

## 457(F) VS. LOAN REGIME SPLIT-DOLLAR PLANS

Offering retirement benefit plans using life insurance has long been an important element of an employer's ability to attract, retain, and reward their key management employees. While the two types of plans below both have the potential to provide meaningful benefits to employees, important tax, financial, and operational differences exist. The table below compares the plans and their impact from a participant and company perspective.

	457(f) RETIREMENT PLAN	Loan Regime Split-Dollar Plan
DESIGN FEATURES		
Funding Asset	The Credit Union-owned life insurance.	Participant-owned, collaterally assigned life insurance.
Benefit Delivery	Paid by The Credit Union from general assets.	Access accumulated insurance cash value via loan/withdrawal.
Funding Asset Owner	The Credit Union.	Participant.
Nondiscrimination Requirements	None.	None.
PARTICIPANT CONSIDERATIONS		
Source of Retirement Benefits	Credit union assets.	Cash value in insurance policy used to provide retirement benefits through tax-favored withdrawals and loans.
Benefit Security Provided	Medium: no vesting until distribution, subject to risk of plan termination and sustained corporate commitment.	High, but future premium payments not guaranteed. The amount of the benefit payment can vary significantly depending on the performance of the policy.
Taxation	Benefit is taxable to the participant at time of vesting. Payments can be scheduled to coincide with vesting to offset tax cost.	Cumulative premiums are taxed as imputed interest on a loan to the participant every year until corporate recovery.  The Credit Union can pay gross-up
		bonus for taxes.
Life of Plan Tax Cost	Income tax on distributions.	Tax on imputed interest preretirement (unless grossed up by The Credit Union).
Vesting	Can be cliff or graded. Consider taxation/timing when establishing vesting schedule.	Early termination results in cessation of future premium payments.
Control/Portability	Not portable in the event of early termination.	Participant has control of policy and may take policy after termination.
Death Benefit	Preretirement, benefit is equal to accrued liability payable by The Credit Union.	Payable from the insurance policy. Equal to policy in-force death benefit, less loan payback, if applicable.
Death Benefit Taxation	Taxable to participant-named beneficiary.	Tax-free to participant-named beneficiary.

(Continued on next page)

## 457(F) VS. LOAN REGIME SPLIT-DOLLAR PLANS

	457(f) RETIREMENT PLAN	LOAN REGIME SPLIT-DOLLAR PLAN
EMPLOYER CONSIDERATIONS		
Cash Flow Impact	Benefit payments are negative cash flow.	Premiums paid are negative cash flow but recovered at loan repayment. Additional negative cash flow may exist equal to gross-up bonuses for tax on imputed interest, if applicable.
	Premiums to fund CUOLI are negative cash flow and death benefits paid to The Credit Union are positive cash flows.	
P & L Impact	The benefit is an expense.	Gross-up, if applicable, is an expense unless cost is recovered from policy.
	Accrual period is dependent on plan design.	
	CUOLI gains indirectly offset plan expenses.	
Balance Sheet Impact	Benefit is a liability on balance sheet.	No net impact
	CUOLI funding is carried as an asset to indirectly offset liabilities.	
Administration	Relatively straightforward to administer.	Complex to administer. Requires continual oversight to monitor policy performance and impact to benefits. Increased administration costs.

This material is intended for informational purposes only and should not be construed as legal or tax advice and is not intended to replace the advice of a qualified attorney, tax advisor or plan provider.

Securities offered through M Holdings Securities Inc., a Registered Broker/Dealer, Member FINRA/SIPC. M Benefits Solutions is a wholly owned subsidiary and Member Firm of M Financial Group. M Financial Group is also the parent company of M Holdings Securities, Inc.