



Retirement Plan Solutions for High Net Worth Business Owners

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MAY 17, 2017

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Retirement Solutions


State of the Market:
Trends to Capitalize on

Cross-Tested Plans:
Age Weighted
New Comparability

**Single Ks, SEPs,
SIMPLE IRAs &
Safe Harbor 401(k)s**


Defined Benefit Plans:
Traditional
Cash Balance

**Roth 401(k)/403(b)
& Roth IRA**




Common Reasons Small Businesses Hesitate to Establish a Plan

- Reluctance to make required employer contributions
- Employee turnover: Lack of vesting schedules cause too much money to go to short-term employees
- Costs too much to set up and administer
- Too many government regulations/too much paperwork
- Benefits to owner are too small



How to Address these Concerns


- Think beyond the 401(k)
- Find the right plan design to meet your company's specific needs
- The right plan design can benefit you, your business and your employees



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Providing Solutions

Reluctance to make required contributions	→	✓ Flexible contributions
Employee turnover	→	✓ Exclude employees where possible
Costs too much to set up and administer	→	✓ Low cost relative to contributions, plus incentives for small businesses
Too many government regulations	→	✓ Government regulations work for—not against—the business owner
Benefits to owner are too small	→	✓ Maximize contributions for owner(s)



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Plan Types



The Defined Contribution Market

- Single K
- SEP IRA
- SIMPLE IRA
- 401(k)/Profit Sharing
- Safe Harbor 401(k)
- Cross Tested Plans*
- Non Qualified Deferred Comp
- Defined Benefit

* A method of allocating employer contributions in a profit sharing plan. Not a plan type.



Plan Limits

	2016	2017
• \$18,000 (402g)	• \$18,000 (402g)	
• \$6,000 Catch up	• \$6,000 Catch up	
• \$53,000 (415)	• \$54,000 (415)	
• \$265,000 (Compensation)	• \$270,000 (Compensation)	
• \$120,000 HCE	• \$120,000 HCE	
• \$210,000 DB Max	• \$215,000 DB Max	
• \$170,000 (Key Employee)	• \$170,000 (Key Employee)	
• \$12,500 SIMPLE	• \$12,500 SIMPLE	
• \$3,000 SIMPLE Catch up	• \$3,000 SIMPLE Catch up	
• \$118,500 Soc Sec Base	• \$127,200 Soc Sec Base	

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Single K & SEPs

- SEPs allow up to 25% of pay or \$54,000.
- SEPs are Employer money only.
- Single K allow Employer Contributions up to 25% of pay.
- Plus Employee contributions of \$18,000.
- Single K has Catch Up contributions of \$6,000.
- Single K beneficial for those making under \$216k.
- Loans.
- Owner making \$100k can do \$43,000 in Single K vs \$25,000 in SEP.

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Safe Harbor vs SIMPLE

Safe Harbor 401k	SIMPLE IRAs
• \$18,000 Limit	• \$12,500 Limit
• Safe Harbor Match satisfies all tests	• No reporting or Testing requirements
• Ability to borrow	• No Loans
• Higher Catch Up \$6,000	• \$3,000 Catch Up
• Higher Employer Contributions	• Some Flexibility in Employer contributions
• Roth option	• No Roth
• Fees	• No Fees

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Traditional Safe Harbor 401(k)


- Introduced in 1999
- Solution for 401(k) plans with testing problems:
 - Low employee participation
 - Owners and Highly Compensated Employees can't contribute meaningful amounts
 - Top heavy contributions required
 - (Taxable) return of deferrals



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Safe Harbor Requirements

- Contribution Requirements
 - Matching contribution or
 - Non-elective contribution
 - 100% immediate vesting
- Notice to Eligible Employees
- Amend Plan




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Contribution Requirements

Matching Contribution

- Dollar-for-dollar up to 3% of employee compensation, plus
- 50 cents on the dollar for contributions between 3% and 5% of employee compensation
- Example: \$25,000 compensation, 5% deferral
- Matching contribution = $\$750 + \$250 = \$1,000$
- Enhanced safe-harbor matching formulas also permitted
- Matching contributions may be discontinued mid-year




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Contribution Requirements

Nonelective Contribution


- 3% of compensation for each eligible employee, even if they do not participate in salary deferrals



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Problems Solved


- No nondiscrimination testing required
 - Automatically satisfies ADP and ACP tests
- Allows HCEs to contribute maximum, regardless of participation by NHCEs
- Prevents taxable return of contributions to HCEs
- No top-heavy requirement for Safe Harbor plans that make only Safe Harbor contributions and no further employer contributions



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Retirement Solutions

Age-Weighted Profit Sharing	New Comparability Profit Sharing
Super Comp	Defined Benefit Plans: Traditional Cash Balance



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AGE-WEIGHTED PLANS



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Age-Weighted Plans

- IRC §401(a)(4): Contributions or benefits under the plan must not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees
- Discrimination testing compares the contributions allocated each year to the accounts of participants




