



HUMAN RESOURCES
BENEFITS OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

GUIDE TO IRC CONTRIBUTION LIMITS 2024

**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN BASIC RETIREMENT PLAN
AND
403(B) SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT**

*For Highly Compensated Individuals Who Are Compulsory Participants
in the U-M Basic Retirement Plan*

Overview of Limits • How to Calculate and Reach Your Limit

Your Limit When You Retire or Terminate

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DISCLAIMER & LIMITATIONS

DISCLAIMER

The following is an overview of federal limits on retirement plan contributions and how these limits apply to the University of Michigan Basic Retirement Plan and 403(b) Supplemental Retirement Account. This information is based on the university's current understanding of highly complex Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and U.S. Treasury Department regulations. It is provided for general informational purposes only. The University of Michigan does not provide tax advice. It is the responsibility of the employee as a plan participant to comply with federal tax limits. Questions or concerns regarding these limits, including aggregation of contributions with other retirement plans, should be addressed to a qualified tax adviser.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of information in this booklet. However, if statements in this booklet differ from applicable contracts, certificates or riders, then the terms and conditions of those documents, as interpreted by the Benefits Office, prevail. Possession of this booklet does not constitute eligibility for the U-M Retirement Plan or any plan benefits. Internal Revenue Code regulations, as well as University of Michigan and investment company policies, are subject to change and/or correction without notice.

The sample calculations of IRC contribution limits depicted in this booklet when referring to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan assume an individual contributes 5% of eligible salary and is eligible for the 10% university contribution unless otherwise noted.

The university introduced the option for eligible employees to designate elective deferrals to the 403(b) supplemental retirement account (SRA) as Roth after-tax contributions. Roth after-tax designated contributions are subject to same IRC limits that apply to tax-deferred contributions. Therefore, references to IRC contribution limits apply to those made as tax-deferred and to those made as after-tax Roth.

LIMITATIONS

The University of Michigan in its sole discretion may modify, amend, or terminate the retirement savings programs described in this booklet. Nothing in these materials gives any individuals the right to continued plan benefits beyond those accrued at the time the university modifies, amends, or terminates the plan. Anyone seeking or accepting any of the benefits provided will be deemed to have accepted the terms of the plan and the university's right to modify, amend, or terminate the plan.

INTENDED AUDIENCE

This reference guide discusses IRC contribution limits and how they relate to the University of Michigan Basic Retirement Plan and 403(b) Supplemental Retirement Account. It is intended to be used by highly compensated individuals who are compulsory participants in the U-M Basic Retirement Plan. You must meet both of the following criteria for the limits in this booklet to apply to you:

1. YOU ARE HIGHLY COMPENSATED

You are highly compensated with respect to the University of Michigan Basic Retirement Plan if your compensation from the university eligible for the Basic Retirement Plan for the calendar year is more than the Social Security taxable wage base (\$168,600 for 2024). The wage base is adjusted annually by the federal government for inflation.

AND

2. YOU ARE A COMPULSORY PARTICIPANT

You are a compulsory participant in the University of Michigan Basic Retirement Plan if you meet all three of the following criteria:

- a. You are age 35 or older, **and**
- b. You are working at a 100% appointment, **and**
- c. You have completed two years of service as a regular faculty or staff member.

This guide is not meant to be used by the following groups of employees:

- New hire faculty and staff members.
- Voluntary participants in the Basic Retirement Plan, even if highly compensated.
- Compulsory participants in the Basic Retirement Plan who **are not** highly compensated.

If you fall into one of three groups, **do not** use this booklet because the contribution limits are applied differently for you due to the structure of the U-M Basic Retirement Plan. Use the booklet, “**Guide to IRC Contribution Limits: For new hires, voluntary participants in the Basic Retirement Plan and compulsory participants in the Basic Retirement Plan who are not highly compensated.**”

INTRODUCTION

Saving for retirement is one of the most important financial decisions you can make. Many incentives are available through employer-sponsored plans to encourage employees to save for retirement. These advantages include matching contributions from your employer, potential for long-term growth through compounding of interest and earnings, and the deferral of income tax on contributions and earnings until distribution.

However, there are limits to how much you can contribute, established by Congressional act and detailed in the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and U.S. Treasury Department regulations. The following information is provided as a general guide to the many limits and how they are applied.

Application of the contribution limits can be confusing since there are many ways an employer may design its retirement plan. The result is that plans offered by employers in the same industry can contain major differences, including the tax coding of employee and/or employer contributions. These differences make it important for you to carefully monitor your total contributions.

If you participate with another employer's retirement plan in addition to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and/or 403(b) SRA, you will need to make sure that your combined contributions and elective deferrals do not exceed applicable federal limits. This is important whether you are new to the University of Michigan Basic Retirement Plan or have been participating for many years.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) strictly enforces these limits and it is your responsibility to ensure you are in compliance. The information in this book should only be considered a general reference to federal limits on defined contribution retirement plans. It is not meant to be a fully comprehensive guide to cover all plan types, contributions, and arrangements. Consult with a qualified tax adviser if you have questions.

IRC LIMITS & THE U-M RETIREMENT PLANS

IRC SECTION	WHAT IT LIMITS	UNDER THE U-M PLANS
401(a)(17)	Caps earnings at \$345,000 (\$505,000 for grandfathered participants in the U-M Basic Retirement Plan) for the purpose of providing contributions as a percent of salary.	You contribute 5% and U-M provides a 10% match on your eligible pay up to a limit. See page 28, "The 401(a)(17) Limit."
402(g)	<p>Eligible employees may make elective deferrals of up to \$23,000 to a 403(b) plan for 2024.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The limit applies to your 5% contribution to the Basic Plan on your U-M earnings up to FICA (\$168,600 for 2024) and additional 403(b) SRA contributions you make. ▪ Your 5% contribution to the Basic Plan on your U-M earnings over FICA does not count against this limit. <p>Two catch-ups are also available which may raise the \$23,000 limit if you qualify:</p> <p>AGE 50 CATCH-UP: The limit for employees age 50 and older is increased by \$7,500 for 2024.</p> <p>15-YEAR CATCH-UP: Employees with 15 or more cumulative years of service at U-M may be eligible for an increase of up to \$3,000 in the limit per year, with a lifetime cap of up to \$15,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ It is not automatic – Your elective deferrals to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and 403(b) SRA in prior years must average less than \$5,000 per year in order to be eligible. ➔ You may lose this catch-up - Because this average is recalculated every year, your continued elective deferrals may cause your average to exceed the \$5,000 threshold, in which case you will no longer qualify to contribute the full \$15,000 extra available under this catch-up. 	<p>Caps how much you may contribute to an SRA after taking into account your 5% Basic Plan contribution on U-M pay up to the FICA taxable wage base.</p> <p>This limit also affects you if you contribute to another retirement plan in addition to the U-M plan. See "Aggregation Under 402(g)" on page 30 for details.</p>
415(c)	<p>Caps total contributions to a 403(b) defined contribution retirement plan to the lesser of 100% of an employee's compensation or \$69,000 for 2024.</p> <p>This limit applies to employer contributions, any forfeiture that the employer reallocates to employee accounts, and all employee after-tax and pre-tax contributions. Contributions made under the Age 50 catch-up are not included when calculating this limit.</p>	This limit may affect you if you participate in another retirement plan in addition to the U-M plan. See "Aggregation Under 415(c)" on page 32 for details.

