DB decoded: Critical updates impacting defined benefit plans

10 a.m. – 11 a.m. E.T. March 23, 2021

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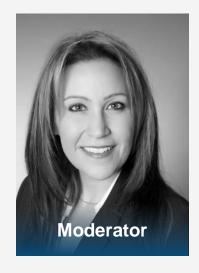
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Today's speakers



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Agenda

DB plan landscape

- Number of participants, plans, and costs
- Milliman 100 funded percentage

Current trends

- Covid-19: Impacts & legislation
- Plan management
- De-risking

Future expectations in light of Covid-19



DB plan landscape

Information from PBGC, Department of Labor, and Bureau of Labor Statistics

https://www.pbgc.gov/prac/data-books, 2018 Pension Insurance Data Tables https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/EBSA/researchers/statistics/retirement-bulletins/private-pension-plan-bulletin-historical-tables-and-graphs.pdf

https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/EBSA/researchers/statistics/retirement-bulletins/private-pension-plan-bulletin-historical-tables-and-graphs.pdf https://www.bls.gov/charts/employer-costs-for-employee-compensation/costs-private-industry.htm

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Single employer DB plan landscape

Plan sponsors are moving from defined benefit to defined contribution

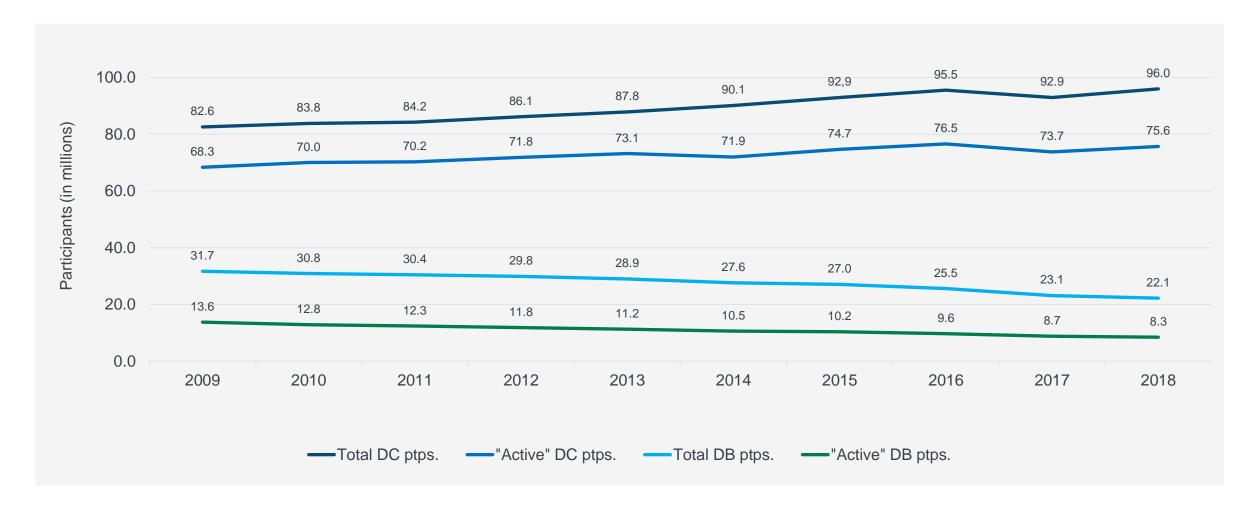
Current employees 9 times more likely to have access to a defined contribution plan than a defined benefit plan

Of those in DB, half are in open DB plans (new hires still participate, all ptps. earn service)

