

Modern Defined Contribution Plan Design

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OF EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS 

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

Current Situation

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

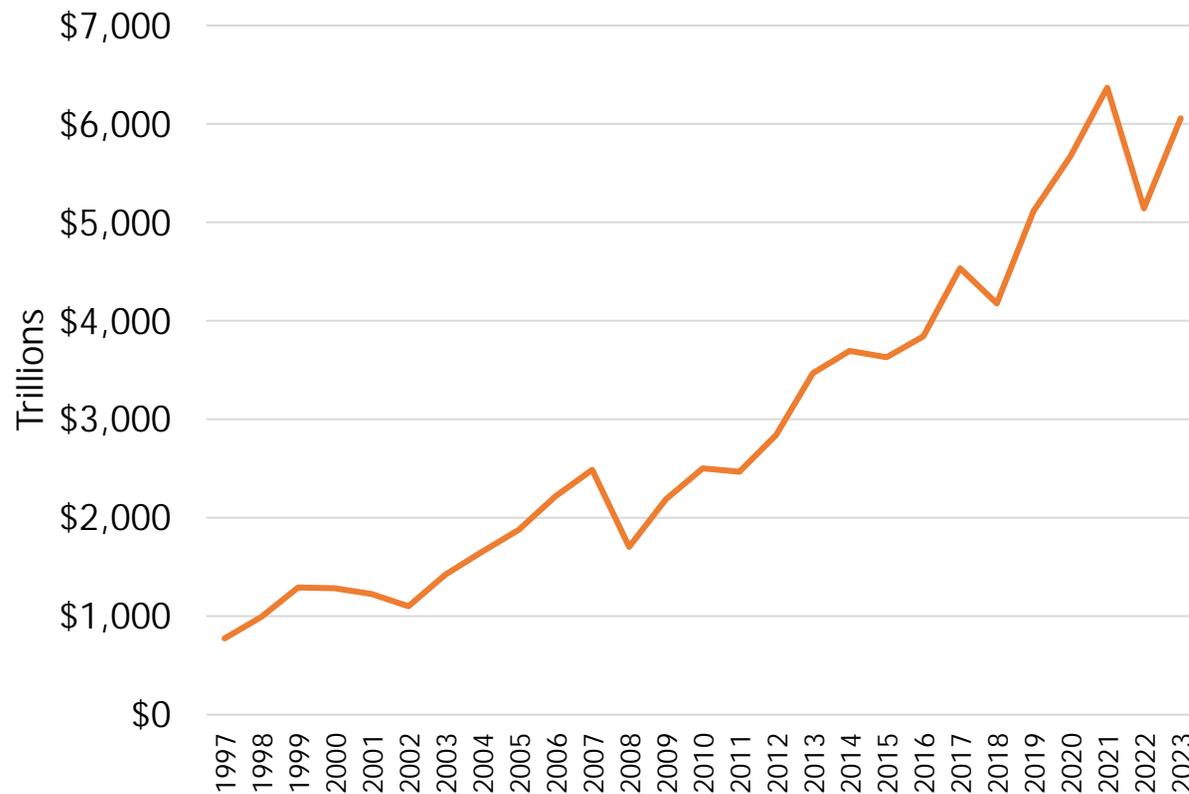
DC Plans

401(k), 403(b), 457, profit-sharing, 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



