To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage retirement savings, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on 

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage retirement savings, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE, ETC.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the "Retirement Enhancement and Savings Act of 2019".

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title, etc.

TITLE I—EXPANDING AND PRESERVING RETIREMENT SAVINGS

Sec. 101. Multiple employer plans; pooled employer plans.
Sec. 102. Pooled employer and multiple employer plan reporting.
Sec. 103. Removal of 10 percent cap from automatic enrollment safe harbor after 1st plan year.
Sec. 104. Rules relating to election of safe harbor 401(k) status.
Sec. 105. Increase in credit limitation for small employer pension plan startup costs.
Sec. 106. Small employer automatic enrollment credit.
Sec. 107. Certain taxable non-tuition fellowship and stipend payments treated as compensation for IRA purposes.
Sec. 108. Repeal of maximum age for traditional IRA contributions.
Sec. 109. Expansion of IRA ownership of S corporation bank stock.
Sec. 110. Qualified employer plans prohibited from making loans through credit cards and other similar arrangements.
Sec. 111. Portability of lifetime income options.
Sec. 112. Treatment of custodial accounts on termination of section 403(b) plans.
Sec. 113. Clarification of retirement income account rules relating to church-controlled organizations.

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS

Sec. 201. Plan adopted by filing due date for year may be treated as in effect as of close of year.
Sec. 203. Disclosure regarding lifetime income.
Sec. 204. Fiduciary safe harbor for selection of lifetime income provider.
Sec. 205. Modification of nondiscrimination rules to protect older, longer service participants.
Sec. 206. Modification of PBGC premiums for CSEC plans.

TITLE III—BENEFITS RELATING TO UNITED STATES TAX COURT

Sec. 301. Thrift Savings Plan contributions for judges in the Federal Employees Retirement System.
Sec. 302. Change in vesting period for survivor annuities and waiver of vesting period in the event of assassination.
Sec. 303. Coordination of retirement and survivor annuity with the Federal Employees Retirement System.
Sec. 304. Limit on teaching compensation of retired judges.
Sec. 305. General provisions relating to magistrate judges of the Tax Court.
Sec. 306. Life insurance for magistrate judges of the tax court age 65 or older.
Sec. 307. Retirement and annuity program.
Sec. 308. Provisions for recall.

TITLE IV—OTHER BENEFITS

Sec. 401. Benefits provided to volunteer firefighters and emergency medical responders.

TITLE V—REVENUE PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Modifications of required distribution rules for defined contribution accounts and plans.
Sec. 502. Increase in penalty for failure to file.
Sec. 503. Increased penalties for failure to file retirement plan returns.
Sec. 504. Increase information sharing to administer excise taxes.
TITLE I—EXPANDING AND PRESERVING RETIREMENT SAVINGS

SEC. 101. MULTIPLE EMPLOYER PLANS; POOLED EMPLOYER PLANS.

(a) Qualification Requirements.—

(1) In general.—Section 413 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) Application of Qualification Requirements for Certain Multiple Employer Plans With Pooled Plan Providers.—

“(1) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), if a defined contribution plan to which subsection (c) applies—

“(A) is maintained by employers which have a common interest other than having adopted the plan, or

“(B) in the case of a plan not described in subparagraph (A), has a pooled plan provider, then the plan shall not be treated as failing to meet the requirements under this title applicable to a plan described in section 401(a) or to a plan that consists of individual retirement accounts described in section 408 (including by reason of subsection (c)
thereof), whichever is applicable, merely because one or more employers of employees covered by the plan fail to take such actions as are required of such employers for the plan to meet such requirements.

“(2) Limitations.—

“(A) In general.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any plan unless the terms of the plan provide that in the case of any employer in the plan failing to take the actions described in paragraph (1)—

“(i) the assets of the plan attributable to employees of such employer (or beneficiaries of such employees) will be transferred to a plan maintained only by such employer (or its successor), to an eligible retirement plan as defined in section 402(c)(8)(B) for each individual whose account is transferred, or to any other arrangement that the Secretary determines is appropriate, unless the Secretary determines it is in the best interests of the employees of such employer (and the beneficiaries of such employees) to retain the assets in the plan, and
“(ii) such employer (and not the plan with respect to which the failure occurred or any other employer in such plan) shall, except to the extent provided by the Secretary, be liable for any liabilities with respect to such plan attributable to employees of such employer (or beneficiaries of such employees).

“(B) Failures by pooled plan providers.—If the pooled plan provider of a plan described in paragraph (1)(B) does not perform substantially all of the administrative duties which are required of the provider under paragraph (3)(A)(i) for any plan year, the Secretary may provide that the determination as to whether the plan meets the requirements under this title applicable to a plan described in section 401(a) or to a plan that consists of individual retirement accounts described in section 408 (including by reason of subsection (c) thereof), whichever is applicable, shall be made in the same manner as would be made without regard to paragraph (1).

“(3) Pooled plan provider.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘pooled plan provider’ means, with respect to any plan, a person who—

“(i) is designated by the terms of the plan as a named fiduciary (within the meaning of section 402(a)(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974), as the plan administrator, and as the person responsible to perform all administrative duties (including conducting proper testing with respect to the plan and the employees of each employer in the plan) which are reasonably necessary to ensure that—

“(I) the plan meets any requirement applicable under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 or this title to a plan described in section 401(a) or to a plan that consists of individual retirement accounts described in section 408 (including by reason of subsection (c) thereof), whichever is applicable, and

...
“(II) each employer in the plan takes such actions as the Secretary or such person determines are necessary for the plan to meet the requirements described in subclause (I), including providing to such person any disclo-
sures or other information which the Secretary may require or which such person otherwise determines are nec-
essay to administer the plan or to allow the plan to meet such require-
ments,

“(ii) registers as a pooled plan pro-
vider with the Secretary, and provides such other information to the Secretary as the Secretary may require, before beginning operations as a pooled plan provider,

“(iii) acknowledges in writing that such person is a named fiduciary (within the meaning of section 402(a)(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974), and the plan administrator, with respect to the plan, and

“(iv) is responsible for ensuring that all persons who handle assets of, or who
are fiduciaries of, the plan are bonded in accordance with section 412 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

“(B) AUDITS, EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—The Secretary may perform audits, examinations, and investigations of pooled plan providers as may be necessary to enforce and carry out the purposes of this subsection.

“(C) AGGREGATION RULES.—For purposes of this paragraph, in determining whether a person meets the requirements of this paragraph to be a pooled plan provider with respect to any plan, all persons who perform services for the plan and who are treated as a single employer under subsection (b), (e), (m), or (o) of section 414 shall be treated as one person.

“(D) TREATMENT OF EMPLOYERS AS PLAN SPONSORS.—Except with respect to the administrative duties of the pooled plan provider described in subparagraph (A)(i), and except to the extent that employers in the plan are treated as a single employer under subsection (e), each employer in a plan which has a pooled plan provider shall be treated as the plan spon-
sor with respect to the portion of the plan attributable to employees of such employer (or beneficiaries of such employees).

“(4) GUIDANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall issue such guidance as the Secretary determines appropriate to carry out the purposes of this subsection, including guidance—

“(i) to identify the administrative duties and other actions required to be performed by a pooled plan provider under this subsection,

“(ii) which describes the procedures to be taken to terminate a plan which fails to meet the requirements to be a plan described in paragraph (1), including the actions needed to be taken by any employer in the plan and the proper treatment of such employers and the assets and liabilities of the plan attributable to employees of such employers (or beneficiaries of such employees), and

“(iii) identifying appropriate cases to which the rules of paragraph (2)(A) will apply to employers in the plan failing to
take the actions described in paragraph (1).

The Secretary shall take into account under clause (iii) whether the failure of an employer or pooled plan provider to provide any disclosures or other information, or to take any other action, necessary to administer a plan or to allow a plan to meet requirements applicable to the plan under section 401(a) or 408, whichever is applicable, has continued over a period of time that demonstrates a lack of commitment to compliance.

“(B) GOOD FAITH COMPLIANCE WITH LAW BEFORE GUIDANCE.—An employer or pooled plan provider shall not be treated as failing to meet any requirement of this subsection if, before the issuance of the guidance under subparagraph (A), the employer or pooled plan provider has complied in good faith with a reasonable interpretation of the provisions of this subsection to which such guidance relates.

“(5) MODEL PLAN.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall publish model plan language which meets the requirements of this subsection and of paragraphs (43) and (44)
of section 3 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and which may be adopted in order for a plan to be treated as a plan described in paragraph (1)(B).”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 413(c)(2) of such Code is amended by striking “section 401(a)” and inserting “sections 401(a) and 408(c)”.

(3) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 45E(d)(3)(A) of such Code is amended by striking “effective” and inserting “effective with respect to the eligible employer”.

(B) Section 408(c) of such Code is amended by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

“(3) There is a separate accounting for any interest of an employee or member (or spouse of an employee or member) in a Roth IRA.”.

(b) NO COMMON INTEREST REQUIRED FOR POOLED EMPLOYER PLANS.—Section 3(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C) A pooled employer plan shall be treated as—
“(i) a single employee pension benefit plan or single pension plan; and

“(ii) a plan to which section 210(a) applies.”.

(c) POOLED EMPLOYER PLAN AND PROVIDER DEFINED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(43) POOLED EMPLOYER PLAN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘pooled employer plan’ means a plan—

“(i) which is an individual account plan established or maintained for the purpose of providing benefits to the employees of 2 or more employers;

“(ii) which is a plan described in section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 which includes a trust exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code or a plan that consists of individual retirement accounts described in section 408 of such Code (including by reason of subsection (c) thereof); and
“(iii) the terms of which meet the requirements of subparagraph (B).

Such term shall not include a plan maintained by employers which have a common interest other than having adopted the plan.

“(B) REQUIREMENTS FOR PLAN TERMS.—

The requirements of this subparagraph are met with respect to any plan if the terms of the plan—

“(i) designate a pooled plan provider and provide that the pooled plan provider is a named fiduciary of the plan;

“(ii) designate one or more trustees meeting the requirements of section 408(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (other than an employer in the plan) to be responsible for collecting contributions to, and holding the assets of, the plan and require such trustees to implement written contribution collection procedures that are reasonable, diligent, and systematic;

“(iii) provide that each employer in the plan retains fiduciary responsibility for—
“(I) the selection and monitoring in accordance with section 404(a) of the person designated as the pooled plan provider and any other person who, in addition to the pooled plan provider, is designated as a named fiduciary of the plan; and

“(II) to the extent not otherwise delegated to another fiduciary by the pooled plan provider and subject to the provisions of section 404(c), the investment and management of the portion of the plan’s assets attributable to the employees of the employer (or beneficiaries of such employees);

“(iv) provide that employers in the plan, and participants and beneficiaries, are not subject to unreasonable restrictions, fees, or penalties with regard to ceasing participation, receipt of distributions, or otherwise transferring assets of the plan in accordance with section 208 or paragraph (44)(C)(i)(II);

“(v) require—
“(I) the pooled plan provider to provide to employers in the plan any disclosures or other information which the Secretary may require, including any disclosures or other information to facilitate the selection or any monitoring of the pooled plan provider by employers in the plan; and

“(II) each employer in the plan to take such actions as the Secretary or the pooled plan provider determines are necessary to administer the plan or for the plan to meet any requirement applicable under this Act or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to a plan described in section 401(a) of such Code or to a plan that consists of individual retirement accounts described in section 408 of such Code (including by reason of subsection (c) thereof), whichever is applicable, including providing any disclosures or other information which the Secretary may require or which the pooled plan provider otherwise determines are nec-
necessary to administer the plan or to allow the plan to meet such requirements; and

“(vi) provide that any disclosure or other information required to be provided under clause (v) may be provided in electronic form and will be designed to ensure only reasonable costs are imposed on pooled plan providers and employers in the plan.

“(C) EXCEPTIONS.—The term ‘pooled employer plan’ does not include—

“(i) a multiemployer plan; or

“(ii) a plan established before the date of the enactment of the Retirement Enhancement and Savings Act of 2019 unless the plan administrator elects that the plan will be treated as a pooled employer plan and the plan meets the requirements of this title applicable to a pooled employer plan established on or after such date.

“(D) TREATMENT OF EMPLOYERS AS PLAN SPONSORS.—Except with respect to the administrative duties of the pooled plan provider described in paragraph (44)(A)(i), and except to
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the extent that employers in the plan are treat-
ed as a single employer under section 210, each
employer in a pooled employer plan shall be
treated as the plan sponsor with respect to the
portion of the plan attributable to employees of
such employer (or beneficiaries of such employ-
ees).

