Retirement Plan Loans: Do You Really Want to be Your Employee's Banker?

Charles M. Lax, Esq.



- Retirement plans are not required to provide for plan loans
 - Optional for most plans
 - Generally permitted in 401(k) and 403(b) plans
 - Not permitted in SEPs, SIMPLE-IRAs

- Both IRS and DOL have jurisdiction
 - IRS rules deal with taxability
 - DOL rules deal with prohibited transaction

- Where are the rules governing plan loans found?
 - The plan document
 - The summary plan description
 - The loan procedure

- Must participants disclose the reason for the loan?
 - Not required, but optional
 - Unlike hardship distributions in a 401(k)plan

- What is the maximum loan available?
 - Lesser of \$50,000 or 50% of vested account balance
 - Employers may set lower limits

- What is the maximum repayment term?
 - Generally no more than 5 years
 - A reasonable period if used to acquire a principal residence



- How must the loan be repaid?
 - Amortized ratably over the term
 - Installments must be made at least quarterly



- What constitutes "adequate security"?
 - Most 401(k) plans use 50% of vested account balance
 - Other assets could be used instead



- What constitutes a reasonable interest rate?
 - Comparable to the rate charged on a commercial loan
 - As a practical matter, it is generally prime plus
 1% or 2%

- What happens if there is a default in repayment?
 - Form 1099 issued and loan becomes taxable and could be subject to the 10% penalty for early distributions
 - Maximum grace period ends on the last day of quarter following the quarter of default

- Is interest paid tax deductible?
 - If secured by employee deferrals, no
 - o If made to most owners and officers, no

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TOP TEN REASONS WHY

YOU DON'T WANT

TO BE YOUR EMPLOYEE'S BANKER
AND ALLOW PLAN LOANS





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If there is a default, the loan becomes taxable and possibly subject to a 10% excise tax on early distributions.





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If employer terminates the plan, the loan likely becomes taxable and possibly subject to a 10% excise tax on early distributions.



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If the employee terminates employment, the loan likely becomes taxable and possibly subject to a 10% excise tax on early distributions.





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Borrowing against retirement benefits often creates leakage (reduction of benefits) due to the inability to repay the loan.





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The interest that an employee pays on a plan loan will likely be "double taxed." Since it is not deductible, it is taxed when earned and taxed a second time when distributed from the plan.



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Other loan sources available to employees (an equity line of credit) may be deductible.





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Many plans suspend future deferrals until the loan is repaid.



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The interest rate credited to a participant's account is often less than they would have earned if their account was fully invested.





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Employees have a smaller take home pay because of the likely payroll withholding.





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Ready access to retirement benefits may facilitate impulsive spending for the wrong reason (a new boat, a vacation, etc.).

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TOP TEN REASONS WHY

YOU SHOULD BE

WILLING TO BE YOUR EMPLOYEE'S BANKER
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There is no income tax consequence for a plan loan that gets repaid.





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There is no 10% premature distribution excise tax for a plan loan that gets repaid.





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It's a "cheap benefit" for most employers since the employees usually bear the cost.



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Since most 401(k) plans allow participant loans, an employer may be perceived as taking away an employee "entitlement" if plan loans aren't offered.



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The costs of borrowing from a retirement plan are often less than from a commercial lender.





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Employees may be uncomfortable attempting to qualify for hardship distributions from 401(k) plans, not wanting to disclose to their employer personal hardship situations.



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If the loans get repaid there is no "leakage" of retirement benefits (thereby maximizing retirement benefits) that may otherwise occur if the plan provides for hardship distributions or other in-service distributions.



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Employees will appreciate the ability to borrow funds without jumping through all of the hoops that a commercial lender may require.



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Without a plan loan opportunity, employers face the prospect of good employees terminating employment simply to get access to their accounts.



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Employees will feel more comfortable deferring amounts in the employer's 401(k) plan if they have a reasonable expectation of those amounts being made available to them in a time of need.