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Fiduciary Outsourcing Options for Advisors

Presented by: Chris Luke | VP Sales & Distribution | Mesirow Financial

Moderated by: Blake Willis | Chief Consulting Officer | JULY

Our Series Sponsor



 First Trust

JULY Overview



| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Founded 1994 / Privately Owned | National Recordkeeping Firm | 3,300 Clients |
| 92,000 Participants | \$2.8 Billion In Plan Assets | Plan Sizes \$0 to \$30 Million |
| SSAE 16 / CEFEX Certified | Over 45 Industry Certifications | Bundled or Local TPA Option |

Q1 2016 data reflected above.



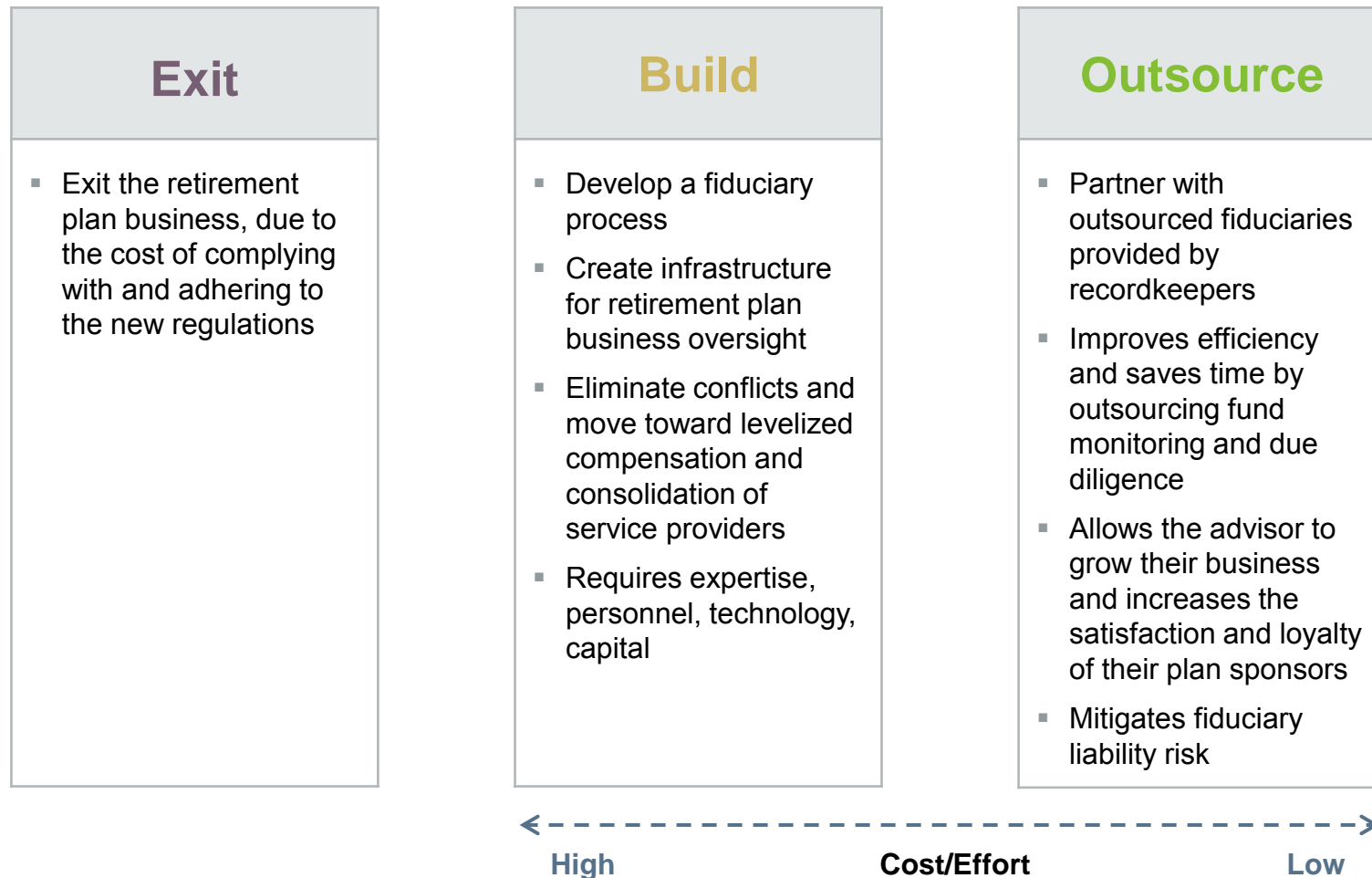


Open Q & A

Fiduciary Outsourcing Options for Advisors

2016

Fiduciary Options for Advisors



ERISA Defined Fiduciaries

1. Named Fiduciary; identified by name in the plan documents
 - i. Responsibility or liability for investing plan assets
 - ii. Appoint a third-party as an ERISA 3(21) fiduciary to provide investment advice, but retain responsibility for investing plan assets
 - iii. Appoint a third-party ERISA 3(38) fiduciary with responsibility for investing plan assets
2. 3(16) Fiduciary (Administrator)
3. 3(21) Fiduciary
4. 3(38) Fiduciary

3(16) ERISA Fiduciary

The Plan Administrator:

- Typically the plan sponsor, but a third-party fiduciary may be appointed
- If delegated to third party, may NOT include all administrative functions
 - Filings
 - Participant disclosures
 - Selecting service providers, including other fiduciaries
 - Investment selection and monitoring

Source: 401khelpcenter, <http://www.401khelpcenter.com/>

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Typical 3(21) Fiduciary Services

- Acknowledges fiduciary responsibility under ERISA Section 3(21) through an agreement or contract
- Indemnifies the plan sponsor from certain ERISA-related third-party lawsuits (not required to do so)
 - May also indemnify agents of the plan sponsor, including advisors
- Assists plan sponsors in investment selection and monitoring
 - Serves in an investment advisory capacity
