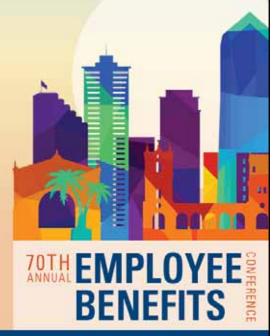
Modern Defined Contribution Plan Design

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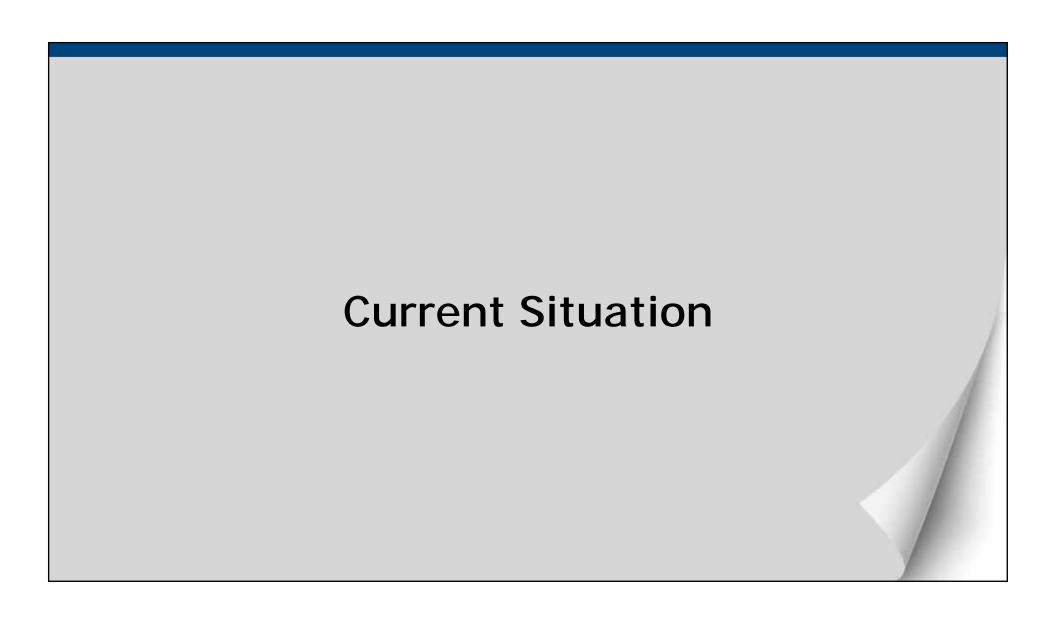
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Agenda

- 1. Current Situation
- 2. Optimal Investment Menu Design
 - A. Brokerage Window
 - B. Managed Accounts

- 3. Automatic Features
- 4. Distribution Options
- 5. Participant Education
- 6. Secure Act 2.0 Changes



First, a Quick Refresher...

DB Plans

Pension plans, traditional DB, money purchase, cash balance

Monthly annuity benefit at retirement

Same retirement benefit if the market returns are 5%, 8% or 12% and regardless of cost of plan

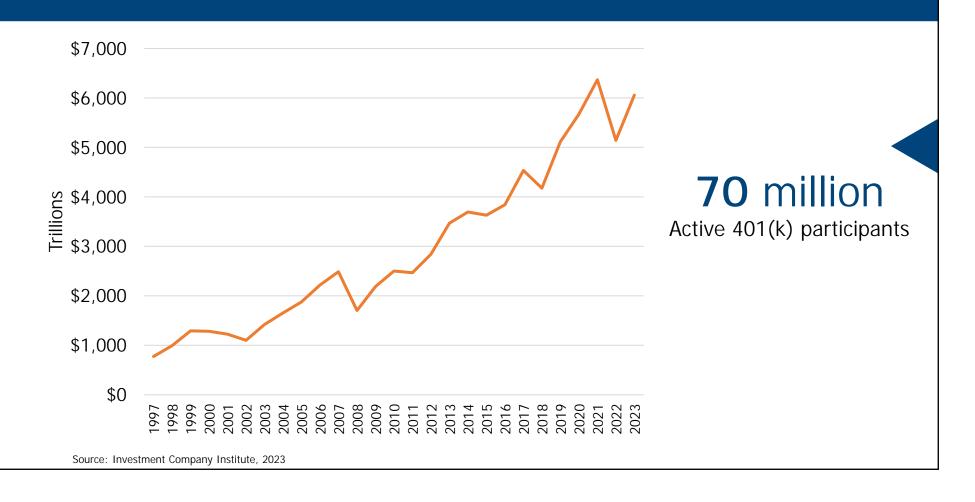
DC Plans

401(k), 403(b), 457, profitsharing, or hybrid plans

An account for each participant (investments usually participant directed)

