

PBGC Issues

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PBGC Issues - Agenda

- New Rules on:
 - Standard Termination
 - Reportable Events for Small Plans
 - Premiums
 - My PAA
- Premium examples







Standard Terminaton Notice / Form 500

New filing requirement

- · Must submit:
 - Copy of Notice of Intent to Terminate (NOIT)
 - Sample Notice of Plan Benefits (NOPB) for all applicable categories
 - ✓ Actives
 - ✓ Retirees
 - ✓ Separated vesteds and non-vesteds







Standard Termination Notice / Form 500 (Cont.)

- PBGC reviews Notices within its 60-day review period
- PBGC may issue a Notice of Noncompliance or require issuance of corrected Notices
- PBGC will follow its regulations, which allow consideration of plan participants' interests as well as correction of good faith errors, to determine if nullification is appropriate









Post-Distribution Certification Form 501

New Filing Requirement - must submit:

- Proof of Distributions
- Copy of most recent complete plan document and any amendments (Prototype and Adoption Agreement)









Post-Distribution Certification Form 501

- Proof of distributions and plan documents may be sent electronically
- PBGC's secure upload link is http://pbgc.leapfile.com
- Will need email address of recipient at PBGC
- Email addresses at PBGC are the employees': lastname.firstname@pbgc.gov









Proof of Distributions

Irrevocable Commitments:

- Copy of annuity contract(s), annuity certificates, written notices to participants identifying –
 - Contact information for annuity provider
 - Group contract numbers
 - List of participants









Proof of Distributions

Lump Sums:

- Cancelled checks
- Bank statement with names and distribution amounts
- Can cause delay in submitting PDC
 - PDC is due within 30 days after last distribution date
 - Penalty is assessed only to the extent filing is more than
 90 days after distribution deadline
 - PBGC waives penalty if delay is for reasonable cause







Proof of Distribution

- Rollovers/Direct Deposits
 - Provide documentation from financial institution
 - 1099-R's suggest payment, don't prove it







Reportable Events







Reportable Events: Overview

- What is a Reportable Event?
- Importance of Reportable Events
- Former Reportable Events Regulation
 - Sometimes referred to as "Current Reg" as still effective until applicability date of final rule
- Why the Reg was Changed
- Final Rule
- · Benefits of Final Rule
- · Forms and Instructions







What is a Reportable Event?

- Events may be indicative of a need to terminate the plan
- Most events reportable within 30 days after event occurs; penalties apply if filing late

Corporate Events

- Extraordinary Dividend or Stock Redemption
- 2. Change in Contributing Sponsor or Controlled Group
- 3. Bankruptcy
- 4. Liquidation
- 5. Loan Default

Plan Events

- 1. Active Participant Reduction
- 2. Transfer of Benefit Liabilities
- 3. Distribution to a Substantial Owner
- 4. Failure to Make a Required Contribution
- 5. Application for a Funding Waiver
- 6. Inability to Pay Benefits When Due









Importance of Reportable Events

- Early intervention can prevent plan termination;
 PBGC works to encourage plan continuation
- If plan termination inevitable, early intervention can maximize recovery of plan assets for benefit of participants and lessen the need to use PBGC funds
- PBGC often notified plan needs to terminate after assets depleted or sponsor out of business
- All involved (actuaries, TPAs, sponsor) should notify us if continuation of plan is at risk







Former Reportable Events Regulation

• Waivers under former regulation include:



Former Reg Outdated and Waivers Ineffective

- PPA made changes to funding concepts that needed to be incorporated into the regulation
- The system of waivers caused undue burden and ineffective reporting:
 - PBGC did not receive reports it needed
 - PBGC received reports from plans that do not truly pose risk to the pension insurance system







New Reportable Events Regulation

- Applies to events occurring on or after 1/1/16
- No changes to due dates
 - Generally, 30 days after event occurs
 - In some cases, 30 days after plan administrator knows (or has reason to know) that event occurred
- Mandatory e-filing
 - Emailing pdf version of Form 10 is acceptable
 - Optional new "portal" method to be discussed later







