



3:30 - 4:30 PM

Know Your Wisconsin Retirement System Speaker: Matt Stohr, Retirement Director, WI Department of Employee Trust Funds Moderator: Brent Miller, County Administrator, Sauk County

Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)



WCA Conference September 18, 2023



Matt Stohr, Administrator WI Department of Employee Trust Funds

Agenda

 ✓ Overview of the WI Department of Employee Trust Funds (ETF) & the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)

 \checkmark Keys to the success of the WRS

✓ Recent law changes-impact on counties

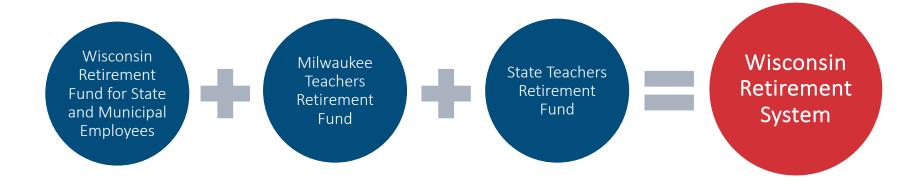
The Wisconsin Department of Employee Trust Funds

- State agency
- Non-cabinet agency
- Administers employee benefit programs, such as pension, health insurance, deferred compensation, disability, life insurance and more
- WRS is the largest benefit program administered by ETF
 - State laws are plan and trust document



WRS Overview

• WRS established in 1982, via merger of several plans



WRS Overview: Retirement Benefit

401(a) defined benefit pension plan with roughly \$125 billion in assets





Core Fund:

- Diversified portfolio
- Default option for all members

Variable Fund:

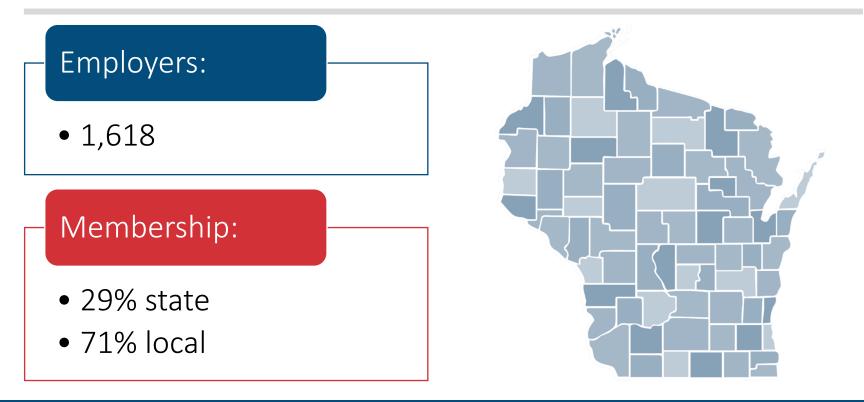
- All stock portfolio
- Optional
- If selected: 50% of member's contributions in Variable, 50% in Core

WRS Funding Ratio

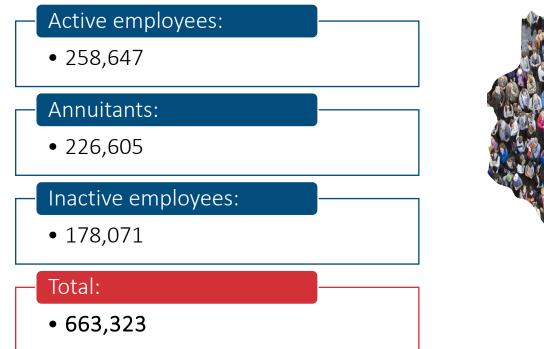
The funding value-based ratio of the WRS, which smooths investment gains and losses over a five-year period, remained at 100% as of December 31, 2022.

- The fair value-based ratio of the WRS was 106% through 2021 year-end; waiting on '22 ratio but expect similar.
- National average is around 75%, with many as low as 40%.

