Understanding New Public Pension Funding Guidelines and Calculations

The importance of properly financing state and local government retirement systems has never been greater. Sound pension funding policies not only help ensure costs and benefits remain sustainable, but also strengthen the financial position and credit rating of the sponsoring governments.

State and local governments soon will need to distinguish several separate pension calculations that will be derived in different manners for distinct purposes:

- *Books – computing an annual position regarding pensions for financial statements*
- *Bonds – calculating how pension obligations affect a government's creditworthiness*
- *Budgets – determining the appropriate annual contribution to the retirement system for sound funding*

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has released new standards for how governments should report pensions on their books or income statements. Some credit ratings agencies have announced that they will make new adjustments to governmental pension data for bond ratings. However, none of these computations is intended to determine the appropriate annual pension contribution a government should appropriate to ensure sound funding.

To guide lawmakers in reviewing the effectiveness of existing funding policies and practices, national organizations representing the nation's governors, state legislatures, state and local officials, and public finance professionals jointly formed a Pension Funding Task Force and released *Pension Funding: A Guide for Elected Officials*.

These guidelines urge policymakers to ensure pension contributions are actuarially determined within sound parameters. Doing so ensures that pension promises can be paid, employer costs can be managed, and the policy to finance pensions is clear to all stakeholders.

Separate Pension Numbers for Books, Bonds, and Budgets		
	Books	**Bonds**	**Budgets**
Purpose	Standardized financial reporting of pensions for accounting	Stress testing the degree to which pension obligations may affect a government's ability to repay bonded debt	Determining an annual pension contribution to properly fund benefits
Primary audience	Users of government financial statements	Ratings analysts	State/local policymakers
Source of calculation	Accounting standards set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB)	Practices established by individual credit rating agencies	State/local statutory, administrative and procedural rules
Methodology	Pensions are accounted for through the computation of a Net Pension Liability, i.e., the difference between the market value of pension fund assets and benefit obligations as of a specific date	Varies by rating agency, as pensions are just one of many metrics use to determine a bond rating	Most governments make actuarially determined contributions, calculated within established parameters as a level percentage of payroll to fully fund benefits earned each year and to amortize unfunded liabilities
What's changing	The Net Pension Liability is a new figure that will be placed on basic government financial statements and is expected to create unprecedented volatility and, in some cases, could dwarf other items on the financial statement	Some ratings agencies have announced that in their credit analytics, they will adjust pension data using uniform, generally more conservative assumptions regarding amortization periods and investment returns	New GASB standards will no longer include parameters for calculating an annual required contribution. Although this does not necessitate a change to existing funding policies or statutes, governments are urged to follow recommended guidelines established by the Pension Funding Task Force

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