



## MEETING YOUR OPEB OBLIGATIONS *PREPARING FOR GASB 75*

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# UNDERSTANDING OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

## Post-Employment Healthcare

- ▶ Medical and prescription drugs
- ▶ Dental
- ▶ Vision
- ▶ Hearing
- ▶ Includes "implicit subsidy" plans

## Other Post-Employment Benefits (outside of a pension plan)

- ▶ Death/survivor benefits
- ▶ Life insurance
- ▶ Disability
- ▶ Long-term care



Generally, does *not* include sick leave and vacation pay

# NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARD GASB 75

Liabilities to be directly reflected on *statement of net position* rather than a footnote disclosure.

For many, this will increase...

1. Transparency of OPEB liabilities
2. Impact on balance sheet
3. Communication challenges



# UNDERSTANDING YOUR OPEB OBLIGATIONS

Are calculated based on...

1. Specific OPEB plan provisions
2. Employee and retiree demographics
3. Actuarial assumptions, including interest rates



# FUNDING VS. PAY-AS-YOU-GO

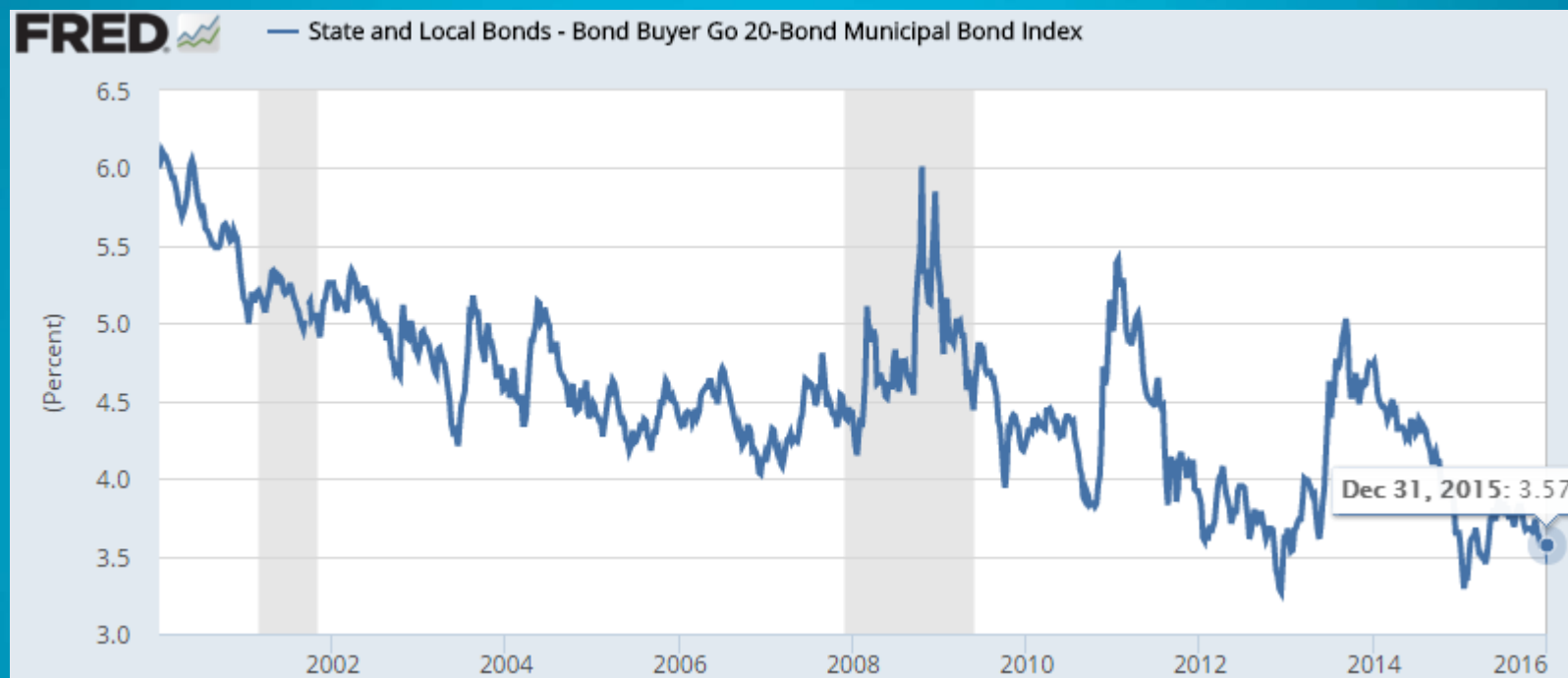
	FUNDING	PAY-AS-YOU-GO*
How it works	Build up assets to meet future liabilities	Only pay annual claims or premiums
Interest rate basis	Expected return on plan assets	20-year, high-quality municipal bond rate
Typical rate range	7% to 8%	Market rates
Change frequency	Infrequent	Generally annually

