Employee Benefit Compliance: DOL Preparedness

Presented by: Michelle Cammayo, CEBS, RHU

National Compliance Leader, IMA Financial Group

Moderated by: Michelle Landrum, CEBS, GBDS

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International Foundation

Upcoming Events

Webinar: SECURE Act 2.0

November 7th | 8:30 am PT Speaker: Sarah Ivy, Shareholder of Saxton & Stump Lawyers

Webinar: Personal Security Insights Program

November 28th | 9:00 am PT

Speaker: Gary F. Rossi, Head of Cyber Fraud & Personal Security Insights Program at Fidelity Investments

In-Person: Holiday Happy Hour

December 7th | 5:00 pm PT

Tapizon, 450 Main Street, El Segundo | No cost to attend, RSVP by November 22nd

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• Sample Documents

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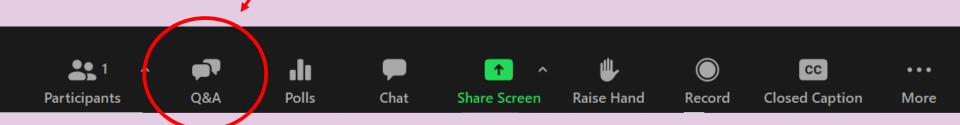
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Submit Your Question

 Please use the Q&A function at the bottom of your screen.



Speaker Bio



Michelle Cammayo, CEBS, RHU National Compliance Leader, IMA Financial Group

Michelle Cammayo has close to 20 years of Employee Benefits experience specializing in all lines of health and welfare benefits. Today, Michelle works closely with clients and partners to provide guidance in areas of the law including ERISA, HIPAA, COBRA, FMLA and PPACA. She is also the IMA National Practice Leader for Compliance and endeavors to ensure IMA helps its clients manage and eliminate risk is the most effective manner. She is passionate about educating others and her passion for this shined in the Covid era where Michelle conducted weekly and then monthly webinars providing guidance to employers. Her podcast, Cammayo's Compliance Talk, has gained popularity in the last three years to become a favorite amongst Bolton clients. She also contributes regularly to the Bolton blog and has authored several articles for industry-related newsletters. Michelle's consultative approach with employers provides practical advice as employers endeavor to be complaint.



EMPLOYEE BENEFIT COMPLIANCE: DOL PREPAREDNESS

Presented By

Michelle Cammayo, CEBS, RHU National Compliance Leader

NOVEMBER 1, 2023

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WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE COMPLIANT?

U.S. Department of Labor

Employee Benefit Security Administration J.F. Kennedy Federal Building, Room 575 Boston, MA 02203 Phone: (617) 565-9600 Telefax: (617) 565-9666

DATE: A Sad but Certain Day in Your Future

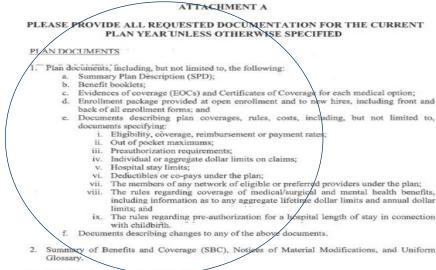
To: Every Plan Administrator Who USED to Sleep Well at Night

RE: Your Company's Health and Welfare Plan Case No. 31-035068

Dear Mr or Ms Up-a-Creek,

The Department of Labor has responsibility for the administration and enforcement of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). Title I establishes standards governing the operation of employee benefit plans such as **Your Company's** Health and Welfare Plan (the Plan).

The Plan is scheduled for investigation by this office. Investigative authority is vested in the



- 3. If the Plan has any assets and/or a trust:
 - All trust agreements and all governing documents, to the extent not previously provided in response to Request No. 1;
 - b. All bank account statements where monies are held to fund payment of claims, expenses, or administrative fees; and
 - c. Documents sufficient to show the Plan's income, expenses, assets, and liabilities on a quarterly basis for relevant period.
- 4. Fidelity bond, fiduciary liability policy, and stop-loss policy, if applicable.

Compliance Checklist – annual review

MAJOR SECTIONS OF LAW GOVERNING BENEFIT PLANS



ERISA – SPD, Plan Document, Form 5500 and much more



Cobra Regulations & Continuation of Coverage



ACA – Pay or Play, Reporting, Disclosures and more



IRS – Cafeteria Plans and other arrangements that allow for favorable tax treatment



MHPAEA Compliance



HIPAA – BAAs, Risk Analysis, Privacy & Security policies, HIPAA training and HIPAA NPP







ERISA & COBRA



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ERISA COMPLIANCE – PLAN DOCUMENT

- ERISA requires that each "plan" have a comprehensive written instrument describing the operation and administration of an employer's plan. The plan document is legalese and may be difficult for the average participant to read and understand
- + This document does not need to be distributed to participants unless requested
- + Plan Document provides more detail than the SPD and should be referred to when administering the plan.

