

Potential TLFFRA Governance Issues and Recommendations

January 25, 2024

Overview

In 2020, the Pension Review Board (PRB) directed staff to study Texas public retirement system governance structures and practices. Staff began the process of studying system governance of all 100 systems by completing reports on board structure, outlining each system's decision-making process, and providing data on board qualifications for some systems. Since that time, the PRB's focus on studying governance has shifted more specifically to the 42 systems that operate under the Texas Local Fire Fighters Retirement Act (TLFFRA).

The primary reason for focus on TLFFRA systems is that these systems tend to struggle more from a funding standpoint, accounting for 11 out of the 12 systems that have been subject to PRB intensive reviews, which typically prioritize poorly funded systems for review.¹ In addition, most of the systems currently subject to the Funding Soundness Restoration Plan (FSRP) requirement are TLFFRA systems.² While some TLFFRA systems are well-funded, on average, TLFFRA systems have the highest median expected return, highest median funding period, and lowest median funded ratio of all categories of Texas public retirement systems.³ In addition, TLFFRA systems have recently been in the legislative spotlight. In 2022, the Speaker's interim charges included a charge to the House Pensions, Investments, and Financial Services (PIFS) Committee to study governance of systems under TLFFRA.⁴ The PRB provided testimony during an interim committee hearing in August of 2022 and the PIFS committee issued a report in December of the same year.⁵

To complete preliminary research on TLFFRA governance, in the fall of 2022, PRB staff engaged a team of graduate students at the LBJ School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas at Austin to conduct a policy research project to study TLFFRA governance, develop research findings, and identify potential recommendations. The team completed their research and provided a report (LBJ student report) to the PRB in the spring of 2023.

In the fall of 2023, the PRB worked with TLFFRA stakeholders to form a workgroup comprised of stakeholders from multiple TLFFRA systems and sponsoring entities representing small, medium, and large systems. The PRB's goal in forming the TLFFRA Governance Work Group (Work Group) was to build on previous research and identify areas for improvement in TLFFRA governance by working directly with stakeholders. The intended outcome of this process is to help the PRB develop possible recommendations that can improve governance of these systems and ultimately help them succeed. Recommendations adopted by the board may include statutory changes, development of PRB guidance or other education/technical assistance, or direction for the PRB to engage in further studies.

¹ Texas Pension Review Board, Intensive Reviews, accessed January 11, 2024, <https://www.prb.texas.gov/intensive-reviews/>

² Texas Pension Review Board, *FSRP Updates* (Austin: Texas Pension Review Board, November 2023)

³ Pension Review Board November 2023 Actuarial Valuation Report

⁴ Texas House of Representatives, Interim Charges for the 87th Legislature, 24, accessed January 3, 2024, <https://house.texas.gov/media/pdf/interim-charges-87th.pdf>

⁵ House Committee on Pensions, Investments, and Financial Services, *Interim Report to the 88th Texas Legislature*, accessed January 12, 2024, <https://house.texas.gov/media/pdf/committees/reports/87interim/Pensions-Investments-and-Financial-Services-Committee-Interim-Report-2022.pdf>

This document is intended to outline the potential governance issues found through the research conducted thus far and propose possible recommendations to address those issues. The PRB used multiple sources and reports to identify issues and possible recommendations, primarily the Work Group meetings, the LBJ student report, and previous experience working with TLFRA systems and sponsoring entities. This document reflects PRB staff's analysis and synthesis of those sources of information and is meant to be a concrete starting point for stakeholder and board feedback and deliberations in a public forum to result in finalized board recommendations later this year.

TOPIC AREA 1: SYSTEM FUNDING AND DECISION-MAKING PRACTICES

Background: The Texas Local Fire Fighters Retirement Act (TLFFRA) was originally created in 1937 by the 45th Legislature and named the Firemen's Relief and Retirement Fund. In 1989, the Act was restated under Article 6243e and renamed as the Texas Local Fire Fighters Retirement Act. The Act allows for paid and part-paid fire departments and volunteer fire departments in participating cities to administer their own local retirement systems.