Which interest rate is used makes a huge difference...

\* Including the portion of funded OPEB expected to remain unfunded  
Source: GASB 75



# INTEREST RATES FOR UNFUNDED OPEB PLANS



Discounting using these much lower interest rates produces a much *higher* OPEB liability

Source: [research.stlouisfed.org](http://research.stlouisfed.org)

# RISKS EXIST UNDER BOTH APPROACHES

## FUNDED PLAN RISKS

- ▶ Ability of employer to sustain annual funding at adequate levels
- ▶ Balance sheet volatility based on financial market fluctuations

## PAY-AS-YOU-GO (UNFUNDED) RISKS

- ▶ Ability of employer to sustain rising pay-as-you-go costs
- ▶ Greater impact on balance sheet
- ▶ Balance sheet volatility due to changes in muni-bond rate

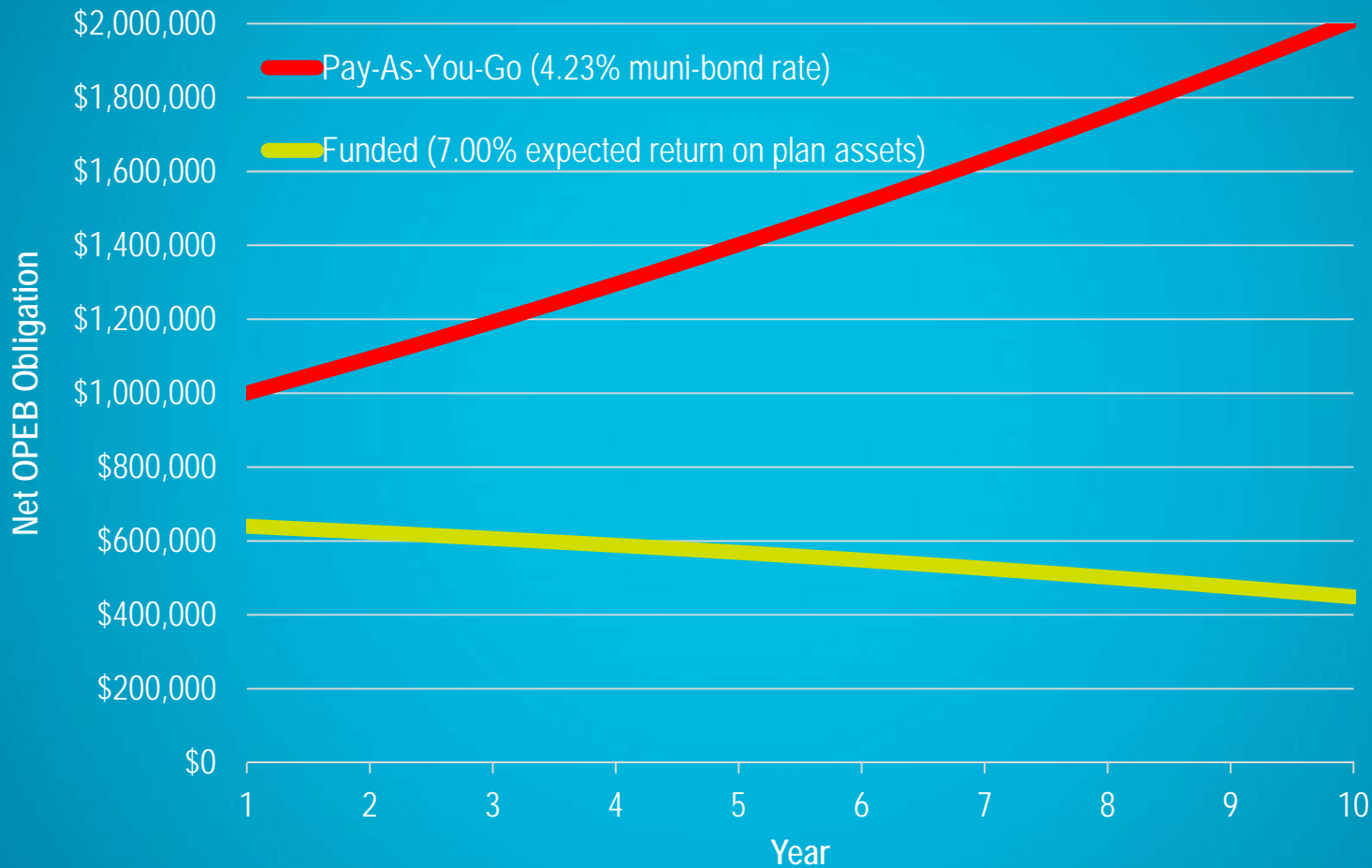
# EXAMPLE OF BALANCE SHEET IMPACT – 10 YEAR PROJECTION



*Assumptions: See Appendix*

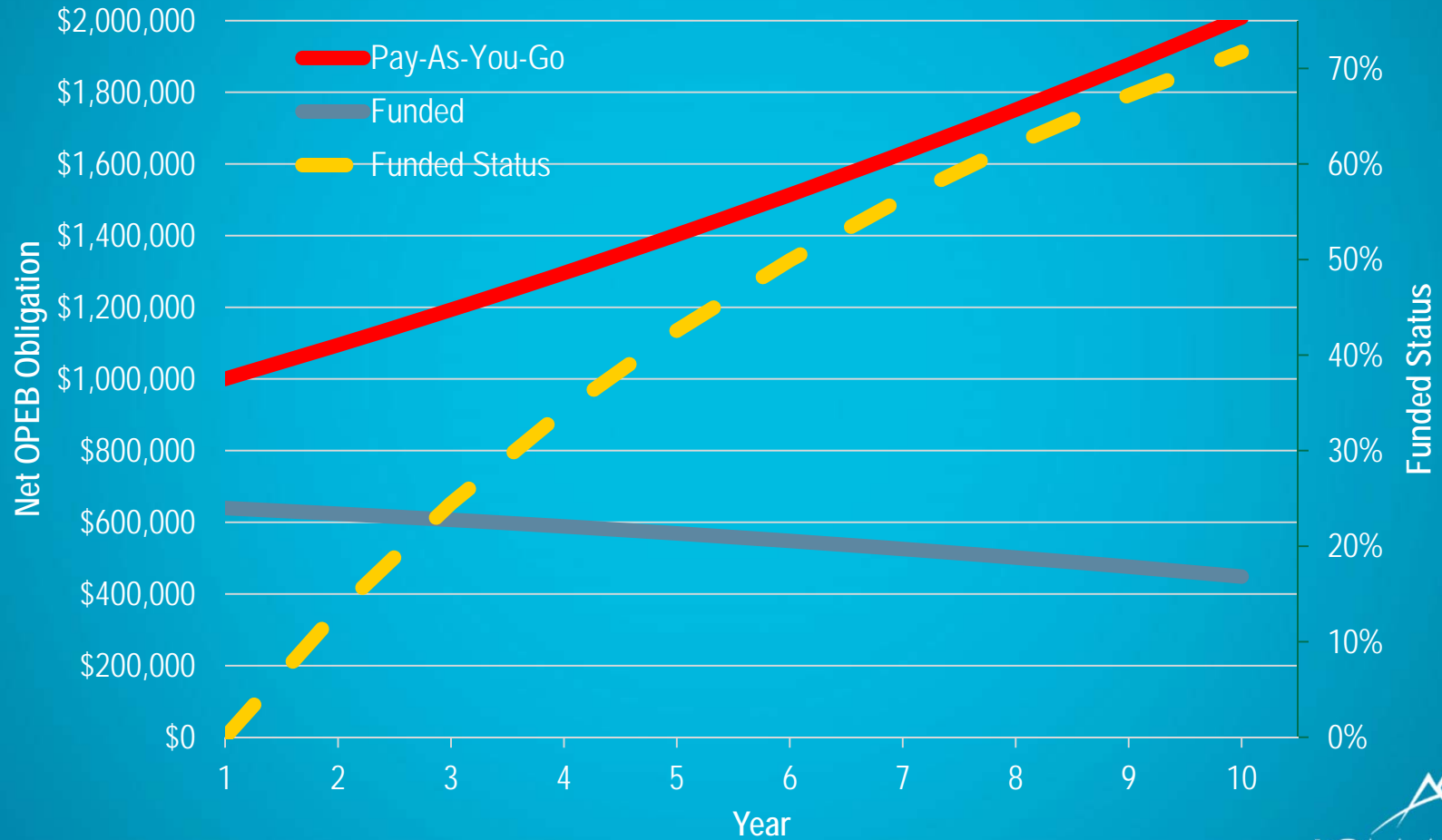


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Assumptions: See Appendix

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# COMMUNICATING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The upcoming changes may have budget implications for your community – how you communicate is key

## PRE-FUND APPROACH

- ▶ Immediately reduces net OPEB obligation
- ▶ Analogous to communicating an underfunded pension plan

“Long-term debt (mortgage) paid down over many years”

