





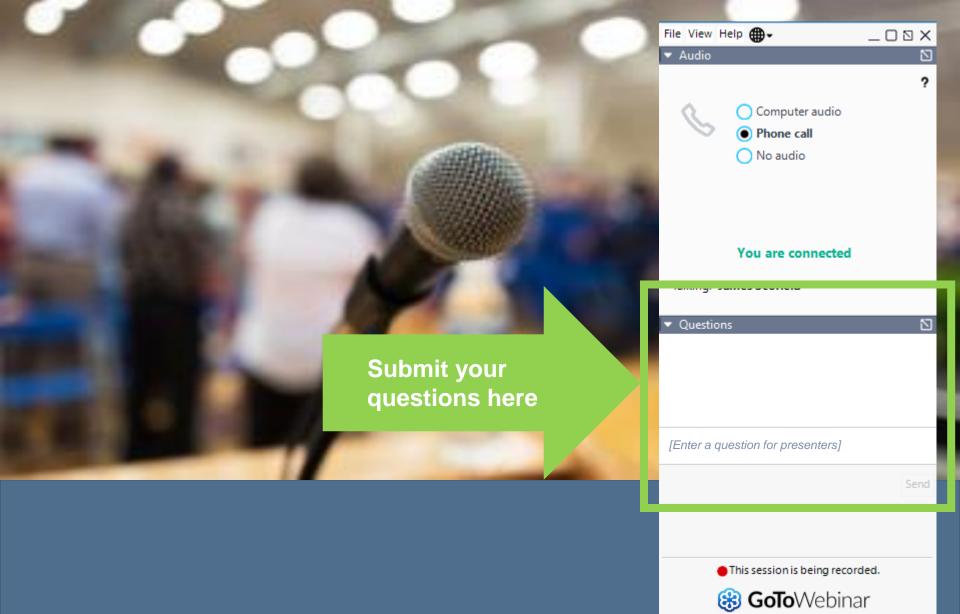
# Comprehensive View of Plan Governance

Kristin Bellar, General Counsel John Waugh, Benefit Plan Advisor





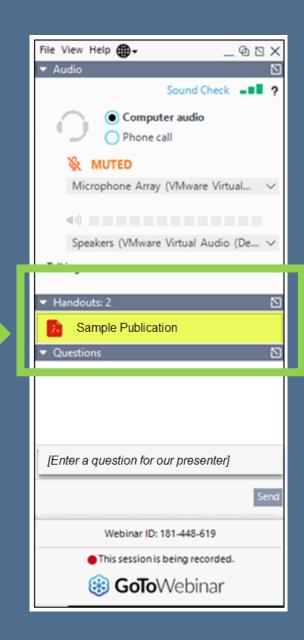




### **Publications**

A copy of this presentation and additional publications on this topic are available for you to download

Look here for additional information



### **Agenda**

- Retirement Plan Roles Overview
  - Fiduciary, Sponsor, Administrator, and Participant
- Laws and Regulations Governing MERS
  - IRC, MERA, Michigan Constitution, PERSIA, PA 202, Revised Municipal Finance Act, and others
- Investment Governance
  - Roles, responsibilities, objectives, costs and expenses
- MERS Resources
  - Employer and Participant









### **Retirement Plan Roles**



### **Retirement Plan Roles**



MERS
Plan Fiduciary,
Plan Administrator, &
shared Plan Sponsor



**EMPLOYER**Plan Sponsor



**EMPLOYEE**Plan Participant









# Plan Fiduciary Role



### An Independent Elected Board

- MERS is governed by an elected board that operates without compensation
- Our board is committed to accountability and transparency, holding the line on costs, and watching out for the best interest of our members



 MERS provides customers with peace of mind because the MERS Retirement Board takes on the sole fiduciary responsibility of their retirement plan

### MERS' Role as the Plan Fiduciary

- Fiduciaries are subject to high standards of conduct and must act on behalf of participants
- Duties of loyalty, prudence, and care
- Responsibilities include:
  - Adherence to laws and plan documents
  - Investment oversight
  - Ensure reasonable expenses

# **Degrees of Fiduciary Responsibility**



The plan provider takes fiduciary responsibility if they establish the plan document, maintain plan compliance and provides investment governance.

