# Plan Consultant – Spring 2022 Continuing Education Quiz

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# **Circle One**

- A, B, C, D
- 1. Which of the following statements regarding the SECURE Act provision permitting a new plan to be adopted by the due date of an employer's tax return date is TRUE?
  - A. Participants are able to make retroactive elective deferrals.
  - B. The defined benefit funding deadline for the first plan year is also extended.
  - C. Form 5500 is not required to be filed for the retroactive plan year.
  - D. Contributions made for the first plan year are deductible only for the year contributed.
- A, B, C, D

  2. Which of the following is a key change made by the DOL's 2021 proposed ESG rule (entitled Prudency and Loyalty in Selecting Plan Investments and Exercising Shareholder Rights)?
  - A. ESG factors are always considered material factors when evaluating investments.
  - B. The tie-breaker rule requires documentation when ESG factors are used to break the tie.
  - C. ESG factors can be the sole factors used in selecting investments.
  - D. ESG factors may be used a tie-breaker when selecting a Qualified Default Investment Alternatives (QDIAs) as long as the collateral ESG benefits are disclosed to participants.
- A, B, C, D

  3. Which of the following individuals or firms could be held liable for a cyber theft of a plan participant's account?
  - A. The plan sponsor
  - B. The plan's recordkeeper
  - C. The plan's trustee
  - D. Any of the above could be liable depending on the facts of the case.

# Circle One

- A, B, C, D
- 4. Which of the following statements regarding the use of a beginning of the year (BOY) valuation date and end of the year (EOY) valuation date for a defined benefit plan is TRUE?
  - A. Small employers cannot use a BOY valuation date.
  - B. The target normal cost for a plan can differ depending on whether the BOY or EOY method is uses.
  - C. When determining the plan's target normal cost for a year, a participant's age will be the same regardless of which method is used.
  - D. When determining the plan's target normal cost for a year, the same segment interest rate must be used under both valuation date methods.
- A, B, C, D

  5. One of the biggest hurdles with permitting after-tax voluntary contributions in a plan is...
  - A. The ACP test
  - B. The ADP test
  - C. The IRC §415 limit
  - D. The IRC §402(g) limit
- A, B, C, D

  6. In theory, a TPA should obtain the following items from an employer when taking over the administration of the employer's plan.
  - A. A copy of all current and prior plan documents, including amendments.
  - B. The enrollment forms for all participants.
  - C. Benefit payout documents for all prior participants who have received a distribution.
  - D. All of the above.
- A, B, C, D 7. The SECURE Act created a fiduciary safe harbor protection for which of the following?
  - A. Non-insured income options.
  - B. Insured income options.
  - C. ESG investments.
  - D. Cryptocurrency investments.
- A, B, C, D

  8. One of the key advantages of using a beginning of the year (BOY) valuation date rather than an end of the year valuation date (EOY) for a defined benefit plan is:
  - A. It allows results in a larger required employer contribution.
  - B. It costs less to administer the plan.
  - C. Final employer contribution numbers can be determined sooner in the year.
  - D. The IRS audits fewer plans using a BOY valuation.
- A, B, C, D 9. An advantage of permitting after-tax voluntary contributions in a plan is:
  - A. It allows HCEs to contribute more than NHCEs.
  - B. It results in tax savings for the employer.
  - C. It allows HCEs to contribute over the IRC §415 limit.
  - D. The plan can allow a participant to convert after-tax contributions to Roth contributions regardless of a participant's income.

# Circle One

- A, B, C, D

  10. The DOL's proposed regulation on Prudence and Loyalty in Selecting Plan Investments and Exercising Shareholder Rights removed which of the following terms that had been a key element of the prior regulations?
  - A. Pecuniary
  - B. Governance
  - C. Environment
  - D. Social
- A, B, C, D

  11. Which of the following steps can recordkeepers take to protect plans and participants from cyber theft?
  - A. Obtain life insurance protection.
  - B. Engage participants in the safety of their own accounts.
  - C. Only use cloud-based software solutions.
  - D. Automatically approve participant address changes.
- A, B, C, D 12. The Starter 401(k) plan is a proposed type of plan that:
  - A. Permits contributions in excess of the IRC §415 limits.
  - B. Permits employer matching contributions.
  - C. Permits employer non-elective contributions.
  - D. Is not subject to nondiscrimination tests.
- A, B, C, D

  13. When dealing with a takeover plan, it's important to keep in mind that your sole duty is to:
  - A. Serve your client.
  - B. Serve the referring advisor.
  - C. Keep your employee satisfied.
  - D. Keep the IRS informed of any plan issues.
- A, B, C, D 14. A top potential candidate plan for allowing after-tax voluntary contributions is:
  - A. A plan consisting of mostly HCEs.
  - B. A plan consisting of only HCEs.
  - C. A plan with a large number of NHCEs who are not currently making elective deferrals.
  - D. A plan which continually fails the ADP test.
- A, B, C, D

  15. Which of the following is an issue a TPA might encounter when setting up a plan retroactively for a prior tax year?
  - A. The chance IRS may audit the plan is increased significantly.
  - B. The plan is still established in a hurry and therefore the employer could provide bad data.
  - C. The client's CPA refuses to acknowledge that the plan can be established.
  - D. The plan sponsor provides too much data.

Name:		
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