

DESCRIPTION OF HR 3361

I. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO TITLE I OF THE ACT: REFORM OF FUNDING RULES FOR SINGLE-EMPLOYER DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Minimum Funding Standards (Act secs. 101 and 111)

Prohibition on increases in benefits while a waiver is in effect (ERISA sec. 302(c)(7)(A) and Code sec. 412(c)(7)(A))

The Act restates the prior-law provision prohibiting plan amendments that increase benefits while a waiver or amortization extension is in effect or if a retroactive amendment was previously made within a certain period. As under prior law, an exception applies for a plan amendment increasing benefits that only repeals a previously made retroactive amendment. The provision provides that the references to retroactive amendments are limited to those that reduced accrued benefits.

Minimum funding standards (ERISA sec. 302(d)(1) and Code sec. 412(d)(1))

Under the Act, the Secretary of the Treasury must approve a change in a plan's funding method, valuation date, or a plan year. The provision deletes the reference to valuation date because a change in such date is a change in the plan's funding method.

B. Funding Rules for Single-Employer Defined Benefit Plans (Act secs. 102 and 112)

Determination of target normal cost (ERISA sec. 303(b), (i) and Code sec. 430(b), (i))

The Act defines the term "target normal cost" for a plan year as the present value of all benefits which are expected to accrue or be earned under the plan during the plan year. The provision clarifies that a plan's target normal cost is increased by the amount of plan-related expenses expected to be paid from plan assets during the plan year, and is decreased by the amount of mandatory employee contributions expected to be made to the plan during the plan year.

Determination of at-risk status (ERISA sec. 303(i)(4)(B) and Code sec. 430(i)(4)(B))

Under the Act, the 80-percent and 70-percent prongs of the at-risk status definition are based on funded status for the preceding plan year. The Act provides that determination of the 70-percent prong for 2008 may be determined using methods of estimation provided by the Secretary of Treasury. The provision applies this rule also for purposes of the 80-percent prong (as phased in under the Act).

Quarterly contributions (ERISA sec. 303(j)(3)) and Code sec. 430(j)(3))

Under the Act, quarterly contributions are required if a plan has a funding shortfall for the preceding year. The provision includes a transition rule for the 2008 plan year; under this rule, in the case of plan years beginning in 2008, the funding shortfall for the preceding plan year may be determined using such methods of estimation as the Secretary of the Treasury may provide.

The quarterly installment rules require a higher rate of interest to be charged on required contributions. Small plans are permitted to use a valuation date other than the first day of the plan year. The provision provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is to prescribe rules relating to interest charges and credits in the case of a plan with a valuation date other than the first day of the plan year.

C. Benefit Limitations under Single-Employer Plans (Act secs. 103 and 113)

Definition of prohibited payment (ERISA sec. 206(g)(3)(E) and Code sec. 436(d)(5))

The Act provides that certain underfunded plans may not make prohibited payments, which include accelerated forms of distribution such as lump sums. Present law provides that if the present value of a participant's vested benefit exceeds \$5,000,¹ the benefit may not be distributed without the participant's consent. If the vested benefit is less than or equal to this amount, the consent requirement does not apply. The provision provides that the payment of benefits that may be immediately distributed without the consent of the participant is not a prohibited payment.

Small plans (ERISA sec. 206(g)(10) and Code sec. 436(k))

The benefit restriction provisions are based upon a plan's adjusted funding target attainment percentage as of the first day of the plan year. This presents issues for small plans, which are allowed to designate any day of the plan year as their valuation date, because a plan's adjusted funding target attainment percentage cannot be determined until the valuation date. The provision provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe rules for the application of the benefit restrictions which are necessary to reflect the alternate valuation date.

Notice requirement (Act sec. 103(b) and ERISA sec. 101(j))

The provision provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, has the authority to prescribe rules applicable to the notice of funding-based limitations on distributions required under section 101(j) of ERISA as added by the Act.

¹ The portion of a participant's benefit that is attributable to amounts rolled over from another plan may be disregarded in determining the present value of the participant's vested benefit.