MERS provides employers in our retirement plans with this level of confidence.

#### Co-Fiduciary Responsibility

If the plan provider offers investment information and makes recommendations, but the employer is responsible for selecting and monitoring the performance of the funds then the plan provider and employer share fiduciary responsibility for the plan.

#### **Employer**

Most plan providers act only as a record keeper and leave decisions regarding the plan document, investment options and performance monitoring to the employer.

The employer has unlimited choices under this scenario, but risks being held liable for fiduciary violations.









# Plan Sponsor and Administrator Roles



### Plan Sponsor & Administrator Roles

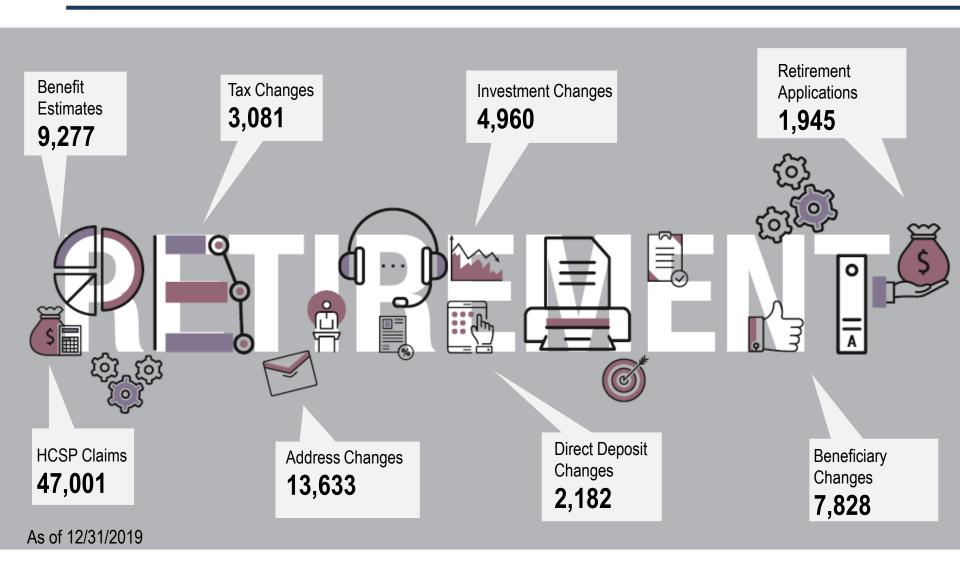
A plan sponsor is typically the employer or an organization that sets up the retirement plan

A plan administrator is a designated party tasked with the responsibility of running the plan

# Plan Administrator and Sponsor Roles

	MERS	Employer
Establish Plan Document & determine the menu of options	✓	
Establish retirement plan & determine plan provisions		✓
Compliance and legal processes	✓	
Performing a plan audit	✓	✓
Financial Reporting (CAFR)	✓	✓
GASB Reporting	✓	✓
PA 202 Reporting		✓
Enrollment & accurate reporting		✓
Participant communications & education	✓	✓
Pay actuarially determined employer contributions		✓

### **Plan Administration**



## **Encouraging Participant Success**

### Plan sponsor roles include:

- Ensuring participants understand their benefits is crucial to the success of any retirement plan
- Hosting and encouraging employees to attend free onsite education offered by MERS' Certified Financial Educators
- Inviting MERS to benefit fairs to promote enrollment in voluntary programs









# Overview of Governing Laws and Regulations



## Internal Revenue Code (IRC)

- Section 401(a) of IRC provides for plan qualification for MERS' Defined Benefit, Hybrid and Defined Contribution Plans
  - Plan qualification allows members to defer paying taxes on the value of the benefit to the year in which the benefit is paid
  - Section 401(a) contains various requirements for plan administration and operation
    - Examples: Requirements to maintain and follow a plan document, prohibition on reversion of plan assets to the employer, limits on amount of final average compensation, protections from benefit forfeiture
    - Failure to comply with the applicable provisions of 401(a) would result in MERS losing its tax qualified status

