



Learning Objectives

- Recognize when plan assets may be used to cover plan expenses
- Better understand the legal distinctions between contractors and employees
- Identify the rules for plan audits, including new AICPA auditing standards
- Describe the options employers have with missing, nonresponsive, or terminated participants





Paying Plan Expenses



Must act in best interest of participants and beneficiaries



Reasonable administrative expenses incurred in maintaining employersponsored retirement plan



Self-Dealing



No self-dealing



Exemption allows reasonable compensation for services rendered



Fiduciary can recover only amounts incurred for services performed directly for employer-sponsored retirement plan



Type of Expenses: Administrative vs. Settlor



Administrative fees may be paid from plan expenses



Settlor fees should not be paid from plan expenses



Additional Considerations



Fees must be reasonable



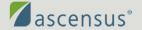
Uniform and nondiscriminatory



Charge fees to only those participants who use service

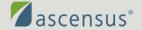


Allows employer to cover fees for active participants while terminated participants can be required to pay fees pro rata



Payment Methods







Independent Contractors



Can reduce administrative burdens and costs associated with hiring employees



Must be diligent in ensuring that they are not employees



Determination of Worker Relationship







IRS Determination





DOL AI No. 2015-1

Issued June 2015

Withdrawn June 2017 by new administration



Created informal standard to identify workers misclassified as independent contractors

Citations to case law and examples





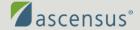
Analyzed multiple factors



DOL AI No. 2015-1



- Extent to which work performed is integral part of employer's business
- Worker's opportunity for profit or loss
- Extent of relative investments of employer and worker
- Whether work performed requires special skills and initiative
- Permanency of relationship
- Degree of control exercised or retained by employer



DOL Opinion Letter FLSA2019-6

Application of Law to Specific Circumstances Issued April 2019



Service provider for virtual marketplace economy



Employee vs. independent contractor



Identifies factors to consider



Workers who provide services through this specific company's virtual platform are independent contractors



FLSA2019-6



- Extent to which work performed is integral part of employer's business
- Worker's opportunity for profit or loss
- Extent of worker's investment in facilities, equipment, and helpers
- Whether work performed requires special skills and initiative
- Permanency of relationship
- Degree of control exercised or retained by employer



Case Law





Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company v. Darden



Vizcaino v. Microsoft



Consequences of Misclassification

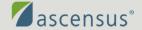




Voluntary Classification Settlement Program



- Take advantage of lenient penalty framework
- Pay less in back taxes and avoid interest
- Reclassify workers to employees on a go-forward basis
- Consistently treat workers as non-employees
- Cannot currently be under audit









ERISA Reporting and Disclosure Requirements



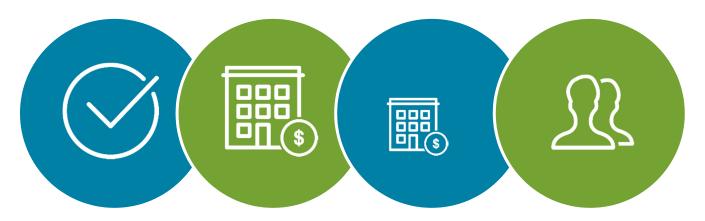
Employers with qualified plans generally are required to file an annual report with DOL



IRS Form 5500 gathers information on plan's financial condition and operations



Audit Requirements



Certain plans have additional requirements

File an annual audit along with Form 5500

"Large plans"

100 or more eligible participants

"Small plans"

Now have 121 or more eligible participants

Eligible participant

- Any employee eligible to participate
- Terminated employees with a balance



Types of Audits



Limited Scope Audit



Do not audit investments or plan value Trustee/custodians provide certified statements

Full Scope Audit



Audit investments and plan value

No certified statement provided by trustee or custodian

Nontraditional assets





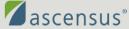
Hire an Auditor

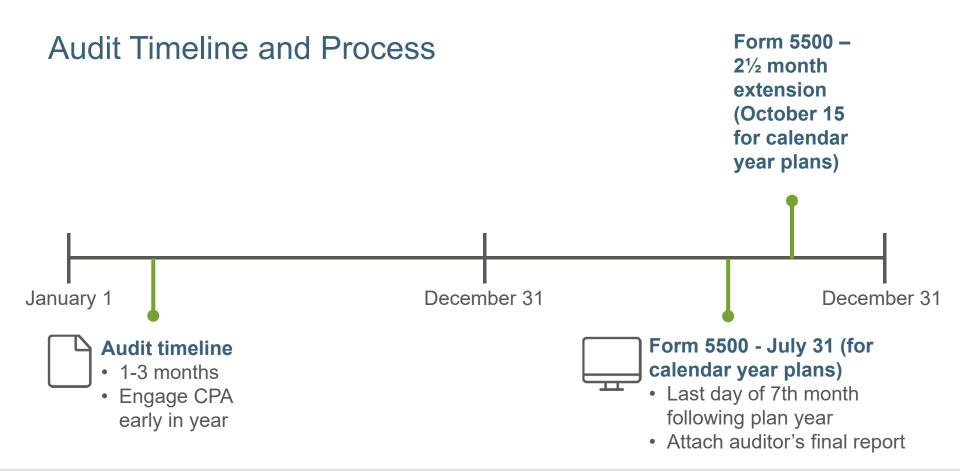
Select a firm

- ERISA rules and regulations
- Experienced or skilled in retirement plan audits

Plan for costs

- Plan complexity
- Full scope vs. limited scope



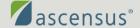




Collect Documents and Information



- Executed plan documents
- Current SPD
- Copies of prior year Form 5500 filings
- Plan census data
- Distribution and loan reports