70 million
Active 401(k) participants

Source: Investment Company Institute, 2023

ERISA Fiduciary Responsibilities



Act Solely in
Participants' Interests



Demonstrate
Prudence



Diversify
Investments



Follow Plan
Documents



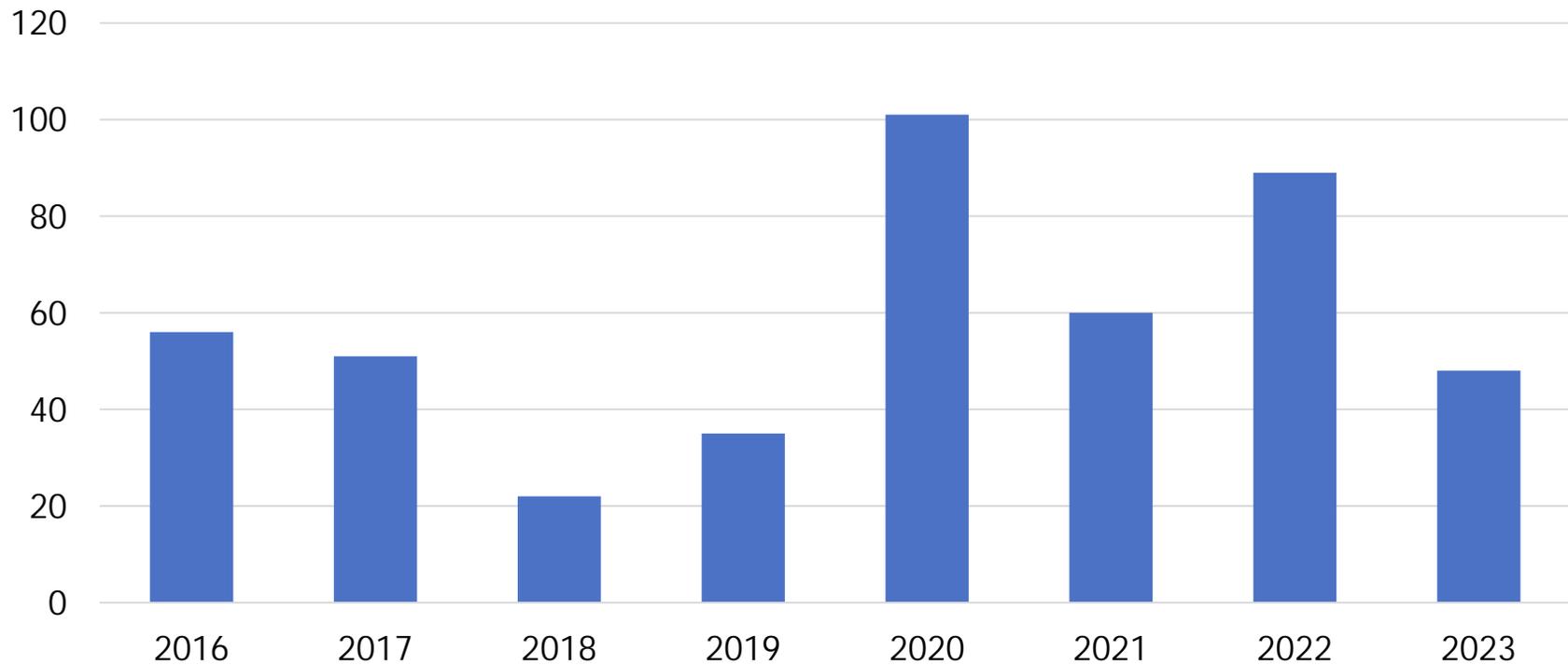
Pay **Only Reasonable**
Fees and Expenses



