UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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AMENDMENT TO THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION EXEMPTION FILING AND PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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PUBLIC HEARING

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THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 15, 2022

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The Public Hearing convened via Video-Teleconference, at 9:00 a.m. EDT, Ali Khawar, Acting Assistant Secretary, presiding.

PRESENT

ALI KHAWAR, Acting Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration

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PAUL A. GREEN, National Coordinating Committee for Multiemployer Plans; Mooney, Green, Saindon, Murphy & Welch, P.C.

ADAM McMAHON, American Benefits Council, Davis & Harmon LLP

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JEFFREY TARBELL, American Society of Appraisers,
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PANEL III

BRADFORD P. CAMPBELL, Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP

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Employee Benefit Assets Inc.

C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(9:06 a.m.)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Welcome to the hearing. So, you've joined EBSA Employee Benefits Security Administration's Public Hearing, which we're holding virtually, about our proposal to amend the procedures for filing and processing individual and administrative exemptions from the ERISA's PTEs, prohibited transaction rules under ERISA, the Internal Revenue Code and ERISA.

I guess I should say: if that's not the hearing you were intending to join, feel free to leave. Feel free to stay as well, it'll be maybe interesting, you might learn something.

But that's what we're talking about today.

My name is Ali. I'm the Acting
Assistant Secretary for EBSA. And, in addition
to just welcoming all of you, I wanted to spend a
few minutes talking about the proposed amendment,
why we're here, and what we're really hoping to
accomplish with today's hearing.

As well as some kind of procedural, you know, rules of the road, like the unmute button kind of stuff. So as everyone I'm sure on this call knows, we published the proposal to amend the procedure in March of this year.

We extended the comment period. And about, I think, five weeks ago, we decided to, we announced a public hearing. That's today. The EBSA website has a lot of material on it.

All the public comments that we've received, as well as the transcript will ultimately be available, all of those things you'll be able to find on our website.

The public hearing also marks the reopening of the comment period. So the comment period is now open again. It's going to remain open until we publish the transcript from today's hearing.

And then, we'll give about two weeks or so after that, for people to submit any last comments before we kind of close the comment period and start evaluating what we have.

There will be a Federal Register
Notice that's published when the transcript's
available, and giving kind of a date certain
about the closure of the comment period.

And I want to just spend a few minutes talking about, you know, our perspective on the exemptions process and some of the thinking behind the amendment that we proposed.

From our perspective, the exemptions process is something we take very seriously. We have a small, but mighty team, in the Office of Exemptions Determinations that does this work.

And they take their obligations very seriously to make the findings that Congress required before they propose and will grant any exemptions.

It's important to remember that the exemptions process is about authorizing conduct that Congress has otherwise made, illegal and that the statute otherwise prohibits. That's part of why we take this seriously.

I also, again, I want to give kudos to

the Exemptions Team, because I think they have a very, a very difficult job. It's a very important job, but it is very difficult.

And in order to do that job, it's important that they can gather as much information as they need in order to really understand the full picture of what is going on in a transaction.

And that's a theme, I think, you'll see again and again in the proposal. There's a desire by the Department to ensure that at the early stages, when people are submitting an application, we have the information that we need, so that we can sort through it and make the appropriate determination.

And there's some flexibility built into that process so that it's not a one size fits all, but can adapt to different circumstances. Because there's some times when something may be more probative than in other contexts. But especially given that applications come from one party to a transaction, and that

party is prohibited, has a conflict of interest that makes the conduct otherwise illegal.

We do think that getting full and fair disclosure upfront is very important. We believe in having a very open and public process that has a lot of transparency built into it, so that when we're getting public comments, the public has the ability to really understand the transaction.

And ensuring that the parties themselves that we're relying on are independent, are not affected by the conflicts of interest that are the cause of an exemption application in the first place.

And in those situations, we think exemptions have an important role to play in the system. And we believe that, that when we're in those situations, we really can honor our statutory obligations in the most effective and efficient way possible.

And I want to stress one point that I made because we do find, frequently, right now, that a significant part of the exemption

application process is taken up in collection of information because we don't quite have what we need. And I think addressing that is an important part of this update for us.

So I already mentioned that there's a public comment period. This is part of a public notice and comment process. You know, we went through a deliberative process to develop this proposal.

And the comments that you're providing today at the hearing, the comments that you've sent us already, they're incredibly helpful to us.

The comments that maybe will be provided, I'm going to maybe go out on a little bit of a limb and also characterize them as incredibly helpful.

But the reason that this process is so important to us, not just the hearing, but the comments, is that it does allow us in the same way as getting public comment on exemptions, it allows us to identify things. That, you know, we had a particular point of view, issues that we

maybe didn't think were as significant or thought were significant, but there are nuances that we need to think about again.

In essence, all of this work -- and I know it's a lot of work that the witnesses have put in, and everyone else -- all that work is very important because it helps us get to a better answer.

And so, you know, today we're going to be asking a number of questions. I don't think people should read too much into it. The goal for us today is not really to engage in a debate, or to defend, you know, a particular position, as much as it is to make sure that we have a fulsome record.

And so, you'll get a bunch of questions from the individuals in the Department that are panelists. That is really with an aim of ensuring that we understand what you're saying.

My experience with these hearings is that witnesses tend to be a little bit more

interactive than the pieces of paper or comments that we print out. But we do want that back and forth to really understand, you know, what are the underpinnings of the comments, the positions that you're taking. Are there ways that it could be addressed? Those kinds of things.

But you shouldn't take any inferences about what the Department may or may not do moving forward as a result of our questions.

Because it really is about understanding where you're coming from.

So few procedural things. There are three panels today. And the panels have two or three different organizations. They're going to -- the hearing agenda is available on the EBSA website. If you haven't seen it, you can find it there. The witnesses are going to testify in the order of that agenda.

Each witness has ten minutes to testify. You will notice over the course of the hearing that for some organizations, there are multiple individuals that are going to speak on

behalf of that organization.

So, that ten minute allotment isn't per person. You don't kind of get 30 minutes if you've got three witnesses. It's per organization, not per individual.

You will see a member of the OED staff holding up a sign, periodically. That is for countdown purposes for the witnesses. There'll be a sign of five minutes, one minute, a very kind of terrifying stop sign. Hopefully, no one will see that.

So once the witnesses have done their testimony, there will be a Q&A. We're not going to be taking questions from the audience or witnesses. The goal is for the Department to really expound the record here.

And the other thing I wanted to mention is that there will be a transcript, as I've mentioned. So there is a court reporter transcribing the meeting. And we'll be announcing the availability of the transcript and the closure of the comment period in the future.

For those of you that are testifying, please, especially for the court reporter, please identify yourself and your affiliation, the organization you're testifying on behalf of as you speak. And, including with Q&A, it might be helpful if you just maybe say your name once you start to answer or chime in.

Please make sure that -- we are trying to hold to that allotted ten minutes. Pay attention when the signs come up. And for the benefit of the court reporter, please, do try and speak into your microphone.

So, folks that you'll hear from today, in addition to myself, you have Tim Hauser, who's the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program

Operations, in his very well organized office.

You can see him on the screen.

You have Chris Cosby, who is the newest member of EBSA SCS. He is the Director of our Office of Exemption Determinations. From his team, you have Brian Shiker, who's a Senior Employee Benefit Law Specialist.

Megan Hansen, who is with the 1 2 Solicitor's Office, is one of our regulatory counsels. James Butikofer, who is in our Office 3 of Research and Analysis. 4 5 And Susan Wilker will be, as I mentioned, she's a staff member, there'll be 6 7 holding up those time signs. I want to explicitly call out Brian. 8 9 He is the person who's put the most time into pulling together today's hearing. 10 11 is probably not a labor of love, but it is a 12 necessary task. And he's done it very well. Looking forward to all the 13 14 conversation and all the opinions that we have here today. With that, let's start with Panel 15 16 And, Adam, I think you are our first 17 witness on behalf of ABC. Okay? 18 MR. McMAHON: Great. Thanks, Ali. 19 Good morning. My name is Adam McMahon. And I am testifying today on behalf of the American 20 Benefits Council. I (audio interference) --21

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR:

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The good

news for the rest of the witnesses is someone had to have a technology issue. And you should all, I don't know, provide Adam a beverage of his choice, because he's really done you all a solid by, you know, taking that on. We'll give him a minute to see if you can rejoin and if not, maybe I think Dave you're next. And we'll we may turn to you and then --

(Simultaneous speaking.)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Yes, let's go ahead. Dave, we'll start with you. And then -- oh, okay, no, Adam, you are back. Okay.

MR. McMAHON: So sorry about that.

So, let me start again here. I don't know what happened there.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: We're not going to hold that against you with your ten minutes.

MR. McMAHON: All right. Let's start again, then. All right, so, Adam McMahon, again, testifying from the American Benefits Council.

I'm partner with David & Harman, which serves as

outside counsel to the American Benefits Council.

So first of all, I think I was starting to say I'd like to thank the Department for holding today's hearing, first and foremost, to get additional input from the public, as well as further consider all of the important ways that its proposal, we believe, will impact the design and operation of employee benefit plans.

As discussed in the comments that we submitted to you all earlier this year, the Council really believes that administrative exemptions play a critical role in the operation of plans.

And that over the years, exemptions have helped facilitate countless transactions that have actually benefitted plans and participants, even though they technically create prohibited transactions.

And given this perspective, the

Council is concerned, and our members are

concerned with the Department's recent proposal

that we're here to discuss today. Given that it

would appear to substantially scale back the Department's exemption program.

We did not believe that it's necessary for the Department to be adding the types of conditions that are as prescriptive as that are proposed, or by default, excluding certain transactions that could benefit plans and participants to deal with complex situations facing plans today, or that could potentially arise in the future.

Accordingly, the Council is here to testify today to ask the Department to reconsider significant portions of its proposal, consistent with the comments that we found earlier this year, and which as I'm about to discuss those comments, I believe can generally be categorized, summarized into three different categories.

Our first concern is that the Council believes that all of the proposed changes appear and have been perceived by a number of folks as intended to discourage future applications for exemptions.

All of these new conditions and new requirements that are included in the procedures, which we would note, we did not see a detailed explanation in the preamble to the proposal explaining what harms the Department believes were being created by the existing procedures or by exemptions that had previously been granted. And/or that those procedures or the exemptions were failing to protect participants or serve their interests.

We think that all of the collective changes in the proposal really send a signal to us that the Department isn't necessarily interested in granting as many exemptions going forward. Even when those exemptions might be administratively feasible in the interest of plan's participants, protective of their rights, as is required by the statute.

Some examples of those requirements that we think are likely to discourage applicants from seeking an exemption going forward would include the proposed changes that expressly state

that the Department does not believe that the grant of an existing exemption is determinative as to whether or not it will grant an exemption in the future, with similar facts, or similar conflicts, similar circumstances.

We think all of the new requirements and all the new information statements, some of which we would understand are helpful to the burden of collecting information.

Others we think just kind of go too far in terms of the amount of information and the amount of cost that they would create for applicants.

Some examples of those requirements that we're concerned about are the new requirements provide detailed descriptions of all the potential alternatives that were pursued in lieu of an exemption. And again, a description of why those alternatives were not pursued.

We're also concerned about the new requirement that would newly require a quantitative cost development/comp benefit

analysis to be included with each application.

As opposed to just a general showing of why

transaction benefits the plan's participants that

it's intended to help.

Also, we've heard a number of concerns from members about all of the expansive ways in which proposal would essentially seek to limit the ability of applicants and qualified independent fiduciaries, and other parties to limit their liability as they're currently able to do.

Collectively, we find that all of these changes, we believe, again, are likely to discourage applicants from coming forward and seeking exemptions in the future, or working to design benefit offerings that might be designed in reliance on an exemption.

We're also concerned about the cost increases that would be associated with all the new information collection requirements. And we believe that, collectively, all of these changes mean that for employers and providers who are

interested in seeking exemptions, that all of these changes will result in fewer choices, when an exemption might otherwise be necessary and beneficial with the plan, subject to important safeguards in meeting those statutory requirements that I just discussed.

The second concern that I want to discuss today is the concern we have with a series of changes in the proposal that we fear are likely to limit the beneficial and informal conversations that our members have really come to appreciate with the Department's Office of Exemption Determinations.

Our concerns in this regard,
generally, relate to two provisions in the
proposal that I want to talk about. The first is
the new provision in the proposal, it states that
the Department will no longer engage with
potential applicants on an anonymous basis.

And the second is the collection of changes, which essentially say this. If an applicant or potential applicant provides any

information to the Department, whether oral or written about a potential exemption, or about a potential need for an exemption, that information and those conversations will create an administrative record and will would be available to public inspection, essentially, immediately.

We're concerned that all of these changes would effectively leave, you know, parties who are interested in seeking an exemption with two unfortunate choices. The first would be to come forward to the Department, identify themselves, present all the specific facts about their transaction.

And in a way that, we think, could potentially negatively affect the transaction when we'd have to disclose some of that information, which these firms hold as confidential.

Once they become public, they can either have a negative consequence on the intended transaction or on the party seeking the exemption itself.

The second option would be to just forego conversations with the Department about important technical and complex prohibited transaction rules. Both of which, those results we believe, would be unfortunate.

So I'd like to just say that one of the things we heard repeatedly about this issue was that the Council, as well as its members, have really appreciated the Department's long standing willingness to have frank discussions, informal discussions with the regulated community.

We think this has helped to promote compliance. We think this has been a beneficial dialogue. And we'd asked the Department to reconsider its proposal with respect to those changes, to make sure that those types of conversations can continue to occur.

The last point that I want to touch on here today is the Council's concerns with a number of the changes in the proposal that we would see would appear to unnecessarily limit the

parties who are eligible to participate in transactions, as well as the types of transactions that would be eligible for an exemption.

Again, I would point out that we feel that all of these, these new limitations and restrictions are being added. Notwithstanding the fact that the preamble discussion accompanying of the actual text of the changes didn't point to specific instances or specific examples of the types of harms that the Department is trying to prevent, or had found to be of concern with respect to the existing exemption procedures or previously granted exemptions.

I think the prime concern we have in this regard has to do with the new two percent independence threshold, which is, as you're all aware, you've obviously looked at this, thought, heard about this, would reduce, or change essentially the presumption as to win a fiduciary can serve as an independent fiduciary with

respect to one of these transactions.

Under the new rule, which scales back the existing presumption and the existing procedures, if a fiduciary receives more than 2 percent of its income from parties involved in the transaction, they'll be deemed not to be independent.

We believe that combined with the changes to, that all the parties are actually treated as a party involved in the transaction for purposes of this income threshold.

We're concerned that this new lower limit creates a barrier to entry for smaller firms and could potentially disqualify firms if they take on a larger client, or larger transaction, notwithstanding the fact that they're otherwise qualified and an expert in these fiduciary matters.

Accordingly, Council would ask that the Department removed this provision. And in the alternative, we're also concerned that this could be read as reflected in the Department's

views on other independence issues outside the exemption procedures.

So if this is retained in the final rules, we would ask that it expressly clarify that the Department does not intend any inferences to be drawn outside of the exemption context with respect to this new two percent threshold.

With that, I see that I am, I think, just about my time. I think you've been generous since I had some technical issues, so thank you for that. Sorry for my internet. I told you earlier it might go out. And happy to answer any questions.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Thanks.

David?

MR. CERTNER: My name is David Certner and I serve as the Legislative Counsel and Policy director for AARP. And on behalf of AARP is 38 million members and all older Americans nationwide who count on receiving adequate and hard earned income from their pension plans, I

also appreciate the opportunity to testify today.