Retirement benefit based on the value of vested contributions plus investments minus fees and costs

Defined Contribution Plan Growth



ERISA Fiduciary Responsibilities







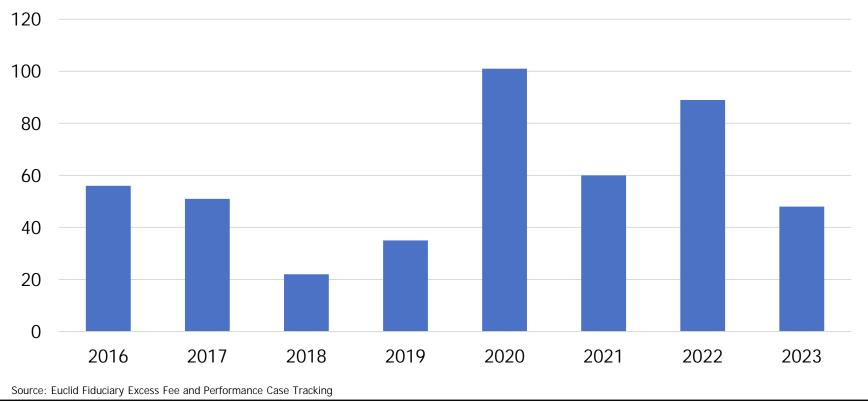






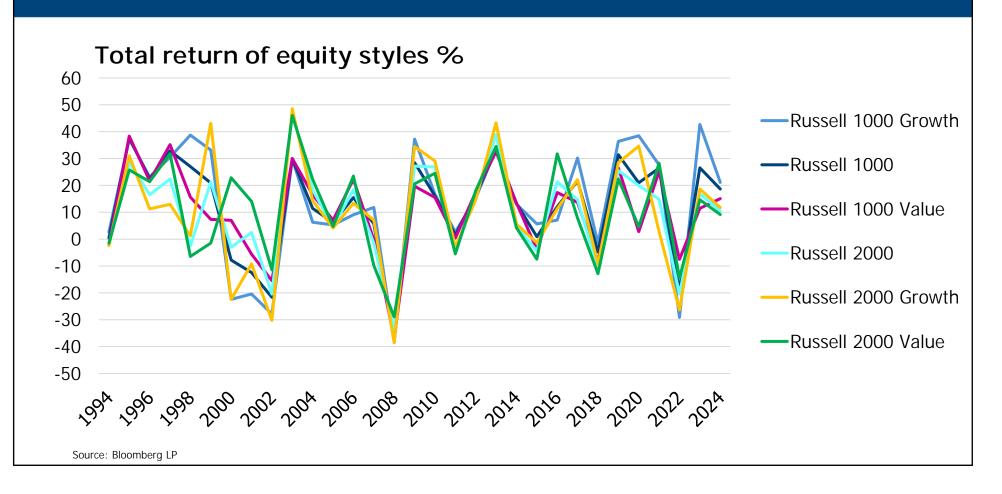
Important, as Litigation Is Increasing



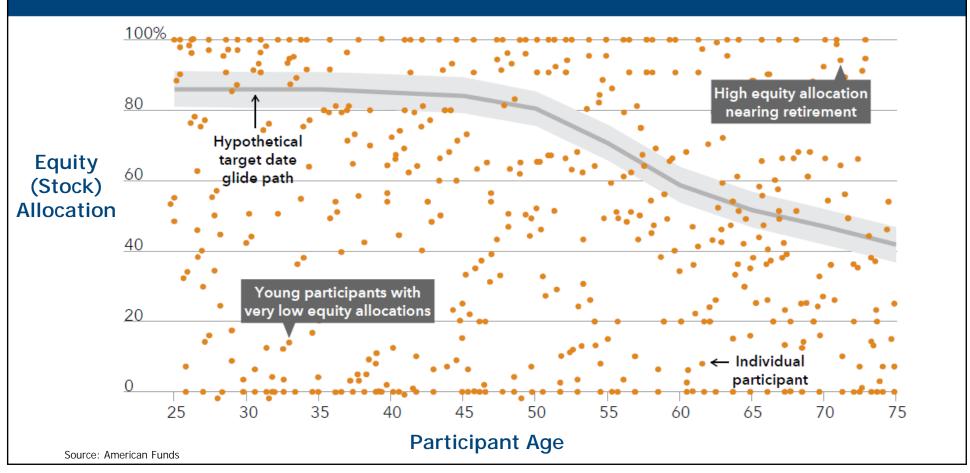




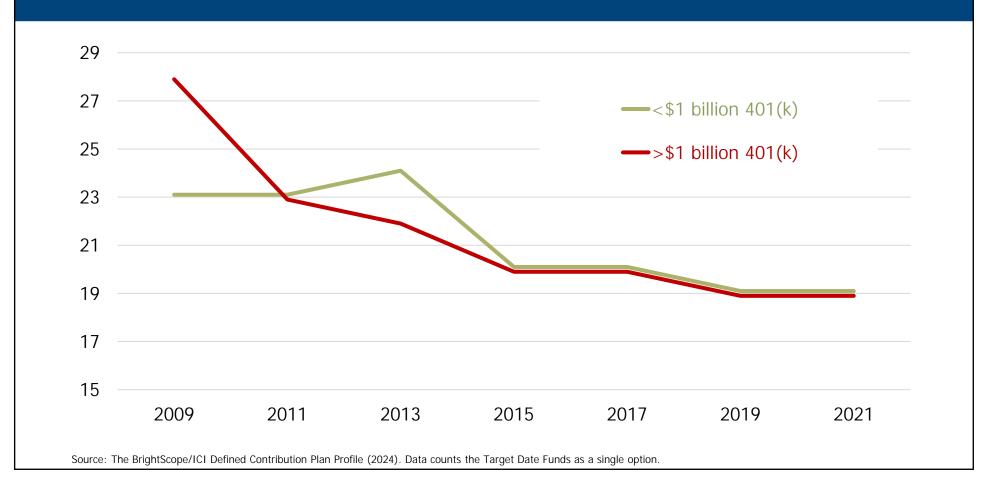
Similarity of Stock Performance







Number of Options Is Declining



Right Number of Options, Less Is More

Number of Funds	1-49	50-199	200-999	1,000-4,999	5,000+	All Plans
One	1.5%	3.3%	0.0%	1.6%	2.9%	1.9%
Two to Nine	1.5%	4.4%	2.5%	6.3%	10.1%	4.9%
Ten	0.0%	2.2%	2.5%	1.6%	5.8%	2.5%
Eleven to Fifteen	21.5%	8.9%	20.0%	25.4%	31.9%	20.7%
Sixteen to Twenty	21.5%	32.2%	31.3%	27.0%	21.7%	27.2%
Twenty-One to Twenty-Five	20.0%	17.8%	25.0%	14.3%	10.1%	17.7%
Twenty-Six or More	33.8%	31.1%	18.8%	23.8%	17.4%	25.1%
	99.8%	99.9%	100.1%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%

Data: Plan Sponsor Council of America

Consider the "Type" of Participants



Photo by Avi Naim on Unsplas

Do It For Me Investor

- Rarely reviews investments.
- Little investment decision making.
- Limited knowledge, interest and time to manage their nest egg.



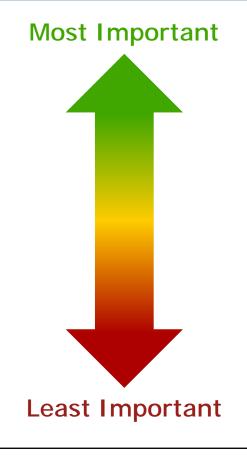
Photo by Studio Republic on Unsplash

Do It Yourself Investor

- Frequent interest in markets.
- Wants control of their portfolio.
- Little need for advice; can be very vocal.