 - Does not have discretion over how plan assets are managed
- Provides flexible menus OR one or more pre-built lineups
- May allow for non-covered investment options
 - Brokerage windows and company stock
 - Funds not on the approved list
- Generally lower cost than 3(38)
- Not all 3(21) fiduciaries are the same
 - Legal and financial protection offered
 - Degree of customization allowed
 - Deliverables for the service may vary

Typical 3(38) Fiduciary Services

- Acknowledge fiduciary responsibility under ERISA Section 3(38) through an agreement
- Indemnify the plan sponsor from certain ERISA-related third-party lawsuits (not required to do so)
 - May also indemnify agents of the plan sponsor, including advisors
- Take discretion for selecting, monitoring and replacing investments
- Provide less flexibility for advisors and sponsors
 - One or more pre-built lineups from which to choose one, or;
 - Narrow approved fund list
- May not allow for non-covered investment options
 - Brokerage windows and company stock
 - Funds not on the approved list
- Not all 3(38) fiduciaries are the same
 - Legal and financial protection offered
 - Initial setup
 - Deliverables for the service vary

Can Fiduciaries be subject to criminal penalties?

If someone is found guilty of willfully violating ERISA's provisions, s/he is subject to criminal penalties.

- A fiduciary who is an individual cannot be fined more than \$100,000 and/or imprisoned for more than ten years.
- A fiduciary that is not an individual (such as a plan sponsor or investment committee) cannot be fined more than \$500,000.

What issues typically give rise to criminal prosecution?

- Failure to comply with rules surrounding the backgrounds of plan fiduciaries (i.e. someone convicted of robbery, bribery, embezzlement, perjury or certain drug offenses cannot serve as a fiduciary of a plan)
- Willful violations of reporting and disclosure requirements
- Interference with a participant exercising his or her rights under a benefit plan (by such things as fraud, force, violence or threat)

Can Fiduciaries be subject to civil penalties?

