The National Conference of State Legislatures is the country’s most trusted bipartisan organization serving legislators and staff. We promote policy innovation, create opportunities for lawmakers to share knowledge and ensure state legislatures have a strong, cohesive voice in the federal system. We do this because we believe in the importance of the legislative institution and know when states are strong, our nation is strong.
COVID-19 WEB PAGE

Information on state policies and responses related to continuity of government, education, fiscal, elections, criminal justice and more.

Go to ncsl.org
- Federal Response: Economic Stimulus
- State Fiscal Implications
- The Economy
FEDERAL RESPONSE: ECONOMIC STIMULUS AID TO STATES

Erlinda Doherty
Committee Director, Budgets and Revenue
State-Federal Affairs, NCSL
Federal Response for COVID-19 Impacts:
Economic Stimulus Aid for States
Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act:

- Provides $150 billion to states, territories, local and tribal governments to use for expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 in the face of revenue declines, allocated by population proportions.
- Senate passed on 25 March, House must still pass their version—on the floor
- Treasury guidance expected soon
Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act:

- **$45 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund** for the immediate needs of state, local, tribal and territorial governments to protect citizens and help them respond and recover from the overwhelming effects of COVID-19.

- **$30 billion for an Education Stabilization Fund** for states, school districts and institutions of higher education for costs related to the coronavirus.

- **$4.3 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**, to support federal, state and local public health agencies to prevent, prepare for and respond to the coronavirus.
COVID-19: FISCAL & ECONOMIC ISSUES

Where $2 Trillion in U.S. Rescue Funds Will Go

- **$532B**
  - Big business, local government loans & financial assistance

- **$377B**
  - Small business loans & grants

- **$61B**
  - Specific to airlines

- **$290B**
  - Direct payments to families (est.)

- **$200B**
  - Tax cuts

- **$126B**
  - Hospital restitution, veteran & other health care

- **$45B**
  - FEMA

- **$31B**
  - Education stabilization

- **$27B**
  - Vaccines, stockpiles

- **$150B**
  - State and local stimulus funds

- **$131B**
  - Other

- **$25B**
  - Infrastructure

- **$385B**
  - Miscellaneous

Source: U.S. Senate, Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, Bloomberg research
Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act:

- Distribution is based on population. No state shall receive a payment for fiscal year 2020 that is less than $1.25 billion.

- 45% of a state’s funds are set aside for local governments, with populations that exceed 500,000, with certified requests to the U.S. secretary of Treasury. Certification requires a signature by the chief executive of the local government that the uses are consistent with certain requirements.
  - $3 billion set aside for District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa.
  - $8 billion for tribal governments.
Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act:

- Funds can be used for costs that:
  - Are necessary expenditures incurred due to COVID-19.
  - Were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of the date of enactment of this section.
  - Were incurred during the period that begins March 1, 2020, and ends Dec. 30, 2020.
- Initial assessment is that the remaining 45% after localities receive their share revert back to the State.
Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act:

- Administration of Funds: Issues remain
  - Expected loss in revenues vs. COVID-19 expenses? (House version had $200 billion)
  - Flexibility?
  - Ability to use funds in current FY?
  - What about states that already passed their budgets?
  - Additional issues?
Questions: Please type them in the Chat Box

Contact
erlinda.doherty@ncsl.org
Nine states have enacted supplemental appropriations.

- Some are direct appropriations to agencies and departments and others transfer funds to emergency account funds.

- Another 19 supplemental appropriation bills are pending in state legislatures or awaiting governor’s actions.

Five states have enacted legislation transferring funds from their budget stabilization accounts and four states have legislation pending or awaiting governor’s action.

Other states have created special funds or have drawn on other emergency and reserve funds.
More questions than answers.

Many states are scheduled to revise official estimates in April or May.

Significant reductions to FY 2020 and FY 2021 estimates.

States reliant on oil revenues and tourism especially vulnerable.
Expenditures are increasing as revenue estimates plummet.