I also want to thank the Department for its consideration of updated procedures governing the filing and processing of prohibited transactions exemption applications. The process is an essential component of ERISA for protecting participants and beneficiaries from conflicts of interest.

AARP is committed to expanding and improving retirement savings, so that all Americans have adequate income for retirement, both through Social Security, and pensions, and private savings.

We have worked throughout our history to develop and improve America's retirement system, including the protection of retirement funds.

A major priority for AARP is to assist

Americans in accumulating and effectively

managing adequate retirement assets to supplement

their Social Security benefits. Many of our

members, currently are participants in employer-

sponsored retirement plans.

And participants and beneficiaries rely on these plans for their long-term retirement and financial security. As such, millions of Americans count on the fiduciary standards that govern conduct in retirement plans.

Fiduciaries under ERISA must exercise their duties for the exclusive benefit of, and with complete and undivided loyalty to plan participants and beneficiaries. This is a clear statutory requirement under ERISA.

Without proper safeguards, trillions of dollars would be a greater risk and threat of improper management, putting at risk the retirement security of millions of participants.

Indeed, I think history has been very clear now that biased and conflicted conduct have been demonstrated to reduce retirement savings.

And those kinds of losses can be dramatically compounded over time.

Now, ERISA's legislative history

indicates that, and I quote, "the crucible of Congressional concern was the misuse and mismanagement of plan assets." And therefore the fiduciary standards were created.

The general fiduciary obligations imposed by ERISA Section 404 are supplemented by the specific prohibitions of Section 406. As you well know, Section 406(a), virtually all transactions between an employee benefit plan and a party of interest are prohibited, unless a statutory or administrative exemption is available. And Section 406(b) prohibits various forms of fiduciary self-dealing.

Now, Congress was, thus, very focused on the potential conflict and mismanagement, and concluded that the need to protect participants retirement security was paramount. Although the prohibited transaction provisions are per se, restrictions, Congress did provide an exemption procedure.

But as you well know, it is very clear that under the procedure, an exemption would be

granted if, and only if, the Secretary of Labor determines both that the exemption is in the interest of plan participants and beneficiaries, as well as protective of their rights.

Therefore, it's clear that prohibited transactions, the procedures, fall squarely within DOL's purview. In addition, it's also clear that a PTE is an exception to the general standards, and it's not the rule.

And so by definition, the issue of exemptions should be limited in both scope and scale. Now, AARP supports the changes to the PTE process because consistent with ERISA, we think it focuses more on the interests and protection of participants and beneficiaries.

For example, AARP supports the requirement that an independent appraiser, auditor, or accountant include a signed and dated declaration, under penalty of perjury that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, all the representations made in any statement supporting an exemption are true and correct.

An independent review would provide an objective third party opinion on the integrity of PTE assertions, and we believe that this requirement helps ensure the independence of the one who's signing the documents.

Now again, accurate and reliable financial statements are critical to investors, fiduciaries, and employers alike. They are the bedrock upon which workers are basing decisions about their retirement security and how to invest their lifetime savings.

They are also critical to ensuring that an employer is meeting its fiduciary obligations. So for these reasons, AARP supports updated procedures governing the filing and processing of prohibited transaction exemption applications.

Again, we appreciate the Department's interest and commitment to ensuring that participants and beneficiaries are protected.

And I would be happy to answer more questions in the question and answer period. Thank you.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Paul, I think you're next.

MR. GREEN: There we go. My name is
Paul Green, and I'm here on behalf of the
National Coordinating Committee for Multiemployer
Plans, as its general counsel. I'm an attorney
in private practice at the firm Mooney, Green,
Saindon, Murphy & Welch.

And in addition to the NCCMP, I represent multiemployer plans and labor organizations. The NCCMP is the only national organization devoted exclusively to protecting the interests of multiemployer plans, as well as the unions and jobs creating Americans, employers of America that currently sponsored them, and the more than 20 million active and retired American workers and their families who rely on multiemployer plans.

The NCCMP's purpose is to ensure an environment in which multiemployer plans can continue their vital role in providing a full range of benefits to America's working men and

women.

As the Department is aware,
multiemployer plans always involve two or more
employers, sometimes numbering in the hundreds,
or even thousands, and often multiple unions.

Furthermore, multiemployer plans are typically organized as Taft Hartley trusts, so that they are administered by joint Boards of Trustees composed of equal numbers of employee union and employer representatives, and possibly one or more neutral trustees.

The number and complexity of these relationships can result in a very large number of parties and interests. Another distinguishing characteristic of multiemployer plans is that they are fundamentally separate entities from the stakeholders.

Unlike single employer plans, which are often provide office space and personnel directly from their sponsoring employers, multiemployer plans must obtain their own office space, hire their own personnel, and negotiate

their own contractor agreements, and more.

Importantly, all of the money that a multiemployer trust has to pay benefits and administrative costs can come from the workers themselves as they're negotiated as part of the total wage and benefit package.

In other words, any increase in costs to a plan is borne by the workers. Against this backdrop, we are concerned that the proposal would impede the ability of multiemployer plans to engage in transactions that would be beneficial to these plans, participants, and beneficiaries.

While we applaud the Department's overall efforts to streamline and clarify its procedures, we are concerned that proposal imposes hurdles, restrictions, and outright prohibitions that would arbitrarily prohibit otherwise valuable and beneficial transactions, and unnecessarily delay and impede others.

For example, the Department proposes to eliminate the existing practice of permitting

informal off the record inquiries by plans or interested parties prior to the filing of an exemption request.

These conferences are useful both in terms of informing the potential requesters as to what they need to do have their exemptions granted. Thereby saving them time, money, and effort. But it also does the same for the Department.

We understand the Department is concerned that through either misunderstandings or incomplete representations of facts, potential applicants may seek to rely on representations made by the Departments in these informal conferences.

And we agree with the Department that this type of reliance is unjustified. Our view, however, is that prohibiting these conferences altogether is an overreaction, throwing the baby out with the bath water.

We also presume that the Department intends for the procedures themselves to provide

the sort of information and full warnings that are currently provided through the informal conferences.

Our concern, however, is that the restrictions imposed under the proposal are overly categorical and themselves overreactions, which impose unnecessary and in some cases irrelevant obstacles in the path of engaging in otherwise beneficial transactions.

Notably, the proposal indicates that the Department will categorically reject an application involving a party in interest who is under any sort of investigation for any reason, by any Governmental authority.

The Department, as well as, other

Government agencies frequently conduct

investigations involving various often routine

matters. These audits and investigations can

take years, sometimes more than five years.

Nevertheless, while one of these investigations drags on, the subject plan is effectively barred from seeking an exemption on

wholly unrelated matters.

Even more remarkably, if a plan trustee is under police investigation, following a traffic accident, the Department will reject the application involving that plan. That's absurd.

The restrictions related to the retention of independent fiduciaries are also problematic because they effectively exclude unaffiliated, truly independent fiduciaries through their income, asset, and insurance requirements.

Often, however, a plan is best served by independent fiduciaries with particular skill sets and characteristics, whether those are knowledge, and particular industry, academic achievement, reputations for integrity, or some other possibly unique characteristic.

Indeed, the Department itself
frequently select independent fiduciaries for
various purposes without any of these arbitrary
requirements. Although some circumstances may

call for the participation of a large, institutional, independent fiduciary, that is not always the case.

Additionally, as the Department is aware, although ERISA 410 prohibits plans from indemnifying fiduciaries from liability for the breaches of duty, plans may pay the cost for fiduciary insurance and the fiduciaries are then permitted to pay the cost of a waiver of recourse rider, typically for a nominal fee.

The obvious reason for this practice, just because in its absence, plans would be unable to find individuals willing to serve as fiduciaries.

It's already hard enough. Moreover, independent fiduciaries, including those selected by the Department itself routinely engage in the same insurance practice.

It is not clear whether plans and independent fiduciary would be prohibited from taking advantage of these cost saving measures and that is involving administrative exemptions.

It is also hard to understand the principle distinction between the duties and responsibilities of an independent fiduciary with respect to administrative exemptions, with respect to other circumstances in which independent producers are required.

And we question whether the proposal pre-stages a new and dramatic restriction on the ability of plans to obtain the services of truly independent fiduciaries. That would be incredibly problematic for all plans.

The proposal is also unclear how far the new restrictions and requirements are intended to go. We do not know if they will be also applied to all future class exemptions, and potentially to all existing exemptions.

Furthermore, although we fully support
the separate proposal to make the effect of
exemption revocations prospective only, we hope
that this plausible provision is not designed to
blunt the blow of a mass revocation of existing
exemptions that do not meet the newly proposed

standards. Such an en masse revocation would be both expensive and disruptive to the plans that rely on this existing exemptions.

The NCCMP is also concerned with the proposal to automatically deny exemption applications that are withdrawn may have a chilling effect.

And when combined with the elimination of the informal off the record, preliminary conversations may deter plans and their stakeholders not only from seeking exemptions, but seeking from consulting with Department in the first place.

This is not good for plans, the participants, and beneficiaries, nor the Department. The NCCMP believes that it is in the interest of all stakeholders to encourage open communication.

We also note that there are many reasons for withdrawing an application. Issuing a denial at all cases, however, may impose an imprimatur of wrongdoing or culpability that may

change a perfectly lawful beneficial and appropriate transaction.

Additionally, we agree that Congress granted the Department broad authority to administer ERISA's exemption process. When Congress enacted on this, however, it understood that Section 406, standing on its own, would make nearly all transactions by covered plans unlawful, and thereby destroy the very plans ERISA was designed to safeguard.

By mandating that the Department's implement and carry out the administrative exemption process, Congress clearly intended that it exercise its broad authority in a manner that would permit beneficial transactions to occur, albeit with appropriate safeguards.

Finally, although the NCCMP

acknowledges that the number and scope of

existing class exemptions have grown since the

exemption procedures were first designed, the

world is complicated and fluid, and new, and

unexpected circumstances continue to arise.

The very fact that Congress specifically authorized individual exemptions, in addition to class exemptions demonstrates its clear intent that the exemption process remain open and available to address new and unusual circumstances. This hasn't changed.

For these reasons, we asked

Departments retain a robust exemption process,

rather than imposing arbitrary and unnecessary

hurdles. Thank you for the opportunity to appear

in this proceeding.

In addition to NCCMP comments filed in May of this year, we will be filing a written version of this testimony. And I look forward to addressing your questions.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Thank you to all three witnesses. I want to start with a couple of questions. And maybe, first let me ask Mr. Certner. I don't think we've ever received an exemption application from AARP.

So you have kind of a unique role here, as kind of representing an organization

that's interested in these, as kind of a member of the public, but not really a party in the same way. Although, I'm sure there are AARP that participants in plans received exemptions.

We've heard from a couple of witnesses today, and I'm pretty sure we'll be hearing from additional witnesses later, that one part of the proposal that's problematic is the revocation of the ability to have anonymous conversations.

The question I have for you is, you know, from AARP's perspective, as you're reviewing these proposals, how do you think about that question? And the fact that these are not necessarily part of an administrative record that you or other members of the public might be able review?

MR. CERTNER: Yes, I think in some respects, it is a manpower question for the Department of Labor. We don't have a problem with administrative Agencies, for example, providing information and education into the general public, whether it's a broad group or

individually.

So to the extent that you have the ability to have to continue conversations like that, we don't necessarily have a problem with that. To the extent that people are going to rely on these individual conversations before you, then they should become part of a formal record.

That may have to happen later on, and may not need to happen right up front. But to the extent it's really more education on what the process is about and how it was worked, we wouldn't necessarily have a problem with that.

To the extent people really are going to go back and point to those conversations and education, then, they should become, made part of the formal record.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: And Mr. McMahon, I have a question along the same lines. So one of the themes that comes across in the comments on this issue is that frequently when parties are coming to the Department, it's

in a very, very early stage.

They haven't even necessarily decided whether a PTE application is in the best interests of the participants and beneficiaries. And a critical part of that decision making process is the conversation with the Department, the opportunity to kind of present you know, maybe in broad strokes, the transaction and the pros, cons, some of the ways you're thinking about it. And kind of kick the tires on this before you invest a lot of resources.

What if the Department were to modify this provision so that it's only in the situations where parties have actually filed an application? That at that point, and if those conversations would be treated as part of the record?

Because I understand that part of the concern that you and Mr. Green, and other commenters have identified is really about the instances where that conversation happens, but there's never going to be a PTE, because there's

never going to be an application.

How are the ways in which, you know, going to Mr. Certner's point about the ability for the public to kind of comment on the full record, all the conversations that the Department's had, what are ways in which you think we could amend the proposal to address these two, kind of, competing concerns? Right?

The need for the public to have a semblance of transparency, a full record to really be aware of. And the desired parties to be able to have conversations that should remain confidential from their perspective because it never resulted in an application?

MR. McMAHON: No, I think that's a very important distinction. And I think changes that would implement that type of framework would significantly benefit this proposal.

When it first came out and we started reading through it, the changes regarding those kind of informal, anonymous conversations that we've had in the past, that members have had in

the past, were a little surprising because, you know, our folks don't rely on those as binding on the Department.

And as you mentioned, a lot of times, the reason for doing that is really trying to get a better sense of when an exemption would be appropriate, to take the temperature of the Department on whether or not it thinks an exemption would be possible.

And then, also, let's assume an exemption is needed, and the parties are interested in doing it, what are the types of conditions the Department will want to see in order to make sure that it's protective and in the interest of participants.

I think, just to react to what you said, we generally go in, we, you know, work with the clients on this. And we're always saying, we're not representing the Department.

Generally, we can't, necessarily assume that it's just, you know, that's always going to be confidential.

But regardless of that, the ability to go in on an anonymous basis is incredibly helpful. As I mentioned previously, there's concerns about, once you start naming parties and specific transactions, there being potential negative implications.

So your question about once there's a formal application file, should that information be part of the public record? I certainly would believe that. And any information that's provided in support of that application, you know, to the extent, I know there's issues of trade secrets.

And the new procedures are,
essentially, saying just don't, don't put that in
here. Don't be sending that. It could be
potentially open to the public record.

I think there should be some consideration of whether those materials, there might be opportunities for way to maybe close the inspection to that.

But I think in, general, yes, it makes

sense to have that information available. I

don't think there would be a concern of that,

considering that most people already assuming

anything that they're including in those

applications, and those conversations are already

part of the record.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: I want to get the stop sign, so I'm going to open it up to others from the Government to ask any questions.

MR. HAUSER: I'd like to ask a few questions, I guess. And first, maybe a question for you, Mr. Green. I'd just like to, I'll lead it actually ask the exact question I wanted to ask of Mr. McMahon. So, I'd like to pose the exact same question to you.

I mean, so let's suppose that we acknowledge your concerns about anonymous conversations, and the ability to kind of kick the tires on an idea before you move forward with it.

But from your perspective, is there any issue with, once you've kicked the tires and

you've actually moved forward with an application with including, you know, making those prior conversations and submissions part of the formal record?

MR. GREEN: I would give a more qualified response. I certainly agree with that, or I think (audio interference) application not filed, that it be kept anonymous and confidential. In cases where the application ultimately is filed and the Department is considering it, to the extent any earlier representations, presentations, whatever are material to the Department's consideration of the application, then certainly the Department should be able to insist that it received that information on a non-confidential basis. don't have any problem with that.

There may be discussions off the record that should stay off the record because it could be nothing more than an exchange of ideas with the Department.

And I don't know that there's any

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particular reason, if you're just kind of feel your way through in an anonymous conversation to make that public because it's not part of the application, and it's not part of the transaction exemption.

MR. HAUSER: Okay. And maybe, if I could follow up with just a few questions with you, Mr. McMahon, just to better understand the reasons you think what you think.

