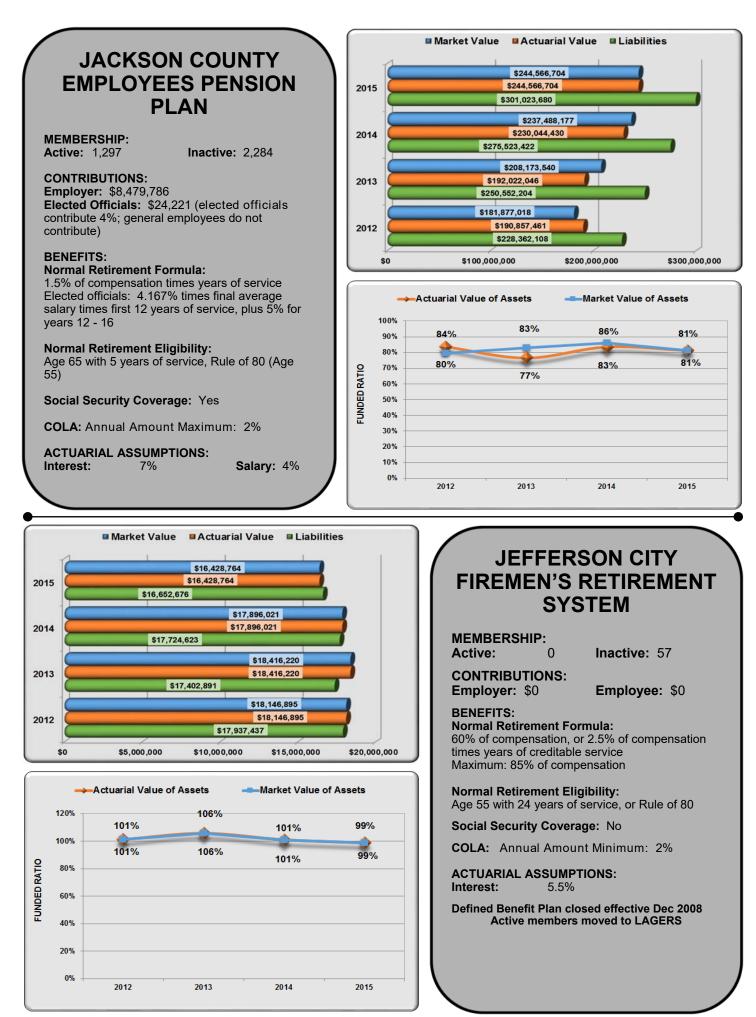
2012

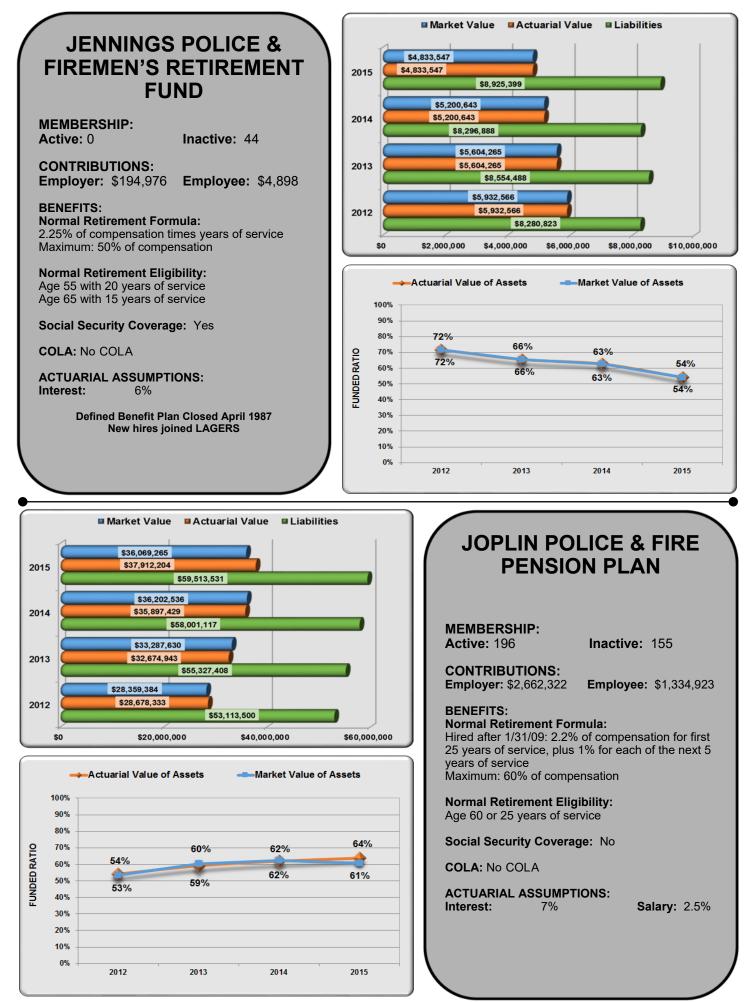
79%

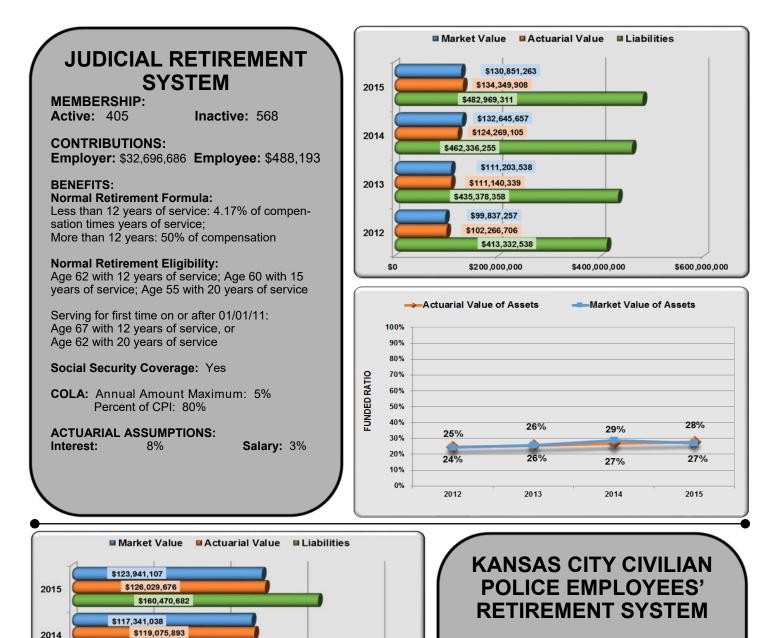
2013

80%

2014







\$155,264,022

\$142,907,530

\$100.000.000

76%

73%

2013

\$150.000.000

77%

76%

2014

Market Value of Assets

\$148,662,779

\$108,018,075

\$108,517,949 \$113,170,844

\$101,192,338

\$50 000 000

Actuarial Value of Assets

76%

71%

2012

2013

2012

\$0

100%

90%

80%

70%

60%

50% 40%

30%

20%

10% 0%

UNDED RATIO

MEMBERSHIP: Active: 551

Inactive: 262

CONTRIBUTIONS: Employer: \$4,930,686

Employee: \$1,323,061

BENEFITS:

Normal Retirement Formula: 2% of compensation times years of service Supplemental Benefit: \$160 per month with 15 years of service

Normal Retirement Eligibility: Later of age 65 or 10 YOS, or Rule of 80 Hired on or after 08/28/13: Later of age 67 or 20 YOS, or Rule of 85

Social Security Coverage: Yes

COLA: Ad Hoc COLA Annual Amount Maximum: 3%

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 7.5% Salary: 3.75%

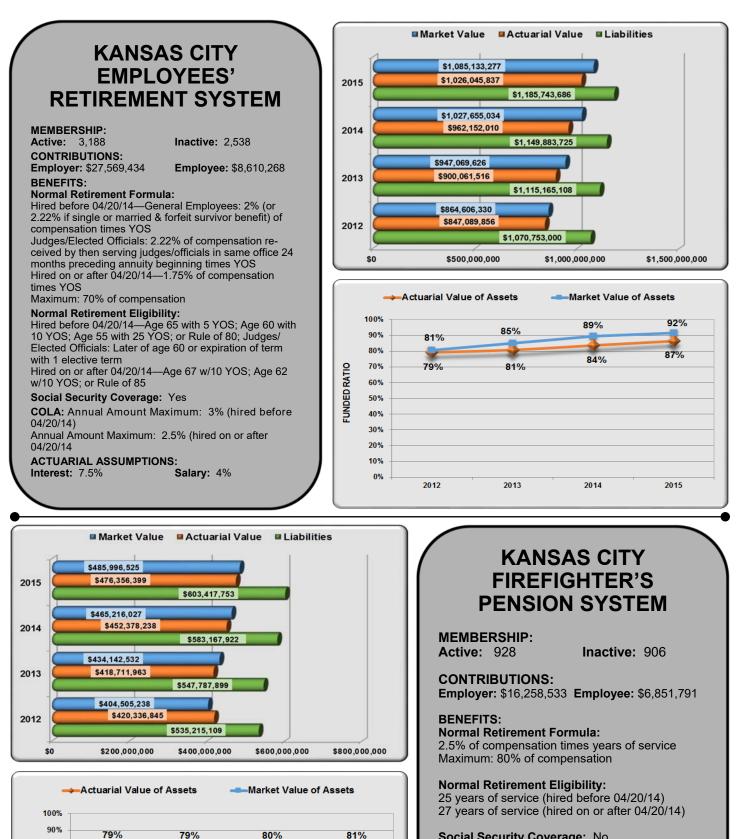
Partial Lump Sum Option

\$200,000,000

79%

77%

2015



Social Security Coverage: No

COLA: Annual Amount Maximum: 3% (hired before 04/20/14) Annual Amount Maximum: 2.5% (hired on or after 04/20/14)

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 7.5%

Salary: 3%

Partial Lump Sum Option

79%

2015

78%

2014

76%

2013

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

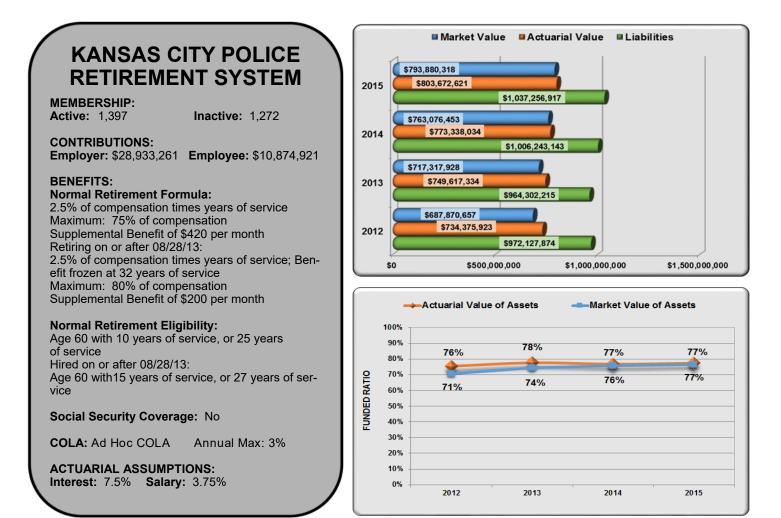
20% 10%

0%

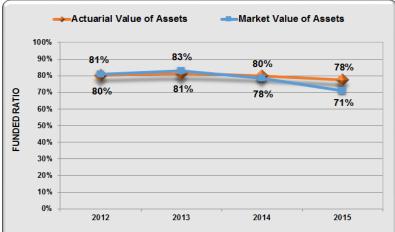
UNDED RATIO

76%

2012







KANSAS CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

MEMBERSHIP: Active: 3,574

Inactive: 6,789

CONTRIBUTIONS: Employer: \$14,499,260 Employee: \$14,645,901

BENEFITS:

Normal Retirement Formula: 2% of compensation times years of service Hired on or after 01/01/14: 1.75% times years of service

Normal Retirement Eligibility:

