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## 2010 NCTR Annual Convention – Preserving Retirement Security Actuarial Panel

### You Want Me To Do What to My Balance Sheet?

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John Garrett, ASA, FCA, MAAA  
Principal and Consulting Actuary



# Remember This?

- November 1986 GASB Statement No. 5
  - “...intended to provide information needed to assess (a) funding status of a PERS on a going-concern basis, (b) progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due, and (c) whether employers are making actuarially determined contributions.”
  
  - Recognizes differences between Single, Agent and Cost Sharing employer plans
  
  - Standardized Measure of Pension Benefit Obligation (PBO)

# And This?

- October 1988 – GASB PV – “State and Local Government Employers’ Accounting for Pensions”
- January 1990 - Exposure Draft revised and re-issued in February 1994.
  - A large majority of respondents “especially supported the Board’s objective of maintaining the maximum possible consistency between pension accounting and actuarially determined funding measures...”
    - “When users need information about a plan’s funded status and funding progress, they use information based on the plan’s funding methodology.”
- November 1994 – GASB Nos. 25 & 27
  - Marriage of Accounting and Funding
  - Established Annual Required Contribution (ARC) and Net Pension Obligation (NPO)

# And Now?

- Latest GASB PV reexamines current pension accounting standards in GASB Statements 25 & 27
  - Underlying Principles
    - Decision usefulness
    - Assessment of inter-period equity
    - Long-term nature of governments
  - Separation of Accounting and Funding
    - PV - accounting only
    - Changes in accounting rules do not require a change to contribution strategy
    - Volatility in accounting measures does not need to cause volatility in actual contributions

# History Lessons

## Accounting Doesn't Impact Funding?

- GASB 5 – Prior separation of accounting & funding
  - “...as a result, legislators, public officials, and others interpret the required disclosure to mean that plans *should be funded* using...” the methodology used for accounting “ ... and that GASB prefers that approach.”
  - “As a result, legislatures have been pressured to reduce employer contributions or increase benefits without increasing contributions, and some of those efforts have been successful.”
  - “PBO has been used ...primarily to justify reducing employers’ contributions. .... the reduction in contributions had been or was expected to be temporary; the rates would be increased again in the future. ...all that had occurred was a deferral of costs to the future and a disruption of an orderly funding process”
- GASB 45 – How many employers at least gave consideration to pre-funding due to accounting requirements?

# Is the Direction of the PV a Big Deal?

- Illustration of Impact to Balance Sheet

	State Employees Plan (\$ millions)	State Teachers Plan (\$ millions)	Large Local Gov't Plan (\$ millions)	Small Local Gov't Plan (\$ millions)
GASB PV Net Pension Liability(NPL) for Balance Sheet	\$7,000	\$15,000	\$500	\$7
Current Pension Liability on Balance Sheet	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NPL as a Percent of Unfunded Accrued Liability	233%	188%	167%	233%

# Is the Direction of the PV a Big Deal?

- Sample PERS Balance Sheet Implication
  - Present Value of Benefits in valuation (at 8%) = \$42 billion
  - Current UAAL = \$12 billion (\$18 billion based on market value)
  - Employer has always funded the ARC as a minimum
  - GASB 27 Net Pension Obligation = \$0
  - State's Current Balance Sheet – Total Liability \$7.5 billion
  
- GASB PV Net Pension Liability
  - Asset depletion at 2033 based on GASB PV Method
  - NPL based upon lower discount rate of 5.41% is \$40 billion
  - If Employer's Funding Policy was to contribute 67% of the ARC
    - NPL using 4.90% discount rate = \$46 billion
  - If Employer's Funding Policy was to contribute 33% of ARC
    - NPL using 4.64% discount rate = \$49 billion
  - If Employer's Funding Policy was to contribute 0% of ARC
    - NPL using 4.59% discount rate = \$52 billion

# Revisit “Underlying Principles”

- Decision Useful?
  - Decision should be based on realistic numbers
  - Separation of Accounting and Funding
    - Two sets of books with dramatically different stories
  - What decisions will be impacted?
- Inter-period equity?
  - Significant swings in market value of assets and municipal bond rates changes impact to the balance sheet
- Long-term nature of government?
  - Current trend information better than over-emphasis of “one-day” measure of market value



# Is There Room for Middle Ground?

- What is wrong with the GASB 25/27 ARC?
- Perhaps there is some relevance for measuring the PV of the net cash flow after asset depletion for those plans where the employer is not fully funding the ARC.
  - NPO is a retrospective accumulation of deficiencies where the NPL could be a prospective measure of the liability to be funded by the employer (after asset depletion) . The liability is primarily due to the decision to fund less than full ARC.
  - Useful for decision makers, similar to the initial GASB 43/45 liability measurements (full funding vs. pay as you go).