



Considering a Traditional Safe Harbor Retirement Plan?

It may be advantageous for a plan sponsor to consider adopting a traditional safe harbor design for their retirement plan. Adopting a safe harbor retirement plan design permits an employer to essentially avoid discrimination testing (the testing is deemed met). Remember, this testing limits highly compensated employees' contributions based upon non-highly compensated employees' contributions. By making a safe harbor contribution highly compensated employees can defer the maximum amount allowed by their plan and Internal Revenue Code limits, without receiving any refunds. General rules for all safe harbor contributions include the following:

- Safe harbor contributions are 100 percent vested.
- There may be no allocation requirements imposed on safe harbor contributions, for example, a 1,000-hour service requirement or a last day employment rule.
- Safe harbor contributions may be used toward satisfying the top-heavy plan minimum contribution requirement.
- All eligible participants must receive a written notice describing the applicable safe harbor provisions between 30 and 90 days before the beginning of the plan year. This notice must be provided for each year the plan will be safe harbored unless the plan is going to elect safe harbor treatment after commencement of the plan year and utilize nonelective contributions to meet the safe harbor contribution requirement per the SECURE Act, which passed in December, 2019.

Generally, there are two types of safe harbor

contributions:

1. The non-elective contribution, which is a 3 percent contribution to all eligible participants (or 4 percent if safe harbor is going to be elected later than 30 days prior to plan year end, in accordance with the SECURE Act), or
2. A matching contribution to participants who are contributing to your plan.

There are two options from which to choose for the matching contribution, either the basic or the enhanced match. The basic safe harbor matching contribution is defined as a 100 percent match on the first 3 percent of compensation deferred and a 50 percent match on deferrals between 3 percent and 5 percent of compensation. Alternatively, the employer may choose an enhanced matching formula equal to at least the amount of the basic match; for example, 100 percent of the first 4 percent deferred. All that said, employers wishing to explore a safe harbor solution should also be aware that it may entail more cost if their present contribution structure is less than the required safe harbor required structure.

Alternatively, a plan can adopt a qualified automatic contribution arrangement (QACA) design and receive the same safe harbor benefits with automatic enrollment and escalation features.

To learn if a traditional safe harbor feature is appropriate for your plan, or to explore the workings of QACA, contact your plan advisor feel free to contact one of our experts at Schneider Downs Wealth Management Advisors. ■