

** Alderman **

Michele Smith

Chicago's 43rd Ward



Chicago Retiree Issues Time for Fair Reform

Background Pensions and Retiree Healthcare

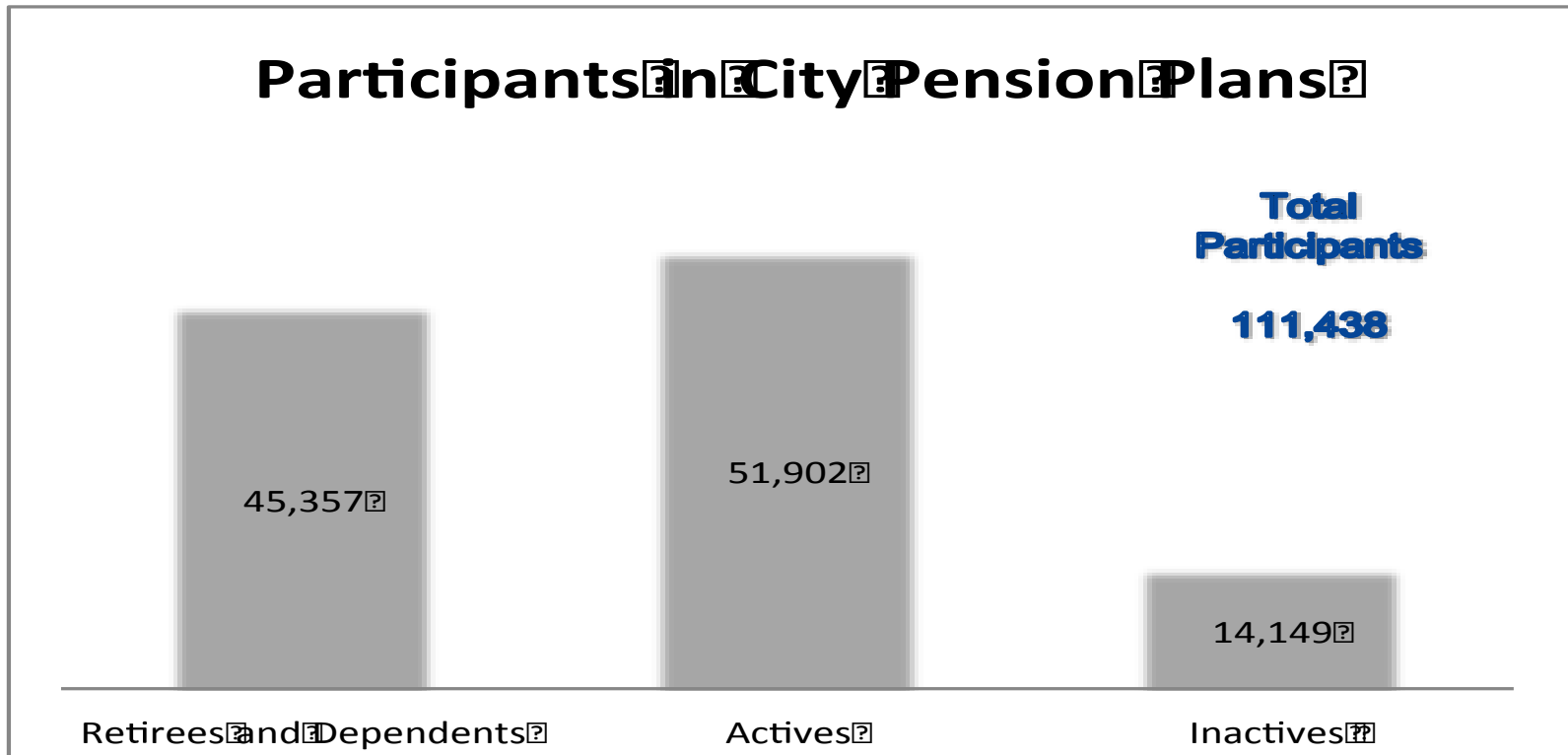
Employees of the City of Chicago and sister agencies contribute to one of six plans:

- **Municipal Employees** Annuity and Benefit Fund (MEABF)
- **Police** Annuity and Benefit Fund (PABF)
- **Fire** Annuity and Benefit Fund (FABF)
- **Laborers** Annuity and Benefit Fund (LABF)

Plus:

- Chicago **Teachers** Pension Fund (CTPF)
- **Park Employees** Annuity and Benefit Fund (PEABF)