Recent DB plan growth fueled sponsors adding hybrid plans

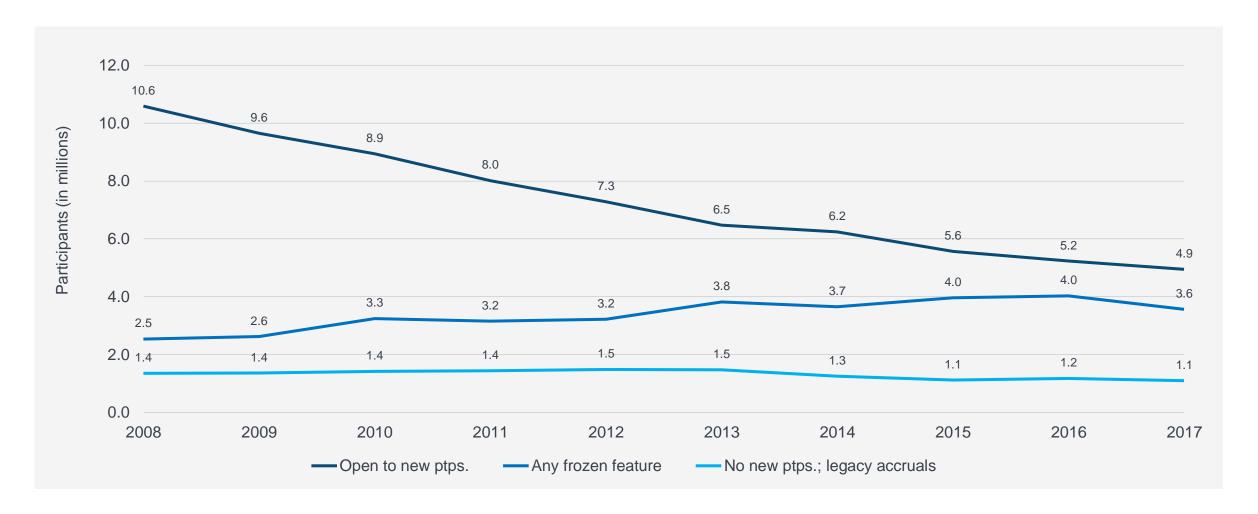


DOL: Number of participants in single employer plans



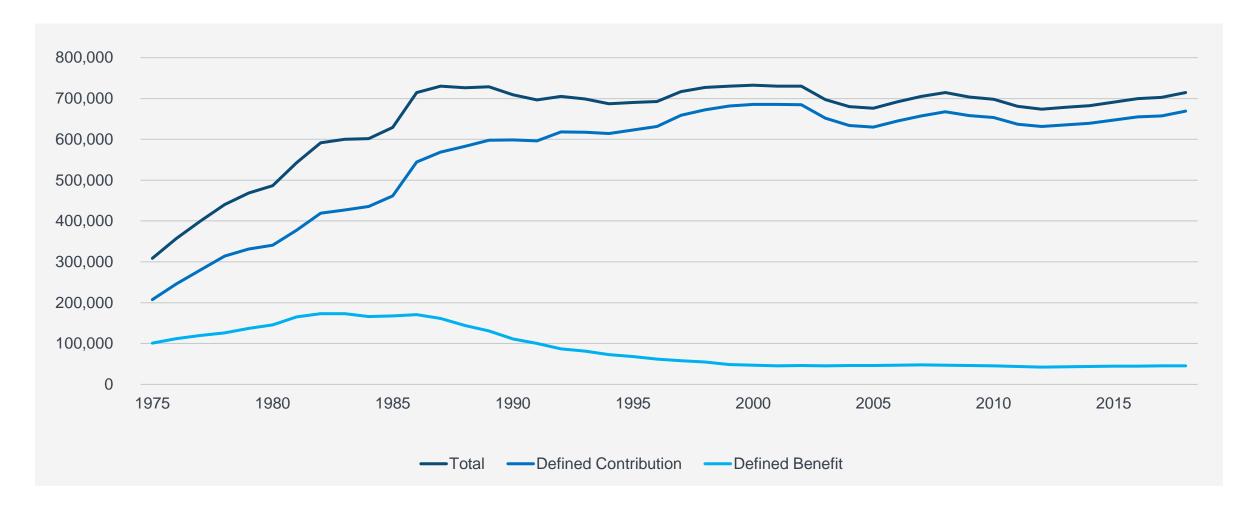


PBGC: Active participants by status of benefit accrual



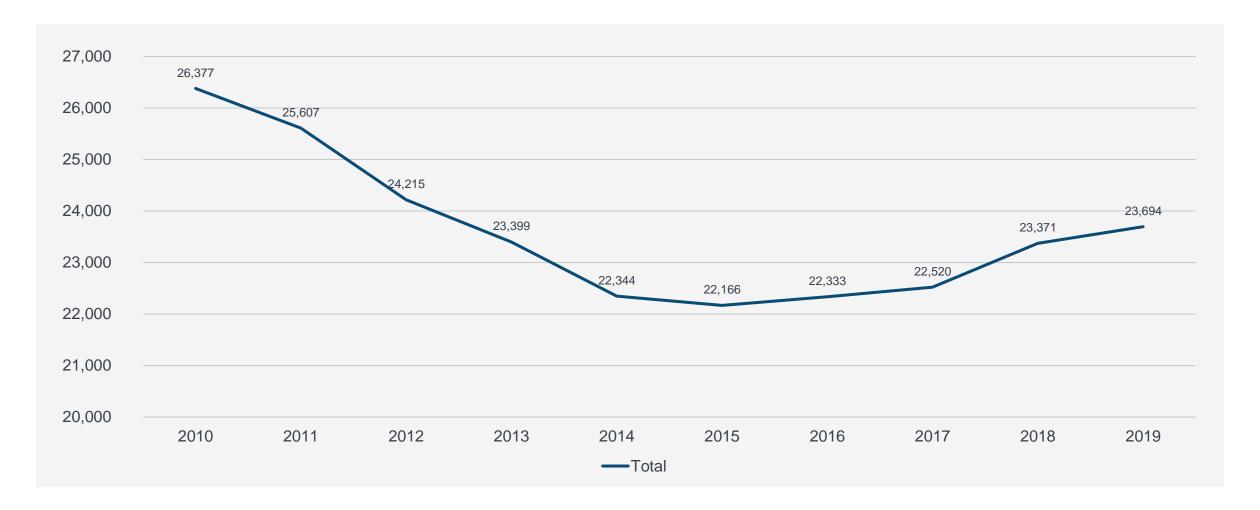


DOL: Number of single employer plans





PBGC: Number of single employer DB plans





DB plan formula comparison