- + Penalty 502(c)(1) and 502(c)(6)
- Failure to provide to DOL upon request: \$184/day but not greater than \$1,846 per request
- Failure to provide to plan participant within 30 days upon request: \$110/day



ERISA COMPLIANCE – SPD / SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

- + Primary vehicle for informing participants and beneficiaries about their plan and how it operates.
 - Must be written for average participant and be sufficiently comprehensive to apprise covered persons of their benefits, rights, and obligations under the plan.
- + Must be distributed to participants within 90 days of becoming covered by the plan. Updated SPD must be furnished every 5 years if changes made to SPD information or plan is amended.
- + In the meantime, if material modification occurs, SMM must be distributed not later than 210 days after the end of the plan year in which the change is adopted. Material reductions changes must be distributed no later than 60 days after reduction is adopted.

- + Penalty 502(c)(1) and 502(c)(6)
- Failure to provide to plan participant within 30 days upon request: \$110/day



ERISA COMPLIANCE – FORM 5500 REPORTING

- + Annual information return consists of the main form as well as different schedules (A is insurance information, C is service providers)
- + Reporting required under ERISA and the IRC (Internal Revenue Code)
- + Plans with over 100 participants enrolled in coverage at the beginning of the plan year must file
 - Employers most often use the Life invoice to obtain this number. However, this will not always be the best practice. For example, Employer A has more on the dental than on the life insurance because the dental plan is open to their affiliate companies; whereas the life insurance is not.
- + Delinquent Filer Voluntary Compliance Program
 - not available once the DOL begins an audit

- + Penalty 502(c)(2)
- + Failure to File: \$2,586 per day*

*Employers can choose to correct this using the Delinquent Filer Program which reduces penalties owed; however, this is not an option if DOL catches the mistake first



ERISA COMPLIANCE – FORM 5500 REPORTING

WHAT	WHO	WHERE	WHEN
Form 5500 and accompanying schedules and auditor's report, if applicable	All ERISA plans (except unfunded or insured plans with less than 100 participants)	Internal Revenue Service	Before the last day of the 7 th month after the plan year ends (extensions available)
Summary Annual Report (SAR)	Plans covered by ERISA and filing 5500s	To plan participants and beneficiaries	2 months after the Form 5500 is filed





ERISA COMPLIANCE – FORM 5500 REPORTING: SUMMARY ANNUAL REPORT (SAR)

Willful failure to distribute a SAR or failure to complete 5500 reporting is significant.

Penalty: Failure to provide SAR to plan participant within 30 days upon request: \$110/day

COBRA COMPLIANCE

Employers have two major obligations:

- 1. Distribute/Furnish a Cobra initial rights notice aka general rights notice to a new plan participant within 90 days of their enrollment as an active employee
- 2. Furnish a Cobra election notice within 44 days of a Cobra QE

 Failure to Distribute: up to \$110/day plus legal action may be pursued to recover Cobra damage (i.e. large claims that weren't covered)



CONTINUATION OF COVERAGE: LIFE INSURANCE CONVERSION RIGHTS NOTICES

Carriers often shift responsibility to distribute to the employer via the carrier contract or admin manual.

- Notice must be distributed to terminated plan participants within 15 days of termination date. The employee has 31 days from the date of coverage termination to apply for conversion.
 - + Best practice is to include in the exit packet and document on the exit packet checklist

+ Failure to Distribute: legal action





ACA & IRS





ACA REPORTING: WHO MUST REPORT

- + Applicable Large Employers ALEs
 - 50 or more full-time employees*, including full-time equivalents
 - Employer aggregation rules apply: companies with a common owner or otherwise related under certain rules of section 414 of IRC (control group) are treated as a single employer for determining ALE status
- + Two provisions of the ACA apply to ALEs

#1 – ACA reporting

#2 – Employer shared responsibility provisions (ESRP)

*Seasonal workers can be excluded as long as they meet the definition found <u>here</u>.

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ACA REPORTING

Pay or Play: Still in effect so ACA Reporting is required

<u>1095-C</u> – distributed to employees by March 1, 2024

<u>1094-C</u> – the employer uses this form to report to provide summary information to the IRS and transmit the 1095-C forms – due by April 1. All employers must electronically file starting 2024.

