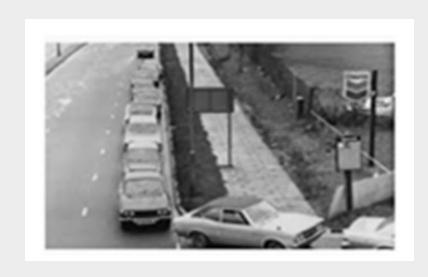


87<sup>TH</sup> PUBLIC POLICY FORUM
JUNE 30, 2020
THE NEW LANDSCAPE: COVID-19'S IMPACT ON DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

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## REMEMBER THE OIL CRISIS OF 1973?





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#### Summer 2020 Policy Forum #87

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On the week of June 29th, EBRI will offer its traditional spring Policy Forum in a nontraditional format — via a series of webinars. While we would love to see you in person — and hope we will see you in healthier times in December — EBRI wants to deliver timely, valuable content in a manner that is safe for our community. We plan to offer compelling speakers addressing policy implications in a post-pandemic world. We'll be discussing retirement, health, and financial wellness issues within the prism of the times.

Register now!

Full Agenda

#### Presentations

- June 29: CARES Act: Implications for Retirement Security of American Workers
- June 30: The New Landscape: COVID-19's Impact on Defined Benefit Plans