THE U-M BASIC RETIREMENT PLAN

The University of Michigan Basic Retirement Plan is tax-classified under Sections 403(b) and 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions and earnings are invested with TIAA-CREF and/or Fidelity on a tax-deferred basis. This is the only retirement plan for university employees; there is no pension plan. If you do not participate in the 403(b) and 401(a) plan, you will receive no income benefits from the university once you retire or terminate employment.

BASIC RETIREMENT PLAN

Overview: This is the university's retirement program for faculty and staff; it provides a matching contribution.

Eligibility:

- All regular faculty and staff members and LEO II, III, IV with at least a 1% appointment, with university funding for a minimum of four continuous months.
- LEO Lecturers I and Supplemental Instructional Staff (Adjunct, Visiting I/II, Clinical I titles) with a 50% appointment or greater, with university funding for four continuous months or longer.
- House Officers, Research Fellows, Professional Specialists, temporary hourly staff, Graduate Student (Staff Assistant, Research Assistant, Instructor) and emeritus titles are not eligible for this plan.

Contributions:

- **You:** 5% of your earned, pre-tax U-M salary.
- **U-M:** 10% contribution of your earned, pre-tax U-M salary. Individuals must complete a waiting period of 12 consecutive months of eligible service in order to become eligible to receive the 10% university contribution to the Basic Retirement Plan.

403(B) SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT OR SRA

Overview: The 403(b) SRA is a separate account that allows you to make additional contributions. The university does not provide matching on SRA contributions.

Eligibility: With a 1% appointment or greater, with university funding for 4 continuous months or longer: regular faculty and staff, LEO, supplemental instructional staff, House Officers, Research Fellows, Graduate Students (Staff Assistant, Research Assistant, Instructor) and Professional Specialists. Temporary hourly staff and emeritus titles are also eligible to contribute.

Contribution: You specify a whole dollar amount to contribute per paycheck.

Visit the Benefits Office website for information on eligibility, enrollment instructions and deadlines, TIAA-CREF and Fidelity Investments, income options at retirement, rollovers, cash withdrawals, and other plan features at:

hr.umich.edu/retirement-savings-plans

ELIGIBLE COMPENSATION & YOUR PAYSTUB

Compensation must meet certain federal requirements in order to be contributed into an employer's retirement plan. It must be reported as earned compensation paid to you as a University of Michigan employee, subject to federal income tax withholding through the university, and reported on a W-2 issued by the university.

Certain forms of compensation may be subject to federal income tax but cannot have withholding taken by the university. In these cases, you may not make a contribution because the university cannot provide a tax-deferred benefit on compensation that is not subject to tax withholding. A fellowship is an example of compensation not subject to U-M tax withholding.

Basic Retirement Plan

Employee and university contributions for the Basic Retirement Plan are provided on base salary; most additional forms of compensation are not eligible for contributions. Individuals subject to a collective bargaining agreement should refer to the terms of the agreement to determine compensation that is eligible for contributions.

Examples of Eligible Compensation:

- Base salary and wages
- Incentive payments (Risk Pay) under the Medical Service Plan
- Summer salary for university-year appointees

Examples of Ineligible Compensation:

- Overtime
- Shift differential
- Administrative differential
- Payout of unused vacation time at retirement or termination
- Annual sell back of Paid Time Off
- Severance pay
- Fellowship, scholarship, and stipends
- After-tax payments
- Allowances for housing, uniforms, and travel
- Royalty payments
- Long-term disability plan benefit payments
- Worker's Compensation

View the Earnings and Time Report Codes spreadsheet on the Payroll Office website for a complete list of the types of compensation that may or may not be contributed at:

http://www.finance.umich.edu/system/files/Earnings_and_Time_Reporting_Codes.xls

Refer to these columns in the spreadsheet to determine if compensation is eligible or ineligible for the Basic Retirement Plan:

A - Earnings Code, and

N - Retirement Eligible - Union, if you are covered under a collective bargaining agreement, or

O - Retirement Eligible - Non-Union

403(b) Supplemental Retirement Account

The following are examples of compensation may be contributed to the 403(b) SRA:

- Base salary and wages
- Incentive payments (Risk Pay) under the Medical Service Plan
- Summer salary for university-year appointees
- Overtime
- Shift differential
- Administrative differential
- Temporary hourly earnings

The following are examples of compensation not eligible to be contributed to the 403(b) SRA:

- Fellowship, scholarship, and stipends
- After-tax payments
- Long-term disability plan benefit payments
- Worker's Compensation
- Severance pay

Your Paystub

As a voluntary participant, you may be accustomed to viewing two contributions on your pay stub: your contribution and the U-M match. Your pay stub will display three contributions once you become a compulsory participant. You will continue to see your "Retirement" contribution displayed under "Before-Tax Deductions." However, you will now see two "Retirement" contributions under the "Employer Paid Benefits" section of your pay stub. The first is a 5% university contribution because you are a compulsory participant. The second is another 5% university contribution (for a total of 10%) that matches your contribution you voluntarily make.

View information on your paystub, including samples of how your paystub will display contributions for the Basic Retirement Plan, at the following link:

<https://hr.umich.edu/benefits-wellness/financial/retirement-savings-plans/basic-retirement-plan/understanding-your-paycheck>

THE U-M PLANS: 403(b) vs. 401(a)

Limits are enforced according to the tax-classification of the contribution under the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The U-M contribution does not count against the amount that you may contribute to the SRA. However, part of your 5% Basic Plan contribution does affect how much extra you may contribute to an SRA.

Source of Contribution	Tax Classification	Reduces Your SRA Limit?
University 10%	401(a)	No
Your 5% on pay <u>under</u> FICA	403(b)	Yes
Your 5% on pay <u>over</u> FICA	401(a)	No
Your SRA	403(b)	Yes

What do the numbers 403(b) and 401(a) mean?