Passing FY 2021 budgets and Special Sessions.
- Special sessions expected in many states.
- Procedural issues – getting creative in times of social distancing.

Supporting businesses and the economy in challenging budget times.
Questions: Type them into the Chat Box

Contact
erica.mackellar@ncsl.org
The COVID-19 Economy

Dan White, Director of Public Sector Research
@DanWhiteEcon – help@economy.com
March 27, 2020
1 | Full Stop
All Good Things Must Come to an End…
Duration of business cycle expansion, months, Jul-Jun fiscal year

Sources: NBER, Moody’s Analytics
...Just Not Always As Sudden

Unemployment insurance claims, ths

Week of March 21, 2020

Sources: Employment & Training Administration, Moody's Analytics
Travel Comes To a Standstill…

Travelers passing through TSA checkpoints, ths

Sources: TSA, Moody’s Analytics

MOODY’S ANALYTICS
...as Does Dining Out

Seated diners, % change yr ago, 2020

Sources: OpenTable, Moody’s Analytics
Large Metros Will Be Hit Hardest

Average z-score across rankings, 0 = metro area average

Source: Moody’s Analytics
Broad Distribution of Preparedness
Fall 2019 Stress Testing Results for a Moderate Recession

Sources: NASBO, Moody's Analytics
MOODY'S ANALYTICS
Certain Uncertainty
# Shooting at a Moving Target

Real GDP growth, annualized % chg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2020Q1</th>
<th>2020Q2</th>
<th>2020Q3</th>
<th>2020Q4</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January base</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March base</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March Update</td>
<td>-9.0</td>
<td>-12.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January base</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March base</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March Update</td>
<td>-2.2</td>
<td>-18.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January base</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March base</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March Update</td>
<td>-29.0</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brazil</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January base</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March base</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March Update</td>
<td>-6.9</td>
<td>-14.0</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United Kingdom</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January base</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March base</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March Update</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
<td>-5.6</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Euro Zone</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January base</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March base</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March Update</td>
<td>-13.7</td>
<td>-37.4</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>-6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Moody’s Analytics
Epidemiological Assumptions

**COVID-19 S1 Scenario**
- 1 million U.S. infections
- New infections peak in April
- 1% case fatality rate
- 8% hospitalization rate
- Infections abate by June
- 31% excess capacity of hospital beds
- 27% excess capacity of ICU beds
- 30% excess capacity of ventilators

**COVID-19 Baseline Forecast**
- 3 million U.S. infections
- New infections peak in May
- 1.5% case fatality rate
- 10% hospitalization rate
- Infections abate by July
- 19% excess capacity of hospital beds
- 4% excess capacity of ICU beds
- 17% excess capacity of ventilators

**COVID-19 S3 Scenario**
- 8 million U.S. infections
- New infections peak in June
- 4.5% case fatality rate
- 20% hospitalization rate
- Infections abate by September
- 47% capacity deficit of hospital beds
- 125% capacity deficit of ICU beds
- 56% capacity deficit of ventilators
The Virus Will Tell Us How Long This Lasts

COVID-19 cases as a % of total population, x-axis = days since 100 confirmed cases

Sources: Johns Hopkins CSSE COVID-19 Data Repository, Moody’s Analytics
Key Scenario Statistics

COVID-19 S1 Upside
- Milder recession in 2020Q1 and Q2, stronger recovery in 2020Q3 and after
- Peak unemployment 8% in 2020Q2
- Peak-to-trough real GDP of -4%
- Return to full employment by 2022

COVID-19 Baseline
- Recession in 2020 Q1 and Q2
- Peak unemployment rate near 9% in 2020 Q2
- Peak-to-trough real GDP of almost -6%
- Partial bounce back 2020 Q3, then slow growth
- Acceleration later in 2021
- Return to full employment by 2023

