

1 Michael C. McKay, Esq. (023354)
2 **MCKAY LAW, LLC**
3 5635 North Scottsdale Road, Suite 170
4 Scottsdale, Arizona 85250
5 Telephone: (480) 681-7000
6 Email: mckay@mckay.law
7 [Additional Counsel Identified Below]

8 *Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class*

9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
10 **DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

11 Robert Hagins, and Tommie Woodard,
12 individually and on behalf of the Knight-
13 Swift Transportation Retirement Plan,

14 Plaintiffs,

15 vs.

16 Knight-Swift Transportation Holdings, Inc.

17 Defendant.
18

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

19 On behalf of the Knight-Swift Transportation Holdings, Inc. Retirement Plan
20 (“Plan”), Robert Hagins and Tommie Woodard (“Plaintiffs”) file this Class Action
21 Complaint against Knight-Swift Transportation Holdings, Inc. (“Defendant”) for
22 breaching its fiduciary duties of prudence in violation of the Employee Retirement
23 Income Security Act, 29 U.S.C. §§1001–1461 (“ERISA”).
24
25
26
27

BRIEF OVERVIEW

1
2 1. Defined contribution retirement plans, like the Plan, confer tax benefits on
3 participating employees to incentivize saving for retirement. According to the
4 Investment Company Institute, Americans held \$7.9 trillion in all employer-based
5 defined contribution retirement plans as of March 31, 2020, of which \$5.6 trillion was
6 held in 401(k) plans. See INVESTMENT COMPANY INSTITUTE, *Retirement Assets*
7 *Total \$28.7 Trillion in First Quarter 2020* (June 17, 2020).

8
9 2. In a defined contribution plan, “participants’ retirement benefits are
10 limited to the value of their own individual investment accounts, which is determined
11 by the market performance of employee and employer contributions, less expenses.”
12 *Tibble v. Edison Int’l*, 575 U.S. 523 (2015).

13
14 3. Because all risks related to high fees and poorly performing investments
15 are borne by the plan participants, the employer has little incentive to keep costs low or
16 to closely monitor a plan to ensure every investment remains prudent.

17
18 4. To safeguard plan participants and beneficiaries, ERISA imposes strict
19 fiduciary duties of loyalty and prudence upon employers and other plan fiduciaries. 29
20 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1). These fiduciary duties are “the highest known to the law.” *Sweda*
21 *v. Univ. of Pennsylvania*, 923 F.3d 320, 333 (3d Cir. 2019). Fiduciaries must act “solely
22 in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries,” 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(A), with the
23 “care, skill, prudence, and diligence” that would be expected in managing a plan of
24 similar scope. See 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(B).

25
26
27 5. Excessive fees can dramatically reduce the benefits available when a plan

1 participant is ready to retire. Over time, even small differences in fees can compound
2 and result in a vast difference in the amount of savings available at retirement. As the
3 Supreme Court has explained, “[e]xpenses, such as management or administrative fees,
4 can sometimes significantly reduce the value of an account in a defined-contribution
5 plan.” *Tibble v. Edison Int’l*, 135 S. Ct. 1823, 1825 (2015).
6

7 6. The impact of excessive fees on retirement assets is dramatic. The U.S.
8 Department of Labor (“DOL”) has noted that a 1% higher level of fees over a 35-year
9 period makes a 28% difference in retirement assets at the end of a participant’s career.
10 U.S. Dep’t of Labor, A Look at 401(k) Plan Fees, p. 2 (September 2019).
11

12 7. Plaintiffs are Plan participants. As of December 31, 2021, the Plan had
13 \$432,416,489 in assets and 14,426 total participants. Instead of leveraging the Plan’s
14 tremendous bargaining power to benefit participants and beneficiaries, Defendant
15 caused the Plan to pay unreasonable and excessive fees for recordkeeping and other
16 administrative services. Defendant also selected and retained for the Plan high priced
17 investments when identical investments were available to the Plan at a fraction of the
18 cost.
19

20 8. Defendant’s mismanagement of the Plan constitutes a breach of the
21 fiduciary duty of prudence in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 1104. Defendant’s actions (and
22 omissions) were contrary to actions of a reasonable fiduciary and cost the Plan and its
23 participants millions of dollars.
24

25 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

26

27 9. This Court has exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action

1 under 29 U.S.C. §1132(e)(1) and 28 U.S.C. §1331 because it is an action under 29
2 U.S.C. §1132(a)(2) and (3).

3 10. This judicial District is the proper venue for this action under 29 U.S.C.
4 §1132(e)(2) and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because it is the district in which the Plan is
5 administered.
6

7 11. Venue is proper in this District because Defendant is headquartered in
8 Phoenix, Arizona.

9
10 **THE PLAN**

11 12. The Plan is subject to the provisions of ERISA.

12 13. Defendant established the Plan in 1992. The Plan has been amended at
13 various times over the years. The Plan was last amended on July 13, 2020, to incorporate
14 provisions of the CARES Act of 2020.

15 14. The Plan is a qualified retirement plan commonly referred to as a 401(k)
16 plan.
17

18 15. The Plan is established and maintained under written documents in
19 accordance with 29 U.S.C. §1102(a)(1).

20 16. The Plan is a “defined contribution” or “individual account” plan within
21 the meaning of ERISA § 3(34), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(34).
22

23 17. Principal Life Insurance Company (“Principal”) is the recordkeeper for
24 the Plan. Principal has been the recordkeeper during all relevant times.