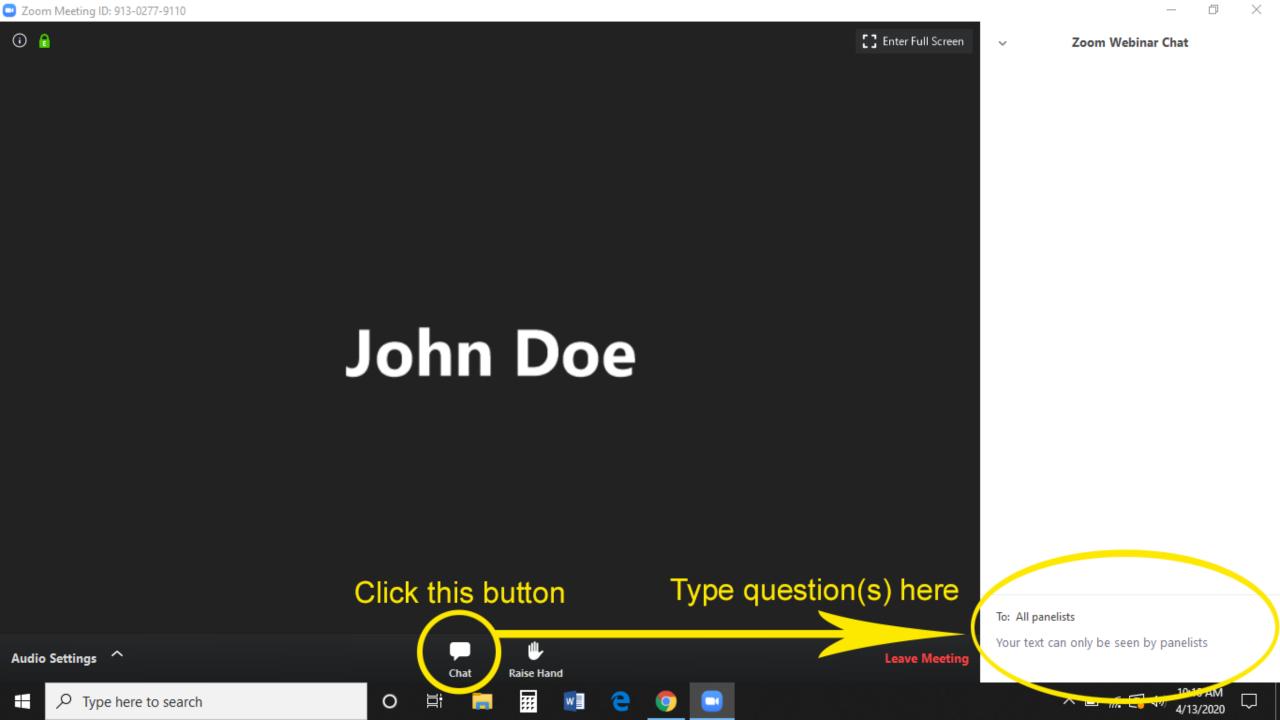
Forum Location

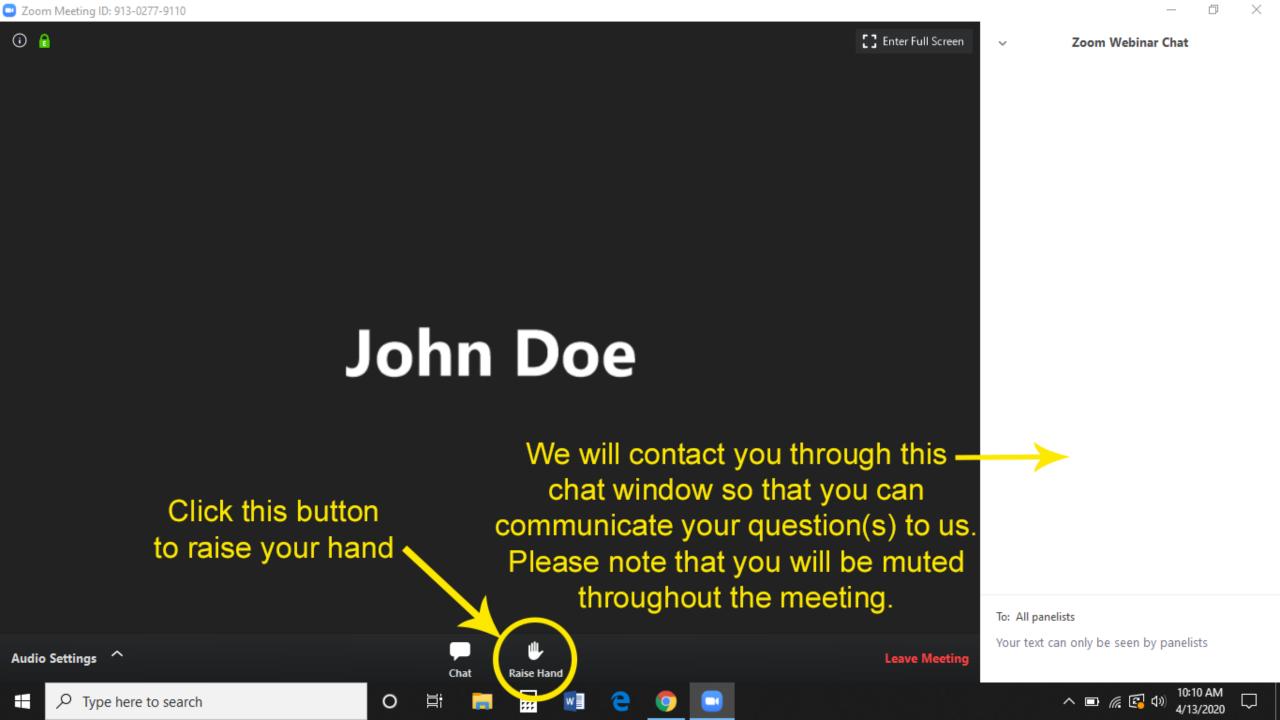
Virtual!

Register Here

Past Forums

• July 1: Coming out the Other Side of COVID-19: the







Christopher Bone, former Director of the Policy, Research and Analysis Department (PRAD), Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation



Jason Russell, Senior Vice President and Actuary, Segal Consulting



Bruce Cadenhead, Partner, Global Chief Actuary, Mercer



**Moderated by:** Jack VanDerhei, Research Director, EBRI

#### TODAY'S AGENDA

- How market volatility and changes in the benchmark corporate bond interest rates have affected deficits across the U.S. pension system.
- Actuaries' points-of-view on implications of the deficit changes on the defined benefit plan system.

## The New Landscape:

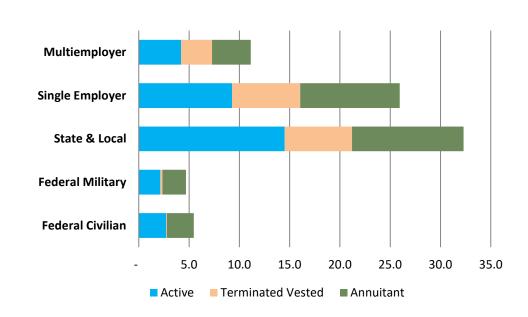
COVID-19's Impact on Defined Benefit Pension Plans

June 30, 2020

# Defined Benefit Pensions for Employees and Beneficiaries

- Private Sector
  - Multiemployer
  - Single-Employer
- State and Local
- Federal
  - Military
  - Civilian



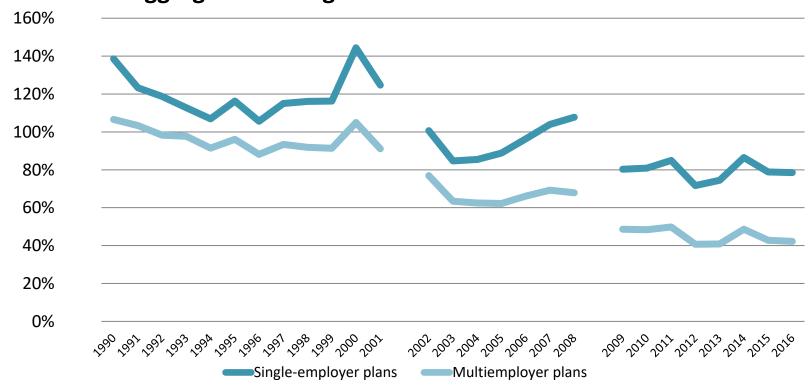


## **COVID-19 Plan Impacts**

- Investments
- Liability Measures
  - Interest Rates
  - Mortality
- Contributions (Sponsors)