Final average pay

- Benefits for all years of service are based on final average pay (back-loaded)
- Employer bears all risks longevity, future compensation, assets
- Participants experience "traditional" pension

Career average pay

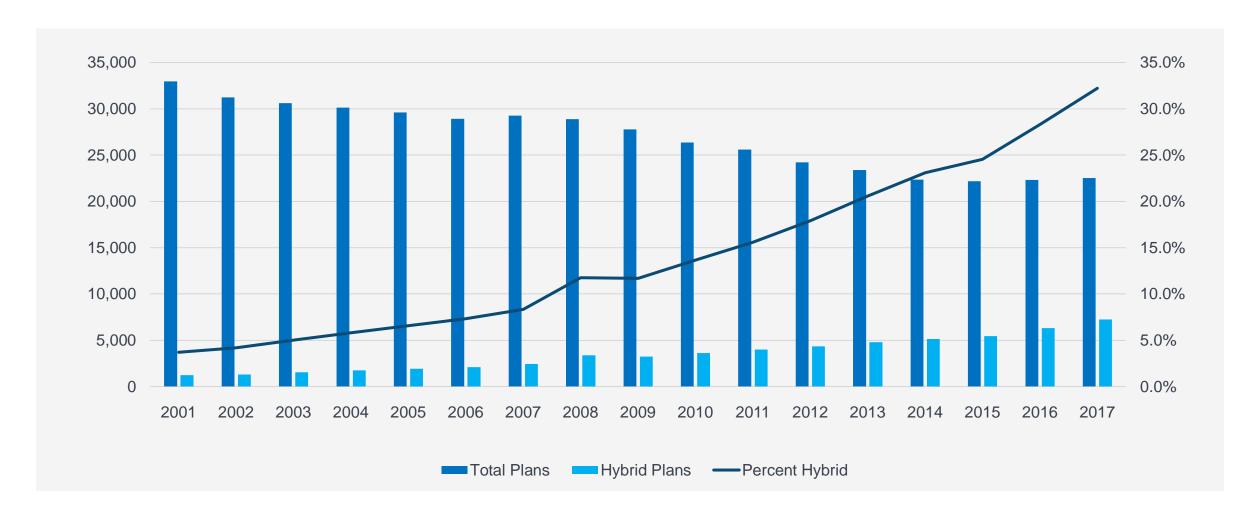
- Each year's accrual based on current pay
- Lower cost for employer & future compensation risk eliminated
- Participants experience "traditional" pension