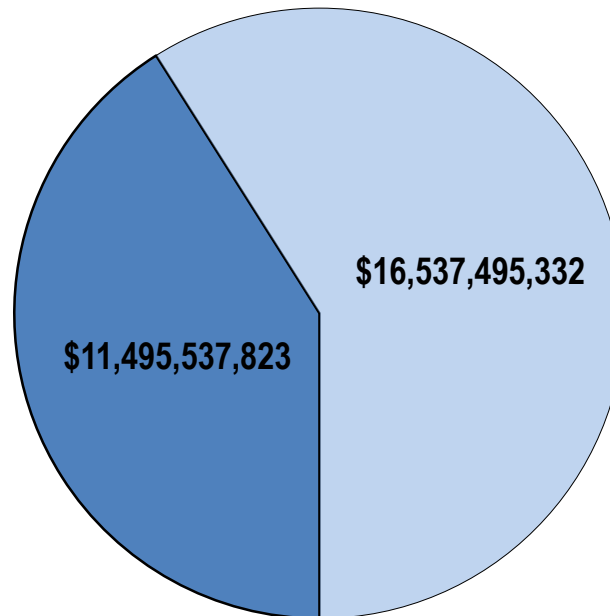
Participants in 4 City Pension Plans



Average pension \$24,000 (Parks) - \$61,000 (Fire)

Is There Enough Money to Pay Benefits?

City of Chicago Pension Funds
2011 Pension Liability by Employee Status



■ Current Employees and Inactives ■ Retirees

Total Liabilities

\$28,033,033,155

Total Assets

\$10,537,000.000

What is an Unfunded Liability?

- Money has to be in the system to pay the pensions for life of retirees
- Last year, **\$872 million more** was paid out than was paid in

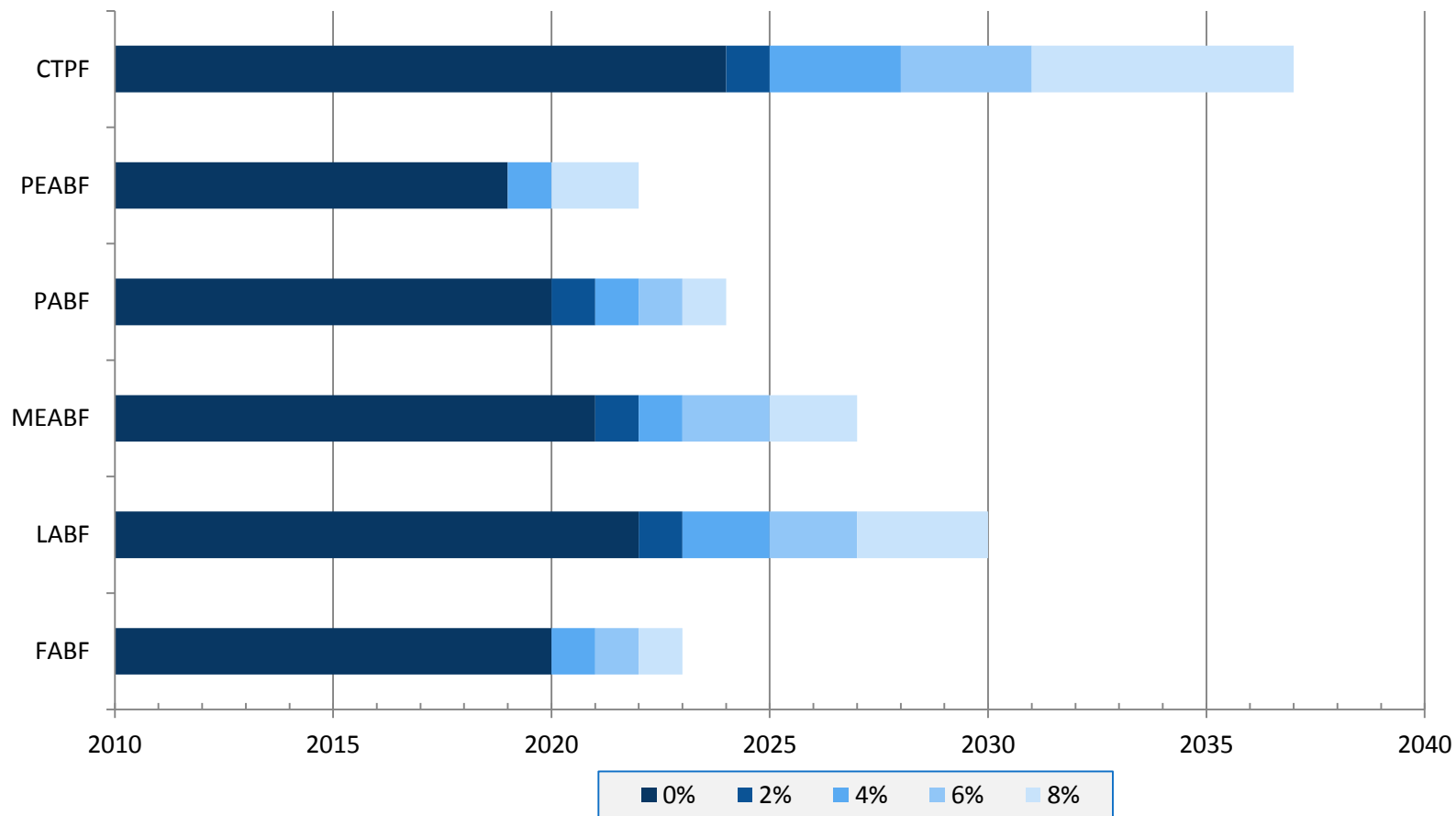
2011 Flows	FABF	PABF	MEABF	LABF
Income - all sources	\$115	\$316	\$321	\$27
Payments	\$227	\$580	\$703	\$141
Actual cash outflow	(\$112)	(\$264)	(\$382)	(\$114)
Asset Value	\$994	\$3,176	\$5,053	\$1,314
Years cash on hand	9	12	13	12

