

MULTIEMPLOYER PENSION PLANS

WITHDRAWAL LIABILITY WORKSHOP

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AGC Construction Labor Law Symposium
Washington, DC
April 19, 2012

WITHDRAWAL LIABILITY WORKSHOP

INTRODUCTION OF

SPEAKERS

AND

PROGRAM

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Legal Roadmap
- Actuarial Issues
- Enforcement
- Case Study

LEGAL ROADMAP

- Multiemployer Pension Plan Amendments Act of 1980.
- Protect asset base of pension plan from withdrawing employers
- Exit fee, payment of share of unfunded vested liabilities

BASIC RULES

- **Complete Withdrawal (§4203)**
 - Permanently ceases to have an obligation to contribute, or
 - Permanently ceases all covered operations under plan.

BASIC RULES

- **Partial Withdrawal (§4205)**
 - 70% decline in contribution base units (usually measured in hours), or
 - Partial cessation of contribution obligation, either
 - Under some but not all CBAs, or
 - For work performed at some but not all covered facilities.
 - Transfer of work to employer controlled entity

BASIC RULES

- **When Does Withdrawal Occur**
 - Sale of Business
 - Downsizing
 - Going Non-Union
 - Negotiating Plan out of CBA
 - Union Won't Agree to New CBA

BASIC RULES

- **Who Pays?**
 - Signatory Employer
 - Controlled Group Members
 - Be Careful
 - All Trades or Businesses under Common Control or Ownership
 - Internal Revenue Code §§414(b) and (c)

BASIC RULES

• Estimates of Withdrawal Liability

- Contributing employer entitled to receive, within **180** days of a written request:
 - Estimated amount of employer's withdrawal liability, if employer withdrew from plan on last day of preceding year, and
 - An explanation of how the estimated liability was determined.

BASIC RULES

• Estimates of Withdrawal Liability

- Have Right to Request Every 12 Months
- Timing of Request Critical
- Official Estimate or Spreadsheet
- Confirm Plan is Construction Industry Plan and Construction Exemption Applies

EXCEPTIONS

• Sale of Assets Exemption (§4204)

- May apply if:
 - Purchaser obligated to contribute at same level as Seller, and
 - Purchaser posts bond, and
 - Seller remains secondarily liable.

EXCEPTIONS

• Free Look Rule (§4210)

- Employer Has No Withdrawal Liability Upon Withdrawal if Obligation to Contribute Lasts No Longer than Number of Years Required for Vesting.
- Must Satisfy Numerical Tests
- Plan Trustees Must Adopt Rule.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY RULES

- **Construction Industry Exemption (§4203(b))**
 - Applies If:
 - Substantially All (≥85%) of the Employees for whom Employer made contributions to Plan are in the Building and Construction Industry, and
 - Plan Must Primarily Cover Building and Construction Industry Employees or Plan Must Adopt Exemption.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY RULES

- **Construction Industry Exemption**
 - Effect:
 - Complete Withdrawal unless Employer ceases to have obligation to contribute, and does not continue to work or resume work in the jurisdiction within 5 years.
 - Partial Withdrawal unless Employer's obligation to contribute continues for no more than an insubstantial portion of its work in the jurisdiction.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY RULES

- **Construction Industry Exemption**
 - Project Labor Agreements
 - Is there Protection?
 - ERISA Section 4203(b)(2)(B)
 - *continues or resumes covered work in the jurisdiction of the collective bargaining agreement for which contributions are not made*

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY RULES

- **Project Labor Agreements**
 - Avoid Agreeing to Incorporation of Trust Agreements
 - Free Look Rule
 - De Minimis Exception
 - Confirm CBA is PLA: Work outside PLA should never violate CIE
 - Underlying Funds Have Right to Make Determination/Assessment
 - Right or Wrong; May Have to Arbitrate

MASS WITHDRAWAL LIABILITY

- **All Employers in the Plan Withdraw** (the obligation to contribute ceases), or
- **Substantially All Employers Withdraw** pursuant to an Agreement to Withdraw