Sample "Menu" of Options I'll Build It You Build It Conservative Lifecycle Fund **Index Options Active Options** Retirement Options Money Market or "Guaranteed" QDIA: Stable Value Type Account **Target Date** Core Bond Core Bond Withdrawal **Funds** (5 Year **US Stock** US Stock Increments) **US Small-Mid US Small-Mid** Stock Stock Managed Brokerage International International **Accounts** Window Stock Stock **Aggressive**

Selection Guidance



Cost and Fees
Fills Investment Style Gap
Investment Management Team Stability
Style Consistency
Ease of Integration with RecordKeeper
Brand Name and Market Image
Existing Plan Investment Manger
Communication and Educational Capabilities

Participant Request

Other "Options": Brokerage Window

Permitted Investments

Directly from the market

- Common stocks
- Bonds
- ETFs
- Other mutual funds

Usage

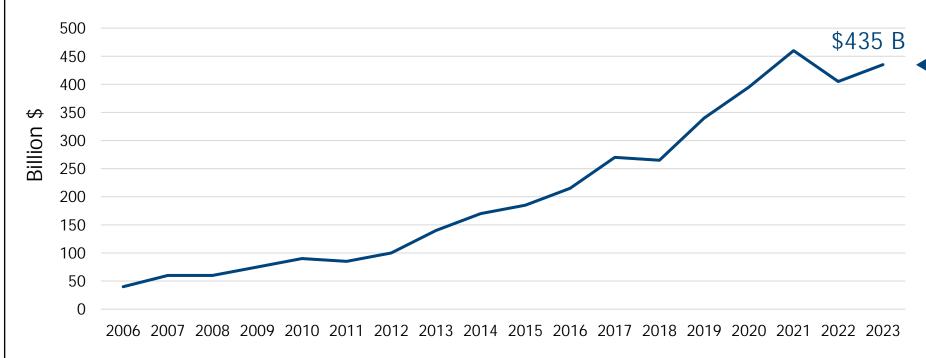
- 25% across all industries
- 35% in Taft-Hartley

Possible Limitations

- Restrict % of account permitted to trade
- Restrict what can be traded
- Trustees have fiduciary protection from losses within brokerage window

Other "Options": Managed Accounts





Source: Cerulli Associates

Managed Accounts: A Brief Outline

Professional investment advice and management of your 401(k) portfolio within the confines of the investments offered by your plan.

Investment Advice ERISA 3(21)—Advice only

- Advisor reviews your account, investment options, retirement and investment goals, etc. and makes a recommendation of how to allocate your investment (stocks/bonds/etc.)
- Lower fee. Sometimes paid by employer. Sometimes \$0 if plan is large and negotiates

Investment Management ERISA 3(38)—Discretionary

- Advisor makes all decisions related to investment of your account
- Acts as a fiduciary
- Fees around 50bps. (if account balance is approx. \$250,000, that's \$1,250/year)

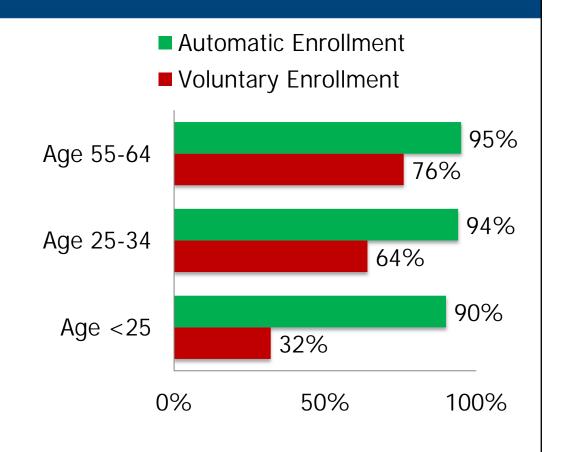


Offering Elective Deferrals



Participation Rates, Better With "Auto"

- Survey of all DC plans serviced by Vanguard shows:
 - Participation rates in automatic enrollment plans was 94%.
 - Participation rate in voluntary enrollment plans was 67%

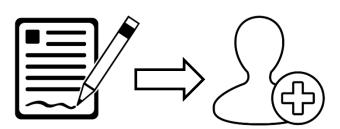


Source: Vanguard 2024

Types of Design

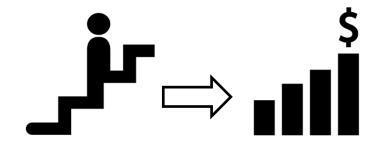
Auto-Enrollment

 Automatically gets participants saving.