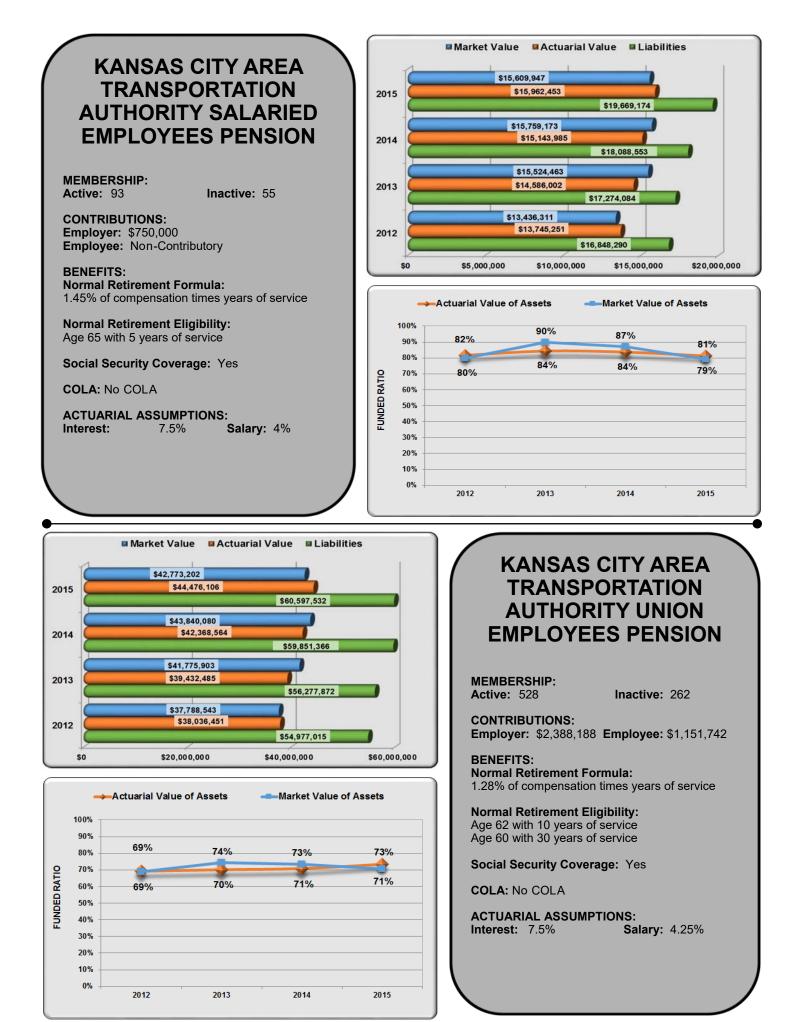
Age 60 with 5 years of service, or Rule of 75 Hired on or after 01/01/14: Age 62 with 5 years of service, or rule of 80

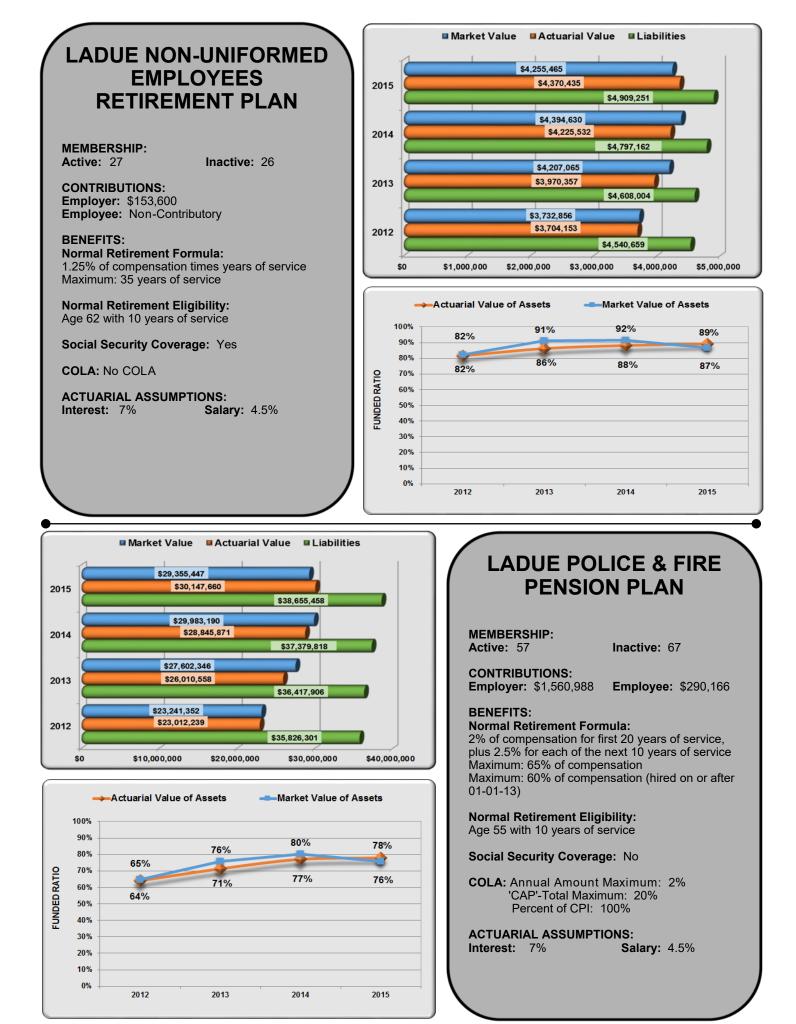
Social Security Coverage: Yes

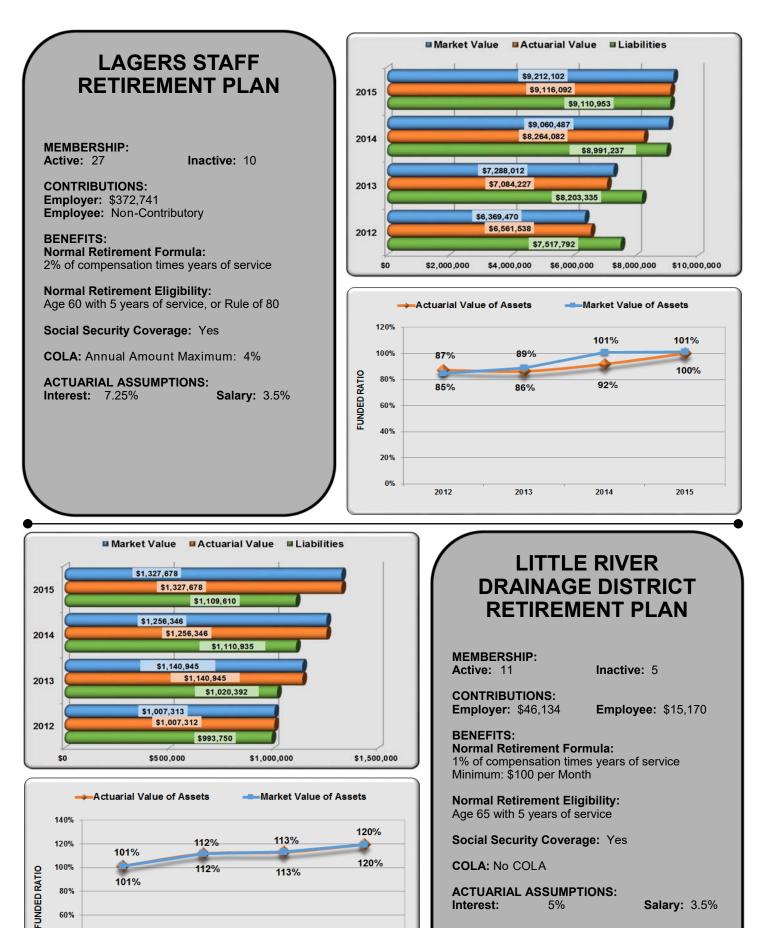
COLA: Ad Hoc COLA Annual Amount Maximum: 3%

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 8% Salary: 5%

New benefit tier effective 01/01/14







ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: 5% Interest:

Salary: 3.5%

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT 41

2015

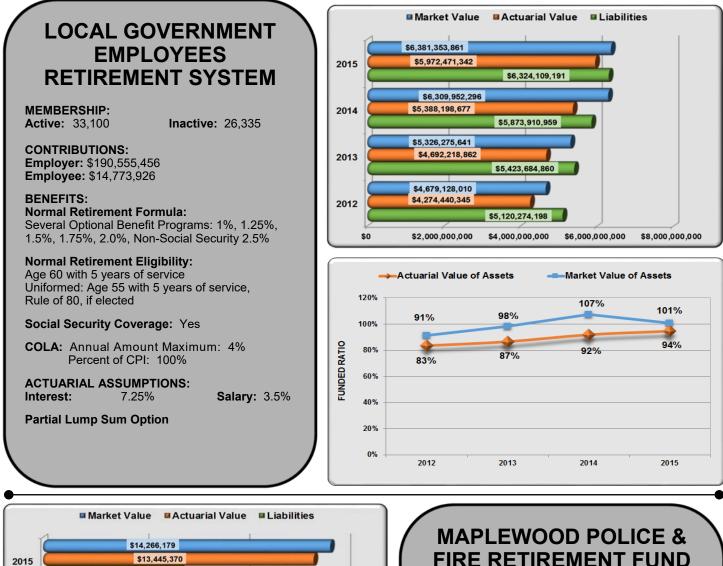
2014

2013

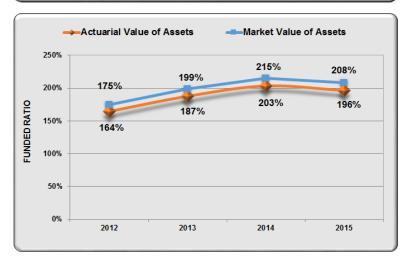
80%

60% 40% 20% 0%

2012







FIRE RETIREMENT FUND

MEMBERSHIP: Active: 0

Inactive: 22

CONTRIBUTIONS: Employer: \$712,430

Employee: \$84,166

BENEFITS: **Normal Retirement Formula:** 2% of compensation times years of service Maximum: 60% of compensation

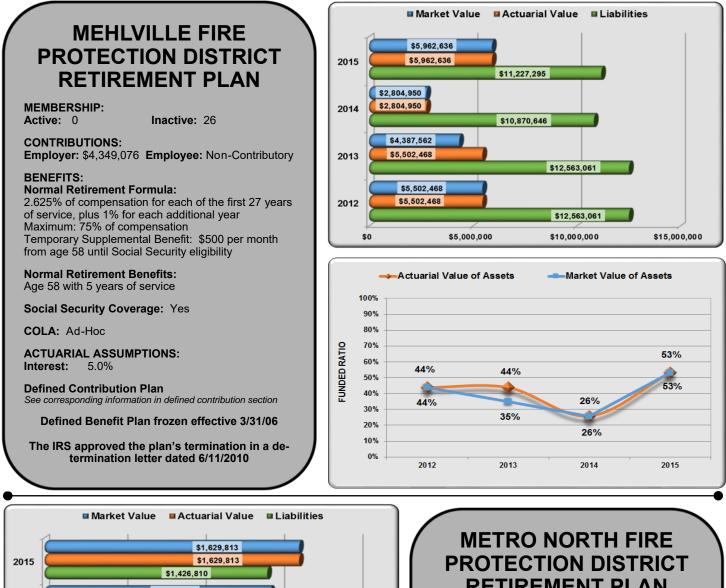
Normal Retirement Eligibility: 20 years of service, age 55 with 10 to less than 20 years of service

Social Security Coverage: No

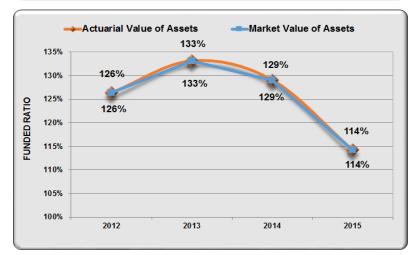
COLA: No COLA

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 7%

> Plan Closed December 2010 All active Police & Fire transferred to **LAGERS 1/1/11**



\$1,447,096 \$1,447,096 2014 \$1,121,034 \$1,188,691 \$1,188,692 2013 \$892,803 \$854,588 \$854,588 2012 \$676.341 \$0 \$500,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,500,000 \$2,000,000



RETIREMENT PLAN

MEMBERSHIP: Active: 13

Inactive: 1

CONTRIBUTIONS: Employer: \$269,657 Employee: Non-Contributory

BENEFITS:

