

Understanding the NUA rule

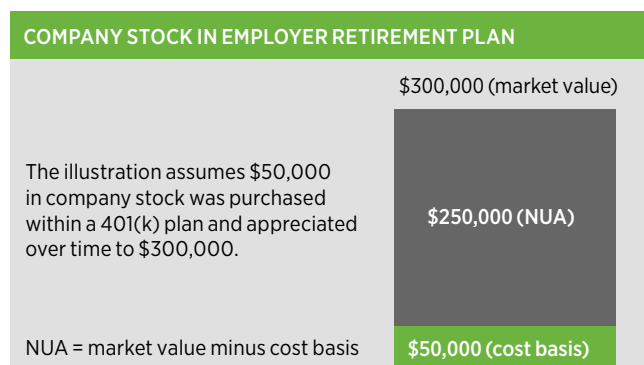
Investor Education

For people who have significant holdings of highly appreciated company stock in their qualified employer plans, an obscure IRS rule may lead to big tax savings.

What is the NUA rule?

The federal tax laws contain a little-known rule that applies to certain distributions of company stock from the company's qualified plan. Under this rule, only the cost basis of the shares is subject to tax (and potentially an early withdrawal penalty) at the time of the distribution. In simple terms, the *cost basis* is what a person pays for the stock. The difference between the cost basis and the stock's current price is called the *net unrealized appreciation* or *NUA*. The NUA is not subject to tax until the company stock is sold and will never be subject to an early withdrawal penalty. When the stock is sold, the NUA is subject to tax at capital gains rates — not ordinary income tax rates, which can be much higher. The favorable tax treatment for the NUA portion of company stock distributions is what we call the *NUA rule*.

Let's look at an example:



How it works

To qualify for the special tax treatment, there are certain guidelines that must be met:

1. The distribution must be a lump-sum distribution.*

In general, a lump-sum distribution is a distribution of the participant's entire account balance within the calendar

year taken on account of his or her separation from service, death, or disability, or after he or she has attained age 59½.

2. The company stock must be distributed in kind from the retirement plan.

The NUA rule does not apply if the stock is liquidated in the plan and distributed in cash or rolled over to an IRA. It is important to note that once the stock is rolled over to an IRA, the opportunity to use the NUA rule is lost.

However, any noncompany stock portion of a lump-sum distribution from an employer qualified plan may be rolled over to an IRA (or another employer plan that will accept it), while the company stock portion is distributed in certificate form. So it is possible to keep the noncompany stock portion of the account (mutual funds, for example) growing tax deferred in an IRA rollover, even though the entire account must be distributed in a lump-sum distribution to take advantage of the NUA rule.

Best-case scenario for the NUA

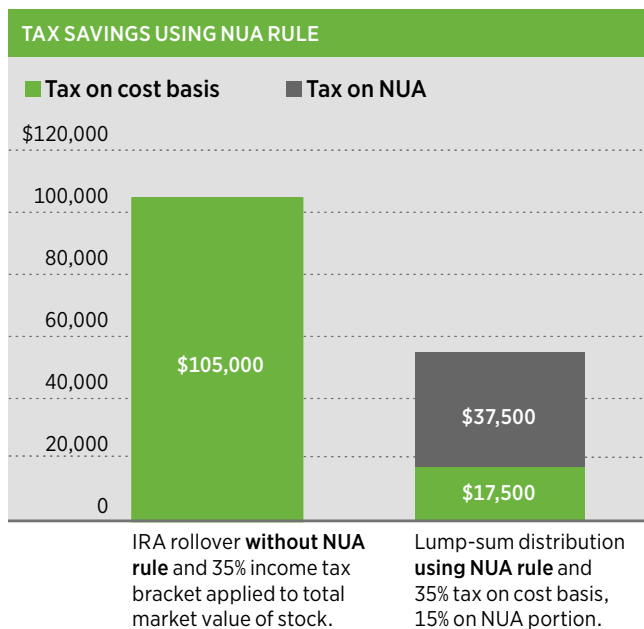
The NUA rule is most beneficial for people who have large amounts of highly appreciated company stock in employer qualified plans. It will also primarily interest people who are willing to include a portion of their distribution in income right away (i.e., the cost basis of their company stock), and who can afford to pay tax on it.

Suppose you have retired at age 60 after working for a company for many years. Let's assume that you have accumulated 5,000 shares of your company's stock in a 401(k) plan and the stock is trading at \$60 per share. The total market value of your company stock is therefore \$300,000. If the stock's cost basis were \$10 per share, your total NUA on the stock would be \$50 per share, or \$250,000.

* Lump-sum distributions are generally taxable for the year in which the withdrawal is made; and distributions made prior to age 59½ (unless separation from service occurs after age 55 or another exception applies) may be subject to an additional 10% penalty.

Scenario one — roll the stock into an IRA: If you were to liquidate your stock and withdraw it from the plan in cash (or roll your company stock into an IRA and then withdraw it), the entire \$300,000 would be taxed at your ordinary income tax rate. Assuming this rate is 35% (and there is no other income), your total federal tax bill on the company stock would be \$105,000.

Scenario two — use the NUA rule: If you were to take a lump-sum distribution of your stock in kind, the NUA rule would apply, and you would pay two different tax rates. You would pay ordinary income tax (35% in this example) on the \$50,000 cost basis of the stock (\$10 per share, times 5,000 shares). That tax would be \$17,500. But if you immediately sold the shares after they were distributed from the plan, you would pay only 15% capital gains tax on the other \$250,000, or \$37,500. Your total tax bill therefore would be \$55,000 — \$50,000 less than if you had not taken advantage of the NUA rule. It is important to note that the market value and tax implications would vary if you decided to hold on to the shares after they were distributed from the plan and/or sold them at intervals over a period of years.



NUA or Rollover IRA?

Below are some high-level considerations you should keep in mind when deciding between the NUA strategy or a Rollover IRA. As always, you should consult your financial representative to determine what may be best for your individual needs.

IF YOU:	NUA	IRA ROLLOVER
Realize significant market appreciation in company stock	✓	
Are in a high tax bracket	✓	
Are considering an immediate distribution	✓	
Are leaving stock to heirs	✓	
Want to defer taxes as long as possible		✓
Wish to diversify your holdings out of company stock		✓

Using the net unrealized “depreciation” strategy in a down market

Participants holding company stock within a retirement plan that has decreased sharply in value may want to consider resetting the cost basis of that stock by selling the stock within the plan and repurchasing it shortly thereafter. Unlike stock transactions outside of a retirement plan, the “wash sale” rule does not apply. Lowering the cost basis of the stock might improve the potential benefit of applying NUA treatment when distributing the stock from the plan in the future.

For more information, contact your financial representative or call the Putnam IRA Hotline at 1-888-661-7684.

This information is not meant as tax or legal advice. Tax laws are complex and subject to change. Please consult the appropriate professional advisor to see how these tax laws apply to your situation.