New Reportable Events Regulation Small Plan Waivers

- "Small" defined
 - Same as for premiums (100 or fewer participants)
 - Based on prior year's premium filing
- Small plans waived from reporting certain events:
 - Extraordinary Dividend or Stock Redemption
 - Active Participant Reduction
 - Change in Controlled Group
 - Transfer of Benefit Liabilities
 - Missed Quarterlies







New Reportable Events Regulation

- Other notable changes re: waivers
 - New waivers
 - Tied to financial health of the sponsor
 - Public companies
 - Funding based waiver modified: No VRP (100% funded)
- Small plans generally won't need/use these waivers
 - With one exception, where these waivers apply, the small plan waiver also applies
 - Exception: "distribution to substantial owner" event
 - · No small plan waiver
 - Financial health and "No VRP" waivers apply







New Reportable Events Regulation

Distribution to substantial owner

- Event definition expanded to include:
 - Distribution to owner during 1-year is more than 1% of year-end plan assets as reported on prior two year's 5500.
 - Aggregate distributions to all owners during 1-year is more than 5% (same asset measure)
- One time reporting for substantial owners receiving benefit in an annuity form
- New reporting waivers







New Reportable Events Regulation Corporate Events

Bankruptcy, liquidation or loan default

- In court bankruptcies no longer need to be reported
- Liquidations no change
- Loan default pertains to loans greater than \$10 million; most waivers eliminated









New Reportable Events Regulation

Failure to make a required contribution event

- Companies often fail to report
 - Lowest compliance rate of all reportable events
- Reporting waived if:
 - Reason contribution missed solely due to not waiving a credit balance timely,
 - Contribution made up within 30 days, or
 - For small plans only, missed contribution is a quarterly
- Missed final contribution MUST be reported regardless of plan size (i.e., contribution due 9/15/2016 for 2015 calendar year plan)





New Reportable Events Regulation

Other events

- Inability to Pay Benefits When Due
 - Time limit of 2 months does not apply to delay in paying a missing payee
- Application for Funding Waiver
 - Submitting application to IRS is not sufficient
 - Need to report to PBGC also





Reportable Events Forms and Instructions (Form 10)

- Pre-2016 events
 - Current ("old") regulation applies
 - Applicable forms and instructions revised 9/1/15 and available on PBGC's website
 - Enhanced requirements re: actuarial information
 - Signature and certification on completeness and accuracy
- Post 2015 events
 - Forms will be further revised to reflect new rules
 - Will be posted before year-end







Proposed Changes to 4010 Regulation





4010 reporting

- Generally just for large companies/plans
- Reporting required if any plan in controlled group has an FTAP < 80%
- FTAP determined w/o regard to stabilization rules
- Reporting waived:
 - Current rule: total underfunding, all plans combined, less than \$15 million
 - Proposed change:
 - Total underfunding, all plans combined, less than \$15 million, and
 - Total # of participants < 500
- New e-filing portal









PBGC Premiums





PBGC Premiums

- Recent changes
 - First effective for 2014 plan year
 - Biggest changes for small plans
 - Lookback rule for determining variable-rate premium
 - Accelerated due date
- Other changes
 - Accelerated due date for some terminating plans
 - New certification option
 - Change in timing re: certifications for uploaded filings
 - Optional contact information







PBGC Premiums - Due Dates

- Starting with 2015, same due date rules apply to plans of all sizes
 - Small calendar year plan example:
 - 2014: February 17, 2015 (weekend/holiday rule)
 - 2015: October 15, 2015
- Special rules for new and newly covered plans
- Special rules for standard terminations to be discussed later







PBGC Premiums Variable Rate Premium Overview

- Rate \$X per \$1,000 unfunded vested benefits
- Assumptions used to determine premium liability
 - No changes since PPA was implemented
 - Choice between:
 - Standard (spot segment rates), and
 - Alternative (whatever is used for funding, but w/o regard to stabilization rules)
 - Whichever option is used, must be used for at least 5 years







PBGC Premiums VRPs – when to measure UVBs

- "UVB valuation date" same valuation date used for funding purposes
- Regardless of valuation date, exclude benefits accrued during plan year
- Which year's valuation date?
 - Default: Lookback year (use 2014 valuation for 2015 VRP)
 - Plans can "opt out" of the lookback rule (subject to certain constraints)
 - · Opting out generally a one-time thing
 - Opting out doesn't work for plans with year-end valuation dates