Hybrid

- Employer shares risks with participants
- Employer cost is lower and less volatile
- Example: Cash Balance
 - Benefit is a hypothetical account, accumulation of pay credits and interest
 - Longevity risk mainly eliminated as most participants choose LS
 - Participant experience is more like a DC plan
 - Often less expensive than the same % of pay provided in a DC plan

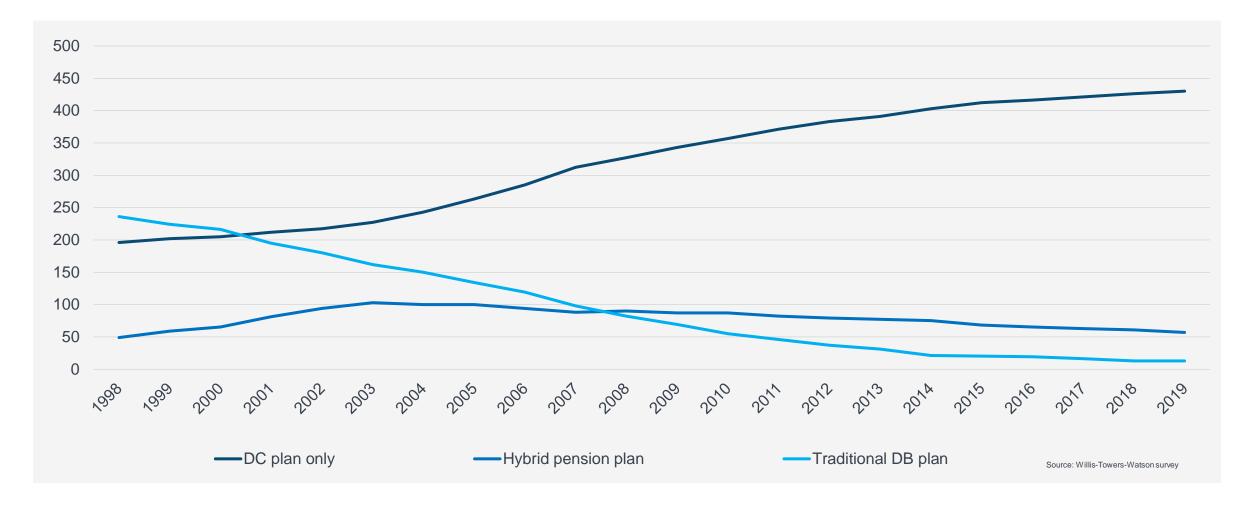


PBGC: Number of single employer hybrid DB plans





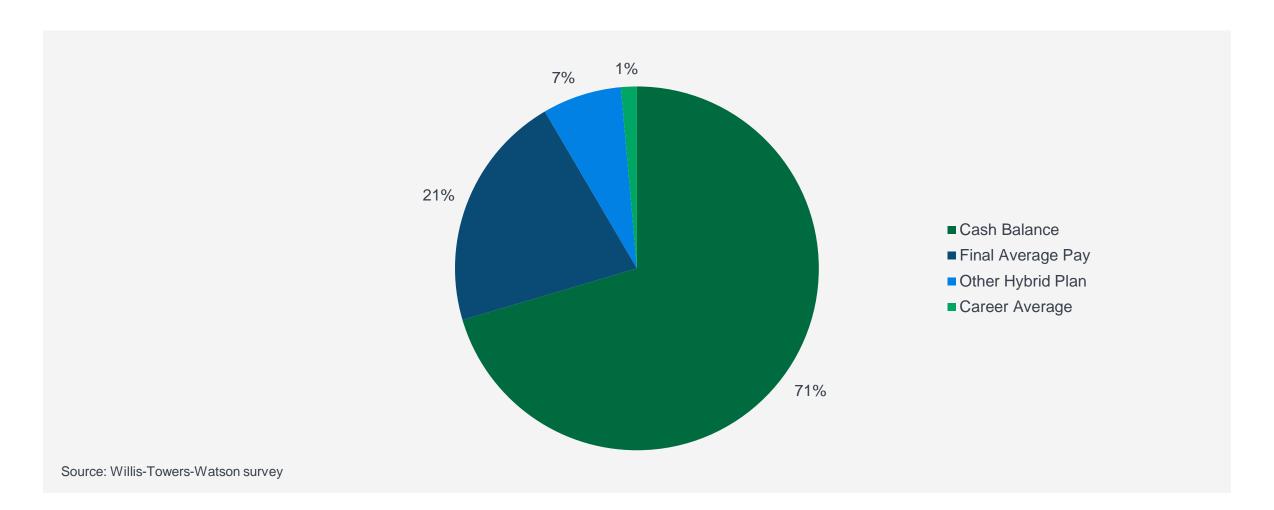
Retirement plan sponsorship within Fortune 500 Companies