25 18. Notably, substantially all of the Plan’s investments are shares of mutual
26 and/or collective trust funds managed by Principal (or its affiliates). The management
27

1 fees and operating expenses, including in some instances, other fees, are charged to the
2 Plan via investments in the Principal managed mutual funds within the Plan. Such fees
3 are deducted by Principal directly from Plan participant individual accounts. Such
4 deductions are not separately reflected in any disclosures to Plan participants.
5 Consequently, it is very difficult, if not impossible, for Plan participants to know how
6 much Principal deducts from their individual accounts for such fees. In many instances,
7 Principal does not disclose to Defendant how much fees it collects from Plan
8 participants. Consequently, Defendant does not know the actual amount of
9 compensation Principal collects from the Plan.
10

11 **THE PARTIES**

12 **Plaintiffs & Standing**

13
14 19. Plaintiffs are participants in the Plan under 29 U.S.C. §1002(7) because
15 they and their beneficiaries are or may become eligible to receive benefits under the
16 Plan.
17

18 20. In terms of standing, §1132(a)(2) allows recovery for a “plan” and does
19 not provide a remedy for individual injuries distinct from plan injuries. Here, Plaintiffs
20 allege no individual injuries distinct from Plan injuries.
21

22 21. Section 1132(a)(2) authorizes any participant to sue derivatively as a
23 representative of the plan to seek relief on behalf of the plan. 29 U.S.C. §1132(a)(2). As
24 explained in detail below, the Plan suffered millions of dollars in losses caused by
25 Defendant’s fiduciary breaches and it remains exposed to harm and continued losses,
26 and those injuries may be redressed by a judgment of this Court in favor of Plaintiffs.
27

1 22. To the extent the Plaintiffs must also show an individual injury even
2 though §1132(a)(2) does not provide redress for individual injuries, Plaintiffs have
3 standing to bring this action on behalf of the Plan because they participated in the Plan
4 and were injured and continue to be injured by Defendant's unlawful conduct.

5 23. To establish standing, Plaintiffs need only show a constitutionally
6 adequate injury flowing from those decisions or failures. Plaintiffs allege such an injury
7 for each claim. Plaintiff have standing because the challenged conduct, including
8 Defendant's actions resulting in Plaintiff and the Plan participants paying excessive
9 recordkeeping and administrative fees, and being limited to investing in expensive
10 investments when identical investments were available at a lower cost. All Plan
11 participants were affected by Defendant's imprudence in the same way.

12 24. For example, Plaintiffs' individual accounts in the Plan suffered losses
13 because, in fact, each participant's account was assessed an excessive amount for
14 recordkeeping and administrative fees, which would not have been incurred had
15 Defendant discharged its fiduciary duties to the Plan and reduced those fees to a
16 reasonable level.

17 25. All class members have standing for the same reason. Each class
18 member's individual account in the Plan suffered losses because, in fact, each
19 participant's account was assessed an excessive amount for recordkeeping and
20 administrative fees, which would not have been incurred had Defendant discharged its
21 fiduciary duties to the Plan and reduced those fees to a reasonable level.

Defendant

26. Defendant is the Plan Sponsor and a fiduciary of the Plan within the meaning of ERISA Section 3(21)(A), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(21)(A), because: (a) it is a named fiduciary under the Plan, (b) during the Class Period, it exercised discretionary authority and control over Plan management and/or authority or control over management or disposition of Plan assets.

27. Defendant is also a fiduciary to the Plan because it is the Plan Administrator and it exercised authority or discretionary control respecting the management of the Plan or exercised authority or control respecting the disposition of Plan assets and has discretionary authority or discretionary responsibility in the administration of the Plan. 29 U.S.C. §1002(21)(A)(i) and (iii).

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

28. Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 on behalf of himself and the following proposed class (“Class”):¹

All persons who were participants or beneficiaries of the Plan, at any time between October 18, 2016, and the present (the “Class Period”).

29. Class members are so numerous that joinder is impractical. According to the most recent Form 5500 filed with the DOL, there were 14,426 participants in the Plan with account balances as of December 31, 2021.

¹ Plaintiff reserves the right to propose other or additional classes or subclasses in his motion for class certification or subsequent pleadings in this action.

1 30. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the Class. Like other Class
2 members, Plaintiffs participated in the Plan and suffered injuries because of
3 Defendant's ERISA fiduciary breaches. Defendant treated Plaintiffs consistently with
4 other Class members and managed the Plan as a single entity. Plaintiffs' claims and the
5 claims of all Class members arise out of the same conduct, policies, and practices and
6 all Class members have been similarly affected by Defendant's wrongful conduct.

7
8 31. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class. These questions
9 predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal
10 and factual questions include, but are not limited to:

- 11
12 A. Whether Defendant is fiduciary of the Plan;
13 B. Whether Defendant breached its fiduciary duty of prudence by
14 engaging in the conduct described herein;
15 C. Whether Defendant failed to adequately monitor other fiduciaries
16 to ensure the Plan was being managed in compliance with ERISA;
17 D. The proper form of equitable and injunctive relief; and
18 E. The proper measure of relief.

19 32. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the Class and have retained
20 counsel experienced and competent in the prosecution of ERISA class action litigation.
21 Plaintiffs have no interests antagonistic to those of other Class members. Plaintiffs are
22 committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and anticipates no difficulty in the
23 management of this litigation as a class action.