These numbers refer to Internal Revenue Code sections that designate different types of retirement plans. For example, 401(k) plans are available to for-profit employers, which prevent the university from offering such a program.

What is 403(b)?

Section 403(b) is a retirement plan for employees of tax-exempt organizations, including public universities, research organizations, hospitals, churches, and charitable organizations.

- The 5% contribution you make to the University of Michigan Basic Retirement Plan on your U-M earnings under the FICA taxable wage base (\$168,600 for 2024) is tax-classified as a 403(b) contribution.
- Any SRA deferrals you make are also tax-classified as 403(b) contributions.

What is 401(a)?

Section 401(a) is a qualified retirement plan that both for-profit and non-profit employers may offer.

- The 10% university contribution is tax-classified as 401(a).
- The 5% contribution you make to the Basic Retirement Plan on your U-M earnings over the FICA taxable wage base (\$168,600 for 2024) is also tax classified as 401(a).

Why use both tax codes and not just one?

Using both sections of the tax code increases the total amount that you and the university may contribute each year. The university uses Section 401(a) for its contributions so that your limit on 403(b) contributions is not reduced by the 10% U-M puts into the plan.

You may contribute more to the Basic Retirement Plan and 403(b) SRA because you are a compulsory participant than you could as a voluntary participant. The design of the Basic Retirement Plan makes part of your 5% contribution exempt from your limit on 403(b) elective deferrals, thereby increasing the amount you may contribute to the SRA. Note the following comparison:

Voluntary Participant	Your 5% contribution to the Basic Plan on your entire, eligible U-M pay is tax-classified as 403(b) and lowers the amount you may contribute to the SRA.
Compulsory Participant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Your 5% contribution to the Basic Plan on your U-M pay under the FICA taxable wage base is classified as 403(b) and counts against the amount you may contribute to the SRA.▪ Your 5% contribution to the Basic Plan on your U-M pay over the FICA wage base is still tax-deferred, but it is classified as 401(a) instead of 403(b). Since this portion of your 5% contribution is 401(a) it does not count against the limit for making 403(b) elective deferrals. As a result, you may contribute more to the SRA.

You may contribute more to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and 403(b) SRA as a compulsory participant because your 5% Basic Plan contribution on your U-M pay over FICA does not count against the limit on 403(b) elective deferrals, allowing you to contribute more to the 403(b) SRA than if you were a voluntary participant.

COMPULSORY, FICA & YOUR LIMIT

What is compulsory participation?

Participation in the U-M Basic Retirement Plan is voluntary until you meet the following three criteria:

1. You are age 35 or older, **and**
2. You are working at a 100% appointment, **and**
3. You have completed two years of service as a regular faculty or staff member.

What is the FICA taxable wage base?

FICA is the 7.65% Social Security and Medicare tax you pay on wages and salary. The \$168,600 taxable base for 2024 is the point at which you no longer pay the Social Security portion of the tax.

How does this affect my limit for making extra contributions to an SRA?

The 5% you contribute to the Basic Retirement Plan is subject to the limit on 403(b) elective deferrals but only on your U-M pay up to the FICA taxable wage base. In other words:

- Your 5% contribution on your U-M pay **under** FICA is tax-classified as a 403(b) contribution and reduces the amount you may contribute to the SRA.
- Your 5% contribution on your U-M pay **over** FICA is tax-classified as 401(a) and **does not** reduce the amount you may contribute to the SRA. This allows you to contribute more in SRA contributions than if you were a voluntary participant in the U-M Basic Retirement Plan.

Why does this arrangement work this way?

The Internal Revenue Code provides a unique feature for retirement plans that have a compulsory participation feature. It gives you a tax advantage by not counting your 5% contribution made on your U-M pay over the FICA wage base against how much extra you may contribute to the SRA.

Under this arrangement, your 5% contribution made on your U-M pay over FICA is no longer tax-classified as 403(b) but as 401(a) contributions instead. The result is that you can contribute more to an SRA, since only part of your 5% Basic Plan contribution counts against the 403(b) elective deferral limit.

What changes when I meet the compulsory criteria and earn more than FICA?

If you are already enrolled in the Basic Retirement Plan at the time you meet the compulsory criteria and your U-M pay for the calendar year exceeds the FICA taxable wage base, your participation does not change. However, the 5% you contribute on your U-M pay **over** the FICA wage base **does not** reduce 403(b) elective deferral limit. This allows you to contribute a larger amount to the 403(b) SRA. The following comparison illustrates how the change in tax-classification of your 5% contribution from 403(b) to 401(a) as a compulsory participant allows you to contribute more to an SRA.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPANT	
▪ Annual salary: \$200,000	
▪ General 403(b) limit: \$23,000	
General 403(b) limit.....	\$23,000
Minus 5% Basic Plan contribution on salary of \$200,000	<u>\$10,000</u>
Amount left for an SRA.....	\$13,000
ANALYSIS: Only \$13,000 is available to contribute to an SRA under this example. Since the 5% employee Basic Plan contribution made on the entire eligible U-M pay, it counts against the limit for making 403(b) elective deferrals and reduces the allowable SRA contribution.	

COMPULSORY PARTICIPANT	
▪ Annual salary: \$200,000	
▪ General 403(b) limit: \$23,000	
▪ FICA taxable wage base for 2024: \$168,600	
General 403(b) limit.....	\$23,000
Minus 5% Basic Plan contribution up to FICA base of \$168,600	<u>\$8,430</u>
Amount left for a 403(b) SRA	\$14,570
ANALYSIS: Only the 5% employee Basic Plan contribution made on U-M pay below the FICA wage base counts against the limit for making 403(b) elective deferrals. As a result, a much larger contribution may be made to the SRA than as a voluntary participant with the same salary.	

Do my 5% and the U-M 10% contributions stop when I earn more than FICA?

No, your 5% contribution and the 10% university match continues when your U-M pay exceeds the FICA wage base. You still contribute 5% of your entire, eligible U-M pay and U-M provides its 10% match. This continues until your U-M pay reaches the Section 401(a)(17) earnings cap of \$345,000 for 2024 (see page 28).

What changes is that your 5% contribution on your U-M pay over FICA no longer counts against your 403(b) elective deferral limit. The illustration below shows how you may contribute more to your SRA as a compulsory participant than as a voluntary participant.