Definition of single employer plan (Code sec. 436(l))

The Act provides rules under ERISA and the Code that limit the benefits and benefit accruals that can be provided under a single employer plan, depending on the funding level of the plan. The provision adds a definition of the term “single employer plan” for purposes of the limitations in the Code.

D. Technical and Conforming Amendments (Act secs. 107 and 114)

The Act provides for technical and conforming amendments to reflect the new funding rules. The provision provides that the effective date for the amendments to the excise tax on a failure to satisfy the funding rules is taxable years beginning after 2007 and, for the other technical and conforming amendments, plan years beginning after 2007.

E. Restrictions on Funding of Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plans by Employers Maintaining Underfunded or Terminated Single-Employer Plans (Act sec. 116 and Code sec. 409A(b)(3)(A)(ii))

The Act provides that if, during any restricted period in which a defined benefit pension plan of an employer is in at-risk status, assets are set aside (directly or indirectly) in a trust (or other arrangement as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury), or transferred to such a trust or other arrangement, for purposes of paying deferred compensation of an applicable covered employee, such assets are treated as property transferred in connection with the performance of services (whether or not such assets are available to satisfy the claims of general creditors) under Code section 83.

The Act further provides that if a nonqualified deferred compensation plan of an employer provides that assets will be restricted to the provision of benefits under the plan in connection with a restricted period (or other similar financial measure as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury) of any defined benefit pension plan of the employer, or assets are so restricted, such assets are treated as property transferred in connection with the performance of services (whether or not such assets are available to satisfy the claims of general creditors) under Code section 83. The provision provides that this rule applies with respect to assets that are restricted under the plan with respect to a covered employee.

II. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO TITLE II OF THE ACT: FUNDING RULES FOR MULTIEMPLOYER DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

A. Funding Rules for Multiemployer Defined Benefit Plans (Act secs. 201 and 211)

Shortfall funding method (Act sec. 201(b))

The Act provides that a multiemployer plan meeting certain criteria may adopt, use or cease using the shortfall funding method and such adoption, use, or cessation of use is deemed to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. One of the criteria is that "the plan has not used the shortfall funding method during the 5-year period ending on the day before the date the plan is to use the method" under the Act. The provision changes this so that the criterion is that "the plan has not adopted or ceased using the shortfall funding method during the 5-year period ending on the day before the date the plan is to use the method" under the Act.

B. Funding Rules for Multiemployer Plans in Endangered or Critical Status (Act secs. 202 and 212)

Notice requirements (ERISA secs. 305(b)(3)(D), 305(e)(8)(C), and Code secs. 432(b)(3)(D), 432(e)(8)(C))

The Act requires the plan sponsor of a multiemployer plan to distribute a notice if the plan is in endangered or critical status and if the plan is required to make reductions to adjustable benefits. The provision clarifies that the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall provide guidance with respect to the plan sponsor's notice obligations.

Implementation and enforcement of default schedule (ERISA secs. 305(c)(7), 305(e)(3)(C), and Code secs. 432(c)(7), 432(e)(3)(C))

Under the Act, a default schedule applies if a funding improvement plan or rehabilitation plan is not timely adopted. The provision removes the rule that provides that the default schedule is implemented upon the date on which the Department of Labor certifies that the parties are at impasse. Thus, under the provisions, the plan trustees are required to implement the default schedule within 180 days of the expiration date of the collective bargaining agreement. In addition, the provision clarifies that any failure to make a default schedule contribution is enforceable under sec. 515 of ERISA.

Restriction on payment of lump sums while plan is in critical status (ERISA sec. 305(f)(2)(A) and Code sec. 432(F)(2)(A))'

Under the Act, the payment of accelerated forms of payment, including lump sums, while a plan is in critical status is restricted. Under the provision, the restriction on payment of accelerated forms of payment applies only to participants whose benefit commencement date is after notice of the plan's critical status is provided. This change conforms the rule for multiemployer plans to the rule applicable to single-employer plans.