## **Internal Revenue Code (cont.)**

- Section 457(b) governs the MERS' 457 Deferred Compensation Plan
  - Examples: who is eligible to participate, how much compensation can be deferred, when deferrals must be invested, distribution rules
- Other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code apply to the administration of MERS' other products:
  - Sections 105 and 106 provide that contributions into and distributions from MERS' Health Care Savings Program are not taxable income
  - Section 115 provides that investment earnings on the trust containing assets of HCSP and Retiree Healthcare Funding Vehicle (RHFV) are not taxable income
  - Section 408 governs the MERS Deemed IRA, including the contribution limits and disclosure requirements

### Municipal Employees' Retirement Act (MERA)

- Prior to our independence in 1996, MERA controlled every aspect of MERS' operations, including plan provisions, how employers joined MERS and the composition of the Board under the State
- Since then, most of these sections were repealed, granting the MERS Board full authority over plan provisions
- Today, MERA:
  - Governs the composition, duties and authorities of the Board
  - Outlines which employers can join MERS
  - Requires the Annual Conference and sets forth basic Board election procedures

# **Michigan Constitution**

- Article 9, Section 24 protects "accrued financial benefits" of public employee retirement systems
  - Employers may not decrease or eliminate benefits
  - Case law examples:
    - Retiree health care not protected
    - Tax-free pension benefits not protected income tax permitted
    - Retirement age is protected
- Requires employer payment of normal cost (liabilities accrued in that year) and a portion of unfunded accrued liability from prior years

### Public Employees' Retirement System Investment Act

- PERSIA is a wide-ranging law that governs the investment of assets and governance of public employee retirement systems:
  - Sets limits on asset allocation, requires divestiture and prohibits certain investments
  - Establishes fiduciary duties and responsibilities for Board members, staff and others
  - Requires adoption of budget and various reports and policies
  - Requires employers to make contributions and review supplemental valuations before implementing benefit increases
  - Limits amortization periods

### PA 202 – Protecting Local Government Benefits Act

- Law implementing recommendations from the Responsible Retirement Reform Task Force on addressing unfunded pension and OPEB (retiree healthcare) of local governments
- Four stages promoting fiscal health and the security of retirement benefits for retired municipal employees:
  - Creates transparency using consistent reporting requirements
  - Identify potential problems
  - Review for fiscal health (waiver process)
  - Develop and implement a corrective action plan (CAP)
- MERS assists customers with each stage

### **Revised Municipal Finance Act**

- Provides authority for customers to issue bonds to pay for unfunded pension or OPEB debt
- Requirements:
  - Closed defined benefit plan or OPEB plan
  - A- rating
  - Detailed financial plan
  - Compliance with PA 202 reporting
  - Treasury approval
- Effective through 2023
- MERS assists customers with the application process

### Other Laws Impacting MERS

- Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
- Open Meetings Act
- Administrative Procedures Act
- Public Employee Retirement Benefits Protection Act
- Public Employee Retirement Benefits Forfeiture Act









### **Investment Governance**



### **Investment Roles and Responsibilities**

#### **MERS BOARD**

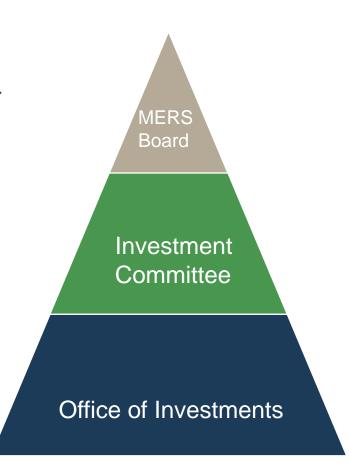
- Functions as sole fiduciary
- Sets general investment policy, responsible for managing costs, and diversifying the investments

