

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

February 9, 2016

Shaun Donovan
Director
Office of Management and Budget
725 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Director Donovan:

As the original drafters of a comment letter to the Department of Labor (the Department) regarding proposed rule RIN 1210-AB32 (Rule), defining who is a "fiduciary" under the Employee Retirement Income Securities Act (ERISA), we write to provide the Office of Management and Budget the attached copy of our letter submitted to the Department.


As members of the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Financial Services, and Ways & Means, we have followed the Rule since it was originally proposed and believe our comments advance the intended purpose of the Rule to protect consumers while accommodating various business models, compensation practices, and products. We hope that the Office of Management and Budget will consider these comments as the agency reviews the Rule.

Sincerely,


Tony Cardenas
Member of Congress


Ron Kind
Member of Congress


John Larson
Member of Congress

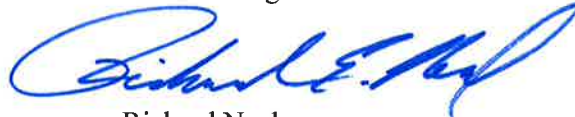

Gwen Moore
Member of Congress


Kyrsten Sinema
Member of Congress


Emanuel Cleaver
Member of Congress


Ann McLane Kuster
Member of Congress


Grace Meng
Member of Congress


Richard Neal
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

September 24, 2015

The Honorable Thomas E. Perez
Secretary
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210

Re: Definition of the Term “Fiduciary;” Conflict of Interest Rule – Retirement Investment Advice (RIN 1210-AB32)

Dear Secretary Perez:

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Department of Labor's (the Department) April 14, 2015, proposed rule, RIN 1210-AB32 (the Rule), defining who is a “fiduciary” of an employee benefit plan or individual retirement plan under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. We agree with the Department that updated retirement investment rules that align the incentives of advisors with investors will greatly enhance retirement security of millions of Americans. We would like to highlight several areas where we believe the Department could further refine the Rule to ensure it better serves the needs of retirement investors.

It has been widely noted, including by the White House Council of Economic Advisors study accompanying the Rule, that the landscape for retirement in America has undergone dramatic changes in the 40 years since passage of ERISA due to the shift away from defined benefit pension plans to defined contribution 401(k) and Individual Retirement Account (IRA) plans. The shift has necessitated that Americans be more involved in their retirement planning and to increasingly rely on advice from financial professionals.

The Department has stated that it is the intent of the updated Rule to accommodate various business models, compensation practices, and products. In large part, we agree that the framework of the Rule provides the flexibility to meet those goals, especially with the inclusion of the new Best Interest Contract (BIC) exemption, but we continue to hear from constituents, academics, providers, and investors that there are *specific* provisions of the Rule that may cause market disruptions and limit the ability of segments of the market to reasonably access advice. The following provisions are a sample of some of the concerns we believe need to be addressed.

Best Interest Contract Exemption

The BIC is intended as a principle-based exemption that is central to accommodating various common business and compensation models that would otherwise be prohibited under the Rule, while retaining an enforceable “best-interest” standard to protect investors. We are supportive of this flexible exemption structure designed to ensure that moderate savers continue to have access to investment advice, but are concerned that there may be practical problems for providers to

implement the exemption as proposed. We believe that the Department could implement the BIC using a less prescriptive and more principles-based approach.

The Department should continue to work with stakeholders to identify solutions to the issue of how to bring new and existing customers within the BIC by providing for a legally-enforceable commitment on the part of advisors without the administratively burdensome task of requiring signed contracts prior to any communication. We also believe the Department should examine the current disclosure requirements contained in the BIC and consider options for simplification, including incorporating already required disclosures. The BIC should also harmonize the standard for offering proprietary products, as to not disadvantage certain business plans without a corresponding consumer advantage and in accordance with Section 913 of the *Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act*. Finally, we believe that it would be appropriate for the Department to make the BIC available for advice to small businesses maintaining participant-directed plans, notwithstanding the availability of the “platform provider” exemption.

Education Exemption

The Rule narrows the previous “investment advice” carve-out established in Interpretive Bulletin 96-1 to exclude advisors from providing examples of specific investment products, plans, or alternatives. Models for asset allocation and general information regarding investment vehicles without some additional, tangible examples may be frustratingly vague for investors. We believe the Department would benefit retirement savers by maintaining flexibility for advisors to provide investment education.

Lifetime Income Options

Annuities provide retirement savers a guaranteed lifetime income option, similar to what defined benefit pensions and Social Security offer. The Department has recognized the value of annuities as part of a diversified retirement strategy and has acted to encourage and facilitate the use of lifetime income options in retirement savings accounts. Unfortunately, the Rule’s emphasis on cost seems to discount the value of annuity products. As you know, the value of the guarantee may result in higher costs than other retirement options, but the guarantee offered by the annuity is a value to consumers not offered by other, lower cost options. Additionally, costs associated with setting up the annuity amortized over the life of the annuity may, in fact, bring the costs in line with options that initially appeared cheaper. The Department should, therefore, take steps to clarify that the Rule does not disadvantage lifetime income options.