24
25 33. This action may be properly certified under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1). Class
26 action status in this action is warranted under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1)(A) because
27

1 prosecution of separate actions by the members of the Class would create a risk of
2 establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant. Class action status is
3 also warranted under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1)(B) because prosecution of separate
4 actions by the members of the Class would create a risk of adjudications with respect
5 to individual members of the Class that, as a practical matter, would be dispositive of
6 the interests of other Class members not parties to this action, or that would
7 substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.
8

9 34. In the alternative, certification under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) is warranted
10 because Defendant has acted, or refused to act, on grounds generally applicable to the
11 Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive, declaratory, or other appropriate
12 equitable relief with respect to the Class as a whole.
13

14 **DEFENDANT’S FIDUCIARY STATUS AND**
15 **OVERVIEW OF FIDUCIARY DUTIES**

16 35. ERISA requires every covered retirement plan to provide for one or more
17 named fiduciaries who will have “authority to control and manage the operation and
18 administration of the plan.” ERISA § 402(a)(1), 29 U.S.C. § 1102(a)(1).
19

20 36. ERISA treats as fiduciaries not only persons explicitly named as
21 fiduciaries under § 402(a)(1), 29 U.S.C. § 1102(a)(1), but also any other persons who
22 in fact perform fiduciary functions. Thus, a person is a fiduciary to the extent: “(i) he
23 exercises any discretionary authority or discretionary control respecting management
24 of such plan or exercise any authority or control respecting management or disposition
25 of its assets, (ii) he renders investment advice for a fee or other compensation, direct or
26
27

1 indirect, with respect to any moneys or other property of such plan, or has any authority
 2 or responsibility to do so, or (iii) he has any discretionary authority or discretionary
 3 responsibility in the administration of such plan.” ERISA § 3(21)(A)(i), 29 U.S.C. §
 4 1002(21)(A)(i).

5
 6 37. As described above, Defendant was (and still is) a fiduciary of the Plan
 7 because:

- 8 A. it so named; and/or
- 9 B. exercised authority or control respecting management or
 10 disposition of the Plan’s assets; and/or
- 11 C. exercised discretionary authority or discretionary control
 12 respecting management of the Plan; and/or
- 13 D. had discretionary authority or discretionary responsibility in the
 14 administration of the Plan.

15 38. As a fiduciary, Defendant is required by ERISA § 404(a)(1), 29 U.S.C. §
 16 1104(a)(1)(A), to manage and administer the Plan solely in the interest of the Plan’s
 17 participants and beneficiaries, prudently defray costs of the Plan, and to do so with the
 18 care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a
 19 prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the
 20 conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims as the Plan. *Id.* These
 21 twin duties are referred to as the duties of loyalty and prudence, and they are “the
 22 highest known to the law.” *Sweda*, 923 F.3d at 333.

39. As set forth in detail below, Defendant breached its fiduciary duties of prudence to the Plan, Plan participants, and Plan beneficiaries, and Defendant is therefore liable for its breaches under 29 U.S.C. §§ 1104, 1109, and 1132.

SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS

Improper Management of the Plan Cost the Plan's Participants Millions in Savings

40. “Wasting beneficiaries’ money is imprudent. In devising and implementing strategies for the investment and management of trust assets, trustees are obligated to minimize costs.” Uniform Prudent Investor Act (the “UPIA”) § 7; *see also* 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(A) (requiring ERISA fiduciaries to “defray reasonable expenses of administering the plan.”).

41. “The Restatement ... instructs that ‘cost-conscious management is fundamental to prudence in the investment function.’” *Tibble v. Edison Int’l*, 843 F.3d 1187, 1197–98 (9th Cir. 2016) (quoting Restatement (Third) of Trust § 90, cmt. b). *See also* U.S. Dep’t of Labor, *A Look at 401(k) Plan Fees*, at 2 (Aug. 2013) (“You should be aware that your employer also has a specific obligation to consider the fees and expenses paid by your plan ... Employers are held to a high standard of care and diligence and must discharge their duties solely in the interest of the plan participants and their beneficiaries.”).²

² Available at: <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ebsa/about-ebsa/our-activities/resource-center/publications/a-look-at-401k-plan-fees.pdf> (last visited October 16, 2022).

1 42. Higher fees of only 0.18% to 0.4% can have a large effect on a
2 participant's investment results over time because "[b]eneficiaries subject to higher fees
3 for materially identical funds lose not only the money spent on higher fees, but also 'lost
4 investment opportunity'; that is, the money that the portion of their investment spent on
5 unnecessary fees would have earned over time." *Tibble*, 843 F.3d at 1198.
6

7 43. Indeed, the DOL has stated that employers are held to a "high standard of
8 care and diligence" and must both "establish a prudent process for selecting investment
9 options and service providers" and "monitor investment options and service providers
10 once selected to see that they continue to be appropriate choices," among other duties.
11 See "A Look at 401(k) Plan Fees," *supra*.
12

13 44. The duty to evaluate and monitor plan expenses, investments and
14 investment costs, includes fees paid by plan participants to third party service providers.
15 See Investment Company Institute ("ICI"), *The Economics of Providing 401(k) Plans:*
16 *Services, Fees, and Expenses*, at 4 (July 2016).³ "Any costs not paid by the employer,
17 which may include administrative, investment, legal, and compliance costs, effectively
18 are paid by plan participants." *Id.* at 5.
19
20

21 **Defendant Failed to Monitor or Control the**
22 **Plan's Recordkeeping and Administrative Expenses**

23 45. The term "recordkeeping" is a catchall term for the suite of administrative
24 services typically provided to a plan by a plan's "recordkeeper." Beyond simple
25 provision of account statements to participants, it is quite common for the recordkeeper
26

27 ³ Available at: <https://www.ici.org/pdf/per22-04.pdf> (last visited October 3, 2022).