Avoid Conflicts of
Interest

Important, as Litigation Is Increasing

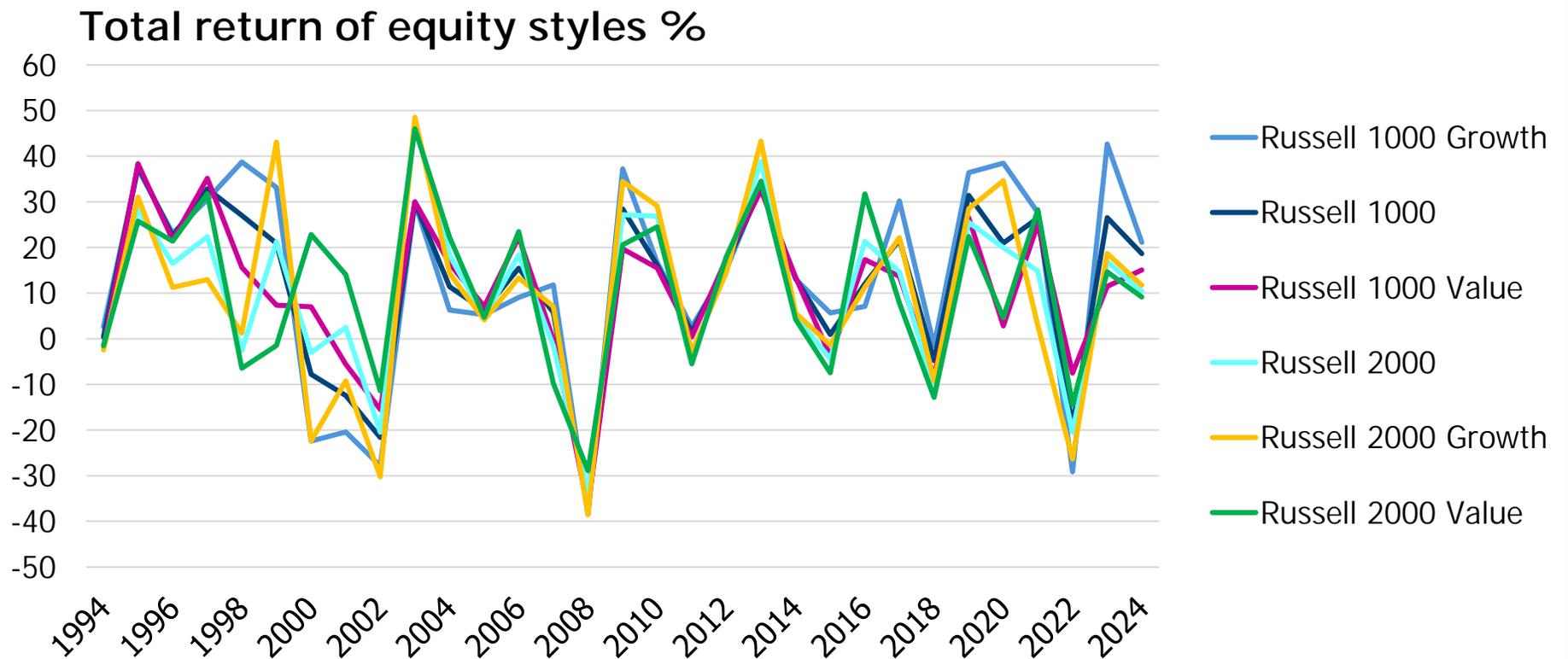
Excess Fee and Performance Lawsuits by Year as of 12/31/2023