The Act provides general guidelines for fund management, including some investment restrictions, but leaves administration, plan design, contributions, and specific investments to each system's local board. Systems operating under TLFRA are entirely locally funded.

Local retirement systems established under TLFRA have authority to determine member contribution rates, benefit levels, and other plan provisions locally through procedures outlined in TLFRA. However, the composition of TLFRA boards of trustees is set in statute. The composition of the TLFRA board represents the interests of the member, governing entity, and taxpayers. Sponsoring entities of TLFRA systems must meet a statutory minimum contribution rate but may adopt by ordinance a higher contribution rate than that set in statute.⁶

Identified Issue: TLFRA statutory decision-making processes may hinder progress toward resolving funding issues faced by many TLFRA systems and their sponsors.

TLFFRA systems must adhere to certain operational and funding guidelines set in statute, including minimum contribution rates and a pre-determined board structure. While sponsoring entities control their employer contribution levels, typically through city budget processes, changes to benefits and member contributions occur through board-initiated action rather than a statutory change or change to city charter, as is common with many non-TLFFRA systems. Prior to a benefit or contribution change being finalized, the changes must be first approved by the system's actuary, as well as by a majority vote of participating members of the system. At least 50 percent of all participating members must participate in the vote.⁷ Use of a membership vote to decide member contribution and benefit changes is mostly unique to TLFRA when comparing these systems to others in Texas. While decision-making mechanisms vary from system to system, the PRB identified only two municipal systems that include a vote of members for certain decisions. El Paso Police and Fire Pension Fund has a member vote for making benefit and member contribution changes. However, the system's board must first submit any proposed benefit or member

⁶ TLFRA Peer Review Committee et. al, *Texas Local Fire Fighters Retirement Act Trustee Manual*, 2022

⁷ Section 7(b), Article 6243e, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes

contribution changes to the city’s governing body for approval before the board is able to adopt a change.⁸ Fort Worth Employees Retirement Fund (FWERF) utilizes a member vote for changes to member contributions. Unlike El Paso Fire and Police, FWERF does not require proposed member contribution changes to first be approved by both the board and the system.⁹

The TLFRA member vote mechanism allows for individual plan members to have influence over the management of their pension plan. Some Work Group members characterized the member vote requirement as a helpful and necessary check and balance; however, the goals of the system administration, sponsoring governmental entity, and plan membership may not always be in alignment, potentially preventing necessary changes from occurring. For example, some sponsoring entities may hesitate to provide increased contributions, or implement an actuarially determined contribution (ADC), out of the belief that plan members will vote to increase their own benefits and, in turn, increase the sponsor’s financial burden since the sponsoring entity does not have a specific role in approving benefit changes, other than the two seats they hold on the seven-member system board. Conversely, plan members may be hesitant to vote for changes that would reduce their own benefits, even in cases where those changes are needed to address funding gaps.

The LBJ student report noted that system representatives interviewed were generally in favor of shifting to an ADC contribution structure that would allow for the system’s contribution levels to adequately address the unfunded liability. The report’s analysis also showed a correlation between high-performing TLFRA systems and actual contribution rates above the ADC. However, the analysis also found that some sponsors are wary of moving towards an ADC structure because there are concerns that systems will raise benefits.¹⁰

Due to the current statutory decision-making structure, sponsors are not required to be directly involved in setting benefit levels unless more specific working agreements are developed between systems and sponsors, as discussed below. During Work Group meetings, members noted that there is often not a formalized communication or agreement structure between the system and sponsor, and the quality of the working relationship may vary depending on the specific people involved and their willingness to work together on pension issues. Without such an agreement, the system, sponsor, and plan members may not be able to effectively work together to resolve any existing funding issues or address issues in a timely manner when they arise. While nearly all TLFRA systems have a funding policy as required under legislation passed in 2019, policies submitted initially were not required to be jointly developed and adopted by the system and sponsor. With amendments to the funding policy requirement passed by the legislature in 2021, funding policies now require involvement from both parties.¹¹

