



Section 409A Year-End Checklist

November 2005

Many of our clients are asking us the same question: “What do we need to do by December 31, 2005 to comply with section 409A?”

The new requirements relating to deferred compensation under section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code are effective January 1, 2005. Although the due date for amending plans to comply with section 409A is generally December 31, 2006, there are several earlier compliance dates under the proposed Treasury regulations. Plans have to be administered in compliance with section 409A as of January 1, 2005, and certain plan amendments and actions have to be made or taken by December 31, 2005. We have created the following checklist of year-end action items to assist our clients:

- Participant deferral elections for compensation to be earned in 2006 generally must be made by December 31, 2005. Later deferral elections are possible for certain types of deferred compensation such as performance-based compensation.
- A participant election to terminate participation in a deferred compensation plan or to cancel an outstanding deferral election with respect to amounts subject to 409A must be made by December 31, 2005. The deferred compensation subject to such an election must be included in the participant’s income in 2005 or in the year in which the compensation vests, if later. *Any amendment to the deferred compensation plan that is necessary to permit such a cancellation or termination must be made by December 31, 2005.*
- If deferral elections for 2005 were made on or before March 15, 2005 under the special transition rule of Notice 2005-1, the deferred compensation plan may have to be modified to permit the special deferral elections. *Any amendment to the deferred compensation plan that is necessary to permit March 15, 2005 deferral elections must be made by December 31, 2005.*
- If a grandfathered plan is to be terminated, the plan termination must be completed by December 31, 2005 and all deferred amounts must be included in the participants’ income in 2005. Benefits are grandfathered if they were earned and vested on December 31, 2004 under a plan in existence on October 3, 2004.

- Any termination or amendment of a grandfathered plan must be carefully planned, in order to avoid a material modification. Any amendment of a grandfathered plan that gives a participant a right to choose between terminating participation in the plan and continuing to defer amounts will constitute a material modification of the plan and will cause the grandfathered plan to be covered by 409A retroactively to January 1, 2005.
- Stock options and stock appreciation rights (SARs) that would be subject to adverse tax consequences under Section 409A because they have an exercise price less than the fair market value of the stock on the grant date can avoid the adverse tax consequences if:
 - The options or SARs are exercised on or before December 31, 2005, or
 - The options or SARs are repriced on or before December 31, 2006 to the fair market value of the underlying shares on the original grant date, provided no post-2005 exercise occurs prior to such repricing.

Any “make-whole payments” to a participant in connection with cancellation or repricing of an option or SAR that is subject to section 409A, whether the payment is in the form of cash, vested shares or other property, generally must be made before the end of the 2005 calendar year and included in the participant’s income for 2005.

- The following stock options and SARs may also be subject to section 409A and should be reviewed and possibly modified or terminated by December 31, 2005:
 - Stock options or SARs that were modified after the date of grant. For example, an extension of the post-termination exercise period may be considered a modification.
 - Stock options or SARs granted with respect to stock of a subsidiary.

Note that stock options or SARs that were vested and exercisable as of December 31, 2004 are not subject to Section 409A, unless they are materially modified after October 2, 2004.

- The valuation of stock for stock options or SARs granted by a privately held company should be established by a formal appraisal or an expert’s report at the time of the grant, in compliance with the proposed regulations.
- “Key employees” of a public company should be identified. The proposed regulations allow key employees to be determined as of December 31, 2005, based on 2005 compensation information. The December 31, 2005 list of key employees can be used for a 12-month period starting on April 1, 2006.
- Severance agreements for employees who are leaving the company should be reviewed to determine whether they comply with section 409A or qualify for the “short-term deferral” rule that acts as an exemption from section 409A. For example, inclusion of a “good

reason” termination provision in a severance agreement may trigger the requirement of a six-month payment delay for key employees.

- A designated payment date should be added to annual bonus plans. The date should generally be not later than 2½ months after the end of the fiscal year.
 - The proposed regulations include rules permitting a delay in payment for plans subject to section 409A, but these rules are only available in cases where payment deadlines are specifically set forth in the plan.
- Companies should identify all plans and agreements that are potentially subject to 409A and begin redesigning and amending the plans and agreements.

Please contact any of the following Morgan Lewis attorneys for more information about the issues discussed in this Morgan Lewis LawFlash:

Chicago

Brian D. Hector 312.324.1160 bhector@morganlewis.com

Dallas

Riva T. Johnson 214.466.4107 riva.johnson@morganlewis.com
Erin Turley 214.466.4108 eturley@morganlewis.com

New York

Craig A. Bitman 212.309.7190 cbitman@morganlewis.com
Gary S. Rothstein 212.309.6360 grothstein@morganlewis.com

Palo Alto

S. James DiBernardo 650.843.7560 jdibernardo@morganlewis.com
Zaitun Poonja 650.843.7540 zpoonja@morganlewis.com

Philadelphia

Robert L. Abramowitz 215.963.4811 rabramowitz@morganlewis.com
Brian J. Dougherty 215.963.4833 bdougherty@morganlewis.com
I. Lee Falk 215.963.5616 ilfalk@morganlewis.com
Robert J. Lichtenstein 215.963.5726 rlichtenstein@morganlewis.com
Vivian S. McCardell 215.963.5810 vmccardell@morganlewis.com
Joseph E. Ronan, Jr. 215.963.5793 jronan@morganlewis.com
Steven D. Spencer 215.963.5714 sspencer@morganlewis.com
Mims Maynard Zabriskie 215.963.5036 mzabriskie@morganlewis.com

Pittsburgh

John G. Ferreira 412.560.3350 jferreira@morganlewis.com
R. Randall Tracht 412.560.3352 rtracht@morganlewis.com

San Francisco

Mark H. Boxer 415.442.1695 mboxer@morganlewis.com
Eva P. McComas 415.442.1249 emccomas@morganlewis.com

Washington, D.C.

Althea R. Day
Gregory L. Needles

202.739.5366
202.739.5448

aday@morganlewis.com
gneedles@morganlewis.com

About Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP

Morgan Lewis is a global law firm with 1,200 lawyers in 19 offices located in Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Miami, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Chicago, Palo Alto, Dallas, Harrisburg, Irvine, Boston, London, Paris, Brussels, Frankfurt and Tokyo. For more information about Morgan Lewis or its practices, please visit us online at www.morganlewis.com.

IRS Circular 230 Disclosure

To ensure compliance with requirements imposed by the IRS, we inform you that any U.S. federal tax advice contained in this communication (including any attachments) is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of (i) avoiding penalties under the Internal Revenue Code or (ii) promoting, marketing or recommending to another party any transaction or matter addressed herein. For information about why we are required to include this legend in emails, please see <http://www.morganlewis.com/circular230>.

This LawFlash is provided as a general informational service to clients and friends of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP. It should not be construed as imparting legal advice on any specific matter.

© 2005 Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP. All Rights Reserved.