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Your Presenters Today

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Amendment Timing: Interim and Discretionary Amendments

Extensions from Congress and IRS SECURE Rule Allowing Retroactive Adoption

SECURE Rule for Retroactive SH 401(k) Retroactive Corrective Amendments 1.401(a)(4)-11(g)

Retroactive EPCRS Amendments

TODAY'S AGENDA



INTERIM AND DISCRETIONARY AMENDMENTS

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Two Types of Plan Amendments (Between Restatements)



- ▶ Interim Amendments
 - ▶ An amendment regarding a disqualifying provision which either:
 - ➤ Results in the failure of the plan to satisfy the qualification requirements because of a change in those requirements effective after 2001
 - ▶Includes statutory change, change in regulations, or other change in IRS guidance
 - ▶ Provisions which are integral to those changed requirements
 - Could include the absence of a provision required by (or integral to) change in requirements
- ▶ Discretionary Amendments: Any amendment that isn't interim amendment

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Examples	
Interim Amendments	Discretionary Amendments
Change hardship necessity standards	CARES provisions
Add hardship casualty event (integral amendment)	Add in-service distribution
Add 10-year rule for RMDs	Add matching contribution
Change RMD tables to comply with new regulations	Add Roth deferrals
	Add top 20% rule to determine HCEs

Basic Amendment Timing

- ► Can't violate anti-cutback rule [IRC §411(d)(6)]
 - ▶ Amendments reducing benefits can be prospective only
- ▶ Discretionary amendment:
 - ▶ Last day of plan year put into effect
- ▶ Interim amendment:
 - ► One employer later of:
 - ► Last day of plan year
 - ▶ Extended employer tax return deadline
 - ► More than one employer:
 - ▶ 10 months after end of plan year
- ▶ Special rules for governmental plans



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Timing Examples – Discretionary Amendment

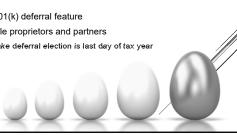
- ▶ Plan does not allow in-service distributions
- ▶ Plan distributes to owner (in-service) at age 60 on 5/1/2021
 - ▶ All plans in our examples have calendar plan year
- ▶ Deadline to amend plan is 12/31/2021
- ▶ If plan isn't amended by deadline, distribution is operational failure
- ► Example 2:
 - ▶ Employer maintains deferral-only 401(k) plan
 - ▶ Employer amends plan, on 5/6/2021 but effective 1/1/2020, to add nonelective contribution
 - ▶ Amendment cannot be effective sooner than 1/1/2021
 - ▶ Nonelective contribution for 2020 is operational failure



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Special Rule for Deferrals

- ▶ Plan document must allow for deferrals <u>before</u> participants can make them
 - ► No retroactive 401(k) deferral feature
 - ▶ That includes sole proprietors and partners
 - ▶ Last day to make deferral election is last day of tax year





Congress Frequently Allows Extra Time to Adopt Amendments

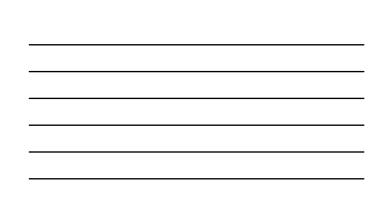
- ▶ Current examples: Last day of 2022 plan year
 - ▶ SECURE
 - ► CARES
 - ▶ 2020 Disasters
- ▶ It's OK to operate in conformance with law and amend by deadline
 - ▶ Amendment must be retroactively effective
 - ► Amendment must reflect plan operations



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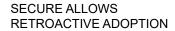
Example

- ► Employer has 401(k) plan with safe harbor nonelective contributions
- ▶ Plan document requires annual safe harbor notice
- ▶ Relying on SECURE, employer did not give safe harbor notice prior to 2021 plan year
- ▶ Employer adopts SECURE amendment 10/1/2022
 - ▶ Amendment removes requirement for safe harbor notice
- ▶ No operational failure





- ▶ Deadline same as SECURE
- ▶ Amendments to implement final hardship regulations
 - ▶ Deadline December 31, 2021
 - ► Applies to 401(k), 403(b), individually designed preapproved