COVID-19 S3 10% downside
- Deeper recession in 2020Q1 and Q2, modest rebound in 2020Q3, then renewed decline through 2020Q1
- Peak unemployment 13% in 2020Q2
- Peak-to-trough real GDP of -9%
- Slow return to full employment by 2025
Policy Assumptions

COVID-19 S1 upside
- In addition to stimulus:
- Effective distribution of govt ventilators, masks
- Treasury directly supports corporate equity (airlines) and debt markets
- Credible federal guidance on timing of return to work
- Programs to distribute stimulus funds more effective than expected

COVID-19 Baseline
- $2.2 t stimulus enacted
- Direct pmts to individuals
- Boost to UI benefits
- $500 b credit facility
- $50 b to airlines
- $100 b to hospitals
- Fed QE, lending facilities
- 4th stimulus 2020Q4

COVID-19 S3 downside
- Stimulus enacted but:
- Programs to distribute funds delayed by procedural bottlenecks
- Magnitude proves insufficient to stem bankruptcies
- Confusing federal return to work guidance
- No additional stimulus
### Fiscal Rescue Package (March 26, 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Amount ($B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Payments/Rebates</td>
<td>$301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Insurance</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacted Industries</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airlines and Cargo</td>
<td>$29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>$17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Reserve 13(3)</td>
<td>$454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Benefits</td>
<td>$221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Business Administration</td>
<td>$377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll Protection Loans</td>
<td>$349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan Subsidies</td>
<td>$17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Spending</td>
<td>$340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airline wage support</td>
<td>$32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/Tribal Funding</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Total</td>
<td>$2,171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increases duration of benefits from 26 weeks to 39 weeks. Also provides 16 weeks of $600 per week in addition to normal benefits ($385 per week average).

$454 billion levered 10x = ~$4.5 TRILLION in lending capacity.

Sources: Politico, WSJ, Library of Congress, Compass Point, Notes: (1) Estimated totals, (2) ESF = Exchange Stabilization Fund; and (3) Direct spending including funds for states, hospitals, public transit, etc.
### Contact Us: Economics & Business Analytics Offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address Details</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **West Chester, EBA-HQ** | 121 North Walnut Street, Suite 500  
USA                | +1.610.235.5299                |
| **New York, Corporate-HQ** | 7 World Trade Center, 14th Floor  
250 Greenwich Street  
New York, NY 10007  
USA                | +1.212.553.1653                  |
| **London**        | +44.20.7772.5454  
One Canada Square  
Canary Wharf  
London E14 5FA  
United Kingdom    | +420.22.422.2929  
Washingtonova 17  
110 00 Prague 1  
Czech Republic     |
| **Toronto**       | 416.681.2133  
200 Wellington Street West, 15th Floor  
Toronto ON M5V 3C7  
Canada            | +61.2.9270.8111  
Level 10  
1 O'Connell Street  
Sydney, NSW, 2000  
Australia      |
| **Prague**        |                                    |                        |
| **Singapore**     | 6 Shenton Way  
#14-08 OUE Downtown 2  
Singapore 068809 | +65.6511.4400                  |
| **Shanghai**      | 33 Huayuanshiqiao Road  
Pudong New Area, 200120  
China              | +86.21.6101.0172                |

