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## The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act was passed by the Senate on March 26, 2020 and signed into law by President Trump on March 27, 2020. The coronavirus (COVID-19) emergency is presenting new and unique challenges that most of us are facing for the first time.

Employers across the country are facing closures of offices and businesses, resulting in everything from required work at home arrangements to employee lay-offs and furloughs. This has raised important questions around retirement plan administration, including the nature of relief that may be available for plan participants.

Below is a brief description of the key CARES Act provisions, along with items to consider.

### Coronavirus-Related Distributions

Plans may permit in-service coronavirus-related distributions from a participant's vested account balance without regard to the normal withdrawal restrictions. This relief is offered through December 31, 2020.

These distributions are subject to the following requirements:

- Limited to \$100,000 per tax year, aggregated across all plans of the employer or controlled group.
- All contribution sources will be available for CARES Act Distributions, except for money purchase pension plan contribution sources in 401(a) plans and 401(k) plans.
- Will be taken on a pro-rata basis from all available contribution sources and fund options.
- Not eligible rollover distributions and are subject to income tax withholding at 10%, unless the participant elects a different percentage or 0% withholding.
- Exempt from 10% early withdrawal penalty generally applicable to distributions made to participants who are 59-1/2 or younger.
- Eligible to be indirectly rolled into an IRA or employer plan within 3 years from the date the distribution is taken.
- Amounts not indirectly rolled into an IRA or employer plan are included in gross taxable income, ratably, over 3 tax years (beginning with the tax year of the distribution), unless the participant elects to include all amounts in a single tax year.

Coronavirus-related distributions are available to "eligible" participants who:

- Are diagnosed with a coronavirus (COVID-19 or SARS-CoV-2) illness.
- Have a spouse or dependent diagnosed with a coronavirus illness.

- Experience “adverse financial consequences” as a result of a quarantine, furlough, lay-off, reduction in work hours, business closure, the lack of child care, or other factors determined by the IRS due to the coronavirus emergency.

As permitted by the CARES Act, the plan administrator may rely on an employee’s certification that the employee satisfies one or more of the above conditions in determining whether any distribution is a CARES Act Distribution. Each participant will self-certify as to his or her eligibility.

### **Coronavirus-Related Loan Relief (for plans that allow loans)**

Two types of loan relief were also provided:

- Plans may allow eligible participants, as defined above, to take loans up to the lesser of \$100,000 or 100% of the participant’s vested account balance for the specified period.
- Upon the request of an eligible participant, plan sponsors must suspend loan repayments due on outstanding loans that are in good order for a period of up to 12 months. This relief expires on December 31, 2020. The suspension period is to be added to the original loan term when repayments, including accrued interest, resume, regardless of the length of the loan’s original term.

Participants who are furloughed or laid off but who continue to be considered active employees may also suspend loan repayments for up to one year of unpaid leave. Plan administrators should ensure that they are providing us with the correct employment status for these participants so that their loan repayment suspensions and other plan rights, including the in-service distribution options to which they are entitled (for plans that allow in-service distributions), are properly administered.

### **Waiver of 2020 Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)**

Qualified 401(a)/(k), 403(b), and governmental 457(b) plans will not be required to make any RMD payments for 2020; specifically:

- Participants who turned age 70½ prior to 2019 will not be required to receive an ongoing RMD for 2020.
- Participants who turned age 70½ in 2019 and who did not receive their first RMD for 2019 on or before January 1, 2020 will not have to receive their first (2019) RMD or their 2020 RMD.
- Beneficiaries receiving life expectancy payments will not be required to receive their 2020 beneficiary RMD.
- Beneficiaries who have an account balance in the plan subject to the five-year distribution rule may extend their required distribution by one year (full distribution of the account must be made by the 6th anniversary of the participant’s death).

If a 2020 RMD is provided to any of the above, it may be rolled over to an IRA or employer plan. A participant’s RMD or beneficiary’s life expectancy RMD for 2021 will need to be paid.