Through research and the Work Group meetings, PRB staff identified a trend of more sponsors and systems creating their own agreements or memorandums of understanding (MOUs) to outline parameters surrounding contributions and benefits changes. Some of these agreements are summarized in the chart, *Examples of Agreements*. These parameters, often referred to as “guardrails,” allow for the

⁸ El Paso Firemen and Policemen’s Pension Fund, *Statement of Funding Policy*, January 2019, <https://www.elpasofireandpolice.org/index.php/about/board-documents-2/board-policies/961-epfpf-statement-of-funding-policy/file>

⁹ Section 5.07, Article 6243i, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes

¹⁰ Ryan Hurt, Richard Guzman, Noah Jones, *Putting Out the Fire: Pension Governance of TLFRA Plans* (Austin: The Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs), 69.

¹¹ Section 802.2011, Texas Government Code

sponsor to have peace of mind that no unfunded benefit increases will occur, while allowing the system to obtain additional needed funding to resolve funding issues and ensure that members will ultimately receive the benefits they are promised. Such agreements can lead to improved funding and potentially allow for additional benefits when the plan is well-funded; for example, Denton Fire and the City of Denton agreed to an ad-hoc cost-of-living adjustment in 2022 while maintaining a funding period below 10 years. Joint working agreements may occasionally occur more informally, but the PRB recommends that any jointly agreed upon terms regarding contribution and benefit levels are eventually incorporated into a funding policy, particularly since the statute now provides a foundation for jointly developed and adopted funding policies.

Examples of Agreements	
Denton Fire	The system and the city use a Meet and Confer Agreement to establish certain responsibilities and funding goals shared by both parties. For example, the system agrees to not raise benefits during the term of the agreement and the city agrees to only adjust contributions based upon an actuarial valuation. ¹²
Longview Fire	The system and city entered into a memorandum of understanding that the city would provide the system a lump-sum contribution from the proceeds of a pension obligation bond and the system would not enhance benefits unless the funding period was less than five years and the enhancement would not increase the system’s funding period above 10 years. ¹³
Irving Fire	The system and the city entered into a formal agreement surrounding a pension obligation bond. The bond will pay down a portion of the system’s UAAL and as a result, the system agrees that any benefit enhancement submitted for a membership vote will require that the member contributions solely cover the increase to the ADC. It further states that both the members and city will equally split the ADC if it is lower than 26 percent of pay, but if it goes above 26 percent, the members will only be responsible for a maximum of 13 percent. ¹⁴
Corpus Christi Fire	The city informally agreed to increase contributions, with the understanding by the system that they could not use the additional contributions to increase benefits.

Sometimes the system and sponsor may be in alignment about needed changes, but as previously mentioned, changes to benefits and member contributions require approval from plan members as a final step. During Work Group meetings, group members discussed past difficulties some systems have experienced in convincing members to support needed reforms; however, they identified proactive, robust education efforts as a key to success. Some of the Work Group members represent systems that have recently implemented significant reforms to address funding issues, and they discussed the measures that they have taken in the past to help ensure that their members are well informed about on the proposed changes, including conveying the potential repercussions of having an inadequately funded plan. They explained how they educated members prior to votes, including bringing the system actuary in to talk to the members directly, offering multiple options, and holding votes immediately following the

¹² Meet and Confer Agreement Between the City of Denton and the Denton Firefighters Association, *Denton Firemen’s Relief and Retirement Fund*. 24 September 2019, <https://www.prb.texas.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Denton-Funding-Policy.pdf>

¹³ Longview Firemen’s Relief and Retirement Fund and the City of Longview, *Agreement Regarding City of Longview Pension Obligation Bonds*, 23 June 2022.

