

The OPEB World is Changing – A Comprehensive Overview

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The OPEB World is Changing in Several Areas

- * Accounting: OPEB Requirements in 2017-2018
- * Funding: Pre-Funding and Trust Funds Provide Advantages
- * Bond Rating Agencies: More Focus on Retirement Plans, Including OPEB
- * Plan Changes: Managing Plan Costs and Liabilities

GASB Requirements/Changes

Loose Parts by Dave Blazek



Of all the actuaries at the firm, none could match the zeal of Earnest T. Cromwell.

WHAT IS AN ACTUARY?

What is an Actuary?

Actual Responses

- * An actuary is a person who tells you how long you are going to live



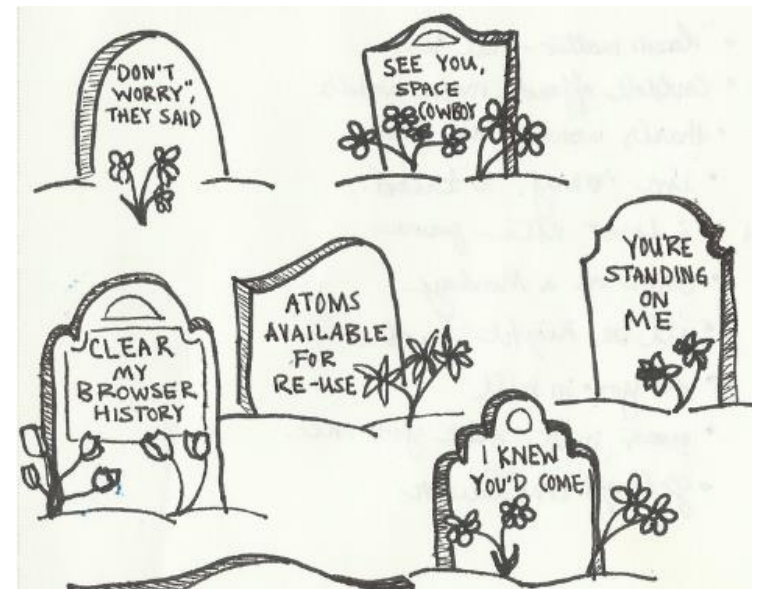
"There must be some mistake. According to our actuary tables I'm going to live to 83."

OMERSHINE
INSULTING GROUP, LLC.

What is an Actuary?

Actual Responses

- * A place where they bury dead actors



What is an Actuary?

Actual Responses

- * An actuary is a person who calculates insurance and annuity premiums, reserves, and dividends
(Webster's Dictionary)

$$\begin{aligned}A_x &= E[Z] = E[v^T] \\&= \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} v^t Pr[T = t] = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} v^{t+1} Pr[T(G, x) = t + 1] \\&= \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} v^{t+1} Pr[t < G - x \leq t + 1 \mid G > x] \\&= \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} v^{t+1} \left(\frac{Pr[G > x + t]}{Pr[G > x]} \right) \left(\frac{Pr[x + t < G \leq x + t + 1]}{Pr[G > x + t]} \right) \\&= \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} v^{t+1} {}_t p_x \cdot q_{x+t}\end{aligned}$$

What is an Actuary?

Actual Responses

- * An **actuary** is a business professional who deals with the financial impact of risk and uncertainty

(Wikipedia)