Normal Retirement Formula: \$200 times years of service

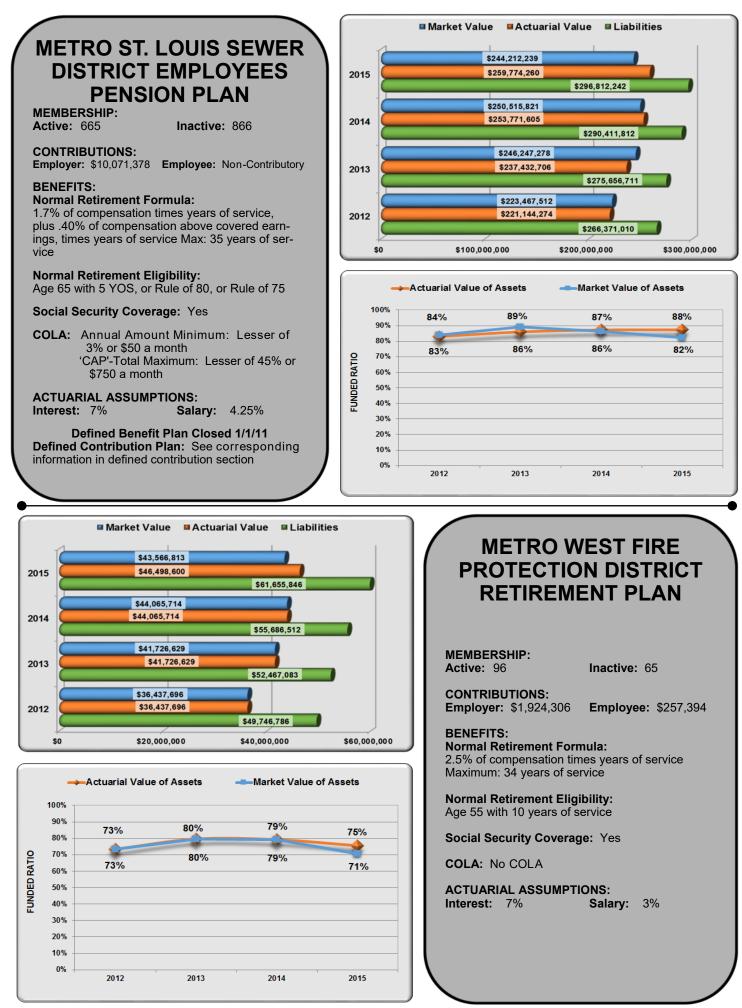
Normal Retirement Eligibility: Age 60 with 8 years of service

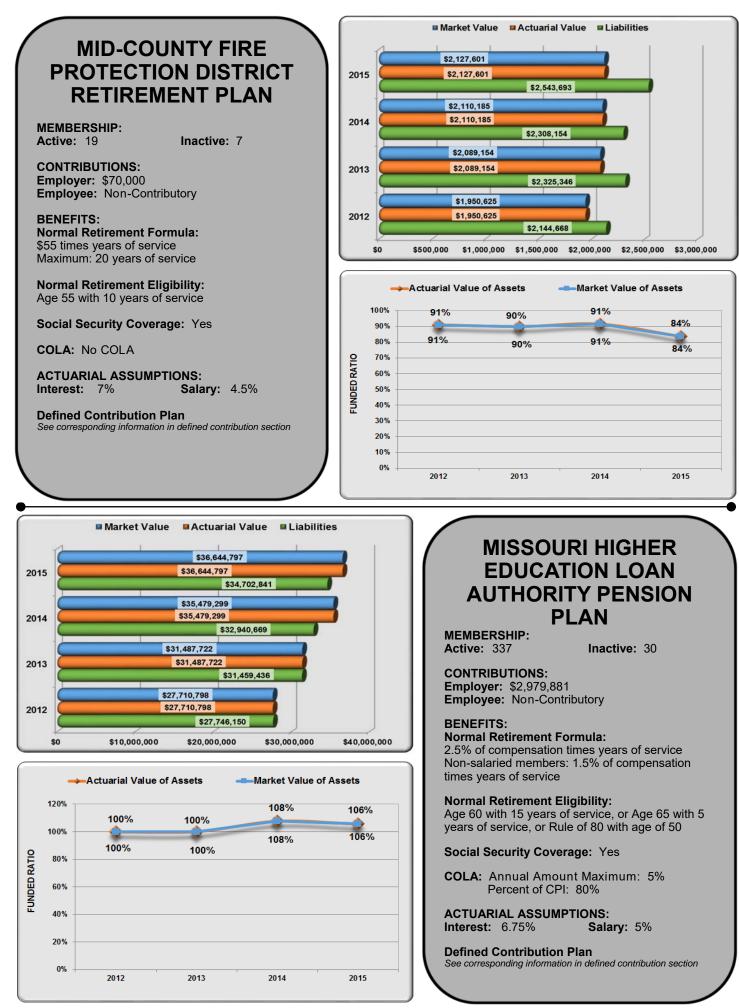
Social Security Coverage: Yes

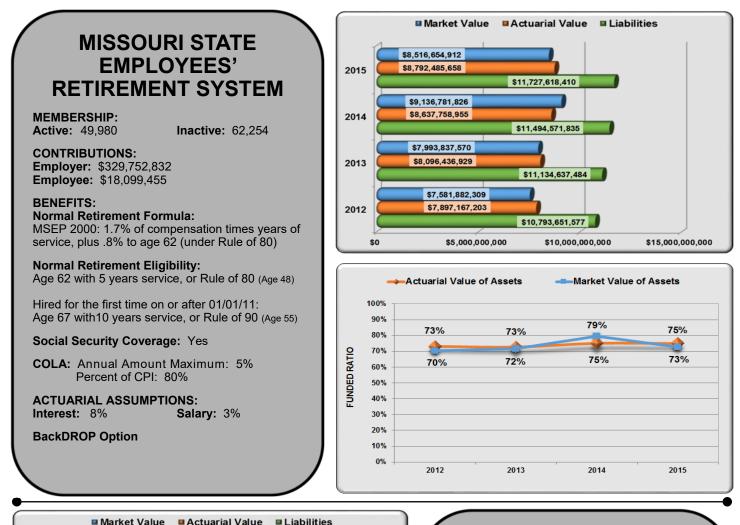
COLA: Annual Amount Maximum: 1% 'CAP' Total Maximum: 10% Percent of CPI: 100%

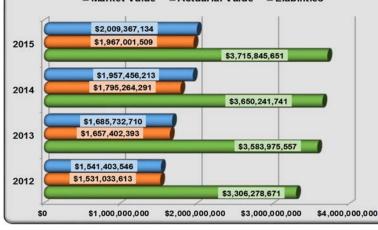
ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 7%

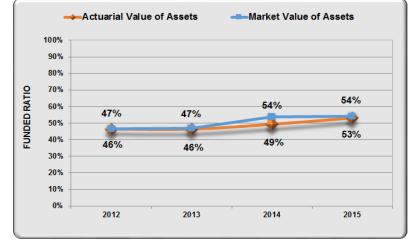
Defined Contribution Plan See corresponding information in defined contribution section











MoDOT & HIGHWAY PATROL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

MEMBERSHIP: Active: 7,373

Inactive: 10,921

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Employer: \$200,638,571 Employee: \$2,086,000

BENEFITS:

Normal Retirement Formula: MSEP 2000: 1.7% of compensation times years of service, plus .8% to Age 62 (under Rule of 80)

Normal Retirement Eligibility:

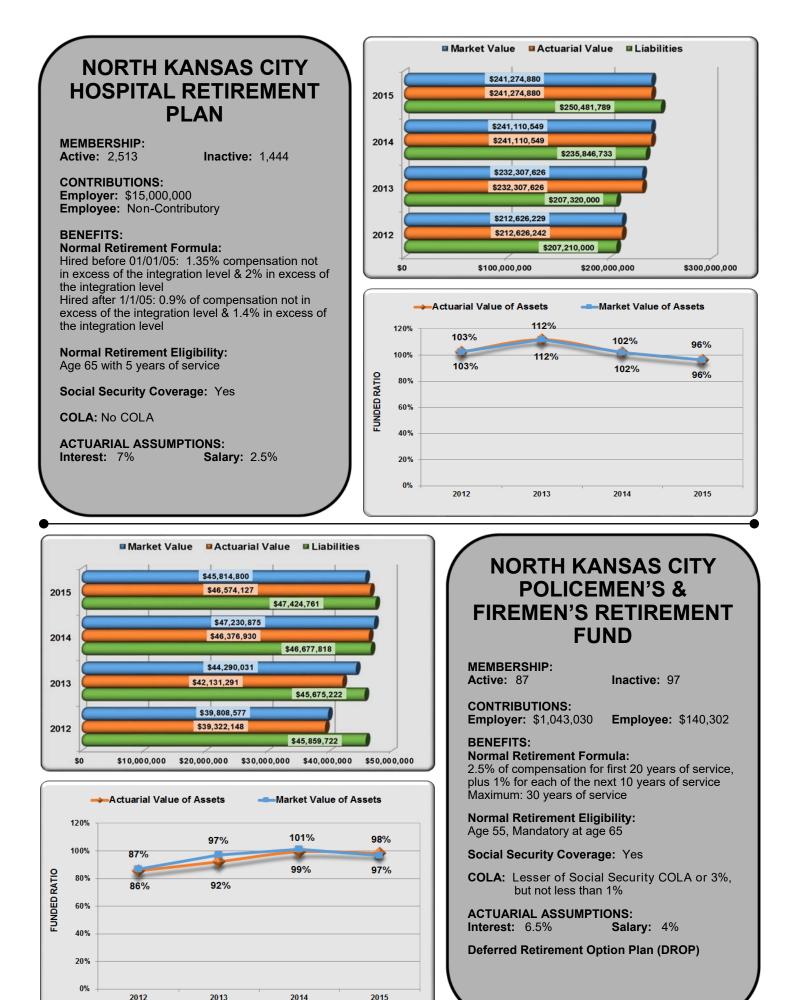
Age 62 with 5 years service, or Rule of 80 (Age 48) Uniformed Patrol: Mandatory retirement at Age 60 Hired for first time on or after 01/01/11: Age 67 w 10 years service, or Rule of 90 (Age 55) Uniformed Patrol: Age 55 with 10 years service

