

Criteria | Corporates | Utilities:

Key Credit Factors: Business And Financial Risks In The Investor-Owned Utilities Industry

Primary Credit Analyst:

Todd A Shipman, CFA, New York (1) 212-438-7676; todd_shipman@standardandpoors.com

Table Of Contents

Relationship Between Business And Financial Risks

Part 1--Business Risk Analysis

Part 2—Financial Risk Analysis

Criteria | Corporates | Utilities:

Key Credit Factors: Business And Financial Risks In The Investor-Owned Utilities Industry

(Editor's Note: Table 1 in this article is no longer current. It has been superseded by the table found in "Criteria Methodology: Business Risk/Financial Risk Matrix Expanded," published May 27, 2009, on RatingsDirect. For our latest comments on regulated utility subsidiaries, please see "Methodology: Differentiating The Issuer Credit Ratings Of A Regulated Utility Subsidiary And Its Parent," published March 11, 2010, on RatingsDirect.)

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services' analytic framework for companies in all sectors, including investor-owned utilities, is divided into two major segments: The first part is the fundamental business risk analysis. This step forms the basis and provides the industry and business contexts for the second segment of the analysis, an in-depth financial risk analysis of the company.

An integrated utility is often a part of a larger holding company structure that also owns other businesses, including unregulated power generation. This fact does not alter how we analyze the regulated utility, but it may affect the ultimate rating outcome because of any higher risk credit drag that the unregulated activities may have on the utility. Such considerations include the freedom and practice of management with respect to shifting cash resources among subsidiaries and the presence of ring-fencing mechanisms that may protect the utility.

Relationship Between Business And Financial Risks

Prior to discussing the specific risk factors we analyze within our framework, it is important to understand how we view the relationship between business and financial risks. Table 1 displays this relationship and its implications for a company's rating.

Table 1

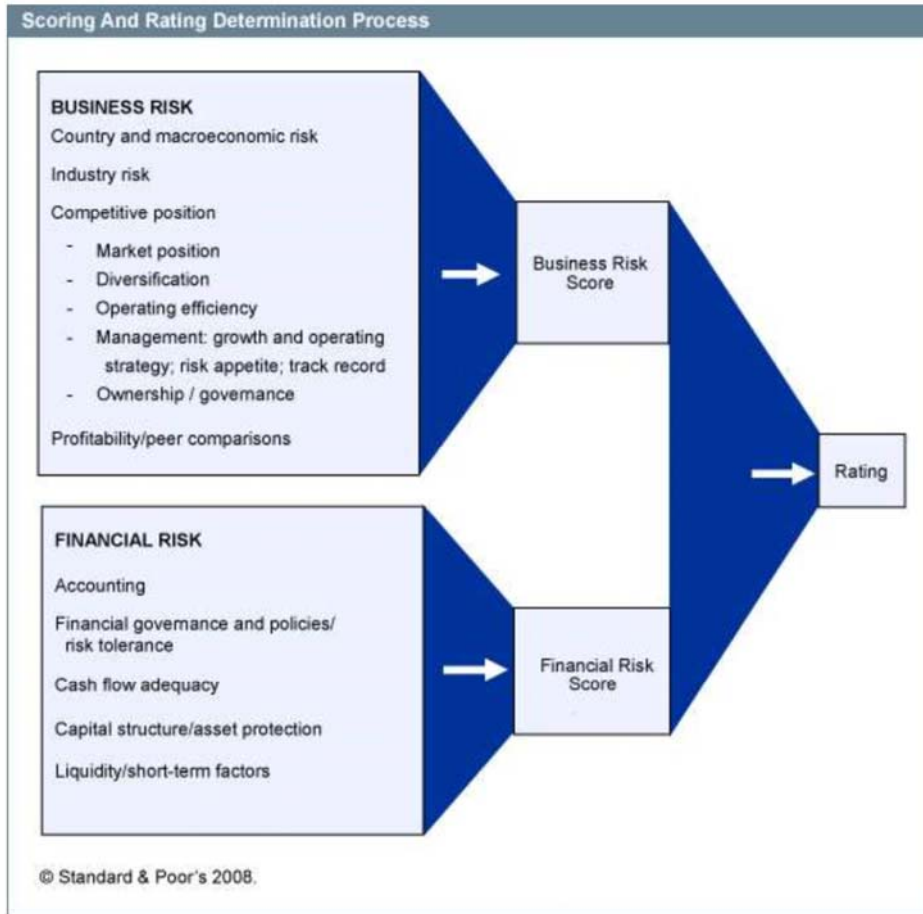
Business And Financial Risk Profile Matrix							
		Financial Risk Profile					
		Minimal	Modest	Intermediate	Aggressive	Highly leveraged	
Business Risk Profile	Excellent	(AAA/AA)	(AAA/AA)	(A)	(BBB)	(BB)	(B)
	Strong	(A)	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB
	Satisfactory	(BBB)	AA	A	A-	BBB-	BB-
	Weak	(BB)	A	BBB+	BBB	BB+	B+
	Vulnerable	(B)	BBB	BBB-	BB+	BB-	B