#### **Private Plan Systems**

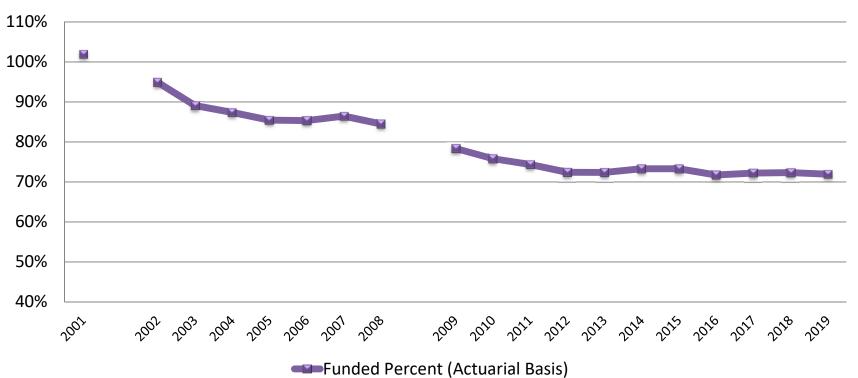




Source Data: PBGC 2017 Data Tables S-44 & M-9

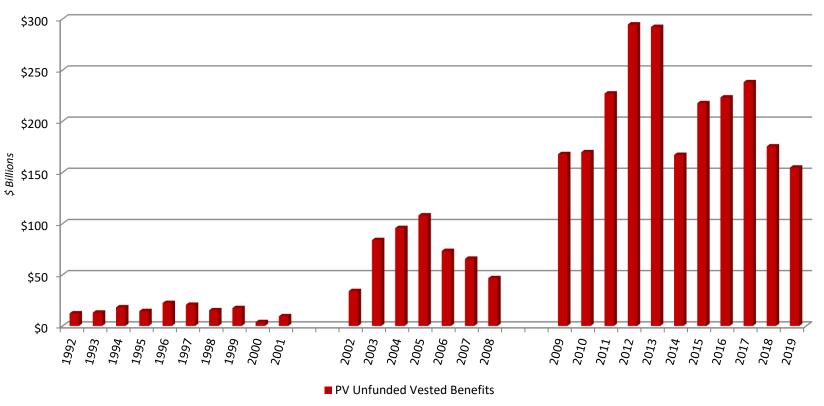
#### **State & Local Systems**

**Aggregate Weighted Funding Levels - Actuarial Basis** 

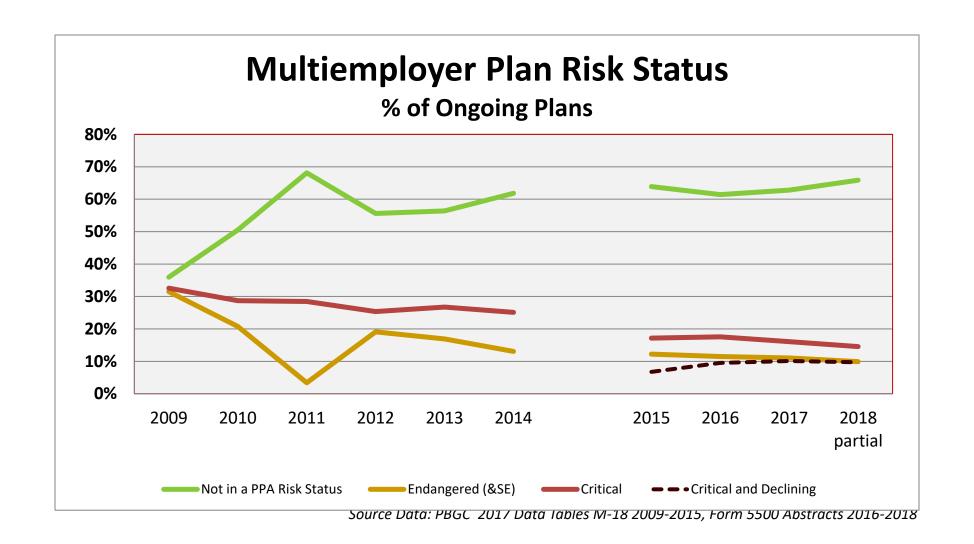


Source Data: Publicplansdata.org Quick facts as of June 2020 based on Public Plans Database and PENDAT

#### Underfunding in Single-Employer Plans with Weak Sponsors (\$billions)



Source Data: PBGC 2017 Data Tables S-49 "Reasonably Possible", 2019 Annual Report Note 9



## Multiemployer Plans

**Overview** 

**Current Solvency Crisis** 

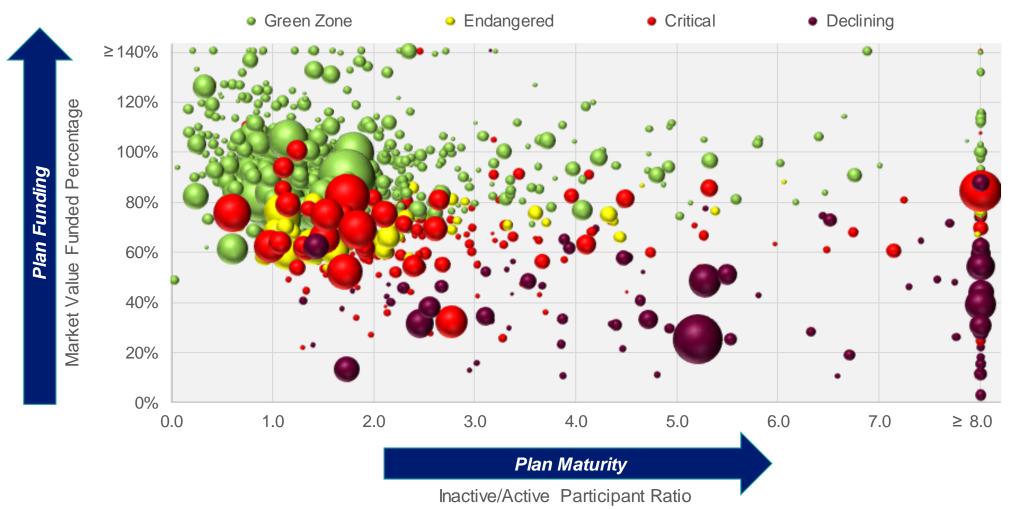
**Impact of COVID** 

**Possible Legislation** 

## Multiemployer Plans: Overview

- Plans cover workers in the same industry
- Plans may be local, regional, or national
- Plans are governed by a joint board of trustees
  - Equal representation by labor and management
- Contributions are collectively bargained
  - Contributions usually tied to work levels (i.e., not discretionary)
  - Pension is part of overall wage package
- Vast majority of plans provide future benefit accruals (i.e., not "frozen")