Source: Euclid Fiduciary Excess Fee and Performance Case Tracking

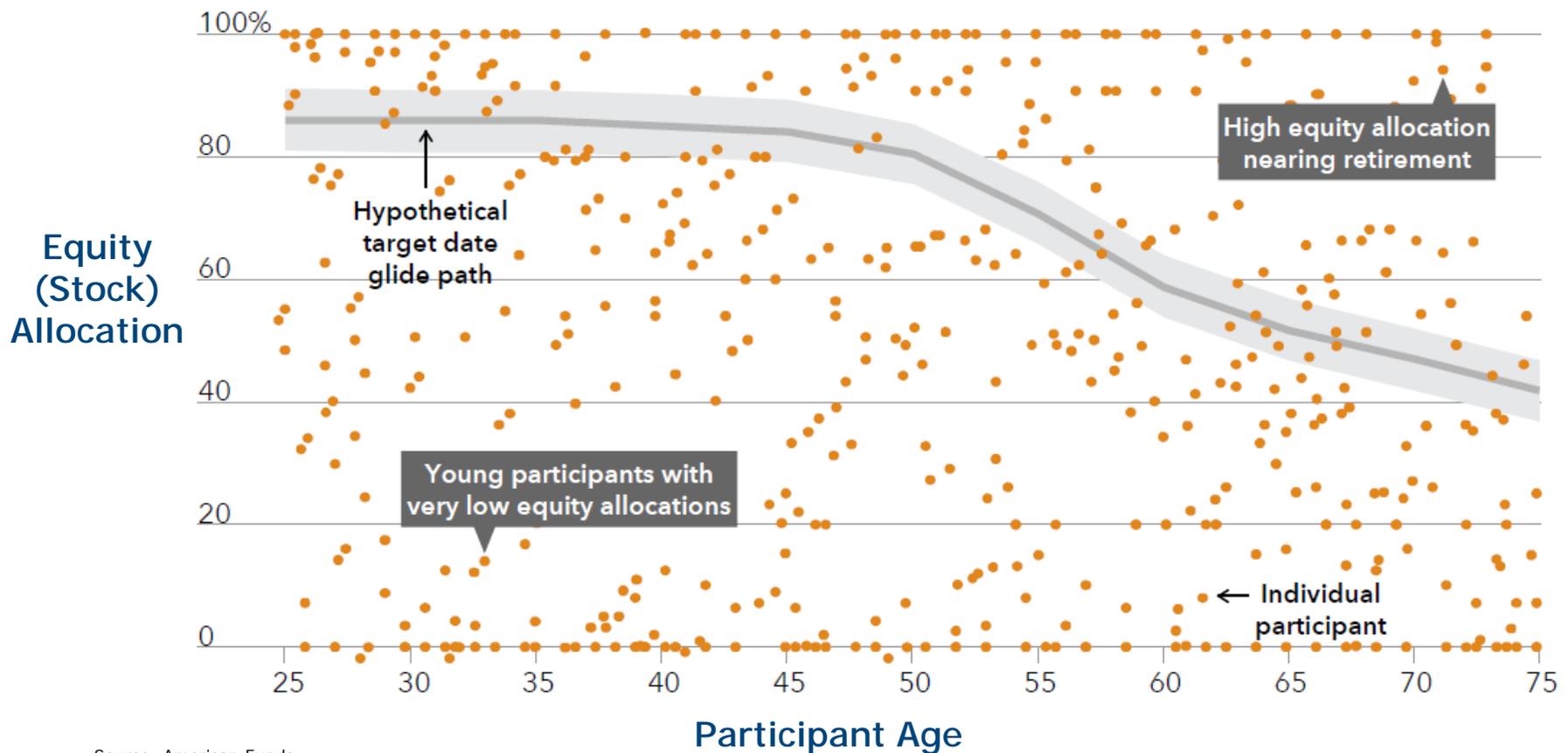
Ideal Investment Choices

Similarity of Stock Performance

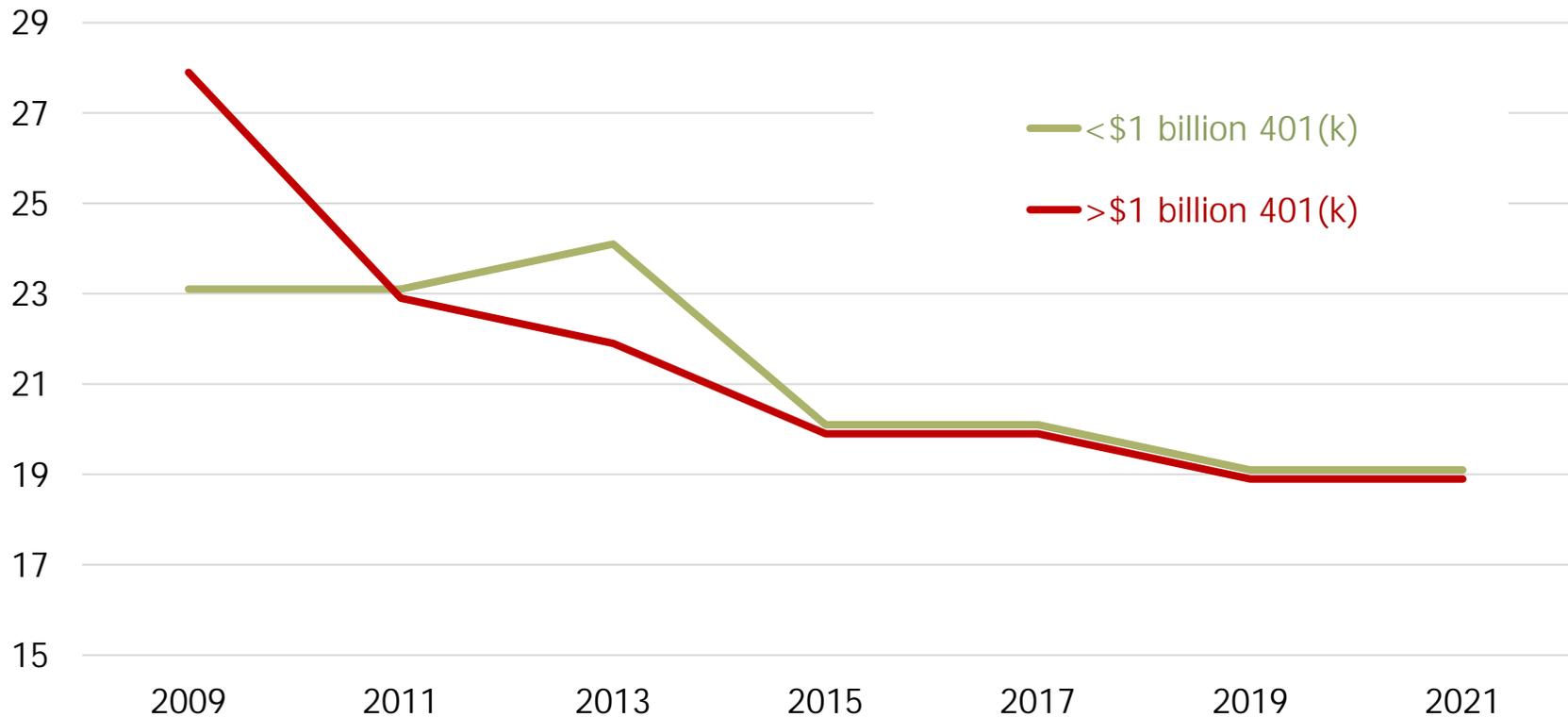


Source: Bloomberg LP

Participant Decisions May Be Poor



Number of Options Is Declining



Source: The BrightScope/ICI Defined Contribution Plan Profile (2024). Data counts the Target Date Funds as a single option.

Right Number of Options, Less Is More

Plan Size by Number of Participants

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 [Unsplash](#)

Do It For Me Investor

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

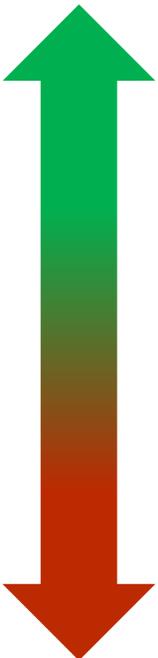


Photo by [Studio Republic](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Do It Yourself Investor

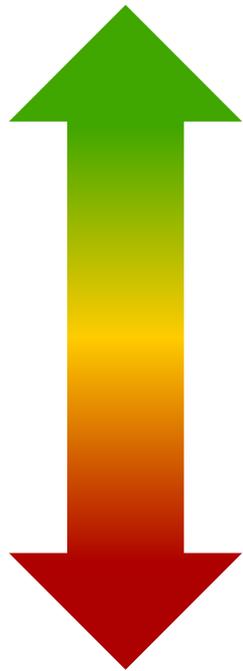
- Frequent interest in markets.
- Wants control of their portfolio.
- Little need for advice; can be very vocal.