These rating outcomes are shown for guidance purposes only. Other qualitative and quantitative rating factors may override these measures.

© Standard & Poor's 2008.

Chart 1 summarizes the ratings process.

Chart 1



Part 1--Business Risk Analysis

Business risk is analyzed in four categories: country risk, industry risk, competitive position, and profitability. We determine a score for the overall business risk based on the scale shown in table 2.

Table 2

Business Risk Measures

Description	Rating equivalent
Excellent	AAA/AA
Strong	A
Satisfactory	BBB
Weak	BB
Vulnerable	B/CCC

Analysis of business risk factors is supported by factual data, including statistics, but ultimately involves a fair amount of subjective judgment. Understanding business risk provides a context in which to judge financial risk, which covers analysis of cash flow generation, capitalization, and liquidity. In all cases, the analysis uses historical experience to make estimates of future performance and risk.

In the U.S., regulated utilities and holding companies that are utility-focused virtually always fall in the upper range (Excellent or Strong) of business risk profiles. The defining characteristics of most utilities--a legally defined service territory generally free of significant competition, the provision of an essential or near-essential service, and the presence of regulators that have an abiding interest in supporting a healthy utility financial profile--underpin the business risk profiles of the electric, gas, and water utilities.

1. Country risk and macroeconomic factors (economic, political, and social environments)

Country risk plays a critical role in determining all ratings on companies in a given national domicile.

Sovereign-related stress can have an overwhelming effect on company creditworthiness, both directly and indirectly.

Sovereign credit ratings suggest the general risk local entities face, but the ratings may not fully capture the risk applicable to the private sector. As a result, when rating a corporation, we look beyond the sovereign rating to evaluate the specific economic or country risks that may affect the entity's creditworthiness. Such risks pertain to the effect of government policies and other country risk factors on the obligor's business and financial environments, and an entity's ability to insulate itself from these risks.

2. Industry business and credit risk characteristics

In establishing a view of the degree of credit risk in a given industry for rating purposes, it is useful to consider how its risk profile compares to that of other industries. Although the industry risk characteristic categories are broadly similar across industries, the effect of these factors on credit risk can vary markedly among industries. Chart 2 illustrates how the effects of these credit-risk factors vary among some major industries. The key industry factors are scored as follows: High risk (H), medium/high risk (M/H), medium risk (M), low/medium risk (L/M), and low risk (L).

