# Accountants: Advanced Payroll Audits

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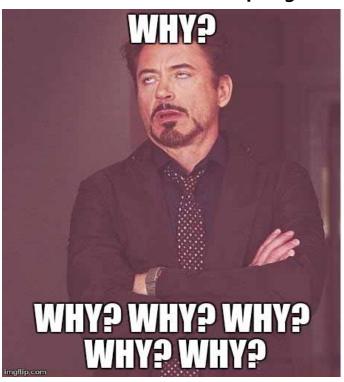
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# Agenda

- Common issues for payroll audits and auditors
  - Trustee concerns
  - Contract interpretation
  - Missing or bad payroll records
  - When to contact the attorney
  - How AI could help

Why do we have to do payroll audits?



# Trustee Concerns— Why Do We Have to Do Payroll Audits?

- What is the purpose of a payroll audit?
  - It enables the trustees to detect whether the plan is receiving the proper amount of employer contributions that are due.
  - It helps enable the trustees to determine whether the plan has accurate and complete participant records.
  - It assists the fund trustees in meeting their fiduciary responsibility under ERISA as it documents their reasonable, systematic and diligent effort to collect contributions.
    - Delinquent contributions + little effort = "LOAN" to the employer.
       "LOAN" = prohibited transaction and party-in-interest transaction.

Payroll audits confirm the delinquency the Funds DO know.



Payroll audits <u>inform</u> the funds of what deficiencies or delinquencies they DON'T know.

- Implementation of AICPA EBP guide chapter 9 on PRAs
- In order for the F/S auditor to rely on the payroll audits for participant data, the fund F/S auditor must judgmentally select a sample of payroll compliance audits
  - Obtain the payroll audit status report
  - Determine that the number of audits performed and/or participants covered is sufficient to support the Financial Statement testing
  - Obtain copies of the payroll auditor's workpapers
  - Examine them to validate the conclusions reached by the payroll audit function
  - There should be re-performance of some of the body of work of the payroll audit

- Other Known Benefits
  - It serves as notice that the Fund Trustees are monitoring contributions collected.
    - A program that includes all employers being audited on regular rotation levels the "Playing Field" for the employers.
      - Everyone is playing by the same set of rules.
  - Consistent contract interpretation.
    - What is the definition of hours paid?
  - Human nature, people make mistakes, even when working with computers.

#### **Trustee Concerns—Costs**

- Payroll Audit Selection
  - 3/5 year audit cycle—Equal amount of large, medium and small employers
    - 30%/20% total population coverage
  - Alternative payroll audit cycles—Based on past audit findings
  - A yearly evaluation of:
    - Delinquent employers audited more often
    - New or withdrawing employers
    - Changes in the industry's workforce
    - Significant increase or decrease in reported hours
    - Participant complaints



#### **Trustee Concerns—Costs**

- Employer charged for audit cost
  - Under ERISA the employer can be charged for the cost of audit. Confirm your collections/audit policy addresses when an employer is responsible for audit cost
    - Large findings; Anything over a certain amount
    - If audit findings are a certain percentage of contributions
    - Uncooperative employer
    - Overpayments applied to audit cost

#### Trustee Concerns— Why Do You Need to Review...

- The entire payroll, not just "union" or covered departments
- W-2s
- Cash Disbursements Journal
- Corporate Tax Returns
- Other



- Level the playing field
  - All employers subject to the audit and collection policies
    - Confirming all employers are following the CBA as it pertains to contributions due to the Funds.
      - Use of non-union employees/subcontractors
    - Review of the cash disbursement journal
      - Employees paid off the books
- Timeliness of the audit program
  - How soon will a final report be issued?
  - Will you complete all the audits selected?



 Auditors do not interpret the collective bargaining agreement. Only the parties that were at the table know the intent.



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- Collective Bargaining Agreements
- National Agreements/National Funds
- Participation Agreements
- Project Labor Agreements
  - Evergreen Clause
  - Conflicts between agreements

- Contribution obligations may be under different articles—READ THE ENTIRE CBA
- Who is covered?
  - Full time, part time, temporary, seasonal
  - Union vs. Non-union
  - Jurisdiction
  - Length of service

- When do contributions begin?
  - Union probationary period vs. contribution waiting period
  - Contribution starting requirements vs. benefit eligibility
  - Time measurements
    - Calendar days, workdays, first of the month language

- Are contributions due for?
  - Hours, days, weeks, months, percentage of wages, total wages paid divided by rate=hours reported to the fund
  - Hours worked or hours paid
  - Holidays, vacations, sick leave
  - Overtime, double-time—At straight time rate or premium rate
  - Bonuses, vacation payouts, severance, lay offs

#### **Discussion Question**

- If a union electrician is sweeping floors are contributions due?
- If a Philadelphia laborer is working in Virginia, are contributions due?
  - Does the answer stay the same if the employer only signed a PLA?