MASS WITHDRAWAL LIABILITY

- **Three types of Mass Withdrawal Liability**
 - Initial
 - Redetermination
 - Reallocation

MASS WITHDRAWAL LIABILITY

- **Liability is calculated under the normal withdrawal liability rules, except:**
 - 20 year cap lifted
 - Ability to Use De Minimis Reduction for Prior Withdrawals Curtailed (3 year lookback)

OTHER ISSUES

- **ERISA Section 4235**
 - Union Decertified/Thrown Out
 - New Union/New Plan
 - Can Avoid Withdrawal Liability Assessment
 - Must Follow Specific Procedures and New Plan Must be Financially Solid

OTHER ISSUES

- **Get Union to Indemnify Employer for Liability in Excess of Contractual Contribution Amounts**
 - 3rd Circuit Says OK
 - Pittsburgh Mack Truck Sales v. Int'l Union of Operating Engineers, Local Union No. 66, 07-3938, 9-4-09
 - 6th Circuit Says OK
 - Shelter Distribution, Inc. v. Gen'l Drivers, Warehouseman & Helpers Local Union No. 89, No. 11-5450, 3-16-12

Calculating Withdrawal Liability

Actuarial Issues

Actuarial Standards

- **Actuaries practicing in the US are governed by different standards promulgated by the American Academy of Actuaries (AAA)**
- **The AAA:**
 - Establishes professional standards of actuarial qualification, practice, and conduct
 - Advances actuarial practice by informing and educating its members on public policy and professionalism issues and current and emerging practices

Actuarial Standards (cont'd)

- **Selected Standards of Practice**
 - Measuring Pension Obligations (#4)
 - Data Quality (#23)
 - Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations (#27)
 - Selection of Demographic and Non-Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations (#35)

Actuarial Standards (cont'd)

- **Selected Standards of Practice (cont'd)**
 - Actuarial Communications (#41)
 - Selection and use of Asset Valuation Methods for Pension Valuations (#44)
- **Qualification Standards for Actuaries Issuing Statements of Actuarial Opinion in the US**
- **Code of Professional Conduct**

Assumptions/Methodology

- **MPPAA stipulates that PBGC may promulgate regulations regarding the determination of UVB**
 - 30 years later—no regulations
 - “Actuary’s best estimate” applies otherwise
- **Identify/understand your Plan’s methodology**

Assumptions/Methodology *continued*

- **Ongoing valuation assumptions for liabilities and actuarial value of assets**
- **“Segal Blend” assumptions for liabilities and market value of assets**
 - Has withstood all challenges to date
- **PBGC-based interest assumptions only with either asset value**

Assumptions/Methodology *continued*

- **Assumptions beyond the interest rate**
 - Mortality
 - Retirement ages/rates
 - Plan-specific assumptions

Assumptions/Methodology *continued*

- Supreme Court decision: **Concrete Pipe and Products of California, Inc. v. Construction Laborers Pension Trust for Southern California 113 S.Ct. 2264 (1993) (“Concrete Pipe”)**
 - Ongoing valuation assumptions and actuarial value of assets may be alternative method to compute UVB
 - If adopted by the Board, not necessarily the actuary’s “best estimate”

Procedural Requirements

- For each Plan Year that a “pool” exists, required information is:
 - Total dollars of contributions for that year and prior 4 years
 - Total “contribution base units” (typically hours)
 - Highest contribution rate during last ten years

Allocation Method for Construction Funds

Presumptive Method

- Each year’s change in UVB creates a “pool” of liability
 - Pools can be positive or negative
- Each pool is allocated based on contribution history over 5 years
- Pools written down 5% per year from inception
- Maximum of 20 pools can apply
- Only method available to construction industry plans