## PAY-AS-YOU-GO APPROACH

- ▶ Growing balance sheet impact
- ▶ Need to determine how to address any conflict with a *funded* pension plan

# ADDITIONAL BENEFITS OF OPEB FUNDING

- ▶ **Intergenerational tax equity** – current taxpayers pay for current services
- ▶ **Enhanced retirement security for employees** – OPEB generally viewed as “less protected” than pensions
- ▶ **More valuable to lower-paid employees** – OPEB benefits are generally not salary related



# NEXT STEPS

The earlier you plan the better

- ▶ Proactively assess impact via discussion with your actuaries and auditors
- ▶ Evaluate OPEB funding *prior to* GASB 75 implementation, including investment options
- ▶ If OPEB costs appear to be unsustainable or problematic
  1. Evaluate what level of benefits can continue
  2. Assess potential alternative OPEB designs



# ICMA-RC RETIREE HEALTH CARE SOLUTIONS



Employer Investment Program (EIP)

Retirement Health Savings Accounts (RHS)

*OR*

401(h) Retiree Health Accounts



# EIP

## Pre-fund retiree health costs

- ▶ Tax-favored Integral Part Trust (IPT) funding vehicle
- ▶ Dedicated account fulfills GASB separate trust requirements
- ▶ Offsets OPEB liabilities

**EIP Advisor** *adds* investment advisory services, helping employers meet their fiduciary responsibilities



# RHS

## Tax-advantaged savings vehicle for employees

- ▶ All contributions set aside *exclusively* for qualifying medical expenses
