Major EPCRS Changes: Revenue Procedure 2019-19

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• Co-hosts:

Chuck Gouge



Joanne Pecina







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- · All attendees' lines are muted
- We will try to answer questions as we go. Send questions to all panelists.
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Your Presenters Today

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Three Major Changes

- 1. Self-correct plan loan failures
 - With 1099-R forgiveness
- 2. Self-correct plan document failures
 - If you're quick about it
- 3. Self-correct certain document issues relating to benefits, rights, and features







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Requirements to Self-Correct (Anything)

- Plan must have in place practices and procedures "reasonably designed to promote and facilitate overall compliance in form and operation with applicable Code requirements"
- If failure is "significant"
 - Must correct by end of second plan year after year of failure (and before audit)
 - Must have "favorable letter"







Practices and Procedures

- If these requirements have always been there, what's the big thing?
 - The self-corrections permitted under the new procedures are more extensive in nature
 - It is possible (likely?) that the IRS will be more critical in reviewing self-corrections under audit
- What are practices and procedures regarding:
 - Plan documents?
 - Plan loans?





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Practices and Procedures

- This is a huge opportunity for TPAs!
 - Help your clients establish internal policies with regard to the plan (improves compliance and sets up eligibility for self-correction)
 - Give your clients a "who to call" list so that they are primed to come to you when errors occur







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Old Rules: Correction of Plan Loan Failures

- If you don't go through VCP or Audit CAP:
 - Plan must issue Form1099-R for year of failure
- If you do go through VCP or Audit CAP, plan may:
 - Request no 1099-R for deemed distribution (if within five-year period)
 - Request 1099-R be issued for year of correction, rather than year of failure (if outside five-year period)
 - Use VCP compliance statement as basis of DOL VFCP filing regarding fiduciary breaches and prohibited transactions





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New Rules: Guidance Issued for Specific Situations

- <u>Situation 1</u>: QJSA plan was required to get consent from spouse to make loan and failed to do so
 - Fix: Notify the participant and the spouse and get consent
 - If Cannot Get Consent: Talk to IRS under VCP or Audit CAP
- <u>Situation 2</u>: Plan limited number of loans to a participant but made loans to a participant in excess of that limit
- Fix: Retroactively amend plan to conform to operations
- Both problems can be self-corrected
 - No deemed distribution or Form 1099-R





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New Rules: Self-Correction of Defaulted Loan

- Situation
 - Loan terms comply with IRC §72(p)
 - Loan defaulted because of failure to timely pay
 - Corrected within maximum repayment period (normally five years)
- Fix
 - 1. If company's fault, company pays additional interest
 - 2. Employee must either:
 - Make lump sum payment to bring loan up to date, or
 - Reamortize loan and accrued interest over remaining loan term (or five-year limit), or
 - Combination of 1 & 2





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New Rules: Self-Correction of Defaulted Loan (cont.)

- New rule: You can self-correct and avoid the deemed distribution
 - No Form 1099-R
 - Even if you don't self-correct, you can issue 1099-R for year of "correction"





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Other Loan Failures

- You cannot self-correct (but must use VCP or Audit CAP):
 - Loans in excess of loan limits
 - Loan terms in excess of maximum repayment period (normally five years)
- Under VCP or Audit CAP:
 - Can ask for forgiveness of deemed distribution
 - If not, delay of Form 1099-R to year of correction is automatic
- You still cannot self-correct if you want to use DOL VFCP to correct fiduciary breaches/prohibited transactions
 - You must use IRS VCP if you want DOL VFCP





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Case Study #1

- ABC Plan made a participant loan to Mary
- The loan was for \$60,000
- Mary's vested accrued benefit was \$200,000 at the time
- Can we self-correct?





- · Answer: Cannot use SCP
- Loan failures still must be corrected under VCP (i.e., cannot be self-corrected) if they relate to:
 - Excessive amounts
 - Excessive loan periods (i.e. > five years/reasonable time for home loan)
 - Failure to fully amortize
- If not corrected under VCP, employer liable for payroll taxes on \$10,000 and plan must issue Form 1099-R for \$10,000
- · If corrected under VCP:
 - No payroll taxes
 - No 1099-R (or issued for year of correction)





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Case Study #2

- ABC Plan made a participant loan to Sam
- The loan was for \$50,000 (and Sam's vested interest was sufficient to support that loan)
- Sam made three payments and then forgot to do more
- Can ABC self-correct to help Sam avoid taxation in year of default?





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Case Study #2

- Answer: Yes
- The correction:
 - Sam must either make a payment equal to the principal and interest to bring him up to date; or
 - The loan may be reamortized over the remaining period of the loan (or up to five-year maximum)
- No Form 1099-R!





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- Same facts as Case #2 except that the reason why Sam's loan went into default is that there was a glitch in ABC's payroll program, and it ceased to take the payments out of Sam's paycheck
- Still self-correctable?