Definition of plan sponsor (Code sec. 432(i)(9))

The funding rules for multiemployer plans and the excise tax rules that apply in the event of a failure to comply with the funding rules refer to the term “plan sponsor.” This term is not defined in the Code. The provision adds a definition to the Code that conforms with the applicable ERISA definition.

Excise tax on trustees for failure to adopt a timely rehabilitation plan (Code sec. 4971(g)(4))

The Act imposes an excise tax on the sponsor of a multiemployer plan in the event of a failure to timely adopt a rehabilitation plan. Under the Act, the plan sponsor has a 240 day period in which it must adopt a plan. The excise tax for failure to timely adopt is based on the beginning of this 240 day period, rather than the end of the period. The provision revises the calculation of the excise tax so that it applies to the period beginning on the due date for adoption of the rehabilitation plan.

Effective date of excise tax provisions (Act sec. 212(e))

The Act provides that the excise tax provisions relating to a failure to satisfy the multiemployer plan funding rules are effective with respect to plan years beginning after 2007. The provision clarifies that the excise tax provisions are effective with respect to taxable years beginning after 2007.

**III. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO TITLE III OF THE ACT:
INTEREST RATE PROVISIONS**

**A. Extension of Replacement of 30-Year Treasury Rates
(Act sec. 301)**

The Pension Funding Equity Act of 2004 provided for a temporary interest rate. The Pension Funding Equity Act of 2004 also provided that, if certain requirements were satisfied, plan amendments to reflect such interest rate did not need to be made before the last day of the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 2006. The Act extended the temporary interest rate through 2007 and also extended the required amendment date by changing “January 1, 2006” to “January 1, 2008.” The provision further extends the required amendment date to conform generally to the amendment period permitted under the Act.

**B. Interest Rate Assumption for Determination of Lump Sum Distributions
(Act sec. 302 and Code sec. 415(b)(2)(E))**

The Act amended the interest and mortality table used in calculating the minimum value of certain optional forms of benefit, such as lump sums. The provision clarifies that the mortality table required to be used in calculating the minimum value of optional forms of benefit is also used in adjusting benefits and limits for purposes of applying the Code section 415 limitation on benefits that may be provided under a defined benefit plan. This clarification of the required mortality table is effective for years beginning after December 31, 2008. However, a plan may elect to use the new mortality table for years beginning after December 31, 2007, and before January 1, 2009, or for any portion of such a year.

**IV. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO TITLE IV OF THE ACT:
PBGC GUARANTEE AND RELATED PROVISIONS**

**A. Missing Participants
(Act sec. 410)**

Plans covered by missing participant program (ERISA sec. 4050(d))

The Act extended the prior-law missing participant program to terminating multiemployer plans and to certain plans not subject to the PBGC termination insurance program. Under the provision, the missing participant program applies to plans that have at no time provided for employer contributions. In addition, the provision limits the program to qualified plans.

V. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO TITLE V OF THE ACT: DISCLOSURE

A. Defined Benefit Plan Funding Notice and Disclosure of Withdrawal Liability (Act sec. 501 and ERISA sec. 101(f))

Under the Act, the administrator of a single employer or a multiemployer defined benefit plan must provide an annual plan funding notice (section 101(f) of ERISA). The provision conforms the measurement dates of several of the items that must be included in the notice and also conforms the information that must be provided by the administrator of a multiemployer plan with respect to the assets and liabilities of the plan to the information that must be provided by the administrator of a single employer plan.

B. Access to Multiemployer Pension Plan Information (Act sec. 502 and ERISA secs. 101(k), 101(l), and 4221(e))

Under the Act, the administrator of a multiemployer plan is required to provide participants and employers copies of certain financial reports prepared by an investment manager, advisor or other fiduciary, upon request (section 101(k) of ERISA). However, the administrator is prohibited from disclosing "any individually identifiable information regarding any plan participant, beneficiary, employee, fiduciary, or contributing employer." The provision clarifies that this prohibition does not prevent the plan from disclosing the identities of the investment managers or advisors, or any other person preparing a financial report (other than an employee of the plan), whose performance is being reported on or evaluated.