One is, and this is a couple -- you indicated a few areas where you thought we had simply gone too far in our demands.

And I guess, I'd like to better understand why you think the conditions have gone too far. And you mentioned three that I jotted down. And I'm actually interested in hearing on each of them, so.

But the first was, you said, you thought it was problematic for us to ask for a, you know, a discussion of the extent to which you'd considered ways in which to achieve the goals that didn't involve engaging in a

prohibited transaction.

Obviously, our rationale for that provision is in part because we don't view the appropriate transaction rules as mere technicalities. We do think that they're there for a purpose and typically involve significant conflicts of interest that need to be addressed.

And it's at least when we're assessing whether it's not, it's in the interest of participants to move forward, it's good to understand if there's a way that you can do the transaction, or you can achieve those benefits that don't involve doing something that, you know, is otherwise illegal.

The second thing you said was that you didn't think a cost-benefit kind of discussion was necessarily, you know, an aid or appropriate in our consideration.

But again, if we're required by statute to make best interest findings, and to determine that the transaction is in the interests of participants, protective of their

interests, why is asking, you know, for costs and benefit, kind of, to the extent you can quantify or the extent you can tell us something about those costs and benefits, why isn't that directly relevant? And why do you think that's gone too far?

And then, finally, the limits of liability provision. You know, we, I don't think we have any issue with, you know, obviously, people getting insurance at sponsor expense, or what have you.

But to the extent, you know, that
we're looking to an appraiser, or a fiduciary, or
an auditor to provide an independent check on the
conflicts and safeguards for the protection of
the plans, I think we had concerns about it not
turning into kind of a paper exercise of finding
somebody to pay for the transaction, but that,
who has no skin in the game.

So what is problematic about saying that the people you hire shouldn't be in a position to waive their obligation, for example,

to perform workman, you know, in accordance with workman-like standards. Not to do negligent work, you know. To comply with State and Federal law in their contract obligations.

So in each of those, you know, I apologize for the long, multi-part question. But they all have sensible rationales. I'm curious why you think that they're kind of beyond the pale. If I understood your testimony.

MR. McMAHON: No, so sure, I'd happy to answer them all. I'll try to answer each one of those in the multi-parts. I think the point that I was trying to make was more of an issue of, you know, not a question of like whether or not it was within the Department's ability to seek the information.

But to the point that, it really seems collectively all of the changes, and each of these technical changes, and each of the way that all of these things add up, that it's sending message to individuals who might otherwise be interested in seeking an exemption, that the

Department is really trying to discourage you from coming in by adding all of these information requests or conditions essentially as a default.

With respect to the alternatives issue, I would say, that was concerning because I think when we look at the statutory requirements for granting an exemption that, you know, that the exemption is in the interest of participants and that it's protective of participants, I don't know that we would necessarily read that as being, like, there's no other available alternatives possible to achieve this transaction, if it is to the benefit of participants for providing it.

I think also, providing a detailed description of each of those, it raises questions about to what extent are you really need to reduce to writing there in your application, all of your thinking on each of those processes.

And really thinking about, there's a very wide range of ways that you can approach a situation. So where do you kind of start with

some of those questions.

On the cost-benefit analysis, I think the concern is that folks have seen that as potentially adding costs where applicants need to be going out and hiring, you know, independent parties to come in and really kind of crunch the numbers and provide economic analyses and those types of things.

Whereas we believe that, by default,
I think at the start, it would be possible to
consider an exemption application based on the
more qualitative measurements of how it would
benefit participants and the costs that are
associated with the transaction. Rather, than
coming up with some kind of detailed analysis.

Finally, on the limits of liability,
I would say, I think we agree with you that, you
know, the parties that come in and are entrusted
in these transactions should be standing behind
their work in terms of making sure that they
fulfill their responsibilities under ERISA.

I think our concern was with just how

expansive those provisions were. Talking about any reimbursement indirect or direct for any really, essentially, any claim, or, and the waivers waiving all rights. Excuse me. It's that you could not waive any right that there was concerns about.

I think one of the issues we've heard about is that just with how expensive that language is, that there was a concern that things like having attorney's fees forwarded, even you know, in a finding that this qualified, independent fiduciary did not breach any duties, that, that in itself would also be prohibited.

So I think there's concerns about just what is the extent of the expansiveness of those of those provisions. And, again, the fact that they are so expansive and that they cover so much ground, that we're concerned it was indicating really a reluctance by the Department to exercise its authority to grant exemptions.

MR. HAUSER: So if, just to follow up, and then I won't ask any more questions of this

panel, and thank you all very much. So I think it'd be helpful if you'd, if ABC does decide to supplement the record, and really, if anybody does here, I think it would be good to kind of address those particular issues.

exemptions that are actually in participants' interests and those that are not, where do you think the line should be drawn? I mean, I don't think I'm hearing you say that it's irrelevant whether or not there was a non-prohibited way to do the transaction.

I don't think I'm hearing you say that it's irrelevant whether what the costs and benefits actually are. So it'd be good to understand, well, what is acceptable to you?

I mean, honestly, I think the inference that should be drawn from the questions we're asking is that we'd like as complete a record as possible at the outset so that we could make an honest and fair determination of whether something is or isn't in the interests of

participants based on a complete record at the outset.

Not that we have a thumb on the scale for or against exemptions. But that we really do need a record. And we recognize that the people coming to us for exemptions have an interest in getting to yes with us. And we would like to make sure we know all the facts.

But if you think we're asking for too much in the way of facts or analysis, if you could tell us where you think those lines are, and what you're willing to accept. And similarly, on indemnification provisions, so where are the lines there?

I mean, are you for example, do you have, do you find it problematic to say you can't waive your right to insist on workman like, performance of your obligations as an appraiser, or as an accountant?

Is even a negligence waiver problematic? I mean, is it problematic to you to say that people should be required to at least be

accountable for adhering to a non-negligent standard? Where are those lines in your mind?

MR. McMAHON: I guess, I'm hearing yours is a solicitation to provide supplemental information, not necessarily to answer that now.

Because I think that's something --

MR. HAUSER: Well, if you have an answer now, I'm happy to hear it. But, but that's right. I do, I do think if, you know, unless you want to tell me these, these issues are all irrelevant, and we're just off-base even thinking about these things, I'd like to better understand. Well, where do you think we should draw the line? And that that's generally, true.

MS. HANSEN: Can I just add one point, very similar to that. And this also can be in a supplemental briefing. I understand we're already past our time. And it's specifically with regards to the cost-benefit analysis.

I hear what you're saying. I heard some of the response being about the timing. Or there, it seemed like, there were some comments

about the fact that we are requesting this sort of upfront.

And there's some concern that we would need this cost-benefit, qualitative analysis to even consider the application in the first place.

And that seemed to cause some concerns. Again, and I, with respect to the time, you know, please feel free to respond later in writing.

You know the concern I think, in part, that we have is if that we don't have the cost-benefit that some sort of analysis at the beginning, we run the possibility of later in the process, having been found ourselves where we have proposed something, waiting for that information, expecting that information, and then if we don't get it, we're put in a difficult position.

And so I'd be very curious to hear with any information you can give about, if you think there's a different timing in how that would work, and what we would do.

What you think we should do if we

asked for that information in a proposal, and then did not get that information, did not get sufficient responses.

So I will leave that because it's past ten. But just as you're thinking about something, that's something I would be very interested in, certainly.

MR. COSBY: Yes. And I'd also be interested in knowing when you are approaching or contemplating a transaction, and you're encountering problems with complying with the prohibited transaction rules, I would just like to know, like, what's the thought is to you.

Do you immediately jump to concluding that you need to approach the Department? Or do you actually consider the alternatives of executing the transaction in a non-prohibited way? It just be helpful to know like, what the -

I know, it's probably different based on the circumstances. But just understanding the process of how you determine that you needed an

exemption, I think that would be helpful for the record too.

MR. McMAHON: Okay, thank you.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Thank you to the three witnesses. We really appreciated your testimony and your answers. So we're going to turn to our second panel. It's the American Society of Appraisers and the Independent Fiduciary Group.

Jeff, Bill, okay, great. I see both of you. Jeff, I think you're first. I also have to apologize, I'm going to need to step away. I should be back before Q & A. And also I need to apologize. There are going to be a lot of apologies today.

Another apology is that I did not introduce earlier Chris Motta, the Division Chief in the Office of Exemption Determinations, he's going to be participating in this panel, as well. I should be back before Q & A. But in my absence, Chris is going to moderate. Apologies, but I'll be back as soon as I can. Thank you,

And with that, Jeff, go ahead. 1 all. 2 MR. COSBY: Jeff? I don't know what happened to Jeff. Bill, did you want to, since 3 4 you're appearing on the screen, did you just want 5 to go ahead and do yours. And then --I'd be happy to Chris. 6 MR. RYAN: No 7 problem. 8 MR. COSBY: Thank you, very much. 9 Thanks, very much, Bill. Okay. Well, thank you, 10 MR. RYAN: I'm Bill Ryan. 11 again, and good morning. I'm the 12 CEO, President, and Chief Fiduciary Officer of Newport Trusts, a leading independent fiduciary. 13 14 I'm here to testify on behalf of a group of professional independent fiduciaries 15 16 regarding the Department's proposed changes. 17 Again, thank you to the Department for giving us 18 the opportunity to speak and air some thoughts that we have with respect to the proposal. 19 With a little bit of background on the 20 21 group, members of the group that submitted our comment letter have been involved in over 80 22

published exemptions by the Department since 2002, that require an independent fiduciary. And we think that's the majority of exemptions that do.

All the professionals in the group have worked productively over the years with the Department during that time, and we're extremely proud of our efforts. We have no doubt that our efforts have enriched plans and benefitted plan participants and beneficiaries.

And we do take our responsibilities as fiduciary seriously. Therefore, we're concerned by the Department's proposed changes to the exemption application process.

My testimony outlines some of the key points that we highlighted in our comment letter.

And for the reason below, we'd hoped that the Department will reconsider the proposal.

First, the Department's proposal, in our view, would further limit access to individual prohibited transaction exemptions. As such, it is inconsistent, as we understand it,

with Congress's intent in granting the Department authority to grant individual class and other exemptions. And we think it's critical to the effective functioning of ERISA, and plans to ensure meaningful access to exemptions.

As everyone knows on the panel, and everyone knows that the Department, ERISA, and the Code prohibit a wide array of transactions involving plans and IRAs. Had it been Congressional intent not to give any exemptions to those prohibitions, it could have done so.

But we all know that that in effect would make plans inoperable. Not only did

Congress grant statutory exemptions, but it specifically granted the Department authority, which was clarified in 1978, to grant exemptions on either an individual or a class basis.

And Congress's objective in doing this was to both create adequate safeguards to protect plans and to make sure that the exemptions did not disrupt established business practices of financial institutions, who also perform

fiduciary functions and connections with those proposals.

What we think in terms of the way the language is characterized is, the Department appears to take the view that merely seeking an exemption is evidence that the plan or plans and the beneficiaries are not going to be adequately protected.

This is not our view in this case. In working with members of our group, the Department has determined over and over again, that the exemptions that have been considered meet the requirements under 408(a).

And one of the things that we would appreciate is an explanation of why the Department believes these changes are necessary given our 20 year experience with them.

Without that explanation without a little bit more background so that we could all understand it, we don't believe the proposed changes generally are warranted. And we also believe, and we think this is important that it

will limit access to exemptions, as other witnesses have already said.

Second, the Department, we hope, recognizes the important role of independent fiduciaries in the exemption process. And our concern is, quite frankly, with some of the language in the proposal.

We think the proposal, perhaps, inadvertently underestimates the value of experienced and competent professional independent fiduciaries. We all take our fiduciary responsibilities under 404 seriously, which are the most rigorous standards under American law.

The existence of a prohibited transaction exemption does not relieve any fiduciary of those obligations. Professional independent fiduciaries bring special expertise and relevant experience to make those difficult fiduciary decisions, and by definition have accumulated that experience over time.

As the Department knows, members of

our group have conducted extensive due diligence on transactions, done individual negotiations on favorable terms and conditions, and executed numerous transactions permitted through exemptive relief, which have significantly benefitted plan participants and beneficiaries over the years.

The funding status of DB plans and VEBAs have been improved through in-kind contributions and subsequent management of securities, real property, and other non-cash assets.

Plans turn higher investment returns by executing financial transactions at attractive prices that might otherwise be prohibited because of a related party interest plan.

We have also exercised ancillary shareholder rights, enforced lower transaction costs, which I think go into sort of the costbenefit analysis that was discussed. And basically made sure that plans received adequate compensation from parties if there had been a breach.

Participants and beneficiaries have been given high quality welfare benefits at a reasonable cost through captive reinsurance agreements.

And basically, the plan investors all also have access to services performed by major financial institutions undergoing abrupt ownership changes during the financial crisis.

Qualified fiduciaries have actually all been involved in of these transactions, and we think provide a positive benefit. Rather than seeming to recognize that benefit and making sure that exemptions are feasible, the proposal appears to take the view that the judgment of fiduciaries is somehow tainted by our very experience.

We're surprised by this apparent disregard, and you might even say contempt, for a professional experience and don't believe it's deserved, on the record.

And we think it's inconsistent with the importance the Department has previously

placed on the importance of knowledgeable, welltrained fiduciaries in other contexts.

Third, and I know others have touched on this, we think the Department should reclarify and rethink its approach on independence. Partially because the terms that are being proposed here, are to us, difficult to follow, and we think unhelpfully vague. And we don't believe in that case, it benefits plan participants or beneficiaries.

Typically, under the existing

proposal, fiduciaries must demonstrate that a

minimum portion of its revenues is derived from

parties in interest engaged in the transaction,

anywhere between two and five percent. And below

two percent, there's a presumption, currently.

I can tell you, personally, but I understand, you know, it's basically trust but verify that our decisions are not based on whether or not our firm receives revenue from a particular source.

The thing that we value the most is

our integrity, and our reputation. And quite frankly, we turn down business, if we think that there is a conflict of interest, which I'm sure the Department doesn't see, because we're not telegraphing this.

And we have resigned from assignments and assisted with orderly transitions to a successor where conflict of interest has occurred.

We are not aware of a single instance where an independent fiduciary, under an exemption, has performed services or improperly been influenced by conflict of interest.

And the proposal doesn't provide any backup or research with respect to this. We also note and this is an admission against interest, since my firm is one of the larger firms that provides independent fiduciary services.

That the lower revenue target will probably result in industry consolidation, and serve as a barrier to entry to competent fiduciaries, who may in fact, be running into

this two percent barrier.

We're also concerned, based on the wording, that the Department has more or less unfettered discretion with respect to determining whether or not someone is independent.

And again, I think this goes to the planning and the element to make sure that we're all aware of both the Department's views on things, as well as whether or not transactions or parties should be involved with it.

And I believe it was already discussed that it, the proposal vastly expands the number of parties from whom we as fiduciaries have to be independent.

It's not just the independent, the parties in interest. It's all service providers. It prevents us, for example, as a fiduciary, from serving as an appraiser, even if, in fact we're fully qualified to do so. It also prevents others in the regulative community from talking to or forming relationships with independence fiduciaries.

We are also consulted at different points about the feasibility of approaches with respect to exemptions. And we think those conversations are valuable. And we don't want to see them somehow implicitly penalized.

We also note that, as I said earlier, the facts and circumstances analysis of independence does seem to give the Department relatively unfettered discretion with respect to this. And from our perspective, that lacks certainty.

Finally, the proposed rule provides
the Department would consider whether an
independent fiduciary would have an interest in
quote, future transactions of the same nature or
type when determining that the future of
fiduciary is independent.