#### **INVESTMENT COMMITTEE**

- Serves as the Board's investment policy development arm
- Approves recommendations to hire and fire core mandate managers

#### OFFICE OF INVESTMENTS

- Makes recommendations to Investment Committee
- Responsible for day-to-day investment management activities



### **MERS Investment Governance**

#### **Defined Benefit Plan**



# Participant Directed Accounts (PDA) & Institutional Funds



## **Defined Benefit Investment Objectives**

- The primary goal is to grow assets at a rate that, when combined with employer and employee contributions, pension benefits can be paid to MERS members
- MERS' assets are allocated with a strategic, long-term perspective and a high degree of prudence to limit risk while:
  - Meeting or exceeding the actuarial rate or return assumption on a long-term basis
  - Meeting or exceeding the return of the Fund's Policy Benchmark
  - Maintaining above median peer rankings
  - Maintaining adequate liquidity to pay pension benefits
  - Adopting a strategic asset allocation plan
  - Minimizing costs

## **PDA Investment Objectives**

- To accommodate the varying needs of participants by providing appropriate and diversified investment options
- Offering an assortment of investment choices across a range of asset classes, risk levels, and investment strategies, at a reasonable cost
- Each option should be an appropriate building block to forming a reasonably diversified portfolio
- Encourage participants to take an active role in saving and selecting investment options for retirement by providing education, information, and tools to help make decisions required to meet their retirement goals

### PDA Plan Participant's Role

- Plan participants are responsible for all investment decisions and should do the following:
  - Read investment education and communication materials provided by MERS
  - Determine risk tolerance and retirement income needs
  - Understand the investment options
  - Manage investments by allocating assets and future contributions to the various investment options
  - Reallocate investments as personal circumstances and risk tolerance change

### **Defined Benefit Plan Costs**

#### **Actual Plan Costs**

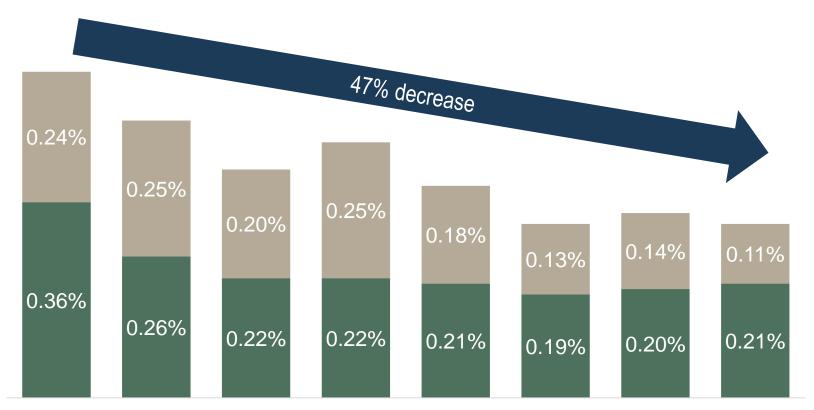
- The cost of your Defined
   Benefit Plan is determined
   annually
   and is provided in your Annual
   Actuarial Valuation
- Defined Benefit Plan costs vary by municipality based on the assets in the plan and specific benefit plan design

#### **MERS Expenses**

 There are also administrative and investment expenses, which are charged to your plan as basis points and are found on your quarterly statements

<sup>\*</sup> As of 12/31/2019

# **Defined Benefit Plan Cost History**

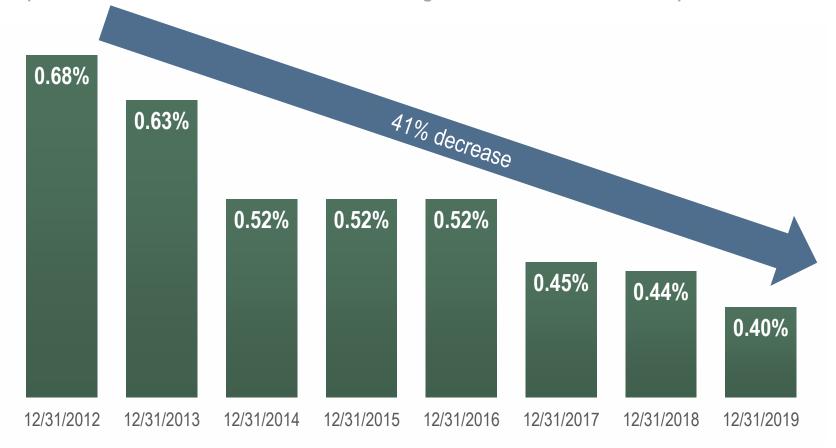


12/31/2012 12/31/2013 12/31/2014 12/31/2015 12/31/2016 12/31/2017 12/31/2018 12/31/2019

■ Administrative Cost
■ Investment Cost

## PDA Weighted Average Fund Cost History

Operational efficiencies and continued growth have reduced expenses



The MERS weighted average fund cost is determined by the percentage of assets participants invest in each fund offered on the MERS Defined Contribution Plan, 457 Program and Health Care Savings Program Investment Menus.

### **Monitoring Plan and Participant Expenses**

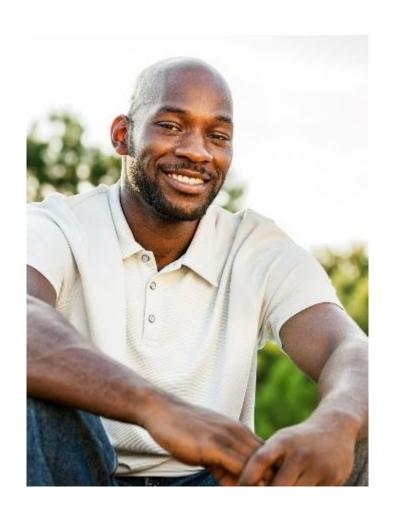
- Plan fiduciary is responsible
- Understand all costs paid by the participants, including:
  - Direct investment and administrative charges
  - Third-party and/or indirect fees
  - Reimbursements
- Ensure reasonable plan fees
- Ensure proper and clear disclosure of all plan fees

### Why PDA Fund Costs Matter

How much impact can a 1% difference have on retirement income?

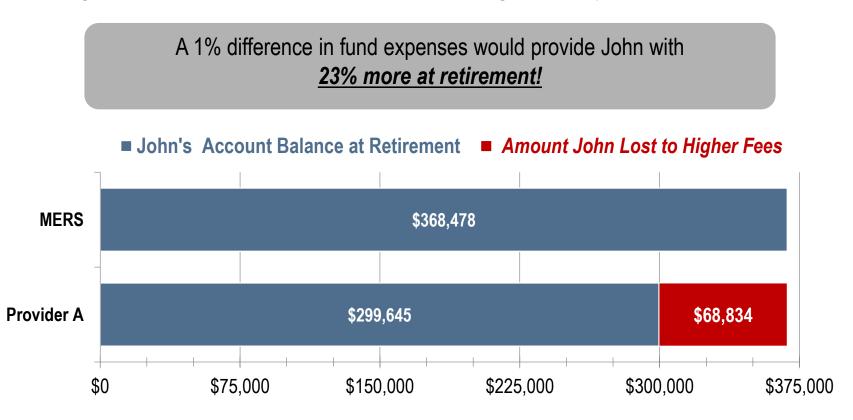
#### **Meet John**

- · John is 30 years old
- He currently makes \$48,000/year, and anticipates a 2% annual salary increase
- John makes bi-weekly contributions of 5% of his salary into his retirement account
- His account currently has a \$5,000 balance
- He expects a 7% investment return before factoring in investment expenses
- John plans to retire at age 62
  - He plans to receive equal monthly payments over 28 years (until age 90)
  - He anticipates a lower investment return of 5% during his retirement before factoring in investment expenses



### Comparing Providers Balance at Retirement

A comparison report can help an employer gauge the impact of higher costs during the *accumulation phase* of an average employee.