70 Fortune 500 Companies with DB plans

55 with hybrid plans





Employer costs

Average labor cost for each worker is roughly \$36 per hour (BLS Sept. 2020)

- 70% to wages and salary (\$25)
- 30% to benefits (\$11)

Retirement (DB + DC) roughly 3.5% of average hourly labor cost (\$1.27)

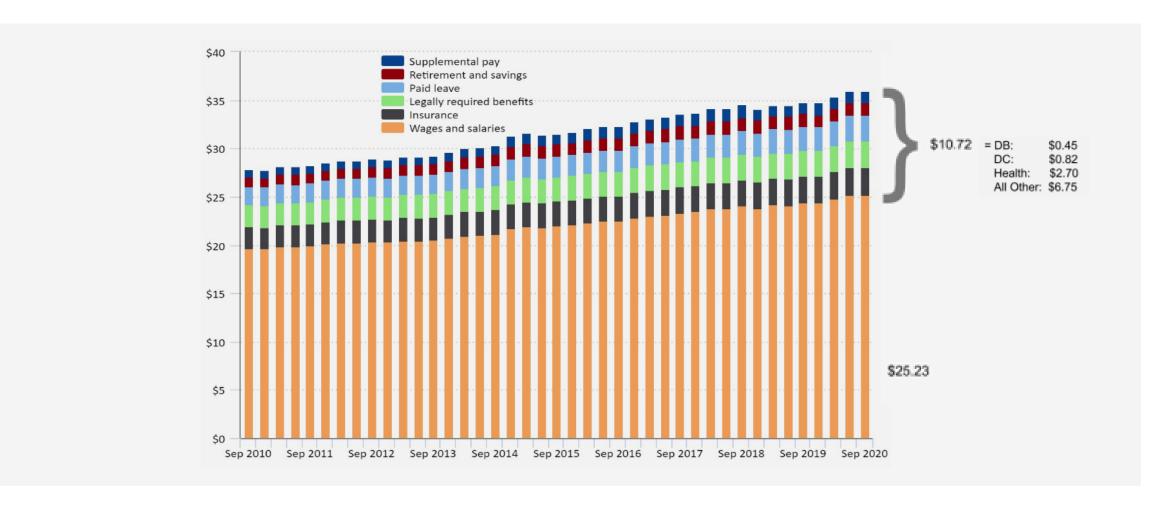
Majority of benefits attributable to employee insurance programs

 Heath insurance accounts for 95% of insurance expenditure (\$2.70) Sponsor commitments to defined contribution plans increasing