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Cross-Testing

1993: Treasury Reg. 1.401(a)(4)

- Testing based on projected benefits at retirement, rather than on the basis of the allocations of contributions to the plan
- Profit-sharing plan is no longer required to contribute the same percentage of pay for all participants



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Traditional vs. Age-Weighted

Traditional Profit Sharing Plan

- Allocations based on compensation only
- No reference to age, years to retirement or the present value of future benefits

Age-Weighted Profit Sharing Plan

- Contributions allocated based on reasonably expected benefits at retirement age, instead of compensation alone



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Key Factors

Factors for determining allocation:

- Current age
- Retirement age, usually age 62-65
- Years to retirement
- Present value of dollars at retirement based on IRS standard interest rate
- Current compensation



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Time Value of Money

Nondiscrimination testing recognizes the time value of money

- A dollar invested by younger employees will be worth more at normal retirement age than a dollar similarly invested by an older employee
- Plans designed to provide benefits that will be equally valuable at retirement age must provide a higher contribution for an older worker than for a younger worker




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May Work Best for:

Owners and principals who:

- Seek contribution flexibility
- Want a larger portion of plan contributions for themselves
- Are older than other employees and earning more compensation


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Considerations

- Higher administration costs, but...
- Balance higher cost with value of larger contributions
 - Tax deductible employer contributions
 - Tax credits may be available to offset start-up costs

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NEW COMPARABILITY PLANS

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New Comparability


- Takes cross-testing a step further
- Uses specific employee classifications—rather than strictly age—to design contribution levels for participants
- Participants are divided into two or more classes
- Classes may be based on any reasonable criteria: ownership, job tenure, age



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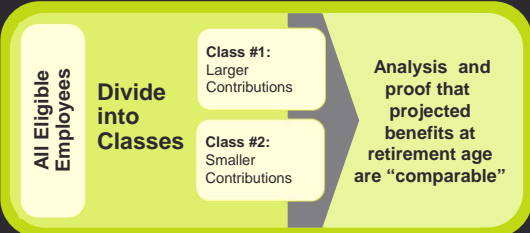
Compelling Story

- Larger contributions are made for one class than for another
- Usually substantial contributions are made for the favored group, with lower contributions for the other employees



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How They Work




All Eligible Employees

Divide into Classes

Class #1: Larger Contributions

Class #2: Smaller Contributions


Analysis and proof that projected benefits at retirement age are "comparable"



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Two Key Factors


1. Equivalent Benefit Accrual Rates (EBARs)
2. Comparability of benefits
 - Use cross-testing to
 - Compare apples and oranges
 - Turn apples (contribution allocations) into oranges (EBARs)
 - Make sure both classes of employees get a comparable number of oranges
 - Complex!



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Converting Allocation Apples into EBAR Oranges


- Each participant's allocation is accumulated with interest to retirement age
- The accumulated amount is then divided by an annuity rate to produce an equivalent monthly retirement benefit
- That amount is then annualized and divided by the participant's annual compensation to arrive at the participant's annual Equivalent Benefit Accrual Rate



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How About Them Apples?

- Amount of contribution allocation is now all about EBARs
- Instead, EBAR oranges are compared to determine if plan is discriminatory



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IRS Regulations for New Comparability Plans

Age-weighted and service-based cross-tested plans OK

- Minimum gateways for NHCEs and/or relative contribution rates for HCEs and NHCEs
- The lowest NHCE contribution rate must be at least:
 - 1/3 of the highest HCE contribution rate, or 5% of compensation
- Complex alternative allocation methods



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MAKING IT WORK: A CASE STUDY



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Thriving Professional Practice

	Age	Salary
Owners:		
Doctor 1	54	\$270,000
Doctor 2	45	\$270,000
Staff:		
Nurse 1	41	\$50,000
Nurse 2	30	\$35,500
Assistant 1	47	\$29,000
Assistant 2	27	\$23,000
Assistant 3	24	\$23,000
Receptionist	25	\$22,000

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Owners' Goals

- Maximize retirement benefits for the two owners
- Minimize required contributions for staff
- Maintain contribution flexibility




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Traditional Profit-Sharing Solution

	Age	Salary	20% Profit Sharing	
Doctor 1	54	\$270,000	\$54,000	75% of total 20% of income
Doctor 2	45	\$270,000	\$54,000	
Total		\$540,000	\$108,000	
Nurse 1	41	\$50,000	\$10,000	25% of total 20% of income
Nurse 2	30	\$35,500	\$7,100	
Assistant 1	47	\$29,000	\$5,800	
Assistant 2	27	\$23,000	\$4,600	
Assistant 3	24	\$23,000	\$4,600	
Receptionist	25	\$22,000	\$4,400	
Total		\$182,500	\$36,500	
Grand Total		\$722,500	\$144,500	

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What About Social Security Integration?