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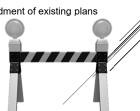
New Code §401(b)(2)

- ▶ Allows employer to adopt qualified plan retroactively
- ▶ Deadline: extended due date of employer's return
- ► Example:
 - ▶ Sole proprietor adopts cash balance plan 5/6/2021
 - ▶ Retroactively effective 1/1/2020
 - ► Treated as though employer had adopted plan 12/31/2020



Limitations of This Approach ▶ Applies to qualified plans; not 403(b) plans

- ▶ Does not allow retroactive adoption of elective deferrals
- ▶ Allows adoption of new plans; not amendment of existing plans
- ▶ Other rules can impact decision
 - ▶ Deadline to have after-tax contributions counted for 2020 calendar limitation year was 1/30/2021



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Addition of Nonelective Contribution



Employer wants to amend deferral-only 401(k) plan on 5/6/2021 to add nonelective contribution for 2020



Can they use Code §401(b)(2) to do it?

New rule allows adoption, not amendment



Alternative:

Employer can adopt profit-sharing plan 5/6/2021 retroactively effective to 1/1/2020 Later merge the two plans

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Do We Need to File 5500 for 2020 for Late Adopter?



- ▶ Do we need to file for 2020 if plan isn't adopted until 2021
- ▶ No published answer
- ▶ Well-sourced rumor:
 - ▶ No need to file for 2020
 - ▶ For DB plan, attached 2020 Schedule SB to 202
 - ▶ Remember 8½ minimum funding deadline

SECURE ALLOWS RETROACTIVE ADDITION OF SAFE HARBOR **NONELECTIVE**

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SECURE Change: Code §401(k)(12)(F)

- ► Can retroactively amend to add safe harbor nonelective to existing 401(k) plan
 - ▶ Any time up to 12 months after end of plan year
- ► Contribution rate:
 - ▶ 3% if adopted more than 30 days before end of plan year
 - ► November 30 or earlier for calendar year plan
 - ▶ 4% if adopted thereafter
- ▶ No requirement for notice to employees
 - ▶ Maybe notice not needed; IRS repealed in Notice 2020-86
 - ► Exception: ACP safe harbor

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It Works After Suspension! (Notice 2020-86)

- - ▶ Employer started 2020 with safe harbor nonelective
- during plan year

	10 Mar 1,000
► Calendar year plan	-
▶ Decided to suspend safe harbor	
► Gave notice March 31	2 8
► Amended plan to prospectively eliminate SH nonelective	effecti∨e April 30
▶ Now decides it wants (and can afford) SH for 2020	
► Can retroactively amend to return to SH for 2020	
▶ 4% if after November 30, 2020	
► Can qualify for top heavy safe harbor exemption	
Won't work if plan used safe harbor match (basic or en	hanced) at any
during plan year	

Late Amendment	Doesn't Change	Deduction
Deadline	•	



- ► Example:
 - ➤ November 1, 2021, employer amends 401(k) to add 4% safe harbor nonelective contribution for 2020
 - ▶ Immediately makes employer contribution
 - ▶ Assume extended tax return due date was October 15, 2021
 - ► Contribution is deductible on 2021 return
 - ► Contribution is 415 annual addition for 2020 (since it was within 30 day of extended due date)
- ► Moral: Employer probably wants to decide about safe harbor before tax return deadline

Addition of Nonelective Contribution





Employer wants to amend deferral-only 401(k) plan on 5/6/2021 to add nonelective contribution for 2020 $\,$



Can they use Code §401(k)(12)(F) to do it? Yes!

