

New Form 5500 Rules May Remove the Annual Audit Requirement

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Session CPE Requirements

- You need to attend 50 minutes to receive the full 1 CPE credit.
- There will be 4 knowledge check questions throughout the presentation. You must respond to a minimum of 3 to receive the full 1 CPE credit.

Both requirements must be met to receive CPE credit





Introductions



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Learning Objectives

- Recall the new Form 5500 rules governing the counting of participants and the annual audit requirement
- Recall leading practices for plan housekeeping, specifically distribution of accounts related to separated participants
- Identify how to develop a more robust self-review process for plan operations to prevent and/or detect areas of potential noncompliance to avoid costly corrections
- Recognize what options are available to have a second pair of eyes reviewing the plan, without the cost and burden of an annual audit



Part I

Understanding the New Rules





Why and when does an employee benefit plan need an audit?

2023 Form 5500 Changes

 Announced in February 2023 by the 3 regulatory bodies that oversee Form 5500
 DOL, IRS and PBGC

Impact of Changes to Form 5500

 Will result in a significant number of plans being able to file Form 5500-SF instead of Form 5500, which includes a waiver of the audit requirement.





Form 5500 Rules

What **Didn't** Change?

The audit requirement is still based on participant counts as of the first day of the Plan year

What **Did** Change?

The methodology for determining who counts as a participant for purposes of Form 5500 Reporting



Old Rule

- Employees and former employees with a balance in the Plan
- Active, eligible employees, regardless of whether they have a balance



New Rule

ONLY those with a balance in the Plan







Other Important Reminders

New Rules Only Impact Defined Contribution Plans Sponsors Still Required to Report Those Active and Eligible on Form 5500

The **"80/120"** Rule Still Applies







80/120 Rule Refresher

Plans can continue to file the same form as prior year if participant count is between 80 and 120

80 Rule

Previously filed a Form 5500 as a large filer can continue to file as a large filer until a participant count drops below 80.

120 Rule

Previously filed a Form
5500-SF as a small filer
can continue to file as a
small filer until
participant count
reaches over 120.



Plan filed Form 5500-SF with 90
Participants in Year 1. There are now 105 participants in Year 2.
80/120 Rule Applies!

Same Plan filed Form 5500-SF under 80/120 Rule in Year 2. There are now 118 participants in Year 3.

80/120 Rule Applies!

80/120 Rule

Same Plan filed Form 5500-SF under 80/120 Rule in Year 3. There are now 125 Participants in Year 4.

80/120 Rule <u>Does Not Apply!</u>
Must file Form 5500!

Same Plan filed form 5500 in Year 4, participant count drops to 110 in year 5.

Form 5500 filed until count drops below 100





Rules For Newly Established Plans

Determination of what form to use is based on headcount as of the LAST DAY of the first plan year

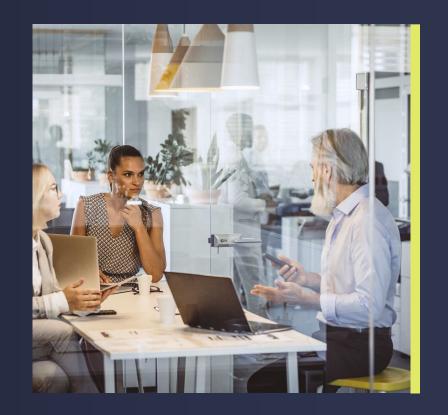
In Year 2 and beyond – reverts back to the **FIRST DAY** of the plan year





Who is most likely to be affected?

- Smaller employers just over the threshold
- Organizations that do not offer a matching contribution or other incentives to participate are less likely to have eligible employees contributing







The DOL estimates that over **18,000** plans could be impacted by this change which represents approximately **20%** of defined contribution plans that previously required an audit.

The number above does not factor plans that were set to go over the audit threshold within a year or two that will no longer need one.









Why Make This Change?

- Financial costs to smaller employers
- Administrative burden



SECURE 2.0 Act

- Mandatory auto-enrollment for new plans
- Long-term, part-time requirement



Fiduciary Responsibility Remains!



Knowledge Check #1

Effective January 1, 2023, what is the "trigger" for a Plan to require an annual audit?

- A. 100 eligible participants as of the beginning of the Plan year
- B. 100 active participants as of the beginning of the Plan year
- C. 100 participants with account balances as of the beginning of the Plan year
- D. 100 employees on payroll as of the beginning of the Plan year







Part II

Plan Sponsor's Responsibilities and the Risk of Non-Compliance

Who is most at risk?

 Smaller employers often more likely to have compliance issues

Cost of non-compliance

- Expensive
- Time-consuming











Situations Requiring Corrective Contributions

Untimely or missed contribution remittances

Failure to implement auto enrollment or auto increase

Incorrect definition of eligible compensation

Failure to enroll participants when they become eligible

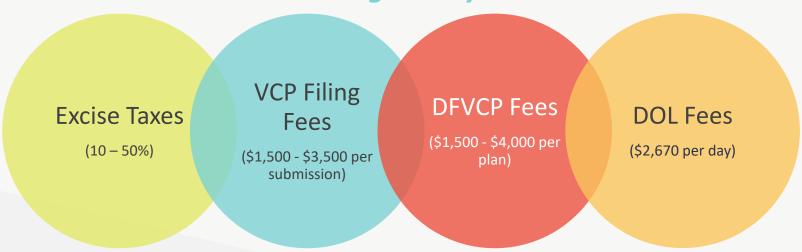
Excluding eligible classes of employees entirely

Failure to update deferral elections in payroll





Common Regulatory Fees





Plan Sponsor's Responsibilities and the Risk of Non-Compliance Common Other Costs



ERISA Attorneys



Recordkeeper and Third-Party Fees



Added Audit Risk



Unhappy Employees



Your TIME!