PBGC Premiums Opting out of lookback rule

- Automatic approval to opt out for 2014 VRP
 - No official election required
 - Tied to whatever's reported as the UVB valuation date
- PBGC consent generally required to opt back in (or out) for a future year.
- Permission to opt-out after 2014 isn't required:
 - The first time UVBs are reported
 - Newer plans
 - Plans paying small-employer cap and not reporting UVBs
 - The first year a large plan becomes small







PBGC Premiums Requesting Permission

- Send an email to <u>premiums@pbgc.gov</u> at least 60 days before due date
- Subject line: "Request re: lookback rule"
- · In body of email
 - Identify plan
 - Explain the reason the plan wants to make the change







PBGC Premiums

UVB valuation date vs. participant count date

- · Participant count date
 - Date for counting participants for flat-rate premium
 - Tied to plan year, not valuation date
 - Generally last day of prior plan year.
- UVB valuation date
 - Date for measuring UVBs for VRP purposes
 - Always tied to funding valuation date
 - Could be prior or current year's valuations date (depending on whether lookback rule is used)
- The two are usually different
- The two are the same if a small plan with a year-end valuation date uses the lookback rule for determining UVBs







PBGC Premiums Which participants count

- Anyone for whom the plan has Benefit Liabilities as of the Participant Count Date (whether active, inactive, retired, or deceased).
- PBGC Participant count may not match the
 5500 Participant count for the same Plan Year









VRP Exemptions for On-going Plans

- New or newly covered plans
- Plans with no vested benefits (as of UVB valuation date)
- Interplay of these two exemptions may lead to two year exemption for some plans
 - Consider a new plan with no vested benefits as of the UVB valuation date for the first year.
 - First year: Plan qualifies for "New Plan" exemption
 - Second year, if lookback rule is used, plan qualifies for "No Vested Benefits" exemptions







Standard Termination VRP exemptions

- Final distribution during the plan year exemption
 - Exemption can be claimed even if not fully closed out at time of filing
 - Leave "date of final distribution" item blank(item 13 of illustrative form)
 - · No need to amend later when date is known
 - PBGC system will update that information when Form 501 has been processed
 - If the distribution doesn't end up happening by year end, filing must be amended
 - Any VRP owed will be considered late
 - · Late fees will likely be assessed







Standard Termination VRP exemptions

- Final distribution during the plan year exemption (CONT)
 - If you're not certain the plan will be closed out by year end, might be safer to skip the exemption and have the PA pay the calculated VRP.
 - If distribution does happen before year end, you can request a refund.
 - PBGC will know about distribution from Form 501, so no need to amend filing necessary.
- To request a refund in this situation for the VRP and any proration (if applicable), email premiums@pbgc.gov







Premium Rates

	Single-employer Plans			Multis
Year	Flat	Variable		
		Rate per \$1,000 of UVBs	Cap per participant	Flat
2015	\$57	\$24	\$418	\$26
2016	\$64	\$29*	\$500	\$26*

- * Subject to indexing and therefore, might be higher than what's shown above. After 2016, all rates will be subject to indexing.
- Small-employer cap still applies to VRP
 - \$5 * # of participants²







PBGC's MyPAA

- All PBGC Comprehensive Premium Filings must be submitted online through the PBGC's My Plan Administration Account (MyPAA)
- Manually fill in the data within the MyPAA screens. Must have an account for each Plan.
- <u>Import</u> operates exactly the same as above except the data entries are imported via xml file.
- <u>Upload</u> the data from an xml file. Filing cannot be reviewed or edited. Only the person doing the <u>upload</u> needs a single MyPAA account.







PBGC's MyPAA

Import method

ASPPA

- Assume the 'user' of the system is the Filing
 Coordinator, and is either the TPA or actuary
- Certification is required by Plan Administrator (PA) and actuary.
- Both PA and actuary can certify electronically.
- The alternative is for the user to electronically certify on behalf of PA (or actuary).
- Must first secure hard signature certifications.



