

BUTZEL LONG What's New in the Employee Benefit World in 2018?

Presenters



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• Lynn McGuire is a shareholder based in Butzel Long's Ann Arbor office. She concentrates her practice in the area of employee benefits law. Ms. McGuire is recognized in Dbusiness Top Lawyers in Metro Detroit, Michigan Super Lawyers and Chambers USA for her work in Employee Benefits Law.



You are welcome to submit questions throughout the presentation

- Use the control panel to enter your question.
- 2. Type a question, then click **Send**.
- 3. There is no need to use the Raise your hand icon.
- Presenters will
 answer questions at the end of the program, as time allows.





Overview

- Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (December 2017)
 - Participant Loan Changes
 - Hardship Distribution Changes
- Federal Budget Agreement (2018)
 - Executive Compensation Changes
- IRS/Treasury Department Changes
 - IRS Determination Letter Program Changes



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"Do you have any other collateral... besides this e-mail from a Nigerian prince?"



Background:

 Employers allow participants in qualified defined contribution plans to take participant loans, to encourage them to contribute to the plan; assuring them the money will be available in the event of an emergency



Background:

 When employment terminates, and payroll reduction repayment ends, most plans provide for loan to default

 This triggers taxation of the entire outstanding loan balance, and often triggers early distribution tax penalty



Note:

 Plan/loan policy can be amended to permit loan repayment posttermination

 Plan/loan policy can be amended to permit rollover of participant loans upon employment termination, to avoid taxation



Background:

 A distribution of a plan loan offset occurs when the loan is defaulted upon the employee's termination of employment or within a specified period thereafter

 Participants have 60 days from the date loan offset occurs to rollover the loan offset to an IRA or qualified plan



New Provision- Extended Period:

 Plan loan offset amounts distributed after 2017 have an extended rollover period -- can now be rolled over up to the due date for filing the individual's tax return, including extensions



Action Required:

 Update Special Tax Notice, or provide supplemental Special Tax Notice (until IRS issues new Special Tax Notice) to notify affected participants of extended deadline





"I reviewed your investments and set you up for early retirement. On your last day of work, you can afford to leave at 4:30 instead of 5:00."



Background:

 The Tax Code permits qualified defined contribution plans to provide in-service distribution from participant's account balance in the event of certain hardships, but must stop participant elective deferrals for 6 months following hardship distribution



Background:

 The Tax Code permits a hardship distribution of elective deferral contributions under a CODA only if the distribution is made on account of an immediate and heavy financial need of the employee, and the money is necessary to satisfy the financial need

Note:

 Amounts attributable to employer matching and discretionary contributions (but not QNECs or QMACs) are not subject to these restrictive hardship rules, so plan can have two sets of hardship distribution rules



Background:

 The determination of need and of the amount necessary to meet the need must be made in accordance with nondiscriminatory and objective standards set forth in the plan



Background:

- Safe-harbor -- distribution deemed to be on account of immediate and heavy financial need if it's for:
 - expenses for medical care for the employee, the employee's spouse, or any dependents of the employee
 - costs for purchase of principal residence for the employee (not mortgage)



Background:

- (Cont.)
 - tuition, educational fees, room and board expenses, for the next 12 months of post-secondary education for the employee, or the employee's spouse, children, or dependents
 - payments necessary to prevent the eviction from the employee's principal residence or foreclosure on mortgage
 - funeral expenses for the employee's deceased parent, spouse, children, or dependents; or
 - repairs to employee's principal residence that would qualify for the casualty deduction



Background:

 A distribution is not treated as necessary to satisfy an immediate and heavy financial need to the extent it exceeds the amount required to relieve the financial need, or may be satisfied from other resources that are reasonably available to the employee



Background:

- Safe-harbor -- distribution deemed necessary to satisfy an immediate and heavy financial need if:
 - It does not exceed the amount of the employee's immediate and heavy financial need (which may include anticipated income taxes or penalties resulting from the distribution
 - The employee has obtained all distributions, other than hardship distributions, and all nontaxable loans currently available under the plans maintained by the employer



New provision – Disaster Relief:

- Congress may waive the 10% early distribution penalty for qualified hurricane or disaster distributions that are repaid within a limited time frame
- IRS can allow hardship distributions to those affected by storms and other disasters, including relief from verification or other procedural requirements, and a window to amend a plan to add hardship distribution provisions consistent with the relief



New provisions – Disaster Relief:

 Casualty safe harbor – starting first plan year on or after January 1, 2018, damage to principal residence must be due to Presidentially-declared natural disaster









New provisions – Full Access:

 QNECs and QMACs – starting first plan year on or after January 1, 2019, amounts attributable to employer QNECs and QMACs can be part of a hardship distribution



New provisions – No 6 Month Delay:

- Starting first plan year on or after January 1, 2019:
 - Plan no longer must stop participant elective deferrals to plan for 6 month period following hardship distribution –
 - Participants no longer must take plan loan before taking hardship



Action Item:

- Must amend Plan document when choosing to implement any new Disaster Relief hardship provisions
- Must amend Plan document when choosing to remove 6 month delay
- May need to amend Recordkeeping or Third Party Administrative Services agreement

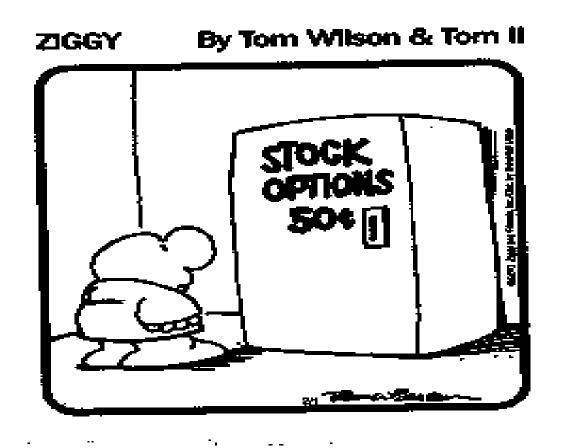


Action Item:

- If Plan is amended to eliminate 6 month delay, when resuming elective deferrals:
 - If Plan uses auto enrollment/auto escalation, will elective deferrals resume at rate in effect pre-suspension or at auto-increased rate?
 - Can TPA administer resumption without new election?



Executive Compensation

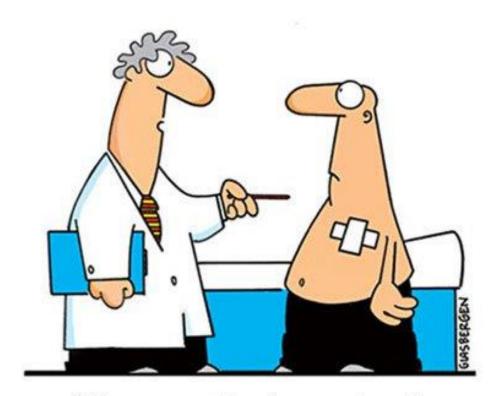




Executive Compensation

- Several changes affect executive compensation – check with legal counsel if company has:
 - Employees earning over \$1M
 - Performance-based compensation
 - Severance payments over \$1M from non-profit
 - Stock options or restricted stock awards





"It's a pacemaker for your heart. Plus, you can download apps for your liver, kidneys, lungs, and pancreas!"



New provisions – Tax Credit for Paid FMLA Leave:

- New tax credit for between 12.5% and 25% of wages paid by employer in 2018 and 2019 to employee on FMLA (versus prior deduction)
 - Must provide at least two weeks of annual paid FMLA leave with at least 50% wage replacement under written policy
 - Employee must be employed by employer at least one year, and cannot have prior year compensation in excess of 60% of Highly Compensated Employee limit [60% of \$120,000 in 2018]
 - Not vacation pay, personal leave pay, other medical or sick leave pay, or state- or local-government mandated paid leave





"If elected, I will lower my taxes. Hey, it's a start!"



New provisions – Lower Tax Rates:

 New lower individual tax rates make Roth contributions more favorable

 S-Corporation, Partnerships, and LLCs taxed as partnerships may get a tax deduction for some owners' contributions, so extra benefit from paying tax (Roth contributions)



New provisions:

 Employer-paid moving expenses are no longer excludible from employee's income

Action:

 Consider whether to amend definition of compensation under retirement plan to exclude moving expenses



New provisions:

- Employer-provided qualified transportation benefits and bicycle commuting expenses are no longer deductible by the employer, although still tax exempt benefits for the employee
- For non-profit employers, these costs will be taxable as unrelated business taxable income



New provisions:

 Starting in 2019 – The Affordable Care Act individual mandate penalty is reduced to \$0

- Some states have adopted state-level individual mandate penalties
 - New Jersey, starts January 1, 2019
 - Vermont, starts January 1, 2020



New provisions:

- Deductible/excludible employerprovided length of service and employee achievement awards cannot be: cash, gift coupons, general gift certificates, vacations, meals, lodging, tickets to sporting or theater events, securities, or similar items
- Can be a gift certificate to select specific item of tangible personal property



Background:

The IRS scaled back the favorable
 Determination Letter program for
 individually-designed qualified
 retirement plans and expanded its
 programs providing favorable Opinion
 Letters for preapproved volume
 submitter and prototype plans



New Provisions:

 The IRS is considering whether to expand the Determination Letter program to situations other than a new plan adoption or a plan termination

Action:

 In the meantime, obtain an opinion letter on plan's continued tax exempt status from legal counsel as work-around (e.g., for corporate acquisition, audit representations, etc.)



Questions?

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