

# Retirement Plan Contribution Limits for 2019

By Paula Calimafde, Jessica Summers, Arnold Sherman

Each year the IRS makes cost of living adjustments to many of the limits on benefits from - and contributions to - qualified and non-qualified retirement plans. Here are the new limits for 2019:

- The maximum annual contribution to an individual's account in a defined contribution plan (a money-purchase, profit sharing and/or 401(k) plan) cannot exceed the lesser of 100% of the individual's compensation or **\$56,000**. That amount is \$1,000 more than the 2018 limitation and it includes employer contributions, employee 401(k) contributions and forfeitures. If your defined contribution plan has a fiscal year other than the calendar year, this new limit is effective for plan limitation years *ending* in 2019. An individual who is 50 or older in 2019 and participates in a 401(k) plan can make an additional 401(k) "catch-up" contribution of up to **\$6,000** over and above the \$56,000 amount. This "catch-up" limit is unchanged from the 2018 "catch-up" limit.
- The maximum annual 401(k) contribution an individual can make is **\$19,000** (\$500 more than the 2018 limit). An individual who is 50 or older in 2019 can make an additional "catch-up" 401(k) contribution of up to **\$6,000** (unchanged from the 2018 limit) over and above the \$19,000 limit. These limitations include Roth 401(k) contributions; in other words, total 401(k) contributions are limited to \$19,000 (plus the \$6,000 catch-up amount if applicable) regardless of how much of the total comes from "pre-tax" 401(k) contributions and how much from Roth 401(k) contributions.
- The maximum annual benefit which may be paid to an individual in a defined benefit plan is the lesser of 100% of the individual's average compensation for the highest paid three consecutive years of his or her employment, or **\$225,000**, which is \$5,000 higher than the 2018 limitation. If your defined benefit plan has a fiscal year other than the calendar year, this limit is effective for plan limitation years *ending* in 2019.
- The maximum amount of an employee's annual compensation which may be taken into account for contribution or benefit calculation purposes is **\$280,000**, effective for plan years beginning in 2019. This represents a \$5,000 increase from the 2018 limitation. If your plan has a fiscal year other than the calendar year, this limit is effective for plan limitation years *beginning* in 2019.
- For tax-exempt entities, the maximum amount which an individual may contribute to a 457(b) plan is **\$19,000** (\$500 more than the 2018 limit). The "catch-up" contribution in a government-sponsored 457(b) plan for an individual who is age 50 or older in 2019 is up to **\$6,000** over above the \$19,000 contribution limit. This "catch-up" limit is the same as the 2018 "catch-up" limit.
- Special rules apply to "top heavy" plans. A defined contribution plan is top heavy if the aggregate account balances of key employees exceed 60% of the aggregate account balances of all plan participants. A defined benefit plan is top heavy if the present value of the accrued benefits of key employees exceeds 60% of the present value of the accrued benefits of all plan participants. For 2019, the compensation paid to an officer that would cause him or her to be classified as a "key employee" has increased from \$175,000 to **\$180,000**.
- A retirement plan may not discriminate in favor of "highly compensated" employees. An employee is a highly compensated employee in 2019 if the employee either (1) owns greater than 5% of the ownership interests in the employer, or (2) earned over **\$120,000** in 2018 and, if applicable, is in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay. For purposes of determining who will be a highly compensated employee in 2019, the dollar limitation has not increased.
- The Social Security taxable wage base used in plans whose contribution formulas are integrated with Social Security (this is also referred to as permitted disparity) is increased in 2019 from \$128,700 to **\$132,900**.

On a fairly regular basis, employers should review their plan's design to ensure that the key employees are benefiting from the increased contributions, and that the plan is operating as a valuable recruitment and retention tool. You may want us to review your current retirement plan to make sure it maximizes the potential benefits and is consistent with the overall objectives of the organization. Please feel free to contact us:

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The table below sets forth the limitations for 2019 together with the 2018 and 2017 limitations:

	2019	2018	2017
<b>Social Security Taxable Wage Base for plans with contribution formulas that are integrated with Social Security (also known as “permitted disparity”)</b>	\$132,900	128,700	127,200
<b>Maximum annual compensation of an individual that may be taken into account for contribution or benefit calculation purposes</b>	\$280,000	275,000	270,000
<b>Maximum permitted annual 401(k) Contribution</b>	\$19,000	18,500	18,000
<b>Maximum permitted annual 457(b) Contribution</b>	\$19,000	18,500	18,000
<b>Limit on annual catch-up contributions to 401(k) plans</b>	\$6,000	6,000	6,000
<b>Limit on annual catch-up contributions to governmental 457(b) plans</b>	\$6,000	6,000	6,000
<b>Maximum annual contribution permitted to a defined contribution plan participant’s account</b>	The lesser of 100% of the individual’s compensation or \$56,000	The lesser of 100% of the individual’s compensation or \$55,000	The lesser of 100% of the individual’s compensation or \$54,000

<b>Maximum annual benefit payable to a defined benefit plan participant</b>	The lesser of 100% of the individual's average compensation for the highest paid three consecutive years of his employment or \$225,000	The lesser of 100% of the individual's average compensation for the highest paid three consecutive years of his employment or \$220,000	The lesser of 100% of the individual's average compensation for the highest paid three consecutive years of his employment or \$215,000
<b>Compensation paid to an officer that would cause him/her to be classified as a Key Employee for purposes of the top-heavy rules</b>	\$180,000	175,000	175,000
<b>Definition of Highly Compensated Employee</b>	Employee either (1) owns greater than 5% of the ownership interests in the employer, or (2) earned over \$120,000 in 2018 and, if applicable, is in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay	Employee either (1) owns greater than 5% of the ownership interests in the employer, or (2) earned over \$120,000 in 2017 and, if applicable, is in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay	Employee either (1) owns greater than 5% of the ownership interests in the employer, or (2) earned over \$120,000 in 2016 and, if applicable, is in the top 20% of employees when ranked by pay