



# CASH BALANCE PLANS 2018



**TPS**  
**GROUP**

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# HISTORY AND BASIC STRUCTURE OF A CASH BALANCE PLAN

- Started in 1985, approved prospectively by IRS in Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA), final regulations passed in October of 2014.
- A hypothetical account balance is established for each participant, as follows:
  - Beginning Balance
  - + Contribution Credits (usually defined as a percent of pay)
  - + Interest Credits (defined in plan document, guaranteed interest)
  - = Ending Balance
- Employer funded, pooled assets, trustee/advisor directed investments, required annual contributions.
- Payable as a lump sum at retirement or termination (annuities also available).

# ADVANTAGES OF A CASH BALANCE PLAN

- Large tax deductions
- For the company, money contributed to the plan is tax deductible now.
- For participants, taxation on benefits is deferred until received as income.
- Accelerated retirement savings for Owners and Key employees
- Can vary contribution by owner
- Easy to understand, straight forward hypothetical account balance
- Employer's liability is easily defined

# HOW CASH BALANCE PLANS CAN GROW AND STABILIZE YOUR BUSINESS

- Addition of new clients from new pool of prospects.
- Client retention increases (your competition may offer this).
- Enables you to have a greater menu of services and expertise.
- Helps differentiate yourself. Expands your referral network.
- Assets in Cash Balance plans can grow quickly. Not uncommon for annual required contributions to be greater than \$200,000 per owner.
- Can provide large benefits for select employees (approximately \$2.6m to \$2.9m for each owner at retirement).

## WHO IS AN IDEAL CANDIDATE FOR A CASH BALANCE PLAN?

- Businesses demonstrating consistent cash flow and profits
- Professional practices such as Doctors, Dentists, Attorneys
- Family Businesses
- Sole proprietorships (owners with younger employees, or any age if no employees)
- Partnerships with varying goals and needs among the partners
- Owners who desire to contribute more than \$55,000 per year
- Companies already making a profit sharing contribution to their staff

## HOW ARE INVESTMENTS HANDLED?

- Plan assets are pooled and invested by the trustees usually with an investment manager.
- Investment return does not affect the amount that is credited to participants' accounts.
- If the plan's investment earnings exceed the crediting rate, the excess will be used to reduce future employer contributions.
- Conversely, if the plan's investment earnings are less than the crediting rate, then future employer contributions will be increased.
- This make-up is typically spread over seven years.
- A wide range of investment vehicles can be used by the plan sponsor to achieve the interest crediting rate, which is usually set at 4% or 5%.

# MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTIONS

Age	DC Plan 401k/Profit Sharing	DB Plan Cash Balance	DB + DC Plans*
65	\$61,000	\$259,500	\$300,500
60	\$61,000	\$253,000	\$294,000
55	\$61,000	\$196,700	\$237,700
50	\$61,000	\$152,000	\$193,000
45	\$55,000	\$117,800	\$152,800
40	\$55,000	\$ 91,400	\$126,400
35	\$55,000	\$ 71,000	\$106,000

\* Plans not covered by the PBGC (professional service employers with 25 or fewer employees – i.e. doctors, dentists, attorneys, etc). Maximum overall deduction limit is full DB plan contribution, plus DC plan contribution up to 6% of total pay (if DC plan contribution is greater than 6% of total pay, total of DB plan and DC plan contributions is limited to 31% of total pay).

# EXAMPLE

Name	Age	Annual Salary	401(k)	Profit Sharing	Cash Balance	Total Contributions
				(6% of pay)	(40% of pay)	
Owner	60	\$275,000	\$24,500	\$16,500	\$110,000	\$151,000
Spouse	55	50,000	24,500	3,000	20,000	47,500
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>\$325,000</b>	<b>\$49,000</b>	<b>\$19,500</b>	<b>\$130,000</b>	<b>\$198,500</b>
				(6% of pay)	(2% of pay)	
Employee 1	40	\$50,000	\$0	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$4,000
Employee 2	35	40,000	0	2,400	800	3,200
Employee 3	30	30,000	0	1,800	600	2,400
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>\$120,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$7,200</b>	<b>\$2,400</b>	<b>\$9,600</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$445,000</b>	<b>\$49,000</b>	<b>\$26,700</b>	<b>\$132,400</b>	<b>\$208,100</b>
Percent of total contributions to owner and spouse (includes 401k) .....						95.4%

## Q & A

→ How does a Cash Balance Plan work?

**Answer:** Each participant has an account which grows annually in two ways: first, a contribution and second, an interest credit, which is guaranteed rather than dependent on the plan's investment performance.

→ Can Cash Balance plans be offered in addition to 401(k) Profit Sharing plans or other plans?

**Answer:** Yes, the employer can offer a combination of qualified retirement plans in order to produce a larger contribution.

→ What are the distribution options upon retirement or if leaving the employer?

**Answer:** Any vested account in a Cash Balance Plan can be paid as a lump-sum distribution or annuity. Lump sums are usually rolled over to an IRA.

→ Must everyone participate equally in the Cash Balance plan?

**Answer:** No. Each participant can have a different amount contributed for them.

## Q & A (continued)

→ Can Cash Balance contributions change?

**Answer:** Yes, but with restrictions. Cash Balance plans can be amended periodically to permit different contribution levels. Any changes must be made before any employee works 1,000 hours during a plan year. In addition, a plan can also be frozen or terminated.

→ Is the plan subject to IRS nondiscrimination testing?

**Answer:** Yes, like any other qualified plan, a Cash Balance Plan is subject to nondiscrimination testing. Employers can anticipate contributions in the range of 5% to 7.5% of pay for staff. The exact percentage required for employees depends on the results of nondiscrimination testing.

→ How do design and administrative costs compare with 401(k) Profit Sharing plans?

**Answer:** They are higher than a 401(k) plan because the plan is maintained by an actuary who needs to certify each year that the plan is in compliance with the Internal Revenue Code.

# DISCLAIMER

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