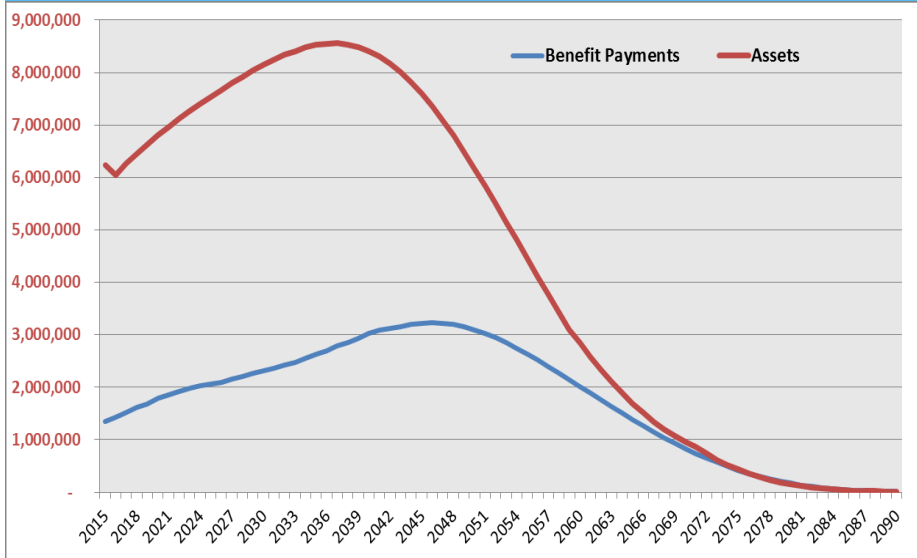
GASB for Retirement Benefits

- * GASB = Governmental Accounting Standards Board
- * They do NOT have any influence over FUNDING, just accounting/financial reporting
- * Pension and OPEB Statements
 - * OLD: GASB 25/27 and GASB 43/45
 - * NEW: GASB 67/68 and GASB 74/75
 - * GASB 67/68 now in effect for pensions
 - * GASB 74: FY17 – Net OPEB Liability (NOL)
 - * GASB 75: FY18 – NOL on Balance Sheet and OPEB Expense

GASB 74/75 Changes

- * Get Used to These Terms:
 - * Total OPEB Liability (TOL)
 - * Plan Fiduciary Net Position (PFNP)
 - * Net OPEB Liability (= TOL – PFNP)
 - * Service Cost
 - * OPEB Expense
 - * Valuation Date, Measurement Date, Reporting Date
- * Say Goodbye to:
 - * Net OPEB Obligation
 - * ARC (now referred to as Actuarially Determined Contribution, ADC)
 - * Annual OPEB Cost

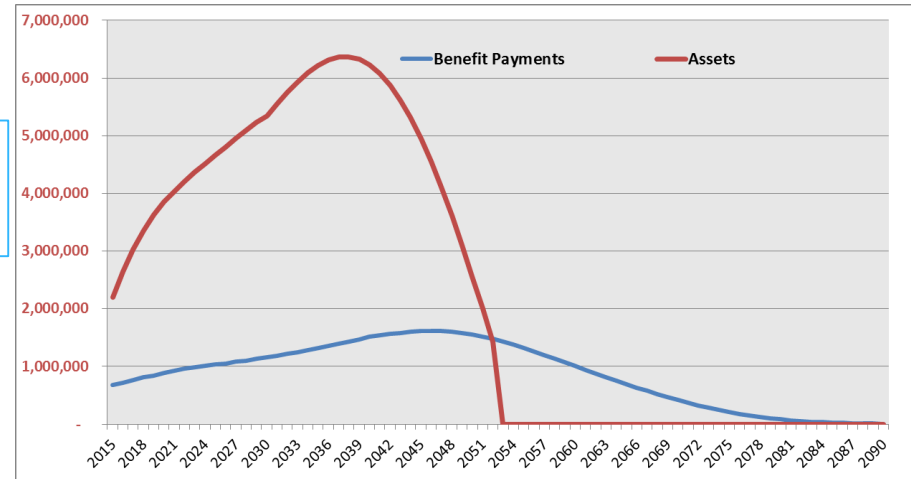
GASB 74 Discount Rates



← Fully Pre-Funded, rate = 7.00%
(invested rate)

