April 18-19, 2023 Lansing Center



Impacts of SECURE 2.0 on Municipal Retirement Plans



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Topics we will be discussing today:

- SECURE 2.0 A bit of background information
- Plan/operational changes
- Optional plan design changes
- New tax relief and distribution options
- What SECURE 2.0 left out for government plans
- SECURE 3.0 What might the future hold?





When does SECURE 2.0 go into effect?

- 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act signed into law on December 29, 2022
- Contains more than 90 provisions
 - Some were effective immediately
 - Some go into effect later
 - Some don't apply to most of us in this room



What is a governmental plan?







Changes that must be implemented by plan amendments

What do you need to know?

What does a plan sponsor/fiduciary have to do?



Higher ages for Required Minimum Distributions (RMD)

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY

The Act increased age for RMD's with the goal to help participants preserve savings longer

Applicable RMD ages are determined as follows:

- Age 70½ if you were born before July 1, 1949
- Age 72 if you turned age 72 before 2023
- Age 73 if you turned (or will turn) age 73 before 2033
- Age 75 if you will turn age 74 after 2032

The penalty tax for missing an RMD has been reduced from 50% to 25%



RMD's eliminated for employer sponsored Roth plans

EFFECTIVE 2024

While RMD's have never been required for Roth IRA's, pre-death distributions are currently required for Roth designated accounts in an employer retirement plan, such as 457(b) or 401(k)

These required pre-death distributions will be eliminated



Catch-up contributions must be Roth for those earning more than \$145k

EFFECTIVE 2024

Currently, catch-up contributions can be made on a pre-tax or Roth basis (if permitted by the plan sponsor)

This can impact more than just those employees who earn more than \$145k

If ANY employees in a plan earn more than \$145k, the plan must permit Roth contributions or it will no longer be able to allow catch-up contributions for ANY employees



Repayment of qualified birth or adoption distributions limited to 3 years

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY & RETROACTIVELY

Individuals may receive distributions from their retirement plan in the case of birth or adoption without paying the 10% additional tax

The distributions can be repaid to a retirement plan or IRA and are treated as timely rollovers, with the re-contribution period limited to 3 years

Effective both going forward and retroactively to the 3-year period beginning on the day after the date on which such distribution was received

Helps participant manage financial priorities so they can achieve long-term financial security





Other optional plan design enhancements

Plan sponsors may want to consider making these changes to streamline administration and improve participant outcomes



457(b) plan contribution rate changes can be made at any time

OPTIONAL - EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY

Eliminates the "first day of the month" rule that applied 457(b) plans only

Previously, participants had to request changes prior to the beginning of the month in which the deferral would be made

This change aligns governmental 457(b) plans with private sector 401(k) and 403(b) plans

This changes the rules for **457(b) plans only**. Changes to employee contributions made to a 401(a) defined contribution plan are still **not permitted**.



Self-certification allowed for unforeseeable emergency distributions

OPTIONAL - BEGINNING IMMEDIATELY

Plans are permitted to rely on the participant's written self-certification that:

- 1) the circumstances were unforeseeable and it is a financial emergency
- 2) the amount requested does not exceed the financial need; and
- 3) the participant has no reasonable alternative

Self-certification is *not* permitted if the plan administrator has actual knowledge that is contrary to the participant's certification



Student loan payments may qualify for employer matching contributions

OPTIONAL - BEGINNING 2024

Employers may elect to consider qualified student loan payments an "elective deferral" for purposes of matching employer contributions

Matching contributions may be pre-tax or Roth

Helps participant manage financial priorities so they can achieve longterm financial security



Higher catch-up limits for ages 60-63

OPTIONAL - BEGINNING 2025

Currently, employees aged 50+ are permitted to make catch-up contributions of \$7,500 (2023 limit)

SECURE 2.0 creates an additional "tier" of catch-up contributions

Increased catch-up limit for those age 60-63 equal to the greater of:

- \$10,000 OR
- 150% of the regular catch-up amount

Help participants preserve savings longer





Changes to tax rules for participants

Tax relief that impacts your employees, retirees and co-workers



Rollovers from 529 plan to Roth IRA permitted

EFFECTIVE 2024

Tax and penalty-free, direct trustee-to-trustee rollovers from 529 educational savings accounts to Roth IRAs will be permitted

Certain conditions apply

- Subject to Roth IRA annual contribution limits
- 529 account must have been open for more than 15 years
- 529 designated beneficiary/Roth IRA owner must have includible compensation at least equal to the amount of the rollover

Owners of a 529 account can change the designated beneficiary to themselves and transfer the account value to their own Roth IRAs



Exclusion for health and long-term care insurance no longer requires direct pay

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY

Current law allows public safety officers to exclude up to \$3,000 from their taxable income for health and long-term care insurance premiums

The requirement for those premiums to be paid directly by the retirement plan has been repealed, easing the burden on plan administrators which makes it more likely plans will adopt it, benefiting retirees



Tax relief for emergency and other related distributions

VARIOUS EFFECTIVE DATES

The 10% penalty tax has been removed for emergency and other distributions, including:

- Terminal illness
- Emergency expenses (up to \$1,000 per year)
- Domestic abuse (greater of \$10,000 or 50% of vested balance)
- Loans in disaster areas



Exclusion of disability first-responder payments

EFFECTIVE 2027

Provides significant income tax relief for disabled first responders

Qualifying first responders are defined as law enforcement officers, firefighters, paramedics and emergency medical technicians (EMTs) who receive service-connected disability and retirement pensions



Auto escalation and auto enrollment are plan design best practices

Effective immediately, most new 401(k) and 403(b) plans must include:

- Automatic enrollment at 3% 10% in first year
- Automatic escalation of 1% per year to a up to a minimum of 10% and maximum of 15%

These requirements DO NOT apply to governmental plans, but are a best practice employers should consider

- Plans with automatic enrollment have significantly higher participation
- Increased participation amongst younger, lower-paid employees and reduces racial gap in participation rates





Predicting the future

Will SECURE 2.0 do enough to improve retirement outcomes?



Americans are unprepared for retirement

50% of women and 47% of men between the ages of 55 and 66 have <u>NO</u> retirement savings

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data





Will there be a SECURE 3.0?

SECURE Act and SECURE 2.0 created new provisions to help Americans boost their nest eggs, they also left some ideas on the cutting-room floor

A SECURE 3.0 bill could be considered in the 118th Congress, although prospects for a bill as comprehensive as SECURE 2.0 may be complicated





Issues policymakers may consider

Expand auto-enrollment

Catch-up contributions for caregivers

Fewer paper statements

Investment options for 403(b) plans



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