Chart 2

	Utilities regulated	Competitive power	Oil & gas downstream	Autos	Airlines
Industry dynamics and competitive environment					
Industry cyclicality	M	H	H	H	H
Ease of entry	L	M/H	H	M/H	M/H
Product cycle/obsolescence	L	L	L	H	L
Level of product quality	L	L	M	H	M
Disintermediation/substitution	L	L	L	L/M	L
Competition/commoditization	L/M	H	M	H	H
Pricing inflexibility	M	H	M	H	H
Business model stability	M	M/H	L	L/M	M
Demographic trends	L	L	M	H	L
Growth and profitability					
Growth outlook	L	M	L	M/H	L/M
Profit margin pressure/outlook	M	M/H	M	M/H	H
Earnings volatility	M	M/H	H	H	H
Operating considerations and costs					
Technological risk/change	L	L	L/M	L/M	L/M
Cost efficiency/pressures	M	H	M	H	H
Operating leverage	M/H	H	H	H	H
R&D costs	L	L	L	H	L
Energy cost sensitivity	H	H	H	H	H
Raw material cost sensitivity	H	H	H	H	L
Labor costs	M	M	M	H	H
Labor inflexibility/unrest	L	L	M	H	H
Pension costs/contingents	M	L	L/M	H	M/H
Environmental impact/costs	H	L	H	H	M/H
Marketing costs	L	L	M	H	L/M
Customer concentration	L	M	L	L	L
Supplier concentration	H	H	H	M	M
Risk management	M	H	M	M	M
Asset/plant quality and age/upkeep	M	H	H	M	M/H
Event risk sensitivity	M/H	H	H	M/H	H
Financial market volatility/sensitivity	M	M/H	L	M	M
Fashion/fad/design sensitivity	L	L	L	H	L/M
Capital and financing characteristics					
Capital intensity	H	H	H	H	H
Borrowing requirement	H	H	L/M	H	H
Interest rate sensitivity	L/M	L/M	L/M	H	L/M
Government, regulatory, and legal environments					
Regulation/deregulation	H	H	M	M/H	H
Government microeconomic and social policies	H	H	H	H	M/H
Litigiousness/legal risk	L	H	M	M	M

© Standard & Poor's 2008.

Industry strengths:

- Material barriers to entry because of government-granted franchises, despite deregulatory trends;
- Strategically important to national and regional economies; key pillar of the consumer and commercial economy;
- Improving management focus industry-wide on operating efficiency in recent years; and
- Cross-border growth opportunities in Europe and industrializing emerging markets.

Industry challenges/risks:

- Maturity, with a weak growth outlook in developed countries;
- Highly politicized and burdensome regulatory (i.e., rate setting and investment recovery) process; and
- Risks of "legacy cost drag" as wholesale and retail markets move toward greater deregulation.

Major global risk issues facing the utilities industry:

- Increased volatility in the regulatory environment and competitive landscape leading to greater uncertainty regarding adequacy of pricing and return on capital;
- Longer-term impact of, and ability to absorb, significant secular upturn in fuel costs, which is the industry's major operating expense;
- Ability to recover massive investment costs that will likely be necessary to replace aging industry infrastructure in a harsher cost and regulatory environment; and
- The debate over global warming will continue far beyond 2008. What the ultimate outcome will be is unclear, but growing legislation addressing carbon emissions and other greenhouse gases is probable in the near future. Utilities' ability to recover environmentally mandated costs in authorized rates and consumers' willingness to pay them could impact the industry's future credit strength.

Industry business model and risk profile in transition

Regulated utilities are in many developed countries transitioning away from quasi-monopolies toward more open competitive environments.

The level of business and credit risk associated with the investor-owned regulated utilities has historically proven in most countries to be lower (risk) than for many other industries. This has been because of the existence of government policy and related regulation that created significant barriers to entry limiting competition, and regulatory rate setting designed to provide an opportunity to achieve a specific level of profitability. The credit quality of most vertically integrated utilities in developed countries has historically been, and remains, solidly investment grade. This, to reiterate, is primarily a function of the existence of protective regulation.

