

Annual Limit on Elective Deferrals

Part I of this fact sheet describes the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) annual limit on elective deferrals (tax-deferred contributions from your pay) and explains how this limit may affect Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) contributions made to the accounts of certain FERS* employees. Part II explains how this limit may affect Federal employees covered by either FERS or CSRS,* as well as members of the uniformed services, who are contributing tax-deferred pay to the TSP and one or more other tax-deferred retirement plans.

Part I: Limits on Contributions to Your TSP Account

What are elective deferrals?

Elective deferrals are tax-deferred amounts that you choose to contribute to a plan rather than receive as pay. Because such contributions are tax-deferred, they are not included in your taxable gross income for the year in which they are contributed. Your employer makes the contributions on your behalf under a qualified cash or deferred arrangement (as defined in section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (Tax Code)).

For TSP participants, employee contributions are considered to be elective deferrals. Elective deferrals do not include Agency Automatic (1%) or Agency Matching Contributions because those contributions are not considered part of your pay. For members of the uniformed services, they do not include contributions from tax-exempt pay earned in a combat zone.

What is the annual limit on elective deferrals?

Section 402 of the Tax Code limits the amount of income you may elect to defer under all cash or deferred arrangements during a tax year. (For most employees, a tax year is January 1 through December 31.) The elective deferral limit for 2008 is \$15,500. The limit is \$16,500 for 2009.

What happens to my employee contributions when the annual limit is reached?

When the annual limit is reached, your employee contributions must be suspended for the remainder of the year. The TSP system will not allow any employee contribution to be processed that will cause the total amount of employee contributions for the year to exceed the annual limit. Your payroll office must ensure that your employee contributions automatically resume the first pay date in the following year.

What happens to my Agency Matching Contributions when the annual limit has been reached?

If you are a FERS employee, your Agency Matching Contributions are also suspended when the annual limit on elective deferrals has been reached. Agency Matching Contributions are based upon the amount of employee contributions that you make each pay period. If there are no employee contributions in a pay period, there can be no Agency Matching Contributions.

* FERS refers to the Federal Employees' Retirement System, the Foreign Service Pension System, and other equivalent Federal retirement systems. CSRS refers to the Civil Service Retirement System, including CSRS Offset, the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System, and other equivalent Federal retirement systems.

Does it make a difference if I reach the annual limit before the end of the year?

Yes. If you are a high-salaried FERS employee, you should keep the annual contribution limit in mind when deciding how much you will contribute to your TSP account each pay period. If you reach the annual maximum too quickly, you could lose some Agency Matching Contributions because you only receive Agency Matching Contributions on the first five percent of your basic pay that you contribute **each pay period**. If you reach the annual limit before the end of the year, your contributions (and consequently your Agency Matching Contributions) will stop. (If you are purposely making larger contributions early in the year in an attempt to maximize your earnings, be aware that the amount you could lose in Agency Matching Contributions would, in all likelihood, be far greater than the value of the added earnings you might receive by making employee contributions sooner.)

How can I make the maximum employee contribution and still receive the maximum Agency Matching Contribution each year?

To receive the maximum Agency Matching Contribution, you must contribute at least five percent of the basic pay you earn **each pay period** during the year. (The first five percent of your basic pay each pay period is matched — dollar-for-dollar on the first three percent and 50 cents on the dollar for the next two percent.)

To determine a dollar amount you can contribute each pay period so that your contributions are spaced out over all the (remaining) pay dates in the year, use the Elective Deferral Calculator on the TSP Web site (www.tsp.gov) or the worksheet attached to this fact sheet.

What happens to my Agency Automatic (1%) Contributions when my employee contributions and Agency Matching Contributions are suspended?

If you are a FERS employee, your agency must continue to submit Agency Automatic (1%) Contributions even though your employee contributions and agency Matching Contributions are suspended. As a FERS employee, you are entitled to receive Agency automatic (1%) Contributions whether or not you make employee contributions.

If I make up employee contributions that my agency or service should have made in a previous year, will they count against this year's elective deferral limit?