Auditor Testing and Verification



- Operation of plan follows plan document
- Eligibility
- Timely deposit of contributions
- Compensation
- Testing



- Plan financial data
- Assets and liability data



- In place
- Procedures being followed



Auditor Completes Report

Final Analysis



Opinion on

- Financial statements
- Whether internal controls are effective and sufficient



Types of Opinion

- Unqualified
- Qualified
- Adverse
- Disclaimer of Opinion



AICPA Plan Auditing Standard

DOL Assessment

- 2015 DOL report
- Audit deficiencies



Changes to Plan Audit Standards

- AICPA worked with DOL
- Final standard issued in July 2019
- Creates new reporting and performance requirements
- "Limited scope" audit now "ERISA Section 103(a)(3)(C)" audit
- Effective for audits of ERISA plan financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2020

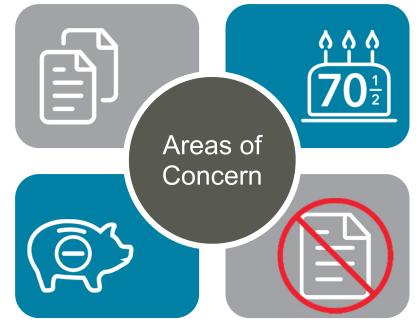




Missing Participants

Plans try to provide notices and election forms

Plan is designed to make mandatory distributions of separated participants' small balances



Lost participants attain age 70½ and must begin taking RMDs

Employer-sponsored retirement plan terminates



IRS Guidance



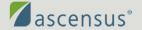
Rev. Proc. 2019-19



Must take reasonable actions to find all individuals entitled to benefits



IRS and Social
Security letter
forwarding programs
no longer available



IRS Internal Memo

Plans should not be considered in violation of RMD standards if plan



Searched records
of plan, plan
sponsor, and
publicly-available
records for
alternative contact
information



Used any commercial locator service, credit reporting agency, or proprietary Internet search tool



Attempted contact by U.S. Postal Service certified mail to last known mailing address





FAB 2014-01













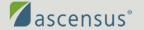
Distribution options

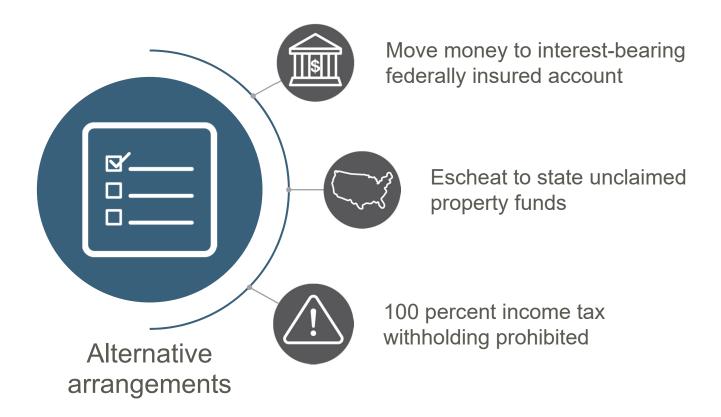


Forfeit missing individual's account balance

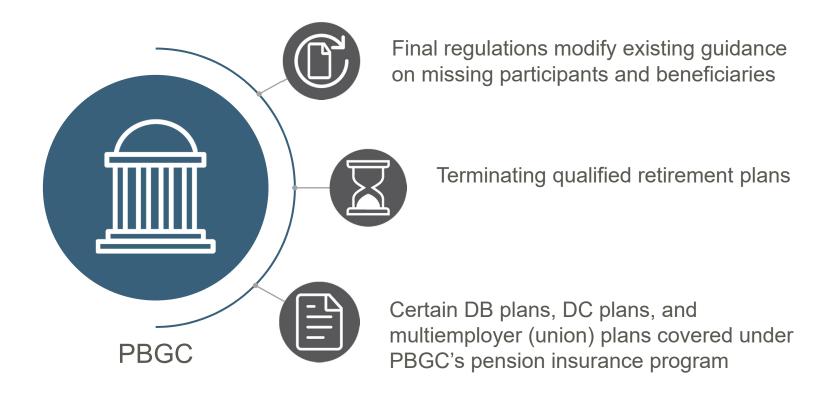


Roll over balances to an IRA





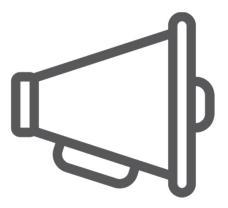






Recent Activity

Legislation



Retirement Savings Lost and Found Act





Assist participants and beneficiaries in finding and obtaining unclaimed retirement benefits

Provide plan administrators with a new option for balances of missing or lost participants



Recent Activity GAO Report

- Released to public in 2018
- Recommends DOL issue guidance to help ongoing plan sponsors search for separated participants

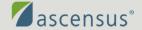




Recent Activity Stepped-Up Enforcement

- DOL audit initiative of missing participants in DB plans
- Attention turned to DC plans
- Industry has called for formal guidance
- DOL working to address concerns





Appendix: Plan Expenses Case Study

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Appendix: Independent Contractor vs. Employee Exercise

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Additional Case Studies

Field Assistance Bulletin (FAB) 2014-01





Questions?

Thank you for attending

QRP Legal Issues





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