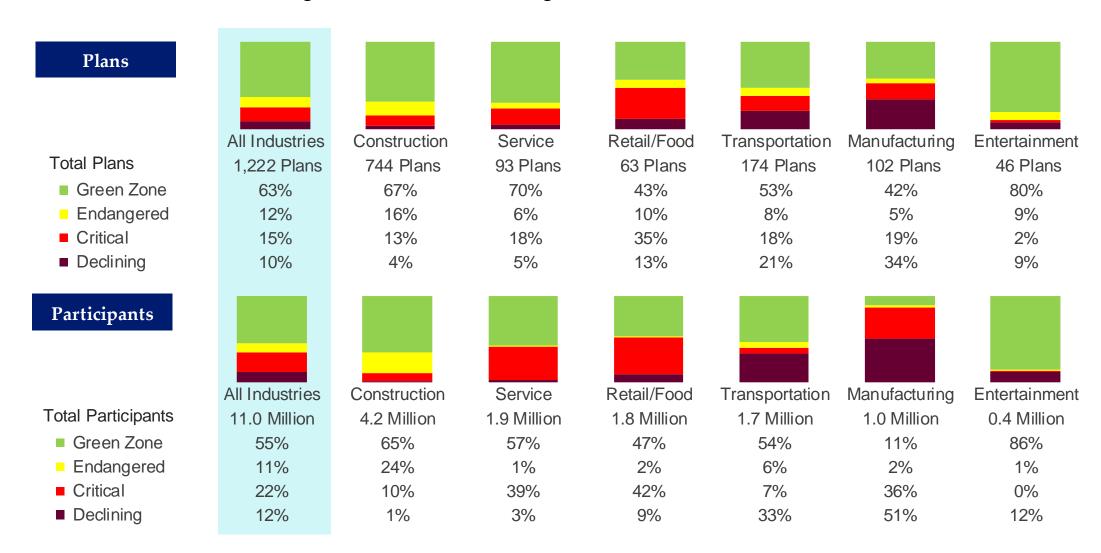
## Multiemployer Universe



Plan Count: 1,222 | Total Participants: 11.0 Million

Source: Segal analysis of Form 5500 data for plan years ending in 2018 Size of each plan "bubble" is based on the number of covered participants

## Differences by Industry



Source: Segal analysis of Form 5500 data for plan years ending in 2018 Percentages may not add, due to rounding

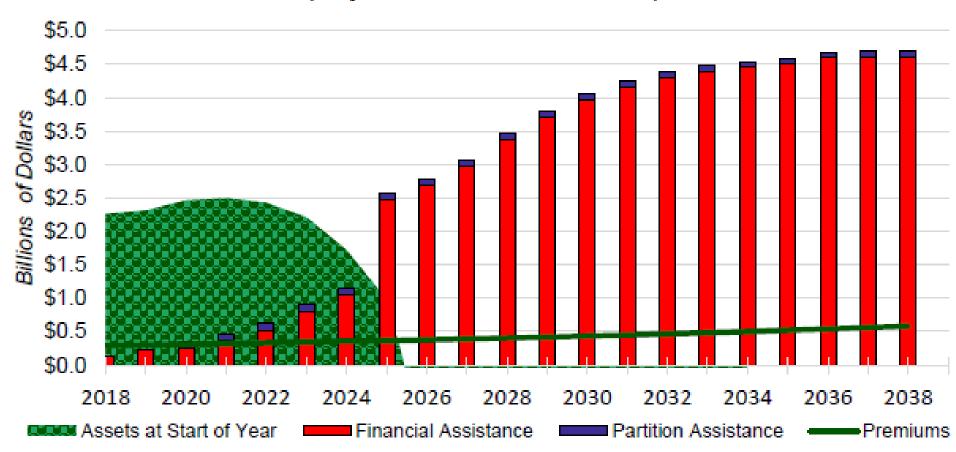


## Solvency Crisis (Pre-COVID)

- About 130 plans in "critical and declining" status
  - Covering about 1.4 million participants and beneficiaries
  - Critical and declining = projected insolvency within 20 years
- PBGC multiemployer program projected to be insolvent in 2025
- "MPRA" tools for plans in critical and declining status
  - MPRA = <u>Multiemployer Pension Reform Act of 2014</u>
  - Includes suspension of benefits, PBGC partition, PBGC facilitated merger
  - Must enable the plan to remain solvent
  - Must be approved by Treasury and/or PBGC
  - So far, fewer than 30 plans have applied for relief under MPRA

## PBGC Multiemployer Program

PBGC Assets, Average Assistance Payments and Premiums by Fiscal Year (Projected in Nominal \$ Amounts)