And that the fiduciary should not have a business interest in promoting the exemption transactions. We find those standards quite frankly, vague, but also running afoul of the notion that the fiduciaries themselves have to

and should be experienced, both in the processes of ERISA and ideally with respect to the circumstances under the terms of the exemption.

And the Department, when it discusses exemptions has often, with the prior transactions, and has not seen experience, quite frankly, to be a detriment. We're guided as fiduciaries by the Court's admonition in Donovan V. Cunningham, which was supported by the Department's litigation briefs.

That the appropriate measure of the conduct of a fiduciary is the prudent expert's standard. And a pure heart and an empty head is not enough to satisfy that. So we think standard prudence requires experience, and expertise born of that experience.

And we don't think it's should be a goal of the proposal to ensure that independent fiduciaries who are supposed to be lending their expertise to a transaction are newcomers to that.

Finally, we also note that there are concerns that have been raised by us and by

others with respect to the confidentiality of some information that is provided during the exemption process.

Obviously, people have talked about the prior conversations before an exemption has been proposed. And totally understand that. But we're also looking at some of the information with respect to parties may consult with or even hire an fiduciary before they proceed with proposal.

Under the proposal, the Department will require the exemption application. So this is the filed application, include substantial information about the process of hiring the fiduciary, and the references, which would implicitly be separate subject to discovery.

We're not sure of that kind of level of detailed information, this is not our information, although we do provide responses to RFPs, will have appropriate safeguards because we saw none in the proposal.

And we've also, we're quite frankly

1 aware of the dangers and difficulties of holding 2 such information confidential at different points. 3 4 MR. SHIKER: We'd like you wrap it up. 5 We're, we're over time. MR. RYAN: I apologize, Brian. 6 And with that, I'd actually, again, like to thank the 7 8 Department for their consideration for these 9 remarks. And stand ready to answer any questions. My apologies. I did not see the 10 11 timer. 12 MR. CROSBY: No problem. Thank you, 13 Bill. Jeff, are you on the line now? 14 MR. TARBELL: Ready? 15 MR. CROSBY: Yes, thank you. 16 MR. TARBELL: All right, great. 17 MR. CROSBY: Proceed. 18 MR. TARBELL: Good morning. My name 19 is Jeff Tarbell, and I'm a Director with Houlihan 20 Lokev. I have more than three decades of 21 experience valuing, forming evaluations and 22 fairness opinions related to closely-held company

stock including matters related to employee stock ownership plans.

I'm testifying today on behalf of, and also as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Society of Appraisers, or the ASA.

Members of the ASA are experts on the valuation of closely-held businesses and generally accepted valuation principles.

And we regularly advise ESOP and ERISA trustees and fiduciaries on the fair market value of plan assets for ESOP transactions, valuations, and a range of other ERISA matters involving asset value.

ASA and its members, thus, have a significant interest in the proposed rule because it proposes to redefine qualified independent appraiser and qualified appraisal report as those terms are used in the proposed procedures.

As set forth in our comment letter, we have serious concerns about the impact of the proposed regulation, and ASA opposes the proposed rule for the reasons discussed in a minute here,

and urges the Department to withdraw the proposal entirely.

First, the proposed rule is inconsistent with the appraisal professions ethical and professional commitments and incompatible with the premise of fair market value.

ASA shares the Department's policy objective of ensuring that the appraiser will not be pressured to deliver a valuation reflecting undue influence from the fiduciary, or any other party.

Yet, in proposing to, among other things, redefine qualified appraisal report, to require the report to be prepared solely on behalf of the plan, and therefore, only take into account the interest of the plan, and its participants and beneficiaries, the Department directly undermines that goal.

The proposed rule would create internally inconsistent requirements that no appraisal report prepared in accordance with

generally accepted ethical rules, appraisal standards, and valuation principles could ever satisfy.

Valuation professional ethical standards, including those set forth in the ASA's principles of appraisal practice and code of ethics already require appraisers to perform appraisals independently, and without bias in favor of any party.

For example, USPAP, which sets forth the generally recognized standards of the profession, contains an ethics rule that imposes significant conduct requirements on valuation providers, including an impartiality requirement.

Appraisals performed in compliance with USPAP will not lead to an evaluation reflecting undue influence from the fiduciary, as the Department appears to believe.

Federal regulations promulgated by the IRS mirror those ethical standards, providing that an ESOP can be considered a qualified trust under the IRC, only if all evaluations of

employer securities which are not readily tradable on an established securities market, are by an independent appraiser.

Among other things, a qualified independent appraiser under those regulations is neither a party to the transaction nor related to any party to the transaction.

And under IRS advisory guidance, a qualified appraisal has been conducted by a qualified appraiser only if it was conducted in accordance with generally accepted appraisal standards such as USPAP.

The key here is that an objective appraisal does not favor the interest of any party. The construct of hypothetical buyers and sellers inherent to the mandatory standard of fair market value for ERISA purposes, requires the appraiser to ignore any party has particular characteristics, interests, or motivations.

Simply put, fair market value must be determined objectively. By requiring that a qualified independent appraiser only take into

account the interest of the plan, and its participants and beneficiaries when it produces the appraisal report, the proposed rule would conflict with the standard of fair market value and would cause accredited appraisers to violate their ethical commitments and mandatory appraisal standards.

Considering the identity or interests of an actual party to a transaction, let alone doing so to the exclusion of any other party's interests, as the proposed rule commands, conflicts with the standard of fair market value and ethical obligations.

Second, the proposed rules revenue limitation and prohibition on indemnification would degrade the quality of appraisal services available in the regulated community.

The proposed rules redefinition of qualified independent appraiser includes a limit of two percent on the amount of present and projected revenue an appraiser may receive from parties involved in the exemption transaction

relative to revenues that received from all sources. Such restriction is unnecessary, arbitrary, and is likely to have serious adverse consequences for ESOP trustees and appraisers.

The proposed rule has the real prospect of negatively affecting the quality of appraisals of ERISA plan assets by simultaneously making it harder for smaller appraisers to qualify as an as qualified independent appraisers while also either hastening large appraisers exit from the marketplace or significantly increasing the cost of appraisals to the regulated community.

For instance, a new appraisal firm would be unable to offer valuation services under the proposed rule. After all, an ESOP appraisers first engagement would represent 100 percent of annual revenue and would violate the proposed rule.

By definition, a firm would not be able to comply with a proposed rule, unless, and until, they have a minimum of 50 clients where

each constituted no more than two percent of revenues.

Additionally, if an appraisal firm charged, for example, \$50,000 per engagement, and took on 50 engagements a year its annual revenue would be 2.5 million. To satisfy that two percent of revenue requirement, that firm could never accept more than one assignment per client each year.

If it did, its revenue from that client would double to 100,000 and represent 4 percent of their 2.5 million annual revenue and violate the rule.

The proposed rule also prohibits

appraisal firms from including indemnification

agreements in their engagement agreements. Such

provisions are a standard part of valuation firms

engagement agreements, whether for ESOP, or any

other purpose.

In the appraisal of large and complex ESOP companies, this prohibition would expose appraisers to tens, or possibly hundreds of

millions of dollars of potential liability,
dwarfing any fees associated with the assignment.

Given that high risk and low reward calculus, larger firms would rationally shift their resources to providing financial advisory services to non-ERISA clients where that risk does not exist.

Smaller, undercapitalized firms may be more likely to remain in the marketplace.

Smaller firms may not be as concerned as more established firms about the risks of conducting appraisals without indemnification or limitations of liability because they are in essence, judgment proof.

Thus, in seeking to protect plan
participants and beneficiaries, the proposed rule
would likely have the opposite effect of forcing
fiduciaries to rely on riskier, lower quality
appraisal reports from less qualified appraisers
from whom no meaningful recovery can be made in
the event of an adverse outcome.

To remain in the marketplace without

indemnification provisions, valuation firms will necessarily increase their fees significantly as a form of self-insurance. Indemnification provisions allow firms to meaningfully reduce their fees by shifting the cost of litigation risk to their clients.

Absent such fee reductions, only the deepest pocket clients could afford the services of larger appraisal firms, leaving the clients of more modest means to select from smaller appraisers who, for the reasons previously described, may face difficulty meeting the proposed regulations definition of a qualified independent appraiser.

Third, the Department has not demonstrated that the proposed rule will lead to improved appraisal services. The proposed rule would fundamentally alter the appraisal landscape with respect to ERISA plan assets.

Yet, the Department neither offers
empirical justification for the rule nor appears
to consider the foreseeable effects. Rather, the

proposed rules relies on unsupported assumptions and unverifiable anecdotal views of staff who are not valuation experts.

A proposed notice of rulemaking must not only provide notice of what the Agency proposes to do, but must also reveal the factual basis for the proposed rule.

Because this rule as it relates to appraisers rests on undisclosed issues encountered by the Department, privately developed default assumptions, and the undisclosed perceptions about independence, the Department's notice of proposed rulemaking is deficient.

Finally, the Department has not established empirically that there are issues with appraisers independence, necessitating revisions to the proposed transaction exemption guidelines, or explains how the proposed rule would resolve those issues.

The Department acknowledges that this proposed rule would affect no more than 20 small

plans that file for PTE exemptions each year. By that admission, this proposed rule appears to be no more than a solution in search of a problem.

To that end, we fear the proposed rule to be a Trojan horse. That if passed, would embolden the Department to attempt to apply these rules to other ERISA-related valuation areas, such as employee stock option plans, where the terms of the proposed rule would impact a far greater number of plans both large and small.

In closing, I would like to emphasize that the proposed rules foreseeable effect is to fundamentally alter the appraisal landscape with respect to ERISA plan assets.

For the reasons described above, the rule's likely consequence will be to degrade the quality and increase the cost of appraisal services to the regulated community.

This directly contradicts Congress's goal to encourage the creation of ESOPs.

Moreover, the proposed rule will likely have far more wide ranging effects that the Department

appears not really considered. 1 2 MR. CROSBY: Your time's up. MR. TARBELL: I appreciate the 3 4 opportunity to testify and welcome your 5 questions. ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: All 6 Thanks to both witnesses. Appreciate the 7 right. 8 testimony. Just a couple of questions. 9 Mr. Ryan, so thinking about the current independence standard, which has, you know, this 10 11 kind of bifurcated approach, this range two to 12 five percent. And looks at kind of earned 13 revenues, projections, all those things. 14 I mean, do you believe that something, revenues in excess of 5 percent due kind of 15 16 signal a lack of independence? I think you 17 probably need to unmute, or I get to work on my 18 lip reading, either one. 19 MR. RYAN: I think your lip reading is 20 probably fine, Ali. Bill Ryan, from Newport 21 Trust. No, I don't think any member of our group 22 has any problem with the current range.

We understood the Department's concern with respect to 5 percent. Now five percent for a small employer might be less relevant than 5 percent for a large financial institution.

But I think that playing field has been fairly well laid out. There is at least the presumption to talk to the Department over post five percent, if in fact there's an issue.

Although, quite frankly, to my knowledge no one has ever done so. So I don't think we have any issue whatsoever with the current range. You know, the presumption below two, discussion between the Department between two and five, and a strong presumption/there's no way that you can be independent over five.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Mr.

Tarbell, in your testimony, and I believe in the ASA's comment letter, you identify the context of a startup appraiser. And the problem of an engagement, possibly resulting in 100 percent of that firm's revenue being derived from a client. How are those barriers to entry that you

identified being dealt with right now? 1 2 MR. TARBELL: Well, they're not being dealt with because that that two percent 3 4 limitation doesn't exist today. But more 5 importantly, I think it doesn't exist in a context outside of prohibited transaction 6 7 exemptions. 8 ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Right, 9 So if you pull up the CFR, right? but. And you look at the text as it exists today, replace two 10 11 percent with five percent. A hundred percent is 12 more than five percent. 13 MR. TARBELL: That five percent 14 speaking --15 ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: 16 are you dealing with that issue for startup 17 appraisers at this time? 18 MR. TARBELL: I can't answer. That 19 I'm not in the position of a startup appraiser. But more importantly, I believe this, if this 20 21 rule was to be established, it would be a

launching point for such provisions to stretch to

other areas of ERISA regulating.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: I heard your testimony on that point. I understand what you said. So do you also, do you agree with Mr. Ryan, about the current rule, the two, five percent? Or do you reject the five percent threshold as well?

MR. TARBELL: I don't think -- a conflict to me is not a mathematical, it doesn't lend itself to mathematical calculation. I think it's more of a state of mind.

I think a an appraiser who properly provides independent work can do so for a client that represents even more than five percent of its revenues.

I agree that there's a point at which it doesn't work anymore. But I don't know that, that point is universally applicable to all parties.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: So you believe that it would be more fact specific and context dependent?

MR. TARBELL: I think that's an 1 2 arguable. I understand the difficulty of evaluating the facts of every situation and how 3 quantitative rules make that measurement easier. 4 5 But I think it's a bit arbitrary. ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: 6 Okay. So 7 just maybe asking you to develop that answer a 8 little bit. So you know, as you've heard a 9 couple of times, we have a particular role in 10 this process. Right? 11 We need to ensure that parties are 12 independent, that conflicts are being adequately 13 addressed. We need to develop the record in 14 order to do that, as we are thinking about 15 exemptions. 16 You brought up the point of a state of 17 mind as reflective of independence? When we're 18 trying to develop a record, how exactly would you 19 propose we measure a state of mind? 20 MR. TARBELL: I don't have an answer 21 for that. 22 ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Again,

I'll invite others from the Department to ask their questions.

MR. HAUSER: I have questions for both panelists. And maybe, just starting with you,
Mr. Tarbell. First, I listened, you know,
intently to your discussion of what the
obligations are of an appraiser with respect to
the appraisal.

And you know, it may well be there's some inartful wording in the preamble to our document. But I can assure you that we have no issues with the ASA's principles of appraisal practice and code, as cited in your comment letter.

And in particular, I mean, I think
we'd be happy to make quite clear, and either as
a preamble or text matter, that you know, the
obligation of the appraiser is just to
essentially get the valuation right within the
best of their abilities, and not to boost, you
know, the appraisal if the plans happens to be
sell side, or you know, reduce by side. That's

not what we had in mind at all.

We think the fiduciary and the plan is best served if you just do your job accurately and free from bias. So that, the standards that were quoted in your letter, were that the appraisers primary obligation to the client is to reach complete, accurate, and credible conclusions, numerical results, regardless of the client's wishes or instructions in this regard.

And that the written numerical result must be developed objectively, and without bias.

And it should be unrelated to the desires, wishes, or needs of the client who engages the appraiser.

Assuming we make it quite expressed that we agree with those statements, does that resolve your issue with respect to what we're asking of the appraiser in this circumstance?

MR. TARBELL: It would seem to be helpful. But so long as the rule also said, that the appraiser must work solely in the best interest of the plan and take into account only

the interest of the plan, those would be contradictory.

MR. HAUSER: Well, the rule doesn't say that it, that the person has to only act in the interest of the plan. The rule's provision relates to is your sole client is the plan.

That's who you're working for.

The concern we have, in part, is the sort of thing where, for example, the appraiser as a practical matter, is you know, we'd like clarity as to whom it has the client relationships.

So for example, we would not expect to see preferential access to draft reports being afforded to the plan's counter-party to the transaction, you know. We expect to see conduct consistent with that.

But as far as what the content of the report is, we just expect accuracy. And so, I mean, there may, it may be a wording issue in the preamble. But what we want clarity about is your client is the plan.

The sources you cite, acknowledge you have a client. And we'd like them to be clear that it's the plan in this circumstance. And it's just the plan. But your obligation as far as getting the numbers, right, is just to get the numbers right.