¹⁴ Irving Firemen’s Relief and Retirement Fund and the City of Irving, Texas, *Agreement Regarding City Pension Obligations Bonds*, 21 March 2022.

discussion. The members noted that when systems take proactive measures to educate the plan members, the overall process to obtain support from the membership tends to go smoothly and systems are able to make the changes needed to address funding challenges.

Preliminary Staff Recommendations
<p><u>Statutory/legislative</u></p> <p>1.1 Require the sponsoring entity to first approve any ballot options concerning benefit or contribution changes prior to a member vote. This recommendation would ensure sponsors and systems work collaboratively on potential changes before going to a member vote and could change the incentive structure to make it more likely sponsors would be less hesitant to provide necessary employer contributions.</p> <p><u>PRB guidance/technical assistance</u></p> <p>1.2 The PRB may publish guidance based on experiences of multiple TLFRA systems for improving overall plan governance. This may take the form of best practices for creating a joint working agreement (and ultimately jointly adopted funding policies) between the system and sponsor, encouraging the use of guardrails to limit the system’s ability to enact benefit increases or contribution decreases without consideration of factors which may include sponsor agreement and the plan’s actuarial health. Such guidance could also highlight methods for effectively educating members in preparation for a vote on plan changes. Included in this effort could be compiling actual agreements and funding policies as examples and making them publicly available.</p> <p>1.3 The PRB may create a continuing education (CE) course on successful system reforms, potentially featuring a panel of TLFRA stakeholders.</p>

TOPIC AREA 2. BOARD STRUCTURE AND MEMBERSHIP

Background: TLFRA boards are comprised of seven members:

- the mayor of the municipality or the mayor’s designated representative
- the chief financial officer (CFO) of the municipality, the person who performs the functions of a CFO, or the CFO’s designated representative
- three members of the retirement system elected by participating members
- two citizens of the state who are not officers or employees of the municipality and are elected by participating members.¹⁵

The distribution of trustee seats is set in statute.

<p><u>Identified Issue:</u> TLFRA board structure may need updating to address identified concerns and ensure balanced representation.</p>

The LBJ student report noted that filling citizen trustee positions is challenging for many TLFRA systems regardless of overall system performance.¹⁶ The Work Group members echoed this concern. During Work Group sessions, members noted that excluding the statutory residency requirement – the citizen seat for

¹⁵ Section 19, Article 6243e, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes

¹⁶ Ryan Hurt, Richard Guzman, Noah Jones, *Putting Out the Fire: Pension Governance of TLFRA Plans* (Austin: The Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs), 57.

any TLFRA system must be filled by a Texas resident – there is currently no guidance available to systems about what qualifications they should look for when filling the citizen seat. However, filling citizen seats with individuals with relevant and helpful expertise—such as financial or legal expertise—can also be difficult, especially for smaller TLFRA systems. As a result of the difficulties associated with filling citizen seats, they are often filled by retired firefighters, many times retired firefighters who formerly served on the TLFRA board. While this expertise and institutional knowledge can be useful, citizen seats filled by retired firefighters can also mean that firefighter/plan member perspectives outnumber others, especially sponsor perspectives.

Outside of TLFRA systems, recent legislative reforms of some municipal public pension boards have resulted in shifting the balance towards having more representation from the sponsoring entity and adding required qualifications for certain trustees, as described in the table, *Examples of Recently Changed Board Structures and Qualifications*.¹⁷

Examples of Recent Legislative Changes to Board Structures and Qualifications		
	Board Structure	Required Qualifications
Galveston Police (2019)	Increased board from seven to eight total members, additional member designated by city representatives.	To be designated or elected a trustee, a person must have 1) demonstrated financial, accounting, business, investment, budgeting, or actuarial experience; 2) a bachelor’s degree from an accredited institution of higher education; or 3) been vetted to verify that the person is capable of performing the duties and responsibilities of a trustee. ¹⁸
Austin Police (2021)	One active member seat replaced with a citizen appointed by the city council.	The citizen trustee member must have demonstrated financial or investment experience. ¹⁹

Some Work Group members indicated their systems voluntarily try to find candidates for citizen seats that have expertise/qualifications, such financial or investment industry backgrounds. This became a discussion point amongst the members which indicated further guidance or sharing of best practices would be beneficial.