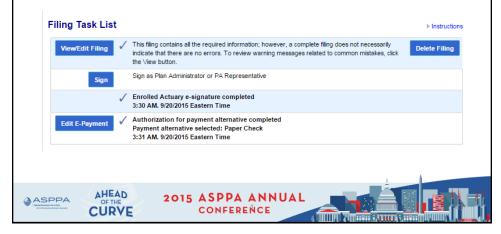
PBGC's MyPAA

 If user is certifying on behalf of PA, permissions should be set as follows:



PBGC's MyPAA

 In practice, task list might look like this while waiting for the PA signature:



PBGC's MyPAA

- Upload Method change in manual certification procedures
 - In the past, actuary could submit filing before the PA had signed a hard copy.
 - That option is no longer available.
 - Now: PA's hard copy certification must be received before filing can be uploaded
 - With new certification, uploader is certifying that he/she has seen the PA's manual certification.
 - Revised process fairly consistent with 5500 e-filing manual certification rules
 - One difference for 5500, scanned version of hard copy with manual signature gets attached to e-filing. No such requirement for premium filing



Examples

Example 1 - Flat Rate Premium - 2015

- New plan established 1/1/15 covers 2 employees
- No past Service Benefits.
- 2/20 vesting excluding service prior to effective date.
- 2015 PBGC Participant Count Date = 1/1/15





Examples

Example 1 – continued

- Participant Count = 0
- Flat Rate Premium = -0
- Premium filing still required







Examples

Example 2 – Flat Rate Premium – 2016

- 2016 Participant Count Date = 12/31/15
- Participant count = 2 (even though benefits are not yet vested)
- Flat Rate Premium = \$64 x 2 = \$128







Examples

Example 3 – UVB for 2015 BOY Val

- 2015 UVB Valuation Date for Calendar Plan is 1/1/15.
- Benefits earned on 1/1/15, valued on 1/1/15
- Assets on 1/1/15 including 2014 contributions made after val date (but before filing date)
- 2015 UVB includes 2014 benefits and contributions (if deposited by filing date).







Examples

Example 4 – UVB for 2015 EOY Val

- Benefits earned on 1/1/15, valued on 12/31/15
- Assets on 12/31/15 excluding any 2015 Plan
 Year contributions deposited before year end.









PBGC Premiums - VRP

Example 5A – VRP BOY Val – No Lookback

- Plan Effective Date: 1/1/13
- 3 year cliff vesting excluding YOS prior to eff date.
- Participants hired by 1/1/13 are 0% vested until mid year 2015
- 25 Participants in plan on 1/1/13
- 26 Participants on 7/1/15









PBGC Premiums – VRP

Example 5A - VRP BOY Val - No Lookback Cont'd

- 2015 PBGC filing
- Participant Count Date = 12/31/14
- Participant Count = 25
- Flat Rate Premium = 25 * \$57 = \$1,425
- UVB Valuation Date = 1/1/15
 - UVB = -0-
 - VRP = -0-
- Total Premium = \$1,425









PBGC Premiums – VRP

Example 5A - VRP BOY Val - No Lookback Cont'd

- 2016 PBGC filing
- Participant Count Date = 12/31/15
- Participant Count = 26
- Flat Rate Premium = 26 * \$64 = **\$1,664**
- UVB Valuation Date = 1/1/16 (participants are vested)
- 1/1/16 Premium Funding Target = 874,000
- 1/1/16 FMV Assets = 800,000









PBGC Premiums – VRP

<u>Example 5A – VRP BOY Val - No Lookback Cont'd</u>

- UVB = 874,000 800,000 = 74,000 = \$75,000
- Uncapped Premium = \$75,000 x .029* = \$2,175
- Total Premium = \$1,664 + \$2,175 = \$3,839









PBGC Premiums – VRP

Example 5B - VRP BOY Val - with Lookback

- 2016 PBGC filing (same plan) with Lookback Participant Count Date = 12/31/15
- Participant Count = 26
- Same Flat Rate Premium = 26 * \$64 = \$1,664
- UVB Valuation Date = 1/1/15 (no vested Part.)
- UVB = \$-0-
- VRP = \$-0-
- Total Premium = \$1,664 (vs \$3,839)