Under the Act, the plan sponsor or administrator of a multiemployer plan must provide upon an employer's request certain information regarding the employer's withdrawal liability with respect to the plan (section 101(l) of ERISA). The provision repeals section 4221(e) of ERISA, which also requires the disclosure upon an employer's request information relating to the employer's withdrawal liability.

C. Disclosure of Termination Information to Plan Participants (Act sec. 506 and ERISA secs. 4041 and 4042)

In the case of an involuntarily termination of a plan, the Act requires the plan sponsor (or administrator) and the PBGC to disclose certain information to affected parties, and special rules apply with respect to the disclosure of confidential information by the plan sponsor (or administrator). Under the provision, these special rules relating to the disclosure of confidential information also apply to the PBGC.

Under the Act, the plan administrator must provide affected parties with certain information that it has provided to the PBGC. The provision clarifies that this information includes information that the plan administrator is required to disclose to the PBGC at the time the written notice of intent to terminate is given as well as information the plan administrator is required to disclose to the PBGC after the notice of intent to terminate is given.

D. Periodic Pension Benefit Statements
(Act sec. 508 and ERISA sec. 209(a))

The Act revises the rules that apply under ERISA with respect to a plan administrator's obligation to provide periodic information relating to a participant's accrued benefits under a plan (section 105 of ERISA). The provision makes conforming changes to section 209 of ERISA, which also imposes recordkeeping and reporting obligations with respect to participant benefits.

E. Notice to Participants or Beneficiaries of Blackout Periods
(Act sec. 509 and ERISA sec. 101(i)(8)(B))

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 amended ERISA to require that participants and beneficiaries of an individual account plan be provided advance notice of a blackout period during which certain plan operations, such as the ability to make investment changes, will be restricted. The notice requirement does not apply to one-participant plans. The Act amended the definition of one-participant plan to conform to Department of Labor regulations. The Act, however, did not provide complete conformity with those regulations. The provision amends the Act so that the definition of one-participant plan for purposes of the notice is in conformity with Department of Labor regulations. Under the provision, a one-participant plan means a retirement plan that on the first day of the plan year: (1) covered only one individual (or the individual and the individual's spouse) and the individual (or the individual and the individual's spouse) owned 100 percent of the plan sponsor (whether or not incorporated), or (2) covered only one or more partners (or partners and their spouses) in the plan sponsor. Thus, under the provision, plans that are not subject to title I of ERISA are not subject to the blackout notice provisions.²

² This provision is effective as if included in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

**VI. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO TITLE VI OF THE ACT:
INVESTMENT ADVICE, PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS,
AND FIDUCIARY RULES**

**A. Prohibited Transaction Rules Relating to Financial Investments
(Act sec. 611, ERISA sec. 408(b)(18)(C), and Code sec. 4975(d)(21)(C))**

Under the Act, an exemption from the prohibited transaction rules of the Code and ERISA applies in the case of foreign exchange transactions between a plan and a bank or broker-dealer if certain requirements are met. Included in the Act is a requirement that the exchange rate used by the bank or broker-dealer for a particular transaction cannot deviate by more or less than three percent from the interbank bid and asked rates for transactions of comparable size and maturity. Under the provision, the exchange rate cannot deviate by more than three percent.

VII. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO TITLE VII OF THE ACT: BENEFIT ACCRUAL STANDARDS

A. Benefit Accrual Standards (Act sec. 701)

Preservation of capital (ERISA sec. 204(b)(5)(B)(i)(II) and Code sec. 411(b)(5)(B)(i)(II))

The Act prohibits an applicable defined benefit plan account balance from being reduced below the aggregate amount of contributions. Under the provision, failure to comply with this rule is treated as a violation of the age discrimination rules under ERISA or the Code, as applicable.

Application of present-value rules (ERISA sec. 203(f)(1)(B) and Code sec. 411(a)(13)(A)(ii))

The Act permits an applicable defined benefit plan to distribute a participant's accrued benefit under the plan in an amount equal to the participant's hypothetical account balance under the plan without violating the present-value rules of ERISA section 205(g) and Code section 417(e). ERISA section 203(e) and Code section 411(a)(11), which allow automatic cash-outs of amounts not exceeding \$5,000, apply the section 205(g) and section 417(e) present-value rules by cross-reference. The provision adds cross-references to apply the new ERISA and Code provisions for purposes of ERISA section 203(e) and Code section 411(a)(11).