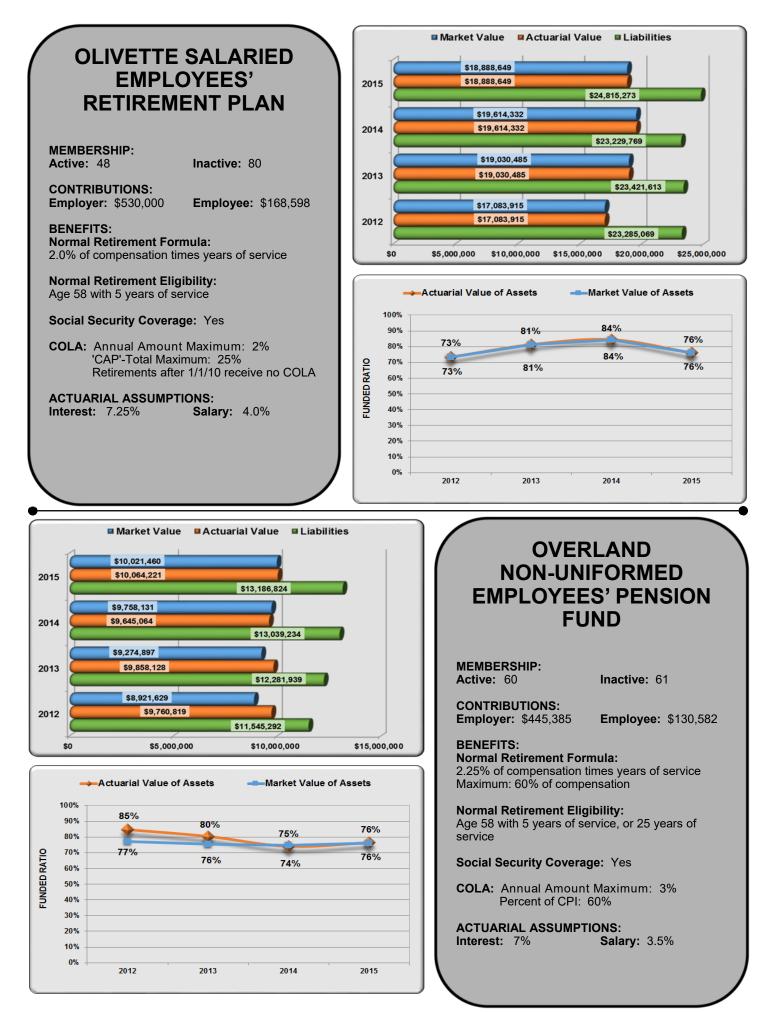
Social Security Coverage: Yes

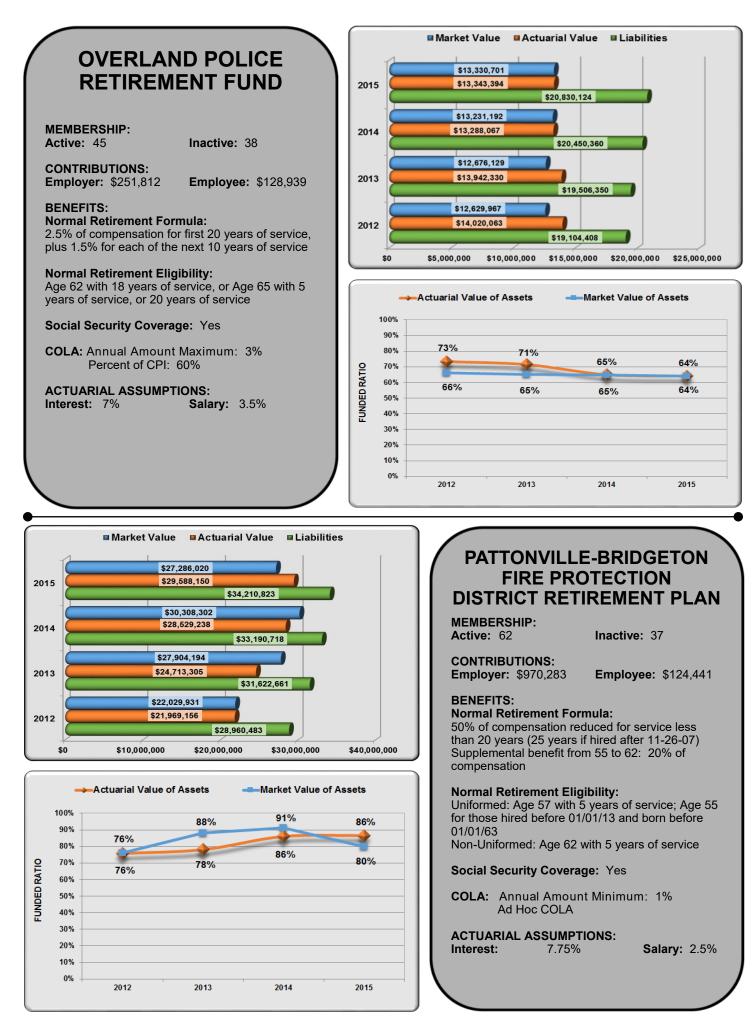
COLA: Annual Amount Maximum: 5% Percent of CPI: 80%

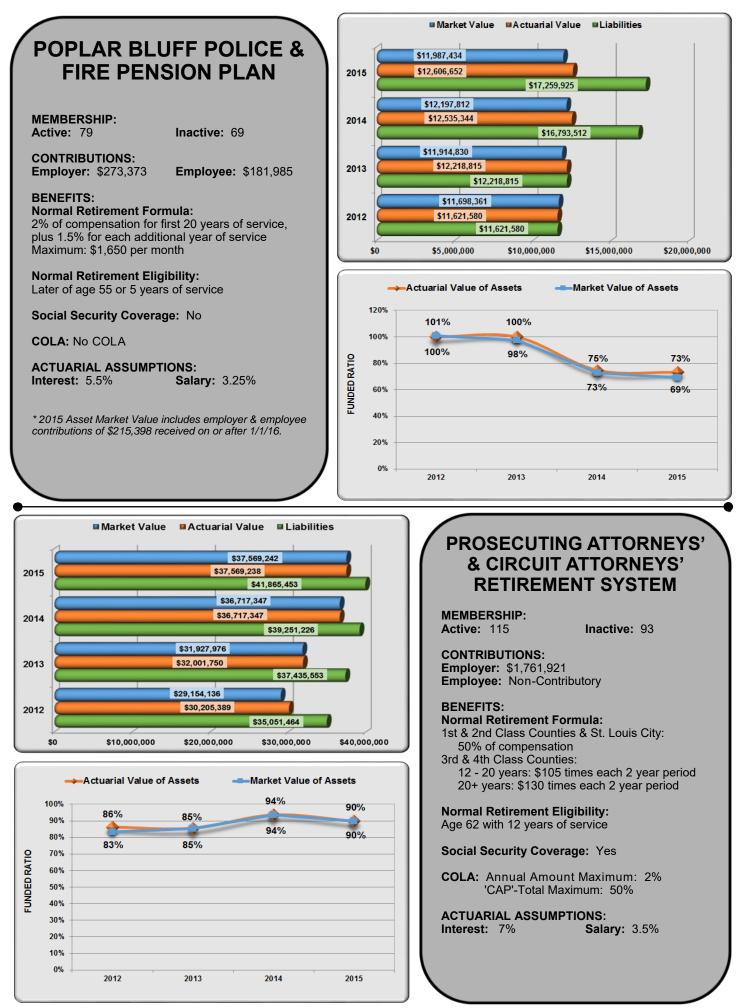
ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 7.75% Salary: 3.5%