Voluntary vs. Compulsory Limits

- Staff member salary: \$200,000
- FICA taxable wage base for 2024: \$168,600
- General 403(b) limit: \$23,000

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPANT	
<u>Employee 403(b) Contributions</u>	
5% on entire salary of \$200,000	\$10,000
SRA	\$13,000
Total	\$23,000
Total Employee Contributions	\$23,000

COMPULSORY PARTICIPANT	
<u>Employee 403(b) Contributions</u>	
5% up to FICA base of \$168,600	\$8,430
SRA	\$14,570
Total	\$23,000
<u>Employee 401(a) Contributions</u>	
5% over FICA to \$200,000	\$1,570
Total Employee Contributions	\$24,570

Difference in total employee contributions: \$1,570

Source: 401(a) Basic Plan contribution on earnings exceeding FICA

LIMIT ON 403(b) ELECTIVE DEFERRALS

Overview

The annual limit on employee 403(b) elective deferrals is covered by IRC Section 402(g) and is made up of three components: a general limit and two catch-ups that can increase the overall limit for those who qualify. You may be eligible for both catch-ups, just one, or neither depending on your circumstances. The Section 402(g) limit applies to both your 5% contribution under the Basic Retirement Plan and any additional amounts you contribute to the 403(b) SRA.

403(b) Elective Deferrals

An elective deferral under a 403(b) retirement plan is a contribution you authorize through a salary reduction agreement (called a *Salary or Annuity Option Plan Agreement* at U-M). The contribution is “elective” or voluntary in nature, meaning it is not mandatory and it may be changed or canceled at any time.

403(b) Elective Deferrals Under the U-M Plan

Your 5% Basic Plan contribution on your U-M pay **under** the FICA wage base and any extra or SRA contributions you make are 403(b) elective deferrals because they are not mandatory and may be modified or canceled at any time. These elective deferrals are subject to the 402(g) limit and two catch-ups described below.

What is Not a 403(b) Elective Deferral Under the U-M Plan

Your 5% Basic Plan contribution on your U-M pay **over** the FICA wage base is classified as 401(a). It is not a 403(b) elective deferral for two reasons. First, it is a 401(a) pre-tax contribution. Second, it is a mandatory contribution that cannot be canceled since you are a compulsory participant in the Basic Retirement Plan. This portion of your 5% contribution is not subject to the Section 402(g) limit and two catch-ups, which govern how much you can put into your SRA.

General 403(b) Limit of \$23,000

Your limit for making 403(b) elective deferrals is automatically \$23,000 for 2024.

Age 50 Catch-Up

This catch-up is automatically applied if you are age 50 or older by the end of 2024. It raises the limit by \$7,500, making it \$30,500 instead of \$23,000 for 2024.

15-Year Catch-Up

You may qualify for an increase of up to \$3,000 in your limit under this catch-up. **You are not automatically eligible**; you must meet two criteria in order to qualify:

1. You must have 15 or more cumulative years of service at U-M. A year of service is defined as a 12-month period at 100% effort and not merely a calendar year. For example, two years at a 50% appointment equals only one year of service.

AND

2. Your 403(b) elective deferrals to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and 403(b) SRA in prior years **must average less than \$5,000 per year of service**.

EXAMPLES

John has 15 years of service and has contributed \$105,000 to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and SRA.

- \$105,000 divided by 15 = \$7,000
- John **is not eligible** for the 15-year catch-up because his prior 403(b) elective deferrals average **more than** \$5,000 per year.

Dorothy has 15 years of service and has contributed \$30,000 to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and SRA.

- \$30,000 divided by 15 = \$2,000
- Dorothy **is eligible** because her prior 403(b) elective deferrals average **less than** \$5,000 per year.

Suzanne has worked at U-M for 20 years, always at a 50% appointment.

- She has only 10 cumulative years of service: $20 \times .5 = 10$
- She **is not eligible** for the 15-year catch-up because she only has 10 cumulative years of service.

Tim has 20 years of service at U-M, always at a 75% appointment.

- He has 15 cumulative years of service: $20 \times .75 = 15$
- He has put \$60,000 of 403(b) elective deferrals into the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and 403(b) SRA.
- The \$60,000 will be divided by his 15 cumulative years of service, not 20 calendar years.
- \$60,000 divided by 15 = \$4,000. Tim **is eligible** for the catch-up.

Using the 15-Year Catch-up

An eligible employee may use this catch-up to increase his or her limit by up to \$3,000 a year, with a lifetime cap of \$15,000. A person who contributes the extra \$3,000 annually to the 403(b) SRA would reach the lifetime cap in five years. A person may contribute less than the full \$3,000 per year and reach the lifetime cap over more than five years as long as his or her prior elective deferrals continue to average less than \$5,000 per year.

This catch-up was designed for individuals who had not made substantial contributions to their employer's 403(b) plan during their early years of employment. Faculty and staff who have contributed a lot to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and 403(b) SRA will not qualify for this catch-up because they have already taken advantage of the opportunity to contribute.

Not every employer that sponsors a 403(b) plan may offer this catch-up. It is available only to employees of non-profit educational institutions, hospitals, home health service agencies, certain churches, and health and welfare organizations.

Why You May Lose the 15-Year Catch-up

Your average is recalculated every year to determine your eligibility for this catch-up based on the cumulative total of your elective deferrals. You may qualify one year but lose it the next because your continued contributions may cause you to exceed the \$5,000 per year average.

EXAMPLE

Year 15 (2024)

- Mark has contributed \$66,000 in 403(b) elective deferrals at to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and SRA.
- \$66,000 divided by 15 years of service = \$4,400 average.
- Mark is eligible for 2024 because he is under the \$5,000 per year average.
- He contributes \$26,000 for the 2024 year (\$23,000 plus the \$3,000 age 50 catch-up).

Year 16 (2025)

Mark's contributions now total \$92,000. This is based on the \$66,000 contributed through the previous year plus the \$26,000 he contributed in 2024.

- \$92,000 divided by 16 years of service = \$5,750.
- Mark is **no longer eligible** for the \$3,000 catch-up in 2025 because he has exceeded the \$5,000 per year average as a result of his contributions made in 2024.

HOW TO REACH YOUR SRA LIMIT

Reaching Your Limit Is Easy!

1. Once you sign up for an SRA contribution, it will continue until you change or cancel it by submitting a new *Salary or Annuity Option Plan Agreement* (in Wolverine Access Self Service).
2. The payroll system monitors your year-to-date contributions and will automatically suspend your contributions for the balance of the calendar year if you reach the IRC limit.
3. This process only monitors your deferrals at U-M. If you participate with another retirement plan outside of the university plan, you will need to carefully monitor your combined elective deferrals so they do not exceed the applicable IRC limits. See pages 30 and 32.