## Defined Benefit Plan Relief

- **Delay of Required Contributions.** Under the CARES Act, a company can delay to January 1, 2021 any required contributions otherwise due in 2020 to meet funding standards. This provision will provide cash conscious companies with the ability to conserve their cash in 2020 by delaying contributions to the plan until January 1, 2021. Any contributions that are delayed are increased by interest for the period beginning on the original due date to the actual payment date.
- **Benefit Restrictions Relief.** Normally, a pension plan must impose restrictions on certain benefit distributions (for example, lump sums) when the plan's funding status falls below 80 percent. The primary intent of these restrictions is to prevent retirement-eligible participants from drawing down a large portion of the plan's assets at the expense of participants who are not yet retirement-eligible and unable to draw benefits. Recognizing the current, unique circumstances that could adversely impact a plan's funded status (such as historically low interest rates), the CARES Act provides that a pension plan can use its funding status for the plan year ending in 2019 when determining whether it must impose benefit restrictions for plan years which include calendar year 2020.

## Timing of Plan Amendments

The CARES Act includes a remedial amendment period giving plan sponsors additional time to amend their plans for this relief. Sponsors of non-governmental plans have until the last day of the plan year beginning in 2022 to amend their plans, i.e., December 31, 2022 for a calendar year plan. Sponsors of governmental plans have until the last day of the plan year beginning in 2024 to amend their plans.

## Items to Consider

The coronavirus-related distribution and increased loan limits are optional plan provisions; consequently, plan sponsors will need to evaluate which of the following courses of action they wish to take:

- Plan sponsors may elect to do nothing at this time. Because the coronavirus-related distribution and loan limit increase provisions are optional, they will not go into effect unless you opt to affirmatively add them to your plan. This may be a good choice if you have not furloughed, laid off, or reduced hours for any of your employees, and if your employee population and their families continue to remain healthy. In that case, these provisions may be added later if or as the COVID-19 situation worsens; however, the situation could worsen more quickly or more severely than anticipated, so it may be prudent to consider adding them sooner rather than later.
- Plan sponsors may add the increased loan limit provision without offering the coronavirus-related distribution provision. It is permissible to add either the coronavirus-related distributions option or the increased loan limits independently of each other. Adding the expanded loan limit will permit participants to access more of their accounts without direct leakage from the plan; in addition, because loan repayments due in 2020 must be suspended for a period of up to a year, taking a loan will not create an immediate financial outlay for participants. However, if a participant takes an expanded loan, is subsequently terminated, and is unable to repay the full amount of the loan, the

outstanding loan balance would default, and would be included in taxable income in the year of the default. Absent future relief, three year ratable taxation does not apply in this situation. Note also that, depending on the number of loans permitted at a time by the plan, adding this provision may also require relaxing any restrictions around the number of permissible loans that may be taken from the plan and/or the frequency with which they may be taken.

- Plan sponsors may add the coronavirus-related distributions provision without offering the increased loan limit provision. Adding the expanded coronavirus-related distribution provision will create leakage, possibly substantial, from the plan, but ensures that affected participants can access their funds without the risk of taxation of the loan amount in a single plan year in the case of a subsequent termination of employment. Any or all of the withdrawn amounts may be repaid to the plan at a later date, which may mitigate some leakage, and the tax burden would be spread out over three years.
- Plan sponsors may add both the coronavirus-related distribution and increased loan limit provisions. Adding both provisions would provide participants with the opportunity to make the decision between a coronavirus-related distribution or an increased loan, based on what they determine best for their particular situation. This may be a good opportunity to educate participants on the importance of preserving their retirement savings to the extent they are able and the accompanying advantages of a loan over a coronavirus-related distribution in that regard. They should also be informed of the potential tax consequences of both scenarios, and encouraged to repay any amounts they might need to withdraw.