## PENSION SPIKING AND THE ACCELERATED PAYMENT

Facts and Good Practice

Presented by



Louis W. Kosiba Executive Director



Mark Nannini Chief Financial Officer





#### Agenda

- What is Pension Spiking?
- Legislative Mandates:
  - The 125% Rule
  - The Pension Impact Statement
  - The Accelerated Payment

# What is Pension Spiking?

## Pension Spiking, sometimes referred to as "salary spiking:"

A unit of government increases a public employee's pay just prior to retirement in order to provide a pension larger than he or she would normally have been entitled to based upon a normal salary progression.



#### **Example:**

- Government Employee
  - Age 60 married
  - 20 years of service
  - \$40,000 annual salary
  - Receives\$20,000 increase (+50%)
  - **\$60,000 ANNUALLY**



#### 12 months later...

- Government Employee
  - Receives <u>ANOTHER</u> \$20,000 increase (+50%)

**\$80,000 ANNUALLY** 

Retires 1 year later (age 62)



#### Pension Spiking

 Present Value <u>without</u> the spiking: \$206,716.63

 Present Value <u>with</u> the spiking: \$298,149.88

#### Pension Spiking

After taking into account the member contributions plus interest, the total cost to the employer for the spiking is:

\$82,754.97

#### This is Pension Spiking



#### Pension Spiking

 IMRF employers make monthly contributions to prefund employees' future pensions.

- Actuaries assume average pattern of salary increases when setting rates.
- At retirement, a pension is fully funded by the employer reserve, barring unusual salary increases.



#### ΙF

an employee's salary increases past typical range before retirement,

#### **THEN**

the amount needed to fund the employee's future pension increases.

THE SHORTFALL = AN UNFUNDED LIABILITY



## Who is responsible for paying the unfunded liability?

The Employee? NO

The Local Unit of Government? YES

The Taxpayers? YES

#### To fund increased liability:

 IMRF removes funds from the employer's reserve account.

 Because there is less money in the reserve for other employees, IMRF must increase the employer's future contribution rate.

#### As a result...

Future generations
of taxpayers
are paying the costs of a
spiked pension.

# Legislative Mandates



#### The 125% Rule

Effective January 1, 1964

- Applies to <u>all</u> IMRF active members
- Caps the amount of reported earnings used for calculating pension benefits

#### The 125% Rule – Tier 1

Limits earnings used in the pension calculation in the final 3 months of a member's FRE period, to no more than 125% of the highest earnings in any single month during the first 45 months of the FRE period.

#### The 125% Rule – Tier 2

Limits earnings used in the pension calculation in the final 24 months of a member's FRE period to no more than 125% of the highest earnings in any single month during the first 72 months of the FRE period.

#### The 125% Rule – Tier 1

Highest month of earnings in the first 45 mos. of member's FRE is \$3,000

Earned

\$4,500/mo.
in the last
3 months

125% Rule: 125% of \$3,000 is \$3,750 \$3,750/mo.
for the last
3 months for
calculating FRE

Because \$4,500 exceeds \$3,750, IMRF uses \$3,750 per month for the last three months for calculating the member's FRE.

#### Pension Impact Statement

 Public Act 97-0609 effective January 1, 2012

 Employers must request a Pension Impact Statement *before* increasing the earnings of an officer, executive, or manager by 12% or more.

### Pension Impact Statement

- IMRF Form 3.22, "Request for **Pension Impact Statement**"
- IMRF will provide the resulting effect the salary increase could have:
  - On the employee's pension
  - On the estimated Accelerated Payment due from the employer at the employee's retirement



#### REQUEST FOR PENSION IMPACT STATEMENT (P.A. 97-0609) IMRF Form 3.22 (03/2012)

- Public Act 97-0609 requires employers to request a "Pension Impact Statement" from IMRF before increasing the earnings of an officer, executive, or manager by 12% or more. (See exceptions or
- The Pension Impact Statement will provide
- Effect the earnings increase could have on the member's pension
- Estimated "Accelerated Payment" (amount employer will be required to pay immediately upor member's retirement. (The Accelerated Payment is due when the member retires, not when t
- Once the employer receives the Pension Impact Statement from IMRF, the individual approvi salary increase will be required to sign and return the Pension Impact Statement to IMRF.
- Employers will be required to pay IMRF the \$25 cost associated with preparing the Pension I

Statement.	EMPLOYER NUMBER
	EMPLOYER NOMBER
EMPLOYER NAME	IMRF MEMBER ID OR LAST 4
MEMBER NAME  MEMBER MARITAL STATUS  SINGLE  MARRIED  CIVIL UNION  WIDOWED	ESTIMATED RETIREMENT DI (MONTH/YEAR)
DIVORCED	•
MEMBER SALARY PRIOR TO INCREASE	s
MEMBER SALARY AFTER THE INCREASE	
TAGE INCREASE IN MEMBER'S ANNUAL SALARY	
ESTIMATED DATE (MONTH AND YEAR) OF INCREASE	(MONTH/
	TITLE (Print Titl
NAME OF AUTHORITY APPROVING THE INCREASE (Print Name)	(e.g., Board President, Board
NAME OF AUTHORITY APPROVING (Will sign and return the Pension Impact Statement)	on and salary increase for the abo
NAME OF AU HORSE  (Will sign and return the Pension Impact Statement)  CERTIFICATION BY AUTHORIZED AGENT: I certify that the salary information agreement with the governmental unit's records.	