Identified Issue: TLFRA boards occasionally struggle with disengaged and/or noncompliant trustees, but systems lack tools and policies to address these issues.

Work Group participants noted that some TLFRA systems struggle with low engagement particularly from sponsor representatives sitting on the board, such as not attending board meetings. They further noted that typically sponsor representatives on the board are responsible for bringing pertinent information

¹⁷ For example, Section 2.021, Article 6243p, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes, Section 3.02, Article 6243n-1, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes, and Section 4, Article 6243n, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes.

¹⁸ Section 2.021, Article 6243p, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes

¹⁹ Section 3.02(a)(5), Article 6243(n-1), Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes

from the TLFRA board to the attention of the sponsoring entity as a whole, making their role on the board and level of engagement critical to the overall working relationship between the system and the sponsor.

Members also raised the concern that there are some TLFRA trustees who are not compliant with the PRB’s Minimum Educational Training (MET) program requirements. They noted that system administrators make attempts but are still sometimes unable to get their trustees compliant. The PRB is currently pursuing a project working with all systems with trustees out of compliance, with core education specifically, to understand reasons for noncompliance and assist where possible.

A suggestion offered by Work Group members was adding statutory authority allowing TLFRA systems to remove inactive or noncompliant members. The chart below, *Examples of Statutory Removal of Members*, provides some examples of mechanisms in current law for several Texas municipal systems.

Examples of Statutory Removal of Members	
Removal by elector/appointer	
San Antonio Fire and Police	Allows firefighter or police officers to vote to remove their appointed representatives. Subsection (b) allows retiree members to vote to remove elected retiree representatives. ²⁰
Attendance requirement	
Austin Police	Provides that trustees who are absent from five consecutive regular board meetings will be removed. ²¹
Board member vote, with hearing	
Houston Police	The board may vote to remove a board member, with agreement from a hearing examiner. ²²

Through the Work Group discussions, PRB staff also learned that some systems have developed their own policies and procedures to promote board member engagement and education. In general, members indicated these policies are helpful in promoting engagement and compliance. The policies are as follows:

- **Education policy.** Odessa Firemen's Relief & Retirement Fund created an education policy which requires board members to complete 15 to 30 hours of MET training annually. If a board member does not complete their requirement, they must share their reason for noncompliance with the board chair and the board will decide what actions to take regarding the trustee’s position on the board.
- **Attendance policy.** Irving Firemen’s Relief and Retirement Fund created an attendance policy requiring trustees to attend at least 75 percent of regular board meetings each year. The board of trustees may excuse absences in the case of unusual circumstances, but otherwise a trustee who is noncompliant with the policy will be asked to consider resigning from the board.

Preliminary Staff Recommendations
<u>Statutory/legislative</u>
2.1 Consider changes to statutory TLFRA board structure. A potential option could be to eliminate one citizen seat and make it an additional city appointee and retain one citizen seat. Such a change

²⁰ Section 2.03(a), Article 6243o, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes

²¹ Section 3.06(c), Article 6243n-1, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes

²² Section 7(a), Article 6243g-4, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes,

would provide even representation between city and plan members but still retain one citizen member meant to represent taxpayers.

2.2 Provide statutory authorization for TLFRA boards to remove disengaged/noncompliant board members. Some options may include:

- Authorize each board to adopt a policy for removing inactive or noncompliant board members. The specific criteria would be left up to each system’s board.
- Include language allowing for appointed trustees to be removed by the mayor or elected trustees removed by members in accordance with procedures adopted by the board.
- Formalize in statute that absences beyond a certain percent of meetings or number of meetings is cause for removal, or a certain number of consecutive meetings.