Effective date (Act sec. 701(e))

The general effective date under Act section 701(e)(1) is periods beginning on or after June 29, 2005, and special effective dates are provided for certain provisions. The provision provides that the vesting provisions under Act section 701 are effective on the basis of plan years and that the vesting provisions apply with respect to participants with an hour of service after the applicable effective date for a plan.

The Act established interest credit requirements for applicable defined benefit plans, which, under the general effective date, would apply to periods beginning on or after June 29, 2005. Act section 701(e)(3) provides that, in the case of a plan in existence on June 29, 2005, the new interest credit rules apply to years beginning after December 31, 2007, unless the employer elects to apply them for any period beginning after June 29, 2005, and before the rules would otherwise apply. The provision changes this rule so that it refers to any period beginning "on or after" June 29, 2005.

The Act established rules with respect to a conversion of a plan into an applicable defined benefit plan. Act section 701(e)(5) provides that these rules are applicable to plan amendments adopted after, and taking effect after, June 29, 2005. Similarly, ERISA section 204(b)(5)(B)(ii) and Code section 411(b)(5)(B)(ii) apply the conversion rules to conversion amendments adopted after June 29, 2005. The provision clarifies that the effective date for the conversion rules is on or after June 29, 2005.

The Act establishes a special effective date for the vesting and interest crediting requirements for applicable defined benefit plans in the case of a collectively bargained plan.

The provision clarifies that these rules do not apply to plan years beginning before the earlier of:
(1) the later of the termination of the collective bargaining agreement or January 1, 2008, or
(2) January 1, 2010.

**VIII. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO TITLE VIII OF THE ACT:
PENSION RELATED REVENUE PROVISIONS**

**A. Deduction Limitations
(Act secs. 801 and 803)**

1. Increase in deduction limit for single-employer plans (Act sec. 801 and Code sec. 404)

If an employer sponsors one or more defined benefit plans and one or more defined contribution plans that cover at least one of the same employees, an overall deduction limitation applies to the total contributions to all plans for a plan year. The overall deduction limit is generally the greater of (1) 25 percent of compensation or (2) the amount necessary to meet the minimum funding requirement of the defined benefit plan for the plan year. Under the Act, in the case of a single-employer plan not covered by the PBGC, the combined plan limit is not less than the plan's funding shortfall as determined under the funding rules. Under the provision, in the case of a single-employer plan not covered by the PBGC, the combined plan limit is not less than the excess (if any) of the plan's funding target over the value of the plan's assets.

2. Updating deduction rules for combination of plans (Act sec. 803 and Code sec. 404(a)(7))

If an employer sponsors one or more defined benefit plans and one or more defined contribution plans that cover at least one of the same employees, an overall deduction limitation applies to the total contributions to all plans for a plan year. The overall deduction limit is generally the greater of (1) 25 percent of compensation or (2) the amount necessary to meet the minimum funding requirement of the defined benefit plan for the plan year. The Act provides that the overall deduction limit applies to contributions to one or more defined contribution plans only to the extent that such contributions exceed six percent of compensation. IRS guidance (Notice 2007-28, 2007-14 I.R.B. 880) takes the position that if defined contribution plan contributions are less than six percent of compensation, contributions to the defined benefit plan are still subject to limitation of the greater of 25 percent of compensation or the minimum required contribution. The provision provides that if defined contributions are less than six percent of compensation, the defined benefit plan is not subject to the overall deduction limit. If defined contributions exceed six percent of compensation, only defined contributions in excess of six percent are counted toward the overall deduction limit.