1 to provide a range of services to a plan as part of a package of services. These services
2 typically include, preparation of individual account statements, delivery of individual
3 account statements, claims processing, participant communications, participant loan
4 processing, Qualified Domestic Relations Order (“QDRO”) processing, and preparation
5 of ERISA required disclosures to participants and regulators.
6

7 46. Nearly all recordkeepers in the marketplace offer the same range of
8 services. The services are essentially the same.

9 47. The market for recordkeeping is highly competitive, with many vendors
10 equally capable of providing a high-level service. As a result of such competition,
11 vendors vigorously compete for business by offering the best price, rather than
12 differentiating themselves based on the quality or range of services offered.
13

14 48. Individual plan participants cannot negotiate with recordkeepers on behalf
15 of the Plan. That responsibility falls to the Plan’s fiduciaries – in this case Defendant.
16 ERISA explicitly requires plan fiduciaries to prudently defray plan expenses. 29 U.S.C.
17 1104(a)(1)(A). Accordingly, prudent fiduciaries routinely bargain for low
18 recordkeeping fees. *See, e.g., George v. Kraft Foods Global, Inc.*, 641 F.3d 786 (7th Cir.
19 2011) (expert opined market rate for large plans is approximately \$20–\$27 per plan
20 participant); *Gordon v. Mass Mutual*, Case 13-30184, Doc. 107-2 at ¶10.4 (D. Mass.
21 June 15, 2016) (401(k) fee settlement committing the Plan to pay not more than \$35 per
22 participant for recordkeeping); *Spano v. Boeing*, Case 06-743, Doc. 466, at 26 (S.D. Ill.
23 Dec. 30, 2014) (Doc. 562-2, Jan. 29, 2016) (declaration that Boeing’s 401(k) plan
24 recordkeeping fees have been \$18 per participant for the past two years).
25
26
27

1 49. The cost of providing recordkeeping services primarily depends on the
2 number of participants in a plan, rather than the range of services provided to the plan.
3 Because recordkeeping expenses are driven by the number of participants in a plan, most
4 plans are charged on a per-participant basis. Plans with large numbers of participants
5 can and do take advantage of economies of scale by negotiating a lower per-participant
6 recordkeeping fee.
7

8 50. Recordkeeping expenses can either be paid directly from plan assets, or
9 indirectly by the plan's investments in a practice known as revenue sharing (or a
10 combination of both). Revenue sharing payments are derived from investments within
11 a plan, typically mutual funds. A percentage of all the money invested by plan
12 participants in mutual funds is removed from the plan participants' individual accounts
13 and diverted to the recordkeeper – ostensibly, to pay for plan administrative expenses.
14 The money taken from Plan participants via revenue sharing is not disclosed in a dollar
15 amount, percentage, or any other meaningful way on any account statements or other
16 documents provided to Plan participants.
17

18 51. Utilizing a revenue sharing approach is not *per se* imprudent. Plaintiffs
19 are not making a claim against Defendant merely because it used revenue sharing to pay
20 administrative expenses.
21

22 52. However, when (as here) revenue sharing is left unchecked, it can be
23 devastating for plan participants. “At worst, revenue sharing is a way to hide fees.
24 Nobody sees the money change hands, and very few understand what the total
25 investment expense pays for. It is a way to milk large sums of money out of large plans
26
27

1 by charging a percentage-based fee that never goes down (when plans are ignored or
2 taken advantage of). In some cases, employers and employees believe the plan is ‘free’
3 when it is in fact expensive.” See Justin Pritchard, “Revenue Sharing and Invisible
4 Fees.”⁴

5
6 53. Because revenue sharing payments are asset based, they bear no relation
7 to actual services provided and, likewise, bear no relation to a reasonable recordkeeping
8 fee, and can provide excessive compensation by plan participants to recordkeepers.

9
10 54. Again, it is important to emphasize that fees obtained through revenue
11 sharing are tethered not to any actual services provided to a plan; but rather, to a
12 percentage of assets in a plan and/or investments in mutual funds in a plan. As the assets
13 in a plan increase, so too increases the recordkeeping fees that the recordkeeper pockets
14 from the plan and its participants.

15
16 55. One commentator likened this fee arrangement to hiring a plumber to fix
17 a leaky gasket and paying the plumber based not on actual work provided but, rather,
18 based on the amount of water that flows through the pipe. If asset-based fees are not
19 monitored, the fees skyrocket as more money flows into the Plan.

20
21 56. For example, assume a plan had two participants. The two plan
22 participants each had individual accounts in the plan with \$1,000 invested. The plan
23 contracted with a recordkeeper who agreed that \$25 per participant, per year, was a fair
24 and reasonable fee for recordkeeping. But instead of charging each participant \$25
25

26
27 ⁴ Available at: <http://www.cccandc.com/p/revenue-sharing-and-invisible-fees> (last visited October 17, 2022).

1 directly each year, the plan agreed that the recordkeeper would collect its fee by
2 assessing a 250-basis point fee to each plan participant for all assets under management
3 in the plan – the amount equals the agreed upon \$25.00 per participant, per year fee.
4 Assume, as time passes the two participants’ individual accounts increase in value from
5 \$1,000 to \$1,000,000. If the recordkeeper’s fee is not renegotiated, the recordkeeper will
6 collect \$25,000 per year, per participant, instead of the fair and reasonable \$25.00 per
7 year, per participant fee. The services the recordkeeper provides to the two participants
8 does not change. But the recordkeepers’ fees skyrocket to astronomically excessive
9 levels solely because the assets in the two individuals’ hypothetical accounts increased.
10
11