\* [ understand that any person who knowingly makes any false statement or falsifies or permits to be falsified

#### Pension Impact Statement

- Upon receipt, the employer must consider the Pension Impact Statement and determine whether to move forward with the increase.
- The individual approving the increase is required by law to sign the statement and return it to IMRF.

#### Pension Impact Exemptions

- Increases for members who are more than 10 years from retirement.
- Increases from standard employment promotions that result in increased responsibility and workload.
- Increases due to (or because of) an increase in the number of hours to be worked.
- Increases from contracts or collective bargaining agreements entered, amended, or renewed before January 1, 2012.

Public Act 97-0609 effective January 1, 2012

 Many employers may not be aware of the resulting effect of compensation decisions on long-term pension costs.

 Under Public Act 97-0609, employers are required to immediately pay the total additional cost of a pension resulting from end-of-career salary increases of 6% or more.

The statement must be paid immediately.

The present value of the member's pension

**MINUS** 

The present value of the member's pension, without wages in excess of 6%, during the FRE period



#### THE PENSION COST DUE TO SPIKING

**LESS** 

**Contributions on the excess wages** 

**EQUALS** 

**ACCELERATED PAYMENT INVOICE AMOUNT** 



# The Accelerated Payment IS NOT a penalty.

## Between January 1, 2012, and December 31, 2015, IMRF issued:

3,258

ACCELERATED PAYMENT INVOICES

776

**SEPARATE EMPLOYERS** 

TOTAL: \$28,640,500



 Accelerated Payment invoice is due within 90 days

7.5% interest assessed after 90 days

 Total amount, plus interest, must be paid within 3 years

IMRF recommends ...

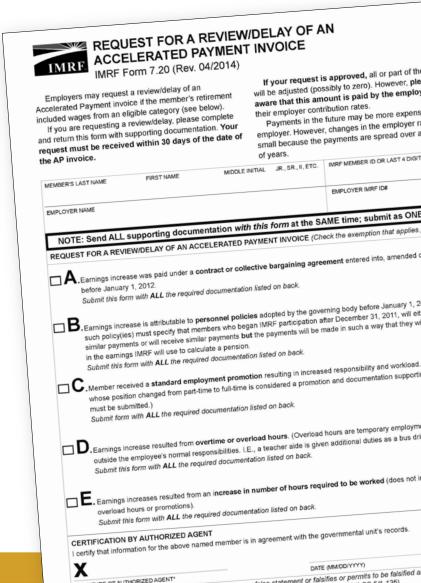
## PAY THE ACCELERATED PAYMENT INVOICE RIGHT AWAY

 Delays will cost much more to pay off the balance



## Accelerated Payment Exemptions

 IMRF Form 7.20,
 "Request for a Review/Delay of an Accelerated Payment Invoice"



#### Accelerated Payment Exemptions

#### **Earnings increases:**

- Due to promotion
- Resulting from overtime hours
- Resulting from an increase in the number of hours required to be worked
- Paid under a collective bargaining agreement entered into, amended, or renewed before January 1, 2012
- Attributable to certain personnel policies adopted before January 1, 2012. The earnings increases must be limited to those employed before January 1, 2012.

Example of a personnel policy that would exempt earnings increases from the Accelerated Payment:

Personnel policy
adopted
May 13, 2006,
providing for cash-outs
of accrued sick leave
at termination.

Policy is amended October 1, 2011

\*BEFORE January 1, 2012 The amended policy provides that employees hired on or after

October 1, 2011 are not eligible for cash payments for accrued sick leave.

THIS AMENDED PERSONNEL POLICY WILL
EXEMPT SICK LEAVE CASH-OUTS PAID TO
EMPLOYEES HIRED BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2011,
FROM THE ACCELERATED PAYMENT.



An example of a personnel policy that will not exempt the earnings increases from the Accelerated Payment:

Personnel policy adopted May 13, 2006, providing for cash-outs of accrued sick leave at termination.

Policy is amended to limit cash-outs to employees hired before **January 1, 2012**, but the date of the amendment is later than **December 31, 2011**.

## THIS AMENDED PERSONNEL POLICY <u>WILL NOT</u> EXEMPT THE CASH-OUTS PAID FROM THE ACCELERATED PAYMENT.



An example of a personnel policy that will not exempt the earnings increases from the Accelerated Payment:

Personnel policy adopted **May 13, 2006**, providing for cash-outs of accrued sick leave at termination.

Policy is amended **October 1, 2011**, to provide that the employer will not report to IMRF the payments for accrued sick leave for employees hired on or after **October 1, 2011**\*.

\*Employer has no authority to determine what payments are reportable to IMRF.

## THIS AMENDED PERSONNEL POLICY <u>WILL NOT</u> EXEMPT THE CASH-OUTS PAID FROM THE ACCELERATED PAYMENT.

#### Accelerated Payment Estimator



Located online: www.imrf.org

#### Remember...

Ultimately, your unit of government's taxpayers will be responsible for the impact of your employer's compensation decisions on long-term pension liabilities.

#### Resources

- 1) Contact your Field Representative
- Accelerated Payment Estimator, www.imrf.org
- 3) Section 7.20E of the *Manual for Authorized Agents*



# Do you have any questions?

## Thank you!

**Employer-Only Phone Number: 1-800-728-7971** 

Online Resources: www.imrf.org

Employer Digest electronic newsletter