HOW TO PREPARE FOR A DOL OR IRS QUALIFIED PLAN AUDIT

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DOL or IRS INVESTIGATION or AUDIT: Two Sides of the Same Unpleasant Coin

• WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A DOL AND IRS AUDIT/INVESTIGATION OF QUALIFIED RETIREMENT PLANS?

- DOL's Responsibility:
 - Enforcement of ERISA: fiduciaries must act prudently in the best interest of plan participants and beneficiaries:
 - Investigations of breaches of fiduciary duty and of instances of prohibited transaction by focusing on:

DOL or IRS INVESTIGATION or AUDIT Two Sides of the Same Unpleasant Coin (Cont'd)

- Investigation of breach of fiduciary duty and prohibited transaction--focus is on: (cont'd)
 - 1) Form 5500 filings;
 - 2) Plan documents (SPDs and SMMs provided to participants);
 - 3) Fee disclosures;
 - 4) Timeliness of deposits of employee deferrals;
 - 5) Monitoring of employee loan repayments;
 - 6) QDRO Processing
 - 7) Investment valuations.

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- IRS Responsibility:
 - Ascertain plan qualification by insuring compliance with tax laws:
 - Focus investigation on:
 - 1) Plan and Plan amendments drafting;
 - 2) Coverage and nondiscrimination tests;
 - 3) Compensation definition;

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- Plan qualification focus investigation on: (Cont.)
 - 4) Plan eligibility requirements;
 - 5) Minimum distribution requirements;
 - 6) Vesting;
 - 7) Loan repayments and defaults;
 - 8) Identification of highly compensated and key employees.

WHY ARE YOU A TARGET: Bad Luck or Something Else?

 Increase in audits of retirement plans (one in every three plan sponsors experienced an audit in the past two years according to Wills Towers Watson survey)

 Imperative for plan sponsors to consistently monitor plan compliance with ERISA and IRC requirements

WHY ARE YOU A TARGET: Bad Luck or Something Else? (Cont'd)

- Although selection for audit might be random (bad luck) there are certain triggers:
 - 1) complaints from plan participants (25% of audits);
 - 2) EBSA audit initiatives;
 - 3) plan sponsor responses to IRS questionnaires;
 - 4) intra-agency referrals

AUDIT PROCESS How It Begins

 It may begin with a phone call followed by a letter or simply with a letter – "Information Request Letter"

• What is in the letter?

 Date of on-site auditor's visit to review documents and possibly interview personnel responsible for the administration of the plan

AUDIT PROCESS How It Begins (Cont'd)

- Documents/records sought by the administrative agencies:
 - Plan/trust documents;
 - Corporate/meeting minutes;
 - TPA/service provider agreements;
 - Investment documentation;
 - Fiduciary liability insurance and fidelity bond;
 - Documentation regarding fees and expenses;

AUDIT PROCESS How It Begins (Cont'd)

- Documents sought by the administrative agencies: (cont.)
 - IRS determination letter;
 - Payroll records;
 - Participant benefit statements;
 - Form 5500 and attachments;
 - Missing participants;
 - Unclaimed benefits.

AUDIT PROCESS How It Begins (Cont'd)

- What do you do now?
 - Don't ignore the letter
 - Don't panic;
 - Call your TPA;
 - Call/hire ERISA counsel;
 - Contact fiduciary insurance carrier

AUDIT PROCESS Preparation

- Goal: smooth and productive on-site auditor's visit
- Consider whether ERISA counsel should manage audit response;
- Start collecting, reviewing and organizing the documents/records requested by the administrative agency (bound and labeled book);

AUDIT PROCESS Preparation (Cont'd)

- Organize your audit response team:
 - 1) Personnel responsible for plan administration;
 - 2) ERISA counsel;
 - 3) Consultants;
 - 4) Investment advisor;
 - 5) Administrator; and
 - 6) Trustees
- If necessary ask for an extension of time

AUDIT PROCESS Audit

• Interview:

- DOL auditors may conduct voluntary interviews with individuals who might have information relevant to the investigation;
- Provide <u>only</u> the information requested (do not volunteer any information not specifically asked for);
- Make sure your ERISA counsel is present

Generally:

 Be responsive, courteous and cooperative (but exercise caution) – do not be adversarial or antagonistic

AUDIT PROCESS Most Common Deficiencies

- Most common deficiencies identified by the DOL and IRS:
 - Not updating plan documents to keep up with new legislation;
 - Not administering the plan consistent with its terms;
 - Using an incorrect definition of compensation to calculate deferrals;
 - Depositing participants' deferrals in an untimely manner;

AUDIT PROCESS Most Common Deficiencies (Cont'd)

- Most common deficiencies identified by the DOL and IRS: (Cont.)
 - Failure to follow plan eligibility requirements;
 - Improper participant loans and failure to monitor and pursue repayment;
 - Improper hardship withdrawals;
 - Failure to perform ADP/ACP nondiscrimination testing;
 - Failure to make minimum required distributions

AUDIT AFTERMATH What Should You Expect?

Do Not Expect a Quick Response (Now is the time for patience)

• <u>DOL</u>:

 Best case result: "No Action" letter: no further action is necessary

AUDIT AFTERMATH What Should You Expect? (Cont'd)

- Most common result: "Voluntary Compliance Letter"
 - Detailing certain deficiencies such as: untimely deferrals; issues related to employee loans
 - Describing corrective actions that need to be undertaken under the Voluntary Fiduciary Compliance Program (VCP)
- Worst result: DOL threatens/files litigation on behalf of plan participants

AUDIT AFTERMATH What Should You Expect? (Cont'd)

• <u>IRS:</u>

- Best case result: Letter stating that the IRS will not pursue any further actions;
- If violations are found corrective actions need to be pursued under the IRS's Audit Closing Agreement Program: make plan and participants whole through corrective contributions plus interest to participants accounts, excise taxes (IRC 4975), other fees and penalties.
- If plan sponsor disagrees, appeal process is available

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION . . .

- •WARNING: YOU CANNOT ESCAPE AN AUDIT BUT YOU CAN ALWAYS BE PREPARED:
 - Have internal controls (processes and procedures) in place;
 - Conduct an audit "selfie" by periodically (year-end) reviewing:

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION . . . (Cont'd)

- Conduct an audit "selfie" by periodically (year-end) reviewing: (Cont.):
 - 1) plan, plan amendments, SPDs, SMMs against plan operation;
 - 2) investment policy statement, loan procedures, QDRO procedures documents;
 - 3) IRS determination letters;
 - 4) fee related documentation;
 - 5) signed plan documents, amendments, board resolutions;
 - 6) compliance testing, participant allocations;
 - 7) Form 5500s
- If you ascertain deficiencies or errors in plan operation or administration avail yourself of the agencies' self correction programs

IN CONCLUSION

- •YES, YOU TOO CAN AND WILL SURVIVE A PLAN AUDIT!
- ANY QUESTIONS?