“(44) POOLED PLAN PROVIDER.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘pooled plan
provider’ means a person who—

“(i) is designated by the terms of a
pooled employer plan as a named fiduciary,
as the plan administrator, and as the per-
son responsible for the performance of all
administrative duties (including conducting
proper testing with respect to the plan and
the employees of each employer in the
plan) which are reasonably necessary to
ensure that—

“(I) the plan meets any require-
ment applicable under this Act or the
Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to a
plan described in section 401(a) of
such Code or to a plan that consists
of individual retirement accounts de-
scribed in section 408 of such Code
(including by reason of subsection (e)
thereof), whichever is applicable; and

“(II) each employer in the plan
takes such actions as the Secretary or
pooled plan provider determines are
necessary for the plan to meet the re-
quirements described in subclause (I),
including providing the disclosures
and information described in para-
graph (43)(B)(v)(II);

“(ii) registers as a pooled plan pro-
vider with the Secretary, and provides to
the Secretary such other information as
the Secretary may require, before begin-
ing operations as a pooled plan provider;

“(iii) acknowledges in writing that
such person is a named fiduciary, and the
plan administrator, with respect to the
pooled employer plan; and

“(iv) is responsible for ensuring that
all persons who handle assets of, or who
are fiduciaries of, the pooled employer plan
are bonded in accordance with section 412.
“(B) Audits, examinations and investigations.—The Secretary may perform audits, examinations, and investigations of pooled plan providers as may be necessary to enforce and carry out the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (43).

“(C) Guidance.—

“(i) In general.—The Secretary shall issue such guidance as the Secretary determines appropriate to carry out the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (43), including guidance—

“(I) to identify the administrative duties and other actions required to be performed by a pooled plan provider under either such paragraph; and

“(II) which requires in appropriate cases that if an employer in the plan fails to take the actions required under subparagraph (A)(i)(II)—

“(aa) the assets of the plan attributable to employees of such employer (or beneficiaries of such employees) are transferred to a
plan maintained only by such employer (or its successor), to an eligible retirement plan as defined in section 402(c)(8)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for each individual whose account is transferred, or to any other arrangement that the Secretary determines is appropriate in such guidance; and

“(bb) such employer (and not the plan with respect to which the failure occurred or any other employer in such plan) shall, except to the extent provided in such guidance, be liable for any liabilities with respect to such plan attributable to employees of such employer (or beneficiaries of such employees).

The Secretary shall take into account under subclause (II) whether the failure of an employer or pooled plan provider to provide any disclosures or other information, or to take any other action, necessary
to administer a plan or to allow a plan to meet requirements described in subparagraph (A)(i)(II) has continued over a period of time that demonstrates a lack of commitment to compliance. The Secretary may waive the requirements of subclause (II)(aa) in appropriate circumstances if the Secretary determines it is in the best interests of the employees of the employer referred to in such subclause (and the beneficiaries of such employees) to retain the assets in the plan with respect to which the employer’s failure occurred.

“(ii) GOOD FAITH COMPLIANCE WITH LAW BEFORE GUIDANCE.—An employer or pooled plan provider shall not be treated as failing to meet any requirement of this paragraph or paragraph (43) if, before the issuance of the guidance under clause (i), the employer or pooled plan provider has complied in good faith with a reasonable interpretation of the provisions of the paragraph to which such guidance relates.

“(D) AGGREGATION RULES.—For purposes of this paragraph, in determining whether a
person meets the requirements of this para-
graph to be a pooled plan provider with respect
to any plan, all persons who perform services
for the plan and who are treated as a single
employer under subsection (b), (e), (m), or (o)
of section 414 of the Internal Revenue Code of
1986 shall be treated as one person.”.

(2) Bonding requirements for pooled em-
ployer plans.—The last sentence of section 412(a)
of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of
1974 (29 U.S.C. 1112(a)) is amended by inserting
“or in the case of a pooled employer plan (as defined
in section 3(43))” after “section 407(d)(1))”.

(3) Conforming and technical amend-
ments.—Section 3 of the Employee Retirement In-
come Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002) is
amended—

(A) in paragraph (16)(B)—

(i) by striking “or” at the end of
clause (ii); and

(ii) by striking the period at the end
and inserting “, or (iv) in the case of a
pooled employer plan, the pooled plan pro-
vider.”; and

(B) by striking the second paragraph (41).
(d) **Effective Date.**—

(1) **In general.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2022.

(2) **Rule of construction.**—Nothing in the amendments made by subsection (a) shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate (determined without regard to such amendments) to provide for the proper treatment of a failure to meet any requirement applicable under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to one employer (and its employees) in a multiple employer plan.

**SEC. 102. POOLED EMPLOYER AND MULTIPLE EMPLOYER PLAN REPORTING.**

(a) **Additional Information.**—Section 103 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1023) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(B), by striking “applicable subsections (d), (e), and (f)” and inserting “applicable subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g)”;

(2) by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

“(g) **Additional Information With Respect to Pooled Employer and Multiple Employer**
PLANS.—An annual report under this section for a plan year shall include—

“(1) with respect to any plan to which section 210(a) applies (including a pooled employer plan), a list of employers in the plan, a good faith estimate of the percentage of total contributions made by such employers during the plan year, and the aggregate account balances attributable to each employer in the plan (determined as the sum of the account balances of the employees of such employer (and the beneficiaries of such employees)); and

“(2) with respect to a pooled employer plan, the identifying information for the person designated under the terms of the plan as the pooled plan provider.”.

(b) SIMPLIFIED ANNUAL REPORTS.—Section 104(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1024(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (2)(A) and inserting the following:

“(2)(A) With respect to annual reports required to be filed with the Secretary under this part, the Secretary may by regulation prescribe simplified annual reports for any pension plan that—

“(i) covers fewer than 100 participants; or
“(ii) is a plan described in section 210(a) that covers fewer than 1,000 participants, but only if no single employer in the plan has 100 or more participants covered by the plan.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to annual reports for plan years beginning after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 103. REMOVAL OF 10 PERCENT CAP FROM AUTOMATIC ENROLLMENT SAFE HARBOR AFTER 1ST PLAN YEAR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Clause (iii) of section 401(k)(13)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “, does not exceed 10 percent, and is at least” and inserting “and is”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Subclause (I) of section 401(k)(13)(C)(iii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “3 percent” and inserting “at least 3 percent, but not greater than 10 percent,”.

(2) Subclause (II) of section 401(k)(13)(C)(iii) of such Code is amended by striking “4 percent” and inserting “at least 4 percent”.

(3) Subclause (III) of section 401(k)(13)(C)(iii) of such Code is amended by striking “5 percent” and inserting “at least 5 percent”.

(4) Subclause (IV) of section 401(k)(13)(C)(iii) of such Code is amended by striking “6 percent” and inserting “at least 6 percent”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 104. RULES RELATING TO ELECTION OF SAFE HARBOR 401(k) STATUS.

(a) LIMITATION OF ANNUAL SAFE HARBOR NOTICE TO MATCHING CONTRIBUTION PLANS.—

(1) In general.—Subparagraph (A) of section 401(k)(12) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “if such arrangement” and all that follows and inserting “if such arrangement—

“(i) meets the contribution requirements of subparagraph (B) and the notice requirements of subparagraph (D), or

“(ii) meets the contribution requirements of subparagraph (C).”.

(2) AUTOMATIC CONTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS.—Subparagraph (B) of section 401(k)(13) of such Code is amended by striking “means” and all that follows and inserting “means a cash or deferred arrangement—
“(i) which is described in subparagraph (D)(i)(I) and meets the applicable requirements of subparagraphs (C) through (E), or

“(ii) which is described in subparagraph (D)(i)(II) and meets the applicable requirements of subparagraphs (C) and (D).”.

(b) NONELECTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.—Section 401(k)(12) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G), and by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraph:

“(F) TIMING OF PLAN AMENDMENT FOR EMPLOYER MAKING NONELECTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), a plan may be amended after the beginning of a plan year to provide that the requirements of subparagraph (C) shall apply to the arrangement for the plan year, but only if the amendment is adopted—
“(I) at any time before the 30th day before the close of the plan year, or

“(II) at any time before the last day under paragraph (8)(A) for distributing excess contributions for the plan year.

“(ii) Exception where plan provided for matching contributions.—Clause (i) shall not apply to any plan year if the plan provided at any time during the plan year that the requirements of subparagraph (B) or paragraph (13)(D)(i)(I) applied to the plan year.

“(iii) 4-percent contribution requirement.—Clause (i)(II) shall not apply to an arrangement unless the amount of the contributions described in subparagraph (C) which the employer is required to make under the arrangement for the plan year with respect to any employee is an amount equal to at least 4 percent of the employee’s compensation.”.
Section 401(k)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(F) Timing of plan amendment for employer making nonelective contributions.—

"(i) In general.—Except as provided in clause (ii), a plan may be amended after the beginning of a plan year to provide that the requirements of subparagraph (D)(i)(II) shall apply to the arrangement for the plan year, but only if the amendment is adopted—

"(I) at any time before the 30th day before the close of the plan year, or

"(II) at any time before the last day under paragraph (8)(A) for distributing excess contributions for the plan year.

"(ii) Exception where plan provided for matching contributions.—Clause (i) shall not apply to any plan year if the plan provided at any time during the plan year that the requirements of sub-
paragraph (D)(i)(I) or paragraph (12)(B) applied to the plan year.

“(iii) 4-PERCENT CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENT.—Clause (i)(II) shall not apply to an arrangement unless the amount of the contributions described in subparagraph (D)(i)(II) which the employer is required to make under the arrangement for the plan year with respect to any employee is an amount equal to at least 4 percent of the employee’s compensation.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 105. INCREASE IN CREDIT LIMITATION FOR SMALL EMPLOYER PENSION PLAN STARTUP COSTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 45E(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(1) for the first credit year and each of the 2 taxable years immediately following the first credit year, the greater of—

“(A) $500, or

“(B) the lesser of—
“(i) $250 for each employee of the eligible employer who is not a highly compensated employee (as defined in section 414(q)) and who is eligible to participate in the eligible employer plan maintained by the eligible employer, or

“(ii) $5,000, and”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 106. SMALL EMPLOYER AUTOMATIC ENROLLMENT CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 45T. AUTO-ENROLLMENT OPTION FOR RETIREMENT SAVINGS OPTIONS PROVIDED BY SMALL EMPLOYERS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 38, in the case of an eligible employer, the retirement auto-enrollment credit determined under this section for any taxable year is an amount equal to—

“(1) $500 for any taxable year occurring during the credit period, and
“(2) zero for any other taxable year.

“(b) Credit Period.—For purposes of subsection (a)—

“(1) In General.—The credit period with respect to any eligible employer is the 3-taxable-year period beginning with the first taxable year for which the employer includes an eligible automatic contribution arrangement (as defined in section 414(w)(3)) in a qualified employer plan (as defined in section 4972(d)) sponsored by the employer.

“(2) Maintenance of Arrangement.—No taxable year with respect to an employer shall be treated as occurring within the credit period unless the arrangement described in paragraph (1) is included in the plan for such year.

“(c) Eligible Employer.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘eligible employer’ has the meaning given such term in section 408(p)(2)(C)(i).”.

(b) Credit To Be Part Of General Business Credit.—Subsection (b) of section 38 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “plus” at the end of paragraph (31), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (32) and inserting “, plus”, and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:
“(33) in the case of an eligible employer (as defined in section 45T(c)), the retirement auto-enrollment credit determined under section 45T(a).”.

(c) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections for subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 45S the following new item:

“Sec. 45T. Auto-enrollment option for retirement savings options provided by small employers.”.

(d) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 107. CERTAIN TAXABLE NON-TUITION FELLOWSHIP AND STIPEND PAYMENTS TREATED AS COMPENSATION FOR IRA PURPOSES.

(a) In General.—Paragraph (1) of section 219(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following: “The term ‘compensation’ shall include any amount paid to an individual to aid the individual in the pursuit of graduate or postdoctoral study, if such amount is included in the gross income of the individual for the taxable year.”.

(b) Effective Date.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.
SEC. 108. REPEAL OF MAXIMUM AGE FOR TRADITIONAL IRA CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) In General.—Paragraph (1) of section 219(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is repealed.

(b) Conforming Amendment.—Subsection (c) of section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking paragraph (4) and by redesignating paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), respectively.

(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to contributions made for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 109. EXPANSION OF IRA OWNERSHIP OF S CORPORATION BANK STOCK.

(a) In General.—Section 1361(c)(2)(A)(vi) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “, but only to the extent of the stock held by such trust in such bank or company as of the date of the enactment of this clause”.

(b) Sale of Stock in IRA Relating to S Corporation Election Exempt From Prohibited Transaction Rules.—Section 4975(d)(16) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and by redesignating subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), and (F) as subparagraphs (B), (C), (D) and (E), respectively.
(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 110. QUALIFIED EMPLOYER PLANS PROHIBITED FROM MAKING LOANS THROUGH CREDIT CARDS AND OTHER SIMILAR ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) In General.—Paragraph (2) of section 72(p) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E) and by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraph:

“(D) Prohibition of loans through credit cards and other similar arrangements.—

“(i) In general.—Except as provided in clause (ii), subparagraph (A) shall not apply to any loan which is made through the use of any credit card or any other similar arrangement.

