



RETIREMENT PLANNING

Simplified Employee Pension

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RETIREMENT PLANNING

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PLEASE NOTE

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 continues many temporary CARES Act provisions through 2021 to ease access to retirement funds, including:

- ◆ The exception to the 10% early withdrawal penalty for distributions prior to age 59½
- ◆ The elimination of the mandatory 20% withholding requirement on distributions
- ◆ The option to take out up to \$100,000 in a loan or withdrawal (if otherwise allowed under plan provisions)



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SIMPLIFIED EMPLOYEE PENSION

SUMMARY

WHAT ARE SIMPLIFIED EMPLOYEE PENSIONS?

Some employers hesitate to establish a qualified employee retirement arrangement because of the administrative hassles and expense. An attractive alternative is a simplified employee pension, or SEP. SEPs are an effective way to provide employee retirement benefits with a minimum of paperwork and reporting requirements.

SEPs may be suitable for employers who don't want to be locked in to making contributions every year. The employer can choose to contribute or not based on business performance and capital needs.

HOW DO THEY WORK?

Under a SEP arrangement, the employer makes contributions to individual retirement accounts and/or individual retirement annuities (IRAs) that have been established for eligible employees. The employer has three options when setting up the SEP: adopt an IRS model agreement, use a financial institution's prototype or create a custom-designed SEP (with IRS approval).

Eligible employees must be allowed to participate in the SEP. To be eligible, the employee must have:

- ◆ Reached age 21.
- ◆ Worked for the employer for at least three of the past five years.
- ◆ Received at least \$650 (for 2021) in compensation from the employer.

These requirements must be met in each year that the company makes a contribution for the employee.



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WHAT ARE THE CONTRIBUTION LIMITS?

An employer can make deductible contributions to an employee's SEP-IRA up to certain limits. In 2021, contributions must be the lesser of 25% of the employee's compensation (not exceeding \$290,000) or a specified dollar limit (\$58,000).

A SEP doesn't allow contributions that discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees.

All contributions are fully vested in the employee, who can withdraw the money at any time. Withdrawals are taxed as ordinary income when they are received, and an additional 10% penalty tax may apply to distributions taken before age 59½ unless certain exceptions apply.

Participants must begin receiving payments—at least a minimum required amount—by April 1 of the year following the calendar year in which they reach 72. A 50% penalty tax applies to any amount that should have been paid out but wasn't.

WHAT'S THE CONCLUSION?

A SEP gives employers the opportunity to improve employee morale and retention by establishing a retirement benefit without taking on the administrative headaches of other types of retirement plans. A SEP requires minimal paperwork, reporting and bookkeeping, with the flexibility to decide whether and how much to contribute each year. Employer contributions are also tax deductible. Employees benefit as a result of tax-deferred contributions and earnings.



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1. An eligible employer who wants an easy-to-administer retirement plan creates a simplified employee pension plan. The employee opens an IRA (or the employer opens one for the employee). The employer makes contributions to the employee's SEP-IRA.

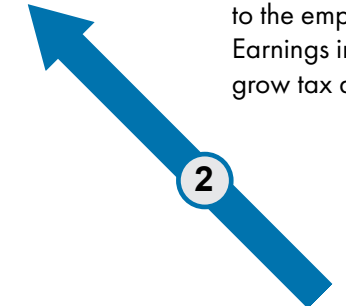


3. The employee may begin taking distributions from the plan at age 59½, and must begin taking distributions by age 72 or actual retirement, if later. Early distributions face a 10% penalty (with some exceptions). Distributions after age 72 face a 50% penalty on the amount that should have been distributed but was not.



Employee

2. Contributions are deductible by the employer (up to annual limits) and tax deferred to the employee. Earnings inside the plan grow tax deferred.



4. Distributions are taxed as ordinary income.

