





THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE NAUGHTY – ETHICS: SIMPLE MISTAKES VS. BREACH

# ETHICS IN OUR INDUSTRY: INNOVATION vs.VIOLATION









- Questionable Ethics: TPA & Plan Administration Issues
  - TPA Failing to Recover an Overpayment to Avoid Highlighting its Mistake
  - TPA Failure to Disclose Fees
  - Leaving Money on the Table!
    - Ignoring an Overpayment may be Unethical Forget "Fault"
    - Subrogation (& Converse Spending \$2 to Get \$1)
    - Inadequate or "Lazy" Discounts







Quick Introduction to Fiduciary Duties:

- According to the best dictionary in the world (Wikipedia):
  - "A fiduciary is a person who holds a legal or ethical relationship of trust with one or more other parties"
- If there is any way you could act unethically with respect to the Plan, chances are you are a fiduciary.
- Fiduciary duties were created to assign a more official title than just "person who is responsible."



- Question: If an entity is not the "named fiduciary" in the SPD, can that entity still be a fiduciary?
  - Answer: Absolutely! If it walks like a duck, and talks like a duck...
  - Acting unethically is never OK but when done in a fiduciary capacity, there are bigger problems than usual.



- Question: I am a TPA that performs purely ministerial claims payment operations for my clients. Can I be a fiduciary?
  - Answer: Yes. Anyone with authority over Plan assets has potential to act unethically and is therefore potentially a fiduciary – which includes even such things as accidental overpayments or underpayments. Ordinary good faith negligence can still be unethical.
- Question: My ASA specifically says that the Plan may not hold me as a fiduciary. Can --
  - Answer: Stop right there. Any such language is unenforceable and meaningless.

#### FIDUCIARY DUTIES & ETHICS IN THE NEWS: CURRENT EVENTS

- Courts and regulatory bodies are constantly restating the ethical duties involved in plan administration:
  - Acting solely in the interest of plan participants and their beneficiaries and with the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to them;
  - Carrying out their duties prudently;
  - Following the plan documents (unless inconsistent with ERISA);
  - Holding plan assets (if the plan has any) in trust; and
  - Paying only reasonable plan expenses.

#### FIDUCIARY DUTIES & ETHICS IN THE NEWS: CURRENT EVENTS

- Parties in interest are prohibited from engaging in prohibited transactions with the Plan.
- Prohibited transactions include:
  - A sale, exchange, or lease between the plan and party in interest, lending money or other extension of credit between the plan and party in interest; and furnishing goods, services, or facilities between the plan and party in interest.



- Parties in interest include the employer, the union, plan fiduciaries, service providers, and statutorily-defined owners, officers, and relatives of parties in interest.
- Oh, and never, ever act for personal gain.







- Little River Band of Ottawa Indians v. BCBSMI
  - Health plan: BCBSMI had duty to administer payment for "Medicare-Like Rates" as defined in the SPD
  - BCBSMI used its own propriety pricing and paid providers more than "Medicare-Like Rates," despite the vague nature of the term
  - BCBSMI held to have acted unethically in breaching its fiduciary duty to the Plan









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## PROPERLY ASSIGNED SPD INTERPRETIVE DUTIES

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#### TPA FIDUCIARY ROLE DEFINED AND ACCEPTED

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ELIMINATION OF UNNECESSARILY VAGUE SPD PROVISIONS BEST PRACTICES AND IDEAL ETHICS ALL ACTIONS SUPPORTED BY SPD VERBIAGE

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### AVOIDANCE OF CONTRACTS THAT CONFLICT WITH SPD

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## PUT THE WELFARE OF THE PLAN FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD!