**B. Improvements in Portability, Distributions, and Contribution Rules
(Act secs. 824 and 829)**

1. Allow direct rollovers from retirement plans to Roth IRAs (Act sec. 824 and Code sec. 408A(c)(3)(B), (d)(3)(B))

The Act permits distributions from tax-qualified retirement plans, tax-sheltered annuities, and governmental 457 plans to be rolled over directly from such plan into a Roth IRA, subject to certain conditions. Such conditions include recognition of the distribution in gross income (except to the extent it represents a return of after-tax contributions) and phase-out of the ability to perform such a rollover pursuant to the distributee's adjusted gross income. The provision provides that a rollover from a Roth designated account in a tax-qualified retirement plan or tax-

sheltered annuity (described in section 402A of the Code) to a Roth IRA is not subject to the gross income inclusion and adjusted gross income conditions.

2. Allow rollovers by nonspouse beneficiaries of certain retirement plan distributions (Act sec. 829 and Code sec. 402(c)(11), (f)(2)(A))

The Act permits rollovers of benefits of nonspouse beneficiaries from qualified plans and similar arrangements. The provision adds inherited IRAs to the types of plans from which such a rollover may be made. As under the Act, making a rollover does not extend the otherwise required minimum distribution period.

Under the provision, effective for plan years beginning after December 31, 2008, rollovers by nonspouse beneficiaries are generally subject to the same rules as other eligible rollovers.

C. Health and Medical Benefits (Act secs. 841 and 845)

1. Use of excess pension assets for future retiree health benefits and collectively bargained retiree health benefits (Act sec. 841 and Code sec. 420)

In the case of a section 420 transfer, present law requires the funded status of the defined benefit plan to be maintained by employer contributions or asset transfers from the health accounts. Under the provision, asset transfers from the health accounts to maintain the plan's funded status are not subject to the excise tax on reversions.

The provision also allows assets transferred to a health benefits account in a qualified section 420 transfer to be used to pay health liabilities in excess of current-year retiree health liabilities. In the case of a qualified future transfer, assets may be used to pay qualified current retiree health liabilities which the plan reasonably estimates will be incurred. In the case of a collectively bargained transfer, assets may be used to pay collectively bargained retiree health liabilities.

2. Distributions from governmental retirement plans for health and long-term care insurance for public safety officers (Act sec. 845 and Code sec. 402(l))

The Act provides an exclusion from gross income for up to \$3,000 annually for certain pension distributions used to pay for qualified health insurance premiums. Under IRS Notice 2007-7,³ Q&A 23, the exclusion applies only to insurance issued by an insurance company regulated by a State (including a managed care organization that is treated as issuing insurance) and thus does not apply to self-insured plans. Under the provision, the exclusion applies to coverage under an accident or health plan (rather than accident or health insurance). That is, the exclusion applies to self-insured plans as well as to insurance issued by an insurance company.

³ 2007-5 I.R.B. 395.

Under the provision, when determining the portion of a distribution that would otherwise be includible in income, the otherwise includible amount is determined as if all amounts to the credit of the eligible public safety officer in all eligible retirement plans were distributed during the taxable year. The provision also clarifies that the income exclusion only applies with respect to distributions from the plan (or plans) maintained by the employer from which the individual retired as a public safety officer.

D. United States Tax Court Modernization
(Act secs. 854 and 856)

1. Annuities to surviving spouses and dependent children of special trial judges
(Act sec. 854, Code sec. 3121(b)(5)(E), and Social Security Act sec. 210(a)(5)(E))

Under the Act, participation in the survivor annuity program for survivors of judges of the United States Tax Court is extended to special trial judges of the United States Tax Court, and conforming changes are made to various provisions of the Code. One of the conforming changes is to specify that employment for purposes of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (“FICA”) includes service performed as a special trial judge of the United States Tax Court. Under the provision, this conforming amendment is repealed. Thus, the provision provides that employment as a special trial judge of the United States Tax Court is covered employment for purposes of FICA under the rules that otherwise apply to Federal employees.

2. Provisions for recall (Act sec. 856 and Code Sec. 7443B)

The Act provides for rules regarding the temporary recall to judicial duties of retired special trial judges of the United States Tax Court and the compensation of such judges during the period of recall. The provision repeals these rules.