# Missing Records and When to Contact the Attorney

- Lack of cooperation from the employer
  - Audit refusal
  - Will not provide the entire payroll
  - Missing some requested information/documents
  - Employer cancels or postpones the audit

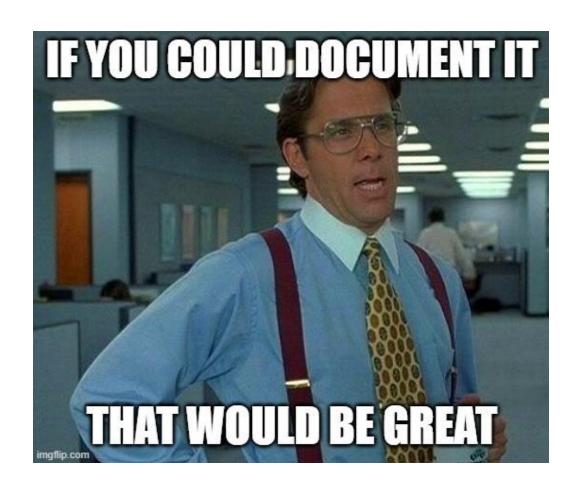
Should you contact the attorney right away or contact the administrator, union or employer association?

- What is missing and why?
  - Technology has changed
    - Employers do not have hard copy; Cloud based
    - Payroll reports run with incorrect parameters
    - Payroll reports run without historical classification data
    - Lack of social security numbers

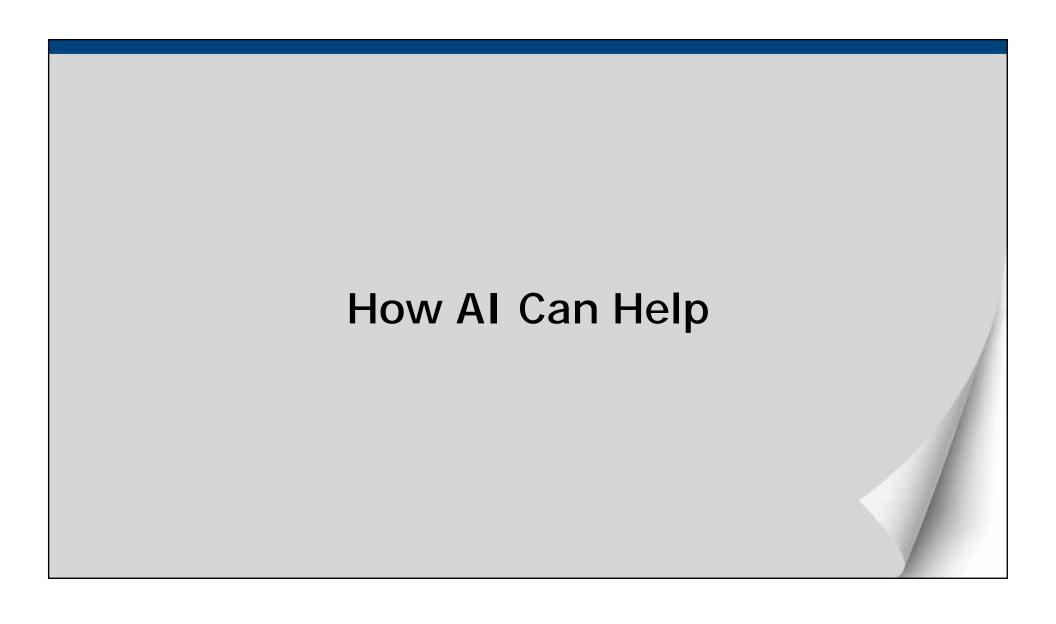
- When an employer is not so tech savvy
  - Gaps in weekly payroll
  - Did not keep payroll registers
  - Paid by cash
  - No tax records
  - Outdated software/Hardware

- What are some options?
  - Certified payroll and shop steward reports.
     Use these with caution!
  - Require employer to request W2's from the IRS,
     Forms 4506 and 4506T
  - Require employer to contact payroll provider for missing documents
  - Use estimates, extrapolations, and assumptions

- Employer may state they have no employees or payroll
  - Review Corporate tax returns—Schedule C under salary and wages
  - Review general ledger for subcontractors
  - Does the employer only issue 1099s
  - Does the employer use Temporary Employment Agencies
  - Does the employer use a Professional Employment Organization (PEO)



- The employer has an obligation to keep accurate records.
- The employer must provide documentation to dispute the audit findings.
- Err on the side of the participant.
- Be aware of Non-Disclosure Agreements, affidavits, or waivers—Contact the Fund Attorney!



# How AI Can Help

- Quick research and web browsing.
- Assist with correspondence and meeting notes summaries.
- Organize audit timeline and procedures.
- Quick and specific searches and formatting in Excel.
- Keep in mind that humans are unpredictable!



# **Key Takeaways**

- Address trustee concerns about audit costs, fiduciary responsibility, and the audit guide.
- Understand the CBA and be aware of other documents that may affect the audit.
- Remedy missing records situations and know when to involve the attorney.
- Use AI to assist with some tasks.

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