“(ii) Exception for existing credit card systems.—Clause (i) shall not apply to any loan to the extent such loan is provided through an electronic card system which, as of September 21, 2016, was available for use to provide loans under qualified employer plans.
“(iii) **DISALLOWED TRANSACTIONS**.—

If any card through which a loan is provided under the exception of clause (ii) is used for any transaction—

“(I) in an amount equal to or less than $1,000, or

“(II) with or on the premises of any establishment described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of section 408(a)(12)(A) of the Social Security Act,

the amount of such transaction shall be treated as having been received by the individual as a distribution in accordance with subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1).

“(iv) **COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT.**—In the case of any loan made during a plan year beginning after December 31, 2020, the $1,000 amount under clause (iii)(I) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

“(I) such dollar amount, multiplied by

“(II) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3)
for the calendar year in which the plan year begins, determined by substituting ‘calendar year 2019’ for ‘calendar year 2016’ in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof. Any increase determined under the preceding sentence shall be rounded to the next lowest multiple of $50.’’.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2019.

(c) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall, not later than the date which is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) study the impact of loans from qualified employer plans (as defined in section 72(p)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) provided through credit cards and similar arrangements on the use of retirement savings for purposes other than funding retirement; and

(2) report the results of such study to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on the Ways and Means of the House of Representa-
If the study under paragraph (1) determines that such loans, after implementation of the restrictions imposed by the amendments made by subsection (a), result in greater usage of retirement savings for purposes other than funding retirement than loans made by other means, the report under paragraph (2) shall include recommendations to reduce such result.

SEC. 111. PORTABILITY OF LIFETIME INCOME OPTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after paragraph (37) the following new paragraph:

“(38) PORTABILITY OF LIFETIME INCOME.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as may be otherwise provided by regulations, a trust forming part of a defined contribution plan shall not be treated as failing to constitute a qualified trust under this section solely by reason of allowing—

“(i) qualified distributions of a lifetime income investment, or

“(ii) distributions of a lifetime income investment in the form of a qualified plan distribution annuity contract,

on or after the date that is 90 days prior to the date on which such lifetime income investment
is no longer authorized to be held as an investment option under the plan.

“(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(i) the term ‘qualified distribution’ means a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer described in paragraph (31)(A) to an eligible retirement plan (as defined in section 402(c)(8)(B)),

“(ii) the term ‘lifetime income investment’ means an investment option which is designed to provide an employee with election rights—

“(I) which are not uniformly available with respect to other investment options under the plan, and

“(II) which are to a lifetime income feature available through a contract or other arrangement offered under the plan (or under another eligible retirement plan (as so defined), if paid by means of a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer described in paragraph (31)(A) to such other eligible retirement plan),
“(iii) the term ‘lifetime income feature’ means—

“(I) a feature which guarantees a minimum level of income annually (or more frequently) for at least the remainder of the life of the employee or the joint lives of the employee and the employee’s designated beneficiary, or

“(II) an annuity payable on behalf of the employee under which payments are made in substantially equal periodic payments (not less frequently than annually) over the life of the employee or the joint lives of the employee and the employee’s designated beneficiary, and

“(iv) the term ‘qualified plan distribution annuity contract’ means an annuity contract purchased for a participant and distributed to the participant by a plan or contract described in subparagraph (B) of section 402(c)(8) (without regard to clauses (i) and (ii) thereof).”.

(b) CASH OR DEFERRED ARRANGEMENT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Clause (i) of section 401(k)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “or” at the end of subclause (IV), by striking “and” at the end of subclause (V) and inserting “or”, and by adding at the end the following new subclause:

“(VI) except as may be otherwise provided by regulations, with respect to amounts invested in a lifetime income investment (as defined in subsection (a)(38)(B)(ii)), the date that is 90 days prior to the date that such lifetime income investment may no longer be held as an investment option under the arrangement, and”.

(2) DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENT.—Subparagraph (B) of section 401(k)(2) of such Code, as amended by paragraph (1), is amended by striking “and” at the end of clause (i), by striking the semicolon at the end of clause (ii) and inserting “, and”, and by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) except as may be otherwise provided by regulations, in the case of amounts described in clause (i)(VI), will be distributed only in the form of a qualified
distribution (as defined in subsection (a)(38)(B)(i)) or a qualified plan distribution annuity contract (as defined in subsection (a)(38)(B)(iv)),”.

(c) Section 403(b) Plans.—

(1) Annuity Contracts.—Paragraph (11) of section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting “, or”, and by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraph:

“(D) except as may be otherwise provided by regulations, with respect to amounts invested in a lifetime income investment (as defined in section 401(a)(38)(B)(ii))—

“(i) on or after the date that is 90 days prior to the date that such lifetime income investment may no longer be held as an investment option under the contract, and

“(ii) in the form of a qualified distribution (as defined in section 401(a)(38)(B)(i)) or a qualified plan dis-
tributon annuity contract (as defined in section 401(a)(38)(B)(iv)).”.

(2) CUSTODIAL ACCOUNTS.—Subparagraph (A) of section 403(b)(7) of such Code is amended by striking “if—” and all that follows and inserting “if the amounts are to be invested in regulated investment company stock to be held in that custodial account, and under the custodial account—

“(i) no such amounts may be paid or made available to any distributee (unless such amount is a distribution to which section 72(t)(2)(G) applies) before—

“(I) the employee dies,

“(II) the employee attains age 59½,

“(III) the employee has a severance from employment,

“(IV) the employee becomes disabled (within the meaning of section 72(m)(7)),

“(V) in the case of contributions made pursuant to a salary reduction agreement (within the meaning of section 3121(a)(5)(D)), the employee encounters financial hardship, or
“(VI) except as may be otherwise provided by regulations, with respect to amounts invested in a lifetime income investment (as defined in section 401(a)(38)(B)(ii)), the date that is 90 days prior to the date that such lifetime income investment may no longer be held as an investment option under the contract, and

“(ii) in the case of amounts described in clause (i)(VI), such amounts will be distributed only in the form of a qualified distribution (as defined in section 401(a)(38)(B)(i)) or a qualified plan distribution annuity contract (as defined in section 401(a)(38)(B)(iv)).”.

(d) ELIGIBLE DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 457(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “or” at the end of clause (ii), by inserting “or” at the end of clause (iii), and by adding after clause (iii) the following:

“(iv) except as may be otherwise provided by regulations, in the case of a plan maintained by an employer described in
subsection (c)(1)(A), with respect to amounts invested in a lifetime income investment (as defined in section 401(a)(38)(B)(ii)), the date that is 90 days prior to the date that such lifetime income investment may no longer be held as an investment option under the plan.”.

(2) DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENT.—Paragraph (1) of section 457(d) of such Code is amended by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting “, and”, and by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraph:

“(D) except as may be otherwise provided by regulations, in the case of amounts described in subparagraph (A)(iv), such amounts will be distributed only in the form of a qualified distribution (as defined in section 401(a)(38)(B)(i)) or a qualified plan distribution annuity contract (as defined in section 401(a)(38)(B)(iv)).”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2019.
SEC. 112. TREATMENT OF CUSTODIAL ACCOUNTS ON TERMINATION OF SECTION 403(b) PLAN.

Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall issue guidance to provide that, if an employer terminates the plan under which amounts are contributed to a custodial account under subparagraph (A) of section 403(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the plan administrator or custodian may distribute an individual custodial account in kind to a participant or beneficiary of the plan and the distributed custodial account shall be maintained by the custodian on a tax-deferred basis as a custodial account under such section 403(b)(7), similar to the treatment of fully-paid individual annuity contracts under Revenue Ruling 2011–7, until amounts are actually paid to the participant or beneficiary. The guidance shall provide further that—

(1) except as otherwise specifically provided in such guidance, the distributed custodial account shall continue to be treated in the same manner as a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) of such Code if the requirements of section 403(b) of such Code (as in effect at the time of the distribution of the account) continue to be met with respect to such distributed account; and
a custodial account will not be considered distributed to the participant or beneficiary if the employer has any material retained rights under the account (but the employer would not be treated as retaining material rights simply because the custodial account was originally opened under a group contract).

SEC. 113. CLARIFICATION OF RETIREMENT INCOME ACCOUNT RULES RELATING TO CHURCH-CONTROLLED ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) In General.—Subparagraph (B) of section 403(b)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “(including an employee described in section 414(e)(3)(B))” after “employee described in paragraph (1)”.

(b) Effective Date.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to years beginning before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS

SEC. 201. PLAN ADOPTED BY FILING DUE DATE FOR YEAR MAY BE TREATED AS IN EFFECT AS OF CLOSE OF YEAR.

(a) In General.—Subsection (b) of section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—
(1) by striking “Retroactive Changes in Plan.—A stock bonus” and inserting “Plan Amendments.—

“(1) Certain retroactive changes in plan.—A stock bonus”, and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) Adoption of plan.—If an employer adopts a stock bonus, pension, profit-sharing, or annuity plan after the close of a taxable year but before the time prescribed by law for filing the return of the employer for the taxable year (including extensions thereof), the employer may elect to treat the plan as having been adopted as of the last day of the taxable year.”.

(b) Effective date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to plans adopted for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 202. COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT FOR GROUP OF PLANS.

(a) In general.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor (or such Secretaries’ delegates) shall, in cooperation, modify the returns required under section 6058 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the reports required by section 104 of the Employee

so that all members of a group of plans described in subsection (c) may file a single aggregated annual return or report satisfying the requirements of both such sections.

(b) Administrative Requirements.—In developing the consolidated return or report under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor (or such Secretaries’ delegates) may require such return or report to include any information regarding each plan in the group as such Secretaries (or delegates) determine is necessary or appropriate for the enforcement and administration of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

(e) Plans Described.—A group of plans is described in this subsection if all plans in the group—

(1) are individual account plans or defined contribution plans (as defined in section 3(34) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(34)) or in section 414(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986);

(2) have—

(A) the same trustee (as described in section 403(a) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1103(a)));
(B) the same one or more named fiduciaries (as described in section 402(a) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1102(a)));

(C) the same administrator (as defined in section 3(16)(A) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1002(16)(A))) and plan administrator (as defined in section 414(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); and

(D) plan years beginning on the same date; and

(3) provide the same investments or investment options to participants and beneficiaries.

A plan not subject to title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 shall be treated as meeting the requirements of paragraph (2) as part of a group of plans if the same person that performs each of the functions described in such paragraph, as applicable, for all other plans in such group performs each of such functions for such plan.

(d) CLARIFICATION RELATING TO ELECTRONIC FILING OF RETURNS FOR DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6011(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:
“(6) Application of Numerical Limitation to Returns Relating to Deferred Compensation Plans.—For purposes of applying the numerical limitation under paragraph (2)(A) to any return required under section 6058, information regarding each plan for which information is provided on such return shall be treated as a separate return.”

(2) Effective Date.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply to returns required to be filed with respect to plan years beginning after December 31, 2019.

(e) Effective Date.—The modification required by subsection (a) shall be implemented not later than January 1, 2022, and shall apply to returns and reports for plan years beginning after December 31, 2021.

SEC. 203. DISCLOSURE REGARDING LIFETIME INCOME.

(a) In General.—Subparagraph (B) of section 105(a)(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1025(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “diversification.” and inserting “diversification, and”; and

(3) by inserting at the end the following:

“(iii) the lifetime income disclosure described in subparagraph (D)(i).
In the case of pension benefit statements described in clause (i) of paragraph (1)(A), a lifetime income disclosure under clause (iii) of this subparagraph shall be required to be included in only one pension benefit statement during any one 12-month period.”.

(b) LIFETIME INCOME.—Paragraph (2) of section 105(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1025(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) LIFETIME INCOME DISCLOSURE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—

“(I) DISCLOSURE.—A lifetime income disclosure shall set forth the lifetime income stream equivalent of the total benefits accrued with respect to the participant or beneficiary.

“(II) LIFETIME INCOME STREAM EQUIVALENT OF THE TOTAL BENEFITS ACCRUED.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘lifetime income stream equivalent of the total benefits accrued’ means the amount of monthly payments the participant or beneficiary would receive if the total...
accrued benefits of such participant or beneficiary were used to provide lifetime income streams described in subclause (III), based on assumptions specified in rules prescribed by the Secretary.

“(III) LIFETIME INCOME STREAMS.—The lifetime income streams described in this subclause are a qualified joint and survivor annuity (as defined in section 205(d)), based on assumptions specified in rules prescribed by the Secretary, including the assumption that the participant or beneficiary has a spouse of equal age, and a single life annuity. Such lifetime income streams may have a term certain or other features to the extent permitted under rules prescribed by the Secretary.