No. Employee contributions are subject to the IRS elective deferral limit for the year in which the contributions should have been made. If, due to an error, your agency or service failed to make your employee contributions in a previous year and you make up those contributions this year, your makeup contributions will not count against this year's elective deferral limit.

What about catch-up contributions? Do they count against the regular IRS elective deferral limit?

Catch-up contributions are payroll deductions that participants who are age 50 or older may be eligible to make in addition to regular employee contributions. You need to make a separate election to request them, and they do not count against the IRS elective deferral limit. However, each year, the IRS limits the total amount of regular and catch-up contributions an employee can make. (For example, in 2008, total contributions cannot exceed \$20,500: \$15,500 in regular contributions, and \$5,000 in catch-up contributions; in 2009, they cannot exceed \$22,000: \$16,500 in regular contributions, and \$5,500 in catch-up contributions.) See the Fact Sheet: Catch-Up Contributions for more information.

Worksheet to Maximize the Amount of Agency Matching Contributions

Example. The example below applies to a FERS employee who earns \$4,715 per biweekly pay period. The employee made an election that is effective December 21, 2008; for his agency, the pay date for that pay period is January 14, 2009, which is the first pay date in 2009.

Your estimate. For Item 1, enter the IRS limit on employee contributions for the year in which your new election will be effective.

For Item 2, use your most recent leave and earnings statement to find the total amount of your year-to-date TSP employee contributions.

For Item 4, count the number of pay dates remaining in the calendar year, beginning with the pay date following the end of the first full pay period after you make your election.

	Example	Your Estimate
1. Enter the IRS elective deferral limit for 2009:	1. \$ <u>16,500.00</u>	\$ _____
2. Enter all employee contributions made in 2009 prior to the effective date of your new election:	2. \$ <u>0.00</u>	\$ _____
3. Subtract Line 2 from Line 1:	3. \$ <u>16,500.00</u>	\$ _____
4. Enter the number of salary payments you will receive in 2009 from which your new election will be deducted:	4. <u>26</u>	_____
5. Divide Line 3 by Line 4:	5. \$ <u>634.62</u>	\$ _____
6. Round up the result in Line 5 to the next dollar to determine the whole dollar amount you should contribute each pay date for the rest of the year (which you will enter on your Form TSP-1 or TSP-U-1):	6. \$ <u>635.00*</u>	\$ _____

*In this example, the last contribution of the year will be reduced to \$625 by the employee's agency to prevent the employee from exceeding the elective deferral limit for the year.

Part II: Participating in the TSP and Another Tax-Deferred Retirement Plan

The following questions relate to excess deferrals (see definition below) made to both the TSP and another qualified employer plan as described under sections 401(k), 403(b), 408(k), or 501(c)(18) of the Tax Code. Certain Federal employees can participate in such plans *in addition* to the TSP, in which case the elective deferral limit applies to the combined total of all contributions for the year. Because tax rules are complex, you may wish to consult a tax advisor if you exceed the elective deferral limit.

What is an excess deferral?

An excess deferral is the amount of your contributions to tax-deferred plans that exceeds the relevant annual limit on elective deferrals.

What if I am contributing to more than one plan and my combined contributions exceed the annual limit?

You may request a refund of any excess deferrals from one or more of the plans in which you participate. Each plan then has the option of returning your excess deferrals, plus associated earnings, by April 15 of the year following the year in which the deferrals were made.

How does the TSP's refund process work?

If you notify the TSP in a timely manner that you wish to have excess deferrals refunded from the TSP, the TSP will return the excess deferrals and associated earnings to you.

To request a refund of excess deferrals and associated earnings, you can submit the form Request for Return of Excess Employee Contributions to Participant, to the address on the form. You can reach the TSP at 1-877-968-3778. (Outside the U.S. and Canada, call 404-233-4400.) You must return the completed form to the TSP **by March 31 of the year after the excess deferrals were made**. The TSP will then process the refund and pay you the amount before April 15. Forms received after March 31 will not be processed.

What are the tax consequences if I contribute more than the annual limit in any tax year?