**Help Contact**: help@economy.com  
**Website**: moodysanalytics.com
CREDIT RATINGS ISSUED BY MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. AND ITS RATINGS AFFILIATES ("Moodys") ARE MOODY'S CURRENT OPINIONS OF THE RELATIVE FUTURE CREDIT RISK OF ENTITIES, CREDIT COMMITMENTS, OR DEBT OR DEBT-LIKE SECURITIES, AND MOODY'S PUBLICATIONS MAY INCLUDE MOODY'S CURRENT OPINIONS OF THE RELATIVE FUTURE CREDIT RISK OF ENTITIES, CREDIT COMMITMENTS, OR DEBT OR DEBT-LIKE SECURITIES. MOODY'S DEFINES CREDIT RISK AS THE RISK THAT AN ENTITY MAY NOT MEET ITS CONTRACTUAL FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS AS THEY COME DUE AND ANY ESTIMATED FINANCIAL LOSS IN THE EVENT OF DEFAULT OR IMPAIRMENT. SEE MOODY'S RATING SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS PUBLICATION FOR INFORMATION ON THE TYPES OF CONTRACTUAL FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS ADDRESSED BY MOODY'S RATINGS. CREDIT RATINGS DO NOT ADDRESS ANY OTHER RISK, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO: LIQUIDITY RISK, MARKET VALUE RISK, OR PRICE VOLATILITY. CREDIT RATINGS AND MOODY'S OPINIONS INCLUDED IN MOODY'S PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT STATEMENTS OF CURRENT OR HISTORICAL FACT. MOODY'S PUBLICATIONS MAY ALSO INCLUDE QUANTITATIVE MODEL-BASED ESTIMATES OF CREDIT RISK AND RELATED OPINIONS OR COMMENTARY PUBLISHED BY MOODY'S ANALYTICS, INC. CREDIT RATINGS AND MOODY'S PUBLICATIONS DO NOT CONSTITUTE OR PROVIDE INVESTMENT OR FINANCIAL ADVICE, AND CREDIT RATINGS AND MOODY'S PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AND DO NOT PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS TO PURCHASE, SELL, OR HOLD PARTICULAR SECURITIES. NEITHER CREDIT RATINGS NOR MOODY'S PUBLICATIONS COMMENT ON THE SUITABILITY OF AN INVESTMENT FOR ANY PARTICULAR INVESTOR, MOODY'S ISSUES ITS CREDIT RATINGS AND PUBLISHES MOODY'S PUBLICATIONS WITH THE EXPECTATION AND UNDERSTANDING THAT EACH INVESTOR WILL, WITH DUE CARE, MAKE ITS OWN STUDY AND EVALUATION OF EACH SECURITY THAT IS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR PURCHASE, HOLDING, OR SALE.

MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS AND MOODY'S PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT INTENDED FOR USE BY RETAIL INVESTORS AND IT WOULD BE RELEVANT AND INAPPROPRIATE FOR RETAIL INVESTORS TO USE MOODY'S CREDIT RATINGS OR MOODY'S PUBLICATIONS WHEN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION. IF IN DOUBT YOU SHOULD CONTACT YOUR FINANCIAL OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISER.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PROTECTED BY LAW, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, COPYRIGHT LAW, AND NONE OF SUCH INFORMATION MAY BE COPIED OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCED, REPRODUCED, FURTHER TRANSMITTED, TRANSFORMED, DISSEMENATED, REDISTRIBUTED OR RESOLD, OR STORED FOR SUBSEQUENT USE FOR ANY SUCH PURPOSE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IN ANY FORM OR MANNER OR BY ANY MEANS WHATSOEVER, BY ANY PERSON WITHOUT MOODY'S PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT.

CREDIT RATINGS AND MOODY'S PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT INTENDED FOR USE BY ANY PERSON AS A BENCHMARK AS THAT TERM IS DEFINED FOR REGULATORY PURPOSES AND MUST NOT BE USED IN ANY WAY THAT COULD RESULT IN THEM BEING CONSIDERED A BENCHMARK.

All information contained herein is obtained by MOODY'S from sources believed to be accurate and reliable. Because of the possibility of human or mechanical error as well as other factors, however, all information contained herein is provided "AS IS" without warranty of any kind. MOODY'S adopts all necessary measures so that the information it uses in assigning a credit rating is of sufficient quality and from sources MOODY'S considers to be reliable including, when appropriate, independent third-party sources. However, MOODY'S is not an auditor and cannot in every instance independently verify or validate information received in the rating process or in preparing the Moody's publications.