Auto-scalation

 Automatically gets participants saving more.



Qualified Automatic Contribution Arrangement

A QACA also must require:

 Automatic escalating deferrals, starting at 3% and increasing 1% each year, up to 6% of compensation.



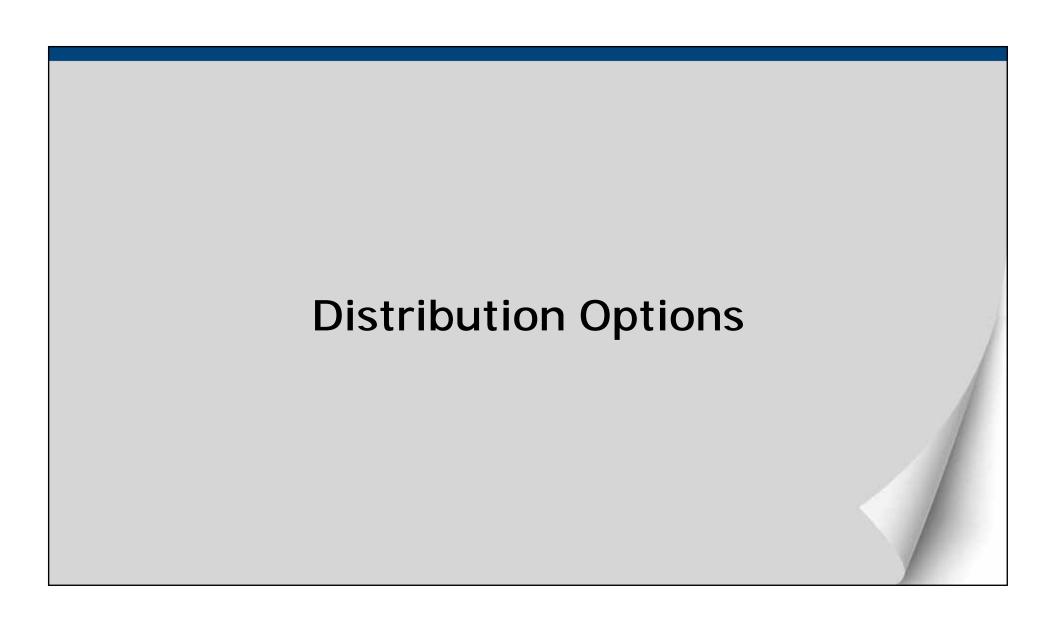
Auto-Features: Pros/Cons

Pros

- Helps employees begin saving
- Increases participation
- Demonstrable benefit to members when they see account balance increase
- Helps nondiscrimination testing results if a qualified arrangement
- More assets in plan gives negotiating power for lower fees

Cons

- Increased liability if you get it wrong
- Additional administrative work
- Increased cost for recordkeeping and notices
- Difficult to administer in highturnover environments (e.g., construction)



Options

Loans

Hardship Withdrawals





(Decumulation, Future Focus Area)



Loans

Loan Basics

The lesser of \$50,000 or 50% of the participant's account balance. If 50% is less than \$10,000, the participant may borrow up to \$10,000.

Plan document must allow:

- Promissory note
 Interest charged at reasonable rate
- Level payments

- Repayment terms (typical)
 - 5 years generally, 15-30 for purchase of residence
 - Made on after-tax basis; directly from employer unless terminated
 - No tax issue if repaid in full by repayment date
 - If defaulted and distributed, subject to a 10% early withdrawal penalty and applicable federal/state taxes.