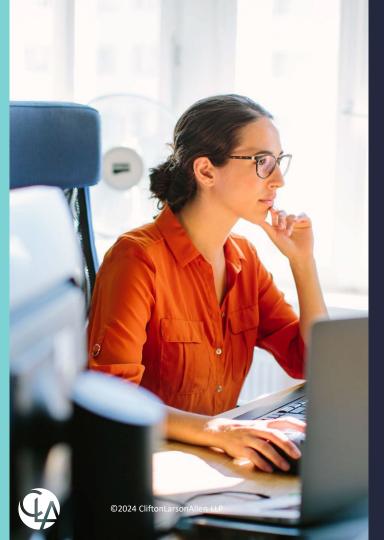
Part III

Recommended Practices to Self-Monitor Your Retirement Plan









Recommended Practices

Census Data

- Review DOB/DOH/DOT for eligibility
- Different classes of employees?

Payroll

- Review how pay codes are set up in payroll
- Any new pay codes during the year?

Auto-Enrollment

- Is this feature working properly?
- Self-audit
- Failure to administer auto-enrollment correctly could lead to plan operational failures





Recommended Practices

Reconcile Plan Contributions

- Compare to custodian/recordkeeper reports
- Could catch missed deposits
- Spot check a selection of participants
- Reconcile quarterly

Timely Remittance of Contributions

- Use deduction report from payroll
- 7-day safe harbor for small plans

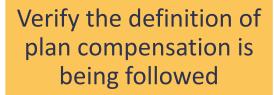
Loan Repayments

- Use deduction report from payroll
- The client ensures loan repayments are starting timely
- The client ensures loans are being repaid according to terms of loan promissory note



Additional Recommended Practices

Confirm all eligible employees are given the chance to enroll in plan



Don't solely rely on the service provider.

Self-review is crucial











Knowledge Check #2

What is the Department of
Labor "safe harbor" for
timely remittance of
employee elective deferral
contributions (and loan
payments) to the Plan's
custodian for small
employers?

- A. At the same time payroll taxes are remitted to the taxing authorities
- B. 7 business days

- C. No later than 15 business days in the month following the month in which the contributions were withheld from payroll checks
- D. 7 calendar days







How to Monitor Terminated Participants

Annual Plan Housekeeping

- Cash-out small balances
- Outreach for larger balances
- Process defaulted loans

Tracking Lost Participants

- PBGC Missing Participants Program
- DOL Missing
 Participants –
 Recommended
 Practices for
 Pension Plans





How to Monitor Terminated Participants

SECURE 2.0 Act

Lost and Found Database

 Directs DOL to create a national online searchable lost and found database

New Automatic Rollover Limit

- Increases cash-out limit from \$5,000 to \$7,000
- Effective for distributions made after December 31, 2023

Knowledge Check #3

Under the Secure Act 2.0, what is the new automatic rollover limit (whereby the Plan administrator may automatically roll over participant balances into an outside IRA account)?

A. \$5,000

B. \$7,000

C. \$1,000

D. \$7,500





Part V

Options for Third-Party Review

Options for Third-Party Review

Audit

Agreed-Upon Procedures

ConsultingAgreement













Options for Third-Party Review



- Audit standards allow CPA firms to perform a 103(a)(3)(C) audit, even if not required
- Can be attached to Form 5500 if >80 participants

Agreed-Upon Procedures

- Type of an attest engagement
- Financial or non-financial
- Services can be scoped out
- No opinion issued

Consulting Agreement

- Not an attest engagement
- Least formal of the 3 options





Options For Third-Party Review

Audit

Pros

- Opinion is issued
- Subject to audit standards
- Highest level of assurance

Cons

- Least flexible
- Bound by regulatory deadlines
- Generally the most costly option

Agreed-Upon Procedures

Pros

- Work can be scoped out
- A report is issued
- Subject to attestation standards
- No regulatory deadlines

Cons

- No opinion is issued
- No work performed beyond scope

Consulting Agreement

Pros

- Work can be scoped out
- No regulatory deadlines
- Generally the least costly option

Cons

- Not subject to audit or attestation standards
- · Generally no report is issued





Options For Third-Party Review

Which option is right for you?

Factors to Consider

Historical compliance issues

New regulatory requirements

Significant changes / plan amendments

Personnel turnover

New mergers, acquisitions, divisions, etc.

Participant counts

Involvement by other service providers

Your budget



Knowledge Check #4

How would you assess the current state of your compliance with Department of Labor regulations?

- A. We are in great shape and up to date on all regulatory and compliance matters with respect to our qualified Plan
- B. We think we are doing well, but would appreciate a second set of eyes to guide us on how to improve
- C. We are not sure we are currently operating our Plan in accordance with the Plan document, but don't know where to begin to self-assess
- D. N/A Just here to listen and learn





Thank you!

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