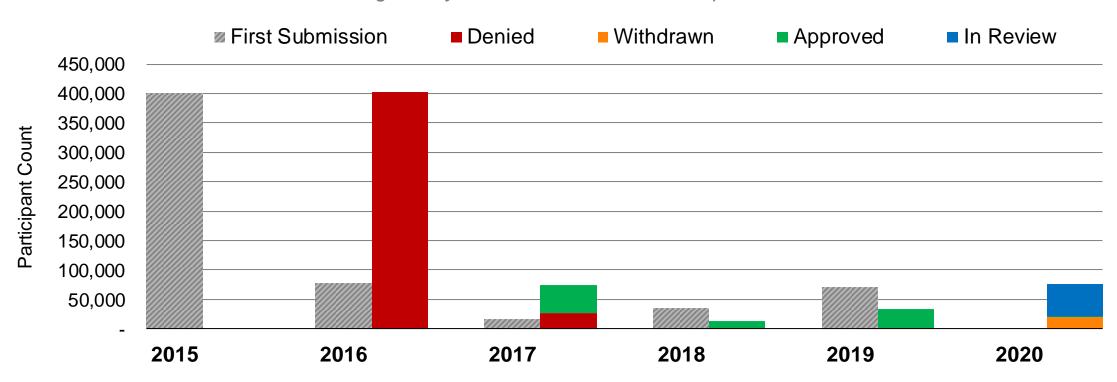


Source: PBGC FY 2018 Projections Report

## MPRA Application Activity

#### **MPRA Application Activity**

Weighted by Number of Covered Participants



Data as of June 26, 2020 compiled from <a href="www.treasury.gov/mpra">www.treasury.gov/mpra</a>
Counts include 3 applications for a suspension plus PBGC partition
Counts do not include 1 recently-approved PBGC facilitated merger

## How We Got Here (Pre-COVID)

#### Median Results for Multiemployer Pension Plans

	Plan	Funded Percentage		Maturity Ratio		Contribution Rates
Zone Status	Count	2007	2018	2007	2018	2008 to 2018
All Plans	1,222	88%	84%	1.1	1.6	x 1.8
Green Zone	766	92%	92%	1.0	1.4	x 1.7
Endangered	152	78%	72%	1.2	1.6	x 2.1
Critical	186	86%	67%	1.4	2.3	x 2.1
Declining	118	83%	45%	2.6	7.3	x 1.9

Source: Segal analysis of Form 5500 data for plan years ending in 2018 Zone status does not take into account changes after January 1, 2019 Funded percentages and maturity ratios are as of the end of the plan year

## Impact of COVID

Will the economic impact of COVID expand the current solvency crisis?

Will healthy plans be able to recover?

#### Plan Risk Factors: General Considerations

Investment Returns	<ul> <li>Market volatility so far in 2020</li> <li>Investment gains in 2019</li> <li>Continued low interest rates</li> </ul>	
Contributions	<ul> <li>Declines in covered employment</li> <li>Temporary vs. long term?</li> <li>Variations by industry, geography</li> <li>Employer bankruptcies</li> <li>Affordability for remaining employers</li> </ul>	
Demographics	<ul><li>Mortality rates</li><li>Retirement rates</li></ul>	

## Multiemployer Pension Legislation?

#### Relief for troubled plans?

- Expanded PBGC partition program?
- Eligibility and preconditions?

#### Increased PBGC guarantees?

#### Increased PBGC revenue?

- PBGC premium increases?
- Federal funding?
- Other sources?

#### Ongoing funding rules?

- Minimum funding requirements?
- Zone status rules?
- Role of MPRA?
- Withdrawal liability rules?

Temporary COVID relief?

Composite plans?



The New Landscape: COVID-19's Impact on Defined Benefit Plans

# Single-Employer Plans

June 30, 2020

Bruce Cadenhead New York

welcome to brighter

#### **Overview**

- Types of effects
  - Actuarial
    - Mortality
    - Retirement / turnover / disability
    - Data update
  - Economic
- Heightened uncertainty
- Trends and legislative outlook for funding relief

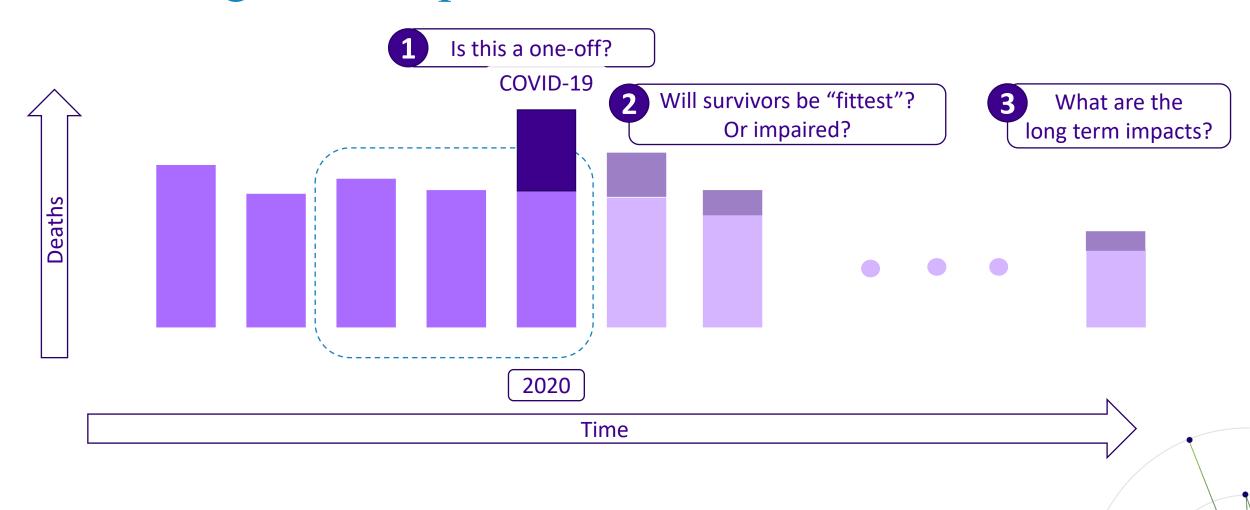


#### **Mortality / Longevity**

- The indelicate question "Will COVID-19 make my pension costs go down?"
  - Probably not significantly economic effects are likely to outweigh the effect on participant longevity
- Near-term effect
  - Normal data updates will capture the immediate effect on the plan population
    - Will capture any "excess" mortality
  - Generally no need to build what's happening now into assumptions for the future
  - Overall effect likely to be relatively small for most populations
- Longer-term more speculative
  - Some concern about ongoing health effects for survivors
  - Other factors may improve longevity

