

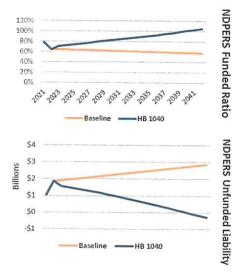
North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (NDPERS)

REFORM ALERT:

Benefits of House Bill 1040

Commits the State to Fully Funding All NDPERS Retirement Benefits

- NDPERS currently holds \$1.8 billion in unfunded pension promises and expects to be insolvent in 80 years absent reform, largely due to insufficient funding and interest on accumulating debt.
- HB 1040 would shift NDPERS to an industry standard and actuarially sound method of funding, ensuring the state can deliver on its promises to members and retirees.

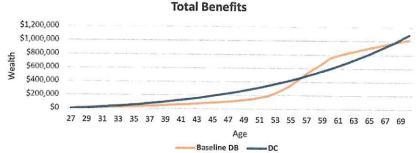


	Baseline	HB 1040	
Total Employer Contribution	\$2 Billion	\$4.1 Billion	
Ending Unfunded Liability	\$2.8 Billion	-\$275 Million	
Total Long-term Cost	\$4.9 Billion	\$3.9 Billion	

Saves Money for North Dakota and Taxpayers

By making a commitment to paying off NDPERS debt once and for all, the state can expect to save over \$1 billion in NDPERS costs over the next 20 years.

Improves Benefits For Most NDPERS Employees



*Reflects a 27-year-old new hire earning the average NDPERS entry age salary of \$38,703 and participating in the full DC match..

According to Pension Integrity Project analysis, for an average entrant into NDPERS, the proposed defined contribution plan's benefits will be more generous than the current NDPERS defined benefit plan.

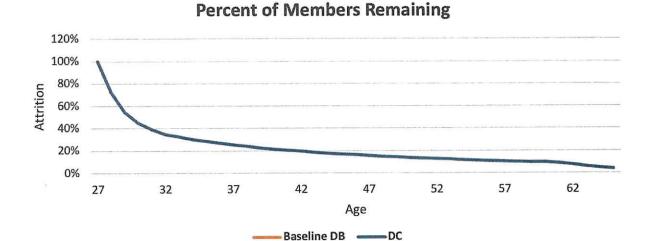
PENSION INTEGRITY PROJECT CONTACTS

- Leonard Gilroy, Senior Managing Director (lenard.gilroy@reason.org)
- Ryan Frost, Policy Analyst (ryan.frost@reason.org)



Better Retirement Security for 85% of New North Dakota Public Employees Retirement

- ✓ NDPERS has one of the highest turnover rates of any defined benefit plan in the country.
- Approximately 50% of all new hires leave NDPERS service before they reach the plan's vesting period of three years.
- This means that half of all members leave their job with only a refund of their own contributions, plus interest. They forfeit any employer contributions made and are not eligible for any pension benefit.
- The Defined Contribution plan established in HB 1040 would ensure that all employees are on the right path to a healthy retirement, not just the few who will be staying for 30+ years.



Why Not Maintain the Status Quo?

- Workers have already spoken! 86 out of 100 state employees hired today will leave their public employer before earning an unreduced NDPERS pension.
- The benefit offered to future state employees in House Bill 1040 provides benefit portability with a guaranteed employer contribution and match, making North Dakota public sector retirement benefit just as—or more—attractive to private sector offerings.



House Bill 1040 Meet Gold Standards? Does the Defined Contribution Plan Established in



Gold Standard	DC Plan in HB 1040
Adequate Contributions Replace approximately 80% of a worker's final salary. Match structure facilitates strong contribution rates.	Yes
Benefit Portability Provide meaningful benefit accrual for all periods of service and safeguard the ability to recruit highly mobile 21st Century employees.	Yes
Offer Distribution Options Provide members with a variety of asset distribution methods while limiting borrowing.	Yes
Auto Enrollment Enroll new employees into the new NDPERS DC plan by default.	Yes
Defined Plan Objectives Ensure plan objectives are defined in writing as part of a comprehensive benefits policy statement.	Yes
Communication and Education Ensure members are educated on the available choices and have all relevant information to make competent retirement choices.	Yes
Retirement Specific Portfolio Design Offer "one-touch" investment options for employees who are not sophisticated investors and do not want to avail themselves of in-plan investment advice.	Yes
Disability Coverage Offer a separate disability insurance benefit from a quality insurer.	No