Loans

Pros

- Flexibility when participants need access to money in an emergency
- Interest rate likely lower than bank or lender
- Many employees will see this as a benefit
- "It's their money"
 - 76% of plans offer a loan program

Cons

- The money is for retirement! Loan defaults across industry are 10-12%; 80+% for terminated participants
- Administration—Processing, reviewing applications, deducting repayments
- IRS offers narrow correction methods if things go wrong
- Very difficult to administer in highturnover industries (e.g., construction)

Loans

No Restrictions: Offer a loan program without limits, or

Limit Loans: (and prevent leakage)

- Charge a fee (\$50-500) to take a loan
- Set a cap on number of loans
- Restrict to hardship withdrawals (e.g., home purchase, foreclosure prevention, education, medical expenses)
- Allow only specific sources (pre-tax elective deferrals; exclude Roth and employer contributions)
- Require financial counseling (company-paid) before taking a loan
- Implement a 90-day waiting period after paying off a loan before initiating another
- Reduce maximum loan amounts

Hardship Withdrawals

In-Service Distributions for Immediate and Heavy Financial Need

- Taxable: Participant is subject to income tax and early withdrawal penalty unless exceptions apply
- Limit to Safe Harbor Reasons
 - Medical expenses
 - Purchase of principal residence
 Funeral expenses
 - Tuition and educational feesHome repair expenses
- Eviction prevention
- Additional Permitted Withdrawals: Disaster relief and birth/adoption expenses.

Note: Pros and cons are similar to those of loans

Retirement Income

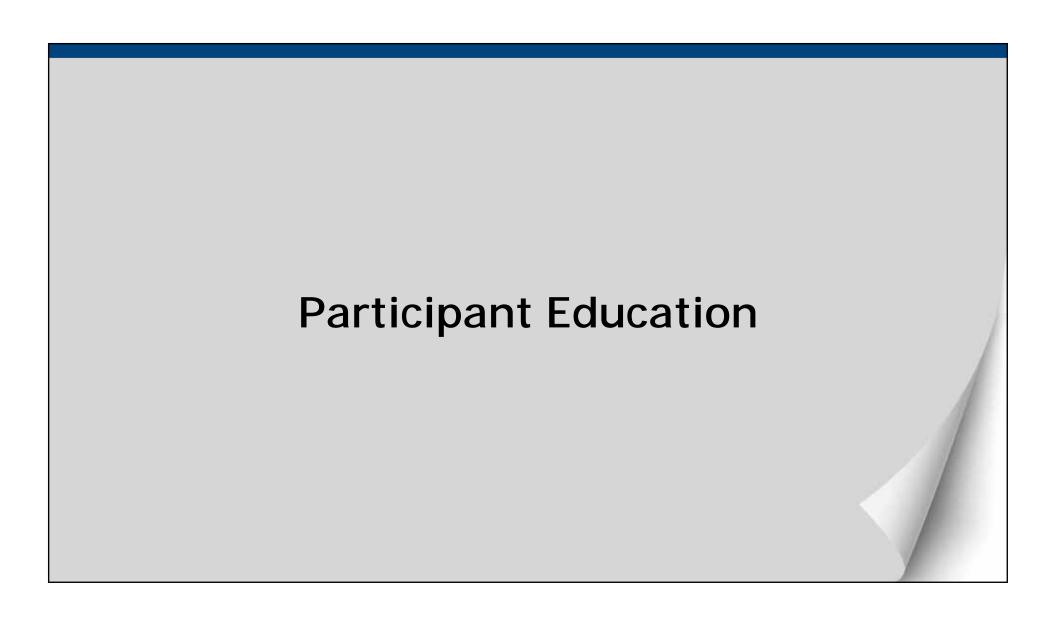
Record-keepers, insurance companies, and investment managers now provide a variety of retirement income solutions:

Guaranteed Income

- Annuity feature within investment design
- Annuity placement service (offered through recordkeeper)

Non-Guaranteed Income

- Managed accounts feature
- Managed "payout" funds
- Systematic withdrawal service



Communications Importance?

Which of the following best describes your plan's approach to participant communications?