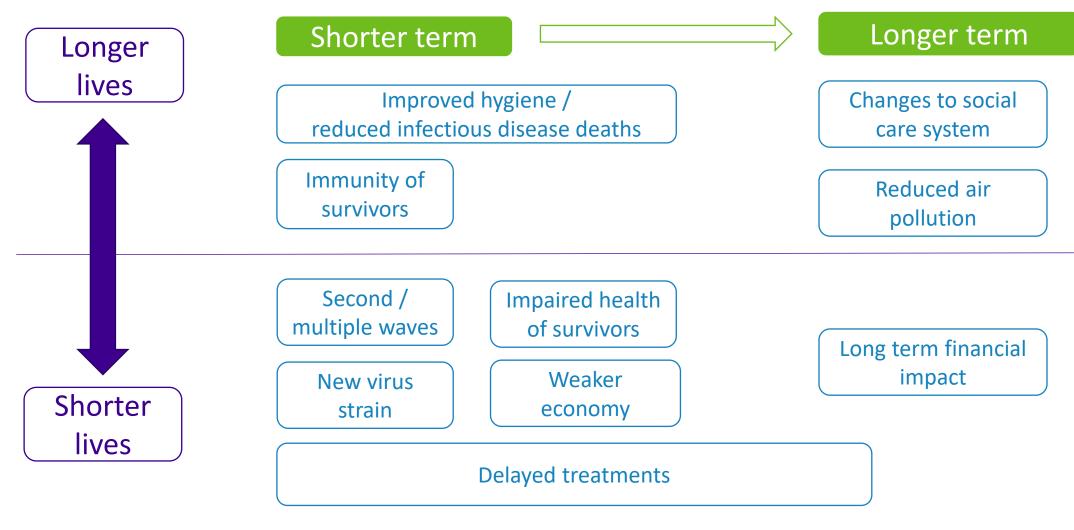


### How might assumptions be affected?





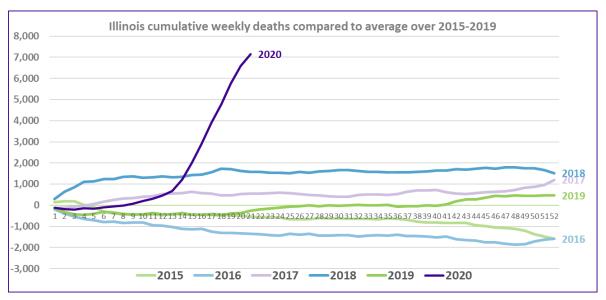
## What might be the impacts of COVID-19?

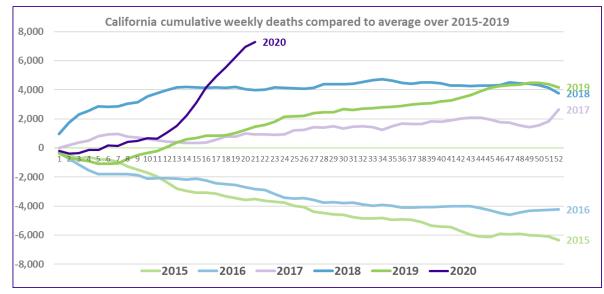




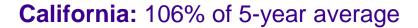
## Deaths to date – will this be a significant event?

#### Many states are experiencing the worst year on record





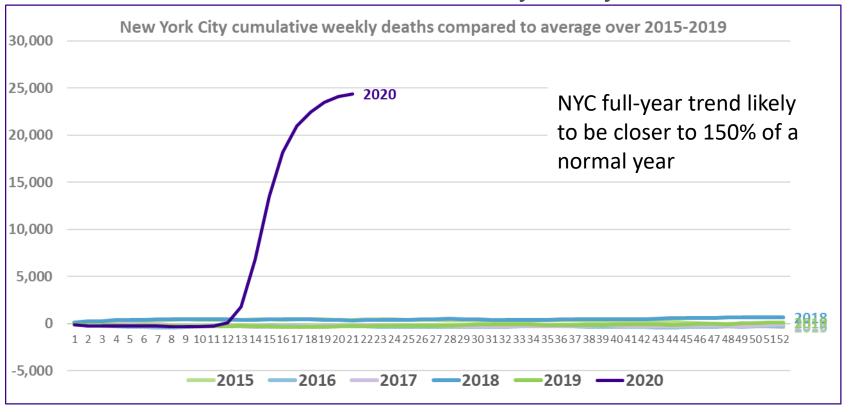
Illinois: 116% of 5-year average





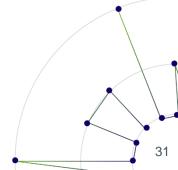
## Deaths to date – will this be a significant event?

