



AGENDA

- + What is and Who is subject to ERISA?
- + Requirements and Penalties
- + Health Care Reform's Impact
- + Why TASC's ERISA Compliance Solution



2

ERISA Defined (1974) Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) Governs the structure of employee benefits Plans: Requires: detailed disclosure to covered individuals (all private sector employers.) detailed reporting to the government (generally, 100 or more participants). Imposes strict fiduciary code of conduct on sponsor/administrators federal mechanism for enforcing rights and duties

What is a "plan" under ERISA? "A Welfare Benefit Plan must be: • A plan, fund, or program • Established or maintained by an employer • Established to provide welfare benefits to participants and beneficiaries





Safe Harbors of Statutory and Regulatory Exemptions

- · Governmental and church Plans are exempt from ERISA
- Programs maintained solely to comply with state-law requirements for:
 - $\circ\;$ Plans maintained outside the U.S. for non-aliens
 - o Workers compensation
 - o Unemployment compensation
 - o Disability insurance

7



- HRA
- . Wellness
- AD&D
- GTL • STD and LTD
- Group Travel Accident · Voluntary Benefits

8

Voluntary Benefits Safe Harbor

Voluntary Plans

- The employee pays the entire premium
- · Employees participation is completely voluntary
- Employer has minimal involvement, does not "endorse" the Plan

Activities considered an endorsement of the Plan:

- Employer encourages employees to participate
- Communications, the employer is "enthusiastic" about the program
- States the plan is part of the benefit package



Key ERISA Requirements

- Terms must be followed
- Strict fiduciary standards
- Fidelity bond for each person handling funds
- Summary Plan Description (SPD) to participants
- Summary of Material Modification (SMM) furnished to participants. (When a Plan is amended within 210 days after end of plan year.)



10

Required Disclosures: Summaries

Summary Plan Description (SPD) provided:

- Within 90 days of start of coverage.
- Within 120 days of a plan becoming subject to ERISA.

Summary of Material Modification (SMM) provided:

- Within 210 days after plan year end of adopted modification
- When a MM <u>within 5 years</u> of the material modification.
- Has not been a MM then within 10 years of the last SPD.

Summary Annual Report (SAR) provided:

· Within 9 months after the close of the plan year.

11

Required Disclosure: How?

SPDs, SMMs and SARs:

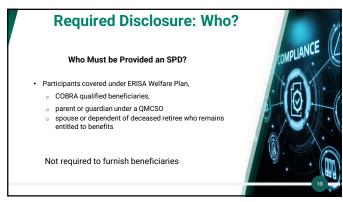
Approved methods include:

- · First, second or third class mail
- Special insert into a company or union publication
- In hand delivery

SPDs, SMMs and SARs disclosed electronically:

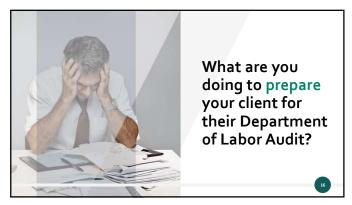
- · Notice of the significance of the document is provided to recipients
- A paper version is made available on request at no charge Any confidential information is protected
- The participant has work related computer or consents

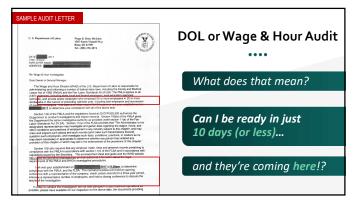


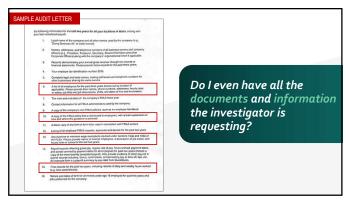












ERISA Reporting and disclosure <u>fines and criminal</u> <u>penalties f</u>or employee health and welfare benefit

Form 5500 Annual Return/Report of Employee Benefit Plan The DOL may assess a civil penalty of up to 52,586 per day from the date of a plan administrator's material failure or refusal to file an annual report... For plans that do not take advantage of the DOL'S Delinquent Filer Voluntary Compliance Program, DOL has indicated that it will assess a penalty of 550 a day (with no limit) for late filers, and a penalty of 5300 a day (up to \$30,000 per year) for non-filers. Additional penalties apply for deficient filings. ...

In addition to the specific penalties described in this Section, any person convicted of willfully violating any provision of Part 1 of Title 1 of ERISA (relating to reporting and disclosure) will be fined up to \$100,000 and/or imprisoned for up to ten years. For a violation by an entity, the fine imposed may not exceed \$500,000 (ERISA Section \$0.21 Any person knowingly making any false statement or representation of fact or knowingly concealing, covering up or failing to disclose any fact regulated by ERISA (18 USC. Section 1027) will be fined and/or imprisoned for five years.

Department of Labor penalties and fines are significant and have recently increased!