- ▶ Employer determines participation and contribution criteria
- ▶ Range of investment options available
- ▶ Tax-*free* benefits for qualifying expenses





# 401(H) RETIREE HEALTH CARE

- ▶ Administratively similar to RHS
- ▶ Key distinction – a sub-account of a 401(a) Money Purchase Plan

Can only be paired with a 401(a) Money Purchase Plan



# EIP + RHS OR 401(H)

EIP, to prefund  
promised retiree  
health benefit

+

RHS plans or 401(h)  
accounts, to provide  
dedicated savings  
account for employees

=

A TRULY  
COMPREHENSIVE  
SOLUTION

[www.icmarc.org/eip](http://www.icmarc.org/eip)

[www.icmarc.org/rhs](http://www.icmarc.org/rhs)

[www.icmarc.org/401h](http://www.icmarc.org/401h)



# QUESTIONS



## APPENDIX: 10-YEAR BALANCE SHEET PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

Economic Assumptions		
Municipal Bond rate	4.23%	10-year year-end average of Bond Buyer 20 index
Expected return on plan assets	7.00%	
Interest rate sensitivity		Every 1.00% increase/decrease in interest rate reduces/increases OPEB obligations by 13%
Other Assumptions		
Net OPEB Obligation	\$1,000,000	Value at 4.23%, starting value
Service cost	\$50,000	Value at 4.23%, all years
Benefit payments	\$0	No impact on net OPEB obligation
Annual funding	\$95,000	Service cost plus 20-year (flat dollar) amortization, all years
Actuarial gains/losses	None	