Implementation

Given the number of outstanding “Questions” and “Requests for Comments” in the Rule, we urge the Department to continue to engage and maintain a transparent dialogue with stakeholders and Members of Congress. This is an essential and important step, because feedback on potential changes will determine how successfully the Rule is implemented. We would also strongly encourage the Department to consider options for convening a small working group of industry professionals and consumer advocates to aid with the finalization of the Rule as to further ease any final implementation issues.


In addition, given the significance of the Rule to the U.S. retirement saving framework, we believe it would be appropriate for the Department to provide a safe harbor for "good faith implementation," especially given the complexity of the Rule and the many outstanding questions regarding a final rule. We believe this would provide an opportunity for small businesses and financial advisors to comply with the rule without the threat of lawsuits, while still ensuring that the Rule benefits retirement savers. A safe harbor would help ensure continued access to retirement investment advice and minimal disruptions to the current marketplace.

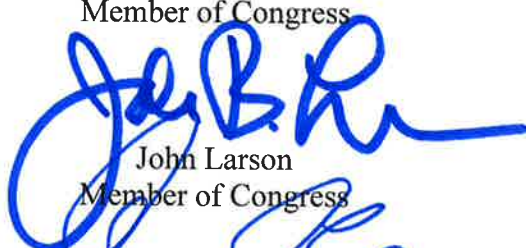
We strongly support and share the Department's goal to ensure financial advisors act in the best interests of their clients. In order to have a successfully implemented rule, it is vital that the proposal doesn't limit consumer choice and access to advice, have a disproportionate impact on lower- or middle-income communities, or raise the costs of saving for retirement.

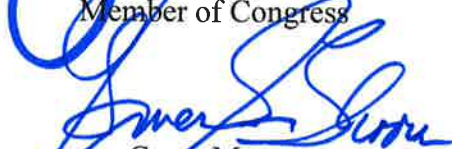
A number of studies have estimated the retirement gap for Americans is between \$7 and \$14 trillion, with one-in-five Americans approaching retirement age having insufficient retirement savings. The Rule should close this gap and protect access to investment information to help Americans responsibly save for retirement. We urge the Department to continue to seek a balanced approach to both consumer protection and access to retirement investment advice for all Americans.

Sincerely,


Tony Cardenas
Member of Congress


Ron Kind
Member of Congress



John Larson
Member of Congress

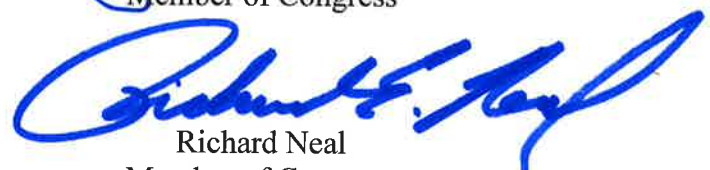

Gwen Moore
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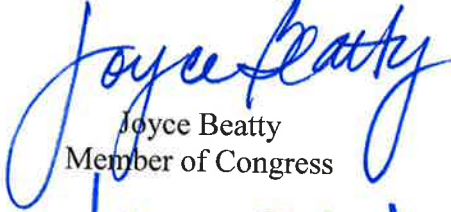

Ann McLane Kuster
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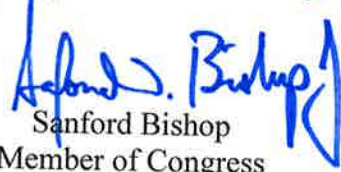

Richard Neal
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Alma Adams
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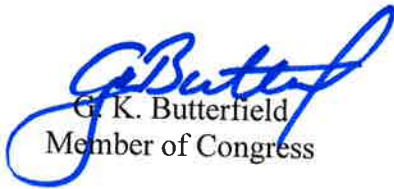
Joyce Beatty
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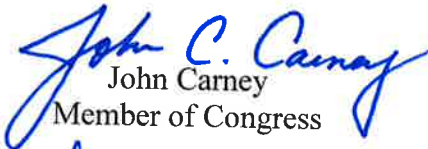
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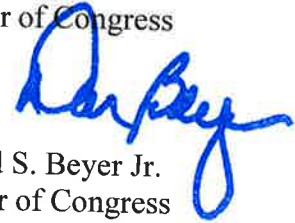
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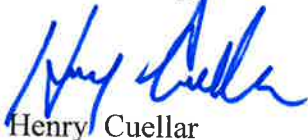
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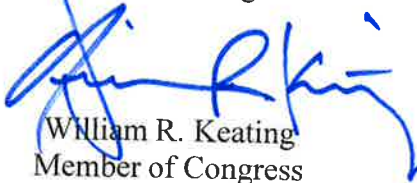
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Hakeem Jeffries
Member of Congress