BLS: Average employee compensation cost per hour worked

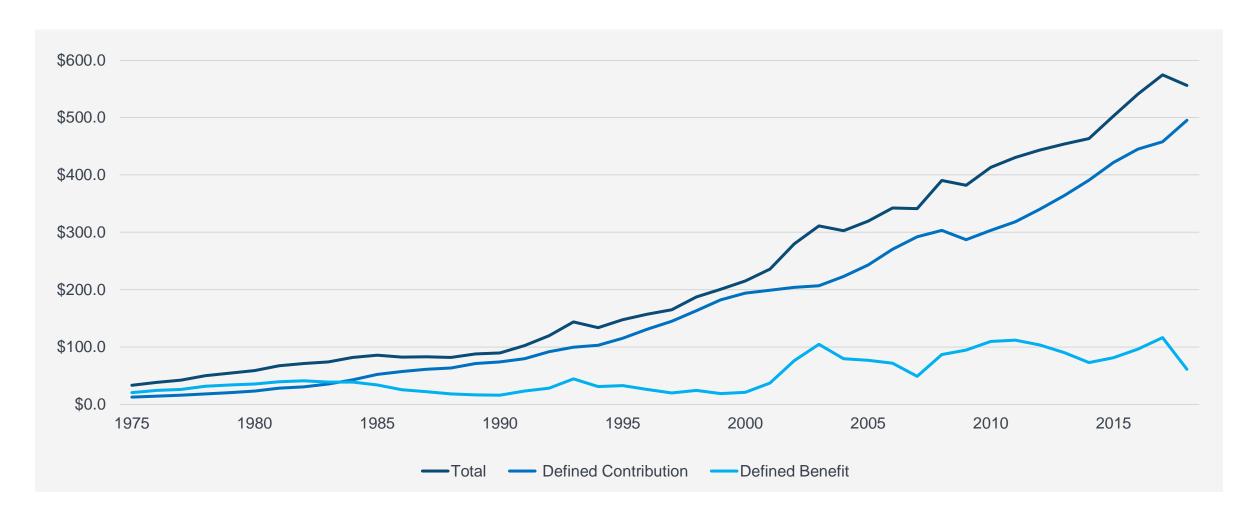
Private industry workers only (2010 – 2020)





DOL: Single employer plan contributions (1975 – 2018)

(\$ billions)





Milliman 100 pension study

We have been estimating the average funded ratio of the largest 100 private employer DB plans since Dec 1999. Over the last 10 years, 44 companies have rotated in and out since we rank them straight up and down from the proxy statements the company publishes.

The Jan. 31 ratio was published as 89.8%, bringing plans back to similar funded levels seen at the end of 2019. This despite declining interest rates which have increased PBO as much as 10%.





DB Plan management — Current trends and Covid-19 impacts



Covid-19

Covid-19 – we are all affected

- Some need to hire to meet service demands
- Some struggling to keep the lights on
- Use of DB plans on workforce management

Impact on DB Plans*

- More involvement from C-suite executives (42%)
- Borrowed to fund the pension plan (40%)
- Take advantage of contribution deferral under CARES (89%)

Prompted new legislation

- Cares Act deferral of contributions
- Heroes Act passed by the House in May proposed additional funding relief
- American Rescue Plan Act



^{*} MetLife 2020 Pension Risk Transfer Poll

DB Plan risks

Many types of risk in a DB Plan

- Interest rate
- Investment
- PBGC / insurance
- Mortality / other demographics
- Legislative

Primary drivers of risk management activity are interest rate, investment, and insurance risk

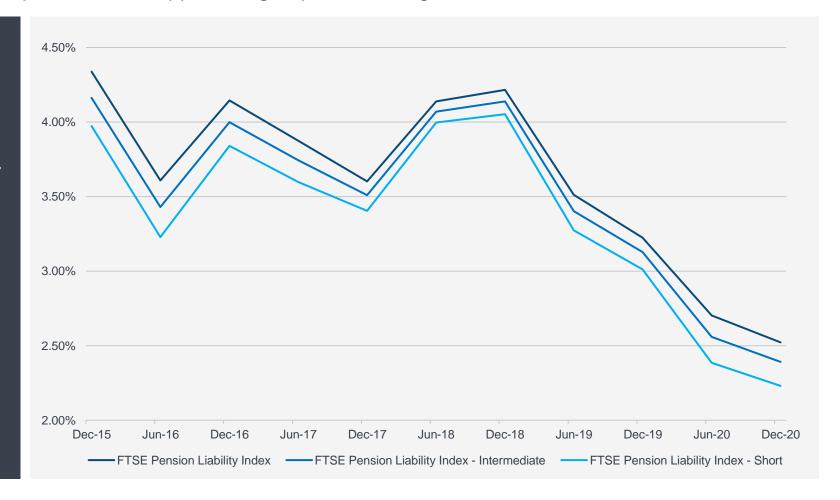




Interest Rate Risk FTSE Pension discount curves: 12/31/2015 to 12/31/2020

(C) 2018 London Stock Exchange Group PLC and its applicable group undertakings

- Discount rates down by about 160 bps over past two years
- Result: Liability increases of 25% or more





Investment Risk

Despite the volatility, for calendar year plans, the 60-40 portfolio produced returns over 8% each year except for 2018 when returns were negative. Measurement date is key.