The risks of, and rationale for, deregulation

The traditional protected and privileged utilities industry business model with its marked monopolistic characteristics is in many countries undergoing transition to a more competitive and open framework. This transition process, known as deregulation or liberalization, is weakening the business and credit risk profile of the industry. While the impact of these changes may prove positive in the longer term for more efficient industry players, it is important to bear in mind that economic history is littered with the vestiges of industries and enterprises that once flourished under the protection of government-created barriers and other protections. The shift is being driven by introduction in many countries of policies to encourage the entrance of new competitors and to reduce the traditional regulatory protections and privileges enjoyed by incumbents. Historically, the regulated investor-owned utilities were usually granted exclusive franchises. Because of the significant risks associated with the capital-intensive nature of the utility investment, including massive sunk/fixed costs and long-term break-even horizons, governments in many countries created legal and regulatory frameworks that granted exclusivity to one operator in a given geographic area. To offset the monopolistic pricing power this exclusivity created, a system of heavy regulation was typically developed, which included the setting of pricing. The model often set pricing on a "cost-plus-basis", i.e., the margin over cost allowing for a perceived fair return to shareholders of investor-owned utilities. One major weakness of this system is that it created little incentive for utilities to efficiently manage costs. In recent years as many governments have adopted more liberal open market economic philosophies and related

policies focused on the creation of greater competition—in an effort to foster improved economic growth and pricing efficiency throughout the economy—the traditional utility models in many countries have come under increasing political scrutiny and pressure.

A major public policy and political risk, as well as a credit risk, associated with deregulation of protected industries, is that existing incumbents often experience significant challenges in readjusting their management strategies, cultures, and expense basis to be able to compete effectively in the new environment.

The turmoil and bankruptcies in the U.S. in the nonregulated power marketing and trading arena between 2000 and 2002 arose subsequent to a major government initiative to deregulate the wholesale market. These failures, as well as other high-profile problems arising from deregulation elsewhere in the world, have given governments pause as to the desirability of a headlong rush into deregulation. In the U.S., for example, there is currently little impetus to carry deregulation any further.

Regulation and deregulation in the U.S.

While considerable attention has been focused on companies in states that deregulated in the late 1990s and the early part of this decade, and the related consequences of disaggregation and nonregulated generation, 27 states (plus four that formally reversed, suspended, or delayed restructuring) have retained the traditional regulated model. For utilities operating in those states, the quality of regulation and management loom considerably larger than markets, operations, and competitiveness in shaping overall financial performance. Policies and practices among state and federal regulatory bodies will be key credit determinants. Likewise, the quality of management, defined by its posture towards creditworthiness, strategic decisions, execution and consistency, and its ability to sustain a good working relationship with regulators, will be key. Importantly, however, it is virtually impossible to completely segregate each of these characteristics from the others; to some extent they are all interrelated.

Fragmentation of original model emerges in the U.S.

- Traditional regulated, vertically integrated utilities (generation, transmission, and distribution);
- Transmission and distribution;
- Diversified;
- Transmission; and
- Merchant generation.

We view a company that owns regulated generation, transmission, and distribution operations as positioned between companies with relatively low-risk transmission and distribution operations and companies with higher-risk diversified activities on the business profile spectrum. What typically distinguishes one vertically integrated utility's business profile score from another is the quality of regulation and management, which are the two leading drivers of credit quality.

Deregulation in the U.S. creates a new volatile industry subsector

The birth of large-scale, nonregulated power generators created the opportunity--and the need--for companies to market and broker power. Power marketers, independent power producers, and unregulated subsidiaries of utility companies offer power-supply alternatives to other utilities in the wholesale market as well as to large industrial customers. Power marketing operations have been formed by energy companies (many with experience in marketing natural gas), utility subsidiaries, and independents. As with the gas industry, electric power marketers expected to develop an efficient market by straddling the gulf between electricity generators and their customers, who have become "free agents" in the newly competitive environment.

Deregulation creates tiering of industry, business and credit risk profiles in Europe

The regional differences in market liberalization across Western Europe result in material variations in industry and business risk profiles for the utilities industry at the national level. The U.K. and Nordic markets, in particular, are substantially deregulated and open, and consequently present higher risks than other markets that are less open, including France and the Iberian market. Ratings therefore generally are lower in these more deregulated markets. The less-liberalized markets may face more regulatory risk going forward, particularly if efforts by the EU to advance the internal market by increasing the extent of market liberalization across the EU continue.