“(ii) MODEL DISCLOSURE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Retirement Enhancement and Savings Act of 2019, the Secretary shall issue a model lifetime income disclosure,
written in a manner so as to be understood
by the average plan participant, which—

“(I) explains that the lifetime in-
come stream equivalent is only pro-
vided as an illustration;

“(II) explains that the actual
payments under the lifetime income
stream described in clause (i)(III)
which may be purchased with the
total benefits accrued will depend on
numerous factors and may vary sub-
stantially from the lifetime income
stream equivalent in the disclosures;

“(III) explains the assumptions
upon which the lifetime income stream
equivalent was determined; and

“(IV) provides such other similar
explanations as the Secretary con-
siders appropriate.

“(iii) ASSUMPTIONS AND RULES.—
Not later than 1 year after the date of the
enactment of the Retirement Enhancement
and Savings Act of 2019, the Secretary
shall—
“(I) prescribe assumptions which administrators of individual account plans may use in converting total accrued benefits into lifetime income stream equivalents for purposes of this subparagraph; and

“(II) issue interim final rules under clause (i).

In prescribing assumptions under subclause (I), the Secretary may prescribe a single set of specific assumptions (in which case the Secretary may issue tables or factors which facilitate such conversions), or ranges of permissible assumptions. To the extent that an accrued benefit is or may be invested in a lifetime income stream described in clause (i)(III), the assumptions prescribed under subclause (I) shall, to the extent appropriate, permit administrators of individual account plans to use the amounts payable under such lifetime income stream as a lifetime income stream equivalent.

“(iv) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.—No plan fiduciary, plan sponsor, or other per-
son shall have any liability under this title solely by reason of the provision of lifetime income stream equivalents which are derived in accordance with the assumptions and rules described in clause (iii) and which include the explanations contained in the model lifetime income disclosure described in clause (ii). This clause shall apply without regard to whether the provision of such lifetime income stream equivalent is required by subparagraph (B)(iii).

“(v) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The requirement in subparagraph (B)(iii) shall apply to pension benefit statements furnished more than 12 months after the latest of the issuance by the Secretary of—

“(I) interim final rules under clause (i);”

“(II) the model disclosure under clause (ii); or

“(III) the assumptions under clause (iii).”.
SEC. 204. FIDUCIARY SAFE HARBOR FOR SELECTION OF LIFETIME INCOME PROVIDER.

Section 404 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1104) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) SAFE HARBOR FOR ANNUITY SELECTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the selection of an insurer for a guaranteed retirement income contract, the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(B) will be deemed to be satisfied if a fiduciary—

“(A) engages in an objective, thorough, and analytical search for the purpose of identifying insurers from which to purchase such contracts;

“(B) with respect to each insurer identified under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) considers the financial capability of such insurer to satisfy its obligations under the guaranteed retirement income contract; and

“(ii) considers the cost (including fees and commissions) of the guaranteed retirement income contract offered by the insurer in relation to the benefits and product features of the contract and adminis-
trative services to be provided under such contract; and

“(C) on the basis of such consideration, concludes that—

“(i) at the time of the selection, the insurer is financially capable of satisfying its obligations under the guaranteed retirement income contract; and

“(ii) the relative cost of the selected guaranteed retirement income contract as described in subparagraph (B)(ii) is reasonable.

“(2) Financial capability of the insurer.—A fiduciary will be deemed to satisfy the requirements of paragraphs (1)(B)(i) and (1)(C)(i) if—

“(A) the fiduciary obtains written representations from the insurer that—

“(i) the insurer is licensed to offer guaranteed retirement income contracts;

“(ii) the insurer, at the time of selection and for each of the immediately preceding 7 plan years—

“(I) operates under a certificate of authority from the insurance com-
missioner of its domiciliary State
which has not been revoked or sus-
pended;

“(II) has filed audited financial
statements in accordance with the
laws of its domiciliary State under ap-
plicable statutory accounting prin-
ciples;

“(III) maintains (and has main-
tained) reserves which satisfies all the
statutory requirements of all States
where the insurer does business; and

“(IV) is not operating under an
order of supervision, rehabilitation, or
liquidation;

“(iii) the insurer undergoes, at least
every 5 years, a financial examination
(within the meaning of the law of its domi-
ciliary State) by the insurance commis-
sioner of the domiciliary State (or rep-
resentative, designee, or other party ap-
proved by such commissioner); and

“(iv) the insurer will notify the fidu-
-ciary of any change in circumstances oc-
curring after the provision of the represen-
tations in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) which
would preclude the insurer from making
such representations at the time of
issuance of the guaranteed retirement in-
come contract; and
“(B) after receiving such representations
and as of the time of selection, the fiduciary
has not received any notice described in sub-
paragraph (A)(iv) and is in possession of no
other information which would cause the fidu-
 ciary to question the representations provided.
“(3) NO REQUIREMENT TO SELECT LOWEST
COST.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed
to require a fiduciary to select the lowest cost con-
tract. A fiduciary may consider the value of a con-
tact, including features and benefits of the contract
and attributes of the insurer (including, without lim-
itation, the insurer’s financial strength) in conjunc-
tion with the cost of the contract.
“(4) TIME OF SELECTION.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this
subsection, the time of selection is—
“(i) the time that the insurer and the
contract are selected for distribution of
benefits to a specific participant or beneficiary; or

“(ii) if the fiduciary periodically reviews the continuing appropriateness of the conclusion described in paragraph (1)(C) with respect to a selected insurer, taking into account the considerations described in such paragraph, the time that the insurer and the contract are selected to provide benefits at future dates to participants or beneficiaries under the plan.

Nothing in the preceding sentence shall be construed to require the fiduciary to review the appropriateness of a selection after the purchase of a contract for a participant or beneficiary.

“(B) Periodic review.—A fiduciary will be deemed to have conducted the periodic review described in subparagraph (A)(ii) if the fiduciary obtains the written representations described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of paragraph (2)(A) from the insurer on an annual basis, unless the fiduciary receives any notice described in paragraph (2)(A)(iv) or otherwise becomes aware of facts that would cause the fiduciary to question such representations.
“(5) Limited Liability.—A fiduciary which satisfies the requirements of this subsection shall not be liable following the distribution of any benefit, or the investment by or on behalf of a participant or beneficiary pursuant to the selected guaranteed retirement income contract, for any losses that may result to the participant or beneficiary due to an insurer’s inability to satisfy its financial obligations under the terms of such contract.

“(6) Definitions.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) Insurer.—The term ‘insurer’ means an insurance company, insurance service, or insurance organization, including affiliates of such companies.

“(B) Guaranteed Retirement Income Contract.—The term ‘guaranteed retirement income contract’ means an annuity contract for a fixed term or a contract (or provision or feature thereof) which provides guaranteed benefits annually (or more frequently) for at least the remainder of the life of the participant or the joint lives of the participant and the participant’s designated beneficiary as part of an individual account plan.”
SEC. 205. MODIFICATION OF NONDISCRIMINATION RULES TO PROTECT OLDER, LONGER SERVICE PARTICIPANTS.

(a) In General.—Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (o) as subsection (p), and

(2) by inserting after subsection (n) the following new subsection:

"(o) SPECIAL RULES FOR APPLYING NONDISCRIMINATION RULES TO PROTECT OLDER, LONGER SERVICE AND GRANDFATHERED PARTICIPANTS.—

"(1) TESTING OF DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS WITH CLOSED CLASSES OF PARTICIPANTS.—

"(A) BENEFITS, RIGHTS, OR FEATURES PROVIDED TO CLOSED CLASSES.—A defined benefit plan which provides benefits, rights, or features to a closed class of participants shall not fail to satisfy the requirements of subsection (a)(4) by reason of the composition of such closed class or the benefits, rights, or features provided to such closed class, if—

"(i) for the plan year as of which the class closes and the 2 succeeding plan years, such benefits, rights, and features satisfy the requirements of subsection
(a)(4) (without regard to this subparagraph but taking into account the rules of subparagraph (I)),

“(ii) after the date as of which the class was closed, any plan amendment which modifies the closed class or the benefits, rights, and features provided to such closed class does not discriminate significantly in favor of highly compensated employees, and

“(iii) the class was closed before September 21, 2016, or the plan is described in subparagraph (C).

“(B) AGGREGATE TESTING WITH DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS PERMITTED ON A BENEFITS BASIS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of determining compliance with subsection (a)(4) and section 410(b), a defined benefit plan described in clause (iii) may be aggregated and tested on a benefits basis with 1 or more defined contribution plans, including with the portion of 1 or more defined contribution plans which—
“(I) provides matching contributions (as defined in subsection (m)(4)(A)),

“(II) provides annuity contracts described in section 403(b) which are purchased with matching contributions or nonelective contributions, or

“(III) consists of an employee stock ownership plan (within the meaning of section 4975(e)(7)) or a tax credit employee stock ownership plan (within the meaning of section 409(a)).

“(ii) SPECIAL RULES FOR MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS.—For purposes of clause (i), if a defined benefit plan is aggregated with a portion of a defined contribution plan providing matching contributions—

“(I) such defined benefit plan must also be aggregated with any portion of such defined contribution plan which provides elective deferrals described in subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 402(g)(3), and
“(II) such matching contributions shall be treated in the same manner as nonelective contributions, including for purposes of applying the rules of subsection (I).

“(iii) PLANS DESCRIBED.—A defined benefit plan is described in this clause if—

“(I) the plan provides benefits to a closed class of participants,

“(II) for the plan year as of which the class closes and the 2 succeeding plan years, the plan satisfies the requirements of section 410(b) and subsection (a)(4) (without regard to this subparagraph but taking into account the rules of subparagraph (I)),

“(III) after the date as of which the class was closed, any plan amendment which modifies the closed class or the benefits provided to such closed class does not discriminate significantly in favor of highly compensated employees, and
“(IV) the class was closed before September 21, 2016, or the plan is described in subparagraph (C).

“(C) Plans described.—A plan is described in this subparagraph if, taking into account any predecessor plan—

“(i) such plan has been in effect for at least 5 years as of the date the class is closed, and

“(ii) during the 5-year period preceding the date the class is closed, there has not been a substantial increase in the coverage or value of the benefits, rights, or features described in subparagraph (A) or in the coverage or benefits under the plan described in subparagraph (B)(iii) (whichever is applicable).

“(D) Determination of substantial increase for benefits, rights, and features.—In applying subparagraph (C)(ii) for purposes of subparagraph (A)(iii), a plan shall be treated as having had a substantial increase in coverage or value of the benefits, rights, or features described in subparagraph (A) during
the applicable 5-year period only if, during such period—

“(i) the number of participants covered by such benefits, rights, or features on the date such period ends is more than 50 percent greater than the number of such participants on the first day of the plan year in which such period began, or

“(ii) such benefits, rights, and features have been modified by 1 or more plan amendments in such a way that, as of the date the class is closed, the value of such benefits, rights, and features to the closed class as a whole is substantially greater than the value as of the first day of such 5-year period, solely as a result of such amendments.

“(E) Determination of substantial increase for aggregate testing on benefits basis.—In applying subparagraph (C)(ii) for purposes of subparagraph (B)(iii)(IV), a plan shall be treated as having had a substantial increase in coverage or benefits during the applicable 5-year period only if, during such period—
“(i) the number of participants benefiting under the plan on the date such period ends is more than 50 percent greater than the number of such participants on the first day of the plan year in which such period began, or

“(ii) the average benefit provided to such participants on the date such period ends is more than 50 percent greater than the average benefit provided on the first day of the plan year in which such period began.

“(F) C E R T A I N E M P L O Y E E S D I S -
regarded.—For purposes of subparagraphs (D) and (E), any increase in coverage or value or in coverage or benefits, whichever is applicable, which is attributable to such coverage and value or coverage and benefits provided to employees—

“(i) who became participants as a result of a merger, acquisition, or similar event which occurred during the 7-year period preceding the date the class is closed, or
“(ii) who became participants by reason of a merger of the plan with another plan which had been in effect for at least 5 years as of the date of the merger, shall be disregarded, except that clause (ii) shall apply for purposes of subparagraph (D) only if, under the merger, the benefits, rights, or features under 1 plan are conformed to the benefits, rights, or features of the other plan prospectively.

“(G) Rules relating to average benefit.—For purposes of subparagraph (E)—

“(i) the average benefit provided to participants under the plan will be treated as having remained the same between the 2 dates described in subparagraph (E)(ii) if the benefit formula applicable to such participants has not changed between such dates, and

“(ii) if the benefit formula applicable to 1 or more participants under the plan has changed between such 2 dates, then the average benefit under the plan shall be considered to have increased by more than 50 percent only if—
“(I) the total amount determined under section 430(b)(1)(A)(i) for all participants benefiting under the plan for the plan year in which the 5-year period described in subparagraph (E) ends, exceeds

“(II) the total amount determined under section 430(b)(1)(A)(i) for all such participants for such plan year, by using the benefit formula in effect for each such participant for the first plan year in such 5-year period,

by more than 50 percent. In the case of a CSEC plan (as defined in section 414(y)), the normal cost of the plan (as determined under section 433(j)(1)(B)) shall be used in lieu of the amount determined under section 430(b)(1)(A)(i).