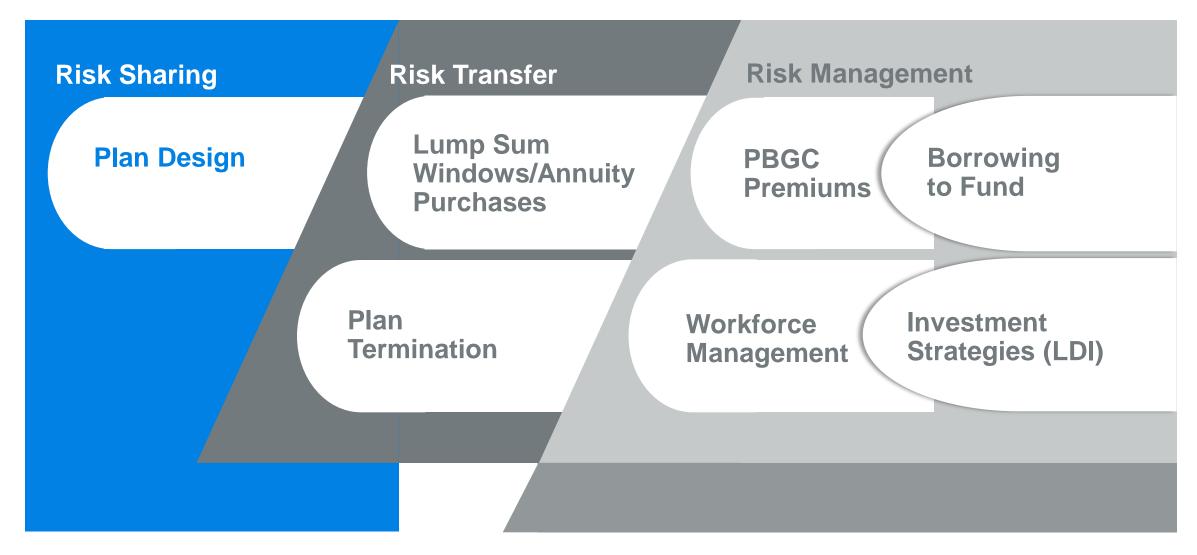
PBGC Insurance Risk

Premiums pose significant cost risk for underfunded plans

	Flat rate premium	Variable rate premium	
Plan year beginning in	Flat rate per participant	% of UVBs	Per participant VRP cap
2005	\$19	0.9%	No cap
2010	\$35	0.9%	No cap
2015	\$57	2.40%	\$418
2020	\$83	4.50%	\$561
2021	\$86	4.60%	\$582

