



FitchRatings

Metrics & Measurements for State Pension Plans

NCSL Fiscal Leaders Seminar

Douglas Offerman, Senior Director

November 17, 2016

Purpose of a Credit Rating

Ratings communicate relative general creditworthiness

- Ability and willingness to repay debt
- Globally scaled: 'AAA' to 'D'
- Methodology described in criteria
 - US public finance: economic context, revenue/expenditure frameworks, long-term liability burden and operating performance
- Analytical judgment, not model-determined

Fitch Approach to Assessing Pensions

Quantitative and qualitative factors to assess pension “sustainability”

- Financial metrics
 - Carrying cost: debt service + pension ADC + OPEB pay-go
 - Long-term liabilities: net tax-supported debt + adjusted NPL
- Context: actuarial, institutional, managerial and operational
 - Discount rate and amortization assumptions
 - Constraints on making actuarial contribution—statutory, budgetary, etc.
 - Constraints on reforming benefits
 - Context of overall operating performance
- Evolving approach as source data changes

First Impressions of CAFRs Under GASB 67/68

Advances from the new GASB standards

- Integration into financial statements
- Consistent actuarial approach for TPL and FNP
- Consistent recognition or deferral of changes to TPL
- New insights from the sensitivity analysis
- Detailed, insight-filled change to NPL schedule
- Reasonable method for allocating CSME liabilities and for NECE/SFS situations

First Impressions of CAFRs Under GASB 67/68

Challenges in using the new GASB reporting

- “Span of control” often left to interpretation
 - Primary governments vs. component units and NECE/SFS situations
- Contribution disclosure in notes vs. RSI
- Agent plans’ GASB 67 reporting
- Date convention is challenging and often unclear
- Depletion dates: discretion in whether to report/absence of details
- Proliferation of disclosure: accounting, “funding” and bond documents

Room for Improvement in Metrics

New metrics helpful, but cautions apply

- Metric data: how many steps removed from what it's describing?
 - Primary source material: funding and accounting
 - Secondary source material: it's hard to recreate a valuation
- Possibilities for added insight—mostly linked to funding approach
 - Forecast amortization schedule
 - Employer contribution sensitivity, not just liability sensitivity
 - Potential ASOP changes – risk disclosure or even solvency/risk-free liability
- Qualitative factors important: political, institutional, budgetary, etc.
- Outliers/problem situations mostly identifiable now

People in pursuit of answers

Disclaimer

Fitch Ratings' credit ratings rely on factual information received from issuers and other sources. Fitch Ratings cannot ensure that all such information will be accurate and complete. Further, ratings are inherently forward-looking, embody assumptions and predictions that by their nature cannot be verified as facts, and can be affected by future events or conditions that were not anticipated at the time a rating was issued or affirmed.

The information in this presentation is provided "as is" without any representation or warranty. A Fitch Ratings credit rating is an opinion as to the creditworthiness of a security and does not address the risk of loss due to risks other than credit risk, unless such risk is specifically mentioned. A Fitch Ratings report is not a substitute for information provided to investors by the issuer and its agents in connection with a sale of securities.

Ratings may be changed or withdrawn at any time for any reason in the sole discretion of Fitch Ratings. The agency does not provide investment advice of any sort. Ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold any security.

ALL FITCH CREDIT RATINGS ARE SUBJECT TO CERTAIN LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMERS. PLEASE READ THESE LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMERS AND THE TERMS OF USE OF SUCH RATINGS AT WWW.FITCHRATINGS.COM.



FitchRatings

New York

33 Whitehall Street
New York, NY 10004

London

30 North Colonnade
Canary Wharf
London E14 5GN