Partially Pre-funded Plan →
(example) Rate = 6.15%

*Unfunded Plan: Rate @ 6/30 ~3.50%
20 Year Muni AA Bond Index (no diagram)*



GASB Changes

The OLD Way (25/27/43/45)	The NEW Way (67/68/74/75)
Focus on long term/ funding of actuarial contributions	Focus on short term/ funding progress
Accounting #'s just a subset of the funding #'s (One report)	Different #'s for each purpose (likely Two reports)
Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	Pension/OPEB Expense
Net Pension/OPEB Obligation: Have you been making your contributions?	Net Pension/OPEB Liability: How far off target are you?
One measure of liability	Disclose sensitivity = 3 - 5 measures
Asset Smoothing and Amortization of gains/losses = low volatility	NO Asset Smoothing, and rapid recognition of gains/losses = high volatility

GASB 74 Considerations

1. **Communication between Actuary and Auditor**
2. Decide on dates:
 - * Valuation
 - * Measurement
 - * Reporting (FYE)
3. Funding Policy
4. Valuation Schedule going forward

Funding Changes

OPEB Funding for Governments

- * Relatively recent, for most governments
 - Impetus was GASB 43 & 45 in 2004
- * Accounting requirements prompted funding
- * Incentive to pre-fund – leverage of investment earnings
- * Many governments delayed plans to pre-fund OPEB during the recession

The Actuarial Valuation

Two Primary Outputs:

- * **Funding Status:** How are we doing relative to the target?
- * **Cost:** What contributions are required to get/stay on target?
- * Current focus for OPEB is on GASB/Accounting
 - * This will change! Separate Reports
- * Typically run valuation every 1-2 years

OPEB Assumption Trends

Economic Assumptions

- * Investment Return, **Healthcare Inflation**
- * ALL have been decreasing in recent years

Demographic Assumptions

- * Retirement Age, Termination, Disability, Mortality/Life Expectancy
- * **Participation and Coverage**
- * Based on analysis of recent actual experience, with adjustments for known events
- * Life expectancy has been a key issue
- * Retirements & terminations have been impacted by plan design and the economy

Increased OPEB Funding

- * GASB Disclosures
 - Impact on Discount Rate
- * Bond Rating Agencies
 - Impact on Bond Rates
- * Move From Paygo to Pre-Funding
- * Average Funding % (Assets/Liabilities) – about 10%
 - Some Still at 0%
 - Some over 60%

Key Funding Issues

- * Paying Full Annual Costs
- * Funding % Improvement
- * Actuarial Assumption Basis
- * Amortization Approach
- * Formal Written Policy

Bond Rating Agencies

Overview

Credit Agencies and Public Sector Retirement Plans

- * Rating agencies are evolving their views on retirement plan obligations, viewing them with debt as a combined fixed obligation
- Includes Pension and OPEB plans.
- As this evolution continues, governments that manage their long-term liabilities in a cost effective and proactive manner could be viewed more favorably.
- Retirement plan funding and management can have a significant impact on a government's borrowing costs.

Credit Rating – Primary Factors

- * Financial Performance
- * Economic Base
- * Management Issues
- * Debt Management
 - * Agencies recently revised criteria to officially include pension metrics.
 - * Review incorporates total fixed cost calculation, including debt service, pensions, and OPEB contributions, as a percentage of budget.

Credit Rating Overview of Fixed Costs

Moody's Investors Service November 2016 Report:

- * Pensions are now a more significant balance sheet obligation than debt for a majority of larger local governments.
 - * As a result, governments have to face hard revenue raising/expenditure cutting decisions to offset increasing costs.
 - * Adjusted Net Pensions Liabilities (ANPLs) doubled between 2010 and 2015 and are expected to increase again in 2016 and 2017 due to recent underperformance of investments and reduced discount rates.
- * Fixed costs are consuming a greater percentage of a government's budget, limiting financial flexibility
 - * Median pension costs represented 6% of operating expenditures in 2015 for the 50 largest local governments
 - * Median fixed costs (including debt service, pensions, and OPEB) totaled 23% of budget