WRS Demographics: Employers



WRS Demographics: Members

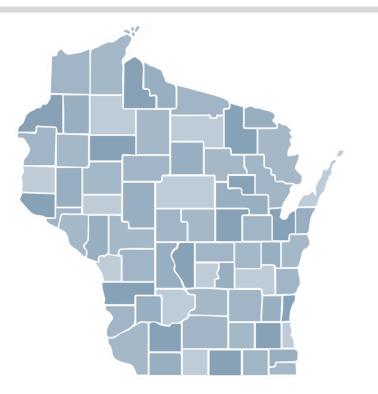




WRS Demographics: Counties

• # of County active employees:

- 2012: 33,045
- 2021: 32,405



WRS Benefits: Retirement Calculations

Defined Benefit Plan-Formula Calculation:

- 1.6% x Final Average Earnings x Service (most participants)
- Different benefits for protective occupations
- Provides benefits in the case of death or disability prior to retirement

Money Purchase Calculation:

• Contribution balance plus interest

Member receives higher of the two benefits

Retiree Benefits

Retiree Dividends

- Compounding adjustments based on investment performance
 - A 5% investment return assumption is used to fund original retirement benefit.
 - Only investment returns in excess of 5% can produce an increase in annuity
 - For example, 6.8% performance minus 5% = ~1.8% annuity adjustment
- Can reduce previously granted adjustments
- More on this later

Keys to a Strong WRS

Governance Structure

• Board/agency oversight and authority to set rates

Disciplined Administration

• Payment of employer and employee contributions

Responsive Plan Design

- Adjusted annually based on actuarial recommendations
- Shared risk
- Smoothing of assets

Disciplined Administration

- Annual Actuarial Valuations of WRS
- Regular experience studies
- Stress testing
- Payment of employer and employee contributions
 - State law provides penalties for failure to pay
- Regular internal and external audits

WRS Benefit Design

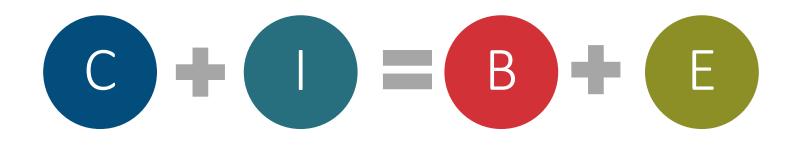
Modest Benefit

- Formula multiplier, benefit caps, etc.
- Guaranteed benefit components

Responsive Plan Design

- Adjusted annually based on actuarial recommendations
- Smoothing of assets
- Sharing asset experience and risk among
 - Employers
 - Active Members
 - Retired Members

Basic Retirement Funding Equation



C depends on

- Short Term: Actuarial Assumptions Actuarial Cost Method
- Long Term: I, B, E

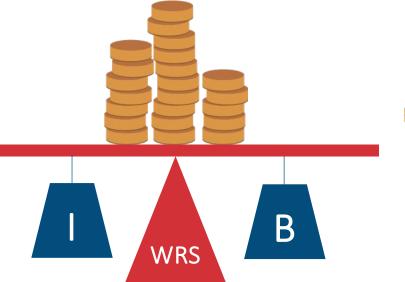
B depends on

- Plan Provisions
- Experience

Investment Performance Determines Adjustments

Surpluses over 5% assumed rate of return needed to pay annuity increases





5% Assumed
Rate of Return –
Annuity
Adjustment 0% or
claw back

Retiree Annuity Adjustments

Average annual adjustment since 1987

- Core: ~3.4%
- Variable: ~3.7%
- In 2022 ~\$7 billion in benefits paid to retirees