	Age	Salary	Contribution		
			20% Profit Sharing	Integrated	
Doctor 1	54	\$270,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$108,000 78% of total 20% of income
Doctor 2	45	\$270,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	
Total		\$540,000	\$108,000	\$108,000	
Nurse 1	41	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$8,421	\$30,736 22% of total 17% of income
Nurse 2	30	\$35,500	\$7,100	\$5,979	
Assistant 1	47	\$29,000	\$5,800	\$4,884	
Assistant 2	27	\$23,000	\$4,600	\$3,874	
Assistant 3	24	\$23,000	\$4,600	\$3,874	
Receptionist	25	\$22,000	\$4,400	\$3,704	
Total		\$182,500	\$36,500	\$30,736	
Grand Total		\$722,500	\$144,500	\$138,736	


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Works Best for:

- Plans that have consistently failed discrimination testing
- Plans making contributions of 5% of compensation or more
- Employers seeking to max out contributions for owners and HCEs
- Employers who want the biggest possible share of the plan contributions allocated to the accounts of the owners/principals

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**DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS:
TRADITIONAL AND CASH BALANCE**


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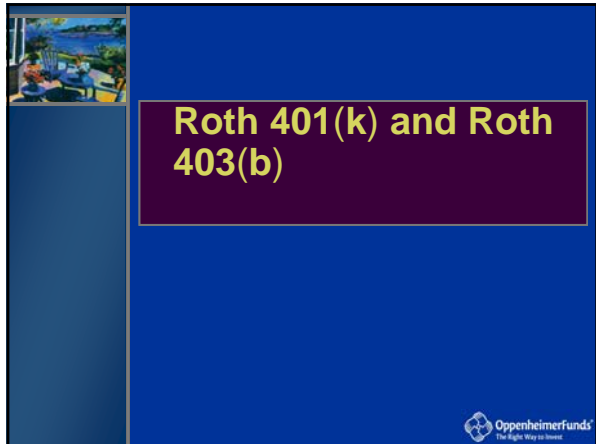
Back in the Spotlight for Small Businesses

Popularity declined in 1980s due to unfavorable tax law changes

- Pendulum swings the other way
 - January 1, 2000: Repeal of IRC §415(e)
 - Renewed popularity and new opportunity
 - 2001: ECTRA:
 - Increased benefits
 - Relief from funding limits
 - 2006: PPA
 - Revised DB/DC combined deduction limit under Code Section 404(a)(7)(A)
 - Cash balance given green light

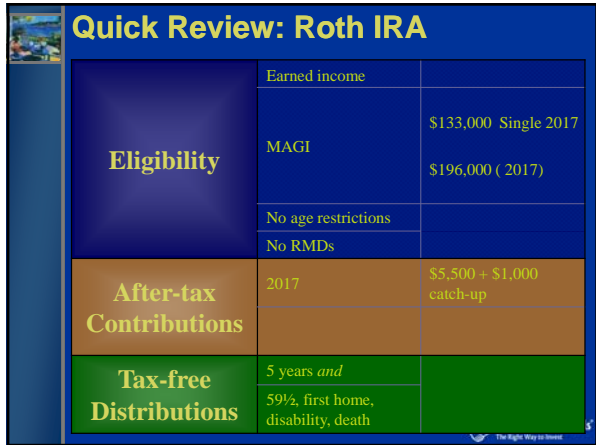
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Roth 401(k) and Roth 403(b)

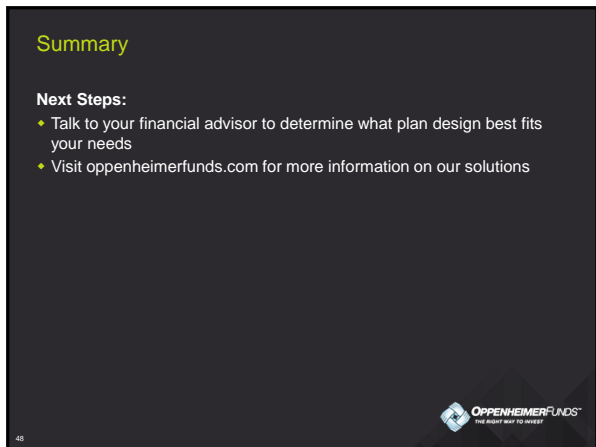
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Quick Review: Roth IRA

Eligibility	Earned income	
	MAGI	\$133,000 Single 2017 \$196,000 (2017)
	No age restrictions	
	No RMDs	
After-tax Contributions	2017	\$5,500 + \$1,000 catch-up
Tax-free Distributions	5 years <i>and</i>	
	59½, first home, disability, death	

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Summary

Next Steps:

- Talk to your financial advisor to determine what plan design best fits your needs
- Visit oppenheimerfunds.com for more information on our solutions

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Q&A



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RE2000-309-1113 November 16, 2013



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