Sample "Menu" of Options

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

Selection Guidance

Most Important



Least Important

Investment Performance

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

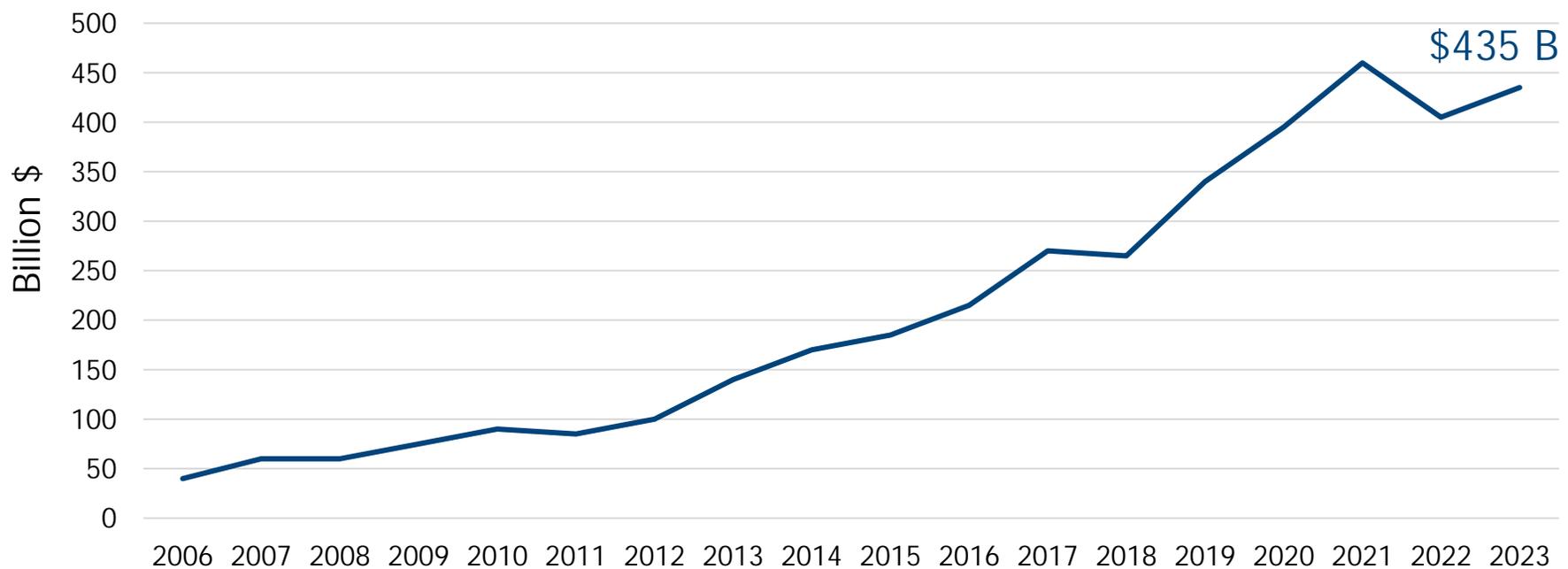
- 25% across all industries
- 35% in Taft-Hartley

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

DC Managed Account Industry Asset Growth



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)