Excess deferrals are treated as income in the year in which you made the contributions, whether or not they are refunded to you. The total amount of deferred income is reported by each employer in Box 13 on your IRS Form W-2. If you have made excess

deferrals, you must report the total amount of the excess on your individual income tax return as taxable wages for the year in which you made the excess deferrals.

If you elect to receive excess deferrals as a refund from the TSP, you will receive IRS Form 1099-R, Distributions from Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc., which will indicate the amount of the excess that was refunded to you. This distribution will also be reported to the IRS. If you have already filed your individual tax return for the year in which the excess was contributed and this amount was not included as taxable wages, you will need to file an amended tax return.

How are the earnings on excess deferrals treated for tax purposes?

Earnings distributed with excess deferrals are considered taxable income **in the year in which they are distributed** (unlike the excess deferrals themselves, which are considered taxable income **in the year in which they are contributed**). You will receive a separate IRS Form 1099-R indicating the amount of the earnings. You must report this amount as income in the year in which the distribution is made. This distribution will also be reported to the IRS.

What happens to the Agency Matching Contributions that were associated with the excess deferrals that were returned to me?

Your agency will be notified that you have requested to have your excess deferrals and associated earnings returned to you. Your agency is then required to remove from the TSP the Agency Matching Contributions associated with these excess deferrals. If your agency fails to remove the Agency Matching Contributions from your account within one year of the date the contributions were made, the TSP will remove them and use them to offset TSP administrative expenses.

Is a distribution of excess deferrals considered an early withdrawal and thus subject to the IRS tax penalty?

If the distribution is made by April 15 of the tax year following the year in which the excess deferral was made, it will not be considered an early withdrawal.

What happens if the distribution is not made by April 15 of the following tax year?

After April 15 of the following tax year, you cannot request to have the excess amount refunded. Instead, the money will remain in your account, and you will

be taxed twice on it: once in the year in which the excess deferral is made, and then again when you separate and withdraw your account. (If the withdrawal is premature, the IRS early withdrawal penalty may also apply.) Earnings on the excess deferrals are taxed only once, when you withdraw the account.

Please note: As stated above, if the TSP does not receive your request by March 31, your request will not be processed; accordingly, you will not receive a distribution from the TSP of your excess deferrals.



**THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN
REQUEST FOR RETURN OF EXCESS
EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PARTICIPANT**

TSP-44

Tax Year 2008

Complete this form only if you believe that you have excess contributions as a result of your contributions to the TSP **and** another plan or plans. **Before you complete this form, please read the instructions on the back.**

I. INFORMATION ABOUT YOU

1. This request applies to my: Civilian Account Uniformed Services Account

2.
Last Name
First Name
Middle Name

3.
TSP Account Number 4. / /
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) 5. _____
Daytime Phone (Area Code and Number)

II. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS

6. I want to withdraw the following amount in excess contributions from the TSP: \$, . .

7.
My Agency or Service

8.
Name of other plan or plans to which I contribute tax-deferred money

My employee contributions to the TSP for the 2008 tax year, when added to my contributions to the other plan(s) identified above, exceeded the limits on contributions as stated in the Internal Revenue Code. Under the law (26 U.S.C. 402(g)), it is my responsibility to notify the TSP administrator how much, if any, of this excess amount I wish to withdraw from my TSP account. Accordingly, I am submitting this notice to the TSP administrator that I wish to withdraw from the TSP the amount shown in Item 6 above plus earnings on this amount (calculated according to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations and TSP rules). I understand that this amount will be sent to me no later than April 15, 2009. I understand that under IRS rules, any employee contributions returned to me constitute taxable income for 2008, while the earnings on those amounts constitute taxable income for 2009.

I further understand that the employee contributions will be removed from my TSP account based on the most recent dates the contributions were deposited to my account in 2008. (If I have a civilian and a uniformed services account, money will be removed first from the latter.) The last contributions will be removed first. In addition, if I am a FERS employee, any agency matching contributions (and associated earnings) attributable to the amount of my excess employee contributions must also be removed from my TSP account, and my agency will be asked to remove these matching contributions. If my agency does not remove these contributions within one year of the date the first excess employee contribution was made for the applicable year, the excess agency matching contributions (plus earnings) will be forfeited to the TSP. However, if I have both a uniformed services and a civilian TSP account, any tax-deferred employee contributions will first be removed from my uniformed services account to avoid disrupting agency matching contributions.