“(H) TREATMENT AS SINGLE PLAN.—For purposes of subparagraphs (E) and (G), a plan described in section 413(c) shall be treated as a single plan rather than as separate plans maintained by each employer in the plan.
“(I) SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of subparagraphs (A)(i) and (B)(iii)(II), the following rules shall apply:

“(i) In applying section 410(b)(6)(C), the closing of the class of participants shall not be treated as a significant change in coverage under section 410(b)(6)(C)(i)(II).

“(ii) 2 or more plans shall not fail to be eligible to be aggregated and treated as a single plan solely by reason of having different plan years.

“(iii) Changes in the employee population shall be disregarded to the extent attributable to individuals who become employees or cease to be employees, after the date the class is closed, by reason of a merger, acquisition, divestiture, or similar event.

“(iv) Aggregation and all other testing methodologies otherwise applicable under subsection (a)(4) and section 410(b) may be taken into account.

The rule of clause (ii) shall also apply for purposes of determining whether plans to which subparagraph (B)(i) applies may be aggregated
and treated as 1 plan for purposes of determining whether such plans meet the requirements of subsection (a)(4) and section 410(b).

“(J) SPUN-OFF PLANS.—For purposes of this paragraph, if a portion of a defined benefit plan described in subparagraph (A) or (B)(iii) is spun off to another employer and the spun-off plan continues to satisfy the requirements of—

“(i) subparagraph (A)(i) or (B)(iii)(II), whichever is applicable, if the original plan was still within the 3-year period described in such subparagraph at the time of the spin off, and

“(ii) subparagraph (A)(ii) or (B)(iii)(III), whichever is applicable, the treatment under subparagraph (A) or (B) of the spun-off plan shall continue with respect to such other employer.

“(2) TESTING OF DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS.—

“(A) TESTING ON A BENEFITS BASIS.—A defined contribution plan shall be permitted to be tested on a benefits basis if—
“(i) such defined contribution plan provides make-whole contributions to a closed class of participants whose accruals under a defined benefit plan have been reduced or eliminated,

“(ii) for the plan year of the defined contribution plan as of which the class eligible to receive such make-whole contributions closes and the 2 succeeding plan years, such closed class of participants satisfies the requirements of section 410(b)(2)(A)(i) (determined by applying the rules of paragraph (1)(I)),

“(iii) after the date as of which the class was closed, any plan amendment to the defined contribution plan which modifies the closed class or the allocations, benefits, rights, and features provided to such closed class does not discriminate significantly in favor of highly compensated employees, and

“(iv) the class was closed before September 21, 2016, or the defined benefit plan under clause (i) is described in para-
(C) (as applied for purposes of paragraph (1)(B)(iii)(IV)).

“(B) AGGREGATION WITH PLANS INCLUDING MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to 1 or more defined contribution plans described in subparagraph (A), for purposes of determining compliance with subsection (a)(4) and section 410(b), the portion of such plans which provides make-whole contributions or other nonelective contributions may be aggregated and tested on a benefits basis with the portion of 1 or more other defined contribution plans which—

“(I) provides matching contributions (as defined in subsection (m)(4)(A)),

“(II) provides annuity contracts described in section 403(b) which are purchased with matching contributions or nonelective contributions, or

“(III) consists of an employee stock ownership plan (within the meaning of section 4975(e)(7)) or a
tax credit employee stock ownership plan (within the meaning of section 409(a)).

“(ii) Special rules for matching contributions.—Rules similar to the rules of paragraph (1)(B)(ii) shall apply for purposes of clause (i).

“(C) Special rules for testing defined contribution plan features providing matching contributions to certain older, longer service participants.—In the case of a defined contribution plan which provides benefits, rights, or features to a closed class of participants whose accruals under a defined benefit plan have been reduced or eliminated, the plan shall not fail to satisfy the requirements of subsection (a)(4) solely by reason of the composition of the closed class or the benefits, rights, or features provided to such closed class if the defined contribution plan and defined benefit plan otherwise meet the requirements of subparagraph (A) but for the fact that the make-whole contributions under the defined contribution plan are made in whole or in part through matching contributions.
“(D) Spun-off plans.—For purposes of this paragraph, if a portion of a defined contribution plan described in subparagraph (A) or (C) is spun off to another employer, the treatment under subparagraph (A) or (C) of the spun-off plan shall continue with respect to the other employer if such plan continues to comply with the requirements of clauses (ii) (if the original plan was still within the 3-year period described in such clause at the time of the spin off) and (iii) of subparagraph (A), as determined for purposes of subparagraph (A) or (C), whichever is applicable.

“(3) Definitions.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) Make-whole contributions.—Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2)(C), the term ‘make-whole contributions’ means non-elective allocations for each employee in the class which are reasonably calculated, in a consistent manner, to replace some or all of the retirement benefits which the employee would have received under the defined benefit plan and any other plan or qualified cash or deferred arrangement under subsection (k)(2) if no
change had been made to such defined benefit
plan and such other plan or arrangement. For
purposes of the preceding sentence, consistency
shall not be required with respect to employees
who were subject to different benefit formulas
under the defined benefit plan.

“(B) REFERENCES TO CLOSED CLASS OF
PARTICIPANTS.—References to a closed class of
participants and similar references to a closed
class shall include arrangements under which 1
or more classes of participants are closed, ex-
cept that 1 or more classes of participants
closed on different dates shall not be aggre-
gated for purposes of determining the date any
such class was closed.

“(C) HIGHLY COMPENSATED EMPLOYEE.—
The term ‘highly compensated employee’ has
the meaning given such term in section
414(q).”.

(b) PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS.—Paragraph
(26) of section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of
1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new
subparagraph:

“(I) PROTECTED PARTICIPANTS.—
“(i) IN GENERAL.—A plan shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of sub-
paragraph (A) if—

“(I) the plan is amended—

“(aa) to cease all benefit accruals, or

“(bb) to provide future benefit accruals only to a closed class of participants,

“(II) the plan satisfies subpara-

graph (A) (without regard to this sub-

paragraph) as of the effective date of the amendment, and

“(III) the amendment was adopt-

ed before September 21, 2016, or the plan is described in clause (ii).

“(ii) PLANS DESCRIBED.—A plan is described in this clause if the plan would be described in subsection (o)(1)(C), as ap-
plied for purposes of subsection (o)(1)(B)(iii)(IV) and by treating the effective date of the amendment as the date the class was closed for purposes of subsection (o)(1)(C).
“(iii) Special rules.—For purposes of clause (i)(II), in applying section 410(b)(6)(C), the amendments described in clause (i) shall not be treated as a significant change in coverage under section 410(b)(6)(C)(i)(II).

“(iv) Spun-off plans.—For purposes of this subparagraph, if a portion of a plan described in clause (i) is spun off to another employer, the treatment under clause (i) of the spun-off plan shall continue with respect to the other employer.”.

(c) Effective Date.—

(1) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, without regard to whether any plan modifications referred to in such amendments are adopted or effective before, on, or after such date of enactment.

(2) Special rules.—

(A) Election of earlier application.—At the election of the plan sponsor, the amendments made by this section shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2013.
(B) CLOSED CLASSES OF PARTICIPANTS.—

For purposes of paragraphs (1)(A)(iii),
(1)(B)(iii)(IV), and (2)(A)(iv) of section 401(o)
of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added
by this section), a closed class of participants
shall be treated as being closed before Sep-
tember 21, 2016, if the plan sponsor’s intention
to create such closed class is reflected in formal
written documents and communicated to par-
ticipants before such date.

(C) CERTAIN POST-ENACTMENT PLAN
AMENDMENTS.—A plan shall not be treated as
failing to be eligible for the application of sec-
tion 401(o)(1)(A), 401(o)(1)(B)(iii), or
401(a)(26) of such Code (as added by this sec-
tion) to such plan solely because in the case of—

(i) such section 401(o)(1)(A), the plan
was amended before the date of the enact-
ment of this Act to eliminate 1 or more
benefits, rights, or features, and is further
amended after such date of enactment to
provide such previously eliminated benefits,
rights, or features to a closed class of par-
ticipants, or
(ii) such section 401(o)(1)(B)(iii) or section 401(a)(26), the plan was amended before the date of the enactment of this Act to cease all benefit accruals, and is further amended after such date of enactment to provide benefit accruals to a closed class of participants.

Any such section shall only apply if the plan otherwise meets the requirements of such section and in applying such section, the date the class of participants is closed shall be the effective date of the later amendment.

SEC. 206. MODIFICATION OF PBGC PREMIUMS FOR CSEC PLANS.

(a) FLAT RATE PREMIUM.—Subparagraph (A) of section 4006(a)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1306(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “plan,” and inserting “plan other than a CSEC plan (as defined in section 210(f)(1))”;

(2) in clause (v), by striking “or” at the end;

(3) in clause (vi), by striking the period at the end and inserting “, or”; and
(4) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(vii) in the case of a CSEC plan (as defined in section 210(f)(1)), for plan years beginning after December 31, 2018, for each individual who is a participant in such plan during the plan year an amount equal to the sum of—

“(I) the additional premium (if any) determined under subparagraph (E), and

“(II) $19.”.

(b) VARIABLE RATE PREMIUM.—

(1) UNFUNDED VESTED BENEFITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (E) of section 4006(a)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1306(a)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(v) For purposes of clause (ii), in the case of a CSEC plan (as defined in section 210(f)(1)), the term ‘unfunded vested benefits’ means, for plan years beginning after December 31, 2018, the excess (if any) of—
“(I) the funding liability of the plan as determined under section 306(j)(5)(C) for the plan year by only taking into account vested benefits, over

“(II) the fair market value of plan assets for the plan year which are held by the plan on the valuation date.”.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Clause (iii) of section 4006(a)(3)(E) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1306(a)(3)(E)) is amended by striking “For purposes” and inserting “Except as provided in clause (v), for purposes”.

(2) APPLICABLE DOLLAR AMOUNT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (8) of section 4006(a) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1306(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) CSEC PLANS.—In the case of a CSEC plan (as defined in section 210(f)(1)), the applicable dollar amount shall be $9.”.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 4006(a)(8) of such Act (29
U.S.C. 1306(a)(8)) is amended by striking “(B)
and (C)” and inserting “(B), (C), and (E)”.

**TITLE III—BENEFITS RELATING TO UNITED STATES TAX COURT**

**SEC. 301. THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS FOR JUDGES IN THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM.**

(a) **In General.**—Subsection (j)(3)(B) of section 7447 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(B) Contributions for benefit of judge.—No contributions under section 8432(c) of title 5, United States Code, shall be made for the benefit of a judge who has filed an election to receive retired pay under subsection (e).”.

(b) **Offset.**—Paragraph (3) of section 7447(j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(F) Offset.—In the case of a judge who receives a distribution from the Thrift Savings Plan and who later receives retired pay under subsection (d), the retired pay shall be offset by an amount equal to the amount of the distribution which represents the Government’s con-
tribution to the individual’s Thrift Savings Account during years of service as a full-time judicial officer under the Federal Employees Retirement System, without regard to earnings attributable to such amount. Where such an offset would exceed 50 percent of the retired pay to be received in the first year, the offset may be divided equally over the first 2 years in which the individual receives the annuity.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to basic pay earned while serving as a judge of the United States Tax Court on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 302. CHANGE IN VESTING PERIOD FOR SURVIVOR ANNUITIES AND WAIVER OF VESTING PERIOD IN THE EVENT OF ASSASSINATION.

(a) ELIGIBILITY IN CASE OF DEATH BY ASSASSINATION.—Subsection (h) of section 7448 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(h) ENTITLEMENT TO ANNUITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) ANNUITY TO SURVIVING SPOUSE.—If a judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court described in paragraph (2) is survived by a surviving spouse but not by a dependent child,
there shall be paid to such surviving spouse an annuity beginning with the day of the death of the judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court or following the surviving spouse’s attainment of age 50, whichever is the later, in an amount computed as provided in subsection (m).

“(B) ANNUITY TO SURVIVING SPOUSE AND CHILD.—If a judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court described in paragraph (2) is survived by a surviving spouse and dependent child or children, there shall be paid to such surviving spouse an annuity, beginning on the day of the death of the judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court, in an amount computed as provided in subsection (m), and there shall also be paid to or on behalf of each such child an immediate annuity equal to the lesser of—

“(i) 10 percent of the average annual salary of such judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court (determined in accordance with subsection (m)), or

“(ii) 20 percent of such average annual salary, divided by the number of such children.
“(C) Annuity to surviving dependent children.—If a judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court described in paragraph (2) leaves no surviving spouse but leaves a surviving dependent child or children, there shall be paid to or on behalf of each such child an immediate annuity equal to the lesser of—

“(i) 20 percent of the average annual salary of such judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court (determined in accordance with subsection (m)), or

“(ii) 40 percent of such average annual salary divided by the number of such children.