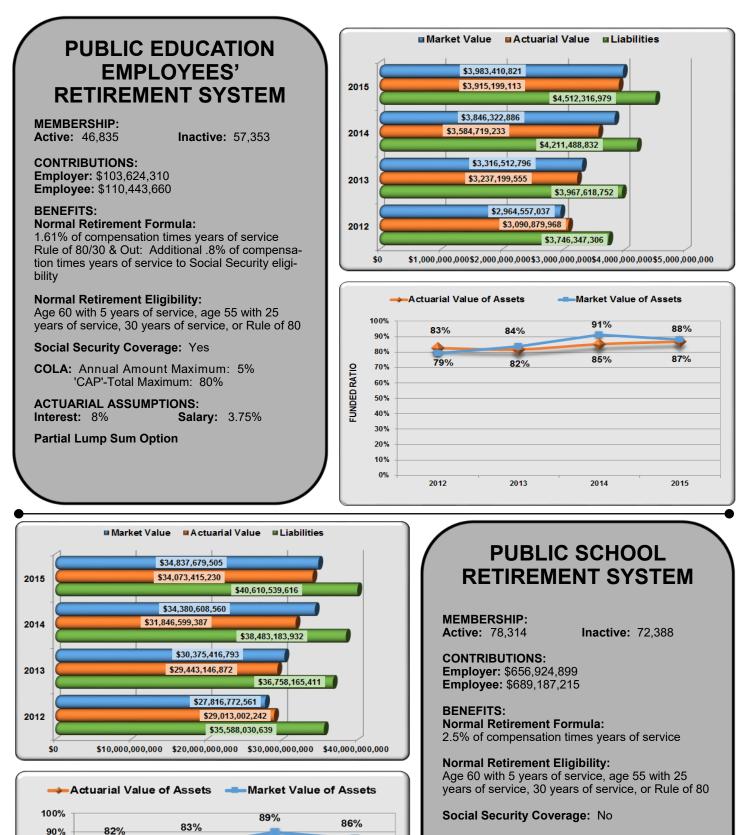
BackDROP Option











COLA: Annual Amount Maximum: 5% 'CAP'-Total Maximum: 80%

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 8% Salary: 3.5%

Partial Lump Sum Option

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT 51

2015

84%

83%

2014

80%

2013

80%

70%

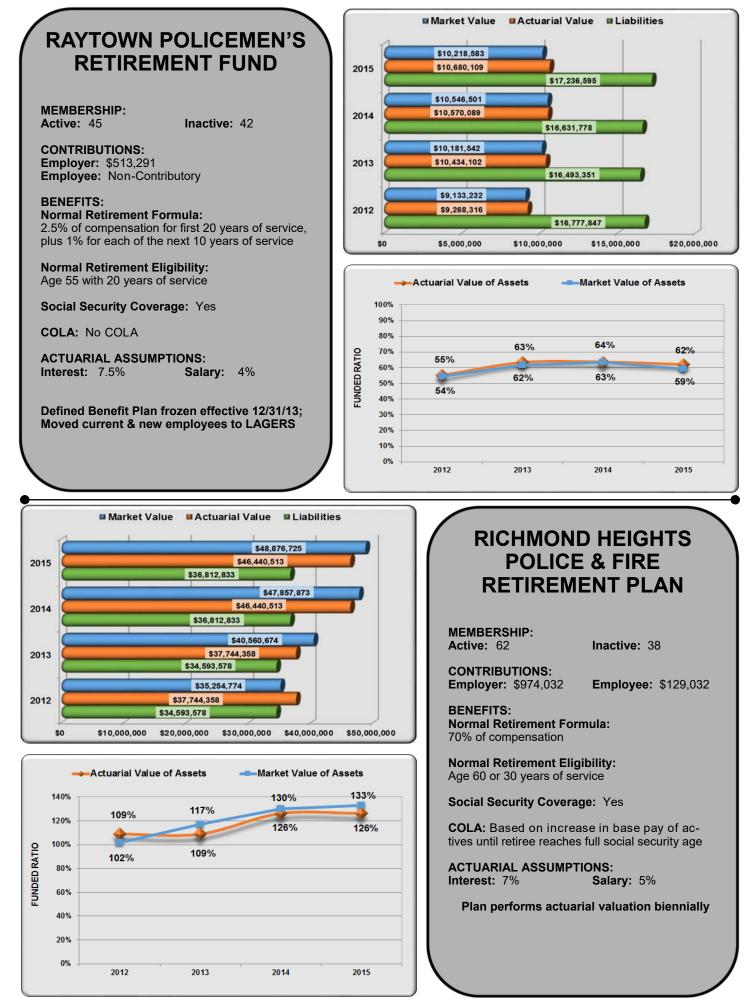
60%

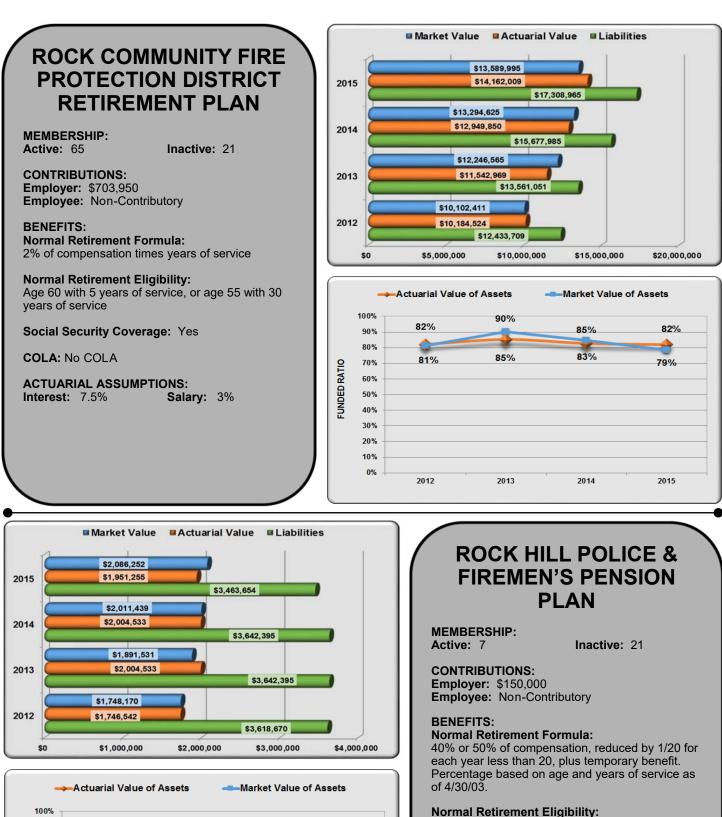
50%

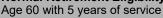
40% 30% 20% 10% 78%

2012

FUNDED RATIO







Social Security Coverage: Yes

COLA: No COLA

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 6.4%

Closed Plan effective October 2003

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT 53

60%

56%

2015

90% 80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20% 10% 0% 48%

48%

2012

55%

52%

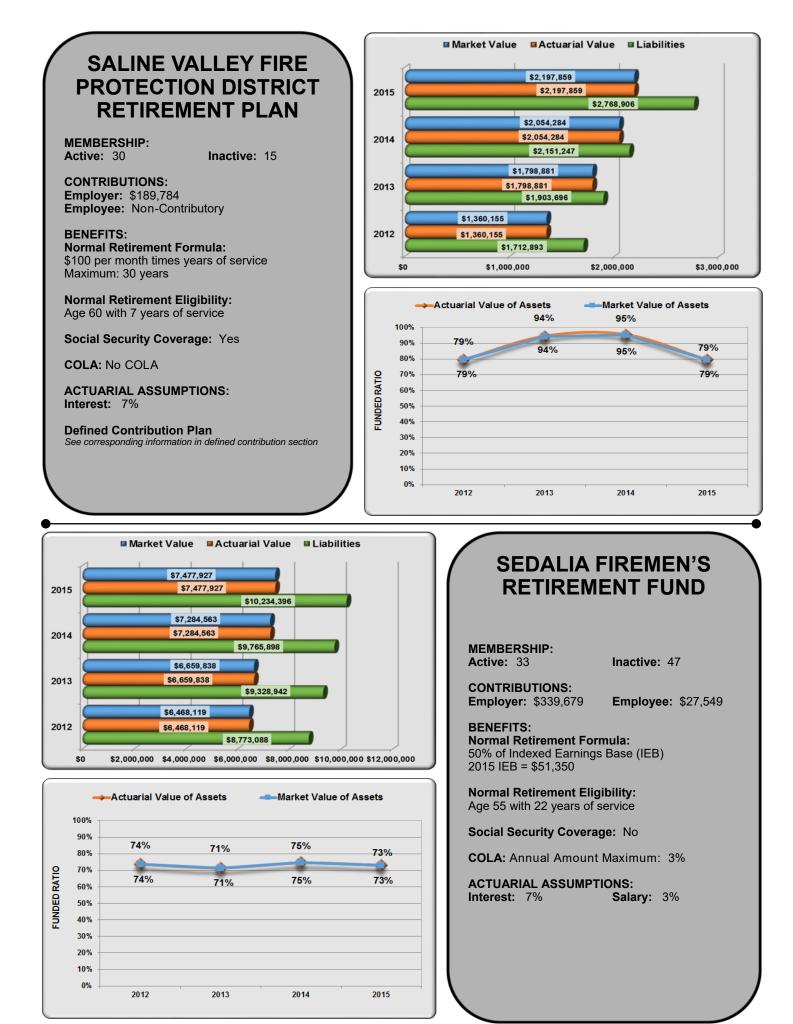
2013

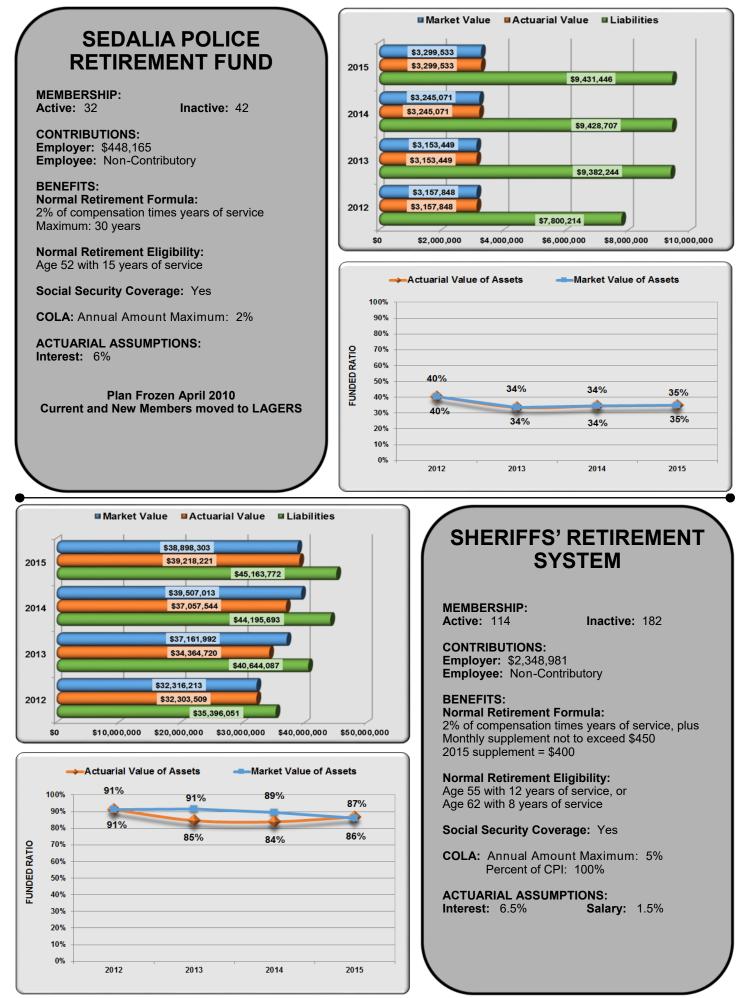
55%

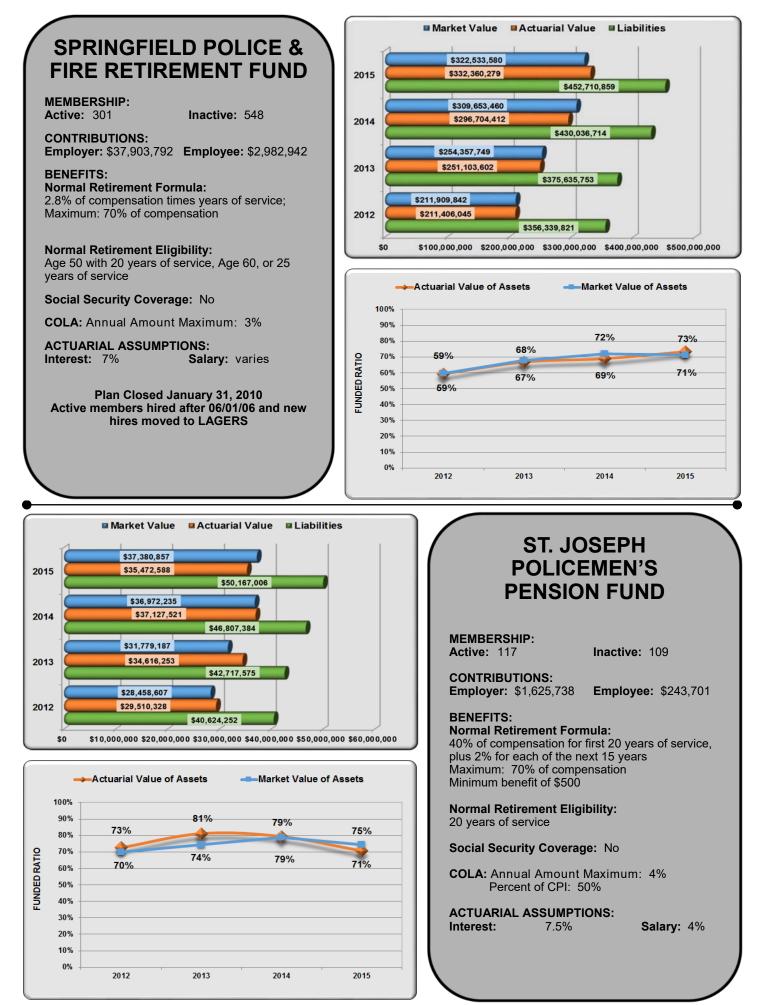
55%

2014

FUNDED RATIO







ST. LOUIS COUNTY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN

MEMBERSHIP: Active: 3,893

Inactive: 4,221

CONTRIBUTIONS: Employer: \$37,894,303

Employee: Non-Contributory

BENEFITS:

Normal Retirement Formula:

General Employees: 1.5% of compensation x years of service, plus \$15 per month x years of service

Uniformed: 1.6% of compensation x years of service, plus \$30 per month x years of service to age 65, then \$5 per month x years of service

Normal Retirement Eligibility:

General Employees: Age 65 with 3 YOS Uniformed: Age 60 with 10 years of service, age 65 with 3 years of service, or Rule of 80

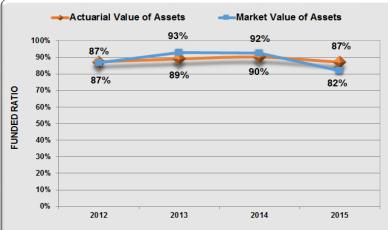
Social Security Coverage: Yes

COLA: Ad Hoc COLA

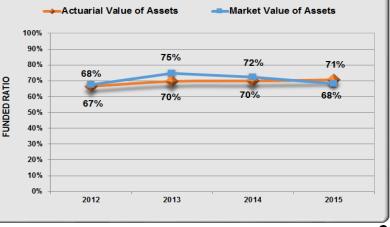
ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 7.75% Salary: 4.25%

Partial Lump Sum Option









ST. LOUIS CO LIBRARY DISTRICT EMPLOYEES' PENSION PLAN

MEMBERSHIP: Active: 353

Inactive: 343

CONTRIBUTIONS: Employer: \$1,875,000 Employee: Non-Contributory

BENEFITS: Normal Retirement Formula: 1.6% of compensation times years of service

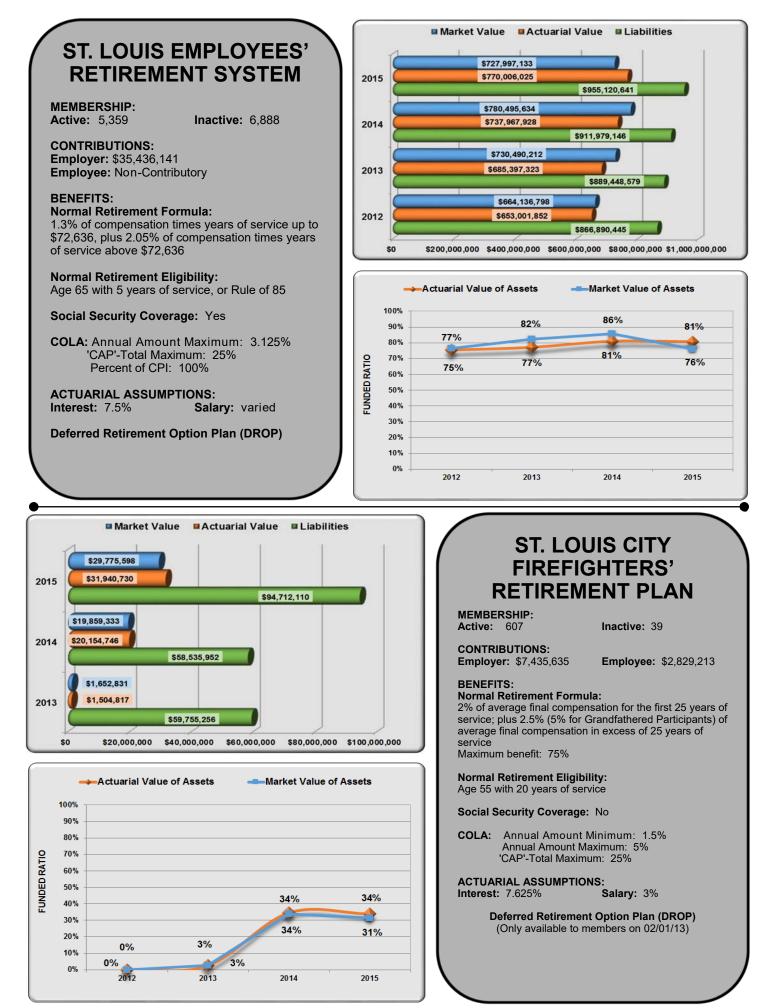
Normal Retirement Eligibility: Age 65 with 5 years of service

