

## ORSC Background

The Ohio Retirement Study Council (ORSC) was created in 1968 to assist the state legislature, governor, and other public officials in the formation of sound public pension policy, and is one of the oldest public oversight councils in the country. Committed to a fair and fiscally sound retirement program for Ohio's public employees, the Ohio legislature saw a real need for independent advice, both fiscally and policy-wise. Hence, the Council was created to provide leadership before the legislature when the retirement systems and interest groups are divided in their objectives.

The general purpose of the Council is to advise and inform the state legislature on all matters relating to the benefits, funding, investment, and administration of the five statewide retirement systems in Ohio. The state retirement systems have combined assets totaling approximately \$149.5 billion as of January 2010 and provide retirement, disability and survivor coverage to approximately 1.7 million active and inactive members, retirees, and their beneficiaries.

The Council is composed of fourteen members: three members of the House appointed by the Speaker; three members of the Senate appointed by the President; three members appointed by the Governor, one representing the state, another representing local governments, and the third representing public education institutions; and the five executive directors of the state retirement systems, who are nonvoting members.

By law, each system pays a proportionate share of the Council's annual expenses; the Council receives no legislative appropriations.

## History of Ohio's Public Retirement Systems

Ohio public employees contribute to one of the five statewide public retirement systems in lieu of Social Security coverage. The State Teachers Retirement System was created in 1920 and covers public school employees whose position requires a teaching certificate. The Public Employees Retirement System was created in 1935 and covers state and local public employees not covered by another state or local retirement system. The School Employees Retirement System was created in 1937 and covers non-teaching public school employees.

The Highway Patrol Retirement System was created in 1944 and is limited to state highway patrol troopers. The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund was created in 1967 when 454 local police and fire pension funds from around the state were consolidated. It covers full-time municipal police officers and firefighters.

The Social Security Act was adopted by Congress in 1935 and excluded state and local government employees from coverage. During the 1950's, Congress enacted several pieces of legislation making state and local government employees eligible for Social Security coverage for the first time, provided the state entered into a voluntary agreement with the Social Security Administration. States had the option to terminate these agreements up until 1983 when Congress unilaterally decided to make these pre-1983 agreements permanent as part of an effort to save Social Security from impending financial insolvency.

In 1990 Congress continued its pursuit by mandating Social Security coverage for state and local government employees not covered by a public employee retirement system. Many states, including Ohio, responded by amending their plans to mandate coverage for all part-time and seasonal employees who had previously elected to exempt themselves from coverage.

## THE OHIO RETIREMENT STUDY COUNCIL

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## HEALTH CARE FACTS FOR OHIO'S PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (March 2010)

### Voting Members (as of 9/11)

#### Representatives

Lynn Wachtmann, *Vice-Chair*  
Dan Ramos  
Kirk Schuring

#### Senators

Keith Faber, *Chair*  
Scott Oelslager  
Charleta B. Tavares

#### Governor's Appointees

Doug Gillum  
Lora Miller  
Seth Morgan

#### Non-Voting Members

Karen Carraher, *Public  
Employees Retirement System  
(PERS)*  
William Estabrook, *Ohio Police &  
Fire Pension Fund (OP&F)*  
Mike Nehf, *State Teachers  
Retirement System (STRS)*  
Dan Weiss, *Highway Patrol  
Retirement System (HPRS)*  
Lisa Morris, *School Employees  
Retirement System (SERS)*

#### Director

Aristotle L. Hutras

In 1974, the five state retirement boards were given broad discretionary authority to provide health care coverage to retirees and their dependents. However, the pension systems' primary obligation, by law, is to provide pension benefits to retired public employees. Unlike pension benefits, which become vested upon retirement, health care benefits are not a vested right under Ohio's public pension laws. Therefore, the boards are authorized to change the premiums, eligibility and level of health care benefits at any time. A 2004 ruling by the Tenth District Court of Appeals (Ohio Association of Public School Employees, et al. v. School Employees Retirement System Board, et al.) upheld the discretionary nature of health care benefits in a lawsuit that had attempted to prevent the SERS Board from making changes to its health care plan. The Ohio Supreme Court declined to review the decision in 2005.

Since 1974 each system has provided some level of comprehensive hospital, medical and prescription drug coverage. In 1977, the systems were required statutorily to reimburse benefit recipients for Medicare Part B premiums (medical). Retirees who do not qualify for Medicare Part A (hospital) are provided equivalent coverage under the systems' health care plans. A 1986 federal law change extends Medicare coverage to all employees hired on or after April 1, 1986.

