## WILLKIE FARR & GALLAGHER LLP



# Most Key Dollar Limits for Benefits and Executive Compensation to Change for 2022

November 17, 2021

**AUTHORS** 

Michael A. Katz | Jordan A. Messinger | Sarah E. Haddy

On November 4, 2021, the Internal Revenue Service announced its 2022 cost-of-living adjustments to various employee benefit plan dollar limits. While these limits directly affect tax-qualified retirement plans, certain dollar limits and thresholds imposed outside of the tax-qualified retirement plan context, such as nonqualified deferred compensation subject to Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), also are affected. Although certain limits will remain the same for 2022, many of the limits affecting employer-provided plans will increase.

Attached to this alert is a table comparing the 2022 dollar limits and thresholds that are most relevant to retirement and deferred compensation plans to those in 2021 and 2020. The most noteworthy are the following:

- The elective deferral (contribution) limit for employees who participate in 401(k) plans (other than SIMPLE plans) is increased from \$19,500 to \$20,500. The catch-up contribution limit for those aged 50 and over remains unchanged at \$6,500.
- The limit on annual benefits under a defined benefit plan is increased from \$230,000 to \$245,000. This limit may
  also affect nonqualified deferred compensation plans that provide defined benefits in excess of a tax-qualified
  defined benefit plan.
- The annual allocation limit for defined contribution plans is increased from \$58,000 to \$61,000.
- The maximum amount of annual compensation that can be taken into account under a qualified retirement plan is increased from \$290,000 to \$305,000. This limit may also affect nongualified deferred compensation plans that

#### Most Key Dollar Limits for Benefits and Executive Compensation to Change for 2022

provide benefits in excess of this annual dollar limit. In addition, under the above limit, the amount of severance pay that can be exempt from Code Section 409A under a "safe harbor" separation pay arrangement (e.g., a severance arrangement that pays severance pay only upon an involuntary separation from service, also referred to as the "two-times exception") is increased from \$580,000 to \$610,000.

- The dollar limit used in the definition of "highly compensated employee" is increased from \$130,000 to \$135,000.
- The dollar limit relating to the definition of "key employee" in a top-heavy plan is increased from \$185,000 to \$200,000.

If you have any questions regarding this client alert, please contact the following attorneys or the Willkie attorney with whom you regularly work.

Michael A. Katz 212 728 8204 mkatz@willkie.com Jordan A. Messinger 212 728 8799 jmessinger@willkie.com

Sarah E. Haddy 312 728 9058 shaddy@willkie.com

Copyright © 2021 Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP.

This alert is provided by Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP and its affiliates for educational and informational purposes only and is not intended and should not be construed as legal advice. This alert may be considered advertising under applicable state laws.

Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP is an international law firm with offices in Brussels, Chicago, Frankfurt, Houston, London, Los Angeles, Milan, New York, Palo Alto, Paris, Rome, San Francisco and Washington. The firm is headquartered at 787 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019-6099. Our telephone number is (212) 728-8000 and our fax number is (212) 728-8111. Our website is located at <a href="https://www.willkie.com">www.willkie.com</a>.

An involuntary severance pay plan that, among other things, limits benefits so as not to exceed the lesser of two times (i) the service provider's annualized compensation or (ii) the maximum amount of annual compensation that can be taken into account under a qualified retirement plan, and that requires payment no later than the last day of the service provider's second taxable year following the year of the service provider's separation, is not treated as deferred compensation that is subject to Code Section 409A.

### Most Key Dollar Limits for Benefits and Executive Compensation to Change for 2022

#### **IRS Cost-of-Living Adjustments**

	2022	2021	2020
401(k), 403(b), Profit-Sharing Plans, Pension Plans, Etc.			
Maximum Annual Compensation	\$305,000	\$290,000	\$285,000
Elective Deferrals	\$20,500	\$19,500	\$19,500
Catch-Up Contributions	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500
Annual Defined Contribution Limit	\$61,000	\$58,000	\$57,000
Annual Defined Benefit Limit	\$245,000	\$230,000	\$230,000
IRAs			
IRA Contribution Limit	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
IRA Catch-Up Contributions	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Traditional IRA AGI Deduction Phase-Out Starting At			
Joint Return	\$109,000	\$105,000	\$104,000
Single or Head of Household	\$68,000	\$66,000	\$65,000
SEPs			
SEP Minimum Compensation	\$650	\$650	\$600
SEP Maximum Compensation	\$305,000	\$290,000	\$285,000
SIMPLE Plans			
SIMPLE Maximum Contributions	\$14,000	\$13,500	\$13,500
SIMPLE Catch-Up Contributions	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Section 409A Nonqualified Deferred Compensation			
Specified Employee	\$200,000	\$185,000	\$185,000
Maximum Severance Pay under "Two-Times Exception"	\$610,000	\$580,000	\$570,000
Limit on Aggregate General Post-Termination Payments	\$20,500	\$19,500	\$19,500
Exempt from Code Section 409A			
Discretionary Cash-Out of Deferred Compensation	\$20,500	\$19,500	\$19,500
Other			
Highly Compensated Employee Threshold	\$135,000	\$130,000	\$130,000
Key Employee	\$200,000	\$185,000	\$185,000
Code Section 457 Elective Deferrals	\$20,500	\$19,500	\$19,500
Social Security Taxable Wage Base	\$147,000	\$142,800	\$137,700