#### Some areas have been very badly affected



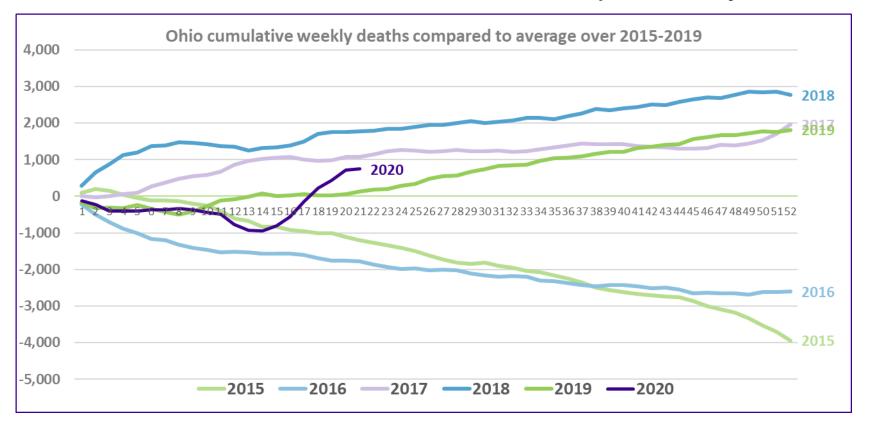
New York City: 209% of 5-year average





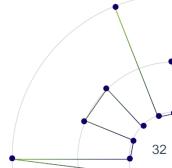
## Deaths to date – will this be a significant event?

#### Some states still within boundaries of previous years

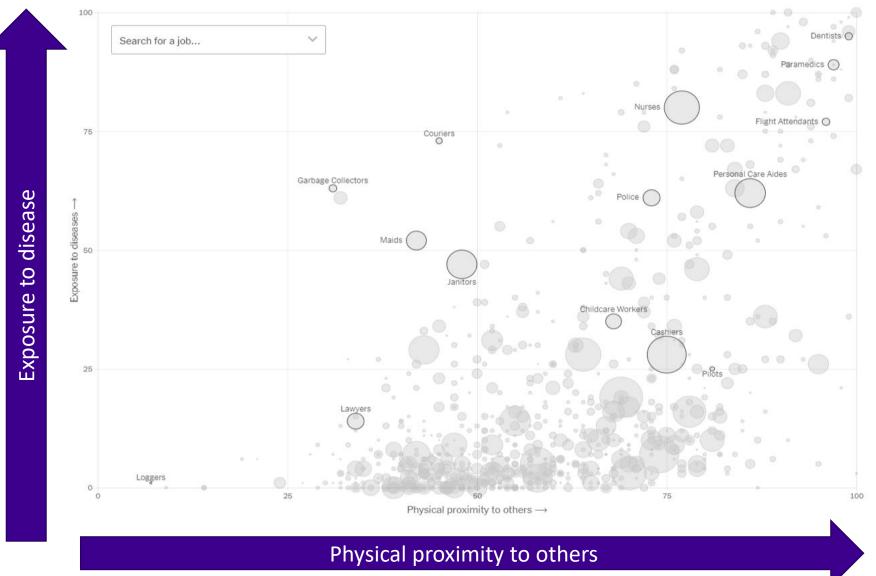


**Ohio**: 101% of 5-year average

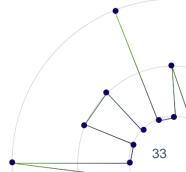




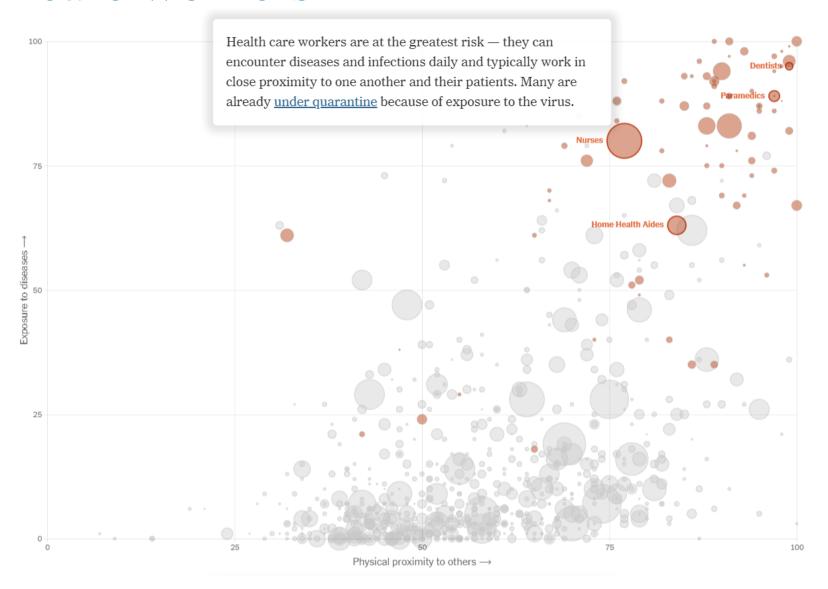
## Riskiness of different jobs







#### Health care workers







#### **Overall effect?**

- Depends on variety of factors
  - Level of exposure
  - Case fatality rate
    - Varies substantially based on age and other demographic/socio-economic factors
  - Related excess mortality (e.g., deferral of necessary care, economy-related)
- US Population Stats
  - Total population 329M in 2019 (from Census.gov)
  - Estimated annual deaths based on projected 2020 Death Rates from SSA: 2.9M (about 0.9% of population)
  - 2020 deaths attributed to COVID-19 year-to-date: 122,000 (CDC as of June 25) = 0.04% of population
    - Likely significantly more COVID-related deaths attributed to other causes
    - Highest projections absent effective interventions were in the 2M range (< 1% of population); current projections are variable, but much lower



## **Effect on individual plans?**

• Few (if any) plans are likely to see a doubling of normal annual mortality

Rough estimate of effect of doubling of one year's typical mortality	
Age	Approximate % Change in Liability
40	-0.1%
60	-0.8%
80	-4%
Overall for "typical" demographics	<-1%

