

Accumulated Leave Payouts:

Lower Your Tax Liability for the District and Employees



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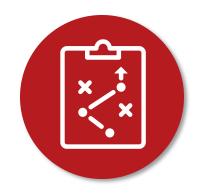
About **US**

- Focused on reducing the district's costs and advocating for the employees
- Industry leader in the design, implementation and administration of specialized retirement plans for public sector employers and employees
- MSBO partnership experience providing 401(a) plans to Michigan's school districts
- Serving more than 15K employer clients and more than 3.5 million participants across the U.S.
- Serving more than 45% of school districts in the country through USRBP Partner Firms



Today's Objectives









Current Landscape of Accumulated Leave in Michigan

3 Ideas for Lowering Taxes on Leave Payouts How it Could Benefit You and Your District

Case Study



Accumulated Leave in Michigan:

A Brief Overview of the Current Landscape

Three methods currently used to payout accumulated leave

1. No Formal Structure

- EE's electively defer payout to 403(b) Plan or receive cash
- EE's establish 403(b) account prior to separation

2. Board Policy

- Mandates payouts be directed to a 403(b) established by the EE
- Payments are mandatory & considered an *Employer Contribution*
- EE's establish a 403(b) account prior to separation

3. Special Pay Plan

- Establishes a separate plan for accumulated leave payouts
- Payments are mandatory & considered an *Employer Contribution*
- EE's are automatically enrolled (no account establishment required)
- Employer handles every payout exactly the same
- Can utilize 401(a) for increased amounts (no coordination with 403(b) deferrals)





Idea #1 for Lowering Taxes on Leave Payouts



Special Pay Plan

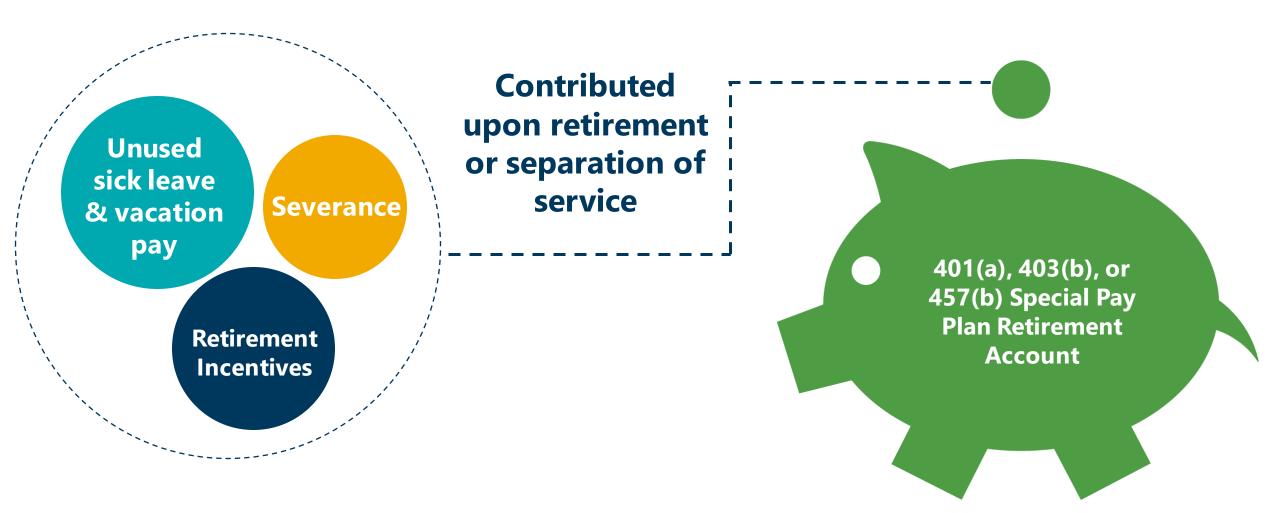
A glance at how the **Special Pay Plan** works:

Retirement benefit that automatically places unused accumulated leave into a 401(a), 403(b), or 457(b) plan in the participant's name versus a direct cash payout Employer and
Employee permanently
avoid Social Security
and Medicare Tax and
any associated matches
on plan contributions

Employees will defer
Federal and State Income
Tax until funds are
withdrawn. Best of all, it's
an additional retirement
savings vehicle that
doesn't impact any
elective 403(b) or 457(b)
deferral limits



What Contributions Qualify for Special Pay





How a Special Pay Plan Works

Example: Participant with \$20,000 in termination pay.