Both forms above are used to determine if an ALE owes a payment under the employer shared responsibility provisions (pay or play) IRS Letter 226J: notifies ALEs of their potential penalty

- 1. Contact your broker & tax advisor that typically responds to IRS tax issues such as an accounting firm or law firm
- 2. Call the number on your Letter 226J and request a 30-day extension
- 3. Agree to IRS assessment and pay or disagree and respond to the IRS
- 4. MUST RESPOND BY THE DATE ON THE LETTER (clear and concise responses have done well with the IRS in the past)

Penalty for failure to report 1095-C forms to the IRS is \$290/form. An additional penalty of \$290/form applies for failure to distribute to full-time employees





ACA REQUIRED DISCLOSURES

- Failure to distribute a medical <u>Summary of Benefits and Coverage</u> (SBC) as required by law: \$1,362 per failure calculated on a per participant basis
 - Must be distributed when an employee is newly eligible before they make plan decisions and during OE before plan decisions are made
- + Failure to distribute an <u>ACA</u> <u>Marketplace Exchange Notice</u>
 - Must be distributed to new hires, regardless of benefits eligibility
 - DOL announced they would not penalize employers for non-compliance

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IRS COMPLIANCE – DOCUMENTATION

- + Certain plans with favorable tax treatment are required have IRS plan documents.
 - Section 105, Section 125, Section 129, Section 127 & Section 137
- + If you do not have a POP on file, but you are taking pre-tax deductions, heavy penalties may apply

+ Failure to have a document: an IRS audit could result in a reclassification of all pre-tax insurance deductions back to taxable income. The IRS could then assess and add interest and penalties on the unpaid taxes.



IRS COMPLIANCE – NON-DISCRIMINATION RULES

- + All plans with favorable tax treatment are subject to non-discrimination rules
- + Bottom Line: Employers cannot discriminate in favor of the highly comped if receiving favorable tax treatment
- + Section 125 & 105 plans must test annually: recommended to test twice a year
 - + In the event of general IRS tax audit, the auditor will ask for the results of the test at the close of the Plan Year
- + Penalties result in imputed income (and interest earned on any taxes owed for that imputed income)

+ Failure to have a document: an IRS audit could result in a reclassification of all pre-tax insurance deductions back to taxable income for the highly comped. The IRS could then assess and add interest and penalties on the unpaid taxes.



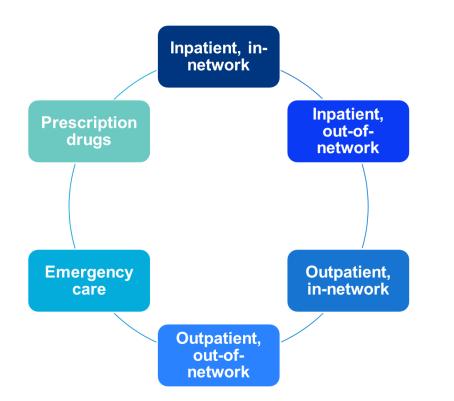


MHPAEA COMPLIANCE



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ACHIEVING MHPAEA COMPLIANCE





Non-Quantitative Treatment Limitations (NQTLs)

Cannot impose processes, strategies, evidentiary standards or other factors that are more stringent than for medical/surgical benefits



ENFORCEMENT

- + EBSA staff are focused on mental health parity enforcement, and they must report activity each year to Congress
- + Group health plans must perform NQTL analysis each year and have results on hand in the event of an audit
- + Self-insured plans have the most risk
- + All plans should show a good faith effort towards confirming compliance with their carriers/TPAs and/or PBMs

 Non-compliant plans could be subject to a penalty of up to \$100/day per affected individual, and if disclosures are not available upon request, general ERISA penalties could apply.

95%





CASE STUDIES

RETIREE PLAN THIRD PARTY RECOVERY LONG TERM DISABILITY DISPUTE

GORDON VS. CIGNA CORP.

- + Plaintiff sought to represent a putative class participants and beneficiaries who were deemed ineligible for additional life insurance benefits despite having paid premiums for the additional coverage, because they failed to submit an EOI
 - Plaintiff is the deceased husband's beneficiary
 - She made a claim to Cigna for the life insurance amount and was denied. Cigna cited no EOI was submitted.
 - Plaintiff claimed the employer and insurer breached fiduciary duties by failing to notify the insured of the EOI requirement while continuing to accept premiums
 - Court rejected the Plaintiff's argument on the grounds that Cigna had no knowledge of the employer's collection of a premium for the additional coverage. Court found the employer responsible as the day to day administration and fiduciary duties lies with the employer.