MR. TARBELL: Well --

MR. HAUSER: I mean, does that answer you objections? Or is there an additional problem there?

MR. TARBELL: -- well, I'm surprised to hear there's an issue with lack of clarity of who our client is. I mean, that I've been, I've seen a lot of ESOP appraisals and complaints about ESOP appraisals. And that's not an issue that I've seen.

I think appraisers are clear who their client is. The language I'm referring to is that, if the rule states that a qualified independent appraiser only take into account the interests of the plan, and its participants and beneficiaries when it produces the report.

That, that's the sort of language that to an appraiser, and I understand it may not be read quite the same way to someone who is not, tells us to put our finger on the scale and do something that is in favor to the buyer, the ESOP, or depending on what role ESOPs in a particular case.

So it's language like that, that seems to suggest we should, when faced with the choice between, for example, two different variables, we're required in that case to choose the variable that favors the interest of the ESOP.

That is opposite to the definition of what we're supposed to do in fair market value.

MR. HAUSER: Yes, so the good news here is I can assure you, that's not the intent. We have a common goal in that regard, which is just serve the truth, please. And that gets us where we want to go on that score.

And as far as the clarity about who the client is, it really is a question of making sure that the appraiser is answering to the plan

as the client. And making sure that, that relationship is being treated as central.

In terms of, for example, access to the report, access to drafts of the report, the kind of conversations that are going on, you know, with the parties, and especially the counter-parties to the plan. So I think we can clarify those things, if to the extent that's an issue. And I wouldn't want anyone to think otherwise.

You cite also in the letter, and I
think you cited your testimony, as one of the
protections we should take comfort from, the
ethics standards. And just with respect to stock
appraisers, how are those ethics standards
enforced? And who? What is the responsible
regulatory body for those?

MR. TARBELL: Well, as a member of the ASA, we have an Ethics Chair and an Ethics

Committee that hears complaints from the public.

As a member of the Board of Directors, I often am involved in determining final adjudication of

those kinds of complaints.

And there are several every year,
where the ASA then takes some sort of action
against that member, or determines not to. But
ethics are enforced and adjudicated by the
professional association, who publishes the
ethics that the appraiser is bound by.

MR. HAUSER: And is, in general, do
the States impose these ethics requirements? And
do the States require membership and these
associations as a condition of rendering stock
opinions?

MR. TARBELL: To my knowledge, the only discipline within the appraisal community that requires State licensing is real estate.

There is no State licensing of business appraisers.

MR. HAUSER: Thank you. And on that the issue of the, you know, waivers of liability. I mean, so is it your opinion that there should be no restriction whatsoever on the ability of the appraiser to get a waiver of their

obligations under State and Federal law? What are the -- what kind of waivers are, would be okay with you? Or is the answer that they're all okay. I mean, what --

MR. TARBELL: No, I believe that -I'm tempted to speak generally. But I can tell
you from my own experience, at a couple of
different firms, you know, writing I'm sure a
thousand or more engagement letters, an
engagement section includes two provisions.

One, the indemnification. And also, secondly, the standard of care. The standard of care being the bar that the indemnification will not apply if that standard of care is not met.

So generally, that's a gross negligence standard. Some firms will impose a negligence standard. That's a, you know, individual decision subject to negotiation between the client and the appraiser.

But the issue there is that the appraiser does have skin in the game. If they are negligent or grossly negligent, the

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letter, but I think that already exists in the 1 2 marketplace. If not, our clients are not negotiating well for their own behalf. 3 MR. HAUSER: Yes, I mean, we've 4 5 certainly seen disclaimers of even as to negligence and the performance of appraisal work, 6 7 But that's not your practice, you don't I mean, that's not something you've seen? 8 think? 9 MR. TARBELL: No, not my practice, no. All right. And maybe 10 MR. HAUSER: 11 just with respect to the two percent issue, and I 12 don't want to take up more time with questions. 13 But to the extent you can put any color on, you 14 know, for a typical appraiser, how many appraisals do they do in the course of a year? 15 16 What information if any do you, or the ASA have 17 on typical firm style size for appraisers, 18 typical number of engagements firms, you know. 19 MR. TARBELL: Yes. 20 MR. HAUSER: Over the course of the 21 year and the like? 22 I'm from, you know, I MR. TARBELL:

don't know of any strongly, certain studies on that point. But what I can tell you, just from being involved in this marketplace for a long time is, I'm aware of a few firms in the marketplace that likely have over 200 or 300 ESOP clients.

I'm also aware of some firms that serve one or two ESOP clients every year. And I'm using ESOP as a -- maybe we both should say ERISA clients, but. And there's a broad, broad variety between.

Our industry is, you know, has a pyramid shape. There's some large firms.

There's a good number of middle-sized firms. And there's hundreds and hundreds of smaller firms that provide, you know, between say, one and three, or one and five ERISA related valuations every year.

So I think for those, like my own firm that are in that upper part of that pyramid, this percentage of revenue is not an issue. It's the firm that might choose to focus solely on ESOP's,

but be of a rather small nature.

And it could be it could be an independent fiduciary, as well as an appraiser.

Because I think the rule applied equally to both.

It's those firms who, to be clear, there are some very high quality firms that are very small.

But there is a lot of, also very small firms that, as I said, probably don't have the skills, training, insurance, or resources to either do the job that I think you seek them to do, or back it up with any resources if things go badly.

MR. HAUSER: Understood, thank you.

And again, just to the extent you all, you know,
can provide any additional empirical data on, you
know, the kind of these, the number of
engagements firms take on over the course of the
year, the kind of distribution of size, and
numbers of transactions, and revenues among the
firms that do appraisals.

That probably be helpful. And then,
I just have, Bill, in the interest of time, I

think I probably just have one general, you know, question or observation, which I'd like to ask you to comment. That's --

I mean, I just want to be clear. The exemption, you know, at various points in your testimony, you said that it's hard to read our -- as I heard you, you can tell me if I'm wrong.

It's hard to read this proposal without reading as reflecting contempt of independent fiduciaries, and of kind of denigrating their role.

And I guess I'd like to understand what in particular, are you pointing to? And I would, just, I've got to take issue with that for a moment.

Because obviously, the reason the provisions are in there about independent appraisers, as well as about an independent fiduciaries, is precisely because we think they play a central role in many of our exemptions.

And their role is to safeguard the plans and their participants from the dangers

posed by the prohibited transactions and by conflicts of interest.

And it's precisely because of that role we want to make sure that we have people who are independent, and experts, who meet the requirements set out here.

So it would be helpful, I think, to hear from you which parts of this you think reflected contempt with respect to independent appraisers and independent fiduciaries, rather.

And reading the first sentence of qualified independent fiduciary, it's any individual or entity with appropriate training experience and facilities, and et cetera that is independent of and unrelated to.

I mean, our expectation that the person have expertise, that they be independent, and that they be up to the task is clear. And these provisions are aimed at making sure that those things are happening.

So, I mean, I'm, I just -- you indicated both, that we are undermining

expertise, and that it shows contempt. 1 And I'd 2 like you to just which provisions in particular, you think that's true for, so we can address 3 4 that. No, and I appreciate that 5 MR. RYAN: Tim. With respect with to expertise, obviously, 6 7 the Department is focused on the independence 8 problem with respect to this. 9 But part of this, I think, goes to the role that a fiduciary is playing with respect to 10 11 these situations. There are inferences, for 12 example, if we are supervising an independent 13 appraiser. 14 We typically will talk. We are 15 kicking the tires with respect to their 16 assumptions based on our other work that we've 17 done.

Not only in the stock context, but also in private securities, private assets, things along those lines, based on the way that we understand these reports to go.

We were concerned about the

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implication that those conversations and, in fact, our fiduciary endorsement. Because at the end of the day, we own valuations.

We are open-ended liable with respect to all of the fiduciary determinations in making the decision to accept the valuation. That to us implies that we should have the expertise and the timing to actually talk to the appraiser.

And there are implications in there that there have been situations where independent fiduciaries have put their thumb on the scales with respect to valuations.

Which quite frankly, to my knowledge has never occurred. And I defer to the Department -- it's certainly not in the exemption context and I leave aside ESOP litigation.

But with respect to that, we were struck by that, because that seemed to marginalize what the role of a fiduciary was. Because we actually thought, that's one of the core concepts.

We have to be intelligent reviewers of

information. We have to be engaged in terms of monitoring and approving it. And we don't, we are not a rubber stamp. And we all take those obligations seriously.

And the second thing, I think, with respect to this. There were, the whole notion that somehow we're marketing our services, or that we're doing transactions with exemptions simply as a marketing effort, or something along those lines, truthfully, Tim, that left a bad taste in my mouth.

We really don't market. I mean, when we're going for exemptions we receive RFP applications. We do have some clients who come back to us if they've worked with us in the past. But on the exemption side, the vast majority of this has always been RFP processing.

So the idea that we're sort of marketing -- and look, I work at organizations, quite frankly, that that do market products and services. I don't think any of us really do that. And so that --

MR. HAUSER: Which? 1 I'm sorry, but 2 which provision are you referring to there? MR. RYAN: I was referring to the 3 4 provision of -- let's see now. That have a 5 financial interest in the transaction, in future transactions. That to me is a marketing element. 6 7 That to me --8 But do you question that, MR. HAUSER: 9 that's something relevant that we can consider in

that's something relevant that we can consider in the course of the review? Just like it's not even relevant.

I mean, say we're looking at a transaction that's fairly bespoke. And the people that are in front of us are people who are trying to push forward this bespoke kind of transaction.

And that, that really hasn't yet gained ground in the marketplace. Is it irrelevant to us that we're, the people being brought into the process are in fact, the marketers? I mean, all that document says is that these are things we may consider as part of

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our total facts and circumstances.

MR. RYAN: I totally understand your perspective, I really do. I've never seen us act as a marketing element for these. I've seen us bring --

Because quite frankly, on some levels, we see ourselves as not only protecting the plan, but an extension of the Department. We're not in the business of advocating a particular transaction or transactions.

And we don't, and I think most of, I think the members of the group would be horrified that you thought we were doing that. But that's kind of the implication, Tim that bothered us, quite frankly, with respect to this.

I totally understand that the parties involved in putting forth the transaction, which we have to approve is in the best interest of plan participants and beneficiaries, have conflicted interests with respect to doing this.

And they are clearly trying to sell the Department a particular transaction. We've

always thought of ourselves, quite frankly, as 1 2 you know, the backstop break of rationality. Is this in the plants interest? Is this a good 3 transaction for them to be in? What are the 4 5 benefits for this? And Tim, I know you probably haven't 6 7 seen this, but we've turned down transactions, 8 all of us. We've told people not to do an 9 exemption process and find other ways to do this. And that's a little bit behind the 10 11 scenes. And I totally appreciate that you 12 wouldn't have seen it. But it rubbed us the 13 wrong way when we read it, quite frankly. 14 MR. HAUSER: Thanks, Bill. 15 appreciate your perspective on that. And I would 16 just, you know, assure you that you shouldn't 17 view it as something --18 MR. RYAN: I'm not --19 MR. HAUSER: It's really not --20 (Simultaneous speaking.) 21 MR. HAUSER: -- we're not casting 22 judgment on you, your firm, or anything else.

We're just trying to come up with a rule that 1 2 gets us to the best policy. MR. RYAN: But we understand. We're 3 4 happy to hear that, quite frankly. Because we 5 were also concerned if there was something that you were pointing to that, quite frankly, we need 6 7 to address. 8 MR. COSBY: Just really quickly, when 9 you are saying us or we, are you referring to your firm, Newport? Or --10 11 I'm clearly referring to MR. RYAN. 12 Newport Trust Company on behalf of a number of different independent fiduciaries. I can't 13 14 imagine that they disagree with what I'm saying. 15 But for the record, Chris, let me just say that 16 this is Newport Trust's position. 17 And if the Department wants us to 18 confirm that, after the testimony has been 19 circulated, if it's other members of the group, 20 or if there are any dissents, I'm sure we'd be 21 happy to do that. 22 I know we're almost MR. COSBY: Okay.

out of time. I just want to ask you one other
thing. Because in your comment letter, you
talked about the fiduciary liability insurance.

MR. RYAN: Yes.

MR. COSBY: All right. You had some
issues with that. So I think it'd be helpful to

supplement the record, maybe outside of the hearing, with just more information about the fiduciary liability insurance market.

You know, how readily it's available?
What the typical provisions are that are in type
of arrangements? Because you'd mentioned the
cost, you know, that'd be helpful to get too.
Just so we kind of have a full perspective about
what you're referring to. Because it wasn't in
the letter --

MR. RYAN: No, it absolutely wasn't Chris. And I totally take that point. We've been looking at it, quite frankly. I think we have -- and this is not fundamental.

I'm fundamental to the cost perspective on insurance. But number one, you

know, we as fiduciaries think our liability is open ended with respect to our fiduciary determinations to the plan.

so the insurance at different points is one way to backstop that obligation. The other is capital, quite frankly, that the entities might have, or financial guarantees from parents, and things along those lines.

We'll be happy to see what information we can get with respect to the availability of insurance. I do know with different points, it's always a battle to try to get the coverages.

I think, also, one of the things that might be difficult, Chris, in terms of focusing on that is that it's at different points looking at the insurance requirement as it's drafted right now, it's not clear to me anyway, about what exactly the level of insurance should be with respect to a particular transaction.

Does it vary about the size of the transaction? Does it vary about the complexity of the assets? I say this, because we've had

billion dollar transactions that we've directed for company stock through the Department's approval in the exemption process.

I'm not honestly sure that anyone could get a billion dollars' worth of insurance coverage to cover that, if that was actually the Department's view on this.

But that's anecdotal. I don't mean to say that, that's -- but I think part of the clarity of what exactly we're insuring to, and can we satisfy this with insurance plus capital. Understanding that as fiduciaries, we basically have an open liability to the plans of our determinations.

MR. COSBY: Okay. But any follow up to supplement the record, you can provide to counsel. You know, may have further discussions with you about that. Because we've been trying to get this information. It's been kind of an impediment to us.

MR. RYAN: It's hard. I won't tell you it's not hard to get this. There are

relatively few carriers that actually issued 1 2 this. MR. COSBY: 3 Yes. But we'll do the best we MR. RYAN: 4 can to pull together some information. 5 6 MR. COSBY: Okay, thanks. MS. HANSEN: And I know we're pressed 7 8 But let me just make one quick request for time. 9 for supplemental information from both of the panelists from this session. There have been 10 references by both, you know, to sort of what the 11 state of mind is, and you know, how we get to 12 13 this independence. 14 And I certainly hear that we cannot know what somebody is thinking. And therefore, 15 16 we do need to sort of lay out what the factors we 17 are going to be considering. 18 So, understanding that there are many, 19 or most or, you know, whatever the number is, a 20 fiduciaries and appraisers in the space that take 21 their job very seriously, take their ethical

requirements very seriously, you know, or held

themselves to the highest standard, they possibly can.

When we are drafting and we are writing a thing like this, we have to also think about, however small it may be, you know, whatever tiny subset it might be, we have to also keep in our minds, the subset of people that might not, themselves, for any number of reasons hold themselves to the same standard,

Which is not to say anything about the professions other than that they populated with people, and people are people. And so, any information, or insight, or help you can give us in how we can make those decisions.

With the understanding that for all of the firms that, you know, we understand are outstanding, we understand very clearly ethical.

We understand everything they should be doing, and then, some. We also are -- it's our obligation to think about those that don't.

So any, any metrics, we could consider, any facts and circumstances we could

consider, or should consider, we would greatly appreciate it.

So just, I know our time -- but if you can think about. So if you have a response, great. But if you can think about that, it would be greatly appreciate it.