But it's fully vested and allocated as safe harbor contribution

Can be greater than 3%/4%

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RETROACTIVE CORRECTIVE AMENDMENT UNDER TREAS. REG. §1.401(A)(4)-11(G)



Regulatory Correction under Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(4)-11(g)



- » Designed to fix coverage, nondiscrimination and minimum participation
- » Allows employer 9½ months after plan year end to make "corrective amendment"
- » What can you do in a corrective amendment?
 - Let someone benefit who wasn't previously benefiting
 - Give someone more of an allocation or benefit than they otherwise would have had
 - Make benefit, right, or feature available to employees to whom it was not previously, available
- » What does the amendment do?
 - For coverage, nondiscrimination, etc. amendment treated as though adopted on 1st day of plan year being corrected
 - Avoids disqualifying failure

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Main Retroactive Corrective Amendment Conditions



- ▶ Cannot reduce benefits prior to amendment
 - ► Similar to anti-cutback rule
- ▶ Effective as though in place on first day of plan year corrected
 - ▶ So, if problem is coverage, amendment allowing part-time EE to enter must be effective on first day of plan year, with contributions made according to the plan allocation/benefit formula
- ► Additional allocations must separately pass 410(b) and 401(a)
 - ▶ Generally not a problem because they are for NHCEs
 - ▶ For 410(b), treat amendment participants as component plan
 - ➤ Not required if purpose of amendment is to bring plan into uniform allocation/benefit safe harbor

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Main Retroactive Corrective Amendment Conditions (cont'd)



- ▶ Corrective amendment must have substance
 - ▶ Can't give money to nonvested terminated participant, so vest the contribution, or
 - ▶ Give to active participants likely to vest in it



Special Rule for Sections 401(k)/401(m)



- ▶ Scenario: 401(k) feature fails coverage for 2020
 - ▶ Employer adopts -11(g) amendment to expand 401(k) coverage
 - ▶ New NHCEs have had no chance to defer/get match: EPCRS
 - ▶ Must give each new NHCE a QNEC = NHCE ADP x compensation
 - ▶Even in safe harbor plan (also need to give SH contribution)
 - ►No 50%/25% reduction
- ▶ Scenario: Plan also fails coverage for matching contributions
 - ▶ -11(g) amendment expands entitlement to matching contribution
 - ► Must give each new NHCE a QNEC = NHCE ACP x compensation

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More on Retroactive Corrective Amendments



- ▶ No regulatory requirement to fail coverage or nondiscrimination first
 - ▶ Sometimes impossible to prove
 - ▶ You can always try a different definition of compensation
 - ► However, some practitioners and agents read the rules to require that you fail first
 - ▶ Why do regs call it a corrective amendment?
- ➤ Normal Code §404 deduction rules apply to retroactive corrective amendment amounts (deadline and limits)

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Addition of Nonelective Contribution





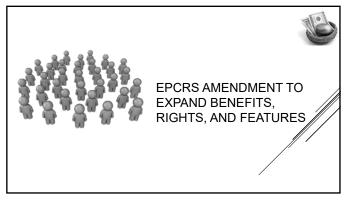
Employer wants to amend deferral-only 401(k) plan on 5/6/2021 to add nonelective contribution for 2020



Can they use -11(g) amendment to do it?

Our answer: No

No relationship to any existing feature that could warrant correction



EPCRS 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
 - c) Providing the increase in the benefit, right, or feature is permitted under the Code and satisfies the correction principles of EPCRS, including:

 - ► Keep assets in the plan
 - ▶ Not violate another specific rule

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What's a BRF?



- ▶ Is this rule limited to changes that are considered a "benefit, right, or feature"?
- ▶What's a BRF?
 - ► Treas. Reg. §1.401(a)(4)-4
 - ▶ Probably meant more
 - ▶ Unofficially, that's what we've been told



Addition of Nonelective Contribution		
Employer wants to amend deferral-only 401(k) plan on 5/6/2021 to add nonelective contribution for 2020		
Can they use EPCRS BRF amendment to do it?	Our answer: No Must conform to prior operations; not change prior operations	
	Employer wants to ame add nonelective contribution. Can they use EPCRS BRF amendment to do	

#1 Question!

- ► Employer A adopted plan
 - ► A in controlled group with B
 - ▶ Only A employees can participate
- ► Employees of Employer B were allowed to participate
 - ► B never signed participation agreement
- ▶ Self-correctable?





- ▶ Not really a BRF
- ▶ It doesn't satisfy universality
- ► We recommend filing under VCP

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Speaker Information



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For Further Study



Joanne Pecina will demonstrate how to find more information on today's topic from the ERISApedia.com resources.