I acknowledge that it is not the responsibility of the TSP to inquire whether I have made excess contributions to the other plan(s) named above.

III. CERTIFICATION — I certify that the information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge. **Warning:** Any intentional false statement in this request or willful misrepresentation concerning it is a violation of law that is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for as long as 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. § 1001).

9.
Participant's Signature

10. / /
Date Signed (mm/dd/yyyy)

11. _____
Address (We will use this address only if we cannot locate your account.)

Do Not Write Below This Line

FORM TSP-44 (12/2008)

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OBSOLETE

INSTRUCTIONS

You may choose to receive a refund of any or all of your excess employee contributions from the TSP, or you may choose to receive part of your excess contributions from the TSP and the rest from another plan. This request applies only to the refund from the TSP. It must be received by the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board no later than **March 31, 2009**. Forms received after that date will not be processed. Also, an incomplete or incorrectly completed form will not be processed.

1. Complete this form **if** in 2008 (1) you were a participant in the TSP and a plan or plans as described under sections 401(k), 403(b), 408(k), or 501(c)(18) of the Internal Revenue Code **and** (2) the total contributions you made to **all** of these plans exceeded \$15,500 or, if you elected to make catch-up contributions, the total contributions you made exceeded \$20,500. Your excess contributions will be removed from your account beginning with the last contributions made in December. If that amount is not sufficient to remove all of the excess, an earlier December contribution will be removed, then the last contribution made in November will be removed, and so on.

The TSP will notify you and the IRS of the return of both employee contributions and attributable earnings, reporting each amount on a separate Form 1099-R, Distributions from Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc. It is your responsibility to report these amounts as taxable income for the appropriate years on your Federal tax returns, or to file amended tax returns, if necessary. **Note: You should consult with your plan administrator, trustee, or custodian concerning any limit on the amount you can contribute to your TSP account if you also contribute to another retirement plan or a tax-sheltered annuity.**

2. Be sure to include on the front of this form the complete name of the other plan or plans to which you made contributions. **Do not include the Thrift Savings Plan.** For excess contributions that relate **only** to your TSP accounts (i.e., civilian and uniformed services), **do not complete this form.** Any excess contribution resulting from your contributions to your combined TSP accounts will be returned to you automatically before April 15, 2009, but no earlier than the first business day in April.

3. Sign and submit the completed form to:

Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
Attn: Office of Participant Services
1250 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

OR

Fax to: 1-202-942-1451

Note: We will **only** use the address you provide in Item 11 if we cannot locate your account in the TSP record from the name or account number you provided in Section I. The address you provide here will **not** be used to update the address in your TSP account record, or to mail you a check for your excess contributions, or for tax reporting. If your address in your TSP account record is not correct, contact your agency or service immediately. **Only your agency or service can change your address for your TSP account while you are still employed by the Federal Government.** If you are not sure what address is shown for your TSP account, contact your agency or service, or you can check it on the TSP Web site. You will need your Social Security number and your 4-digit TSP Personal Identification Number (PIN) to access your account record. Correct your address before submitting your request for refund of excess contributions.

PRIVACY ACT NOTICE. We are authorized to request the information you provide on this form under 5 U.S.C. chapter 84, Federal Employees' Retirement System. We will use this information to identify your TSP account and to process your transaction. In addition, this information may be shared with other Federal agencies for statistical, auditing, or archiving purposes. We may share the information with law enforcement agencies investigating a violation of civil or criminal law, or agencies implementing a statute, rule, or order. It may be shared

with congressional offices, private sector audit firms, spouses, former spouses, and beneficiaries, and their attorneys. We may disclose relevant portions of the information to appropriate parties engaged in litigation and for other routine uses as specified in the Federal Register. You are not required by law to provide this information, but if you do not provide it, we will not be able to process your request.