MR RYAN: Megan, 30 seconds.

MS. HANSEN: Okay.

Mr. RYAN: I'm just speaking about the independent fiduciary side. As we said to Ali, you know, I think we're comfortable with the revenue test as a percentage.

Okay, so the current two to five.

With respect to the other situations, one can
think of a number of things as a fiduciary that
would disqualify us from acting as a fiduciary,
obviously the statutory bar. Obviously --

And there are some issues that some firms will obviously have with investigations, you know, at different points, or even arguing whether or not an open exemption is a quote unquote, active proceeding with the Department.

But we can certainly try to come up with some 1 2 more qualitative approaches, minimum levels of training, things along those lines. 3 MR. TARBELL: We will, as well. 4 5 I do want to clarify for Tim Hauser's benefit, he had asked about State issues and ethics. 6 7 was reminded by a friend here by email that CPAs 8 who practice valuations are governed by their 9 State Accountancy Boards in terms of monitoring ethics. 10 11 MR. HAUSER: Right. MR. COSBY: With that, we'll move to 12 13 the third panel. 14 Thank you, very much. MR. RYAN: 15 MR. TARBELL: Thank you. 16 MR. COSBY: Yes, thank you, really 17 appreciate the information you shared with us 18 today. It was very helpful --19 MR. RYAN: Thank you. 20 MR. TARBELL: Thank you. 21 MR. COSBY: -- and in the future. 22 on Panel 3 we have CIEBA with Michael Kreps and

Dennis Simmons. And we have Groom with a 1 2 assortment of attorneys from the firm. And we also have Mr. Brad Campbell, 3 4 who was our Assistant Secretary in a prior 5 administration. So it's good to see you, Brad. So with that we will begin with CIEBA. 6 7 MR. SIMMONS: Can everyone hear me, 8 okay? 9 MR. COSBY: Yes. 10 MR. SIMMONS: Okay, great. Well, good 11 My name is Dennis Simmons, and I am the morning. 12 Executive Director with CIEBA, the Committee on 13 Investment of Employee Benefit Assets. And I'm 14 primarily joined by CIEBA's colleague, Michael 15 Kreps, Principal at Groom Law Group. 16 And Michael and I've worked closely 17 together over the years on many issues, 18 transactions affecting CIEBA members that are 19 relevant to the discussion today. 20 We really do appreciate the 21 opportunity to provide testimony on the 22 Department's proposal to make changes to the

process for applying for exemptions from the prohibited transaction rules.

It's an issue that's very important to CIEBA members. And just, for quick context,
CIEBA members, CIEBA represents 114 Chief
Investment Fiduciaries for some of the country's
largest pension funds, and defined contribution,
and 401k plans. And as you know, we've worked
closely with the Department for years on any
number of issues.

So we do sincerely appreciate the

Department's willingness to seek input from CIEBA

members given that our members, you know, put the

fiduciary hat on every day, if you will, you

know, on behalf of the plans and plan

participants. So we share the Department's

commitment to protecting retirement benefits of

workers and retirees.

We are here today because we have concerns with the Department's formal and informal changes to the prohibited transaction exemption application process, you know, over the

past decade really.

And the resulting, what we view as chilling effect the changes have had on the process for prudent fiduciary seeking appropriate exemptive relief.

It's our view that the proposed rule would exacerbate those problems by creating unnecessary and inappropriate barriers for prudent fiduciaries looking to approach the Department for exemptive relief.

As the Department knows the prohibited transaction rules are under ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code. They're broadly constructed. And in fact, they're so broad that on their face, the rules would make the day-to-day management, and administration and pension plans all but impossible.

And that's why Congress, as we all know provided statutory exemptions, and gave the Department the authority to grant individual and class exemptions. This important administrative discretion to grant exemptions is very important

to CIEBA members.

Because, as all of us here know, the system is not static. Things are changing constantly. And from time to time prudent fiduciaries and their business partners need to work with the Department to facilitate transactions beneficial to employee benefit plans that would otherwise be prohibited by the strict liability rules for prohibited transactions under ERISA and the Code.

A couple of quick examples, a company might need to make an in-kind contributions to its pension plan for any number of reasons. A plan sponsor may acquire another company with a pension plan.

And that acquired plan may have some legacy assets that could appropriately be transferred in-kind to another trust in order to avoid transaction costs.

Again, that benefits the plan and ultimately its participants. Or a Chief

Investment Officer might simply be working with a

financial institution to develop a more cost
effective plan investment structure. And the
restructuring might call into question, you know,
those broad prohibited transaction rules.

So in situations like these that may raise prohibited transaction questions, it's our view that prudent fiduciaries will be wise to approach the Department to request prohibited transaction relief.

And in years past, the Department, to its credit has welcomed prohibited transaction exemption requests and informal inquiries.

However, the Department has made it more and more costly and burdensome to apply for a prohibited transaction exemption in more recent years.

And this has resulted in fewer and fewer applications, and a pervasive view in the investment fiduciary community that the Department is becoming more and more unwilling to issue exemptions, in all but the most narrow circumstances, regardless of the potential benefits to participants and the plans.

	Uniortunately, we feel the proposed
2	rule reinforces this view by making it more
3	difficult to apply for exemptive relief. And it
4	discourages open communication between the Agency
5	and potential applicants.
6	So we're here today to add our voice
7	to some who have mentioned, you know, urging the
8	Department to change course, on the proposed
9	rule.
10	I'm going to turn it over to Michael
11	to talk about a few specific technical points
12	that we wanted to highlight under the proposed
13	rule. Michael? I'm not hearing Michael.
14	Everybody, can still hear me?
15	MR. COSBY: We can hear you. We can't
16	hear Michael though.
17	MR. SIMMONS: Is Michael's on mute?
18	Anybody can tell?
19	MR. SHIKER: Well, it looks like he,
20	his microphone isn't even
21	ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: I think
22	he's unmuted, but I'm not getting an audio.

I'm just checking with 1 MR. SIMMONS: 2 him, real quick him real quick, via text. ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: 3 any highlights you want to tell us? 4 5 MR. SIMMONS: Yes, I think there's something I can go through a couple. 6 7 highlighted those in the letter that we submitted 8 previously. 9 But you know, one of the aspects of it is that we don't see a reason to codify hard and 10 11 fast rules related to independent fiduciaries and 12 appraisers. 13 Particularly given that the Department 14 hasn't analyzed the impact that those 15 requirements will have on the availability of 16 qualified experts. Our members look for those qualified experts. 17 18 Also, we don't see a reason to create 19 a prohibition on plans bearing costs associated 20 with a PTE. They're unquestionably instances in 21 which the derivative transaction exemption is in

the best interest of a plan, even if the plan has

to pay some or all of those costs.

So rather than adding new hurdles to the application process, we would encourage the Department to eliminate existing barriers and rules that make it difficult to obtain an exemption.

We also urge the Department to reconsider portions of the rules that would subject sensitive and confidential business information to public inspection. You know, we certainly support transparent and a fair process.

But we feel strongly that

communications between the Department and

stakeholders preceding a formal application

should not be included as part of the application

in the public record. Doing so, you know, would

have even more of a chilling effect, and

unnecessarily discouraged exemption requests.

So again, you know, we do appreciate the time and attention to this matter. It's important to our members, and happy to take questions, and see if Michael has been able to

1	connect. I don't know.
2	But I think that would summarize what
3	you know, he and I obviously have chatted
4	before. That's pretty consistent with the letter
5	that we submitted also.
6	ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: I
7	appreciate that, Dennis. Michael, have you been
8	able to make the technology work? Okay, well, I
9	see a hand.
10	MR. SIMMONS: The perils of virtual
11	testimony.
12	ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: I'm not
13	sure if he was waving hello, or goodbye, or just
14	asking for help.
15	MR. SIMMONS: And the tech just isn't
16	working.
17	ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: I don't
18	have the technical expertise. Okay.
19	MS. ITAMI: And he says he can hear,
20	but he'll dial back in.
21	ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Okay.
22	Well, maybe Michael, we can get to you in Q & A,

or spend a couple of minutes after the other panelists, if there's anything you want to make sure you touch on that Dennis didn't already cover.

So we have a number of attorneys from Groom, second witness. We have them listed in particular, but Jennifer, I'm not sure are you going to be presenting? Whoever it is, I'll turn it over to the second group.

MS. ELLER: Thank you. Yes, this is Jenny Eller. And I am joined by Michael Kreps, possibly, Alli Itami, and David Levine. And there are a lot of us but we're going to go through our parts quickly, and, and get to our ten minutes and no more.

We're all Principals at Groom Law

Group and together we lead the firm's practice

groups that work most directly with plan

fiduciaries, plan sponsors, and service providers

in analyzing potential transactions, and

considering when, and whether an exemption might

be necessary.

And we appreciate the opportunity to comment and the opportunity to be here today to speak with you about the proposal. As you are all aware, for almost 50 years Groom attorneys have worked with the Department to, you know, productively try to solve problems for participants and beneficiaries.

And we have submitted comments on the proposal to change the application procedures on behalf of a number of clients. But we also took the unusual step of submitting comments on behalf of our own firm, and asking you to testify. And that's what we're doing here.

And we really think that our experience of advising hundreds of applicants on individual and class exemptions has led us to the point where we know the value of a collaborative process, and craft solutions that really do help participants and beneficiaries.

And we know what happens when you can't get an exemption either. Either because there's not time or the process is not going to

pan out.

You know, people do, just avoid transactions, that would be in many cases be sad for participants and beneficiaries. So we have seen sort of both of those things.

And, and we think that, you know, we read the proposal as really sort of the beginning of the end of the exemption process and access to exemptions by making them more difficult, more costly, and more time consuming.

And, you know, we totally appreciate that these efforts are well-intentioned. But they're really also not new. I mean, over the past decade, the Department has continued to impose more and more conditions, and requirements, and restrictions on the application process, formally and informally.

And sometimes refuse to grant
exemptions, even those that are virtually
identical to prior granted exemptions. And this
proposal seems to be kind of a culmination of
that effort to really clamp down on exemptions.

And you know, as my colleagues will discuss, the proposed changes to the exemption process are inconsistent with Congress' intent, as we see it, and we think will be harmful to participants and beneficiaries.

In case -- it looks like Mike is not on. So I'm going to plow forward with what would have been his part, and then, turn it over to Alli. And just wanted to say a little bit about Congressional intent.

Obviously, the PTE rules were intended to be broad and draconian, and Congress was reacting to concerns about sort of pre-ERISA rules and how easy it was perhaps to skirt the rules.

But the ERISA prohibitions, you know, are really, you know, focused on a broad array of transactions. Some are conflicted, and some aren't.

We are party in interest transactions which represent a large portion of exemptions that have been granted over time. We really

don't have an inherent conflict of interest, at least, not the way they're drafted.

Congress understood that those PTE rules were so broad that they would make it all but impossible for plans to administer, you know, the provisions of the plan, or to undertake transactions that were necessary.

So statutory exemptions were created.

And Congress knew, though, that they couldn't predict what would be required and what would be necessary in terms of exemptions. And so, granted the Department authority to do exemptions, as well.

And the legislative history, we think, makes it really clear that Congress expected that DOL would really exercise that authority. And we don't think there's any indication that, that the thought is we've somehow aged out of the need for exemptions.

We know, we certainly see in our practices, that they continue to be important.

And really want to focus it on the fact that

Congress did include some conditions for finding an exemption to be appropriate in 408(a).

But really, those are all are three conditions, and only three. The exemption has to be administratively feasible. It has to be in the interest of plan participants, and beneficiaries, and protective of their rights.

We don't think it has to be absolutely, and solely in the interest of participants and beneficiaries. We think Congress intended there to be a balancing. And, you know, when they had a sole interest standard in mind, they knew how to say that.

So we think that, you know, to set the bar as high as it appears the proposal has done, is really not consistent with the practice over the last 40 some years or with Congressional intent.

And, you know, as a result of the processes, as others have brought up, has kind of ground to a halt. I'm going to turn it over now to Alli to talk about our specific concerns.

MS. ITAMI: Thank you, guys. And I apologize, of course, the leaf blower showed up right when I'm coming off mute. So if there's background noise, again, I apologize. So the Department seems to be taking the position that exemptive relief is presumptively inappropriate in the preamble.

They make a statement about transactions that rely on exemptive relief, that they should not be the default approach. And in my experience, exemptions that rely on an individual exemption have been far from the default approach.

As Jenny mentioned, exemptive relief does not cover 404. So it does not cover prudence and loyalty violations. And often, the individual exemptions also don't provide conflict of interest relief.

When it does provide conflict of interest relief, there's often the use of an independent entity, so that those conflicts of interest are cured before we even get to the

exemption application.

So we think it's a little bit of a false narrative to say that all exemptions permit prohibited conflicts. You'll see this presumption against exemptions and the precipitous decline in the number of exemptions that have been granted year over year.

Despite the fact, as Jenny said, that we think the need for exemptive relief is fairly consistent, or perhaps even growing with innovation.

And we think that, in issuing fewer and fewer and exemptions, plans have been forced to forego transactions that would have benefitted their participants and their beneficiaries.

If an exemption can improve retirement outcomes, or could entice sponsors to provide richer, health and welfare offerings, the Department should really want to be part of that process.

We have our letter with all of our specific concerns laid out. But generally, they

include the unnecessary changes to the independence requirements and the transparency rules that we think are going to chill open and honest communication between the Department and the regulated community.

We're also pretty concerned about the lack of predictable outcomes. In short, we view this proposal as a de facto end to the program for most purposes.

We think that it will further limit
the Department's opportunities to engage
constructively with plans and to influence
important plan transactions. With that, I'll
turn it to David Levine for our ask.

MR. LEVINE: And I know our time is getting close. So our ask is very simple. We respectfully request that the Department actually withdraw where we are with the proposal and sort of rethink its approach to providing exemptive relief.

As Jenny, and others, and Alli have pointed out, Congress granted the Department

broad-ranging authority that they can exercise to issue exemptions because the creators of ERISA recognized, it's just impossible to write statutory rules that exempts all sorts of situations or cover all situations, but also protecting participants and beneficiaries.

And they recognized that there are ways that you can protect both. We recognize that there's a need to calibrate this authority with coordination with regulated entities and stakeholders.

But as Alli just noted, we think this takes you towards chilling that type of engagement, rather than the other way. Instead, what we get out of this, and some of the other speakers noted this as well, is that this change almost increases regulatory burden, and especially on small businesses.

We've been talking about lack of people in the marketplace and small business is always a concern. And diversity of insights is a way to keep it so that it's not people being

loaded all up in one direction.

And we strongly believe that that's opposite of what Congress intended. And individual transaction exemptions are great if they are granted.

So rather than viewing PTEs as last resort, individual PTEs as a last resort, we should really be working together more to figure out how we actually utilize these.

Alli said it well. I can tell you when we're getting plan sponsors, coming for an individual exemption is really the last choice.

When people have tried to find their solution.

And to throw more barriers up in this process -- and I know Dennis mentioned this as well, is challenging.

Making the process simpler, more predictable, and less expensive, which means less work for lawyers. But that is okay. It's actually a good outcome here.