By law, any health care costs borne by the retirement systems must be financed by employer contributions only. The retirement systems' actuaries review annually the amount of contributions required to fund vested pension benefits. Contributions in excess of what is needed to support those benefits can be allocated to health care.

Beginning in 2006, Medicare began offering a prescription drug benefit known as Medicare D. Pension plans like Ohio's that offer a prescription drug plan receive a subsidy from Medicare.

<b>HEALTH CARE EXPENSES</b> (Dollars in Millions)		
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>PERS</b>	\$1,282.8	\$1,377.3
<b>STRS</b>	503.4	540.5
<b>SERS</b>	219.4	226.4
<b>OP&amp;F</b>	149.2	153.4
<b>HPRS</b>	10.4	8.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$2,165.2	\$2,306.1

<b>PRESCRIPTION DRUG EXPENSES</b> (Dollars in Millions)		
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>PERS</b>	\$431.4	441.1
<b>STRS</b>	179.5	176.3
<b>SERS</b>	90.0	95.6
<b>OP&amp;F</b>	63.1	54.7
<b>HPRS</b>	3.5	3.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$767.5	\$771.0

<b>FUNDING PERIOD FOR PENSIONS</b>		
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>PERS State<sup>1</sup></b>	12	37
<b>PERS Local<sup>1</sup></b>	12	26
<b>PERS Law</b>	Infinite	32
<b>PERS Total</b>	14	30
<b>STRS</b>	26.1	41.2
<b>SERS</b>	29	28
<b>OP&amp;F</b>	Infinite	Infinite
<b>HPRS</b>	27	Infinite

<b>CONTRIBUTION RATES (2010)</b>		
	<b>EMPLOYEE</b>	<b>EMPLOYER</b>
<b>PERS State</b>	10.00%	14.00%
<b>PERS Local</b>	10.00%	14.00%
<b>PERS Public Safety</b>	10.50%	17.87%
<b>PERS Law</b>	11.10%	17.87%
<b>STRS</b>	10.00%	14.00%
<b>SERS</b>	10.00%	14.00%
<b>OP&amp;F Police</b>	10.00%	19.50%
<b>OP&amp;F Fire</b>	10.00%	24.00%
<b>HPRS</b>	10.00%	26.50%

<sup>1</sup>In 2007, the State and Local divisions were combined for actuarial purposes and were referred to as the General Division.

<b>MONTHLY MEDICARE-B REIMBURSEMENT RATE<sup>2</sup></b>		
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>PERS<sup>3</sup></b>	\$96.40	\$96.40
<b>STRS<sup>4</sup></b>	29.90-52.83	29.90-52.83
<b>SERS<sup>5</sup></b>	45.50	45.50
<b>OP&amp;F<sup>6</sup></b>	96.40	96.40
<b>HPRS<sup>7</sup></b>	96.40	96.40

<b>ALLOCATION TO HEALTH CARE</b>		
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>PERS</b>	7.00%	5.00%
<b>STRS</b>	1.00%	1.00%
<b>SERS<sup>8</sup></b>	4.16%	0.46%
<b>OP&amp;F</b>	6.75%	6.75%
<b>HPRS</b>	5.50%	4.50%

<b>PROJECTED SOLVENCY PERIOD FOR HEALTH CARE FUNDS</b>	
<b>PERS</b>	2019 (as of 12/08)
<b>STRS</b>	2018 (as of 12/09)
<b>SERS</b>	2014 (as of 6/09)
<b>OP&amp;F</b>	2036 (as of 1/09)
<b>HPRS</b>	2023 (as of 12/08)

<sup>2</sup>The 2009 basic monthly premium for Medicare part B was \$96.40. The premium for 2010 is \$110.50, except for recipients who had SSA withhold the premium in 2009. For those recipients the premium remains at \$96.40.

<sup>3</sup>R.C. §145.58(C) allows the board to set the reimbursement at not less than \$96.40.

<sup>4</sup>R.C. §3307.39(B) requires the system to pay the greater of \$29.90 or the basic premium times a percentage determined by multiplying years of service (up to 30) by up to 3% percent (as determined by the board).

<sup>5</sup>R.C. §3309.69(C) requires the system to pay an amount equal to the basic premium in effect on January 1, 1999.

<sup>6</sup>R.C. §742.45(B) allows the board to set the reimbursement at not less than \$96.40.

<sup>7</sup>R.C. §5505.28(B) allows the board to establish the reimbursement rate, not to exceed the basic premium.

<sup>8</sup>Excludes employer surcharge.