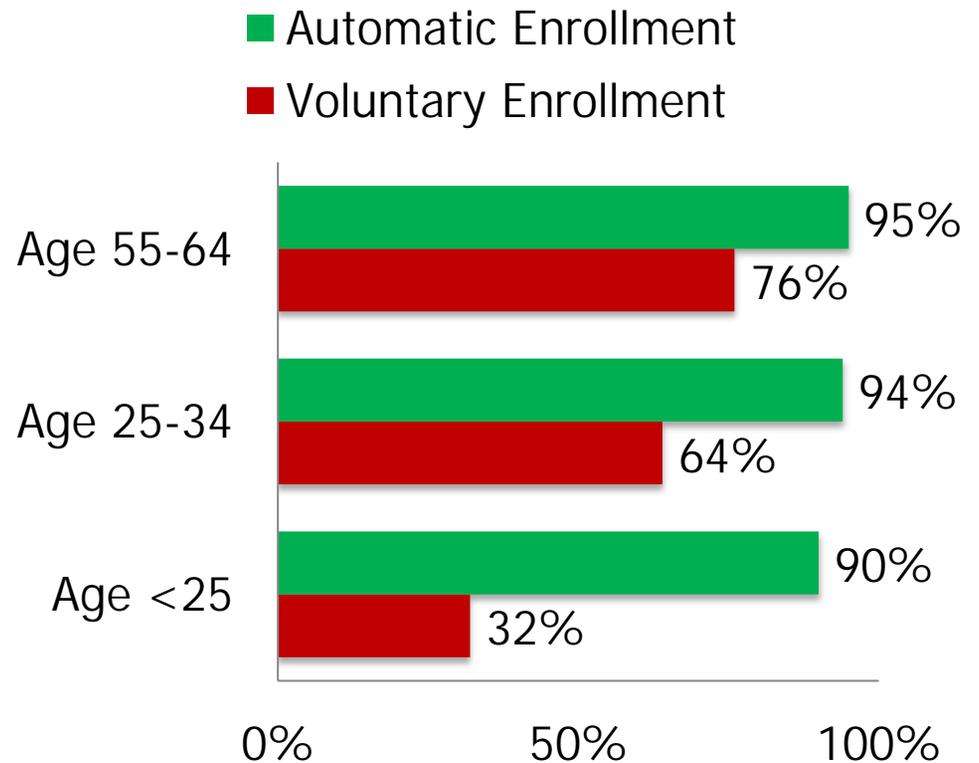
Plan Features

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%

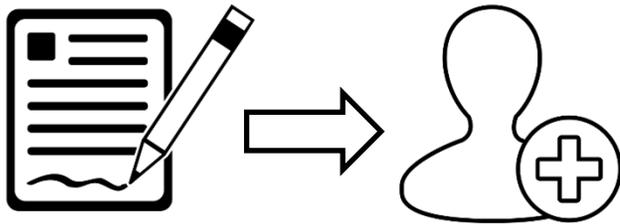


Source: Vanguard 2024

Types of Design

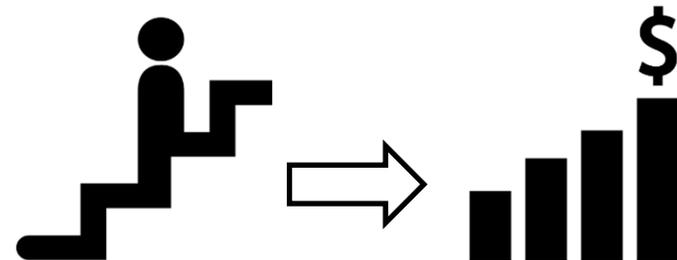
Auto-Enrollment

- 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 high-turnover environments (e.g., construction)

Distribution Options

Options

Loans



Hardship
Withdrawals



Retirement Income
(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 high-turnover 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
 - Eviction prevention
 - Purchase of principal residence
 - Funeral expenses
 - Tuition and educational fees
 - Home repair expenses
- **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 record-keeper)

Non-Guaranteed Income

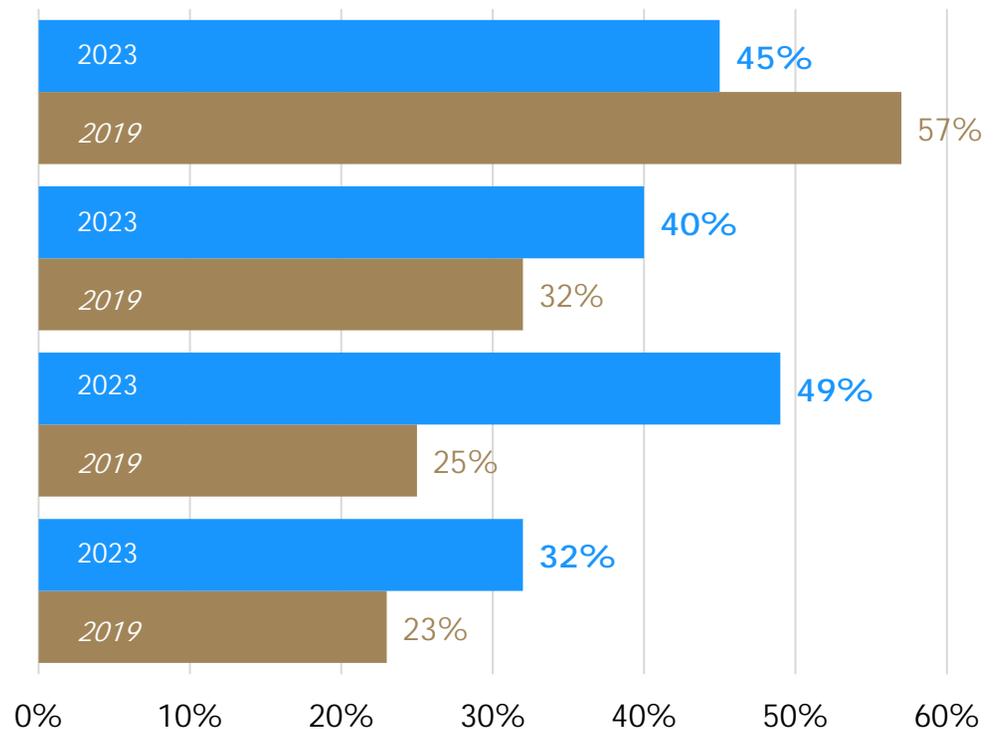
- Managed accounts feature
- Managed "payout" funds
- Systematic withdrawal service



Participant Education

Communications Importance?

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



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."