More Generic We provide **general communications** to participants

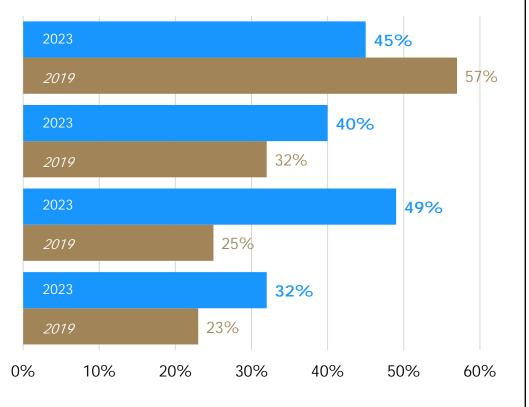
More

Personalized

We provide education on specific topics where we are trying to drive action

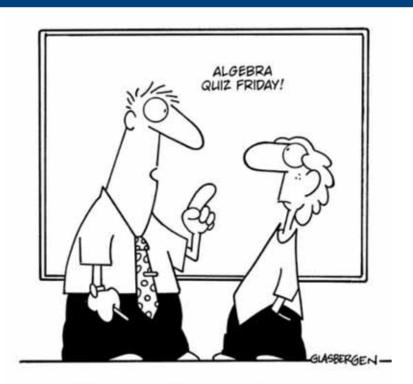
We provide targeted communications based on participant segments

We provide **personalized communications** at the individual participant level



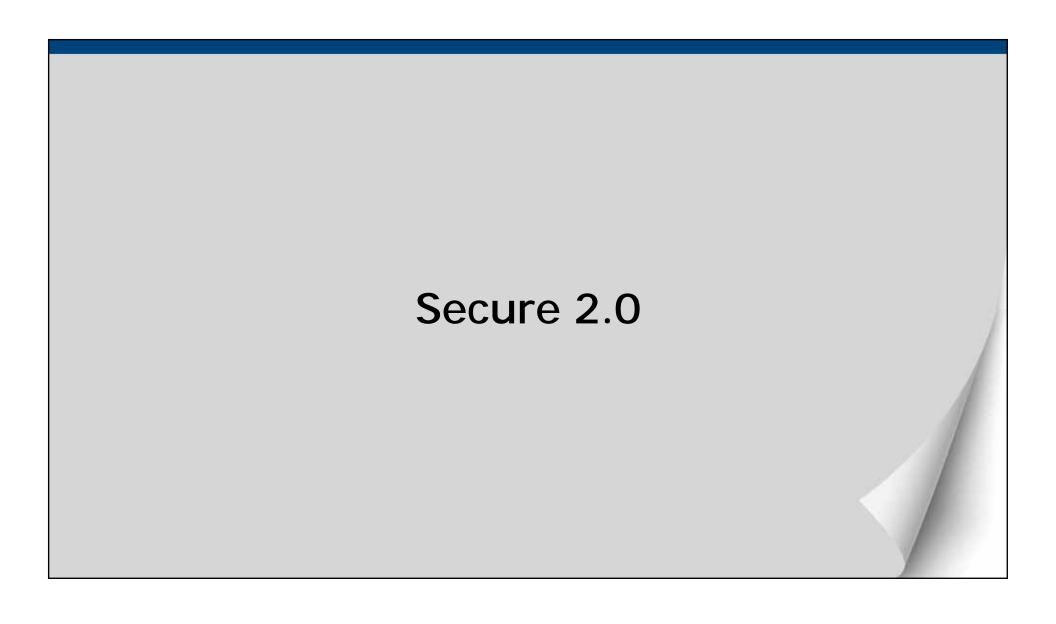
Source: JP Morgan Plan Sponsor Research 2023

Education Importance



"It's important to learn math because someday you might accidentally buy a phone without a calculator."

 (\mathcal{S})



Secure Act 2.0 (Key Points)

Auto-enrollment and escalation	 Required for new Plans established after December 29, 2022; effective for plan years after December 31, 2024 Exceptions for small businesses and plans in effect prior to law
Required Minimum Distributions	 Changed again after Secure Act 1.0 from 72 to 73 in 2023 and then 75 in 2033 Plans can still retain earlier required beginning date or delay until April after a participant retires
Catch-up	 Must be ROTH for participants with income > \$145,000
Contributions	(postponed until 2026)
Hardship self-	 Plan can rely on participant certification without
certification	substantiation unless they have knowledge to the contrary



Key Takeaways

- One of the challenges of offering a defined contribution retirement Plan is designing a Plan that will help participants meet their retirement goals.
- Plans can address some challenges through increasing the simplicity of the Plan's investment line-up and features.
- Understanding Plan Auto Features and Educational opportunities is essential for helping participants begin and maintain a retirement approach.
- Affirming key points from Secure 2.0 can ensure DC plan compliance with new legislation

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Session Evaluation