**IX. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO TITLE IX OF THE ACT:
INCREASE IN PENSION PLAN DIVERSIFICATION AND PARTICIPATION
AND OTHER PENSION PROVISIONS**

**A. Defined Contribution Plans Required to Provide Employees
with Freedom to Invest Their Plan Assets
(Act sec. 901 and Code sec. 401(a)(35)(E))**

Under the Act, the diversification requirements do not apply with respect to a one-participant retirement plan. The provision conforms the Code's definition of the term "one-participant retirement plan" to the definition of the term under ERISA.

**B. Increasing Participation through Automatic Contribution Arrangements
(Act sec. 902 and Code sec. 414(w))**

The Act provides rules permitting an employee to withdraw certain amounts (referred to as "permissible withdrawals") in the case of an eligible automatic contribution arrangement under an applicable employer plan. The provision repeals the requirement that an eligible automatic contribution arrangement satisfy, in the absence of a participant investment election, the requirements of ERISA section 404(c)(5) (which generally authorizes the Secretary of Labor to issue regulations under which a participant is treated as exercising control over the assets in the participant's account under a plan with respect to default investments). The provision also extends the permissible withdrawal rules to SIMPLE IRAs (Code sec. 408(p)) and SARSEPs (Code sec. 408(k)(6)). The provision also provides that a permissive withdrawal is disregarded for purposes of applying the annual limitation on elective deferrals that applies to a taxpayer under Code section 402(g)(1).

The Act also provides that, in the case of a distribution of an excess contribution and income allocable to such contribution in order to satisfy the rules relating to a qualified cash or deferral arrangement under Code section 401(k) (or the similar distribution rules under Code section 401(m) in the case of excess aggregate contributions relating to matching contributions or employee contributions), the income that must be distributed is the income allocable to the excess contribution (or excess aggregate contribution) through the end of the year for which the distribution is made. The provision applies this limit on the amount of income that must be distributed to the rules that apply to the distribution of excess deferrals and allocable income under Code section 402(g).

**C. Treatment of Eligible Combined Defined Benefit Plans and
Qualified Cash or Deferred Arrangements**
(Act sec. 903, Code sec. 414(x)(1), and ERISA sec. 210(e))

Under the Act, a qualified employer may establish a combined plan that consists of a defined benefit plan and a qualified cash or deferral arrangement described in Code section 401(k), provided that certain requirements are satisfied. The Act also provides that the rules of ERISA are applied to the defined benefit component and the individual account component of a combined plan in the same manner as if each component were not part of the combined plan. Thus, for example, the defined benefit component of the combined plan may be subject to the insurance program in Title IV of ERISA, while the individual account component is not. The provision provides that in the case of a termination of a combined plan, the individual account and defined benefit components must be terminated separately.

**X. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO TITLE X OF THE ACT:
SPOUSAL PENSION PROTECTION PROVISIONS**

**A. Extension of Tier II Railroad Retirement Benefits to Surviving Former Spouses
(Act sec. 1003)**

The Act provides rules relating to the survivor benefits payable under the Railroad Retirement Act. The provision clarifies that a former spouse has an independent entitlement to immediate commencement of benefits if three conditions are satisfied. First, the employee must have completed 10 years of service in the railroad industry (or five years of service after December 31, 1995); second, the spouse or former spouse must have attained age 62; and third, the employee must have attained age 62. In addition, the provision provides that a former spouse's Tier II benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act continue after the death of the employee. The provision is effective for payments due for months after August, 2007.

**XI. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO TITLE XI OF THE ACT:
ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

**A. No Reduction in Unemployment Compensation as a Result of Pension Rollovers
(Act sec. 1105)**

Under present law, unemployment compensation payable by a State to an individual generally is reduced by the amount of retirement benefits received by the individual. Under the Act, rollover contributions are not included in retirement payments for which States are required to reduce unemployment compensation under Federal law, however, States are not prohibited from reducing unemployment compensation by such rollover contributions. Under the provision, unemployment compensation payable by a State to an individual may not be reduced by the amount of a rollover contribution.