12 57. It is well-established that plan fiduciaries have an obligation to monitor
13 and control recordkeeping fees to ensure that such fees remain reasonable. *See, e.g.,*
14 *Tussey v. ABB, Inc.*, 746 F.3d 327, 336 (8th Cir. 2014) (“*Tussey II*”) (holding that
15 fiduciaries of a 401(k) plan “breach[] their fiduciary duties” when they “fail[] to monitor
16 and control recordkeeping fees” incurred by the plan). Excessive expenses “decrease [an
17 account’s] immediate value” and “depriv[es] the participant of the prospective value of
18 funds that would have continued to grow if not taken out in fees.” *Sweda*, 923 F.3d at
19 328. No matter the method of payment or fee collection, the fiduciary must understand
20 the total amount paid the recordkeeper and per-participant fees and determine whether
21 pricing is competitive. *See Tussey II*, 746 F.3d at 336. Thus, defined contribution plan
22 fiduciaries have an ongoing duty to ensure that the recordkeeper’s fees are reasonable.
23
24

25 58. Prudent fiduciaries implement three related processes to prudently
26 manage and control a plan’s recordkeeping costs. First, they must closely monitor the
27

1 recordkeeping fees being paid by the plan. A prudent fiduciary tracks the recordkeeper's
2 expenses by demanding documents that summarize and contextualize the
3 recordkeeper's compensation, such as fee transparencies, fee analyses, fee summaries,
4 relationship pricing analyses, cost-competitiveness analyses, and multi-practice and
5 stand-alone pricing reports.
6

7 59. Second, to make an informed evaluation as to whether a recordkeeper or
8 other service provider is receiving no more than a reasonable fee for the services
9 provided to a plan, a prudent fiduciary must identify *all* fees, including direct
10 compensation and so-called "indirect" compensation through revenue sharing being
11 paid to the plan's recordkeeper, or other often surreptitious forms of compensation
12 pocketed by the recordkeeper. To the extent that a plan's investments pay asset-based
13 revenue sharing to the recordkeeper, prudent fiduciaries closely monitor the amount of
14 the payments to ensure that the recordkeeper's total compensation from all sources does
15 not exceed reasonable levels and require that any revenue sharing payments that exceed
16 a reasonable level be returned to the plan and its participants. Additionally, to the extent
17 prudent fiduciaries agree that recordkeepers receive interest or float income from funds
18 transferred into or out of a plan, fiduciaries track and control these amounts as well.
19
20
21

22 60. Third, a plan's fiduciaries must remain informed about overall trends in
23 the marketplace regarding the fees being paid by similar plans, as well as the
24 recordkeeping rates that are available in the marketplace. This will generally include
25 conducting a request for proposal ("RFP") process at reasonable intervals, and
26 immediately if the plan's recordkeeping expenses have grown significantly or appear
27

1 high in relation to the general marketplace. More specifically, an RFP should happen at
2 least every three to five years as a matter of course, and more frequently if a plan
3 experiences an increase in recordkeeping costs or fee benchmarking reveals the
4 recordkeeper's compensation to exceed levels found in other, similar plans. *George v.*
5 *Kraft Foods Global, Inc.*, 641 F.3d 786, 800 (7th Cir. 2011); *Kruger v. Novant Health,*
6 *Inc.*, 131 F. Supp. 3d 470, 479 (M.D.N.C. 2015).

8 61. The Plan's assets under management have exploded over the past six
9 years. Defendant reported in DOL filings that for the year end 2016 the Plan had
10 \$192,273,065 in assets under management. The Plan's assets under management was
11 \$432,416,489 for the year ending 2021. The Plan's assets have more than doubled and
12 increased by more than \$240,000,000 in the past six years alone. Because Principal is
13 compensated via revenue sharing, the compensation Principal receives from the Plan
14 has exploded too.

17 62. The direct and indirect payments Defendant caused the Plan, participants,
18 and beneficiaries to make for recordkeeping and administrative services during the Class
19 Period were excessive and unreasonable. Defendant breached its duty of prudence by
20 failing to monitor, control, negotiate, and otherwise ensure that indirect compensation
21 Plan participants' pay to Principal not excessive and unreasonable.

23 63. All national recordkeepers, like Fidelity, Empower, Schwab, etc., have the
24 capability to provide recordkeeping services at relatively little cost to defined
25 contribution plans, like the Plan here.

1 64. There is nothing to indicate that Defendant has undertaken a proper RFP
2 since 2016. If Defendant had undertaken an RFP to compare Principal's compensation
3 with those of others in the marketplace, Defendant would have recognized that
4 Principal's compensation during the Class Period has been (and remains) unreasonable
5 and excessive.
6

7 65. Additionally, as noted above the Plan had more than \$432,416,489 in
8 assets under management as of December 31, 2021. This is Plan participant money.
9 Defendant agreed that anytime Plan participants deposit or withdraw money from their
10 individual accounts the money will first pass through a Principal clearing account. The
11 money typically stays with Principal for 2-5 days.
12

13 66. Defendant reported for the year 2021, \$60,371,838 was added to Plan
14 participants' individual accounts and \$51,124,752 was withdrawn from Plan
15 participants' individual accounts. Accordingly, the total added and withdrawn in 2021
16 was \$111,496,590.
17

18 67. Principal earned income on \$111,496,590 of Plan participant money while
19 it was in Principal's clearing account. This is another form of indirect compensation that
20 Principal receives as the recordkeeper for the Plan. However, Defendant has not tracked,
21 monitored, or negotiated the amount of compensation Principal receives from income it
22 earns on Plan participant money in Principal's clearing account. Moreover, Defendant
23 does not even know how much Principal pockets from this source of indirect
24 compensation. Defendant breached its fiduciary duty of prudence by allowing Principal
25 to receive excessive and unreasonable compensation from Plan participants and without
26
27

1 even knowing the amount of compensation Principal collects from interest on participant
2 money.