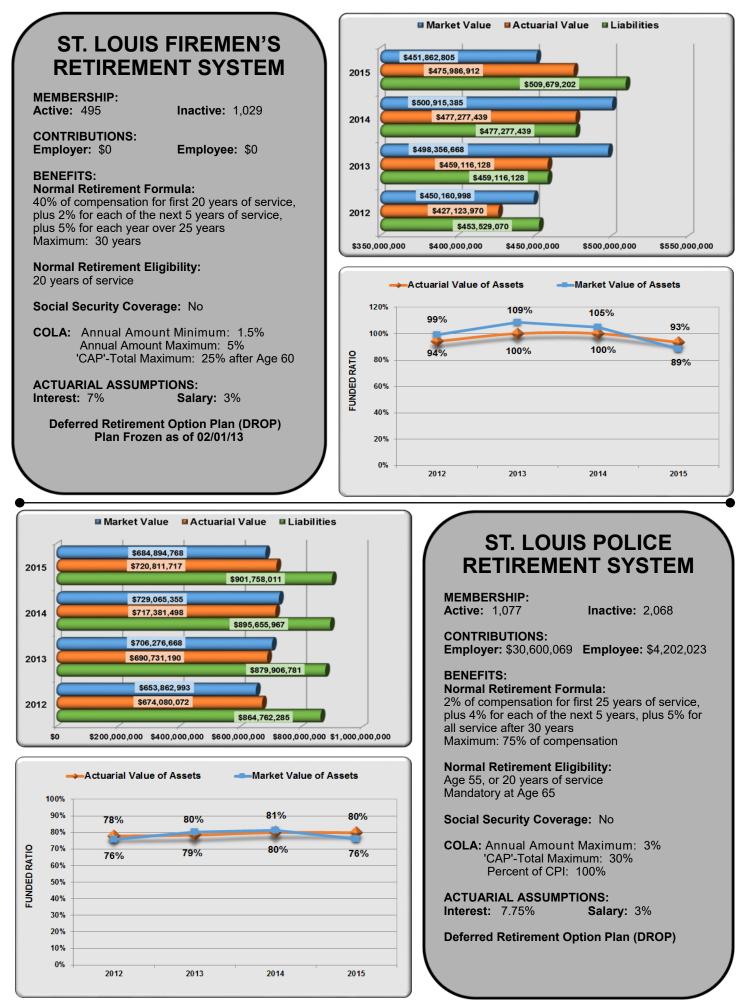
Social Security Coverage: Yes

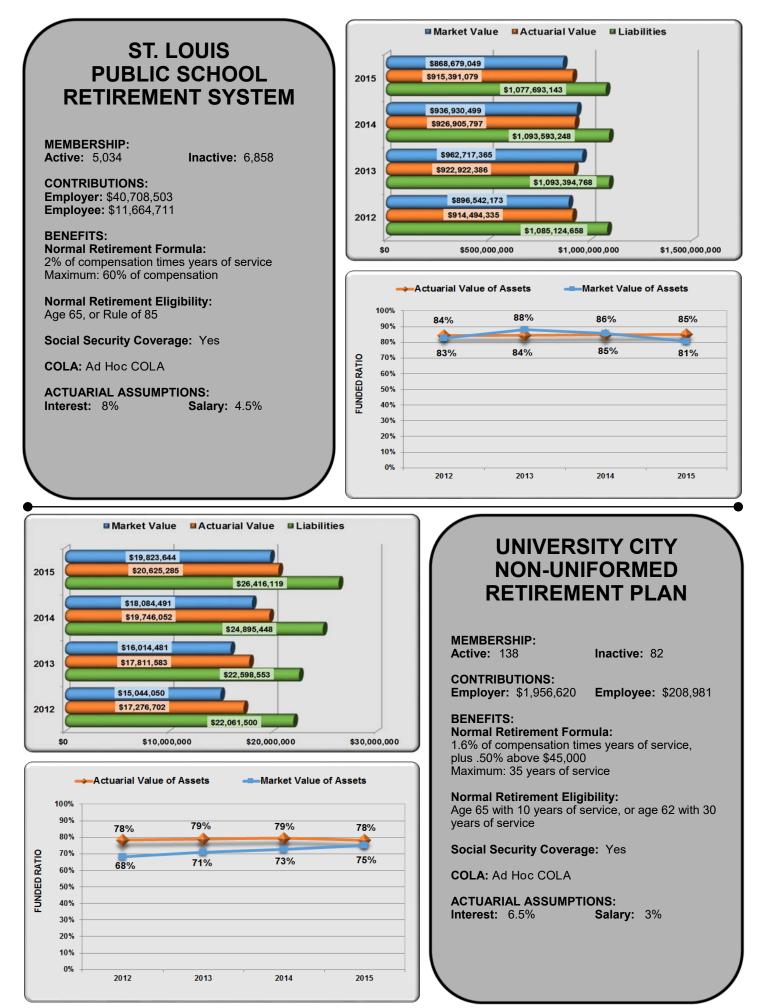
COLA: No COLA

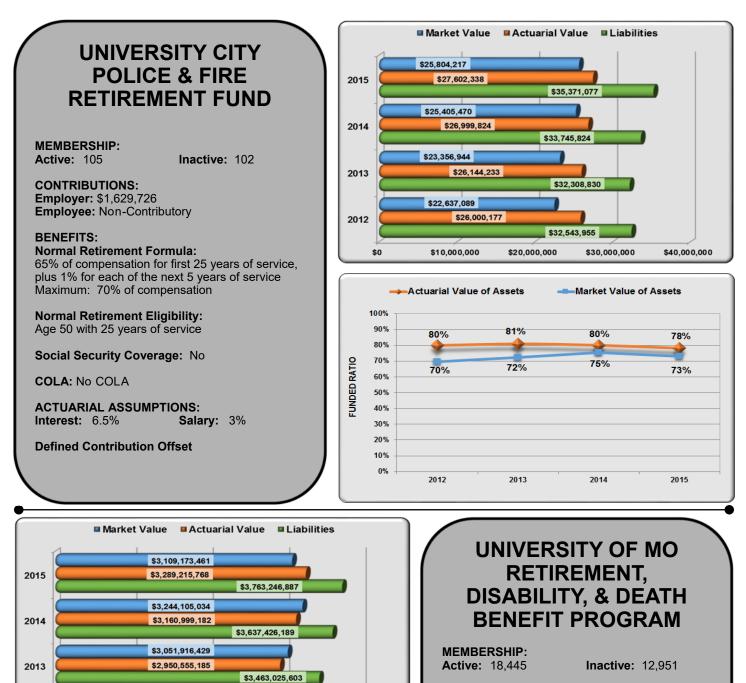
ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 7%

Salary: 3.5%









CONTRIBUTIONS: Employer: \$102,483,653 Employee: \$14,577,881

BENEFITS:

Normal Retirement Formula: 2.2% of compensation times years of service 1% of compensation times years of service for employees hired after 10/1/12

Normal Retirement Eligibility: Age 65 with 5 years of service Age 62 with 25 years of service

Social Security Coverage: Yes

COLA: Ad Hoc COLA

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS: Interest: 7.75% Salary: 2.75%

2012 2013 2014 2015

\$2,788,322,126

\$2,790,622,385

\$2,000.000.000

88%

85%

\$1.000.000.000

Actuarial Value of Assets

84%

84%

\$3,308,967,007

\$3.000.000.000

89%

87%

Market Value of Assets

2012

\$0

100%

90%

80%

70%

60%

50%

40% 30%

20%

10% 0%

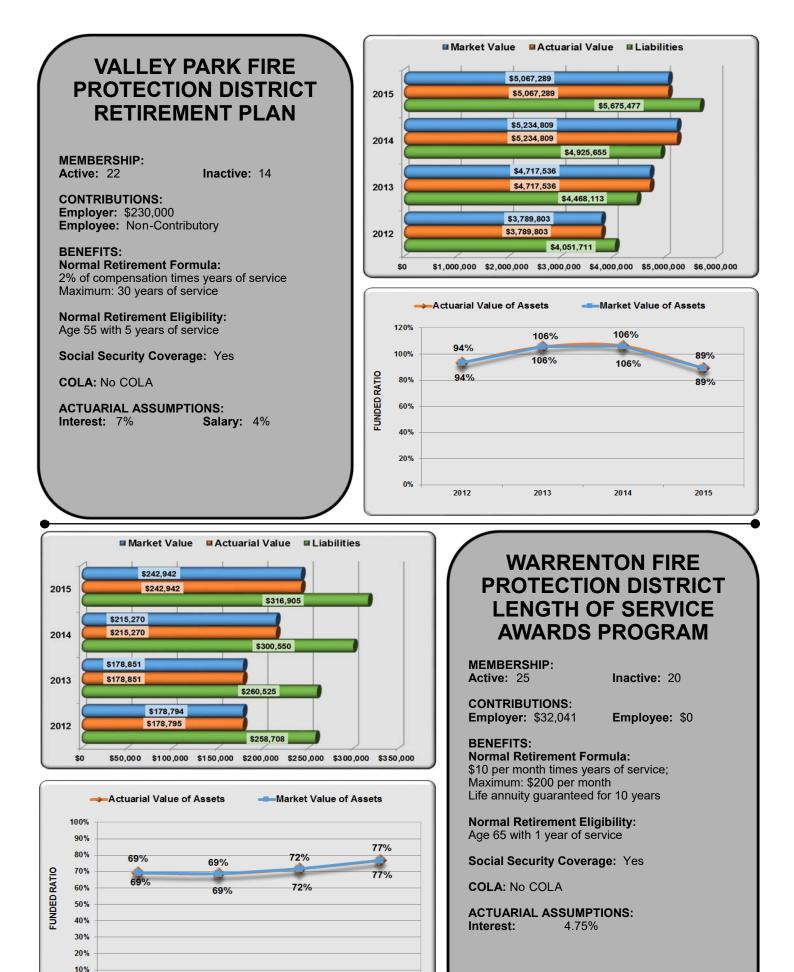
FUNDED RATIO

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT 61

\$4.000.000.000

87%

83%



JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT 62

0%

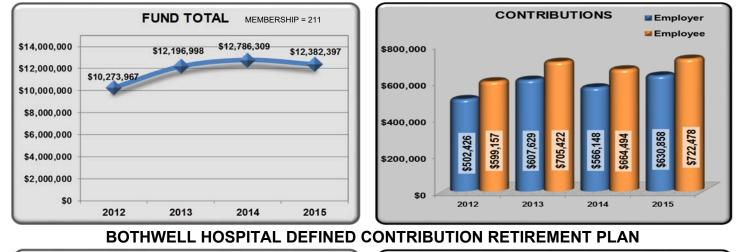


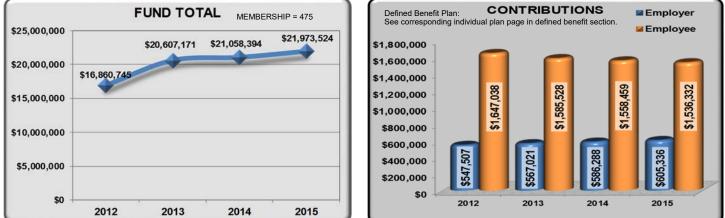
DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

It should be noted that data included in these appendices reflect PERS information from plan year 2015.

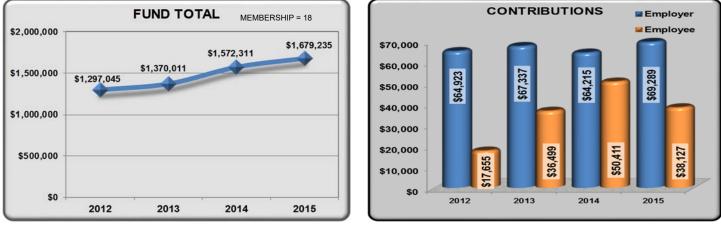
For purposes of this report, the membership numbers noted for each plan refer to actives only.