Disability Coverage	Retirement Specific Portfolio Design	Communication and Education	Defined Plan Objectives	Auto Enrollment	Offer Distribution Options	Benefit Portability	Adequate Contributions	Ohiective
Offer a separate disability insurance benefit from a quality insurer.	Offer "one-touch" investment options for employees who are not sophisticated investors and do not want to avail themselves of in-plan investment advice.	Educates members on the available choices and relevant information needed to make competent retirement decisions.	Defines objectives in writing as part of a comprehensive "benefits policy statement."	Defaults members into a defined contribution retirement option if no other option is selected upon hire.	Provide members with a variety of asset distribution methods while limiting borrowing.	Safeguard the ability to earn meaningful benefits for all periods of service and to recruit highly mobile 21st Century employees.	Replace approximately 80% of a worker's final salary.	Gold Standard
There is no disability coverage provided for employees participating in the DC Plan. The only option for disabled participants is to take distributions from their accumulated retirement assets. A simple solution would be to offer a private disability insurance plan, similar to the Arizona Public Safety Disability plan. Members and employers would make a small contribution to the insurance plan, and depending on the age and years of service the member attains, they would be able to draw a disability benefit from that program. Another option would be to allow continued participation in the PERS DB plan disability benefit.	HB 1040 improves on the investment offerings in the NDPERS DC Plan by requiring the offering of risk-managed packages of investment portfolio options that reallocate and rebalance automatically as a participant ages. The default investment must meet federal Qualified Default Investment Alternative requirements for ERISA plans. The QDIA must include an in-plan annuity. The general investment menu must include a diversified group of mutual funds and in-plan life-time annuities. The Bill establishes requirements for the selection of qualified annuity providers to help guide the Board toward strong providers.	HB 1040 continues to require the PERS Board to provide DC plan participants with general information regarding account balances, participant assumption of investment risk, administrative and investment costs, and projected benefits. New requirements are added under the bill to provide participants enrollment information, benefits of a defined contribution plan, investment options, and assumptions of risk and costs. The Board must provide investment and retirement income planning, education on how to set, measure, and adjust income and savings goals based on desired retirement income, participant behaviors, and changing circumstances. Retirement income education regarding distribution options and in-plan annuitization features must be provided. With these legislative mandates, the Board's communication and education services will be significantly enhanced over the current treatment of the DC plan as a secondary option for eligible employees.	While 2023 HB 1040 does not provide a formal statement of benefit policy or objectives, the structure of the new DC plan reflects the objectives state by other similar plans	All new NDPERS hires on or after January 1, 2025 are automatically enrolled into the DC plan.	HB 1040 adds annuity distribution options to the current standard distribution method offered under the DC plan of a lump-sum withdrawal upon retirement. The employee can also roll this distribution over to an IRA or take periodic distributions. The addition of in-plan annuity distribution options in the Bill is a significant improvement to the current DC plan design and meets our best practices standards.	Employer contributions into the DC Plan are vested on a scale over four years of service — 50% after 2 years, 75% after 3 years and 100% vesting on completion of 4 years of service. Employee contributions are, of course, immediately vested. This vesting schedule partially meets our best practice standards because accruals are not fully portable until after 4 years. Full and immediate vesting would be preferred.	The range of potential employer and employee contributions under the bill is a low of 8.12% for those who do not make any voluntary contribution to a high 14.12% of compensation for those who make a 3% voluntary contribution. The 8.12% level would not meet our best practice standard because it is unlikely to generate at least an 80% income replacement with Social Security taken into account. The bill would meet best practice standards for those who make at least a 2% voluntary contribution.	DC Plan in HB 1040