3 68. Principal also receives “direct compensation” from Plan participants.
4 Indeed, as disclosed on the Plan’s 5500 disclosure for the year ending 2021, as filed with
5 the DOL, the Plan paid Principal \$1,209,051 in “direct compensation” during 2021. The
6 5500 disclosure also provides that there were 14,426 Plan participants with account
7 balances at the year ending 2021. Accordingly, the Plan paid Principal \$83.81 per
8 participant in “direct compensation” for recordkeeping services in 2021. ($\$1,209,051 /$
9 $14,426 = \$83.81$). The \$83.81 per participant fee does not include “indirect
10 compensation” via revenue sharing, float interest, etc. that Principal collects from the
11 Plan. Indeed, the Plan’s 5500 disclosure for the year ending 2021, confirms that
12 Principal receives “indirect compensation” in addition to its “direct compensation.”
13

14
15 69. Plans of similar size pay annually no more than \$25-\$30 per participant
16 annually in total for recordkeeping fees. Thus, the direct compensation that Principal
17 received was – on a stand-alone basis – excessive. Here, the direct compensation alone
18 was nearly triple what a reasonable fee should have been.
19

20
21 70. But it gets worse. As noted above, Principal did not receive only direct
22 compensation from the Plan, it received even more compensation through revenue
23 sharing payments and through float income.

24 71. As one industry expert has noted: “If you don’t establish tight control, the
25 growth of your plan’s assets over time may lead to higher than reasonable amounts
26 getting paid to service providers. Again, this is because most revenue sharing is asset-
27

1 based. If a recordkeeper's workload is about the same this year as last, why should they
2 get more compensation just because the market had a big year and inflated the asset
3 base? In a large plan, this phenomenon can lead to six figure comp bloat over time.
4 That's bad for plan participants and bad for fiduciaries." Jim Phillips, *(b)est Practices:*
5 *What Do You Know About Revenue Sharing?*, PLANSPONSOR.com (June 6, 2014).
6

7 72. The best practice is a flat price based on the number of participants in a
8 plan, which ensures that the amount of compensation will be tied to the actual services
9 provided and that the recordkeeping fees will not unfairly increase based upon an
10 increase in assets in the plan.
11

12 73. The total amount of recordkeeping fees paid by the Plan (both through
13 direct and indirect payments) currently is at least \$200 per participant annually, when a
14 reasonable fee ought to be no more than \$25 per participant annually.
15

16 74. The recordkeeping fees paid to Principal are far greater than recognized
17 reasonable rates for a plan with more than \$400,000,000 in assets. Given the growth and
18 size of the Plan's assets during the Class Period, in addition to the general trend towards
19 lower recordkeeping expenses in the marketplace, the Plan could have obtained
20 recordkeeping services that were comparable to the typical services that would have
21 been provided to the Plan by Principal. Principal performs tasks for the Plan such as
22 validating payroll data, tracking employee eligibility and contributions, verifying
23 participant status, recordkeeping, and information management (computing, tabulating,
24 data processing, etc.).
25
26
27

1 75. Principal's compensation was excessive in relation to the services it
2 provided because, in fact, the services that Principal provided were nothing out of the
3 ordinary, and a prudent fiduciary would have observed the excessive compensation
4 being paid to Principal and taken corrective action.

5
6 76. Looking at Principal's compensation compared to recordkeeping costs for
7 other plans of a similar size shows that the Plan was paying significantly higher fees
8 than its peers – an indication the Plan's fiduciaries failed to appreciate the prevailing
9 circumstances surrounding recordkeeping and administration fees.

10
11 77. By way of example, Fidelity acts as the recordkeeper for Molson Coors
12 Beverage Company USA, LLC ("Molson Plan"). The Molson Plan filed a Form 5500
13 disclosure for the year ending 2020 that shows it had 2,948 plan participants,
14 \$455,926,00 of assets under management in the plan. The plan's participants paid \$9.42
15 per participant annually for recordkeeping. The services Fidelity provides to the Molson
16 Plan are virtually identical to those provided by Principal to the Plan here.

17
18 78. However, Defendant permitted Principal to charge the Plan in this case
19 \$83.81 in "direct fees" per participant annually, or nearly ten times what Fidelity
20 charged the Molson Plan, for basically the same services, making the fees charged to
21 this Plan, in this case, excessive. And when Principal's indirect compensation from
22 revenue sharing and float income is factored, it is beyond any good faith dispute that
23 Principal's fees are excessive by any reasonable measure.

24
25 79. Considering that the recordkeeping services provided by Principal in this
26 case are similar to those provided by all national recordkeepers, like Schwab, Empower,
27

1 and Fidelity, Defendant's flawed decision-making process caused the Plan and its
2 participants to pay more than \$200 per participant in annual compensation to Principal
3 is imprudent. Defendants have a statutory duty to defray Plan expenses. Defendant failed
4 to do so.