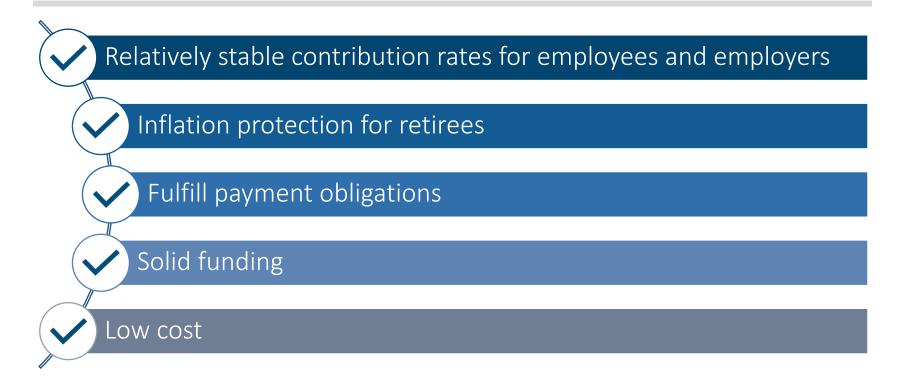
Impact of 2008 market crash

• Between 2009 and 2013, pensions reduced by cumulative \$6 Billion

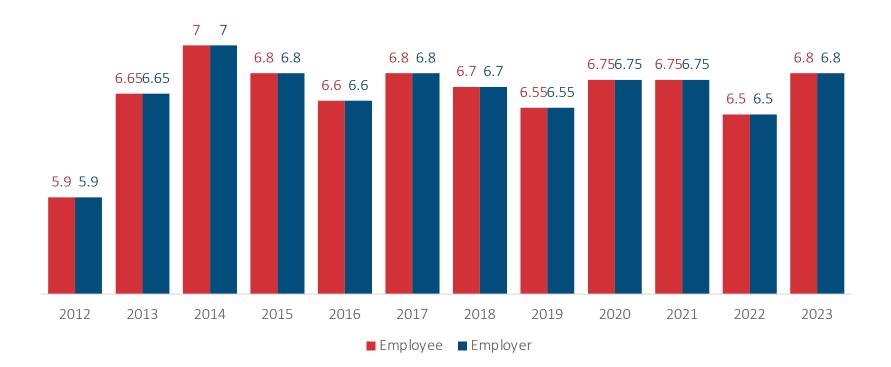
Core Fund Return vs Annuity Adjustment



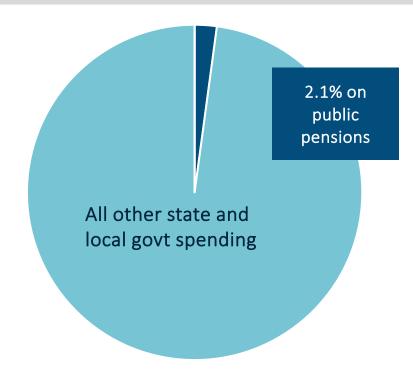
Outcomes/Success Measures



History of Contribution Rates for General Employees



Cost to Taxpayers

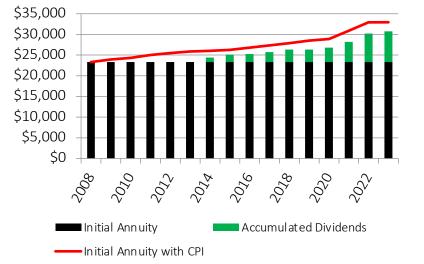


- State and local governments in Wisconsin spend 2.1% of their budgets on public pensions (WRS is largest)
- National average: 5.2%

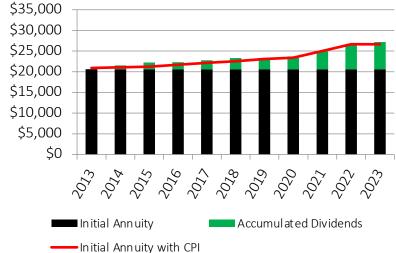
Fiscal Year 2020 Source: National Association of State Retirement Administrators (February 2023)

Change in Value of 2008 and 2013 Annuity





2013 Annuity (9,425 annuitants)



Recent Law Changes

- 2023 WI Act 4
 - Effective January 1, 2024, jailers will be switched from general WRS category to protective in about 55 counties
 - Jailer will have to pay the extra cost but can opt out by March 1, 2024
 - Affects counties that do not currently classify jailers as protective
 - Affected counties will need to track, submit data to ETF, and explain the process to each future hire
 - ETF has FAQ and other material on our website

Recent Law Changes

- 2023 WI Act 12
 - Related to shared revenue, also many components about Milwaukee County Retirement System
 - Created a pathway for the County to join the WRS by enrolling newly hired county employees into the WRS but keeping current county employees in the Milwaukee County Retirement System

Thank You

Questions?