Legal action against companies that infringe on competition laws should be expected--particularly against those that move to prevent new entry and limit customer choice (for example, through the tying of markets and capacity hoarding) or collude with other incumbents to do so. The European Commission (EC) can fine companies that have violated antitrust laws up to 10% of their global annual turnover and, under certain conditions, impose structural remedies. Particular emphasis would be placed on increasing the effective unbundling of network and supply activities and on diminishing market concentration and barriers to entry.

The EC has publicly stated its intention to pursue, as a priority, abuses of the dominant position of vertically integrated companies (called vertical foreclosure). Behavioral remedies, such as energy release programs, are expected to be imposed by the EC for which such abuses, or collusion, are proved. The commission could also enforce structural measures when behavioral remedies are deemed insufficient.

3. Company competitive position and keys to competitive success

In analyzing a company's competitive position, we consider the following:

- Regulation;
- Markets;
- Diversification;
- Operations;
- Management, including growth strategy;
- Governance; and
- Profitability.

We are most concerned about how these elements contribute individually and in aggregate to the predictability and sustainability of financial performance, particularly cash flow generation relative to fixed obligations.

Regulation. Critical success factors include:

- Consistency and predictability of decisions;
- Support for recovery of fuel and investment costs;
- History of timely and consistent rate treatment, permitting satisfactory profit margins and timely return on investment; and
- Support for a reasonable cash return on investment.

Regulation is the most critical aspect that underlies regulated integrated utilities' creditworthiness. Regulatory decisions can profoundly affect financial performance. Our assessment of the regulatory environments in which a utility operates is guided by certain principles, most prominently consistency and predictability, as well as efficiency and timeliness. For a regulatory process to be considered supportive of credit quality, it must limit uncertainty in the recovery of a utility's investment. They must also eliminate, or at least greatly reduce, the issue of rate-case lag,

especially when a utility engages in a sizable capital expenditure program.

Our evaluation encompasses the administrative, judicial, and legislative processes involved in state and national government regulation, and includes the political environment in which commissions render decisions. Regulation is assessed in terms of its ability to satisfy the particular needs of individual utilities. Rate-setting actions are reviewed case by case with regard to the potential effect on credit quality.

Evaluation of regulation focuses on the ability of regulation to provide utilities with the opportunity to generate cash flow and earnings quality and stability adequate to:

- Meet investment needs;
- Service debt and maintain a satisfactory rating profile; and
- Generate a competitive rate of return to investors.

To achieve this, regulation must allow for:

- Timely recognition of volatile cost components such as fuel and satisfactory returns on invested capital and equity;
- Ability to enter into long-term arrangements at negotiated rates without having to seek regulatory approval for each contract; and
- Ability to recover costs in new investment over a reasonable time frame.

Because the bulk of a utility's operating expenses relate to fuel and purchased power, of primary importance to rating stability is the level of support that state regulators provide to utilities for fuel cost recovery, particularly as gas and coal costs have risen. Utilities that are operating under rate moratoriums, or without access to fuel and purchased-power adjustment clauses, or face significant regulatory lag, also are subject to reduced operating margins, increased cash flow volatility, and greater demand for working capital. Companies that are granted fuel true-ups may be required to spread recovery over many years to ease the pain for the consumer. In addition to fuel cost recovery filings, regulators will have to address significant rate increase requests related to new generating capacity additions, environmental modifications, and reliability upgrades. Current cash recovery and/or return by means of construction work in progress support what would otherwise sometimes be a significant cash flow drain and reduces the utility's need to issue debt during construction.

Markets/market position. Critical success factors include:

- A healthy and growing economy;
- Growth in population and residential and commercial customer base;
- An attractive business environment;
- An above-average residential base; and
- Limited bypass risk.