Presumptive Method - Example

- Develop the pools of liability for each year

12/31:	Plan Wide UVB for W/L	Pools			
		2008	2009	2010	2011
2007	\$0				
2008	\$8,800,000	\$8,800,000	\$8,360,000	\$7,920,000	\$7,480,000
2009	\$112,000,000	N/A	\$103,640,000	\$98,458,000	\$93,276,000
2010	\$100,000,000	N/A	N/A	-\$6,378,000	-\$6,059,100
2011	\$40,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	-\$54,696,900
Total		\$8,800,000	\$112,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$40,000,000

Presumptive Method—Example *continued*

- Allocate the unfunded vested benefit liability pools

	5-Year Contributions		Percentage	For a 2012 Withdrawal	
	Plan	Employer		Pools	Allocated Amount
2008	\$25,000,000	\$2,579,250	10.317%	\$7,480,000	\$771,712
2009	\$27,000,000	\$2,754,270	10.201%	\$93,276,000	\$9,515,085
2010	\$30,000,000	\$3,124,500	10.415%	-\$6,059,100	-\$631,055
2011	\$28,000,000	\$3,251,640	11.613%	-\$54,696,900	-\$6,351,951
					\$3,303,791

DeMinimis Amount

- Subtracted from Allocated Amount of UVB
- Amount based on Allocated Amount
 - Total UVB if UVB < \$50,000
 - \$50,000 if \$50,001 < Allocated Amount < \$100,000
 - If Allocated Amount > \$100,000
 - \$50,000 minus excess over \$100,000
 - \$0 if Allocated Amount > \$150,000

Example:

- Allocated Amount = \$120,000
- DeMinimis = \$50,000 - \$20,000 = \$30,000
- Withdrawal Liability = \$120,000 - \$30,000 = \$90,000

DeMinimis Amount Graphically



Payment Amount

- Uses highest contribution rate in last 10 years
- Uses highest 3-consecutive year contribution base units in last 10 years

Year:	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Hours:	31,200	35,360	39,520	37,939	36,421	34,964	33,565	32,222	30,933	29,696
Rate:	\$1.00	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.35	\$1.40
Contributions:	\$31,200	\$37,128	\$43,472	\$41,733	\$41,884	\$41,957	\$41,956	\$40,278	\$41,760	\$41,574

Highest 3-consecutive year average (2002 – 2004) = 37,960

Highest contribution rate = \$1.40

Annual payment amount = \$53,144

- NOT a function of Withdrawal liability
- 20-year payment cap applies

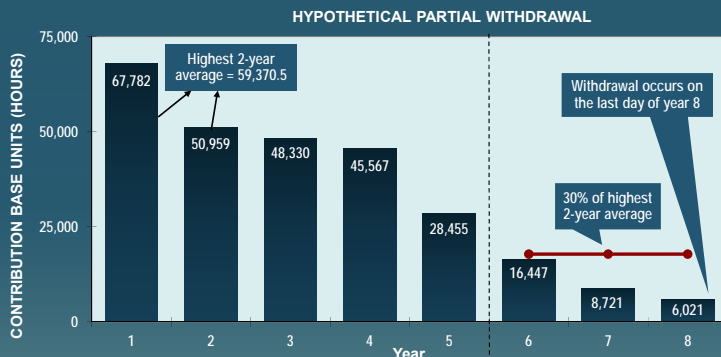
Payment Cap - Example

- Suppose employer is allocated \$1 million of total Unfunded Vested Benefits (UVB)
- Suppose annual payment amount is \$53,144
 - Not based on UVB amount allocated but past hours and contribution rate history
- Present Value of 20 years of annual payments of \$53,144 is \$582,409
- Employer's liability is "effectively" limited to \$582,409

Partial Withdrawal

- Triggered by
 - Transfer of work out of CBU to employer
 - Expiration of one, but not all, collective bargaining agreements
 - Work at some, but not all, covered facilities
 - A 70% decline in contribution base units (CBUs)
- 70% decline "trigger"
 - Examine CBUs in "3-year testing period"
 - Compare to "high base year" CBUs
 - Partial withdrawal if CBUs in 3-year testing period is not greater than 30% of CBUs in high base year