Credit Agency Considerations for Funding/Budget

- Debt service limit/target costs
 - * - 10% of budget
- Retirement plan limit/target costs
 - * - 10% of budget
 - * - Target OPEB plan costs: 5% of budget
- Total “red line” limit
 - * - 20% - 25% of budget
- If retirement plan costs are relatively higher, then could impact flexibility for borrowing

Moody's Adjusted Net Pension Liability

- Announced “final” version in April, 2013
- To be used in determining bond/credit ratings
- No additional information is required
 - * - They will make the adjustments on their own
- Ostensibly for “transparency and consistency”
- Moody's will compute their own unfunded liability and amortization of such, by:
 1. Adjusting reported liability using a bond index rate (Citigroup Pension Liability Index, now about 4%);
 2. Compute unfunded liability with market value of assets;
 3. Compute amortization using 20 year period; and
 4. Multiple-employer cost-sharing plan liabilities will be allocated to individual government employers based on proportionate share of contribution.

Financial Impact of Rating Downgrade

- Outsized pension liabilities effect budgetary flexibility and overall financial health of a government, and can ultimately result in a rating downgrade (sometimes more than one and multiple notches)
 - Local Government Examples: Dallas, TX; Central Falls, RI; and Chicago, IL
 - State Government Examples: Connecticut, Kentucky, New Jersey, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.
- Subsequent effect of rating downgrade is increased costs for borrowing, which further limits budgetary flexibility

Initial Rating	Revised Rating	Increase in Interest Rate
Aaa	Aa	5-10 bps
Aa	A	25-40 bps
A	Baa	75-85 bps

Case Study: Chicago, IL

- Due to significant pensions pressures, the City of Chicago has been downgraded to Ba1 from Aa3 over the last 10 years
 - State constitutional protections for pension benefits
 - State statute dictates pension contribution levels for local government single-employer plans
 - Unlike some of the other local governments in the state, the city had a history of underfunding the ARC
- In January 2017, Chicago sold \$1.2B of debt in the capital markets
 - For the \$888 million in Tax-Exempt Debt, rates ranged from 5.6% to 6.0%, which equated to approximately 3% higher than cities with Aaa rating
 - The \$275 million in Taxable debt had a rate of 7%, which was about 4% higher than cities with Aaa rating
 - Ultimately, the city will be responsible for funding approximately \$1.1 billion in interest costs over the lifetime of the bond
 - If the city was still rated in the “AA” category, interest savings would have amounted to approximately \$450 to \$500 million

Plan Changes

“Benefits Cost What They Cost”

- * Funding and Costs will fluctuate based on changes in:
 - * Demographics: Key Risks include longevity and retirement patterns
 - * Economic and Investment Experience: Key risks include salaries, inflation, and investment returns (volatility and long-term return levels)

OPEB Benefit Trends

Cost Sharing

- * Percentage paid by retiree vs. employer
 - Trend has been a shift towards retiree
- * Service-based cost sharing becoming more common
 - Higher retiree % for shorter career

Eligibility & Coverage

- * Age & Service Requirements – have been increasing
- * Spouse/family coverage for retirees has been decreasing

Plan Options

- * Lower cost options (e.g., high-deductible plans) have been replacing more expensive plans
- * Some defined contribution arrangements
- * Employer Group Waiver Plans (EGWPs)
- * Other Plan Changes

Current Plan Costs – Not Affordable?

- * Past/Current Plan Costs too high?
 - As % of Budget or in Dollars
- * Accounting Requirements/Guidelines
- * Bond Rating Agency Focus
- * If Conclusion is That You Cannot Afford Current Plan
- * Then Adjust Plan to What You Can Afford

OPEB Changes – Case Study

- * 4 Tiered Approach
 - Retirees: Small Change
 - Closer to Retirement: Bigger Change
 - Far from Retirement: Defined Contribution
 - New Hires: Lesser Defined Contribution
- * Lowered Costs and Liabilities – over 35%
- * Improved Funding % - About 15%
- * In Combination with Annual Funding Improvement

Questions



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