

2017 Tax Reform House and Senate Comparison

Provisions:	H.R. 1, Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	Senate Proposal, Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	Conference Committee Report
Employer-Provided Retirement Plans			
Defined Contribution Retirement Plans	Preserves the current tax treatment of employer-provided plans		
Defined Contribution Retirement Plan Loans	Changes repayment time frame on retirement plan loans from 60 days after separation of employment to the date of IRS tax filing for the taxable year. Effective for plan years after 2017.	Changes repayment options for 457 and 403(b) plans to allow rollovers or loan repayment to take place by the date of IRS tax filing for the taxable year. Effective for tax years after 2017.	Adopts the Senate version to allow an extended payment period for retirement plan loans for qualified retirement plans, 403(b) or 457(b) plans. Effective for tax years after 2017.
Defined Benefit Pension Plan Non-Discrimination Clarity	Provides relief for defined benefit pension plans that are soft-frozen. Allows cross-testing of participants in order to not violate non-discrimination testing limits. Effective upon date of enactment.	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Adopts the Senate version. Makes no changes to current non-discrimination testing rules.
In-Service Distributions for Defined Contribution Plans	Would allow all defined benefit plans as well as state and local government defined contribution plans to make in-service distributions beginning at age 59½. Effective for plan years after 2017.	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Adopts the Senate version. Makes no changes to in-service distributions.

*Proposals as of December 16, 2017 – Updated as Policy Develops

Defined Contribution Retirement Plan Contributions After Hardship Withdrawal	IRS would be required within one year of the date of enactment to change its guidance to allow employees taking hardship distributions to continue making contributions to the plan. Effective for plan years after 2017.	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Adopts the Senate version. Makes no changes to rules related to hardship distributions.
Defined Contribution Retirement Plan Hardship Withdrawals	Employers who choose to allow hardship distributions could also include employer contributions as part of the amount eligible for withdrawal. Effective for plan years after 2017.	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Report does not include either House or Senate provision.
Executive Compensation			
Compensation	Removes the exemption of certain forms of compensation for highly compensated employees. Commissions, performance-based remuneration, stock options, payments to a tax-qualified retirement plan and amounts that are excludable from the executive's gross income will be taxable. Expands the scope of covered individuals to include an organization's CEO, CFO and three highest-paid employees. Effective for tax years after 2017.	Modifies the definition of what is included as compensation for highly compensated employees to include commission- and performance-based compensation. Expands the scope of covered individuals to include an organization's CEO, CFO and three highest-paid employees. Applies provision to any compensation arrangement entered into after November 3, 2017.	Adopts the Senate version. Applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. A transition rule applies to remuneration which is provided pursuant to a written binding contract which was in effect on November 2, 2017 and which was not modified in any material respect on or after that date.
Excise Tax on Highly Compensated Employees at Non-Profits	Creates a 20 percent excise tax for non-profits (including 501(c)(3), 501(c)(6)) on the compensation of the five highest-paid employees who earn more than \$1 million. Effective for tax years after 2017.		Adopts the House and Senate provisions (which are identical). Except, the compensation is treated as paid when there is no

***Proposals as of December 16, 2017 – Updated as Policy Develops**

			substantial risk of forfeiture. The taxable rate will be equal to the corporate rate of 21 percent. Effective for tax years after 2017.
Employer-Provided Benefits			
Education Assistance (Section 127)	Eliminates the tax exclusion that allows employers to provide up to \$5,250 of education assistance per year tax-free to their employees at the undergraduate, graduate or certificate level. Benefit would be taxable to both the employer and the employee. Effective for tax years after 2017.	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Adopts the Senate version. Preserves the current tax treatment of Section 127.
Tuition Reduction (Section 117)	Eliminates the tax exclusion for educational assistance for employees, their spouse or dependents at educational institutions. Benefit would be taxable to both the employer and the employee. Effective for tax years after 2017.	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Adopts the Senate version. Preserves the current tax treatment of Section 117.
Dependent Care Accounts (Section 129)	Eliminates the tax treatment of dependent care flexible spending accounts of up to \$5,000 per year under Section 129. Effective after 2022.	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Adopts the Senate version. Preserves the current tax treatment of Section 129.
Moving Expenses	Eliminates the tax exclusion <i>and</i> the deduction related to moving expenses. Value of the benefit will be included as taxable income and the deduction will be eliminated	Suspends the tax exclusion <i>and</i> the deduction related to moving expenses until 2025. Value of the benefit will be included as taxable income, and the deduction will be	Adopts the Senate version. Suspends the tax exclusion <i>and</i> the deduction related to moving expenses until 2025. Value of the benefit will be