Your Per Pay SRA Limit

1. Determine your annual limit; include any catch-ups for which you qualify.
2. Subtract \$8,010 from your annual limit. This is the 5% you contribute to the Basic Plan on your U-M pay up to the FICA taxable wage base. (5% x \$168,600 = \$8,430)
3. If you have made any elective deferrals during the year to another employer's retirement plan, you must also subtract that amount from your annual limit.
4. Divide the remaining amount by the number of pay periods left in the year to determine your per paycheck SRA contribution. Check the deadlines for each paycheck online to determine if you can make a change for the current month or the following month.

Making Your Elections

You may enroll in an SRA or change your deferral amount at any time using Wolverine Access Self Service. You may only submit one change per month. For more detail, visit:

Instructions: hr.umich.edu/benefits-wellness/financial/retirement-savings-plans/enrolling-or-making-changes-throughout-year

Deadlines: hr.umich.edu/retirement-savings-plan-enroll-deadlines

WORKSHEET & SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

You can use this worksheet to calculate your own limit. You may wish to do so if you anticipate a change in salary or you plan to retire, terminate employment, take a leave of absence, or are placed on a layoff (RIF). The following two examples illustrate how limits are calculated and impacted by varying salary levels and applicable catch-ups.

YOUR 403(b) LIMIT FOR 2024

1. General 403(b) limit	1. <u>\$23,000</u>
2. Age 50 catch-up. (Enter \$7,500 if you will be age 50 or older during 2024)	2. <u>\$</u>
3. 15-Year catch-up. (Enter \$3,000 if you qualify).....	3. <u>\$</u>
4. TOTAL. (Add line 1 + line 2 + line 3).....	4. <u>\$</u>

NON-SRA CONTRIBUTIONS

5. Your 5% Basic Plan contribution up to FICA.....	5. <u>\$8,430</u>
6. Your 2024 elective deferrals to other retirement plans	6. <u>\$</u>
7. TOTAL. (Add line 5 + line 6)	7. <u>\$</u>

AMOUNT LEFT FOR AN SRA

8. Your 403(b) limit for 2024. (Enter amount from line 4)	8. <u>\$</u>
9. Your non-SRA contributions for 2024 (Enter amount from line 7).....	9. <u>\$</u>
10. AMOUNT LEFT FOR AN SRA. (Line 8 minus line 9).....	10. <u>\$</u>

YOUR SRA PER PAYCHECK

11. Amount left for an SRA. (Enter amount from line 10).....	11. <u>\$</u>
12. Estimated number of paychecks you'll receive for remainder of 2024	12. <u></u>
13. SRA PER PAYCHECK. (Line 11 divided by line 12).....	13. <u>\$</u>

SAMPLE CALCULATION #1

- Annual salary: \$200,000
- General 403(b) limit: \$23,000
- Eligible for Age 50 catch-up of \$7,500
- Not eligible for 15 Years of Service catch-up
- Total 403(b) limit: \$30,500

<u>Basic Retirement Plan</u>		Amount
1. Your 5% Contribution		
a. 5% up to FICA base of \$168,600 as 403(b)		\$8,430
b. 5% over FICA base of \$168,600 as 401(a)	+	\$1,570
c. Total (2a + 2b)		\$10,000
2. U-M 10% Contribution		\$20,000

<u>SRA Limit</u>		
3. Annual Limit on 403(b) Contributions		
a. General 403(b) limit		\$23,000
b. Age 50 catch-up	+	\$7,500
c. 15 Years of Service catch-up	+	\$0
d. Total (3a + 3b + 3c)		\$30,500
4. Annual SRA Limit		
a. Total 403(b) limit (amount from step 3d)		\$30,500
b. 5% contribution up to FICA (step 1a)	-	\$8,430
c. Amount left for SRA (4a - 4b)		\$22,070
5. Per Pay SRA Limit		
a. Annual SRA limit (step 4c)		\$22,070
b. Number of pay periods	÷	12
c. Per pay SRA (5a divided by 5b)		\$1,839

SAMPLE CALCULATION #2

- Annual salary: \$200,000
- General 403(b) limit: \$23,000
- Eligible for Age 50 catch-up of \$7,500
- 15 Years of Service catch-up: \$3,000
- Total 403(b) limit: \$33,500

<u>Basic Retirement Plan</u>		Amount
1. Your 5% Contribution		
a. 5% up to FICA base of \$168,600 as 403(b)		\$8,430
b. 5% over FICA base of \$168,600 as 401(a)	+	\$1,570
c. Total (2a + 2b)		\$10,000
2. U-M 10% Contribution		\$20,000

<u>SRA Limit</u>		
3. Annual Limit on 403(b) Contributions		
a. General 403(b) limit		\$23,000
b. Age 50 catch-up	+	\$7,500
c. 15-Years of Service catch-up	+	\$3,000
d. Total (3a + 3b + 3c)		\$33,500
4. Annual SRA Limit		
a. Total 403(b) limit (amount from step 3d)		\$33,500
b. 5% contribution up to FICA (step 1a)	-	\$8,430
c. Amount left for SRA (4a – 4b)		\$25,070
5. Per Pay SRA Limit		
a. Annual SRA limit (step 4c)		\$25,070
b. Number of pay periods	÷	12
c. Per pay SRA (5a divided by 5b)		\$2,089

YOUR LIMIT IF YOU RETIRE OR TERMINATE

Impact on Your Limit

Your 403(b) elective deferral limit does not change because you retire, terminate employment, take a leave of absence, or are placed on layoff (RIF). If you will receive fewer paychecks in the year due to one of these events, you may increase your SRA amount in the months preceding the event in order to contribute the maximum allowable. The examples on page 23 and 24 illustrate situations in which you might want to increase your SRA to reach the 403(b) elective deferral limit.

Example 1 <i>(page 23)</i>	The compensation for working only part of the year <u>does</u> exceed the FICA wage base. The 5% Basic Plan contribution that is tax-classified as 403(b) does not change, so the total amount that may be contributed to the SRA remains the same as working the entire year.
Example 2 <i>(page 24)</i>	The compensation for working only part of the year <u>does not</u> exceed the FICA wage base. Because a smaller 403(b) contribution will be made to the Basic Plan, a larger contribution can be made to the SRA.

If You Leave U-M and Go Work Somewhere Else

You have one annual limit under Section 402(g) no matter how many employers or retirement plans you have. If you have already reached the IRC limit when you leave U-M and go to work for another employer, you may not be able to contribute to their retirement plan until the following calendar year. You will need to carefully coordinate your elective deferrals if you plan to work for another employer and want to contribute to their retirement plan. See “aggregation” on pages 30 and 32.