A functioning process where we're not slowly, winnowing to zero, the number of

exemptions might even speed up the EXPRO process 1 2 and increase efficiency for the Department. We know the Department has limited 3 4 resources, and we want to not waste your 5 resources, as well. So that's the basics of our 6 request. So thank you. 7 MS. ITAMI: Thank you. 8 ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: All 9 Oh, looks like Michael just -- we can maybe give you a couple minutes after Brad, if 10 your audio is working, Michael. 11 12 MR. KREPS: I think Jenny covered it. 13 Thanks, though, I appreciate it. 14 ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: All 15 Brad, right over to you. 16 MR. CAMPBELL: Very much. I had a 17 wonderful lesson prepared, a history lesson of 18 what Congress was doing with the prohibited 19 transaction rules, how broad they are, and how 20 vital and important a part of that process, the 21 robust exemption program at the Department is. 22 But rather than read it all, let just associate

myself with the comments, a number (audio interference) now that the exemption program is not something that should be rare and unusual, but is actually a vital part of making ERISA adapt to circumstances, to address things that need to be addressed.

And I think, historically, the

Department has recognized that. I do want to

take a second to look at some of the numbers.

Because I think it's really instructive to show

how, in practice in recent years, the Department

has put in place changes that restrict

exemptions, that this proposal really is the

culmination of.

So let's compare a couple of periods from 2005 to 2012, which is the last four years of the Bush Administration and the first four years of the Obama Administration, two different parties, two different philosophies of governance.

They granted 185 individual exemptions, which is an average of 23 per year,

and 120 EXPRO examples, 18 per year. So overall, that's about 41 exemptions granted each and every year of those eight years.

This really started to reverse in recent years. If we look at the period from 2017 to the present, so the four years of the Trump Administration and almost the first two years of the Biden Administration, so almost six years, the Department's granted only 29 exemptions in total.

Individual exemptions that's less than five a year, and only for EXPRO exemptions in that period. The last one being in 2020. There haven't been any the last two years. So it raises the question of what happened?

You know have the prohibited transaction rules materially changed? Have you all found bad actors who were abusing granted exemptions and harming participants? And answer to both of those questions is, no, that doesn't appear to be the case.

So why are we seeing a 90 percent,

almost 90 percent reduction in granted exemptions over that period? And what does appear to have changed is the Department's view of its role in using the exemption program.

Now this proposal has significant new restrictions on who may apply for an exemption.

It puts what I have to call it, gag order, on anonymous communications with the Department.

And its restrictions on using experienced, independent fiduciaries, and other professionals.

It almost seems designed to further prevent some of those applications, as other witnesses today have noticed. And under such a system, the people who are going to be harmed the most are going to be participants.

It's the regular workers and union members who would have benefitted from an exemption that their plan fiduciaries now are unlikely to apply for if this proposal were to be carried into final form as it has been here.

So a couple of things I want to focus on in particular. The Department states in the

proposal that it ordinarily is not going to consider applications from parties who are under investigation by any Federal or State entity for violations of any Federal or State law.

And it states in the preamble that the rationale for this is that the Department has to screen out, quote bad actors, and quote be completely free from doubt regarding the transaction and the motivation of the parties involved in order to make its findings under 408(a).

The glaring problem with this, of course, is that being under investigation has nothing to do with whether one is a bad actor or has actually committed a violation.

Entire industries are under regular investigation, whether it's called exams, reviews, audits, whatever it might be, as part of their sort of ordinary, regulatory regimes.

And it's not clear exactly how the

Department would propose to handle some of those

very material issues. I also think it's worth

noting that EBSA, itself, when it's using its own targeted investigation techniques, focusing on actual ERISA violations, finds violations only two out of three times.

In other words, one out of every three investigations, roughly speaking, finds no violations. So when you put all that together, these restrictions don't do anything to remove the Department's doubt.

But it does, in all likelihood, it would prevent many, if not most large plans, labor organizations, employee organizations from applying for exemptions because somewhere, someone is investigating them for something.

And I think that this is an example of the concerns that a lot of us have looking at this. The proposal doesn't provide any evidence that there has been abuse of these exemptions.

And you know, I think it's worth
mentioning, as others have, going to the

Department for an exemption and requesting one is
not the first stop in the process. It's very far

down the list of options that people find enticing, given the cost, the expense, the uncertainty.

Further, they're inviting a Federal enforcement agency with specialized expertise to review their practices. It could lead to an investigation. Certainly, going to lead to a lot of scrutiny.

You know, entities don't willingly walk up to the Department to do that if they're trying to think they can fool the Department into approving something that's abusive, or not in the best interest of participants.

They're doing it because they've concluded it is how we need to address a real problem that's going to benefit plans and plan participants.

I mentioned the gag order, before.

And again, I know that's a loaded term, but I think it's relevant. We're very concerned that this would essentially say the Department's officials can't have these anonymous informal

discussions, which have been immensely helpful over many years.

Now in the preamble, the Department explains sort of why it proposed this. And it seems to be to solve this problem of presubmission applicants providing an incomplete set of facts, or avoiding material facts.

And then, trying to argue when the formal process yields a result they don't like, that really, they have some claim of relying. I don't think that's first of all, true in the sense that no one having these informal discussions is actually under the impression they get to rely on those.

The formal processes is the outcome. Secondly, even if that is a problem, and that is actually occurring, issuing a gag order on discussions isn't a solution reasonably tailored to address the problem.

And it ignores the reality that being forced to publicly indicate interest in an exemption, even if it's just to examine its bare

feasibility could have some negative repercussions on plans and participants.

There are situations where that type of public activity could actually harm the very plan or participants that could be benefitted by an exemption, if it made sense to pursue that.

So I think there's a very valuable role here, which is why other agencies like the IRS, have formal programs, permitting anonymous applications and anonymous discussions with participants, or with parties and interests, so to speak.

I also wanted to speak to issues of precedent. One of the things this proposal does that worries me very much is it officially disavows precedent. And it does so in a way that that's overly expansive.

Basically, I don't believe an Agency can reasonably conclude that when you have two entities who are similarly situated, with essentially the same set of circumstances, can be treated differently.

Now, that's different than saying that the Agency can evolve its policy positions over time. That it can adjust conditions. That it can make new policies. If the Department determines the change is necessary, it can do that through the exemption process.

But it can't take the official position, as it does in this proposal, that recent administrative decisions can be willfully ignored to achieve different outcomes for different people.

To me, that sounds more like a reservation of right for what would be an arbitrary and capricious administrative action, rather than notice that these policy positions may evolve over time.

I also would like to note that while the preamble says it is the current policy of the Department to not be bound by precedent, that's not actually the case. The current exemptive procedures regulation doesn't address this issue. But EXPRO, Class Exemption 96-62 does.

And I think it's worth noting that, that is in fact a formal regulation. Class exemption, yes, but a regulation for purposes, the Administrative Procedure Act, adopted by notice and comment rulemaking that should be binding on the Department.

And EXPRO is rooted in precedent. In fact, it has a presumption in favor of precedent. If you apply through the EXPRO process, where you find to substantially similar investigations within the last five years, then the Department is presumed to have approved both at the tentative and the final stages that exemption, unless the Department affirmatively says no.

So silence by the Department means that exemption will be put into place, will be granted. And I think that is the written policy that actually embodies the Department's official position that precedent does matter.

I think it's also worth noting that the issue about two prior exemptions in the last five years was intended to address this notion

that they would represent the current policies of the Department.

So there is built into the EXPRO process a consideration that one can't just reach back to 1982, to argue that that's relevant in 2022.

So the last issue I want to address here is concerns about the independent fiduciary, and other professionals issues. There's a very troubling notion in this proposal, to my mind, that an experienced independent fiduciary is conflicted precisely because of their experience and because they can market that experience.

And worse, I'm concerned that the decision about when this degree of experience and marketability leads to a conflict is something the Department has reserved to itself to decide based on rather vague and subjective grounds.

You know, this is kind of two concerning things at once. It's kind of a reversal of fiduciary norms, in which experience would normally be a valued consideration. And

it's a deserving reservation of right for the 1 2 Government to make the decision about which service providers are eligible. 3 4 ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Brad. could you try to wrap up? 5 Absolutely. 6 MR. CAMPBELL: Let me just go ahead and say, thank you. I'm happy to 7 8 answer any questions you have. And I appreciate 9 the opportunity to testify. ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: 10 Thanks to 11 all the witnesses. And I appreciate, Michael, 12 especially your perseverance with your technology 13 challenges. Hopefully, we can hear from you 14 during the Q & A. A couple of questions. First, Brad, 15 16 you, I don't think touched on this as much in 17 your testimony. But I believe in your written 18 comment, another issue that you raised is kind of 19 with respect to this under investigation point. 20 A lack of clarity about, you know, 21 what matters and what doesn't for purposes of

being under investigation. I think you ask the

question about whether an audit counted as an investigation, or a routine compliance review, or kind of the different terminologies that exists across Government agencies.

And whether something rose to the threshold of what the Department was talking about in the proposal. Again, I mean, all of these questions are just about developing the record.

So for the sake of this, just assume that we're not going to not ask any questions, not ask for any information in this case. And in that scenario, I guess, one thing I was curious about.

I mean, there are standards that are out there. For public companies, there's triggers that the SEC has for reporting on something that could have a material impact on a company's performance. Are there standards like that, that you think would be helpful to kind of better enunciate what matters and what doesn't?

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, I think the real

threshold of what should matter and what shouldn't, is really embodied in the current procedural regulation at 33, which say you need, you know, we ordinarily are not going to consider an exemption request from someone who's under investigation by one of the relevant Agencies for an ERISA based violation.

That strikes me is perfectly reasonable. It's the expansion to any other law. Which raises a question, first, of how is that relevant to, you know, a transaction? And again, in my letter, I gave examples of various sorts of what would seem to me relatively irrelevant questions to raise.

To your point about what would be a an equivalent investigation to a DOL investigation.

I think it's almost impossible to answer that because the breadth of your scope here.

It means we'd have to look down to

State law to determine whether -- who knows what

the issue could be. It could be a campaign

finance disclosure violation. What's an

investigation in that context? That's in the State of New Jersey that's equivalent to a DOL investigation?

Yes, just really almost impossible to answer that question. I think the better approach is to get back to the issue of disclose things that are actually relevant to the ERISA world, limited transactions phase, not any other violation anywhere.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: So on that point, the current procedure, as you said, is focused on investigations or actions by the Department, the service, or the PBGC. I think are those three entities explicitly named.

Are there situations where, you know, is there anything beyond that that could be relevant? I'm thinking, for example, about you brought up State laws.

What if there's been embezzlement from an employee benefit plan, and that's under investigation by a State authority for possible criminal prosecution?

It's not an investigation that EBSA's involved in. But there has been theft, and it's going to be prosecuted, or is being prosecuted under criminal laws. I can see that having significant value for us and understanding.

Because it could, for example, give us an indication about the qualities of the internal controls that, that organization has, and tell us something about the level of concern, the level of oversight, the conditions that would lead to having an exemption if we were to close one.

And so, really, I'm curious, because you've talked a couple of times about this concept of, you know, the relevance to the transaction.

And I guess my question is, are there situations where you think having information beyond just those three agencies would be helpful for the Department?

And do you have a sense of where you would draw that line? Obviously, the line that we've drawn is not where you would draw it. But

is there something in between? Or is it your position that really we should just stick with the current procedure and not go beyond?

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, I think that

issue is otherwise already addressed in the current exemption procedures regulation, in that, that would be a material fact relevant to this plan that seeking the exemption, that would need to be disclosed in the course of the application.

So the issue you're raising is, how do we define when we bar, essentially, from applying? Versus how do we know what the relevant facts are, so we can assess whether to grant this application?

I would submit that rather than trying to bar at the front end, where you have to get into issues of, well, how do we know what's going on in this State or that State? Or how do we define the difference?

Perhaps it would be better to say that sort of issue is material, would need to be disclosed, and we will take that into account in

deciding whether we're going to do this. Not at the front end.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Thanks, that's helpful. So if I'm trying to adopt an approach along those lines, right? So I'm going to maybe rephrase your statement. And tell me whether you agree or disagree with it.

But if we were to adopt a different approach, that is less a presumption of a denial, or that an exemption would be inappropriate, and more focused on the kind of information that the Department wants. Right?

That as part of an application, here are areas where we would want to know what's going on with the organization. Would that satisfy your concerns with this issue?

MR. CAMPBELL: I think that would be an improvement over the proposal. Again, I question whether it's actually necessary given the language in the current exemption, regarding, you know, material information.

But ultimately, I think how you worded

such a requirement would really be what you'd have to evaluate. In other words, in order to assess how what you just described would work, it would really depend on the words on the page.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Okay. I think I might reserve the remainder of my time, such as it is until later. But I'll turn it over to others. I may come back and ask more questions and analysis.

MR. HAUSER: Recognizing the time, and just ask a couple of questions. And the first, maybe, it's for both Brad and Dennis. But if anyone else wanted to chime in, that'd be great. And it's essentially the same question that was asked in the first panel.

I understand the concern about cutting off, you know, kind of anonymous conversations, or exploratory conversations about, you know, whether a contemplated approach to an exemption is even worth bothering with and that sort of thing.

And the question I have, though, is,

once we, so let's say, we do something with that provision. But once the conversation occurs, if the party decides to move forward with the exemption, is there a view that whatever information was exchanged, as part of that conversation should not be part of the record?

Or is it acceptable in your mind for it to be part of the record at that point? And this isn't just a point about, you know, like protecting the Department from people saying they were, they had insurance that we don't think we really had.

I mean, it's also a question of those conversations like this hearing, and like, virtually every conversation we engage with, and with people can affect our thinking. And the question is, should those conversations be part of the public record, given that they can and, and often do affect our thinking. So Brad, Dennis? Whoever wants to go.

MR. SIMMONS: This is Dennis. I'll just give a, you know, a quick thought. Is that,

you know, it would seem to me that capturing relevant discussions in whatever is formally issued would be the place to do that.

That way, all the, you know, there could be some review of that before it's published. So, you know, generally speaking, I think applicants would want to be as open as they can be with the Department when they come in for a request.

And I guess the concern would be, you know, there may be some potential blindsiding if, you know, if some of those early conversations are, you know, captured so that, again, bringing those into whatever's formally issued.

And, in which my understanding is that would be reviewed by both parties before that gets issued. It would be, you know, maybe the best bet, the best way to handle that.

MR. KREPS: From the CIEBA perspective and kind of talking to the members, they need the opportunity to talk to their regulators and get some feedback on exactly what you all think about

things, and whether it's worth pursuing something.

And you know, the risk that, that becomes public, seriously chills that that speech. And I think we can differentiate between a formal record, which, you know, gives the public a sense and an idea of your thinking and the assumptions you all relied on in reaching a conclusion and making an administrative determination from preliminary, and maybe less formal conversations about possible courses of conduct. Those are, those are -- I think there's, maybe not exactly a bright line there, but pretty close.

MR. HAUSER: Well, in these
hypothetical circumstances, where we had the
earlier conversation before people were ready to
make a formal submission, I mean, is there a
thought that part of what would be revealed would
in some sense, be confidential information or
business secrets?

That, I mean, the concern I have is,

if we've given that, and it's something that potentially is going to affect our decision making, how do we then, not in fairness to the public and the process, disclose that as part of the process?

Or is the thought that, no, at all stages, we, you know, we would expect that all the relevant material including any anything like that would come out?

MR. LEVINE: And, Tim, there's some history on this if you look, for instance, at the parallel agency, you look at -- you look at the IRS. They have in the employee benefits area, you can get access to certain private letter ruling type of files, which in some ways is a good analogy to an exemption discussion, here.

There, they have a pre-submission program that is non-binding, just like a informal chat with the Department itself is a non-binding type of experience.

So I think that there is a real look -- even looking at that precedent out there, to

be able to say, let's have the informal, nonbinding.

It also addresses your concern about people going off on imprecise items. Although, I think I would probably beg to differ that sometimes people are hiding the ball, if that's implied.