“(2) Covered judges.—Paragraph (1) applies to any judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court electing under subsection (b)—

“(A) who dies while a judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court after having rendered at least 18 months of civilian service computed as prescribed in subsection (n), for the last 18 months of which the salary deductions provided for by subsection (e)(1) or the deposits required by subsection (d) have actually been made or
the salary deductions required by the civil service retirement laws have actually been made, or

“(B) who dies by assassination after having rendered less than 18 months of civilian service computed as prescribed in subsection (n) if, for the period of such service, the salary deductions provided for by subsection (c)(1) or the deposits required by subsection (d) have actually been made.

“(3) TERMINATION OF ANNUITY.—

“(A) SURVIVING SPOUSE.—The annuity payable to a surviving spouse under this subsection shall be terminable upon such surviving spouse’s death or such surviving spouse’s remarriage before attaining age 55.

“(B) SURVIVING CHILD.—Any annuity payable to a child under this subsection shall be terminable upon the earliest of—

“(i) the child attainment of age 18,

“(ii) the child’s marriage, or

“(iii) the child’s death,

except that if such child is incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical disability the child’s annuity shall be terminable only
upon death, marriage, or recovery from such disability.

“(C) DEPENDENT CHILD AFTER DEATH OF SURVIVING SPOUSE.—In case of the death of a surviving spouse of a judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court leaving a dependent child or children of the judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court surviving such spouse, the annuity of such child or children shall be recomputed and paid as provided in paragraph (1)(C).

“(D) RECOMPUTATION WITH RESPECT TO OTHER DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—In any case in which the annuity of a dependent child is terminated under this subsection, the annuities of any remaining dependent child or children based upon the service of the same judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court shall be recomputed and paid as though the child whose annuity was so terminated had not survived such judge.

“(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR ASSASSINATED JUDGES.—In the case of a survivor of a judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court described in paragraph (2)(B), there shall be deducted
from the annuities otherwise payable under this section an amount equal to the amount of salary deductions that would have been made if such deductions had been made for 18 months prior to the death of the judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court.”.

(b) Definition of Assassination.—Section 7448(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(10) The terms ‘assassinated’ and ‘assassination’ mean the killing of a judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court that is motivated by the performance by the judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court of his or her official duties.”.

(c) Determination of Assassination.—Subsection (i) of section 7448 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “of Dependency and Disability.—Questions” and inserting “by Chief Judge.—

“(1) Dependency and disability.—Questions”, and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:
“(2) ASSASSINATION.—The chief judge shall determine whether the killing of a judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court was an assassination, subject to review only by the Tax Court. The head of any Federal agency that investigates the killing of a judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court shall provide to the chief judge any information that would assist the chief judge in making such a determination.”.

(d) COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES.—Subsection (m) of section 7448 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “ANNUITIES.—The annuity” and inserting “ANNUITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The annuity”,

(2) by striking “the sum of (1) 1.5 percent” and inserting “the sum of—

“(A) 1.5 percent”,

(3) by striking “and (2) three-fourths of 1 percent” and inserting “and

“(B) three-fourths of 1 percent”,

(4) by striking “prior allowable service, except that” and inserting “prior allowable service, “except that”, and
(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) ASSASSINATED JUDGES AND MAGISTRATE JUDGES OF THE TAX COURT.—In the case of a judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court who is assassinated and who has served less than 18 months, the annuity of the surviving spouse of such judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court shall be based upon the average annual salary received by such judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court for judicial service.”.

(c) Other Benefits.—Section 7448 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(u) Other Benefits in Case of Assassination.—In the case of a judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court who is assassinated, an annuity shall be paid under this section notwithstanding a survivor’s eligibility for or receipt of benefits under chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, except that the annuity for which a surviving spouse is eligible under this section shall be reduced to the extent that the total benefits paid under this section and chapter 81 of that title for any year would exceed the current salary for that year of the office of the judge or magistrate judge of the Tax Court.”.
SEC. 303. COORDINATION OF RETIREMENT AND SURVIVOR ANNUITY WITH THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

RETIREMENT SYSTEM.

(a) RETIREMENT.—Section 7447 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “section 8331(8)” in subsection (g)(2)(C) and inserting “sections 8331(8) and 8401(19)”, and

(2) by striking “Civil Service Commission” both places it appears in subsection (i)(2) and inserting “Office of Personnel Management”.

(b) ANNUITIES TO SURVIVING SPOUSES AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—Section 7448 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “section 8332” in subsection (d) and inserting “sections 8332 and 8411”, and

(2) by striking “section 8332” in subsection (n) and inserting “sections 8332 and 8411”.

SEC. 304. LIMIT ON TEACHING COMPENSATION OF RETIRED JUDGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7447 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k) TEACHING COMPENSATION OF RETIRED JUDGES.—For purposes of the limitation under section 501(a) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C.
1 App.), any compensation for teaching approved under sec-
2 tion 502(a)(5) of such Act shall not be treated as outside
3 earned income when received by a judge of the United
4 States Tax Court who has retired under subsection (b)
5 for teaching performed during any calendar year for which
6 such a judge has met the requirements of subsection (c),
7 as certified by the chief judge.”.
8
9 (b) Effective Date.—The amendment made by
10 this section shall apply to any individual serving as a re-
11 tired judge of the United States Tax Court on or after
12 the date of the enactment of this Act.

13 SEC. 305. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO MAG-
14 ISTRATE JUDGES OF THE TAX COURT.
15
16 (a) Title of Special Trial Judge Changed to
17 Magistrate Judge of the Tax Court.—The heading
18 of section 7443A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
19 is amended by striking “SPECIAL TRIAL JUDGES” and
20 inserting “MAGISTRATE JUDGES OF THE TAX
21 COURT”.

22 (b) Appointment, Tenure, and Removal.—Sub-
23 section (a) of section 7443A of the Internal Revenue Code
24 of 1986 is amended to read as follows:
25
26 “(a) Appointment, Tenure, and Removal.—
27 
28 “(1) Appointment.—The chief judge may,
29 from time to time, appoint and reappoint magistrate
judges of the Tax Court for a term of 8 years. The
magistrate judges of the Tax Court shall proceed
under such rules as may be promulgated by the Tax
Court.

“(2) Removal.—

“(A) In general.—Except as provided in
subparagraph (B), removal of a magistrate
judge of the Tax Court during the term for
which such magistrate judge is appointed shall
be only for incompetency, misconduct, neglect
of duty, or physical or mental disability. Re-
moval shall not occur unless a majority of all
the judges of the Tax Court concur in the order
of removal. Before any order of removal shall
be entered, a full specification of the charges
shall be furnished to the magistrate judge of
the Tax Court, and such magistrate judge shall
be accorded by the judges of the Tax Court an
opportunity to be heard on the charges.

“(B) Termination of office.—The of-

fice of a magistrate judge of the Tax Court
shall be terminated if the judges of the Tax
Court determine that the services performed by
such magistrate judge of the Tax Court are no
longer needed.”.
(c) **SALARY.**—Subsection (d) of section 7443A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(d) **SALARY.**—Each magistrate judge of the Tax Court shall receive salary—

“(1) at a rate equal to 92 percent of the rate for judges of the Tax Court, and

“(2) in the same installments as such judges.”.

(d) **EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL LEAVE PROVISIONS.**—Section 7443A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) **EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL LEAVE PROVISIONS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A magistrate judge of the Tax Court shall be exempt from the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code.

“(2) **TREATMENT OF UNUSED LEAVE.**—

“(A) **AFTER SERVICE AS MAGISTRATE JUDGE OF THE TAX COURT.**—If an individual who is exempted under paragraph (1) from the subchapter referred to in such paragraph was previously subject to such subchapter and, without a break in service, again becomes subject to
such subchapter on completion of the individual’s service as a magistrate judge of the Tax Court, the unused annual leave and sick leave standing to the individual’s credit at the time such individual became a magistrate judge of the Tax Court is deemed to have remained to the individual’s credit.

“(B) COMPUTATION OF ANNUITY.—In computing an annuity under section 8339 or 8415 of title 5, United States Code, the total service of an individual specified in subparagraph (A) who retires on an immediate annuity or dies leaving a survivor or survivors entitled to an annuity includes, without regard to the limitations imposed by subsection (f) of section 8339 of such title 5, the days of unused sick leave standing to the individual’s credit at the time such individual became a magistrate judge of the Tax Court, except that such days will not be counted in determining average pay or annuity eligibility.

“(C) LUMP SUM PAYMENT.—Any accumulated and current accrued annual leave or vacation balances credited to a magistrate judge of the Tax Court as of the date of the enactment
of this subsection shall be paid in a lump sum at the time of separation from service pursuant to the provisions and restrictions set forth in section 5551 of such title 5 and related provisions referred to in such section.”.

(e) CONTEMPT AUTHORITY.—Section 7443A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by this section, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) INCIDENTAL POWERS.—A magistrate judge of the Tax Court appointed under this section shall have the power to punish for contempt of the authority of the Tax Court as provided in section 7456(c), except the sentence imposed by such a magistrate judge of the Tax Court for any contempt shall not exceed the penalties for a Class C misdemeanor as set forth in sections 3571(b)(6) and 3581(b)(8) of title 18, United States Code. This subsection shall not be construed to limit the authority of a magistrate judge of the Tax Court to order sanctions under any other statute or any rule of the Tax Court prescribed pursuant to section 7453.”.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The heading of subsection (b) of section 7443A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “SPECIAL TRIAL JUDGES” and
inserting “MAGISTRATE JUDGES OF THE TAX COURT”.

(2) Subsection (b) of section 7443A of such Code is amended by striking “special trial judges of the court” and inserting “magistrate judges of the Tax Court”.

(3) Subsection (c) of section 7443A of such Code is amended by striking “special trial judge” and inserting “magistrate judge of the Tax Court”.

(4) Subsection (e) of section 7443A of such Code is amended by striking “special trial judges” and inserting “magistrate judges of the Tax Court”.

(5) The item relating to section 7443A in the table of sections for part I of subchapter C of chapter 76 of such Code is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 7443A. Magistrate judges of the Tax Court.”.

(6) The heading of section 7448 of such Code is amended by striking “SPECIAL TRIAL JUDGES” and inserting “MAGISTRATE JUDGES OF THE TAX COURT”.

(7) Section 7448 of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “special trial judge’s” each place it appears in subsections (a)(6), (c)(1), (d), and (m)(1) and inserting “magistrate judge of the Tax Court’s”, and
(B) by striking “special trial judge” each
place it appears other than in subsection (n)
and inserting “magistrate judge of the Tax
Court”.

(8) Subsection (n) of section 7448 of such Code
is amended to read as follows:

“(n) INCLUDIBLE SERVICE.—Subject to the provi-
sions of subsection (d), the years of service of a judge or
magistrate judge of the Tax Court which are allowable as
the basis for calculating the amount of the annuity of such
judge or magistrate judge’s surviving spouse shall include
the judge or magistrate judge’s years of service—

“(1) as a judge or magistrate judge of the Tax
Court, a special trial judge of the Tax Court, or a
judge of the Tax Court of the United States,

“(2) pursuant to any appointment under sec-
tion 7443A,

“(3) as a Senator, Representative, Delegate, or
Resident Commissioner in Congress,

“(4) as a member of the Armed Forces of the
United States (not including any service for which
credit is allowed for purposes of retirement or re-
tired pay under any other provision of law), and

“(5) in any other civilian service within the pur-
view of section 8332 of title 5, United States Code.
For purposes of paragraph (4), not more than 5 years of service shall be taken into account.”.

(9) The item relating to section 7448 in the table of sections for part I of subchapter C of chapter 76 of such Code is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 7448. Annuities to surviving spouses and dependent children of judges and magistrate judges of the Tax Court.”.

(10) Subsection (a) of section 7456 of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “special trial judge” each place it appears and inserting “magistrate judge”, and

(B) by striking “(or by the clerk” and inserting “of the Tax Court (or by the clerk”.

(11) Subsection (a) of section 7466 of such Code is amended by striking “special trial judge” and inserting “magistrate judge”.

(12) Section 7470A of such Code is amended by striking “special trial judges” both places it appears in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting “magistrate judges”.

(13) Subparagraph (A) of section 7471(a)(2) of such Code is amended by striking “special trial judges” and inserting “magistrate judges”.