Secure 2.0

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 Contributions

- Must be ROTH for participants with income > \$145,000 (postponed until 2026)

Hardship self-certification

- Plan can rely on participant certification without substantiation unless they have knowledge to the contrary

Key Takeaways

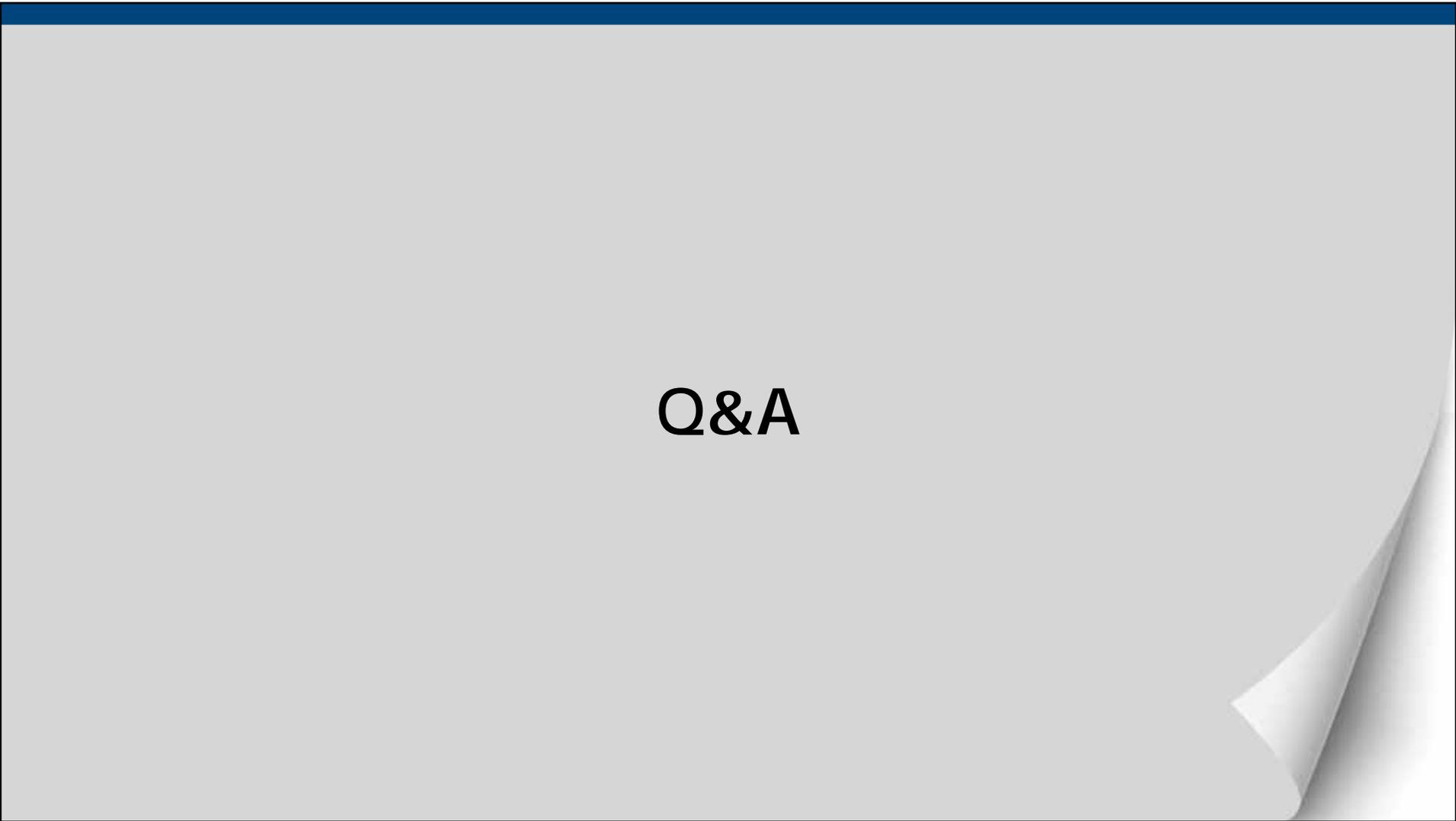
Key Takeaways

- 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





Q&A