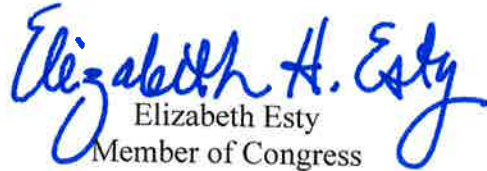
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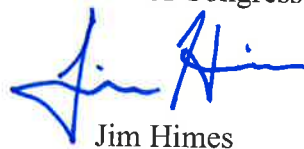
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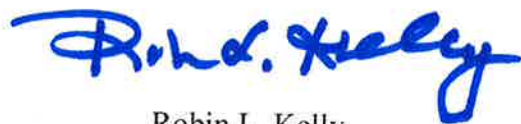
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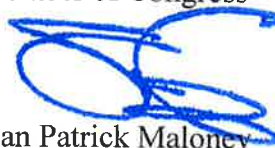
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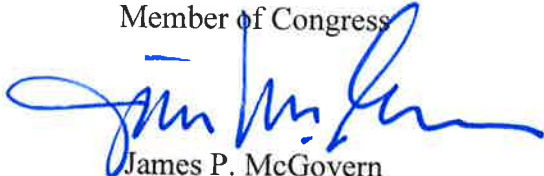
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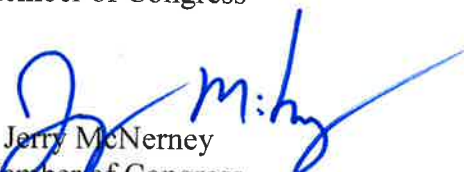
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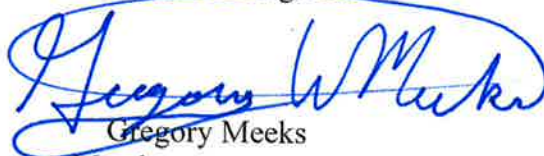
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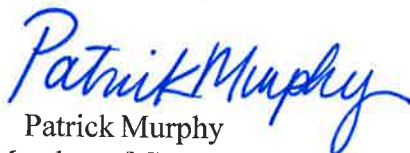
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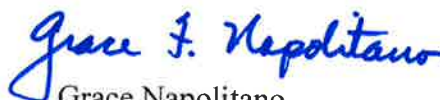
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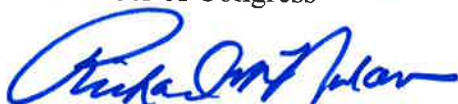
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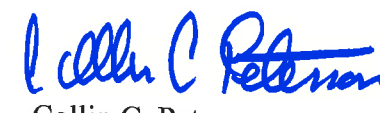
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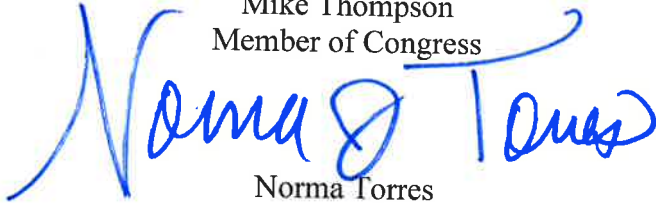
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Dina Titus
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Norma Torres
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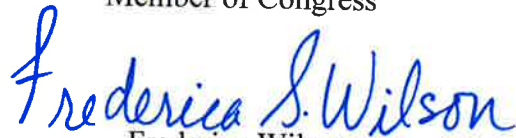
Marc Veasey
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Tim Walz
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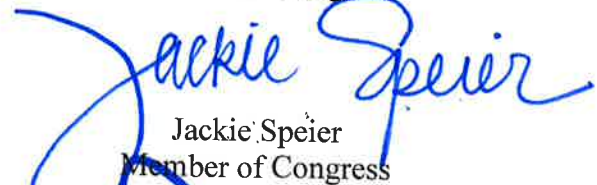
Peter Welch
Member of Congress



Frederica Wilson
Member of Congress



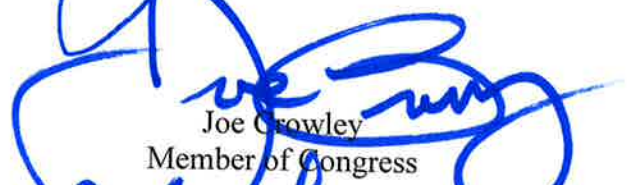
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Jackie Speier
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Pete Aguilar
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Joe Crowley
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Donald Norcross
Member of Congress



John Garamendi
Member of Congress



Danny K. Davis
Member of Congress



Donald M. Payne Jr.
Member of Congress



Denny Heck
Member of Congress