(14) Subsection (c) of section 7471 of such Code is amended—
(A) by striking “SPECIAL TRIAL JUDGES” in the heading and inserting “MAGISTRATE JUDGES OF THE TAX COURT”, and

(B) by striking “special trial judges” and inserting “magistrate judges”.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to individuals serving as special trial judges of the United States Tax Court on or after the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) APPOINTMENT SAVINGS PROVISION.—Any individual serving as a special trial judge of the United States Tax Court as of the day before the date of the enactment of this Act shall be considered to have been appointed as a magistrate judge of the Tax Court under section 7443A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on such date of enactment, and service as a special trial judge of the Tax Court before such date of enactment shall be considered to be service as a magistrate judge of the Tax Court for purposes of any provision of law relating to length of service.
SEC. 306. LIFE INSURANCE FOR MAGISTRATE JUDGES OF THE TAX COURT AGE 65 OR OLDER.

Section 7472 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “its judges” in the second sentence and inserting “the judges and magistrate judges of the Tax Court”.

SEC. 307. RETIREMENT AND ANNUITY PROGRAM.

(a) Retirement and Annuity Program.—Part I of subchapter C of chapter 76 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 7443A the following new section:

"SEC. 7443B. RETIREMENT FOR MAGISTRATE JUDGES OF THE TAX COURT.

"(a) Retirement.—

"(1) In General.—Each magistrate judge of the Tax Court who makes an election under this section shall receive an annuity at the same rate and in the same manner as magistrate judges of the district courts of the United States pursuant to section 377 of title 28, United States Code.

"(2) Rules of Application.—For purposes of subsection (a), section 377 of title 28, United States Code, shall be applied with the following modifications:

"(A) By substituting—
“(i) ‘magistrate judge of the Tax Court’ for ‘judicial official’, ‘judicial officer’, and ‘magistrate judge’ each place such terms appear,

“(ii) ‘magistrate judge of the Tax Court’s’ for ‘magistrate judge’s’ each place it appears,

“(iii) ‘chief judge of the Tax Court’ for ‘Administrative Office of the United States Courts’, ‘Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts’, ‘Director’, and ‘chief judge of the district court’ each place such terms appear,

“(iv) ‘Tax Court Judicial Officers’ Retirement Fund’ for ‘Judicial Officers’ Retirement Fund’ each place it appears,

“(v) ‘under section 7443A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986’ for ‘under section 631 of this title’ in subsection (h)(2),

“(vi) ‘under section 7443C of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986’ for ‘under section 155(b), 375, or 636(h) of this title’ each place it appears in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (m), and
“(vii) ‘from the date of appointment, for those individuals appointed pursuant to section 7443A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 prior to, and in active service on, the date of enactment of the Retirement Enhancement and Savings Act of 2019’ for ‘on or after October 1, 1979’ in subsection (h).

“(B) By disregarding subsection (m)(2) and subsection (o).

“(b) 1-Year Forfeiture for Failure to Perform Judicial Duties.—Subject to subparagraph (B) of section 377(m)(1) of title 28, United States Code, any magistrate judge of the Tax Court who retires under this section and who fails to perform judicial duties required of such individual by section 7443C shall forfeit all rights to an annuity under this section for a 1-year period which begins on the 1st day on which such individual fails to perform such duties.

“(c) Tax Court Judicial Officers’ Retirement Fund.—

“(1) Establishment.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund which shall be known as the ‘Tax Court Judicial Officers’ Retirement Fund’. The Fund is appropriated for the
payment of annuities, refunds, and other payments under this section.

“(2) **INVESTMENT OF FUND.**—The Secretary shall invest, in interest-bearing securities of the United States, such currently available portions of the Tax Court Judicial Officers’ Retirement Fund as are not immediately required for payments from the Fund. The income derived from these investments constitutes a part of the Fund.

“(3) **UNFUNDED LIABILITY.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than the close of each fiscal year, there shall be deposited in the Tax Court Judicial Officers’ Retirement Fund amounts required to reduce to zero the unfunded liability, if any, of such Fund.

“(B) **UNFUNDED LIABILITY.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘unfunded liability’ means the amount estimated by the Secretary to be equal to the excess (as of the close of the fiscal year involved) of—

“(i) the present value of all benefits payable from the Tax Court Judicial Officers’ Retirement Fund, over

“(ii) the sum of—
“(I) the present value of future deductions to be withheld under this section from the basic pay of magistrate judges of the Tax Court, plus

“(II) the balance in such Fund as of the close of such fiscal year.

“(d) PARTICIPATION IN THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN.—

“(1) ELECTION TO CONTRIBUTE.—A magistrate judge of the Tax Court may elect to contribute out of such individual’s basic pay to the Thrift Savings Fund established by section 8437 of title 5, United States Code.

“(2) APPLICABILITY OF TITLE 5 PROVISIONS.—

Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the provisions of subchapters III and VII of chapter 84 of such title 5 shall apply with respect to a magistrate judge of the Tax Court who makes an election under paragraph (1).

“(3) SPECIAL RULES.—

“(A) AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED.—The amount contributed by a magistrate judge of the Tax Court to the Thrift Savings Plan in any pay period shall not exceed the maximum percentage of such magistrate judge’s basic pay
for such period as allowable under section 8440f of such title 5.

“(B) Contributions for benefit of magistrate judge of the Tax Court.—No contributions under section 8432(c) of such title 5 shall be made for the benefit of a magistrate judge of the Tax Court who has filed an election to receive an annuity under this section.

“(C) Applicability of rules relating to annuity of a child.—Section 8433(b) of such title 5 applies with respect to a magistrate judge of the Tax Court who makes an election under paragraph (1) and who—

“(i) retires entitled to an immediate annuity under this section (including a disability annuity under this section),

“(ii) retires before attaining age 65 but is entitled, upon attaining age 65, to an annuity under this section, or

“(iii) retires before becoming entitled to an immediate annuity, or an annuity upon attaining age 65, under this section.

“(D) Retirement as separation from service.—With respect to a magistrate judge
of the Tax Court to whom this subsection applies, retirement under this section is a separation from service for purposes of subchapters III and VII of chapter 84 of such title 5.

“(4) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the terms ‘retirement’ and ‘retire’ include removal from office under section 7443A(a)(2) on the sole ground of mental or physical disability.

“(5) OFFSET.—In the case of a magistrate judge of the Tax Court who receives a distribution from the Thrift Savings Plan and who later receives an annuity under this section, the annuity shall be offset by an amount equal to the amount which represents the Government’s contribution to the individual’s Thrift Savings Account during years of service as a full-time judicial officer under the Federal Employees Retirement System, without regard to earnings attributable to such amount. Where such an offset would exceed 50 percent of the annuity to be received in the first year, the offset may be divided equally over the first 2 years in which the individual receives the annuity.

“(6) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (3)(C), if any magistrate judge of the Tax Court retires under circumstances mak-
ing such magistrate judge of the Tax Court eligible
to make an election under subsection (b) of section
8433 of such title 5, and the nonforfeitable account
balance of such magistrate judge of the Tax Court
is less than an amount which the Executive Director
of the Office of Personnel Management prescribes by
regulation, the Executive Director shall pay the non-
forfeitable account balance to the participant in a
single payment.

“(e) COORDINATION WITH TITLE 5.—A magistrate
judge of the Tax Court who elects to receive an annuity
under this section—

“(1) shall not be subject to deductions and con-
tributions otherwise required by section 8334(a) of
title 5 United States Code,

“(2) shall be excluded from the application of
chapter 84 (other than subchapters III and VII) of
such title 5, and

“(3) is entitled to a lump-sum credit under sec-
tion 8342(a) or 8424 of such title 5, as the case
may be.’’.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 3121(b)(5)(E) of the Internal Rev-
venue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “or
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magistrate judge” before “of the United States Tax
Court”.

(2) Section 210(a)(5)(E) of the Social Security
Act (42 U.S.C. 410(a)(5)(E)) is amended by insert-
ing “or a magistrate judge of the Tax Court who
files an election under section 7443B(a) of the Inter-
nal Revenue Code of 1986” after “of the United
States Tax Court”.

(3) Section 7448(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue
Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(2) Magistrate Judges of the Tax
Court.—Any magistrate judge of the Tax Court
may by written election filed with the chief judge
bring himself or herself within the purview of this
section. Such election shall be filed while such indi-
vidual is a magistrate judge of the Tax Court.”.

(c) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections
for part I of subchapter C of chapter 76 of the Internal
Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after the
item relating to section 7443A the following new item:

“Sec. 7443B. Retirement for magistrate judges of the Tax Court.”.

(d) Effective Date.—The amendments made by
this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment
of this Act.
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SEC. 308. PROVISIONS FOR RECALL.

(a) In General.—Part I of subchapter C of chapter 76 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 307, is amended by inserting after section 7443B the following new section:

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"SEC. 7443C. RECALL OF MAGISTRATE JUDGES OF THE TAX COURT.

"(a) Recalling of Retired Magistrate Judges of the Tax Court.—Any individual who has retired pursuant to section 7443B or the applicable provisions of title 5 or 28, United States Code, upon reaching the age and service requirements established under such titles 5 and 28, may be called upon by the chief judge to perform such judicial duties with the Tax Court as may be requested of such individual for a period or periods specified by the chief judge, except that in the case of any such individual—

"(1) the aggregate of such periods in any 1 calendar year shall not (without the consent of such individual) exceed 90 calendar days, and

"(2) such individual shall be relieved of performing such duties during any period in which illness or disability precludes the performance of such duties.

Any act, or failure to act, by an individual performing judicial duties pursuant to this subsection shall have the
same force and effect as if it were the act (or failure to act) of a magistrate judge of the Tax Court.

“(b) COMPENSATION.—For the year in which a period of recall occurs, the magistrate judge of the Tax Court shall receive, in addition to the annuity provided under the provisions of section 7443B, an amount equal to the difference between that annuity and the current salary of the office to which the magistrate judge of the Tax Court is recalled (and allowances for travel and other expenses of the magistrate judge of the Tax Court). The annuity for years after the year in which a period of recall occurs of the magistrate judge of the Tax Court who completes such a period of service, who is not recalled in a subsequent year, and who retired under section 7443B, shall be equal to the salary in effect at the end of the year in which the period of recall occurred for the office from which such magistrate judge of the Tax Court retired.

“(c) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The provisions of this section shall be implemented under such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Tax Court.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part I of subchapter C of chapter 76 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 307, is
amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7443B the following new item:

"Sec. 7443C. Recall of magistrate judges of the Tax Court."

**TITLE IV—OTHER BENEFITS**

**SEC. 401. BENEFITS PROVIDED TO VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONDERS.**

(a) **INCREASE IN DOLLAR LIMITATION ON QUALIFIED PAYMENTS.**—Subparagraph (B) of section 139B(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ""$30"" and inserting ""$50"".

(b) **EXTENSION.**—Subsection (d) of section 139B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking "‘beginning after December 31, 2010.’" and inserting "‘beginning—"

"‘(1) after December 31, 2010, and before January 1, 2020, or"

"‘(2) after December 31, 2020.’’"

(c) **TECHNICAL CORRECTION.**—Section 139B(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting "‘section’" before "‘164’".

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.
TITLE V—REVENUE PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. MODIFICATIONS OF REQUIRED DISTRIBUTION RULES FOR DEFINED CONTRIBUTION ACCOUNTS AND PLANS.

(a) Modification of Rules Where Employee Dies Before Entire Distribution.—

(1) In general.—Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(H) Special rules for certain defined contribution plans.—

“(i) In general.—In the case of distributions from a defined contribution plan, a trust forming part of such plan shall not constitute a qualified trust under this section unless the plan provides that, if an employee dies before the distribution of the employee’s interest (whether or not such distribution has begun in accordance with subparagraph (A)), so much of the entire interest of any designated beneficiary of the employee as exceeds $400,000 (as of the date of the death of the employee) will be distributed within 5 years after the death of such employee.
“(ii) Annual allocation of limitation.—If a person is a designated beneficiary under more than 1 defined contribution plan during any calendar year, the limitation under clause (i)—

“(I) shall only apply with respect to interests acquired by such beneficiary during the calendar year by reason of the death of another individual,

“(II) shall be applied by aggregating each such interest as of the date of the death of the individual who designated such beneficiary, and

“(III) shall be allocated among each such interest on a pro rata basis determined by the relative size of each such plan or account, or as otherwise provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

“(iii) Treatment of remaining amount.—The method of distribution and period of time over which any portion of the interest of the designated beneficiary to which clause (i) does not apply is dis-
tributed shall be determined without regard to the portion of the designated beneficiary’s interest distributed under clause (i).