To the extent permitted by law, MOODY'S and its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, licensors and suppliers disclaim liability to any person or entity for any indirect, special, consequential, or incidental losses or damages whatsoever arising from or in connection with the information contained herein or the use of or inability to use any such information, even if MOODY'S or any of its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, licensors or suppliers is advised in advance of the possibility of such damages, including but not limited to: (a) any loss of present or prospective profits or (b) any loss or damage arising where the relevant financial instrument is not the subject of a particular credit rating assigned by MOODY'S.

To the extent permitted by law, MOODY'S and its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, licensors and suppliers disclaim liability for any direct or compensatory losses or damages caused to any person or entity, including but not limited to by any negligence (but excluding fraud, willful misconduct or any other type of liability that, for the avoidance of doubt, by law cannot be excluded) on the part of, or any contingency within or beyond the control of, MOODY'S or of any of its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, licensors or suppliers, arising from or in connection with the information contained herein or the use of or inability to use any such information.

NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, COMPLETENESS, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OF ANY CREDIT RATING OR OTHER OPINION OR INFORMATION IS GIVEN OR MADE BY MOODY'S IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc., a wholly-owned credit rating agency subsidiary of Moody's Corporation ("MOO"), hereby discloses that most issuers of debt securities (including corporate and municipal bonds, securitizations, notes and commercial paper) and preferred stock rated by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. have, prior to assignment of any rating, agreed to pay to Moody's Investors Service, Inc. for ratings opinions and services rendered by it fees ranging from $1,000 to approximately $7,200,000. MOO and MIS also maintain policies and procedures to address the independence of MIS's ratings and rating processes. Information regarding certain affiliations that may exist between directors of MOO and rated entities, and between entities that hold ratings from MIS and have also publicly reported to the SEC an ownership interest in MOO of more than 5%, is posted annually at www.moodys.com under the heading "Investor Relations — Corporate Governance — Director and Shareholder Affiliation Policy.”

Additional terms for Australia only: Any publication into Australia of this document is pursuant to the Australian Financial Services License of Moody's Analytics Australia Pty Ltd AUB 04 105 136 972 AFSL 336359 (as applicable). This document is intended to be provided only to "wholesale clients" within the meaning of section 761G of the Corporations Act 2001. By continuing to access this document from within Australia, you represent to MOODY'S that you are, or are accessing the document as a representative of, a "wholesale client" and that neither you nor the entity you represent will directly or indirectly disseminate this document or its contents to retail clients within the meaning of section 761G of the Corporations Act 2001. MOODY'S credit rating is an opinion as to the creditworthiness of a debt obligation of the issuer, not an opinion as to the market price, marketability or suitability of the issue or any form of security that is available to retail investors.

Additional terms for Japan only: Moody's Japan K.K. ("MJK") is a wholly-owned credit rating agency subsidiary of Moody's Group Japan K.K., which is wholly-owned by Moody's Overseas Holdings Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Moody's. MJK's ("MFJ") is a wholly-owned credit rating agency subsidiary of MUFG. MFJ is not a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization ("NRSRO"). Therefore, credit ratings assigned by MFJ are Non-NRSRO Credit Ratings. Non-NRSRO Credit Ratings are assigned by an entity but are not a NRSRO and, consequently, the rating obligation will not qualify for certain types of treatment under U.S. laws. MUFG and MFJ are credit rating agencies registered with the Japan Financial Services Agency and their registration numbers are FSA Commissioner (Ratings) No. 2 and 3 respectively.

MJK or MFJ (as applicable) hereby disclose that most issuers of debt securities (including corporate and municipal bonds, securitizations, notes and commercial paper) and preferred stock rated by MJK or MFJ (as applicable) have, prior to assignment of any rating, agreed to pay to MJK or MFJ (as applicable) for ratings opinions and services rendered by it fees ranging from ¥175,000 to approximately ¥225,000,000. MJK and MFJ also maintain policies and procedures to address Japanese regulatory requirements.
Questions and Answers

Please type your questions into the chat box in the lower left-hand corner of your screen.
COVID-19 WEB PAGE

Go to:
www.ncsl.org or