PRB guidance/technical assistance

2.3 The PRB may compile information and guidance on processes used by TLFRA systems for identifying citizen members with qualifications and example policies used by systems to set standards for engagement of their board members, including attendance policies and education policies. This recommendation would provide information and assistance to TLFRA systems while not mandating specific qualifications for citizen members, which may be difficult for some systems to comply with.

TOPIC AREA 3. TRANSPARENCY AND COMMUNICATION

Background: In general, good communication practices and overall transparency help mitigate issues and help ensure stakeholders of any organization are all on the same page and have the information needed to effectively make decisions. The LBJ student report states that representatives of high-performing TLFRA systems interviewed by the team described having consistent and reliable communications with plan members specifically as a key governance success factor.²³ In other words, improving communication and transparency could ultimately lead to improved overall performance of the system.

Through the Work Group meetings, communication among the systems, their sponsors, their members, and the PRB was a topic discussed at length. PRB staff aimed to understand current methods of communication and identify issues and found systems use a variety of methods to communicate with their members, which helps improve the member vote process and helps the plan members understand their benefits overall. Generally, TLFRA systems have very few staff members, so most day-to-day communication occurs through the administrator and occasionally the board members themselves, particularly when systems are contemplating major reforms.

Identified Issue: Information may not be easily accessible by all parties, including sponsoring entity and membership.

Some existing statutory requirements already exist that are meant to promote transparency for all Texas retirement systems, such as the requirement for all reports submitted to the PRB to also be published on a website.²⁴ Examples of required reports include actuarial valuations, annual financial reports, and

²³ Ryan Hurt, Richard Guzman, Noah Jones, *Putting Out the Fire: Pension Governance of TLFRA Plans* (Austin: The Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs), 62.

²⁴ Section 802.107, Texas Government Code

funding policies. This statute does not require each system to have a website; instead, it allows for the information and reports to be posted on any public website, such as that of the sponsoring entity. The LBJ student report noted that many TLFRA systems currently lack a website, or the website is missing information. The team arrived at this conclusion after conducting a search for and review of websites of all 42 TLFRA systems.²⁵ In addition, the need for increased transparency was addressed in the most recent PRB intensive review; the system reviewed (Abilene Fire) has since made improvements to address the deficiencies highlighted in the report, such as missing and outdated reports on the system website.²⁶

For systems without their own website, the information required to be posted may be unavailable on any public website, including required reports. Sponsoring entities – a majority of which are cities – already have websites and post other publicly available documents online. It is an intuitive location for members of the public to go when looking for financial and actuarial information, and many cities’ websites already include this information for local retirement systems. Work Group members noted that administering a website is difficult for systems because they do not typically have the in-house knowledge or bandwidth needed to manage it themselves and third-party administrators can be expensive.

Identified Issue: Some TLFRA systems have difficulty contacting their sponsoring entity to discuss plan issues.

Work Group members noted that they are often dependent on the level of engagement from the sponsor representative on the system’s board. Getting information in front of the sponsor has been a challenge for some TLFRA systems, but a few who have completed an FSRP or been part of an intensive review by the PRB did mention that having to complete those processes improved communication and working relationships overall. During the Work Group sessions, it became apparent that there may also be a lack of understanding surrounding certain reporting cycles. In particular, actuarial valuations and experience studies are typically not completed on the same timeline as city budgeting cycles. This mismatch has led to some sponsors hesitating to make contribution decisions until they have a more recent report, which can increase the overall amount of time it takes to address funding issues. As a result, at least one system represented on the Work Group has moved to annual actuarial valuations to ensure stakeholders have updated actuarial information on a more frequent basis.

Identified Issue: Minutes and board meeting materials are sometimes incomplete or not comprehensive.

Governmental entities are required to keep minutes or a recording of their public meetings, but they are currently not required to keep detailed records of discussions or other information that may be pertinent to system status.²⁷ Beyond statutory compliance, the use of detailed and easily obtainable meeting minutes helps keep both the membership aware of the system’s decisions, as well as provides a resource for the sponsor.

The LBJ student report found that high-performing TLFRA systems were more likely to have detailed minutes and scored higher on various transparency measures than low- and medium-performing systems.