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Case Study #3

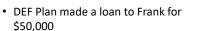
- Answer: Yes
- In this case, the employer should pay the increased interest due to the fact that payments stopped
- Sam is still responsible for making up the late principal payments, either in a lump sum or by reamortizing the loan





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Case Study #4





- Frank had sufficient vested interest to cover the loan
- Unfortunately, the DEF Plan does not permit loans





- Plan is subject to disqualification
- Lucky for DEF, EPCRS permits this to be selfcorrected through a retroactive amendment
- DEF amends its plan to permit loans, effective as of the date that Frank took the loan
- BUT, what if Frank is an HCE?
 - Can't be used if it predominantly benefits HCEs





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Correcting Plan Document Failures: Old Rules • Plan document failures cannot be self-corrected - Ever Thou Must use VCP or Audit CAP Mayest Not · Plan document failure: Correcteth Plan provision or absence of provision Thy that, on its face, disqualifies plan Document Includes failure to timely adopt required interim amendment Failure to adopt discretionary amendment is not plan document failure (it's an operational failure) FERENCZY ERISApedia.com Get Answers. Win Clients.

New Rules: Some Plan Document Failures Still Need VCP

- VCP and Audit CAP still needed for failure to adopt plan
- Qualified plan example:
 - Employer establishes 401(k) plan effective 7/1/2019 and begins accepting deferrals
 - Employer doesn't adopt written plan document until
 - Cannot self-correct
- 403(b) plan example
 - Employer has been operating 403(b) plan since 2007
 - First written plan document signed in 2018
 - Must file under VCP





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New Rules: You May Self-Correct Many Plan Document Failures ... If You Don't Dawdle

- Primary issue: Failure to timely adopt interim amendment
- Self-correction limitations:
 - It is a treated as a "significant" failure
 - Must self-correct by end of second plan year after adoption deadline
 - If IRS audits you first, it's too late
 - You must have a "favorable letter"
 - Plan must have practices and procedures





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Favorable Letter: What Does That Mean?

- Individually Designed Plan: IRS has issued determination letter to the plan
 - It doesn't matter how recent
- Preapproved Plan: Favorable opinion letter issued with respect to "most recently expired" six-year cycle
 - DC:
 - PPA Cycle ended 1/31/2017
 - Cycle 3 ends 1/31/2023
 - Expected that restatement deadline will be 4/30/2022
 - DB:
 PPA Cycle ends 4/30/2020; same as restatement deadline





- Congress passes the Garbage Retirement Act of 2020 (GRA20)
- All plans must be amended to conform to the provisions of the GRA20 by 12/31/2022
- JKL Corp. fails to amend its plan by the due date
- The failure is discovered during 2023





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Case Study #5

- The GRA20 amendment is an interim amendment
- Failure to adopt subjects the plan to disqualification
- JKL may self-correct this error by adopting the amendment, retroactive to when it was supposed to be effective
- Because this is a plan document failure, the correction must happen within the self-correction period (i.e., by 12/31/2024, assuming the JKL plan is a calendar year plan)





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Case Study #6

- Employer is late in adopting PPA defined benefit restatement
 - Signs restatement 5/15/2020
- DB PPA Cycle ended 4/30/2020
 - Plan no longer has a "favorable letter"
- · Can only correct through VCP
 - We are checking with IRS to see if this is their intention





- Individually designed calendar year DB plan erroneously amended in 2019 to permit hurricane distributions
- Plan has favorable determination letter and practices and procedures
- Employer can self-correct by retroactively repealing amendment by 12/31/2021





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New Self-Correction Retroactive Amendment to Conform to Plan Operations

- Conditions:
 - Normal self-correction requirements (not necessarily "significant")
- Satisfy three requirements:
 - a) Plan amendment results in increase of a benefit, right, or feature
 - b) The increase in the benefit, right, or feature is available to all eligible employees; and
 - Providing the increase in the benefit, right, or feature is permitted under the Code and satisfies the correction principles of EPCRS, including:
 - Reasonable and appropriate
 - Keep assets in the plan
 - Not violate another specific rule FERENCZY





- 401(k) Plan document does not allow in-service distributions
- Operationally, plan has been allowing all participants to take distributions at age 59%
 - Not predominantly HCEs
- Plan can self-correct by retroactively amending plan to add age 59½ distribution option







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Case Study #9

 Plan document does not permit individual direction of investment



- Operationally, plan has permitted participants over age 45 to direct investments
 - Assume this is nondiscriminatory
- Cannot retroactively amend under new procedure:
 - Amendment wouldn't apply to all participants
 - If employer expands amendment to cover all participants, it wouldn't conform to prior operations
 - File under VCP





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Other Issues

- Expect more examples of insignificant failures on IRS website:
 - "The IRS plans to provide additional examples illustrating whether an Operational Failure is insignificant. The additional examples will be provided on the IRS.gov website. It is expected that a link to these examples will appear on the 'Correcting Plan Errors' webpage on the IRS.gov website."
- IRS still considering practitioner comments on correcting Overpayments







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CE Credit

- ERPA/ASPPA/NIPA
 - Will receive certificate by email in several days
 - ERPA will take longer (please be patient)
 - Please check spam folder
- Any questions, email: support@erisapedia.com



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