BATES COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES' PROFIT SHARING PLAN

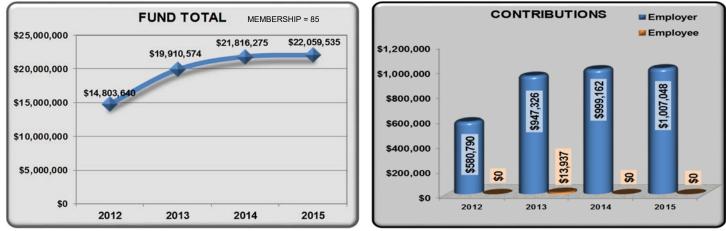




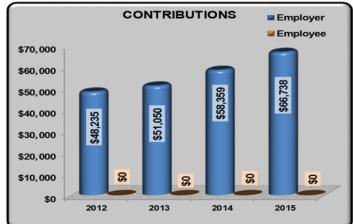
CEDAR HILL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT MONEY PURCHASE PLAN



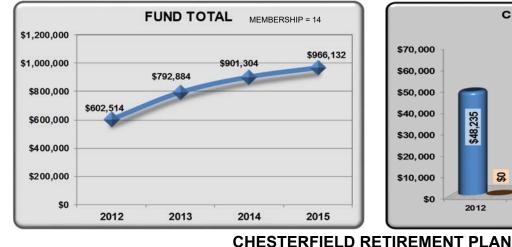
CENTRAL COUNTY FIRE & RESCUE PENSION PLAN



CERF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE 401(A) PLAN



Employer



FUND TOTAL

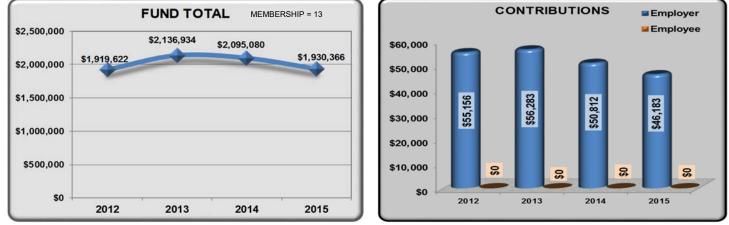




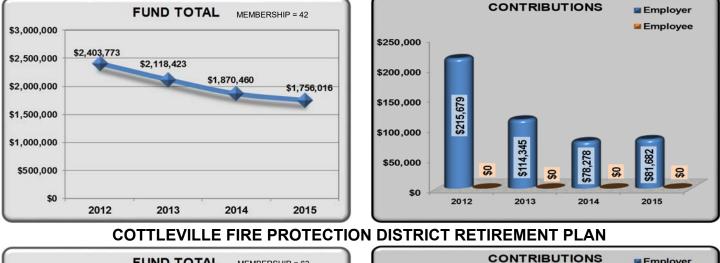




CONSOLIDATED WATER DISTRICT #C-1 OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

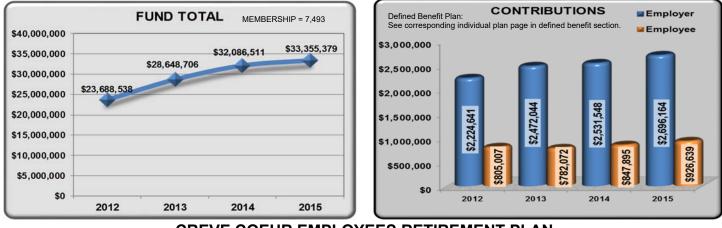


COOPER COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL RETIREMENT PLAN

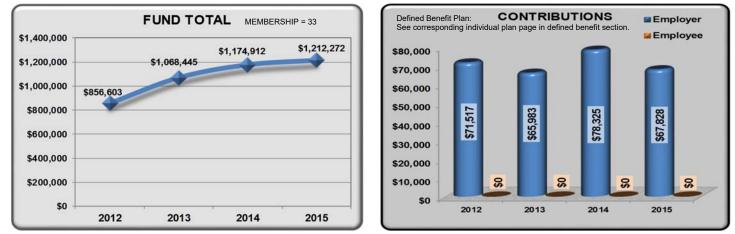




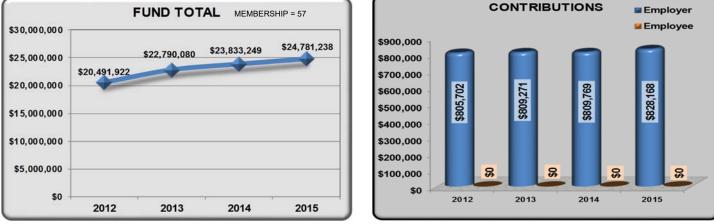
COUNTY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT FUND



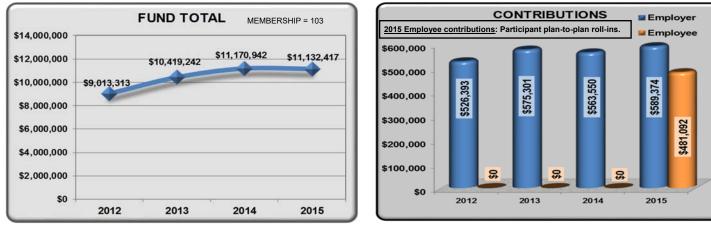




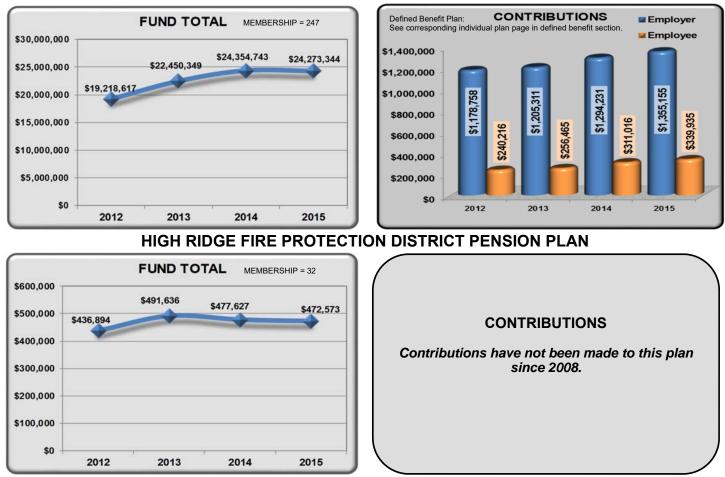
CREVE COEUR FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RETIREMENT PLAN



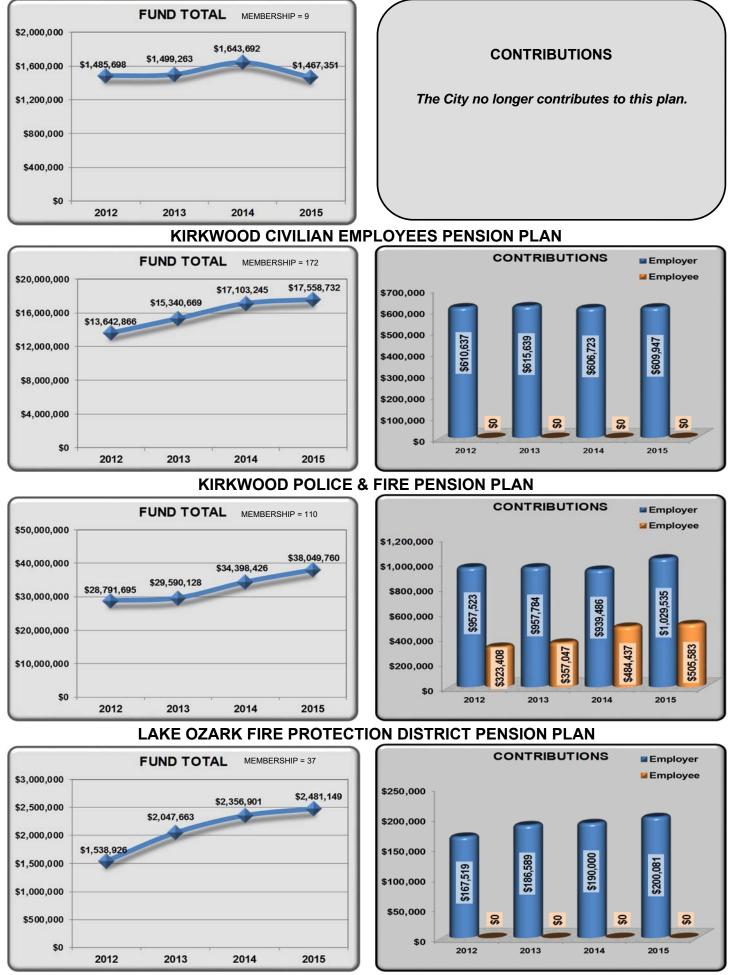
DES PERES RETIREMENT PLAN



FLORISSANT EMPLOYEES PENSION PLAN

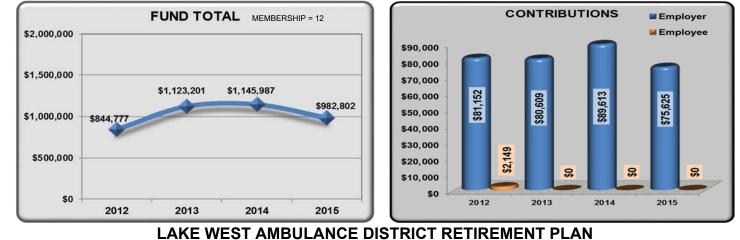


KANSAS CITY SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT PLAN



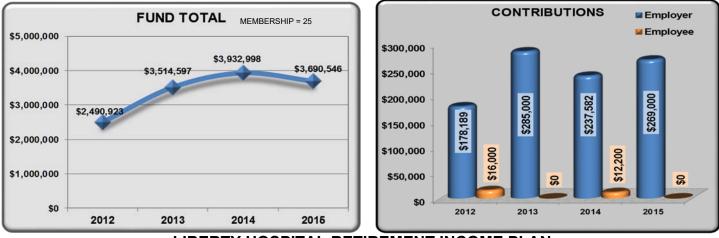
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT 68

LAKE ST. LOUIS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RETIREMENT PLAN

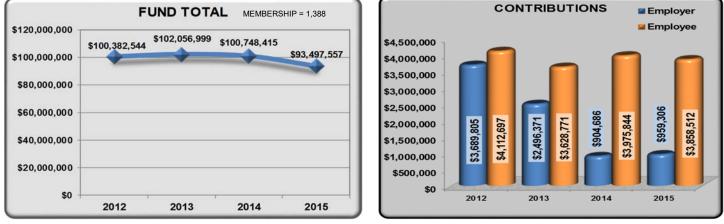




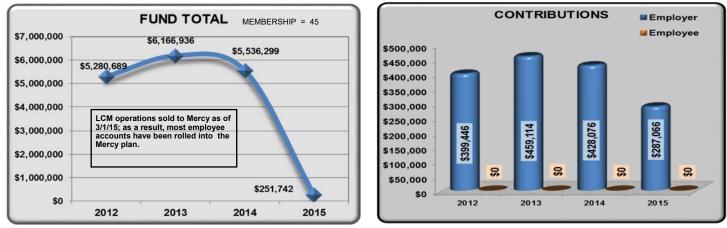
LEMAY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RETIREMENT PLAN





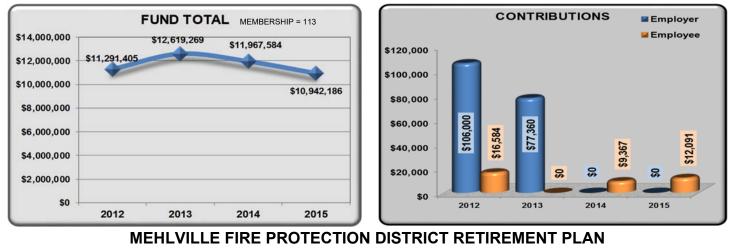


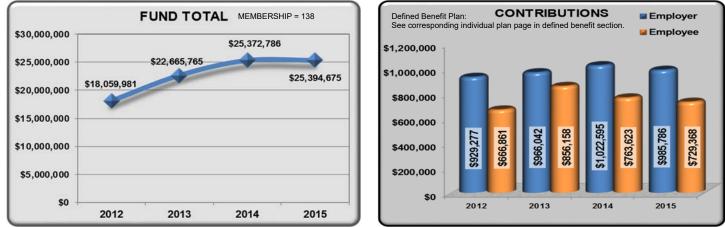
LINCOLN COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL RETIREMENT PLAN