19

Employee Lawsuit Judgments

Employer indifference and irresponsibility led to disclosure violations
Employer inattentive in providing Life insurance Plan Document and
refused to furnish copy of Form \$500 to Participant until ordered to by
court

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\$17,550 - Failure to provide requested Plan Document and SPD to Participant \$18,400 - Failure to deliver SPD on request; \$25 x 736 days; without prejudice or bad faith

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\$37,650 — Requested documents provided at widely spaced intervals \$50,000 — Fallure to file Form 5500

\$55,760 – Incompetence and neglect delivering insurance contracts to Participants \$62,250 – Failure to deliver SPD to Participant in manner required by DOL

Employee Lawsuit Judgments and Awards can be substantial!

20

DOL ERISA Investigations

Reasons for initiating investigations:

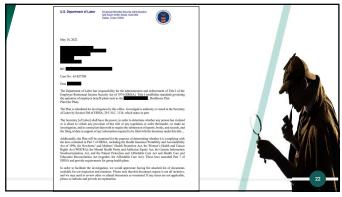
- · Participant complaints to Office of Participant Education
- · Referrals from other regulators (e.g., SEC, IRS)
- · Enforcement initiatives (National Enforcement Projects)
- Form 5500 filings / Employers having 100 or more EE's

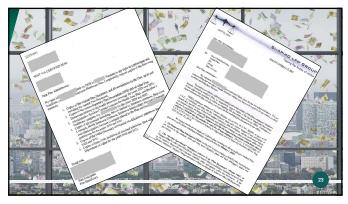
Procedure for DOL investigation

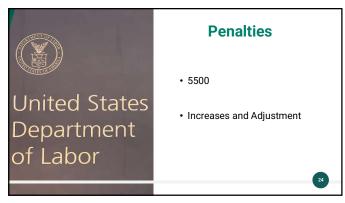
- Initial Letter (Document Request or Appointment Letter)
- Document Production and On-Site Interviews
- · Closing Letter:

 - (1) No DOL action to be taken
 (2) "Voluntary Compliance" notice, or
 (3) Litigation letter









Filing Form 5500 Reporting Filing Form 5500 with DOL ERISA Plan Administrators report each Plan Year (Unless exempted (small unfunded plans) Reporting applies to each ERISA Plan of an employer Penalty of up to \$2,586 per day for a late 5500 filing The DOL has a delinquent filer voluntary compliance program (DFVC program) which caps penalties.



Highlights: Penalty Adjustments: 2020 - 2023				
ERISA Penalty Statute	Description of ERISA Violations	Effective Jan. 15, 2021	Effective Jan. 15, 2022	Effective Jan. 15, 2023
ERISA § 502(c)(2)	Failure or refusal to file <u>annual</u> <u>report</u> (Form 5500)	\$2,259/day	\$2,400/day	\$2,586/day
ERISA § 502(c)(6)	Failure to furnish <u>information</u> requested: by employee: by (DOL):	\$110/day \$161/day \$1,613/request	\$110/day \$171/day \$1,713/request	\$110/day \$184/day \$1,846/request
ERISA § 502(c)(9)(A)	Failure to <u>inform employees of</u> <u>CHIP coverage</u>	\$120/day	\$127/day	\$137/day
ERISA § 715	Failure to <u>provide Summary of</u> <u>Benefits</u>	\$1,190/failure	\$1,264/failure	\$1,362/failure
Section 502(c)(4)	Per day: failure to disclose documents requested	\$1788/day	\$1899/day	\$2046/day

Reporting and Excise Taxes For Health Plan Non-Compliance

Return of Certain Excise Taxes Under Chapter 43 of the Internal Revenue Code:

- IRS final regulations require employers to self-report violations of these rules and pay related excise taxes.
- Must report health plan compliance failures annually on IRS Form 8928.
- Violations COBRA, HIPAA, GINA, WHCRA, MHPAEA, Newborn & Mothers ACT, etc., can result in excise taxes of \$100 per day per individual affected.



28

Health Care Reform's

Impact on Benefits
Plans



29

Medical Loss Ratio (MLR)

Patient Protection & Affordable Care Act (PPACA)

Requires insurers spend a certain percentage of premium dollars on healthcare-related costs

- 85% for large group Plans and 80% for small and individual market
- Insurer does not meet MLR standard required to provide an annual rebate to each enrollee
- The DOL has determined the rebates are Plan assets



Medical Loss Ratio (MLR) If Plan Document/SPD is silent 100% of the rebate falls under Plan assets By adding the terms via the ERISA Plan Document Amendment/Summary of Material Modification (SMM) employers can retain a prorated portion of the rebate equal to the percent of premium the employer paid

31

ACA and ERISA SPD

 The ACA document amendment applies to those employers who are deemed an Applicable Large Employer (ALE) under the Affordable Care Act



 Employers determined to be ALEs are subject to the employer shared responsibility mandate ("Play or Pay") under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) §4980H



32

ACA and ERISA SPD

- ALEs track employee and health coverage information
- Penalties apply to employers with 50+ FTEs
- Hours are tracked either monthly or during a measurement period



- The measurement period is a time set by the employer
- Employers must advise employees and include in ERISA SPD