No Basic Retirement Plan or 403(b) SRA Taken From Vacation Payoff

Vacation accrual that is not used by the time of your retirement or termination is paid to you. This payment is not eligible for the Basic Retirement Plan (see Eligible Compensation on page 8). In addition, SRA contributions are only taken from the 12 monthly and 26 bi-weekly paychecks and not from special checks such as vacation payoff. Simply increase your SRA ***in the months before*** your retirement or termination to reach your annual limit.

EXAMPLE 1: RETIRING OR TERMINATING JUNE 30, 2024
Earnings exceed FICA

- Annual salary: \$400,000
- Actual earned salary through June 30: \$200,000
- General 403(b) limit: \$23,000
- Eligible for Age 50 catch-up of \$7,500
- Eligible for 15 Years of Service catch-up of \$3,000
- Total 403(b) limit: \$30,500

Basic Retirement Plan		Amount
1. Your 5% Contribution		
a. 5% up to FICA wage base of \$168,600		\$8,430
b. 5% over FICA wage base of \$168,600	+	\$1,570
c. Total (2a + 2b)		\$10,000
2. U-M 10% Contribution		\$20,000

SRA Limit		
3. Annual Limit on 403(b) Contributions		
a. General 403(b) limit		\$23,000
b. Age 50 catch-up	+	\$7,500
c. 15-Years of Service catch-up	+	\$3,000
d. Total (3a + 3b + 3c)		\$33,500
4. Annual SRA Limit		
a. Total 403(b) limit (amount from step 3d)		\$33,500
b. 5% contribution up to FICA (step 1a)	-	\$8,430
c. Amount left for SRA (4a – 4b)		\$25,070
5. Per Pay SRA Limit		
a. Annual SRA limit (step 4c)		\$25,070
b. Number of pay periods until retirement	÷	6
c. Per pay SRA (5a divided by 5b)		\$4,178

ANALYSIS: The SRA contribution limit is **\$25,070**. The salary is pro-rated since only part of the year is worked. Instead of basing the 5% employee and 10% U-M contributions on the annual salary of \$400,000, it is based on \$200,000 (the actual earnings paid due to working only one-half of the year). **Since the pay for working half of the year is still over the FICA wage base, the 5% employee contribution that is tax-classified as 403(b) is still fixed at \$8,430 and the amount that may be contributed to an SRA contribution is not affected.** The SRA contribution per paycheck is simply doubled in this example to reach the annual 403(b) elective deferral limit over six paychecks instead of twelve.

EXAMPLE 2: RETIRING OR TERMINATING JUNE 30, 2024
Earnings do not exceed FICA

- Annual salary: \$100,000
- Actual earned salary through June: \$50,000
- General 403(b) limit: \$23,000
- Eligible for Age 50 catch-up of \$7,500
- Eligible for 15 Years of Service catch-up of \$3,000
- Total 403(b) limit: \$33,500

Basic Retirement Plan		Amount
1. Your 5% Contribution		
a. 5% on pay <u>under</u> FICA base as 403(b)		\$2,500
b. 5% <u>over</u> FICA wage of \$168,600 as 401(a)	+	N/A
c. Total (2a + 2b)		\$2,500
2. U-M 10% Contribution		
		\$5,000

SRA Limit		
3. Annual Limit on 403(b) Contributions		
a. General 403(b) limit		\$23,000
b. Age 50 catch-up	+	\$7,500
c. 15-Years of Service catch-up	+	\$3,000
d. Total (3a + 3b + 3c)		\$33,500
4. Annual SRA Limit		
a. Total 403(b) limit (amount from step 3d)		\$33,500
b. 5% contribution up to FICA (step 1a)	-	\$2,500
c. Amount left for SRA (4a – 4b)		\$31,000
5. Per Pay SRA Limit		
a. Annual SRA limit (step 4c)		\$31,000
b. Number of pay periods until retirement	÷	6
c. Per pay SRA (5a divided by 5b)		\$5,167

ANALYSIS: The SRA contribution limit is **\$31,500**. The salary is pro-rated since only part of the year is worked. Instead of basing the 5% employee and 10% U-M contributions on the annual salary of \$100,000, it is based on \$50,000 (the actual earnings paid due to working only half of the year). However, in this example the pay for working half of the year is under the FICA wage base. The 5% employee contribution that is tax-classified as 403(b) is \$5,930 lower than if the person earned more than FICA (\$8,430 - \$2,500 = \$5,930). As a result, the amount allowable for an SRA contribution of \$31,500 is \$5,930 higher than the \$25,070 if the person earned more than FICA in example 1 on page 23.

LARGE SRA AMOUNTS

Choosing a Large SRA Amount

If you choose to contribute a large SRA amount per pay period, rather than defer your annual limit in equal installments over the course of the year, you should keep the following in mind:

- Contributing over the course of the entire year allows you to invest gradually so that large swings in the financial markets have less affect on the average price at which you purchase shares. This is referred to as **dollar-cost averaging**.
- If you make large SRA contributions early in the year, you may reach the 403(b) elective deferral limit before you have made the 5% contribution on your U-M pay under FICA. As a result, your 5% 403(b) contribution will be suspended until your U-M pay exceeds the FICA base. It will then resume as a 401(a) contribution for the balance of the year.
- Even if your 5% 403(b) contributions are suspended, the 10% university contribution (if you are eligible based on fulfilling the waiting period) will continue.

Reaching Your Limit Before Year-End

If you reach the limit before the calendar year has ended, your 403(b) contributions will be suspended for the rest of that year. **They will automatically resume the following January if you have a continuous appointment.** You do not need to submit a new form to renew the SRA.

EXAMPLE

- You sign up for a \$900 SRA in January 2024 and by November 2024 your U-M pay exceeds FICA and you reach the 403(b) elective deferral limit.
- Your SRA contribution will be suspended during December 2024 because you have reached the annual 403(b) limit; the 5% employee contribution and the 10% university contribution (if you are eligible) will continue as 401(a).
- Your SRA will resume automatically the following January 2025.

Large SRA Contributions at Year-End

If you elect a large SRA contribution during the final months of the year **it will carry over to the next year**. You will need to make a new election through Wolverine Access Self Service to change or cancel the SRA contribution.

EXAMPLE

- You elect a \$2,000 SRA in October 2024 because you have not made substantial contributions earlier in the year.
- The \$2,000 SRA will continue to be deducted through 2024 unless you submit another election to change or cancel it.
- The \$2,000 SRA will be suspended in 2024 once you have reached the IRC limit. However, the contribution will resume January 2025 as a new tax year begins.