5
6 80. Defendant either engaged in little to no examination, comparison, or
7 benchmarking of the recordkeeping/administrative fees of the Plan to those of other
8 similarly sized 401(k) plans, or it was complicit in paying grossly excessive fees. Had
9 Defendant conducted a meaningful examination, comparison, or benchmarking, as any
10 prudent fiduciary would, Defendant would have known that the Plan was compensating
11 Principal at an inappropriate level. Plan participants bear this excessive fee burden and,
12 accordingly, achieve considerably lower retirement savings since the extra fees,
13 particularly when compounded, have a damaging impact upon the returns attained by
14 participant retirement savings.
15
16

17 81. By failing to recognize that the Plan and its participants were being
18 charged much higher fees than they should have been and/or failing to take effective
19 remedial actions, Defendant breached its fiduciary duties to the Plan.
20

21 **Defendant Breached Its Fiduciary Duties by Selecting More Expensive Share**
22 **Classes Instead of Low-Cost Institutional Shares of the Same Funds**

23 82. The Supreme Court reaffirmed the ongoing fiduciary duty to monitor a
24 plan's investment options in *Tibble*, 575 U.S. 523. In *Tibble*, the Court held that "an
25 ERISA fiduciary's duty is derived from the common law of trusts," and that "[u]nder
26 trust law, a trustee has a continuing duty to monitor trust investments and remove
27

1 imprudent ones.” *Id.* at 1828. In so holding, the Supreme Court referenced with approval
2 the Uniform Prudent Investor Act (“UPIA”), treatises, and seminal decisions confirming
3 the duty.

4 83. The UPIA, which enshrines trust law, recognizes that “the duty of prudent
5 investing applies both to investing and managing trust assets....” *Tibble*, 575 U.S. 523
6 (quoting Nat’l Conference of Comm’rs on Uniform State Laws, Uniform Prudent
7 Investor Act § 2(c) (1994)). The official comment explains that “[m]anaging embraces
8 monitoring, that is, the trustee’s continuing responsibility for oversight of the suitability
9 of investments already made as well as the trustee’s decisions respecting new
10 investments.” *Id.* § 2 comment.

13 84. Under trust law, one of the responsibilities of the Plan’s fiduciaries is to
14 “avoid unwarranted costs” by being aware of the “availability and continuing
15 emergence” of alternative investments that may have “significantly different costs.”
16 Restatement (Third) of Trusts Ch. 17, intro. note (2007); *see also* Restatement (Third)
17 of Trusts § 90 cmt. B (2007) (“Cost-conscious management is fundamental to prudence
18 in the investment function.”).

20 85. Adherence to these duties requires regular performance of an “adequate
21 investigation” of existing investments in a plan to determine whether any of the plan’s
22 investments are “improvident,” or if there is a “superior alternative investment” to any
23 of the plan’s holdings. *Pension Ben. Guar. Corp. ex rel. St. Vincent Catholic Med.*
24 *Centers Ret. Plan v. Morgan Stanley Inv. Mgmt. Inc.*, 712 F.3d 705, 718–19 (2d Cir.
25 2013).

86. A single mutual fund usually offers more than one “class” of its shares. Each share class represents investments in the same mutual fund portfolio. The key distinction among share classes are the sales charges and ongoing fees and expenses investors pay in connection with investments in the fund. Retirement plans, like the Plan here, qualify for the best-priced share classes because mutual funds want to entice retirement plans to offer their funds on plan investment menus, which given the economies of scale, often results in hundreds of millions of dollars invested in a given fund.

87. Defendant failed to prudently monitor the Plan to determine whether the Plan was invested in the prudent share class available for the Plan’s mutual funds.

88. By causing Plan participants to pay more for identical investments, Defendant failed in its statutory ERISA duty to prudently defray costs of the Plan. The chart below demonstrates how much more expensive the share classes in the Plan are than available identical fund better priced share classes:

Fund in Plan	Expense Ratio	Lower Cost Share Class of <u>Same Fund</u>	Expense Ratio
ABALX Am Balanced Fund Class A	0.56%	RLBGX Am Balanced Fund Class R6	0.25%
SMCWX Am Small Cap World Class A	1.02%	RLLGX Am Small Cap World Class R6	0.65%
CWGIX Cap World Growth Class A	0.75%	RWIGX Cap World Growth Class R6	0.40%

Fund in Plan	Expense Ratio	Lower Cost Share Class of <u>Same Fund</u>	Expense Ratio
AEPGX EuroPacific Growth Class A	0.80%	RERGX EuroPacific Growth Class R6	0.46%
AMUSX Am Gov Securities Class A	0.62%	RGVGX Am Gov Securities Class R6	0.22%
AIVSX Invest Co of Am Class A	0.58%	RICGX Invest Co of Am Class R6	0.27%
ANEFX New Economy Fund Class A	0.74%	RNGGX New Economy Fund Class A	0.41%
ANWPX New Perspective Fund Class A	0.72%	RNPGX New Perspective Fund Class R6	0.41%
AWSHX Wash Mutual Inv Fund Class A	0.56%	RWMGX Wash Mutual Inv Fund Class R6	0.26%
JGSVX JP Morgan Small Cap Class R5	0.85%	JGSMX JP Morgan Small Cap Class R6	0.74%

89. As of December 31, 2021, Plan participants had nearly \$200,000,000 invested in the above identified imprudent share classes. Plan participants, in most cases, are paying about double to invest in the imprudent share classes. This is a waste. This is a plain and obvious massive fiduciary breach. Defendant's imprudence is on full display by causing Plan participants to pay millions in unnecessary fees.

90. Defendant should have known of the existence and availability of lower-cost share classes. Yet, Defendant selected and retained the more expensive share classes. This is akin to Principal publicly offering the Plan the option to purchase an

1 investment for \$1 and the Plan instead agreeing to purchase the identical investment for
2 \$2.