Yes, the penalty depends on the violation:

- Breach of fiduciary duty
- Failure to comply with prohibited transaction rules
- Failure or refusal to file Form 5500
- Failure to furnish required notices or documents to a participant on request (e.g., quarterly benefit statements, plan documents, etc.)
- Failure to provide documents upon DOL request (e.g., summary plan description, summary of material modifications, or other plan-related documents)
- Failure to provide blackout period notice

Options Available to Mitigate Fiduciary Risk

- Indemnification
- Fidelity Bonding
- Errors & Omissions and Directors & Officers Policies
- Employee Benefits Liability Insurance
- Fiduciary Insurance
- Fiduciary Warranties
- Outsourced Fiduciary Services

What is Indemnification and Who Can Indemnify a Plan Fiduciary?

- Indemnification is the protection from monetary liability by a third-party.
 - For example, XYZ Corporation agrees to indemnify its Benefits Director, a plan fiduciary, in the event the Benefits Director is held liable for fiduciary breach. If the Benefits Director is sued by a participant for fiduciary breach and is found to owe monetary damages, XYZ Corporation is obligated to pay those monetary damages due to the indemnification agreement.
- Who Can Indemnify a Plan Fiduciary?
 - A plan fiduciary can be indemnified by the employer sponsoring the plan, an employee organization that has employees participating in the plan (such as a union), or an outsourced fiduciary with a written indemnification contract.

Note: A benefit plan cannot indemnify a plan fiduciary.

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If you are a 3(21) Today, Why Outsource?

- A low cost way to mitigate fiduciary liability risk for you and your plan sponsors through indemnification and legal protection (some agreements protect sponsors and advisors)
- Alleviation of conflicts of investment selection through an independent third-party review
- Advisors own the relationship with plan sponsor
- An added layer of independent fund due diligence so you can spend more time with plan sponsors on items that increase retirement outcomes such as plan design and participant education
- A documented and disciplined fiduciary process that includes selection and monitoring of investments from an independent third-party team of experts for your plan sponsors
- Increased satisfaction and loyalty for your plan sponsors

*The specific instances in which a party may be entitled to indemnity are set forth in detail in the agreement between the plan sponsor and Mesirow Financial, and nothing herein is intended to modify that agreement.

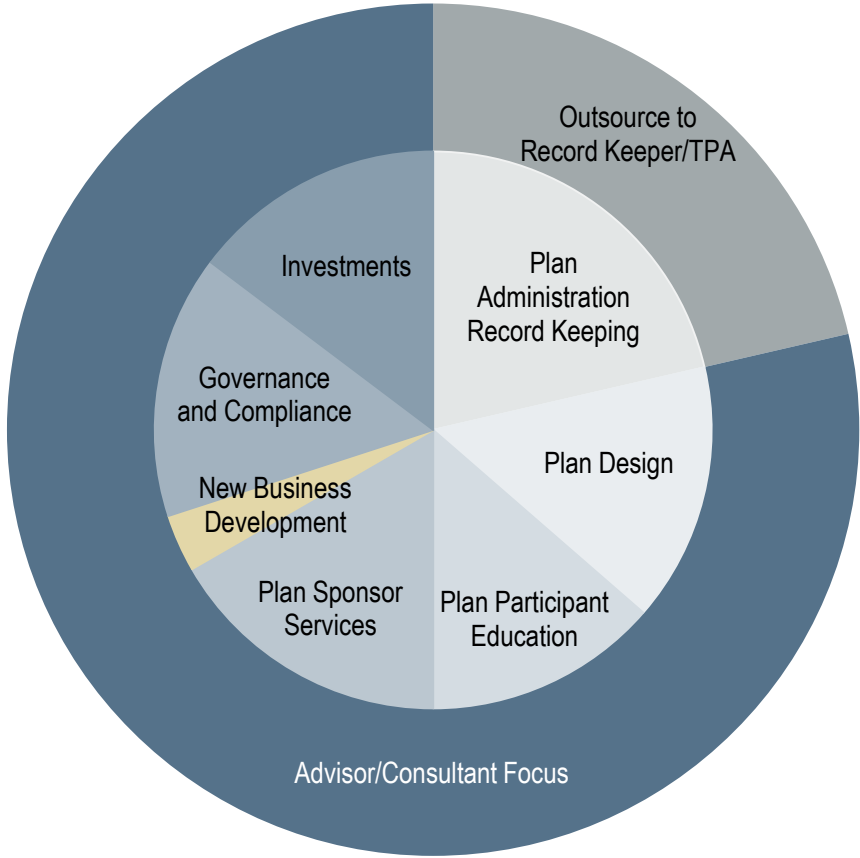
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Where Might Co-Fiduciary Services Be Useful?

