

ERISA Fidelity Bond vs. Fiduciary Liability Insurance

An **ERISA fidelity bond** is *required by law* to protect the **plan's assets** from fraud or dishonesty by people who handle those assets. **Fiduciary liability insurance** is *optional* coverage that protects **individual fiduciaries** and the plan sponsor against claims alleging breaches of fiduciary duty. Insurance does **not** replace the bond.

What each one does

ERISA Fidelity Bond (required by ERISA §412)

- **Who it protects:** The **plan**.
- **What it covers:** Loss of plan money or property caused by fraud or dishonesty (e.g., theft, embezzlement, forgery) by anyone who *handles* plan funds.
- **How much:** At least **10% of plan assets**, with a **\$1,000 minimum**; generally capped at **\$500,000**, or **\$1,000,000** if the plan holds employer securities.
- **Who issues it:** A surety **listed on U.S. Treasury Circular 570** ("approved surety").
- **Typical term:** 1 or 3 years (our program includes **Inflation Guard** so coverage tracks asset growth up to \$500,000 cap).

Fiduciary Liability Insurance (optional)

- **Who it protects:** **Fiduciaries** (and often the plan sponsor) named on the policy.
- **What it covers:** Defense costs and settlements/judgments for **alleged fiduciary breaches** (e.g., imprudent investment selection, fee oversight, ERISA administrative errors).
- **How much:** Limits selected by the sponsor (e.g., \$1M, \$5M, \$10M+).
- **Who issues it:** Licensed insurers (no Treasury-listing requirement).
- **Typical term:** 1 year (annual renewal).

Side-by-side at a glance

- **Purpose:**
Bond → Protect **plan assets from dishonesty**.
Insurance → Protect **people/entities from breach-of-duty claims**.
- **Required by law:**
Bond → **Yes** (ERISA §412).
Insurance → **No**
- **Insured party:**
Bond → The **plan** is the beneficiary.
Insurance → **Fiduciaries/plan sponsor** are the insureds.
- **Trigger:**
Bond → **Fraud/dishonesty** (theft, embezzlement, forgery).
Insurance → **Alleged wrongful acts** (negligence, imprudence, errors).

- **Acceptable provider:**
Bond → **Treasury-listed surety** only.
Insurance → Any admitted/eligible insurer.
- **Substitute for the bond?**
Insurance → **No**. You must still carry the ERISA bond.

Common claim examples

- **ERISA Bond examples:**
 - Plan bookkeeper diverts employee deferrals to a personal account.
 - Forged distribution checks cashed by a third party.
 - Custodian employee embezzles plan funds.
- **Fiduciary Liability examples:**
 - Participants sue over allegedly excessive recordkeeping or investment fees.
 - Claim that the committee failed to monitor a fund lineup or vendor.
 - Alleged errors in plan administration (eligibility, loans, distributions).

What the bond will not cover

- Investment performance losses without fraud/dishonesty
- Business risks of the sponsor
- ERISA breach allegations (that's what fiduciary liability covers)

What the insurance may not cover

- Theft/embezzlement of plan assets (that's what the ERISA bond covers)
- Deliberate criminal acts by insureds (typical policy exclusion)
- Non-fiduciary exposures (covered by other policies like Crime/Employee Dishonesty or E&O)

How to be compliant (quick checklist)

1. **Confirm handlers:** Identify anyone who "handles" plan funds or property (they must be bonded).
2. **Calculate the amount:** 10% of assets; \$1,000 minimum; \$500k cap (or \$1M if employer securities).
3. **Choose an acceptable surety:** Must be **Treasury-listed (Circular 570)**.
4. **Keep proof on file:** Retain bond and renewal confirmations with plan records.
5. **Consider insurance:** Add **fiduciary liability** to protect the sponsor and fiduciaries from litigation risk.

Any questions? Reach out to info@hksurety.com for assistance or buy your bond here: <https://hksurety.my.site.com/SelfRegister>