| | <u>Without</u> the Special Pay Plan | <u>With</u> the Special Pay Plan |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Accumulated Termination Pay | \$20,000.00 | \$20,000.00 |
| Federal Taxes (22%) | \$4,400.00 | \$0.00 |
| State Taxes (4.25%) | \$850.00 | \$0.00 |
| Social Security (6.2% on \$168,600) | \$1,240.00 | \$0.00 |
| Medicare (1.45%) | \$290.00 | \$0.00 |
| Total Taxes Paid | \$6,780.00 | \$0.00 |

| Employee Benefit | \$13,220.00 | \$20,000.00 |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | Net Pay | In Special Pay Plan |

FICA and Medicare Taxes are permanently saved: \$1,530.00 State and Federal Taxes are deferred until participant chooses to receive money



Special Pay Plan Design Flexibility

Eligibility



- Any class of employees
- Subject to any Collective Bargaining Agreement

Age



 Any age, or set a specific age (e.g. 55+)

Contribution Amount



• Set minimum (e.g., \$1,000+)

Contribution Timing



 Annual "excess" days in-service payout or at separation from service

Triggering Event



 Retirement or any separation from service



Special Pay Plan 2024 Contribution Limits

| 401(a) | 403(b) | 457(b) | |
|--|--|---|--|
| IRS 415(c)(1)(a) Limit – lesser of \$69,000 or 100% of salary. If plan year salary is less than \$69,000, a different calculation will be used. Employees can also fully fund their elective deferral 457(b) and 403(b) Plans | Same limits as 401(a) Plan - lesser of \$69,000 or 100% of salary Limit offset by employee elective deferral contributions to 403(b) Plan | IRS 415 Limit – lesser of \$23,000 or 100% of salary \$7,500 Age 50 Catch-up *FICA and Medicare taxes still apply | |



Idea #2 for Lowering Taxes on Leave Payouts



Retiree Health Reimbursement Arrangement

A glance at how the an **rHRA** works:

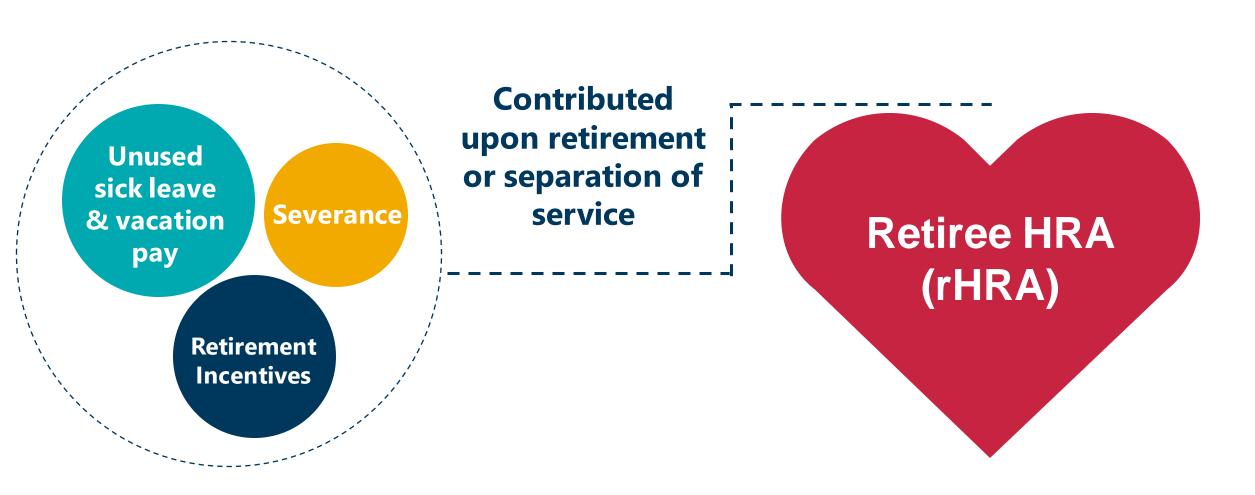
Used to pay for health care expenses (including insurance premiums) for employee, spouse, and tax dependents

Fully portable and immediately accessible - employees can use rHRA funds for life

Triple tax-free contributions, earnings and reimbursements are never subject to federal, state or FICA taxes



What Contributions Qualify for an rHRA





Idea #3 for Lowering Taxes on Leave Payouts



Special Pay Plan + rHRA

A glance at how the **Special Pay Plan & rHRA** works together:

The Special Pay Plan and rHRA can be combined into one retirement benefit, with percentage allocations of accumulated leave/incentive payouts directed to each plan based on the desires of the employer and/or bargaining group.

Provides the "best of both worlds"—tax-deferred funds that can be used for anything, and tax-free funds to pay for health care. Payouts can even be dollar-capped to keep contributions to a particular plan below a desired threshold.