Causes of the Unfunded Liability

- Significant **Investment Losses** in 2001, 2002, 2008, and 2011
 - Investment policy is not a significant source of funding relief. **“We cannot invest ourselves out of this funding gap.” – Mayor’s Commission**
- **Unfunded benefit changes**
 - Early retirement programs in 1993, 1998, and 2003
 - COLA compounding began in 1998
 - Vesting was set at 10 years
 - Minimum annuities were increased
- **Increased life expectancy**
- **Contributions persistently less than needed**
 - City has ALWAYS paid what is legally required

When Do We Run Out of Money?

On a cash basis, the plans have less than 10 years of funds on hand to meet actual cash benefits.



The City and Labor Agree:

“Absent substantial changes to the funding policy and/or benefit structure, under current actuarial assumptions and conditions at the end of 2009, the **Funds will deplete all assets** in approximately these years: Fire 2022; Police 2024; Municipal 2027; Laborers 2030.”

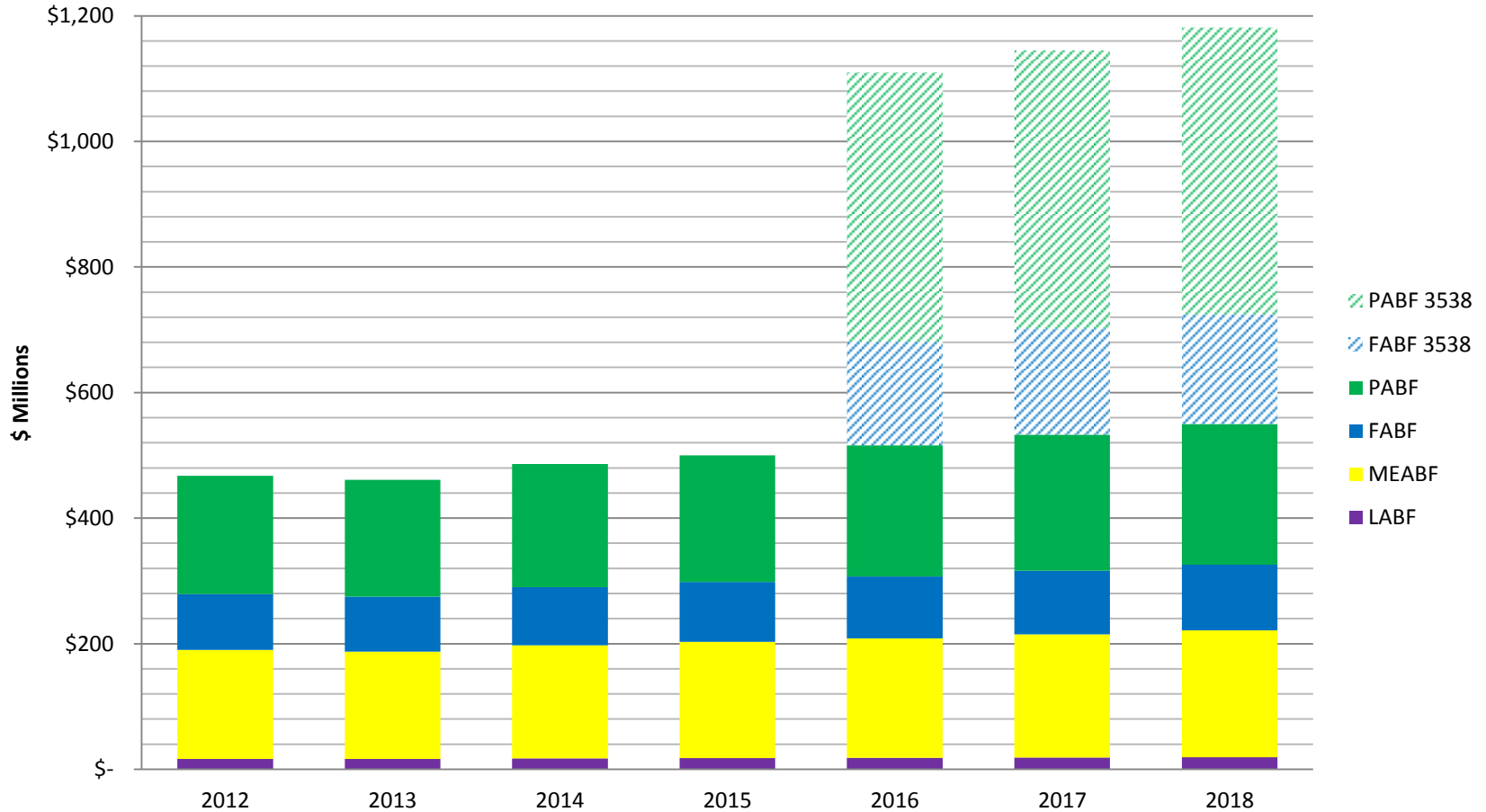
Source: Mayor Daley’s Commission to Strengthen Chicago’s Pension Funds Final Report (April 31, 2010)