***Proposals as of December 16, 2017 – Updated as Policy Develops**

	for individual taxpayers. Effective for tax years after 2017.	eliminated for individual taxpayers.	included as taxable income, and the deduction will be eliminated for individual taxpayers, except for members of the Armed Forces. Suspension of the deduction is effective for taxable years 2018 through 2025. The exclusion from income provision applies to taxable years beginning January 1, 2026.
Biking Benefit	Bill does not contain this provision.	Eliminates the tax exclusion on the benefit. Value of the benefit will be included as taxable income. The tax exclusion will sunset on December 31, 2025, and be taxable thereafter.	Eliminates the tax exclusion on the benefit. Value of the benefit will be included as taxable income. The tax exclusion will sunset on December 31, 2025, and be taxable thereafter.
Adoption Assistance	Eliminates the tax exclusion on the benefit. Value of the benefit will be included as taxable income for individual taxpayers. Effective for tax years after 2017.	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Adopts the Senate version. Preserves the tax treatment of adoption benefits.
Achievement Awards	Value of the benefit will be included as taxable income for individual taxpayers. Effective for tax years after 2017.	Creates a new category related to employee achievement awards entitled “tangible personal property.” Employees would not be able to exclude from taxable income and employers cannot qualify as a business expense, cash, cash equivalents, gift cards, gift certificates, vacations, meals, lodging or tickets to theater or	Adopts the Senate version. Creates a new category related to employee achievement awards entitled “tangible personal property.” Employees would not be able to exclude from taxable income and employers cannot qualify as a business expense, cash, cash

***Proposals as of December 16, 2017 – Updated as Policy Develops**

		sporting events. Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.	equivalents, gift cards, gift certificates, vacations, meals, lodging or tickets to theater or sporting events. Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.
Child Care Facilities	Repeals the tax credit equal to 25 percent of qualified expenses for employee child care and 10 percent of qualified expenses for child care resource and referral services. Effective for tax years after 2017.	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Adopts the Senate version. Does not repeal the tax credit for qualified expenses for employee child care.
Fringe Benefits (Qualified Transportation Benefits, Meals and Entertainment Expenses)	Repeals deduction for qualified transportation benefits, qualified parking and on-premise athletic facilities. Effective for tax years after 2017.	Repeals the deduction for expenses related to employee meals, qualified transportation expense and other entertainment or recreation activities. Effective December 31, 2017. Allows deduction of 50 percent for food and beverage expenses related to operating the business (business travel meals). Expands the 50 percent limit to <i>de minimus</i> fringes for on-site eating facilities until December 31, 2025.	Adopts the Senate version. Repeals the deduction for expenses related to employee meals, qualified transportation expense and other entertainment or recreation activities. Effective December 31, 2017. Allows deduction of 50 percent for food and beverage expenses related to operating the business (business travel meals). Expands the 50 percent limit to <i>de minimus</i> fringes for on-site eating facilities until December 31, 2025.
Fringe Benefits Parity	Taxes tax-exempt entities on the values of providing their employees with transportation fringe benefits, on-premises gyms	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Adopts the House version. Taxes tax-exempt entities on the values of providing their employees with

***Proposals as of December 16, 2017 – Updated as Policy Develops**

	and other athletic facilities by treating the funds used to pay for such benefits as unrelated business taxable income, thus subjecting the values of those employee benefits to a tax equal to the corporate tax rate. Value of the benefit will be included as taxable income. Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.		transportation fringe benefits, on-premises gyms and other athletic facilities by treating the funds used to pay for such benefits as unrelated business taxable income, thus subjecting the values of those employee benefits to a tax equal to the corporate tax rate. Value of the benefit will be included as taxable income. Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.
Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs)	Repeals the tax exclusion for contributions to Archer MSAs. Existing Archer MSA balances, however, could continue to be rolled over on a tax-free basis to an HSA. Effective for tax years after 2017.	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Adopts the Senate version. Preserves the tax treatment of Archer MSAs.
Other Related Provisions			
Work Opportunity Tax Credit	Repeals the 40 percent tax credit for employers who hired individuals from certain targeted groups. Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Adopts the Senate version. Preserves the Work Opportunity Tax Credit.
FICA Tip Credit Tax	Modifies the calculation that affects the amount employers pay on taxable wages of their tipped employees. Creates a new reporting requirement. Effective	Proposal does not contain this provision.	Adopts the Senate version. Does not change the calculation employers utilize to determine tax obligations for tipped employees.

***Proposals as of December 16, 2017 – Updated as Policy Develops**

	for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.		Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.
Repeal of the Individual Mandate Penalty Under the Affordable Care Act	Bill does not contain this provision.	Reduces the individual mandate penalty to zero. Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2018.	Adopts the Senate version. Reduces the individual mandate penalty to zero. Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2018.
Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) Credit for Employers	Bill does not contain this provision.	Provides an employer a credit of 12.5 – 25 percent of the wages paid to a qualified employee utilizing FMLA. Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.	Adopts the Senate version. Provides an employer a credit of 12.5 – 25 percent of the wages paid to a qualified employee utilizing FMLA. Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.

Source: Society for Human Resource Management

***Proposals as of December 16, 2017 – Updated as Policy Develops**