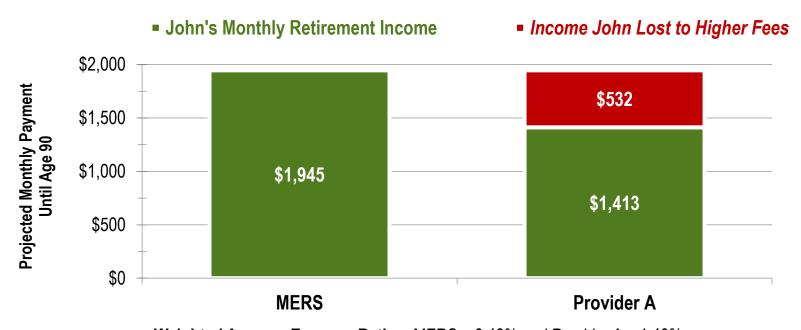


**Weighted Average Expense Ratios**: MERS – 0.40% and Provider A – 1.40%.

### Comparing Providers Monthly Income in Retirement

The comparison report can also help an employer gauge the impact of higher costs during the *distribution phase* of an average retiree.

A 1% difference in fund expenses would provide John with 38% more in monthly income during retirement!







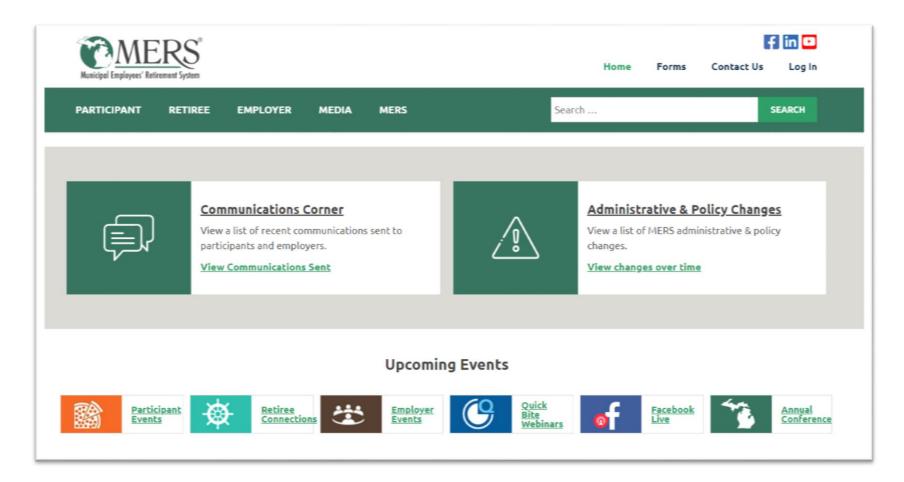




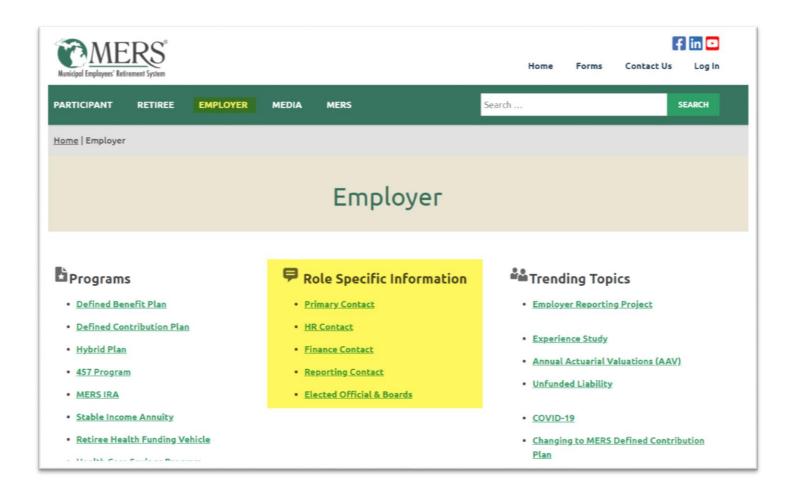
### **MERS** Resources



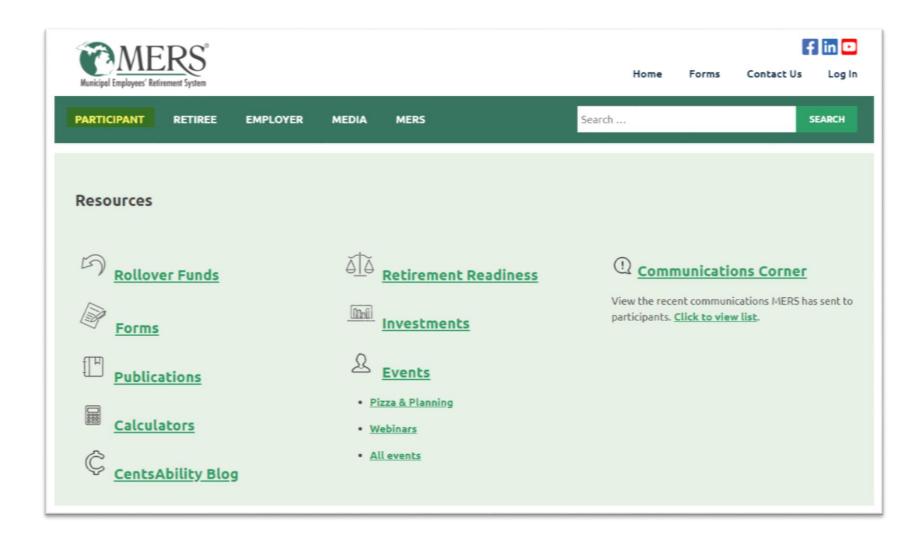
## **Employer Resources**

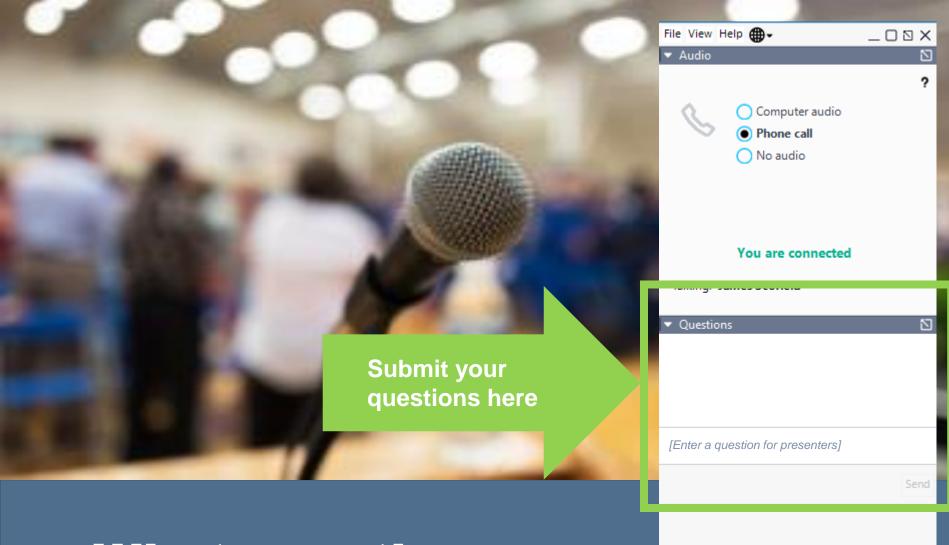


## Finding Employer Resources by Role



### **Participant Resources**





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# What questions can we answer?

# **Contacting MERS of Michigan**

### **MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES'** RETIREMENT SYSTEM

1134 Municipal Way Lansing, MI 48917

800.767.MERS (6377)

www.mersofmich.com







This presentation contains a summary description of MERS benefits, policies or procedures. MERS has made every effort to ensure that the information provided is accurate and up to date. Where the publication conflicts with the relevant Plan Document, the Plan Document controls.