

# Give Your 401(k) Plan a Boost

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- Introductions
  - Name
  - Employer
  - Involvement in Benefits Administration



- Interesting Facts
  - Estimated number of plans
    - 30,000 in 1985
    - 200,000 in 1995
    - 640,000 in 2010
  - Amounts held in 401(k) plans
    - \$900 billion in 1995
    - \$4.7 trillion in 2014



#### Give Your 401(k) Plan a Boost

 Percentage of compensation matched (for plans that provided matches)

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• 3% or less - 22%
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• 7% or more - 6%



- Matching percentage of each dollar deferred (simple match formulas)
  - 100% 44%
  - 50% 15%
  - 25% 9%
- 11% of participants eligible to make
   Roth deferrals take advantage of it
- 21% of participants eligible to take loans take advantage of it



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 Comparing Account Balances by Age and Salary Range

Salary Range	Median Account Balance by Age 60	
	by rige oo	
\$20,000 - \$40,000	64,147	
\$40,000 - \$60,000	97,588	
\$60,000 - \$80,000	160,051	

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Salary Range Median Account Balance

by Age 60

\$80,000 - \$100,000 237,303

Over \$100,000 350,576



- Our Own Quick Survey
  - How many of our employers do not offer a 401(k) or 403(b) plan?
  - How many offer a Roth option?
  - How many plan participants?
    - Under 10
    - 10 to 100
    - Over 100
  - How many fail the ADP test?
  - How many offer plan loans?



- The Basics
  - Traditional 401(k) Plans
    - Pre-tax contributions
    - Distributions are taxable
    - Maximum deferral in 2017-\$18,000
    - Maximum catch-up deferral in 2017-\$6,000
    - Subject to non-discrimination testing (ADP test) to assure that HCEs do not defer disproportionately large amounts



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• HCEs are generally 5% owners and employees who earned at least \$120,000 in 2016

- Roth 401(k) Plans
  - After-tax contributions
  - Distributions are tax free (if eligible)
  - Contribution/deferral limits the same as in a traditional 401(k)
  - Subject to the same ADP test as in a traditional 401(k)

- Why choose Roth 401(k) over a traditional 401(k)
  - Tax rates may be higher during retirement than current rates
  - Not subject to required minimum distributions if rolled into Roth IRAs
  - Maximizes retirement benefits
  - Facilitates estate planning by prepaying income taxes
  - Facilitates estate planning by providing "terrific" death benefits to beneficiaries

- Curing ADP Test Problems
  - What is ADP? Must meet either of these two tests:
    - ADP for HCEs is not more than the ADP for NHCEs multiplied by 1.25; or
    - ADP for HCEs is not more than 2% higher than ADP for NHCEs and more than 2 times the ADP for NHCEs

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#### Example

	Comp.	Deferral	ADP
HCE1	\$205,000	\$13,000	6.34%
HCE2	\$180,000	\$12,000	6.67%
NHCE1	\$60,000	\$ 6,000	10.00%
NHCE2	\$40,000	\$ 3,200	8.00%
NHCE3	\$40,000	\$ 2,000	5.00%
NHCE4	\$40,000	\$ 0	0.00%
NHCE5	\$20,000	\$ 600	3.00%
NHCE6	\$20,000	\$ 300	1.50%

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ADP Test 1 Failed

HCE ADP% = 6.51%

NHCE ADP% = 4.58%

6.51% / 4.58% = 1.42%

Therefore ADP Test 1 Failed



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**ADP Test 2 Passed** 

6.51% - 4.58% = 1.93%

1.93% < 2% and

6.51% < 9.15 (2 times the NHCE ADP%)

Therefore ADP Test 2 Passed



- How to cure a failed ADP Test
  - Refund deferrals to HCEs (by Mach 15<sup>th</sup> for calendar year plans)
  - Employer makes a Qualified Non-Elective Contribution (QNEC) or a Qualified Matching Contribution (QMAC) for NHCEs

- Other options to cure ADP problems
  - Adopt a Safe Harbor Plan
    - Automatically passes ADP
    - Requires a mandatory 3% non-elective contribution or a match of 100% of the first 3% of deferral and 50% of the next 2%
  - Add or increase matches
  - Extend matches
  - Use escalating match rates



- Provide automatic enrollment for new participants
- Give participants access to their accounts with loans, hardship distributions and in service distributions after 59 ½
- Increase opportunities to change deferral or investment elections
- Run ADP on an interim basis during the year to "know where you stand."

- Who pays Plan Expenses
  - Paying expenses from plan assets
    - Plan document must authorize payment
    - May not be "settlor function" expenses an independent decision or business activity
      - Design expenses
      - Initial plan document
      - Voluntary amendments

- The types of expenses that may be paid from the plan include:
  - Participant record keeping
  - Non-discrimination/top-heavy testing
  - Preparation of Form 5500
  - Accountant's audit reports for large plans
  - Various notices such as automatic enrollment, default investments and safe harbor 401(k) plans

- Plan amendments and/or restatements required by law changes or new regulations
- IRS Determination Letter requests
- Purchase of trustees fiduciary bond
- Trustee fees
- Investment management fees

- Which expenses can be borne directly by an affected participant?
  - Plan document must authorize payment
  - Participant must be informed of the fee in advance
  - The types of fees typically charged directly

    Fees to prepare distribution packages and consent forms
    - Hardship withdrawal expenses
    - Fees to prepare participant loan documents
    - Qualified Domestic Relations Order determinations and processing fees



- Other Methods of allocating expenses
  - Pro rata based upon account balances
  - Per capita among all participants



- Should the plan sponsor pay expenses?
  - Obviously there is an economic decision
  - For marginal plans it may be necessary
  - Increases participants rates of return that could have a powerful effect on account balances
  - If the sponsor pay expenses let the participants know
- Consider using forfeitures to pay expenses

- Don't Overlook Roth 401(k) Opportunities
  - Add Roth 401(k) options to a traditional 401(k) Plan
    - More media coverage than ever before
    - More plans are adding Roth options every day
    - Provides a method of diversifying future risk that rates will increase
    - Employers get more "bang for the buck" because very little cost to add this feature
    - Maximizes retirement benefits
    - Provides many estate planning opportunities



- Allow for In-Plan Roth Conversions
  - What is a Roth Conversion?
    - Allows a participant to transfer a non-Roth portion of their account into a designated Roth account
    - Generally the amount converted is subject to Federal Income Tax in the year converted
    - The ten percent early distribution penalty does not apply

- What accounts can be converted?
  - Pre-tax elective deferrals
  - Vested matching contributions
  - Vested non-elective employer contributions
  - Rollover contributions
  - Earnings on any of the above accounts

- Paying the tax created by the Conversion
  - The big deterrent to a Conversion is the obligation to pay the tax immediately
  - Ideally, a participant will be in a low tax bracket and have cash available to pay the tax
  - The participant may have available other distribution opportunities
    - Plan loans
    - In-service distributions of other plan assets (which will subject the distribution to taxation and penalties, if appropriate)



- Other Things to Consider
  - Provide regular employee meetings
  - Have professionals conduct those meetings
  - Make sure the participants understand how the plan works
  - Answer all questions
  - Provide "sample portfolios" or target date funds



- Provide interactive tools when possible (calculators, retirement needs, etc.)
- Keep fees as low as possible
- Provide an "adequate array of investment options"
- Provide adequate flexibility to change deferrals and investment alternatives

- Anyone have a feature in their plan that makes it particularly
  - Appreciated
  - Successful