The Best of Both Worlds

How the Special Pay Plan and rHRA work together



FICA Tax Savings

(permanent):

\$1,147.50





FICA Tax Savings

(permanent):

\$382.50

Federal & State Income Tax Savings (permanent):

\$1,312.50

Complete Benefit Breakdown



Total Add'l Benefit: \$2,843

(Over Cash Payout)



% Increased Benefit: 14%

(Over Cash Payout)



Months of Health Insurance Paid For: 12.5

(HRA)



Example: We assume an employee receiving a \$20,000 leave payout at an average annual salary of \$60,000, with an estimated \$400 in monthly health insurance premiums. Note how far a smart plan design can go in maximizing employee benefit value.

Comparison of Benefits

| | Cash Payout | Elective Deferral | Special Pay Plan | rHRA | Special Pay Plan & rHRA |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------|----------------------------|
| Eliminates FICA Taxes | | | | | |
| Eliminates Federal Income Taxes | | | | | |
| Offsets health care costs | | | | | |
| Deferred State and Federal Income Tax | | | | | |
| Immediate Access to Cash | | | | | |



Case Study: Chesapeake Public Schools (VA)

Chesapeake Public Schools is a large school system in Virginia serving over 39,000 students, employing almost 5,700 teachers, administrators and other personnel, and representing 45 schools

Payroll Tax Savings



~\$232,000

Payroll tax savings realized during 2022 and 2023 combined



~\$112,000

Payroll tax savings realized by end of Q3 2023 alone



The Opportunity

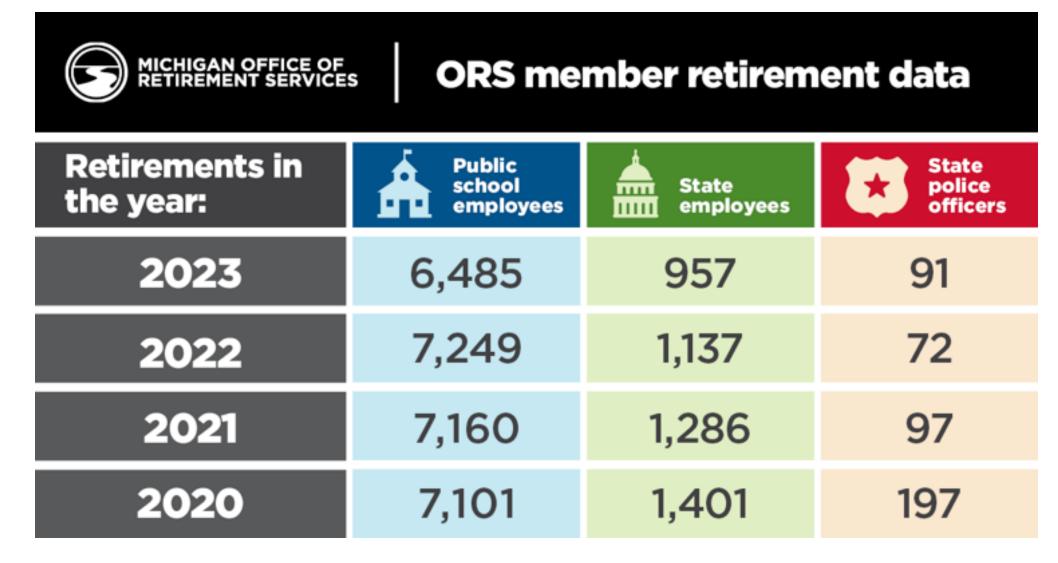
- Interested in streamlining payroll and retirement processes
- Realized Special Pay Plan could also drive tax savings that could be reinvested in the school

The Results

- Cost Savings—Savings for both the employer and employee—at the employer level, it allows Chesapeake to reallocate saved funds to cover the costs of other necessary items like buses, building renovations, recruitment and more
- Process Improvement & Simplification— Implementing the Special Pay Plan alleviated the burden on the school's payroll/benefit staff while simplifying the employee's transition from employment to retirement

ORS Graph – Retirements by Year

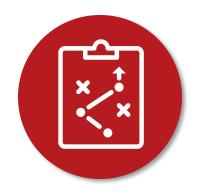
Public School Employee Retirements Beginning to Decline





Today's Takeaways









If your district is paying out accumulated leave in cash, there's a better way

Special Pay rHRA Special Pay + rHRA Avoid FICA taxes for district & EE / Defer or avoid federal & state income taxes for EE

Now that you see Chesapeake VA savings, what would you do with extra resources?



QUESTIONS?



Scan the QR code to schedule a meeting!







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