Partial Withdrawal—Example



Sample Withdrawal Liability Spreadsheet

Year Ended December 31	Unamortized Balance of Pools		Contributions During 5 Year Period Ending With Date Pool Established		Liability Allocated: (5) divided by (4), times the sum of (2) and (3)	
	Basic Pools	Reallocated Pools	Total Pension Plan Contributions	Obligated Employer Pension Plan Contributions		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	1995	\$1,031,438	\$0	\$9,761,967	\$16,218	\$1,714
2	1996	-735,641	0	10,001,470	21,397	(1,574)
3	2003	-171,449	0	13,857,043	158,045	(1,955)
4	2004	22,450,979	0	15,519,950	199,812	289,046
5	2005	-4,923,687	0	16,602,171	239,999	(71,176)
6	2006	5,820,336	0	17,401,723	237,685	79,498
7	2007	521,745	0	17,556,231	303,351	9,015
8	2008	-5,970,510	0	17,581,443	375,873	(127,643)
9	2009	-150,717	0	18,721,787	484,563	(3,901)
10	2010	6,252,544	0	21,058,605	535,823	159,092
11	2011	19,969,989	0	22,456,546	658,727	585,788
Gross Liability (Sum of Column 6)						\$917,904
De minimis						50,000
Deductible: \$100,00 + (B) - (A), but not greater than (B) nor less than zero						0
Net Withdrawal Liability: (A)-(C), but not less than zero						\$917,904

Documentation

- What documents should an employer have to evaluate the withdrawal liability assessment?
 - Plan document
 - Summary Plan Description
 - Withdrawal Liability procedures
 - Valuation report/withdrawal liability report

Enforcement of Withdrawal Liability

Enforcement of Withdrawal Liability Assessments

- Assessment to be issued “as soon as practicable” [§4219(b)(1)]
 - Statement of Business Affairs (“SOBA”) form
 - SOBA is to be returned within 30 days of demand [§4219(a)]
 - “as soon as practicable” is NOT a limitations period
- Controlled Group rules (notice to one = notice to all) [§4001(b)(1)]

Enforcement of WL Assessments *continued*

- Form of Notice:
 - the total due
 - a demand for payment
 - a schedule for payments (starting 60 days after demand - 20 year cap)
 - a lump sum option
 - a worksheet showing the calculations, rules for review, etc.

Enforcement of WL Assessments *continued*

- **Pay-as-you-go statute [§4219(c)(5) & 4221(d)]**
 - 60-day notice letters after first missed payment
 - Failure to cure accelerates the entire debt - for all Controlled Group members
 - Even while review/arbitration/litigation is ongoing.

Procedural Requirements

- **“Request for Review” must be made within 90-days of receipt of the WL assessment**
- **Deadline applies to all Controlled Group members as well**
 - Claims of “not or no longer in the Controlled Group as of the withdrawal date”
 - v.
 - Claims of “never in the Controlled Group”

Procedural Requirements *continued*

- **Request information needed early on to be able to meet the 90-day limit**
- **Be specific in your Request for Review, to avoid potential waiver issues**
- **PBGC Opinion Letter 91-7 (additional issues may be raised during review but do not toll the period for demanding arbitration)**
- **Trustees must issue written response to Request**

Procedural Requirements *continued*

- **Arbitration follows review, and is mandatory [§4221]**
 - Failure to Request Review may = no right to arbitration
- **Employer (including Controlled Group members) must file arbitration demand**
 - within 60 days after Trustees notify of their disposition of the Request for Review, or
 - within 120 days of the filing of the Request if no response has been received

Procedural Requirements *continued*

- Check Plan rules for applicable arbitration rules and venue
- PBGC rules (29 CFR Part 4221)
- AAA rules (www.adr.org)
- PBGC Opinion Letter 91-7 (issues may be raised in arbitration demand that were not in the Request for Review – ability to raise additional issues at an even later date is a determination for the arbitrator)

Failure to Initiate Arbitration

- The entire assessment becomes due and owing as a matter of law. There are virtually no defenses to its enforcement.
 - Controlled Group members are foreclosed from litigating their own liability except where they are able to assert that they were never in the Controlled Group.
 - Evade or avoid determinations must be arbitrated – challenges cannot be presented first in litigation.