The importance of diversification and size. Critical success factors include:

- Regional and cross-border market diversification (mitigates economic, demographic, and political risk concentration);
- Industrial customer diversification;
- Fuel supplier diversification;

- Retail, compared with wholesale;
- Regulatory regime diversification; and
- Generating facility diversification.

Operations (operating strategy, capability, and performance efficiency). Critical success factors include:

- Low cost structure;
- Well-maintained assets;
- Solid plant performance;
- Adequate generating reserves, and compliance with environmental standards; and
- Limited environmental exposures.

Management evaluation. Utilities are complex specialized businesses requiring experienced and successful management teams to have a strong mix of the aforementioned disciplines. Critical elements of management success include:

- Commitment to credit quality;
- Operating efficiency and cost control;
- Maintaining a competitive asset base, i.e., power plant construction project management, and plant upkeep and renovation;
- Regulatory track record, process, and relationship management;
- M&A experience in successfully identifying, executing, and integrating acquisitions;
- Credibility and strong corporate governance;
- Conservative financial policies, especially regarding non-regulated activities; and
- Ability and track record in repositioning and transforming business to not just survive, but prosper in a more open market environment.

Management is assessed for its ability to run and expand the business efficiently, while mitigating inherent business and financial risks. The evaluation also focuses on the credibility of management's strategy and projections, its operating and financial track record, and its appetite for assuming business and financial risk.

The management assessment is based on tenure, turnover, industry experience, financial track record, corporate governance, a grasp of industry issues, and knowledge of regulation, the impact of deregulation, of customers, and their needs. Management's ability and willingness to develop workable strategies to address system needs, and to execute reasonable and effective long-term plans are assessed. Management quality is also indicated by thoughtful balancing of multiple priorities; a record of credibility; and effective communication with the public, regulatory bodies, and the financial community.

We also focus on management's ability to achieve cost-effective operations and commitment to maintaining credit quality. This can be assessed by evaluating accounting and financial practices, capitalization and common dividend objectives, and the company's philosophy regarding growth and risk-taking.

4. Profitability/peer comparison

Regulated. Traditionally, the lower levels of risk in utilities because of the highly regulated environment has resulted in lower profitability and return on capital than in many other industrial sectors. In the regulated marketplace the level and margin of profitability has often primarily been a function of regulatory leeway, with the contribution of operating efficiency and revenue growth taking more of a back seat.

Deregulated/liberalized environments. In deregulated markets, cost efficiency and flexibility, and internal growth, are the major profitability drivers. The development of a robust risk management culture and infrastructure are also keys to creating stability of earnings, because the company no longer has recourse to the regulator to cover costs or losses—a recourse that usually protects from downside earnings surprises in the regulated sector.

Whether generated by the regulated or deregulated side of the business, profitability is critical for utilities because of the need to fund investment-generating capacity, maintain access to external debt and equity capital, and make acquisitions. Profit potential and stability is a critical determinant of credit protection. A company that generates higher operating margins and returns on capital also has a greater ability to fund growth internally, attract capital externally, and withstand business adversity. Earnings power ultimately attests to the value of the company's assets, as well. In fact, a company's profit performance offers a litmus test of its fundamental health and competitive position. Accordingly, the conclusions about profitability should confirm the assessment of business risk, including the degree of advantage provided by the regulatory environment.

Part 2—Financial Risk Analysis

Having evaluated a company's competitive position, operating environment, and earnings quality, our analysis proceeds to several financial categories. Financial risk is portrayed largely through quantitative means, particularly by using financial ratios.