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KING VS. BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD OF ILLINOIS UPS 10, 15-55880

- + Mrs. King suffered a back infection that required immediate surgery and extensive postsurgery rehab. After initially approving her treatment as medically necessary, the defendants denied her claim for benefits because Mrs. King exceeded her plan's \$500K lifetime benefit maximum (note this is a retiree health plan).
 - Mrs. King passed away before her suit made it to court. Mr. King argued that the defendants failed to adequately disclose that the lifetime benefit maximum applied to the plan.
 - Original judgement for the defendants. Mr. King appealed.
 - Courts found that the SPD and subsequent summary of material modifications violated ERISA's statutory and regulatory disclosure requirements. Decision in favor of the defendants was reversed.



LENAI MULL NORMAN MULL VS. BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY HEALTH PLAN, 15-56246

- + Mrs. Mull was injured in a motorcycle accident. The Plan paid approximately \$148K in benefits for treatment of her injuries. Mrs. Mull received a \$100K recovery payment from a third party, and the Plan sought reimbursement. Mrs. Mull declined to provide reimbursement.
 - The SPD states that no benefits will be payable in a third-party liability claim unless the participant agrees to reimburse the plan for any benefits previously paid. The SPD further states that if reimbursement is not received, the amount of benefits paid will be deducted from all future benefits payable to the participant and his/her dependents.
 - The court ruled in favor of Mrs. Mull stating that the reimbursement provisions were only contained in the SPD and not in any document that constituted "the plan" so the reimbursement was not legally enforceable under ERISA.

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STEVENS VS. SANTANDAR HOLDINGS USA INC., 14-1481

+ Mr. Stevens worked for a subsidiary of Santander Holdings, Sovereign Bank. They offered a self-insured STD plan administered by Liberty Mutual. Mr. Stevens went out on disability.

- Initial payments approved for 6 months. Upon reviewing again, Liberty Mutual did not find sufficient evidence that Mr. Stevens qualified for disability so his benefits were terminated.
- Santander found at fault for not conducting an independent review of Stevens' file; therefore "rubber stamping" Liberty's benefit determinations.
- Court ruled in favor of Mr. Stevens.





COMMON ISSUES

ELECTRONIC DELIVERY OF PLAN DOCUMENTS SPDS SECTION 125 NON-DISCRIMINATION RULES ACA REPORTING

NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES

- + Electronic Delivery pay close attention to electronic delivery rules. Recent case Raymond Thomas v. Cigna – reminder that employers must follow some fairly specific rules to make sure their documents are *delivered* and not just *furnished*
 - Employee went out on disability with an Employer-paid and Voluntary Life policy. Employer did not notify employee of the waiver of disability provision. Employee passed away 4 years later, and her beneficiary sued Cigna for denying the claim.
 - Court ruled in favor of the beneficiary because the SPD was not "furnished". The employer argued the forms were on the intranet, but the Court determined there was no evidence that the plan administrator had provided the plan participant with an appropriate SPD. Now, it's likely that Cigna and the employer will argue who is responsible to pay the claims...the insurer or the plan sponsor (employer).
- SPD common issues include: SPD does not properly reflect eligibility requirements imposed by employer, does not include required provisions (WHCRA, claims procedures, ERISA rights, etc)



NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES

- + Plan Document common issues include: undocumented arrangements (issue with flex plans, HRAs, EAPs), poor documentation of benefits for self-insured plans
- + Form 5500 commons issues include: oversight of filing
- + Section 125 common misconception that non-discrimination rules do not apply or there is a safe harbor if you classify by similar situated individuals (exempt or non-exempt)
 - **Bottom Line:** if your plan discriminates in favor of the highly-comped, there is no safe harbor
- + ACA Reporting control groups are subject to reporting regardless if all entities in the control group have less than 50 FTEs each





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More Than Just Insurance

Based in North America, IMA Financial Group, Inc. is an integrated financial services company focused on protecting the assets of its widely varied client base through insurance, risk management, employee benefits, and wealth management solutions. As an employee-owned company, IMA's 1,800-plus associates are empowered to provide customized solutions for their clients' unique needs.

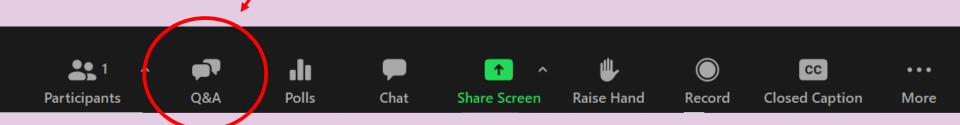


Michelle Cammayo, CEBS, RHU National Compliance Leader michelle.cammayo@imacorp.com

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