“(iv) EXCEPTION FOR ELIGIBLE DESIGNATED BENEFICIARIES.—If—

“(I) any portion of the employee’s interest is payable to (or for the benefit of) an eligible designated beneficiary,

“(II) such portion will be distributed (in accordance with regulations) over the life of such eligible designated beneficiary (or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of such beneficiary), and

“(III) such distributions begin not later than 1 year after the date of the employee’s death or such later date as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe,

for purposes of clause (i), the portion referred to in subclause (I) shall be treated as distributed on the date on which such distributions begin.
“(v) Special rule for surviving spouse of employee.—If the eligible designated beneficiary is the surviving spouse of the employee—

“(I) the date on which the distributions are required to begin under clause (iv)(III) shall not be earlier than the date on which the employee would have attained age 70½, and

“(II) if the surviving spouse dies before the distributions to such spouse begin, this subparagraph shall be applied as if the surviving spouse were the employee.

“(vi) Rules upon death of eligible designated beneficiary.—If an eligible designated beneficiary dies before the portion of the employee’s interest to which clause (i) applies which is payable to (or for the benefit of) such eligible designated beneficiary is entirely distributed, the exception under clause (iv) shall not apply to any beneficiary of such eligible designated beneficiary and the remainder of such portion shall be distributed within 5 years
after the death of such eligible designated beneficiary.

“(vii) Safe harbor for plan administrator reliance on designated beneficiary certification.—A defined contribution plan shall not be treated as failing to meet the requirements of this paragraph in the case of any failure to make a required minimum distribution for a calendar year if—

“(I) the aggregate value of a designated beneficiary’s entire interest acquired by such beneficiary during the calendar year under all such plans of the employer by reason of the death of the employee does not exceed the dollar amount in effect for such year under clause (i), and

“(II) the designated beneficiary certifies, within 1 year after the death of the employee from whom the beneficiary acquired the interest, that the aggregate value of the designated beneficiary’s entire interest acquired by such beneficiary during the cal-
endar year under all defined contribution plans by reason of the death of another individual does not exceed the dollar amount in effect for such year under clause (i).

For purposes of this clause, the value of any interest shall be determined as of the date of the death of the individual from whom the beneficiary acquired such interest, and all employers treated as a single employer under subsection (b), (c), (m), or (o) of section 414 shall be treated as a single employer.

“(viii) Application to eligible retirement plans.—For purposes of applying the provisions of this subparagraph and subsections (a)(6) and (b)(3) of section 408, all eligible retirement plans (as defined in section 402(c)(8)(B)) other than defined benefit plans shall be treated as defined contribution plans in determining the aggregate account balances to the credit of the designated beneficiary under all defined contribution plans and the amount
required to be distributed to each beneficiary under such provisions.

“(ix) ADJUSTMENT FOR INFLATION.—In the case of any taxable year beginning after 2020, the $400,000 amount in clause (i) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

“(I) such dollar amount, multiplied by

“(II) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, determined by substituting ‘calendar year 2019’ for ‘calendar year 2016’ in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

If any amount as adjusted under the preceding sentence is not a multiple of $500, such amount shall be rounded to the next lowest multiple of $500.”.

(2) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE DESIGNATED BENEFICIARY.—Section 401(a)(9)(E) of such Code is amended to read as follows:
“(E) Definitions and rules relating to designated beneficiary.—For purposes of this paragraph—

“(i) Designated beneficiary.—The term ‘designated beneficiary’ means any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee.

“(ii) Eligible designated beneficiary.—The term ‘eligible designated beneficiary’ means, with respect to any employee, any designated beneficiary who is—

“(I) the surviving spouse of the employee,

“(II) subject to clause (iii), a child of the employee who has not reached majority (within the meaning of subparagraph (F))

“(III) disabled (within the meaning of section 72(m)(7))

“(IV) a chronically ill individual (within the meaning of section 7702B(c)(2), except that the requirements of subparagraph (A)(i) thereof shall only be treated as met if there is a certification that, as of such date,
the period of inability described in such subparagraph with respect to the individual is an indefinite one which is reasonably expected to be lengthy in nature), or

“(V) an individual not described in any of the preceding subclauses who is not more than 10 years younger than the employee.

“(iii) SPECIAL RULE FOR CHILDREN.—Subject to subparagraph (F), an individual described in clause (ii)(II) shall cease to be an eligible designated beneficiary as of the date the individual reaches majority and any remainder of the portion of the interest described in subparagraph (H)(iv) which exceeds the amount in effect under subparagraph (H)(i) as of such date shall be distributed within 5 years after such date.

“(iv) TIME FOR DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBLE DESIGNATED BENEFICIARY.—The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated bene-
ficiary shall be made as of the date of
death of the employee.”.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Clause (ii) of section 401(a)(9)(B) of
the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended
by striking “A trust” and inserting “Except as
provided in subparagraph (H), a trust”.

(B) Section 402(c)(11)(A)(iii) of such
Code is amended by striking “section
401(a)(9)(B) (other than clause (iv) thereof)”
and inserting “subparagraphs (B) (other than
clause (iv) thereof) and (H) (other than clause
(v) thereof) of section 401(a)(9)”.

(4) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
this paragraph and paragraphs (5) and (6), the
amendments made by this subsection shall
apply to distributions with respect to employees
who die after December 31, 2019.

(B) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING EXCEP-
TION.—In the case of a plan maintained pursu-
ant to 1 or more collective bargaining agree-
ments between employee representatives and 1
or more employers ratified before the date of
the enactment of this Act, the amendments
made by this subsection shall apply to distributions with respect to employees who die in calendar years beginning after the earlier of—

(i) the later of—

(I) the date on which the last of such collective bargaining agreements terminates (determined without regard to any extension thereof agreed to on or after the date of the enactment of this Act), or

(II) December 31, 2019, or


For purposes of clause (i)(I), any plan amendment made pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement relating to the plan which amends the plan solely to conform to any requirement added by this section shall not be treated as a termination of such collective bargaining agreement.

(C) GOVERNMENTAL PLANS.—In the case of a governmental plan (as defined in section 414(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986), subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting “December 31, 2021” for “December 31, 2019”.
(5) Exception for certain existing annuity contracts.—

(A) In general.—The amendments made by this subsection shall not apply to a qualified annuity which is a binding annuity contract in effect on the date of enactment of this Act and at all times thereafter.

(B) Qualified annuity.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term “qualified annuity” means, with respect to an employee, an annuity—

(i) which is a commercial annuity (as defined in section 3405(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986),

(ii) under which the annuity payments are made over the life of the employee or over the joint lives of such employee and a designated beneficiary (or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of such employee or the joint life expectancy of such employee and a designated beneficiary) in accordance with the regulations described in section 401(a)(9)(A)(ii) of such Code (as in effect before such amendments) and which meets the other require-
ments of section 401(a)(9) of such Code (as so in effect) with respect to such pay-
ments, and

(iii) with respect to which—

(I) annuity payments to the em-
ployee have begun before the date of
the enactment of this Act, and the
employee has made an irrevocable
election before such date as to the
method and amount of the annuity
payments to the employee or any des-
ignated beneficiaries, or

(II) if subclause (I) does not
apply, the employee has made an ir-
revocable election before the date of
the enactment of this Act as to the
method and amount of the annuity
payments to the employee or any des-
ignated beneficiaries.

(6) Exception for certain bene-
ficiaries.—

(A) In general.—If an employee dies be-
fore the effective date, then, in applying the
amendments made by this subsection to such
employee’s designated beneficiary who dies after such date—

(i) such amendments shall apply to any beneficiary of such designated beneficiary; and

(ii) the designated beneficiary shall be treated as an eligible designated beneficiary for purposes of applying section 401(a)(9)(H)(iv) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as in effect after such amendments).

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term “effective date” means the first day of the first calendar year to which the amendments made by this subsection apply to a plan with respect to employees dying on or after such date.

(b) PROVISIONS RELATING TO PLAN AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If this subsection applies to any plan amendment—

(A) such plan shall be treated as being operated in accordance with the terms of the plan during the period described in paragraph (2)(B)(i), and
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(B) except as provided by the Secretary of the Treasury (or such Secretary’s delegate), such plan shall not fail to meet the requirements of section 411(d)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and section 204(g) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 by reason of such amendment.

(2) Amendments to which subsection applies.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—This subsection shall apply to any amendment to any plan which is made—

(i) pursuant to any amendment made by this section or pursuant to any regulation issued by the Secretary of the Treasury (or delegate) under this section or such amendments, and

(ii) on or before the last day of the first plan year beginning after December 31, 2021, or such later date as the Secretary of the Treasury (or delegate) may prescribe.

In the case of a governmental or collectively bargained plan to which subparagraph (B) or (C) of subsection (a)(4) applies, clause (ii) shall
be applied by substituting the date which is 2 years after the date otherwise applied under such clause.

(B) CONDITIONS.—This subsection shall not apply to any amendment unless—

(i) during the period—

(I) beginning on the date the legislative or regulatory amendment described in subparagraph (A)(i) takes effect (or in the case of a plan amendment not required by such legislative or regulatory amendment, the effective date specified by the plan), and

(II) ending on the date described in subparagraph (A)(ii) (or, if earlier, the date the plan amendment is adopted),

the plan is operated as if such plan amendment were in effect; and

(ii) such plan amendment applies retroactively for such period.

(c) PLAN ADMINISTRATOR REPORTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6047 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating
subsection (h) as subsection (i) and by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:

“(h) ACCOUNT BALANCE FOR DESIGNATED BENEFICIARIES OF DECEASED PARTICIPANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 31 of each year, the plan administrator (as defined in section 414(g)) of each eligible retirement plan (as defined in section 402(c)(8)(B)) other than a defined benefit plan shall make a return to the Secretary with respect to each designated beneficiary of a deceased participant of such plan. Such return shall state the following:

“(A) the name and plan number of the plan,

“(B) the name and address of the plan administrator,

“(C) the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of the designated beneficiary,

“(D) the account balance (or portion of the interest therein) of such designated beneficiary as of the end of such preceding calendar year (and in the case such preceding year is the year of the death of the participant, as of the date of such death), and
“(E) the amount of the account balance
(or portion of the interest therein) described in
subparagraph (D) which is attributable to the
portion of the account balance which did not ex-
ceed the amount in effect under section
401(a)(9)(H)(i) as of the date of such death,
and the amount of such account balance (or
portion of the interest therein), if any, which is
attributable to the portion of the account bal-
ance which exceeded such amount as of the
date of such death.

“(2) Statement furnished to designated
beneficiary.—Every person required to make a re-
turn under paragraph (1) with respect to a des-
ignated beneficiary shall furnish a copy of such re-
turn to such designated beneficiary.

“(3) Application to individual retirement
plans and annuities.—In the case of an eligible
retirement plan described in clause (i) or (ii) of sec-
tion 402(c)(8)(B)—

“(A) any reference in this subsection to
the plan administrator shall be treated as a ref-
ference to the trustee or issuer, as the case may
be, and
“(B) any reference in this subsection to
the participant shall be treated as a reference
to the individual for whom such account or an-
nuity is maintained.”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made
by this subsection shall apply to calendar years be-
ginning after December 31, 2020, with respect to
designated beneficiaries of participants whose date
of death is after December 31, 2019.

SEC. 502. INCREASE IN PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The second sentence of subsection
(a) of section 6651 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
is amended by striking “$205” and inserting “$400”.

(b) ADJUSTMENT FOR INFLATION.—Paragraph (1)
of section 6651(j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
is amended—

(1) by striking “$205” and inserting “$400”,
(2) by striking “2014” and inserting “2020”,
and
(3) by striking “calendar year 2013” and in-
serting “calendar year 2019”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by
this section shall apply to returns the due date for which
(including extensions) is after December 31, 2019.
SEC. 503. INCREASED PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO FILE RETIREMENT PLAN RETURNS.

(a) In General.—Subsection (e) of section 6652 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “$25” and inserting “$100”,

and

(2) by striking “$15,000” and inserting “$50,000”.

(b) Annual Registration Statement and Notification of Changes.—Subsection (d) of section 6652 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “$1” both places it appears in paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting “$2”,

(2) by striking “$5,000” in paragraph (1) and inserting “$10,000”, and

(3) by striking “$1,000” in paragraph (2) and inserting “$5,000”.

(c) Failure to Provide Notice.—Subsection (h) of section 6652 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “$10” and inserting “$100”,

and

(2) by striking “$5,000” and inserting “$50,000”.

(d) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to returns, statements, and notifi-
Sec. 504. Increase information sharing to administer excise taxes.

(a) In general.—Section 6103(o) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) Taxes imposed by section 4481.—Returns and return information with respect to taxes imposed by section 4481 shall be open to inspection by or disclosure to officers and employees of United States Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security whose official duties require such inspection or disclosure for purposes of administering such section.”.

(b) Conforming amendments.—Paragraph (4) of section 6103(p) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “or (o)(1)(A)” each place it appears and inserting “, (o)(1)(A), or (o)(3)”.

cations required to be filed, and notices required to be provided, after December 31, 2019.