²⁵ Ryan Hurt, Richard Guzman, Noah Jones, *Putting Out the Fire: Pension Governance of TLFRA Plans* (Austin: The Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs), 70.

²⁶ Texas Pension Review Board, *Intensive Review: Abilene Firemen’s Relief and Retirement Fund*, September 2023, 25.

²⁷ Section 551.021, Texas Government Code

However, the report found that TLFRA board meeting minutes and materials were often unavailable for many systems. During their analysis, the student team discovered that they were unable to locate minutes for 19 of the 42 TLFRA systems. They noted that it was often due to being unable to find system websites overall.²⁸

Preliminary Staff Recommendations
<p><u>Statutory/legislative</u></p> <p>3.1 Require the sponsoring entity of a TLFRA system to make publicly available on their website reports submitted to the PRB by the system. This change would facilitate access to information about TLFRA systems even in situations where the system is unable to maintain an independent website.</p> <p><u>PRB guidance/technical assistance</u></p> <p>3.2 The PRB may issue guidance or conduct continuing education on transparency and communication topics.</p>

TOPIC AREA 4. ADDITIONAL AREAS FOR RESEARCH AND CONSIDERATION

Identified Issue: Statutory language is potentially outdated in some areas and may not reflect current practices.

The Work Group members made PRB staff aware that TLFRA statute contains some outdated language that needs revising to reflect current trends and practices. They noted that the statute was created in the 1930s and some sections have not been updated since then. For example, in various provisions, the statute still addresses volunteer systems within systems that have no volunteers. Not only does the current statute not always align with current system structures, it has also historically made it more difficult for struggling TLFRA systems to close their plan to new members and join statewide systems. The Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) statute allows for local systems to join TMRS through city ordinance; however, TLFRA systems may still lack clarity on this process.²⁹

Identified Issue: Additional information-sharing mechanisms and resources may be helpful for TLFRA systems.

The PRB often fields questions from TLFRA systems about reporting requirements and Minimum Educational Training (MET) requirements. This has primarily occurred via technical assistance requests but was briefly brought up during Work Group meetings. Work Group members noted that when first joining the board, it is difficult to learn certain PRB reporting requirements, such as the MET reporting, especially when there is high turnover on the board or when a system has a new administrator. It was also noted that the sponsor representatives may need more information about how defined benefit plans work overall.

Work Group meetings often led to the participating systems sharing information about how they handle certain topics and issues. While PRB staff moderated the meetings, Work Group members chimed in

²⁸ Ryan Hurt, Richard Guzman, Noah Jones, *Putting Out the Fire: Pension Governance of TLFRA Plans* (Austin: The Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs), 53, 70.

²⁹ Section 852.005, Texas Government Code

asking questions of each other and sharing their own system’s unique practices. One of the benefits of the Work Group sessions beyond information gathering for the PRB was providing an avenue for Work Group members to share resources and information amongst themselves. For example, when filling citizen seat positions, some Work Group members shared that they ask the prior citizen seat member to provide a list of recommendations. Systems would benefit from having access to examples and templates to help them conduct daily operations without starting from scratch. TLFRA systems in particular could benefit from such assistance because they tend to have few staff and resources to administer their plans.

Preliminary Staff Recommendations

Statutory/legislative

4.1 Propose statutory updates based on any specific feedback or suggestions received from TLFRA stakeholders through this process. Proposing any such updates would depend on the PRB receiving specific suggestions from TLFRA stakeholders.

PRB guidance/technical assistance

4.2 The PRB could create a new core or CE course on reporting requirements and the role of the PRB for new administrators and trustees. The PRB may also consider other topics based on TLFRA stakeholder requests. Such a course could help trustees and administrators more easily learn statutory reporting and education requirements and make compliance easier.

4.3 The PRB could implement a process to collect, share and regularly update example policies, requests for proposal and other relevant resources. This process would ultimately make it easier for systems to access useful examples since they would just have to go to one place.