I don't think they are. I think sometimes people are still figuring it out at that point. But I think what we could do is, at worst, the Department says, we need to, if you're going to come in for the exemption, you need to put all your facts back in writing to us for anything that's relevant.

So nobody is trying to trip up the

Department by saying, hey, we had a chat, we told

you everything, but that's not on the record.

But now we expect you to rule on it. It gets

woven into the process, where you have to submit

it as part of the exemption application.

But that way, that allows free, up, proactive communication, without, in the sense

putting the Department in a place where stakeholders and others don't see the information.

MR. HAUSER: So following that suggestion, what if wrote the rule the following way. And I'm just interested again, in your reaction, Brad's, Dennis'.

So what if we said, by all means have your preliminary conversation, kick the tires, we're not going to let it, you know, the presubmission conference, kind of pre-submission stuff essentially turned into an all but name only the actual process?

But that subject to those kinds of constraints, go ahead, have your conversation. But then, if you want to move forward with the formal conversation, a stipulation is going to be everything you've presented to us as a relevant fact is going to be included in this record.

And that's, that's, that's just, you know, that otherwise you, it's another transaction. We just won't consider. Is that

the proposal? And would that be acceptable?

MR. KREPS: I'm going to give that a little more thought and come up with some written comments. I do think that, you know, to the extent in what you're saying, Tim, is the things we have put in writing to you all, you know, that form the basis of your decisions, it could be a component of that.

That is, for example, corporate revenue streams from certain lines of business that should be, should likely be redacted and removed from the record, even if they are formally submitted or protected in some way, because it could cause harm to the applicants if released.

I think if other than that, kind of those confidential business questions, you know, it does seem to be preferable, as opposed to the proposal to make that limited, more limited subset public.

I would say that at times, during conversations about exemptions, the Department

will ask questions that aren't necessarily relevant to the decision making process, but they're things that Department wants to know.

They, and maybe they think they're relevant at the beginning, but they don't turn out to be relevant at the end. And, you know, applicants are obliged to answer those. And so, let me just give you an extreme example, Tim.

This is going to sound kind of ridiculous, but I think it makes the point. If you asked me, you know, is your dog sick? Or are you divorced? That stuff's not relevant to an exemption application.

You probably wouldn't ask it, but you might ask something. And I say no. Does that go in the formal record that gets publicly disclosed? Because I'd be obliged to answer it for fear of annoying the regulators and causing, you know, causing a problem with the exemption application.

MR. HAUSER: Sure, I take the point.

And I don't want to belabor this much more, but I

just want to go back to the confidential business stuff. Stuff, maybe you want to keep secret, but you want us to hear it.

And the question, I guess, I have is, how do we square that with a public proceeding?

And what approach is to do what was what David suggested, or, you know, essentially say, look, if you're going to move forward, we're going to have to disclose that stuff.

This is supposed to be a public process. If you're telling us something, presumably you want us to think about it. Or are you really, or are people really maintaining that there ought to be some confidential business things that you want us to take into account as part of this process, but that we not disclose to the public?

And I guess if you could, you're welcome to wait and give us written comments.

But it would be good to understand how to navigate the apparent tension between a kind of a public open process and that notion.

MR. KREPS: And guess what? You know, following up on that, doesn't FOIA present already a framework for that consideration, Tim?

I mean, don't we have already a statutory means for determining the types of information that should be disclosed publicly related to Agency decision making? And there's extensive case law on what constitutes protected and exempt confidential and business information.

MR. HAUSER: Yes. So if you'd like to make a comment along those lines, you're certainly welcome to. But, but FOIA is addressing a separate set of issues from this, which is about having a public process in which, you know, people can kind of fully participate in the discussion of what it is the Agency should do, based on full knowledge of the facts, so.

But I don't, again, I, I've taken longer on this than I should have. I just wanted to ask one more. And, and I'm letting Brad off the hook completely, which, like violates up a personal rule. But I've got to do it anyway.

And that's --

MR. CAMPBELL: Let me save you the trouble. I'll associate myself with Michael's remarks.

MR. HAUSER: All right, there you go.

The second question, and this is actually maybe - actually, I take it back. So this is for maybe

Brad and David. But both of you made the point
that, coming to the Department of Labor for an
exemption is a last resort, kind of the, one of
the last things we considered.

And I guess, I just, is, is that in any tension in your mind with the apparent objection to our asking people to tell us, you know.

I mean, it's not dispositive under the exemption, but, but we ask people to tell us, what did you consider that didn't involve getting an exemption as ways of achieving your goals?

And it seems like well, if you've already done that work, how much of a burden is that actually imposing?

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, to be clear, I didn't say it was a last resort. I said it was down the list. Nobody says to themselves, let's engage in what's going to be likely an 18-month to three-year process, with a lot of expense, difficulty, and disclosure to a Federal regulatory and enforcement agency, without having some thought about it in advance.

At the same time, that doesn't mean that it is the last resort or the only alternative. And I think one of the key points here is the Department, just in my experience, from some recent exemptions I've been involved in, seems to be implying that, you know, we aren't that interested in granting an exemption unless it truly is a last resort.

Is there any other way you could do
this that wouldn't involve this? I don't think
that's the right analysis. I think the right
analysis should be, is this going to be
beneficial to participants? And if it is, it
should be in the running among the options.

To your point about disclosing all the additional options, I'm not sure that's really relevant for the Department's analysis. The issue for the Department is what's in 408.

And so, requiring me to disclose a whole bunch of internal thoughts and deliberations about completely unrelated issues, like who else I talked to, to get bids on this alternative approach that doesn't involve the Department at all.

Seems to me pulling in a lot more information that gets even more into some of these privacy issues that were skirting with your previous questions.

MR. HAUSER: So, but in your view, are you saying that it's irrelevant to the analysis of what's in the participants interest, whether there were available alternatives that didn't implicate the prohibited transaction rules?

That, that's just irrelevant?

MR. CAMPBELL: I think that it certainly can be largely irrelevant. There, I

concede to you there could be a case where maybe that is relevant. But I think here we're balancing the question of, if it is relevant, can you get to that with a materiality review?

As opposed to, hey, give me your thoughts on everything else you considered?

Those really are two very different questions.

And I think an Agency has an obligation to have some limitations on the information it's seeking to collect and the burden that presents.

MR. HAUSER: Well, I agree with you there. David?.

MR. LEVINE: And I would agree with Brad. I'm going to do what he did with Michael. I'll second what Brad said here. And I think there's also a second point.

That there's a privileged discussion here. That some of these decisions, there's views from a compliance standpoint and other areas that when you're discussing this with counsel, when this gets immediately put out there that directly undermines the fundamental

principle here that people should have privilege in talking to their counsel in this process.

So I think that Brad's point about materiality, and like I can think of specific exemptions, situations where we went in and did not obtain one, where what part of the problem was, is underneath at all we did look at other options.

And we considered them, but the challenge was, there was no perfection there.

There was things that we thought were imprecise, and we thought that it was best for participants not to go down those roads.

But in the end to Brad's point was it in the best interest of the participants and beneficiaries to go for the exemption? Did we think at best? Yes.

Should we have to go through all the legal analysis, and bluntly, risk analysis of doing it other ways? No. This is, doing that encourages people to hide the ball, rather than do it.

And none of us want to hide the ball. We want a collaborative relationship, not one of saying, we hope that Department doesn't pick it up. Because I think all of us here, we want to work together, not against.

MR. HAUSER: Okay, I'm sorry, David,
I was going to stop here. But I just I don't
understand the last hide the ball point. So how
does are asking you to disclose something, I
encourage you to hide the ball? I don't mean,
personally.

MR. LEVINE: No, no. I don't think anybody here is trying to hide the ball. And I knew you would grab on a term like that. But it encourages folks to basically, to say, the DOL isn't an option. What, what? Because --

MR. HAUSER: Why?

MR. LEVINE: -- if we're going to have to lay out our internal thoughts. I think folks would rather find a productive way through the process. And that is our number one objective here.

And it's going to make people nervous that they have to lay out well, we considered these strategies, and it didn't work. Because it's almost a second guessing type of situation of why wasn't this right. And there can be reasons that are just more confidential that are not relevant even to ERISA, that necessarily they're underlying this.

MR. HAUSER: Thank you. That's all I have if anyone else would like to answer any questions.

MS. HANSEN: I have just one point.

And again, like other comments, it's late in the panel, so please feel free to respond, not only right now, if you wish.

But one just point of tension that I would appreciate additional information about is I'm hearing both throughout this entire panel, this idea that, you know, if the Department has granted an exemption previously, there's this presumption that other exemptions now also need to be or should be granted.

And at the same time, I'm hearing, you know, this concern that some of the information that is presented as part of the discussions, or the application process, you know, should not be disclosed to the public.

Which sets up a situation where it sounds like what I am hearing, and what I'm asking for information about, and how to reconcile this tension, is that we should both as a Department hear the information, but not make it public.

But also be willing, and in fact, be presumed to grant applications where the person coming in, the applicant who by definition, does not know and cannot know that they have all the information about why we granted an earlier exemption.

So there is a concern and attention there, that if you can address that in written comments preferably, given the time, I would greatly appreciate.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well if I might be

permitted a chance to answer it. I think you've put your finger on something that, frankly, I found troubling about the Department's practices in recent years.

Which is essentially ignoring that EXPRO exists, or in fact, as have I've been personally told, do not apply via EXPRO, even if you might meet its criteria, because we're not going to consider that application.

The Department has created an actual regulation with a presumption of precedent. And that should be available for use, not something the Department uses selectively. So I do have a concern that this whole proposal really places EXPRO in limbo.

And if it is the Department's intention to repeal it, that needs to be something expressly dealt with, not something that is kind of hidden through the back door of changing these procedures.

MS. HANSEN: Understanding how the repeal process works, let's be clear that this

proposal does not get to EXPRO. But I would still appreciate tension, as those points have been raised during this hearing today.

MR. MOTTA: And I'll just, you know, clarify some things on EXPRO. You know, we often discourage people from applying for EXPRO requests, if we think they have, you know, if the cases are, we don't view them as being substantially similar, which is in our sole discretion.

Or if we think that the proposed arrangement is subject to possibly changing views or evolving views within the Department. So it's done mostly as a courtesy, so applicants don't go through the time and expense of going through an EXPRO request when it's a deal breaker, right, right from the start.

People are always free to apply. We don't have the authority to say, never apply for an EXPRO request. People are always free to apply. And we would redirect them to the individual exemption request.

Well, and Chris, I 1 MR. CAMPBELL: 2 certainly appreciate that point. I do think, though, that the bold statement in this proposal 3 4 that we are not bound by past precedent is 5 directly in tension with how EXPRO is structured. So I do think there's an issue there that --6 7 MR. MOTTA: Yes, I appreciate that, 8 And just a bit more on EXPRO. you know. Ιf 9 someone submits an EXPRO request, you know, what we do in the office, we'll open up the prior 10 exemption requests, and sometimes they'll each be 11 12 a 500 page application. 13 And, you know, so we're comparing 14 1,000 pages of documents to another 500 page document. And if we see something in those 15 16 documents that, you know, cause us concern, might 17 be a little bit different those, those thoughts 18 may not have been expressed in the prior summary 19 of facts and representations, which might be just

So it's, I appreciate the difficulty.

But I, you know, I don't think, you know, the

a couple of pages long.

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public should take a lot of comfort in some of
our prior exemptions, just because not everything
can possibly --

A 500-page application is difficult to boil into a summary of facts and reps. If there are a lot of other thoughts captured in those 1,500 pages before us that cause concern, it might give us reason to move it over to the individual exemption space.

MR. COSBY: I wanted to ask Brad, a question about, excuse me. You talked about precedent, and the fact that the proposal takes away from it and I was just wondering, is your concern, because you also acknowledge that there's policy changes, there's reasons that we'd have to change based on, to change our prior position based on current circumstances.

So I was just wondering, is your concern more that the prior people wouldn't be treated the same? Like if someone had a prior exemption?

You know, there would be a different

standard that would apply. So it would be an unlevel playing field. Is that? I was just trying to understand if that's what your primary concern is?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, I'm saying the way that proposal is written with the just expressed disavowal of precedent having any meaning for future decisions of the Department, that such a strong statement is generally inconsistent with sort of how law in America works.

And that it's inconsistent with how

EXPRO works. And it's inconsistent with the

Department's past behavior. At the same time,

obviously, the Department is able to make policy

changes. It's not beholden to always do the same

thing.

And as I said, before, you know, what was true in 1982, may not be true in 2022. So obviously, there is an ability for the Department, as Chris was suggesting, you know, in a case where the policy is changing, then that's something that Department is certainly authorized

to do and embodied to do.

I think the way this is written, though, it really is in tension with EXPRO and raises the question of, would you, in current time treat two similar exemptions in the same way?

Or would you have an ever evolving policy that each iteration is now changing, so really, there is no clear precedent. There is a new review in every circumstance. And I think that's, that's kind of a concern to me, the way that, that it's written in the proposal.

MR. HAUSER: Just sticking with what's written in the proposal, the statement in the proposal and it, you know, we'll take all of your thoughts here into consideration. And, as we, you know, consider a final.

But we don't say that prior

determinations aren't relevant, that they're not
to be considered. We don't deny that we're

subject to arbitrary and capricious review. And
we don't maintain an ability to do things that

are arbitrary and capricious.

The language, literally, just says, you shouldn't assume it's determinative in every case. I mean, when you get right down to it.

And there isn't a statement here that we don't care about what we did in the past, that it's not relevant.

Simply that it's not determinative.

So when you come in and apply to us, you will still, you should expect to hear questions, and to provide answers, and to go through this process. But, but I understand the concerns you raise.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. I would say that probably we each characterize the other's position in the most rhetorically advantageous way. So maybe we should discuss this in more detail as we go along with comments.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KHAWAR: Any other questions from DOL? Okay, thank you to the panelists. Thank you to all of the witnesses today, as well as the folks on the government

side. A lot of work went into this hearing, not just for us in putting it together, but to all of you for preparing your testimony.

I really appreciate you're your patience and willingness to answer our questions.

As I said, at the start, the comment period is now reopened. It will be open for a few weeks.

There will be a Federal Register

notice announcing close. And, you know, we

obviously, encourage any and all comments. If

you've heard things today that trigger thoughts,

we want to hear them. It will result in a better

product.

The other thing I would just say is, just reiterate a point that you've heard from various of us at various points this morning.

Which is, from our perspective, one of the goals of the exemption procedure is to ensure that there's more clarity about the Department's expectations and the kind of information that we're going to be looking for.

Because one of the inefficiencies that

we see in the process, right now, is a lot of back and forth, simply to gain the documentation that we need to really fully examine a transaction, and evaluate it, and make the statutory findings that we need to.

There has been a lot of conversation today, with most of the witnesses, lavishing praise on the Department's approach in the proposal.

But in seriousness, the point I want to make is that, as you've heard us ask a number of times, one thing that will be very helpful for us is, particularly in the areas where, you know, the view of commenters is not that we shouldn't be asking about something, but that the way the proposal structured, it was maybe overbroad, is going to result in the Department collecting irrelevant information.

Any thoughts that any commenters have on how we should draw those lines in a different manner, or whether you think that the existing procedures are kind of where we should be, and

that we shouldn't be making any changes because 1 2 none of this stuff actually matters. Those are all areas that are going to 3 be very helpful for us as we consider all these 4 5 comments, ultimately, and figure out how we move But with that, thank you, again, 6 forward. 7 appreciate the engagement. Looking forward to 8 reading comments. And we are adjourned. Thank 9 you. 10 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 11 went off the record at 12:10 p.m.) 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

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<u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Public Hearing

Before: US DOL

Date: 09-15-22

Place: teleconference

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate complete record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

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