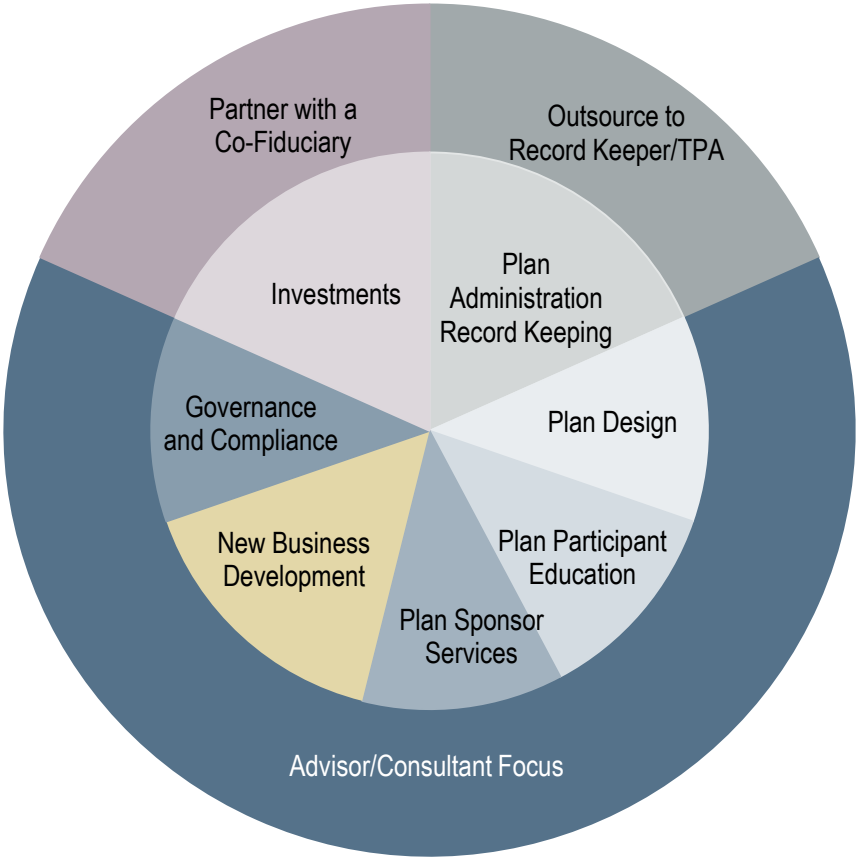
- Small to mid-size plans
 - Costs are prohibitive to customizing selection and monitoring of investment options
- Larger plans
 - Where advisor wishes to pass on part of the fiduciary risk
 - Where advisor is resource constrained/unable to devote sufficient time for investment selection and monitoring
 - Where advisor wishes to focus on other plan servicing needs
 - Managing the relationship
 - In-depth due diligence on providers
 - Participant advice (including large IRA opportunities)
 - Efficient operations to increase margins
 - Growing their business by freeing up time to sell

Advisor Time Allocation

Without a Co-Fiduciary



With a Co-Fiduciary



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Evaluation of a Co-Fiduciary Service Provider

- Written Contract
- Indemnification
- Fiduciary Liability Insurance Policy
- Sufficient Capital
- Technical Investment Experience and Expertise



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