We analyze five risk categories: accounting characteristics; financial governance/policies and risk tolerance; cash flow adequacy; capital structure and leverage; and liquidity/short-term factors. We then determine a score for overall financial risk using the following scale:

Table 3

Financial Risk Measures

Description	Rating equivalent
Minimal	AAA/AA
Modest	A
Intermediate	BBB
Aggressive	BB
Highly leveraged	B

The major goal of financial risk analysis is to determine the quality of cash resources from operations and other major sources available to service the debt and other financial liabilities, including any new debt. An integral part of this analysis is to form an understanding of the debt structure, including the mix of senior versus subordinated, fixed versus floating debt, as well as its maturity structure. It is also important to analyze and form an opinion of management's financial policy, accounting elections, and risk appetite. Using cash flow analysis as a building block, it is further necessary to establish the company's liquidity profile and flexibility. While closely interrelated, the analysis of a company's liquidity differs from that of its cash flow as it also incorporates the evaluation of other sources and uses of funds, such as committed undrawn bank facilities, as well as contingent liabilities (e.g., guarantees, triggers, regulatory issues, and legal settlements).

1. Accounting characteristics

Financial statements and related footnotes are the primary source of information about a company's financial condition and performance. The analysis begins with a review of accounting characteristics to determine whether

ratios and statistics derived from the statements adequately measure a company's performance and position relative to those of both its direct peer group and the universe of industrial companies. This assessment is important in providing a common frame of reference and in helping the analyst determine the quality of disclosure and the reliability of the reported numbers. We focus on the following areas:

- Analytical adjustments and areas of potential concern;
- Significant transactions and notable events that have accounting implications.
- Significant accounting and financial reporting policies and the underlying assumptions.
- History of nonoperating results and extraordinary charges or adjustments and underlying accounting treatment, disclosure, and explanation.

2. Financial governance/policies and risk tolerance

The robustness of management's financial and accounting strategies and related implementation processes is a key element in credit risk evaluation. We attach great importance to management's philosophies and policies involving financial risk.

Financial policies are also important because companies with more conservative balance sheets and the credit capacity to pursue the necessary investments or acquisitions gain an advantage. Overly aggressive capital structures can leave very little capacity to absorb unexpected negative developments and will certainly leave little capacity to make future strategic investments. Companies with the credit capacity to support strategic investments will be better positioned to both evolve with industry change and to withstand inevitable downturns.

Understanding management's strategy for raising its share price, including its financial performance objectives, e.g., return on equity, can provide invaluable insight about the financial and business risk appetite.

3. Cash flow adequacy

Cash-flow analysis is one of the most critical elements of all credit rating decisions. Although there usually is a strong relationship between cash flow and profitability, many transactions and accounting entries affect one and not the other. Analysis of cash-flow patterns can reveal a level of debt-servicing capability that is either stronger or weaker than might be apparent from earnings. Focusing on the source and quality/volatility of cash flow is also important (e.g., regulated/deregulated; generation/transmission/trading).

A review of cash flow historically, as well as needs on a forward-looking basis, should take into account levels of capital expenditures for new generation plants. In periods where elevated new construction occurs in anticipation of a rise in power demand, cash outflows will be high.

It is particularly important to evaluate capital-intensive businesses, such as utility companies, on the basis of how much cash they generate and absorb. Debt service is an especially important use of cash flow.

Cash-flow ratios. Ratios show the relationship of cash flow to debt and debt service, and also to the company's needs. Because there are calls on cash flow other than repaying debt, it is important to know the extent to which those requirements will allow cash to be used for debt service or, alternatively, lead to greater need for borrowing. The most important cash flow ratios we look at for the investor-owned utilities are:

- Funds from operations (FFO)/Total debt;
- FFO/Income;
- Funds from operations/Total debt (adjusted for off-balance-sheet liabilities);

- EBITDA/Interest; and
- Net cash flow/Capital spending requirements.

4. Capital structure and leverage

For utilities, the long-term nature of capital commitments and extended breakeven periods on investment, make the type of financing required by these companies to finance these needs to be similar in many ways to the financing needs of other long-term asset-intensive businesses. Our analysts review projections of future CAPEX, debt, and FFO levels to make a determination of the likely level of leverage and debt over the medium term, and the companies' ability to sustain them. The valuation of the debt amortization scheduled is tied into projections of profitability breakeven, and the underlying assets becoming cash-flow-positive, are key components of the combined cash flow and leverage analysis.