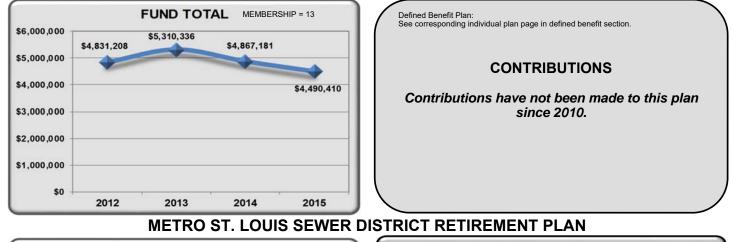
MARYLAND HEIGHTS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT PENSION PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS FUND TOTAL Employer MEMBERSHIP = 51 **Employee** \$25,000,000 \$21,545,107 \$1,200,000 \$20,287,399 \$20,000,000 \$18,046,501 \$1.000.000 \$21,302,452 \$800,000 \$15,000,000 \$1,172,761 \$995,469 \$1,041,821 \$1,111,393 \$600,000 \$10,000,000 \$400,000 \$5,000,000 \$200,000 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$0 \$0 2012 2013 2014 2015 2012 2013 2014 2015

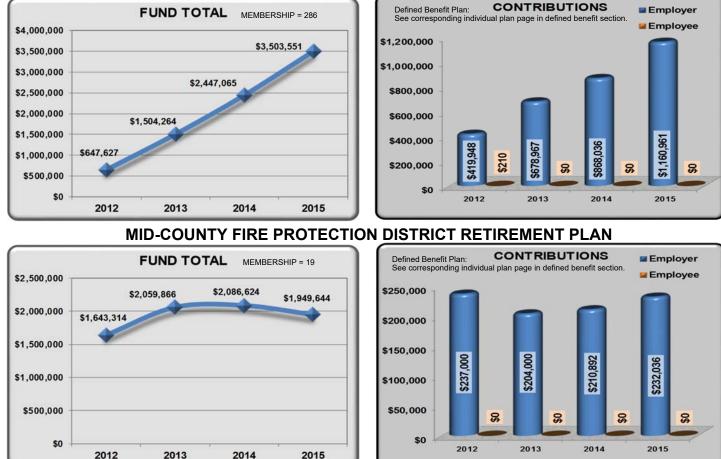
MARYLAND HEIGHTS PENSION PLAN



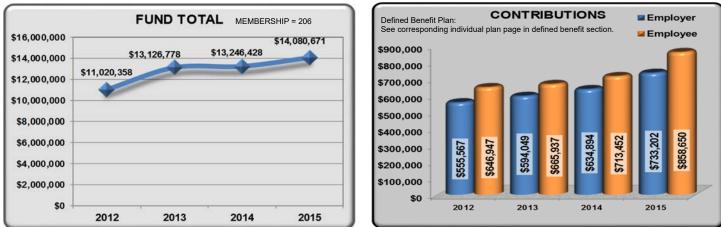


METRO NORTH FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RETIREMENT PLAN

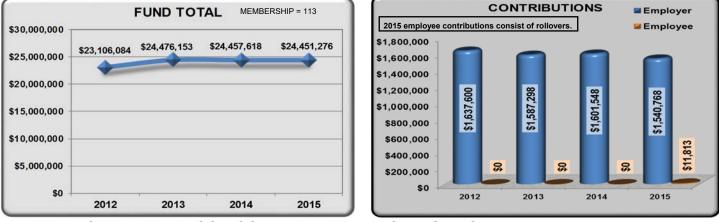




MISSOURI HIGHER EDUCATION LOAN AUTHORITY PENSION PLAN



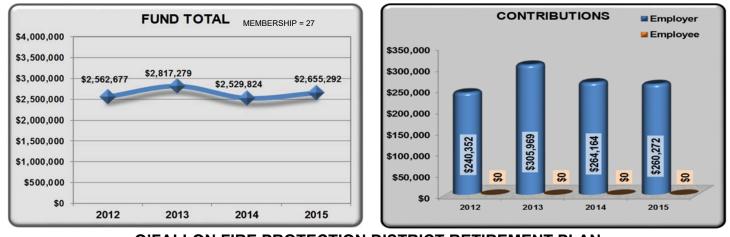
MONARCH FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RETIREMENT PLAN

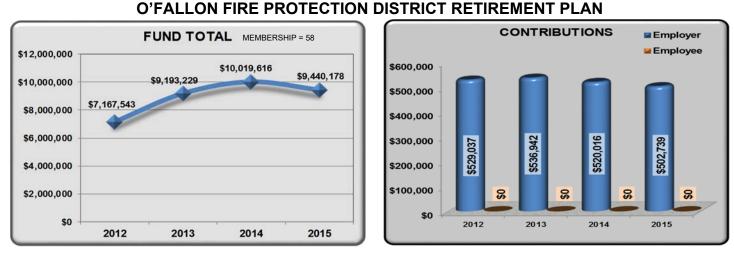


NORTH JEFFERSON COUNTY AMBULANCE DISTRICT RETIREMENT PLAN

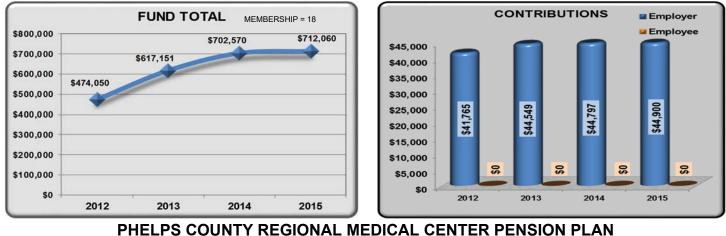


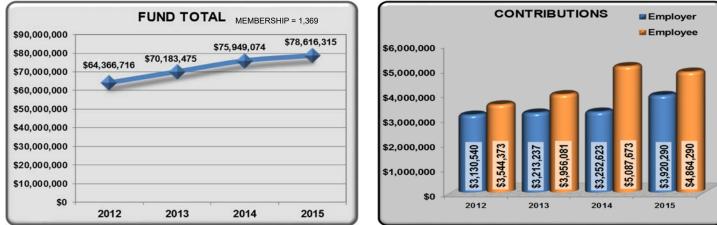
NORTHEAST AMBULANCE & FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RETIREMENT PLAN

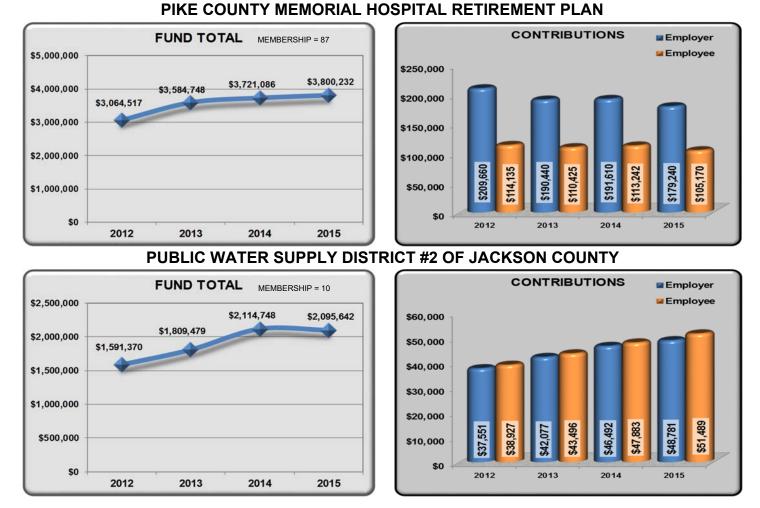




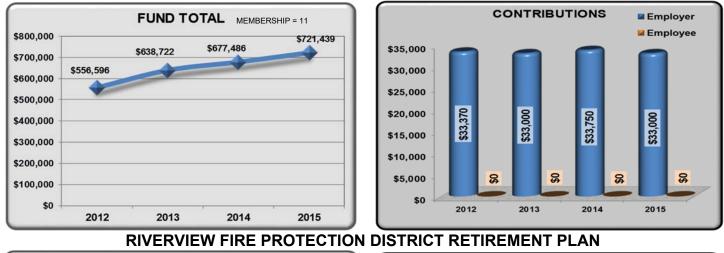
PACIFIC FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RETIREMENT PLAN

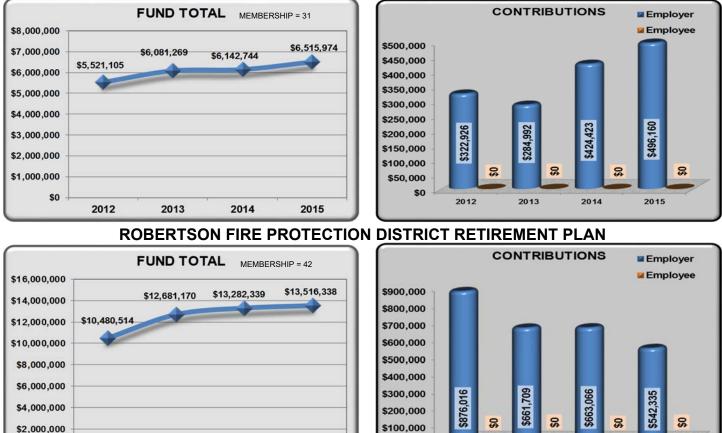






PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT #3 OF JEFFERSON COUNTY



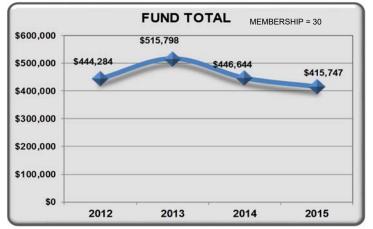


SALINE VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RETIREMENT PLAN

2015

\$0

2012



2013

2014

\$0

2012

Defined Benefit Plan: See corresponding individual plan page in defined benefit section.

2013

2014

2015

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions have not been made to this plan since 2009.

On 1/28/16, the Board of Directors voted to terminate the Plan.

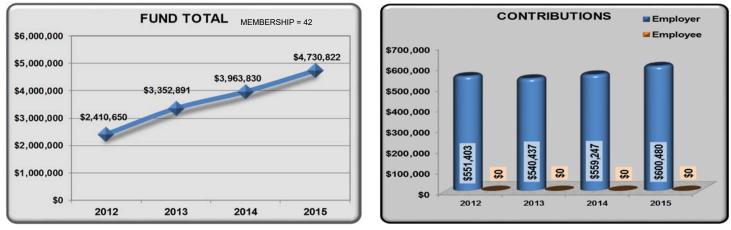
SAMARITAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL PENSION PLAN



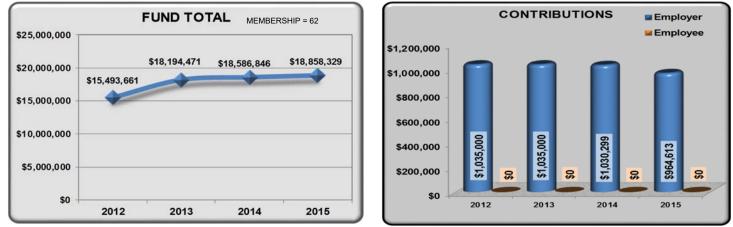




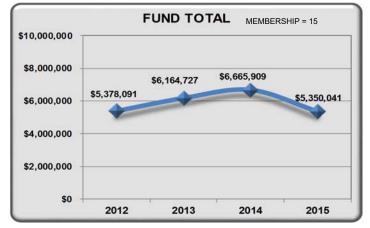
WENTZVILLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT PENSION PLAN

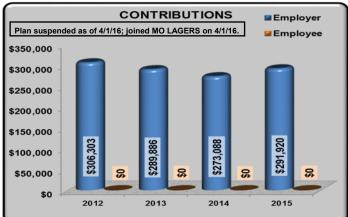


WEST COUNTY EMS & FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RETIREMENT PLAN



WEST OVERLAND FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT RETIREMENT PLAN





NOTES