SALARY CHANGES

Impact on Your Contributions

- Your 5% contribution and the U-M 10% contribution for the Basic Plan are provided on base salary as well as other types of eligible compensation (ex. summary salary, incentive payments under the Medical Service Plan, etc.) at the time they are paid.
- The Basic Plan contributions will change in direct relation to your earned eligible compensation changes, such as a salary increase or decrease.
- The \$23,000 403(b) limit and two catch-ups are not based on your salary, so your limit does not go up just because your salary increases.
- The amount you may contribute to the SRA will not change unless your earned compensation for the calendar year will drop **below** the FICA taxable wage base.

If Your Salary Increases

- If your earned compensation for the year already exceeds the FICA wage base, your 5% Basic Plan contribution that is tax-classified as 403(b) is fixed at \$8,430.

Example: 5% x \$168,600 FICA base = \$8,430

Additional eligible pay you receive once your earnings have exceeded FICA will have your 5% employee contribution tax-classified as 401(a) and will not reduce or increase your 403(b) elective deferral limit. Therefore, the amount you may contribute to the SRA remains the same whether you earn \$168,600 or \$505,000.

If Your Salary Decreases

- If your pay for the calendar year **does not** fall below the FICA wage base, your 5% Basic Plan contribution that is tax-classified as 403(b) remains fixed at \$8,010 so your allowable contribution to the SRA does not change (see above).
- If your pay for the calendar year **does** fall below the FICA wage base, your allowable SRA contribution will increase. Since your 5% employee contribution that is tax-classified as 403(b) is lower due to the reduction in pay below the FICA base, the amount you may contribute to the SRA in order to reach the 403(b) elective deferral limit increases.

THE 401(a)(17) LIMIT

What It Is

IRC Section 401(a)(17) limits the amount of an employee's compensation that may be recognized for providing retirement contributions based on a percentage of salary. There are two limits in effect and both are indexed periodically by the Internal Revenue Service. The limit that applies to you is based on the date you met the criteria to be a compulsory participant in the U-M Basic Retirement Plan.

Date You Became a Compulsory Participant	Earnings Limit
12-31-1995 or earlier	\$505,000
1-1-1996 or later	\$345,000

Why There Are Two Limits

Previously, only one limit capped an individual's earnings, which now stands at \$505,000. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 lowered the limit significantly and it now stands at \$345,000. However, governmental plans were allowed to grandfather certain employees under the higher limit if they were already enrolled in their retirement plans.

An individual had to have been a compulsory participant in the U-M Basic Retirement Plan as of December 31, 1995 to be grandfathered under the \$505,000 limit. All other individuals are subject to the \$345,000 limit. These include:

- University employees as of 12-31-1995 who were not enrolled in the Basic Retirement Plan.
- University employees who were enrolled in the plan as of 12-31-1995 but did not meet the compulsory participation criteria.
- University employees hired after 12-31-1995.

How It Works

You contribute 5% to the Basic Retirement Plan and the university provides a 10% contribution on your U-M eligible compensation up to your applicable limit. Both your 5% contribution and the university 10% match are suspended once your U-M eligible compensation for the calendar year exceeds the earnings cap. Contributions automatically resume the following tax year. This limit also applies to qualified retirement plans under Section 401(k).

The examples on page 29 illustrate how the Section 401(a)(17) limit works to cap your Basic Plan contributions and the U-M 10% match.

Section 401(a)(17) Grandfathered Limit of \$505,000			
Who Contributes	How Much	Earnings Limit	Maximum Contribution
You	5%	\$505,000	\$25,250
University of Michigan	10%	\$505,000	\$50,500

Section 401(a)(17) Limit of \$345,000			
Who Contributes	How Much	Earnings Limit	Maximum Contribution
You	5%	\$345,000	\$17,250
University of Michigan	10%	\$345,000	\$34,500

How can someone who is grandfathered under the \$505,000 earnings limit contribute \$25,250? Doesn't this exceed the \$23,000 limit on contributions?

The 402(g) limit of \$23,000 only applies to 403(b) elective deferrals. Your 5% contribution on U-M pay over FICA is tax-classified as 401(a) and therefore is not subject to the 402(g) limit.

	Amount	Classification
Your 5% Contribution		
▪ 5% <u>under</u> FICA (5% x \$168,600)	\$8,430	403(b)
▪ 5% <u>over</u> FICA up to \$505,000 (5% x \$336,400)	+ \$16,820	401(a)
▪ TOTAL	<u>\$25,250</u>	
U-M 10% Contribution		
▪ 10% up to \$505,000	\$50,500	401(a)

ANALYSIS: The 5% Basic Plan contributions for this grandfathered participant totals \$25,250. However, only the 403(b) elective deferrals of \$8,430 on pay up to the FICA base count toward the Section 402(g) limit of \$23,000. In this example, the individual could still contribute another \$14,570 (\$23,000 - \$8,430) to the SRA in order to reach the \$23,000 limit on 403(b) elective deferrals. The 5% employee contribution on pay in excess of FICA (\$16,820) is tax-classified as 401(a) and therefore is not subject to the 402(g) limit of \$23,000.

AGGREGATION UNDER 402(g)

What It Is

The IRC Section 402(g) limit on elective deferrals applies to several types of retirement plans. You have one limit per year regardless of the number of retirement plans and employers you have. This limit only applies to employee contributions; employer contributions do not count against this limit.

Elective deferrals you make to certain other types of retirement plans count against how much you may contribute to the U-M plan. Elective deferrals you have made to the plan types listed below will reduce how much you may contribute to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and 403(b) SRA.

- 403(b)
- 401(k)
- Contributions to the VA Healthcare System Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)
- 408(k)(6) Salary Reduction Simplified Employee Pension Plans (SARSEPs)
- SIMPLEs (Savings Incentive Match Plans for Employees)

If you are making elective deferrals to another plan, you may not be able to contribute to the SRA, and it is possible you may not be able to make 403(b) contributions to the Basic Plan until the next calendar year. Consult with a tax adviser if you have questions about the need to aggregate your combined elective deferrals so you do not exceed IRC limits.

EXAMPLE #1

- John works at the University of Michigan Medical Center and is under age 50.
- He also works for the Ann Arbor Veterans Administration Hospital.
- He participates in the defined contribution retirement plans of both employers.
- His **total** limit is \$23,000 and it applies to his combined elective deferrals to **both** plans.
- He must aggregate the amount he contributes to both plans to ensure that the **combined total** does not exceed the \$23,000 limit for 2024.