3 91. A prudent fiduciary conducting an impartial review of the Plan's
4 investments would have identified the prudent share classes available and selected those
5 for the Plan instead of the identical but higher-priced share classes.
6

7 92. There is no good-faith explanation for selecting and retaining the higher-
8 priced and poorly performing share classes when the lower-priced and better performing
9 share classes were available. The Plan did not receive any additional services or benefits
10 based on its stagnate continuation of the more expensive share classes. The only
11 difference between the two was higher price and lower returns.
12

13 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
14 **Breach of Fiduciary Duties of Prudence**

15 93. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporates herein by reference all prior
16 allegations in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

17 94. As a fiduciary of the Plan, Defendant is/was subject to the fiduciary duties
18 imposed by ERISA § 404(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a). These fiduciary duties included
19 managing the Plan's fees and assets for the sole and exclusive benefit of Plan
20 participants and beneficiaries, and acting with the care, skill, diligence, and prudence
21 under the circumstances that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with
22 such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of like character and with like
23 aims.
24
25
26
27

1 were aware that the Committee had critical responsibilities as a fiduciary of the Plan.
2 Indeed, the Plan's DOL 5500 disclosures provide, the Committee "is responsible for the
3 oversight of the Plan and determines the appropriateness of the Plan's investment
4 offerings and monitors performance."

5
6 134. Defendant, as Plan Sponsor, had a duty to monitor the Committee and
7 ensure that the Committee was adequately performing its fiduciary obligations, and to
8 take prompt and effective action to protect the Plan in the event that the Committee was
9 not fulfilling those duties.

10
11 135. Defendant also had a duty to ensure that the Committee possessed the
12 needed qualifications and experience to carry out its duties; had adequate financial
13 resources and information; maintained adequate records of the information on which it
14 based its decisions and analysis with respect to the Plan's investments; and reported
15 regularly to Defendant.

16
17 136. Defendant breached its fiduciary monitoring duties by, among other
18 things:

- 19 (a) Failing to monitor and evaluate the performance of the Committee
20 or have a system in place for doing so, standing idly by as the Plan
21 suffered significant losses as a result of the Committee's imprudent
22 actions and omissions;
23
24 (b) failing to monitor the processes by which the Plan's expenses and
25 investments were evaluated; and
26
27

1 (c) failing to remove the Committee as a fiduciary whose performance
2 was inadequate in that it continued to maintain imprudent,
3 excessively costly, and poorly performing investments within the
4 Plan, and caused the Plan to pay excessive recordkeeping fees, all
5 to the detriment of the Plan and the retirement savings of the Plan's
6 participants.
7

8 137. As a consequence of the foregoing breaches of the duty to monitor, the
9 Plan suffered millions of dollars in losses. Had Defendant complied with its fiduciary
10 obligations, the Plan would not have suffered these losses, and participants of the Plan
11 would have had more money available to them for their retirement.
12

13 138. Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §§ 1109(a) and 1132(a)(2), Defendant is liable to
14 restore to the Plan all losses caused by its failure to adequately monitor the Committee.
15 In addition, Plaintiffs are entitled to equitable relief and other appropriate relief as set
16 forth in his Prayer for Relief.
17

18 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

19 For these reasons, Plaintiffs, on behalf of the Plan and all similarly situated Plan
20 participants and beneficiaries, respectfully requests that the Court:
21

22 1. Find and declare that the Defendant breached its fiduciary duties as
23 described above;

24 2. Find and adjudge that Defendant personally liable to make good to the
25 Plan all losses to the Plan resulting from each breach of fiduciary duties, and to otherwise
26 restore the Plan to the position it would have occupied but for the breaches of fiduciary
27

1 duty;

2 3. Determine the method by which Plan losses under 29 U.S.C. §1109(a)
3 should be calculated;

4 4. Order Defendant to provide all accountings necessary to determine the
5 amounts Defendant must make good to the Plan under §1109(a);
6

7 5. Remove fiduciaries who have breached their fiduciary duties and enjoin
8 them from future ERISA violations;

9 6. Surcharge against Defendant and in favor of the Plan all amounts involved
10 in any transactions which such accounting reveals were improper, excessive and/or in
11 violation of ERISA;
12

13 7. Reform the Plan to obtain bids for recordkeeping and to pay only
14 reasonable recordkeeping expenses;
15

16 8. Certify the Class, appoint the Plaintiffs as class representatives, and
17 appoint their counsel as Class Counsel;

18 9. Award to the Plaintiffs and the Class their attorney's fees and costs under
19 29 U.S.C. §1132(g)(1) and the common fund doctrine;
20

21 10. Order the payment of interest to the extent it is allowed by law; and

22 11. Grant other equitable or remedial relief as the Court deems appropriate.

23 DATED: October 25, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

25 By: /s/ Michael C. McKay

26 Michael C. McKay, Esq.

McKAY LAW, LLC

5635 N. Scottsdale Road, Suite 170
27

1 Scottsdale, Arizona 85250
2 Telephone: (480) 681-7000
3 Email: mmckay@mckaylaw.us

4 Marc R. Edelman, Esq.
5 *Pro Hac Vice application forthcoming*
6 **MORGAN & MORGAN, P.A.**
7 201 N. Franklin Street, Suite 700
8 Tampa, Florida 33602
9 Telephone: (813) 223-5505
10 Email: MEdelman@forthepeople.com

11 Brandon J. Hill, Esq.
12 Luis A. Cabassa, Esq.
13 *Pro Hac Vice applications forthcoming*
14 **WENZEL FENTON CABASSA, P.A.**
15 1110 N. Florida Avenue, Suite 300
16 Tampa, Florida 33602
17 Telephone: (813) 224-0431
18 Email: bhill@wfclaw.com
19 Email: lcabassa@wfclaw.com

20 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the proposed*
21 *Class*
22
23
24
25
26
27