Analysis of Assessment

- Are there “unnotified” controlled group members?
- Has there been a complete (“C”) or partial (“P”) withdrawal?
 - Termination of CBA and obligation to contribute - C
 - Withdrawal of recognition - C
 - Cessation of operations - C
 - Cessation of contributions over time – C or P
 - Decline of contributions (P for non-construction plans) or Insubstantial union v. non-union work (P for construction plans)
 - Disclaimer of representation – C or P (PBGC Op. 95-2)

Analysis of Assessment *continued*

- When was the withdrawal?
- Is the plan a construction industry plan or has it adopted the construction industry exemption?
 - Teamster Plans – some have and many have not
- If “yes” – are the employees for whom contributions have been made, engaged in the construction industry?
 - Primarily a Teamster Plan issue
- If “yes”, the construction industry exemption applies.

Analysis of Assessment *continued*

- **Has the construction industry exemption been violated (continuation or resumption of covered work within the jurisdiction within 5 years)**
 - Nonunion v. other union
 - Subcontracting
 - Controlled Group members
 - Date of entry into common control
 - PLAs

Analysis of Assessment *continued*

- **What information should be requested?**
 - The most recent annual valuation reports
 - Does it show the assumptions for WL? If not, ask for them.
 - The current SPD and Plan document, with all the benefits described.
 - What benefits are included in the UVB analysis?
 - Only non-forfeitable benefits may be included.
 - If the Report does not show, ask for this too and then consult your actuary.

Defenses to Withdrawal Liability

- **Challenge the Plan determinations (the fact of withdrawal, the date of withdrawal, application of an exemption, evade or avoid, controlled group member, etc.)**
- Such determination are presumptively correct [§4221(a)(3)(A)]
- Burden on the Employer to show by a preponderance of the evidence that a challenged determination was unreasonable or clearly erroneous

Defenses to a Withdrawal Liability *continued*

- **UVB calculations are also presumptively correct [§4221(a)(3)(B)(i)(ii)]**
- Employer must show by a preponderance of the evidence that either
 - (a) the actuarial assumptions and methods used were unreasonable in the aggregate [meaning a combination of methods and assumptions “not acceptable to a reasonable actuary” *Concrete Pipe*, 508 U.S. 602, 634 (1993)], or
 - (b) the actuary made a significant error in applying the actuarial assumptions or methods.

Defenses to a Withdrawal Liability *continued*

- **Laches – available but unlikely to succeed**
- Defined as inexcusable delay AND undue prejudice to the Employer (delays of up to 12 years have been found acceptable – based on the specific facts of the case)

Actions to Vacate an Arbitration Award

- Must be filed within 30 days of the issuance of the award [§4221(b)(2)]
- **Presumption of correctness to the arbitrator's findings of fact [§4221(c)] – rebuttable only by a clear preponderance of the evidence**
- *Beware* – attorneys fees and costs generally not recoverable in arbitration (absent bad faith, etc.) – will be recoverable in litigation when you do not prevail

Civil Actions - Statute of Limitations

- **Statute of Limitations [§4301(f)] – civil action may not be brought after the later of**
- 6 years after the date the cause of action arose *–but the cause of action only arises with the first missed payment*
- 3 years after the earliest date when the Plan knew or should have known of the cause of action, except that fraud or concealment extends that time to 6 years after the date of discovery of the existence of the cause of action

CASE STUDY

CASE STUDY

- Request for Estimate of Withdrawal Liability (Attachment A)

CASE STUDY

- Statement of Business Affairs (Attachment B)

CASE STUDY

- Assessment (Attachment C)

CASE STUDY

- Request for Information (Attachment D)

CASE STUDY

- Request for Review (Attachment E)

CASE STUDY

- Request for Review – Construction Industry Exemption (Attachment F)

CASE STUDY

- Request for Arbitration (Attachment G)

DISCUSSION and QUESTIONS