

Retirement Plan Options for Small Businesses

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1

1

My Background

Education:

- B.S. in Business-Finance
- M.S. in Applied Economics
- Accredited Financial Counselor

Work Experience:

- Worked for Janus Mutual Funds
- Worked for REPTECH as a Pension Analyst
- Associate Specialist for MSU Extension

2

2

Why Consider A Retirement Plan for your Workers?

- Form of Compensation
- Retain Workers
- Align Compensation Package with Company Values to Attract the Right Employees
- Tax Benefits: Company, Employee, Owner

3

3

Types of Retirement Plans

- Defined Benefit
 - Common Names: Pension Plan, DB Plan
- Defined Contribution:
 - 401(a)4 Qualified Plans:
 - 401k
 - Profit Sharing
 - Deferred Compensation
 - Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP or KSOP)
 - Simple 401k
 - 403(b): *Not Profit Employers*
 - 457: *Governmental Employers*
 - Section 408:
 - Simplified Employee Pension (SEP)

4

4

What are the Goals of your Retirement Plan?

- Compete with other employers
- Encourage employees to stay longer
- Help provide for financially stable retirement years for you and your employees
- Defer income to retirement
 - Reduce income taxes now
 - Company and employee

5

5

Retirement Plan Considerations

- How committed are you to this plan?
- What level of employer contributions do you expect to contribute?
- How many employees will be eligible to participate?
- How much time do you as an owner expect to devote to operating this plan?

6

6

Employer Sponsored Plan Overview

- IRS creates broad rules that each plan must operate under.
 - IRS Code section numbers are 401, 403, 457
- Employer determines how their plan will operate within these rules.
 - The “Plan Document” defines how the plan will operate.
 - A “Summary Plan Description” is 1 to 8 page document that is available for employees to help them understand the plan.

7

7

Required Features

- The Plan Document will define:
 - Eligibility to participate in the plan
 - Common Eligibility:
 - Immediate
 - January 1
 - Age 18 or 21
 - XX Months of employment
 - 1st day of the quarter after 1000 hours are worked in a calendar year
 - Compensation

8

8

Employee Contributions

- Contribution must be via payroll deduction
 - Contributions are tax deductible
- IRS Maximum Contribution Amount
 - \$20,500 for 2022
 - \$6,500 “catch up” contribution
 - Must be age 50 or older

9

9

Employer Contributions

- Employers do not have to contribute
- Employers may change contributions from year to year
- Employer contributions can be made
 - Each pay period
 - Quarterly
 - Annually
 - Can be contributed up to 2.5 months after the year end

10

10

Profit Sharing

- Employees receive profit sharing contributions even if they are not contributing employee funds.
- Often, profit sharing contributions are the same formula every year.
 - Example: 4% contribution or \$1,000 to all employees
- Note: The employer does not need to have a profit to make a profit sharing contribution.

11

11

Employer Matching

- Employer contributions that are based on a formula that requires employee contributions
 - Examples:
 - 100% of an employee's contributions up to 4%
 - An employee that contributes 6% of their own funds receives a 4% employer contribution
 - An employee that contributes 3% of their own funds receives a 3% employer contribution
 - 50% of an employee's contributions up to 10%
 - 100% of the first 3% and 50% of the next 2%.

12

12

Vesting

- Employer contributions can be subject to vesting
- For each year of service you earn additional vesting in the employer contributions
- Each plan will choose a vesting schedule
 - Immediate
 - 1/20 Vesting Schedule
 - 20% for 1 year, 40% for 2 year, 60% for 3 years, etc.
 - 3 year cliff vesting schedule:
 - 0% for 1 year, 0% for 2 years, 100% for 3 years

13

13

Vesting Example

- An employee works for a company for 3 years and leaves for a new job.
- The companies vesting schedule is 1/20.
 - He is 60% vested
- The employee's balance is:
 - Employee contributions: \$4,600
 - Employer contributions: \$2,300
- The employee requests his funds be transferred to an IRA.
 - His transfer is \$5,980. ($\$4,600 + \$2,300 * 60\%$)

14

14

Investments

- Defined Contribution Plan
 - Almost always all participants select their own investments from a “menu” of pre-selected options
 - Typically, 5-20 investment choices
 - Investment choices represent a range of investment types
 - Mutual funds are common options
- Investment returns are the employee’s responsibility.

15

15

Questions

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16

16