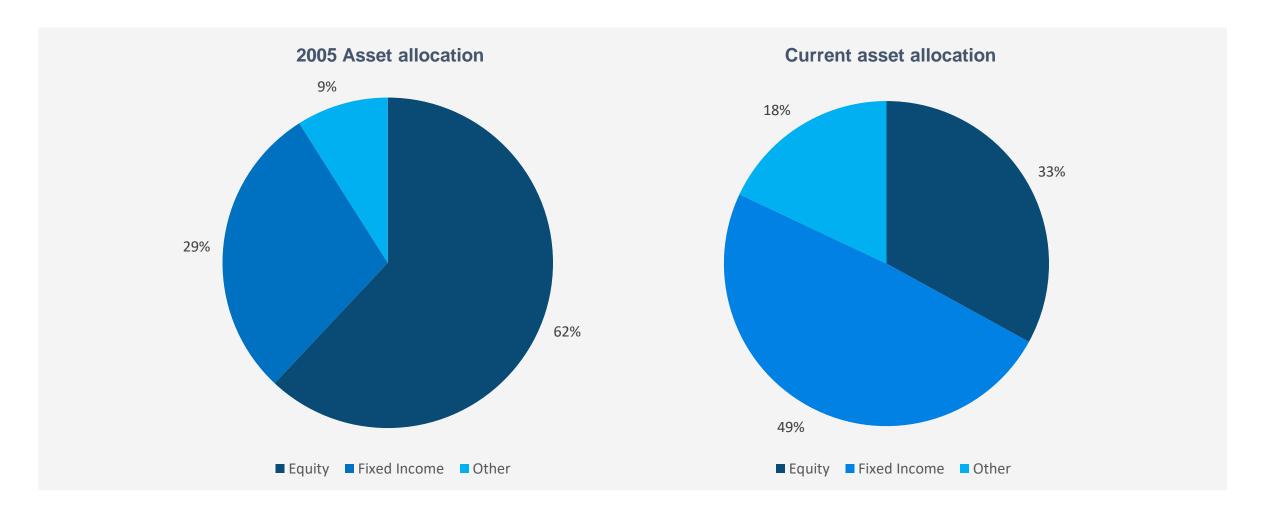


Risk Management





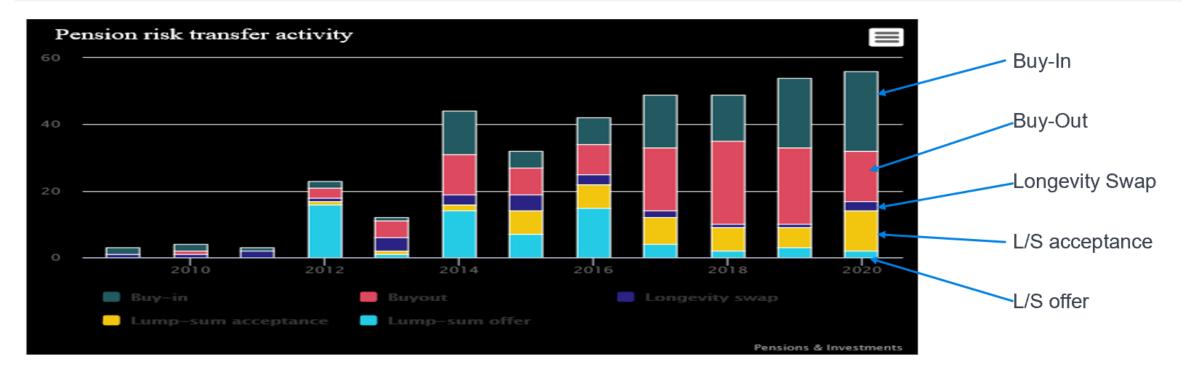
Allocation in the Milliman 100 of DB Plan assets





Trends in de-risking – U.S. and U.K.

Pensions & Investments has reported 56 pension risk transfers in 2020. This is already a yearly record. Activity was led by 24 buy-ins, also a yearly record. Buyouts and lump-sum transfers remain strong in 2020. Activity was split almost evenly by the two main markets of the U.S. and U.K. The U.S. represented all lump-sum activity.



Source: Retrieved from https://www.pionline.com/interactive/pensions-risk-transfer-activity-continues-2020#:~:text=Pensions, Nov 12, 2020



2020 Pension Risk Transfer Activity

Company	Туре	Settlement amount (\$ billion)	
Lockheed Martin Corporation	Annuity Buy-out and Buy-in	\$2.2	
General Electric	Annuity Buy-out	\$1.7	
Dow	Annuity Buy-out	\$0.7	
Weyerhauser	Annuity Buy-out	\$0.8	
Baxter	Lump Sum	\$0.3	



Exit strategies & risk management

A disciplined and structured path to termination

Establish realistic goals	Build a risk-management framework	Assess data quality	Develop termination project plan	Strategic risk transfers	Conduct plan compliance audit
Termination horizon, funding policy	Optimize asset allocation, minimize risk	Build a data clean-up plan	Set target date, two year process	Lump sum windows, annuity purchases	



Traditional defined benefit plan risk allocation

Plan Sponsor bears most of the risks





What if "DB or DC" is a false choice?

Rethinking your retirement plans

What would we want if we could start from scratch? A plan that:

- Stays fully funded in all market conditions
- Has predictable contributions
- Produces balance sheet stability
- Provides benefits with lifelong income and inflation protection
- Improves ability to attract and retain top talent
- Facilitates an orderly exit from the workforce





Sustainable Income Plan

Risks are shared in a rational way





Future expectations



Future expectations

- Funding relief
- Workforce management challenges
- Mortality impact of COVID?
- Risk transfer activity
 - Annuity purchase
 - Risk sharing plan designs



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Thank you

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