- Non-mortality effects have potential to be far more significant
  - 8-10 basis point change in discount rates ≈ 1% change in liability
  - Daily change in S&P 500 has been > 1% 65 times already this year (compared to 37 times in 2019)



## **Beyond Longevity – Other Demographic Assumptions**

- Retirement / turnover
  - Very employer-specific
  - Expect lower voluntary turnover / retirement as there is greater economic need / appreciation for current employment and fewer alternatives
    - Employees dependent on DC accounts may need to work a lot longer to feel financially secure
    - Increased concern about securing healthcare prior to Medicare eligibility
    - Those with significant DB benefits are likely to feel most secure in going ahead with retirement
    - Potentially higher involuntary turnover / retirement
    - Temporary reductions (e.g., furloughs) may reduce associated benefits costs as well
- Many may wind up settling for lower than anticipated standard-of-living in retirement, rather than trying to get back into the labor market
- Disability claims tend to rise in challenging economic conditions



## **Employer-initiated Changes**

- Early retirement windows
  - Viable even with otherwise frozen DB plans
  - Defers cash costs relative to other options
- In-service distributions from DB plans for those age 59 ½ or higher
  - May represent a significant transfer of risk from employer to employee if taken as a lump sum
- Plan design
  - Temporary reduction in DC contributions / DB accruals
  - Further movement away from DB, or toward lower-risk designs, such as cash balance
- Phased retirement programs
  - Allows for knowledge transfer during transition to retirement
  - Many programs provide for defined end-date which facilitate workforce planning
  - Increase opportunities for promotion for remaining employees





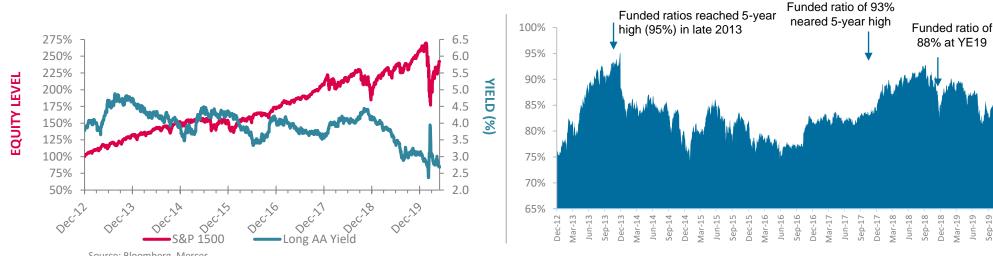
### **MARKET THEMES**

- RECENT MARKET VOLATILITY RELATED TO CORONAVIRUS
- SIGNIFICANT RECOVERY IN EQUITY MARKETS DURING Q2 FOLLOWING SIGNIFICANT DROPS
- DISCOUNT RATES DOWN ~45 BPS YTD DUE TO NARROWING SPREADS OVER APRIL AND MAY
- OVER 6% YTD DECREASE IN FUNDED STATUS PRIMARILY DUE TO HEAVY EQUITY LOSSES

### LIABILITY THEMES

- UPTICK IN RISK TRANSFER AND PLAN TERMINATION ACTIVITY
- UNDERFUNDING PBGC "TAX" OF 4.5% PER YEAR (TOTAL PREMIUMS UP TO \$644 / PERSON)
- RELEASE OF NEW PRIVATE-SECTOR MORTALITY TABLE EXPECTED TO HAVE MINIMAL IMPACT ON LONGEVITY COSTS FOR MOST PLANS

### INTEREST RATES & MARKET VOLATILITY



Source: Bloomberg, Mercer.

Equity levels reflect the S&P 1500 total returns net of dividends and are indexed to 12/31/2012; Yield levels reflect the Barclays Long AA Corporate Yield to Worst. S&P 1500 funded status estimates are from Mercer's proprietary database.



### **Summary of current trends**

- Greater uncertainty in general will affect planning
  - Asset allocation
  - Derisking likely to remain popular
    - Market remains very competitive
  - Greater appreciation for uncertainty in demographic factors (turnover/retirement/mortality)
     than in the past
    - Changing retirement patterns could result in substantial change in costs for plans with early retirement subsidies or for plans that do not provide actuarial increase for those working past 65
    - Gathering more granular data on participant mortality may help with optimizing risk transfer options
  - Many employers looking for opportunities to reduce benefit costs at least temporarily



## **Accounting trends**

- Declining interest rates and weak asset returns have substantially increased deficits
- Year-end measurements
  - Accelerated data gathering may be required for plans with significant demographic changes (more likely to be driven by turnover or pay changes than by mortality)
- Remeasurements due to significant events
  - Settlements or curtailments due to RIFs or voluntary programs



### **Funding trends**

- Phase-out of 25-year average interest rate corridor scheduled to begin in 2021
  - Required contributions are projected to increase substantially for plans that have been paying close to the minimum required amount
- HEROES Act would provide significant additional time to meet these obligations
  - Retain (and strengthen) 25-year average corridor and delay phase-out until 2026
  - Increase amortization period for unfunded liabilities from 7 years to 15 years
  - Unlikely to be adopted in its current form due to strong opposition in the Senate
  - Recent discussions suggest strong possibility of a compromise
  - But outcome likely tied to multiemployer reform negotiations



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# Q&A







JULY 1, 2020 1-2 PM

# Coming out the Other Side of COVID-19: the Future of the Employer Based Health Care System

Featuring:

Paul Fronstin, Director, Health Research and Education Program, EBRI Kurt Giesa, Partner, Oliver Wyman Jon Kessler, President and CEO, HealthEquity

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