Capitalization ratios. When analyzing a utility's balance sheet, a key element is analysis of capitalization ratios. The main factors influencing the level of debt are the level of capital expenditures, particularly construction expenditures, and the cost of debt. Companies with strong balance sheets will have more flexibility to further reduce their debt, and/or increase their dividends. The following are useful indicators of leverage:

- Total debt*/total debt + equity; and
- Total debt* + off-balance-sheet liabilities/total debt + off-balance-sheet liabilities + equity.

*Power purchase agreement-adjusted total debt. Fully adjusted, historically demonstrated, and expected to consistently continue.

Debt leverage, and interest and amortization coverage ratios are the key drivers of the financial risk score.

5. Liquidity/working capital/short-term factors:

Our liquidity analysis starts with operating cash flow and cash on hand, and then looks forward at other actual and contingent sources and uses of funds in the short term that could either provide or drain cash under given circumstances.

A key source of liquidity is bank lines. Key factors reviewed are total amount of facilities; whether they are contractually committed; facility expiration date(s); current and expected usage and estimated availability; bank group quality; evidence of support/lack of support of bank group; and covenant and trigger analysis. Financial covenant analysis is critical for speculative-grade credits. We request copies of all bank loan agreements and bond terms and conditions for rated entities, and review supplemental information provided by issuers for listing of financial covenants and stipulated compliance levels. We review covenant compliance as indicated in compliance certificates, as well as expected future compliance and covenant headroom levels. Entities that have already tripped or are expected to trip financial covenants need to be subject to special scrutiny and are reviewed for their ability to obtain waivers or modifications need to be subject to special scrutiny and are reviewed for their ability to obtain waivers or modifications to covenants. Tripping covenants can have a double negative effect on a company's liquidity. It may preclude it from borrowing further under its credit line, and may also lead to a contractual acceleration of repayment and increased interest rates.

Copyright (c) 2010 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (S&P), a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

No content (including ratings, credit-related analyses and data, model, software or other application or output therefrom) or any part thereof (Content) may be modified, reverse engineered, reproduced or distributed in any form by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of S&P. The Content shall not be used for any unlawful or unauthorized purposes. S&P, its affiliates, and any third-party providers, as well as their directors, officers, shareholders, employees or agents (collectively S&P Parties) do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, timeliness or availability of the Content. S&P Parties are not responsible for any errors or omissions, regardless of the cause, for the results obtained from the use of the Content, or for the security or maintenance of any data input by the user. The Content is provided on an "as is" basis. S&P PARTIES DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, FREEDOM FROM BUGS, SOFTWARE ERRORS OR DEFECTS, THAT THE CONTENT'S FUNCTIONING WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR THAT THE CONTENT WILL OPERATE WITH ANY SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE CONFIGURATION. In no event shall S&P Parties be liable to any party for any direct, indirect, incidental, exemplary, compensatory, punitive, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs) in connection with any use of the Content even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

Credit-related analyses, including ratings, and statements in the Content are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or to make any investment decisions. S&P assumes no obligation to update the Content following publication in any form or format. The Content should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions. S&P's opinions and analyses do not address the suitability of any security. S&P does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor. While S&P has obtained information from sources it believes to be reliable, S&P does not perform an audit and undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information it receives.

S&P keeps certain activities of its business units separate from each other in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of their respective activities. As a result, certain business units of S&P may have information that is not available to other S&P business units. S&P has established policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of certain non-public information received in connection with each analytical process.

S&P may receive compensation for its ratings and certain credit-related analyses, normally from issuers or underwriters of securities or from obligors. S&P reserves the right to disseminate its opinions and analyses. S&P's public ratings and analyses are made available on its Web sites, www.standardandpoors.com (free of charge), and www.ratingsdirect.com and www.globalcreditportal.com (subscription), and may be distributed through other means, including via S&P publications and third-party redistributors. Additional information about our ratings fees is available at www.standardandpoors.com/usratingsfees.

The McGraw-Hill Companies