EXAMPLE #2

- Mary terminates her employment with U-M in May of 2024 and is under age 50.
- She has contributed \$5,000 in 403(b) elective deferrals to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan for 2024.
- She goes to work for an employer with a 401(k) plan.
- She may contribute no more than \$18,000 to her new employer's 401(k) for the remainder of 2024, for a total of \$23,000.

Nonelective Contributions

Some 403(b) contributions may be non-elective in nature, such as under a retirement plan with mandatory contributions or made as a one-time irrevocable election. Non-elective contributions cannot be changed or canceled and they are generally not subject to the limit on 403(b) elective deferrals covered under Section 402(g).

How to Find Out If You Are Affected

1. If you have made contributions to another retirement plan, contact the employer that sponsors the other plan to determine the amount and tax classification of the contributions. You will need to find out whether they were elective deferrals or non-elective contributions.

NOTE: *Plan designs vary from one employer to the next, even within the same industry using the same type of plan. It may not be clear whether contributions you made through another employer must be taken into account when determining how much you can contribute to the U-M plans.*

2. Consult with a qualified tax adviser to determine if you must aggregate your contributions.
3. Contact the Benefits Office immediately if you conclude you must adjust your contributions to the U-M plan to ensure you do not go over any limits.

If You Go Over the 402(g) Limit

If you exceed the IRC limit after the end of the calendar year, the excess can be refunded as long as it is done by the April 15th federal income tax filing deadline. The excess that is refunded is taxable for the year it was contributed, not in the year it is refunded. Earnings on the excess deferral also are taxable. Contact your other employer to discuss how to obtain a refund of any excess deferrals.

Tip



Consider the U-M 457(b)

Worried about exceeding the 402(g) limit on elective deferrals because you contribute to two or more plans? Contributions you make to U-M 457(b) do not reduce your 402(g) elective deferral limit to the plans listed on page 30.

For example, if you contribute to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and 403(b) SRA you must be careful not to exceed the 402(g) limit between all plans.

You may contribute up to \$23,000 to the U-M 457(b) Plan for 2024 (\$30,500 if you are age 50 or older) without affecting your contribution limit to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan or 403(b) SRA.

AGGREGATION UNDER 415(c)

What It Is

The IRC Section 415(c) limit places a ceiling on total contributions made to a defined contribution retirement plan by capping them at the **lesser** of 100% of an employee's compensation or \$69,000 for 2024. This value will be periodically indexed for inflation by the IRS. Under a 403(b) plan, it applies to **employer** contributions (whether vested or not), forfeitures reallocated to employee accounts, and all after-tax and pre-tax employee contributions. Employee contributions made under the Age 50 catch-up are not included when calculating this limit.

How It Works in the U-M Plan

The Section 415(c) limit has no impact **within** the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and 403(b) SRA. An employer that sponsors both a 403(b) plan and a 401(a) qualified plan (like U-M) has a distinct advantage. It may apply one \$69,000 limit to 403(b) contributions, and a second \$69,000 limit to 401(a) contributions. This is the primary reason for building the U-M Basic Retirement Plan using two sections of the tax code: it greatly increases the total amount you and U-M may contribute. Your contributions (both the 5% Basic Plan and SRA) and the U-M 10% contribution combined could exceed the \$69,000 limit if only one Section 415(c) limit was applied, severely reducing the amount that could be contributed into the plan.

When Section 415(c) May Affect You

This limit affects you if you make 403(b) elective deferrals (see page 15) to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and/or the 403(b) SRA and any of the following applies to you:

1. Contributions are made for you to a SEP-IRA, 401(a) plan (including a 401(k) plan), or 403(a) plan sponsored by a corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship in which you have more than a 50% ownership interest.
2. You contribute to a 401(a) or 403(a) Keogh plan with respect to self-employment income from a trade or business in which you have a more than 50% ownership interest. (This would include a Keogh plan established with respect to fees for a non-employee member of a board of directors, because the director is considered a self-employed individual with respect to the directorship.)
3. You participate with another 403(b) plan outside of the U-M 403(b) plans.
 - ➔ *NOTE: Section 415(c) requires that contributions to all 403(b) plans through which you participate must be taken into consideration when calculating the limit. This includes employer contributions (whether vested or not), forfeitures reallocated to employee accounts, and after-tax and pre-tax employee contributions. In addition, 403(b) nonelective contributions and 403(b) contributions made pursuant to a one-time irrevocable election are subject to the 415(c) limit.*

Example #1: Physician with Private Practice

Lisa is a physician who works for the University of Michigan and contributes to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan. Lisa also is the sole owner of a private practice. If she is making contributions to a qualified retirement plan through her private practice, she needs to report information on those contributions to the U-M Benefits Office. The Benefits Office will then calculate the contributions being made through both plans to ensure the Section 415(c) limit is not exceeded.

Example #2: New Hire Employee

Marie begins working for U-M in September 2024. From January through August of 2024, she worked at a college that provided \$30,000 in employer 403(b) contributions. She also made \$10,000 in 403(b) contributions to that plan. Marie must aggregate the \$40,000 in total 403(b) contributions made through her previous employer with her 403(b) contributions made to the U-M Basic Retirement Plan and the 403(b) SRA. Marie needs to report the information on those contributions to the U-M Benefits Office in order to ensure the Section 415(c) limit is not exceeded between both employers.

Your Responsibility Under 415(c)

Under IRS regulations, employees must report to their employer data on contributions they make to a SEP-IRA or qualified retirement plan they are deemed to control. If you meet the criteria listed on page 32, contact the Benefits Office immediately.

FINAL TIPS & REMINDERS

- Consult with a qualified tax adviser to ensure that you do not exceed IRC limits, particularly if you contribute to another retirement plan in addition to the U-M Plan. There are adverse tax consequences if you go over the limit and it is your responsibility to make sure your contributions and elective deferrals are within the allowable IRC caps.
- You will need to aggregate or take into account your retirement contributions to all plan types to ensure you do not go over IRC limit in the following common cases:
 - As new hire employee.
 - When you leave or retire from the university.
 - If you contribute to another retirement plan while working for U-M.
- You can increase, decrease, or cancel your SRA contribution at any time during the year. This allows you flexibility to manage your contribution amounts and to take advantage of any changes in your retirement savings goals for the year.
- Faculty and staff who need further assistance calculating contribution limits may contact the SSC Contact Center at **(734) 615-2000**.
- Visit the Benefits Office web site for more information on retirement plan features, options, and news at: **hr.umich.edu/retirement-savings-plans**