Fix?

- SB 3538 mandates a property tax levy sufficient to fund **police and fire** to 90% funded by 2040 or the State Comptroller is directed to withhold State funds to the City.
- Similar fix in the works for teachers
- Only “helps” three plans, and pits beneficiaries of plans against one another
- Widely viewed as a **lever** to try to force a solution

Annual Contributions required in future

Four City Funds only, with SB 3538



60% property tax increase in 2014 to pay for two plans only

. . . But that's not enough!

Total Potential Tax Burden due to Pensions

- City - \$26 Billion
- Chicago Teachers and Parks - \$3 Billion
- County - \$6 Billion
- State - \$85 Billion

Plus . . .

- Retiree Health Care

Retiree Health Care

- City is under no obligation to provide retiree health care for City employees (teachers excepted), except under a lawsuit settlement that **expires June 30, 2013**
- Value of health care is \$10,000/ person
 - City is paying between 40% - 55% of the cost currently, and includes prescription drug coverage - \$100 million in 2011
 - Pension plans are also subsidizing retiree health care
 - Retirees pay only about 30% of the cost today - \$68 million in 2011
- Potential liability is **Not Disclosed**
 - Teachers estimate a \$3 Billion liability alone, and it is unfunded

Our Common Plight

- City Employees and Retirees
 - Insecure Pensions
 - No Reliable Healthcare
- City Taxpayers
 - Unaffordable Property Taxes
 - No end in sight

Scenarios

- Do Nothing
- Unilateral
- Cooperative

Scenarios

- Do Nothing
 - Starting in ten years, retired city workers lose all their pensions because the funds run out.
 - In 2016, property taxes increase 60% in one year for police and fire only. More increases for teachers.
 - June 2013, retiree health care payments by the city cease.
 - Lawsuits galore

Scenarios (cont.)

- Unilateral Scenario
 - In anticipation of looming insolvency, pension funds file for bankruptcy
 - Current Retirees lose benefits
 - Current Employees lose benefits
 - Retiree healthcare eliminated
 - Employees and retirees pitted against one another in court
 - City refuses to raise property taxes to pay fire and police
 - State withholds money from City
 - Lawsuits galore

Scenarios (cont.)

- Cooperative
 - Unions, city and legislature create a fair comprehensive solution

Criteria for Reform

- Recognize the service of our employees
- Honor the reliance on pensions by our retirees
- Fairness to all employees
- Recognize the total compensation package of employees and retirees
 - Pension
 - Retiree Health Care
- Affordability for taxpayers
- Stability and Totality – a long-term, complete solution

Elements of the Solution

Three classes of "levers" can and should be deployed to close the funding gap: **Employee Contributions, Benefits, and Employer Contributions**

- COLA – cost of living increases reduced to half of CPI
- Retirement age increased by 5 years over 10 years, starting in 2013
- 1% employee contribution increase
- Retiree health care tradeoff – a valuable new benefit
- Potential upside and downside protection
 - Employer and employee contributions change dependent on financial conditions
 - Safeguards on investment returns

What can I do?

- Call for fair reform
 - Letters to Elected Officials and Union Leadership
- Vote for Referendum Question on Nov. ballot

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THANK YOU!