

> 1-800-488-6070 Fax: 513.338.1502 mid-americapensions.org

January 3, 2017

FCA UAW Pension Board C/o Benefit Connect

Benefit Connect Determination Review Team
PO Box 5851
Hopkins, MN 55343-5851
Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested
Re: , Claim for Benefits
FCA UAW Pension Board:
This Claim for Benefits is on behalf of participant . Enclosed please find an Authorization Form signed by authorizing the Mid-America Pension Rights Project to correspond on her behalf.
is in pay status under a Pension Repayment Arrangement whereby she does not receive a survivor pension payment from the JEEP Corporation – UAW Retirement Income Plan (the Plan) until the deceased Participant, overpayment is recouped. is scheduled to receive her first full monthly payment in January, 2018. This Claim for Benefits is for to begin receiving her survivor pension immediately, with a lump sum retroactive payment back to 7/1/13, with interest.
is currently in pay status, and this Claim for Benefits will not affect that status.
Factual Background:
and were married in California on 6-18-1993. They immediately sent a letter to Chrysler (nka FCA) notifying of their marriage. In response to their letter to Chrysler, received from Chrysler a form to fill out and send back. She did this and never heard anything more.
Two years later, in 1995, asking her to sign a second form and send it back. She sent a letter to Chrysler explaining that the letter dated 7-27-93 was received in August, 1995.
received a letter from Chrysler Corporation acknowledging receipt of letter and asking him to send a copy of the envelope that the 7-27-93 letter came



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in, so that this evidence could be presented to the Pension Board. (See copy of this 10-3-95 letter from Chrysler Corporation, attached).

sent the envelope to Chrysler, and heard nothing more from the company.
When was gravely ill, about six months before his death, called to check on her beneficiary status. She told the representative she was his wife, and the representative told her she was the beneficiary.
Upon death, sent his last pension check back, and received no information regarding the surviving spouse benefit. She then made a written claim for benefits.
Chrysler Benefit Express, on behalf of Chrysler, received her claim on 9-12-13.
A benefit determination letter was issued on 12-12-13, conditionally approving the surviving spouse benefit subject to repayment of the cost of the option, as no reduction was made during the marriage while was receiving his benefit. was given two repayment options – lump sum or monthly.
chose the monthly option of repayment. The total amount to be repaid is \$33,580.56. Under this arrangement, she will receive her first full monthly benefit in January, 2018.
submits the following memorandum in support of her Claim for Benefits to begin her pension payments immediately, with retroactive payments back to date of death, with interest.
Argument in Support of Claim for Benefits:
1. The Miscalculation of Pension Amount was Due to Pension Administration Error on the part of Chrysler Group/Chrysler Benefits Express.
was receiving a single life annuity which should have been reduced after Chrysler was notified of his marriage to accounted for a joint & survivor benefit for notified Chrysler of their marriage immediately after they were married.
Although forms were mailed by Chrysler, they were lost in the mail, and the received the forms two years later, in 1995. In a notified Chrysler of the lost mail regarding the marriage. This is evidenced by the letter from pension analyst at Chrysler requesting a copy of the envelope of the lost mail, to submit to the Pension Board for approval of the status change. (See enclosed letter from Chrysler dated 10-3-95.) The sent a copy of the envelope to Chrysler.



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> > benefit.

Chrysler required no further action from the
Due to pension administration error, survivor benefit should not be withheld to repay the overpayment made to participant.
2. The Repayment Arrangement is contrary to IRS Revenue Procedure 2013-12.
To allow pension plans to correct errors, The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has put in place the Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System (EPCRS).
EPCRS is a " comprehensive system of correction programs for sponsors of retirement plans that are intended to satisfy the requirements of § 401(a), 403(a), 403(b), 408(k), or 408(p) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"), but that have not met these requirements for a period of time. This system, the Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System ("EPCRS"), permits Plan Sponsors to correct these failures and thereby continue to provide their employees with retirement benefits on a tax-favored basis" <i>IRS Revenue Procedure 2013-12, Section 1.01</i> .
EPCRS includes Self-Correction. "A Plan Sponsor that has established compliance practices and procedures may, at any time without paying any fee or sanction, correct insignificant Operational Failures under a Qualified Plan" <i>IRS Revenue Procedure 2013-12, Section 1.03</i> .
However, IRS Revenue Procedure 2013-12 directly addresses, and disallows, the issue regarding , whereby her surviving spouse benefit is being withheld to recoup an overpayment to her late husband, plan participant .
Section 6.06(3) of EPCRS (IRS Revenue Procedure 2013-12) states, "An Overpayment from a defined benefit plan is corrected in accordance with rules similar to the Return of Overpayment and Adjustment of Future Payments correction methods described in section 2.04(1) of Appendix B." <i>IRS Revenue Procedure 2013-12, Section 6/06(3)</i> .
Section 2.04(1) of Appendix B states, "any reduction to recoup Overpayments made to the

employee does not reduce the amount of the spouse's survivor benefit." IRS Revenue Procedure

According to this directive found in IRS Revenue Procedure 2013-12, it is against IRS

2013-12, Appendix B, Section 2.04(1).

correction procedures to recoup the overpayment from



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3. Matter Can Be Distinguished from Case Law Regarding ERISA Section 205(c)(6).

case can be distinguished from <i>Hearn v. Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Trust Fund</i> , 68 F.3d 301 (9 <sup>th</sup> Cir., 1995). In <i>Hearn</i> , the Trust Fund relied on the pension application wherein the participant husband falsely claimed he was not married. <i>Hearn v. Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Trust Fund</i> , 68 F.3d 301, 303 (9 <sup>th</sup> Cir., 1995). The appellate court in <i>Hearn</i> held that ERISA, "Section 205 discharges the Trust Fund from liability to the extent it has made payments under the Plan." <i>Id.</i> , p. 304. ERISA Section 205(c)(6) allows the pension trust fund to rely on the spousal waiver or the claim that there is no spouse or the spouse cannot be located. <i>Id.</i> The surviving spouse pension was suspended until the Fund was where it would have been had the participant spouse honestly disclosed his marital status on his pension application. <i>Id.</i>
case differs from <i>Hearn</i> . In case there was no deception on the part of the . They contacted Chrysler promptly with notification of their marriage. It was pension administration error which caused the overpayment to . The error must be corrected under the IRS EPCRS.
In light of the stated facts and arguments, I respectfully request that the payment arrangement be voided and that immediately begin receiving her full monthly survivor pension amount with lump payment retroactive to 7/1/2013, with interest.
Sincerely, Mid-America Pension Rights Project

Jean Spring Attorney at Law

Enclosures: Authorization Form, 10/3/95 letter from Chrysler

cc: