

## TDAs: An Investment In Your Future

Have you thought lately about your retirement? About what you want to do? About whether you'll have enough money to live comfortably and pursue your interests?

Chances are, if you're young, you haven't given retirement much thought. And, if you're older, you may have given it some thought, but you may not have done what you need to do to ensure financial security. No matter what your age, now is the best time to start preparing for retirement because Congress has made saving for retirement more attractive than ever. This brochure describes one of the best ways to begin your retirement planning. Here's why:

Your retirement income will basically come from three sources:

- Retirement plans: Your benefit from Teacher Retirement System (TRS) or the Optional Retirement Program (ORP) and possibly other employers' retirement plans
- Social Security
- Your personal savings

Most retirees find that income from their employer retirement plans and Social Security is not enough to maintain the standard of living they would like to enjoy during retirement. To be truly comfortable, most people need personal savings as well.

One of the best ways to build personal savings is by using a Tax-Deferred Account (TDA). Through the A&M System, you can contribute to a traditional or Roth TDA through convenient payroll deduction. With the Traditional TDA, your contributions are from before-tax income. With a Roth TDA, your contributions are from after-tax income. And the earlier you start, the more you can save for your future.

This brochure describes how a TDA works, its advantages and how you can enroll. Take a few minutes now to invest in your future.

## What is a Tax-Deferred Account?

A Tax-Deferred Account (TDA) is a way for you to save for retirement. All A&M System employees, including wage employees and graduate students, can use the traditional and/or Roth TDA to lower current federal income tax liability or future federal tax liability upon retirement.

When you enroll in a traditional or Roth TDA, you agree to have a specific amount or percentage deducted from each of your paychecks and sent to the investment vendor you choose from the A&M System list of active vendors.

With a traditional TDA, your contribution is deducted from your pay before federal income tax is calculated, so you do not pay current income tax on your contributions and the money does not show up on your W-2 form as income. Likewise, you do not pay current income tax on the investment earnings on your TDA savings.

With a Roth TDA, your contribution is deducted from your pay after federal income tax is calculated, so you pay current income tax on your contributions and the money is included on your W-2 form as income. You do not pay income tax on your investment earnings now or in the future.

The money you save through your TDA, as well as the investment earnings it generates, will be paid to you during retirement. When you begin receiving your traditional TDA money, you will then have to pay income tax on it. When you begin receiving your Roth TDA money, the contributions and earnings are not part of your taxable income.

## TDA Advantages

TDA's have many advantages over traditional savings:

- You choose how much to save through convenient payroll deduction.
- You choose how to invest your money and have flexibility in changing investments.
- You choose how to receive your money when you retire, from the choices offered by your investment vendor.

### Traditional TDA Advantages

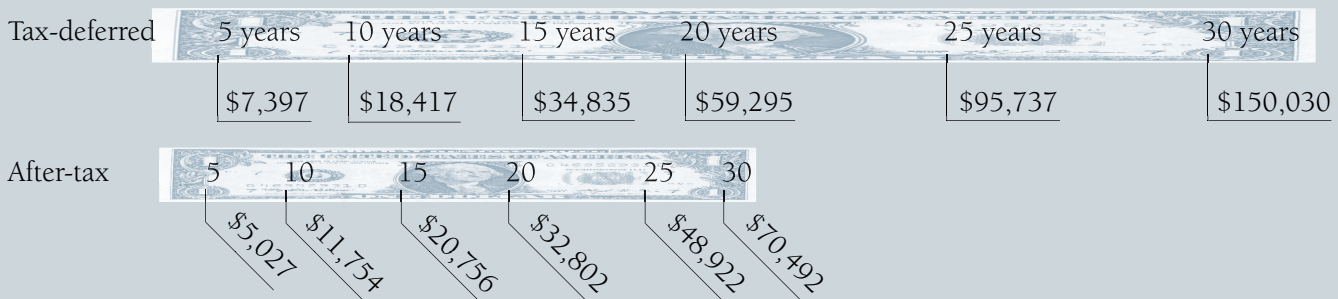
- You can save before-tax money for retirement, lowering your current income taxes.
- While your taxable income is lower, your Social Security and A&M System benefits, such as life insurance, will be based on your total salary.
- If you believe your tax bracket will be lower when you retire, the tax you eventually pay on your TDA money will probably be less than if you were taxed now.
- Your savings will grow faster because taxes on earnings are deferred.

### Roth TDA Advantages

- You withdraw contributions and earnings tax-free when you retire.
- If you believe your tax bracket will be higher when you retire, the tax you pay today will be less than in the future.
- Contributing to a Roth TDA may reduce your taxable income later if your Social Security benefits are near or exceed the limit.
- The Roth TDA became a permanent provision with the Pension Protection Act of 2006.

## The Tax Advantage of a Traditional TDA: Investment Earnings

Deferring taxes on your investment earnings until retirement is a major advantage. Because you do not pay income taxes each year on earnings, money that would otherwise go to pay taxes remains in your account and is invested to help your account grow even faster. Here's an example of how the same amount of savings grows over the years, one with tax-deferred earnings and one with earnings taxed each year. For purposes of the example, we'll assume you contribute \$100 to the account each month, earn 8% and are in a 27% tax bracket.



Even if you pay 27% in taxes on your account balance at withdrawal, a total of \$40,508, you'll still end up with \$109,522 from your traditional TDA, \$39,030 more than in the after-tax account. And, your tax bracket may be lower at retirement than during your working years, giving you an even larger advantage.

## Comparison of Traditional and Roth TDA Contributions on Monthly Income

	Traditional	Roth
Gross Income	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Traditional Contribution	<5,000>	N/A
Taxable Income	\$ 45,000	\$ 50,000
25% Income Tax	<11,250>	<12,500>
After-Tax Income	\$ 33,750	\$ 37,500
Roth Contribution	N/A	<5,000>
<b>Take-home Pay</b>	<b>\$ 33,750</b>	<b>\$ 32,500</b>

## Questions to Consider Before Deciding on a Traditional or Roth TDA

The more you answer “yes,” the more likely the Roth TDA may be right for you.

- Do I plan to work quite a few more years before retiring?
- Do I think my tax rate will be higher by the time I retire?
- Am I willing to swap a current tax break for a longer-term tax benefit?
- Can I afford to spend more of my annual salary now so I can contribute the same to an after-tax Roth TDA as I would to a pre-tax traditional TDA?
- Do I like the idea of diversifying my tax strategy, just like I diversify my investment strategy?
- Am I focused on passing as much as possible to my heirs?

### Contributions

You may contribute a **dollar amount** or a **percentage**. The maximum contribution amount for both traditional and Roth TDAs, which is set by the IRS, will be as follows in 2024:

If you are younger than 50

- \$23,000 if you have less than 15 years of A&M System service

If you are 50 or older

- \$30,500 if you have less than 15 years of A&M System service

The only other restrictions on how much you can contribute are:

- You can't contribute more than 100% of your salary, even if your salary is less than the maximum stated above.
- If you are enrolled in ORP, the maximum you can contribute to your TDA is \$69,000 minus your and the A&M System's contributions to your ORP account, or the maximum outlined above, whichever is less.

If you and your spouse are both employed by the A&M System, you may each have your own TDA and the contribution limits will apply separately.

You may begin a TDA or change your contribution amount once each month. Also, you may stop contributing to your TDA at any time by **updating your amount percentage to \$0 in Workday**. Changes are effective the 1st of each month **following the day you make the change**.

### Investments

You may invest with **one or more** of the investment vendors on the A&M System active vendor list, dividing your contribution amount either by specific dollar amounts or percentages. However, your total contribution cannot exceed your maximum contribution limit. You may also have both a traditional and Roth TDA. For a current list of active vendors, contact your Human Resources office or visit the Retirement Programs page on the System Benefits Administration web site, located at [tamus.edu/offices/benefits/](http://tamus.edu/offices/benefits/). You may change vendors at any time, although the change will be effective the first of

the following month, as often as you like.

And, you may change vendors for already invested money, for future contributions or for both.

Any investment involves some risk. Often, those investments with the most risk also have the highest potential for growth. You are fully responsible for choosing your investment vendor(s) and fund(s) and for any gains and losses in your account value.

A variety of vendors are authorized by the A&M System so that you can choose the type of investment and the amount of risk you are willing to assume. You may want to talk to a number of vendors and carefully review their investment options, charges and past investment performance before making a choice. You may also want to consult a professional investment and tax advisor about the best types of investments for your personal situation and which TDA works best for you.

Information on retirement products offered by active vendors can be found at each vendor's web site. Links to vendor web sites are located at [tamus.edu/offices/benefits/retirement/](http://tamus.edu/offices/benefits/retirement/).

### Distributions

Because the purpose of a TDA is to provide retirement income, you may begin receiving distributions from your account without penalty any time after you reach age 59½. You must begin receiving payments by age 70½, unless you're still employed.

You must pay federal income tax on your traditional TDA as you receive payments. You do not pay taxes upon withdrawal of your Roth TDA due to your contributions being made after tax. If you withdraw money before age 59½, you generally must pay a 10% penalty tax on both types as well as regular income tax on the amount withdrawn from a traditional TDA, unless you withdraw because:

- you become disabled and unable to work,
- you die,
- you leave A&M System employment after age 55,
- elect an annuity payout upon termination or retirement at any age.

When you die, a beneficiary named by you at the time you enrolled in your TDA will become the owner of your account. He or she may begin receiving payments or the total of your account at any time after your death.

You may name any person or institution as your beneficiary, but if you are married and don't name your spouse, he or she must submit a signed form agreeing to your beneficiary choice.

The amount and frequency of benefit payments you receive from your TDA during retirement depends on your age at the time payment begins, how much you have in your account and the type of payment plan you choose. The vendor you choose determines the payment plans offered. For example, some allow you to take all of your money out in a single payment when you retire. Others require that you receive payment over time, such as in monthly payments.

### If You Leave

If you leave employment with the A&M System, you have several options. You may choose to:

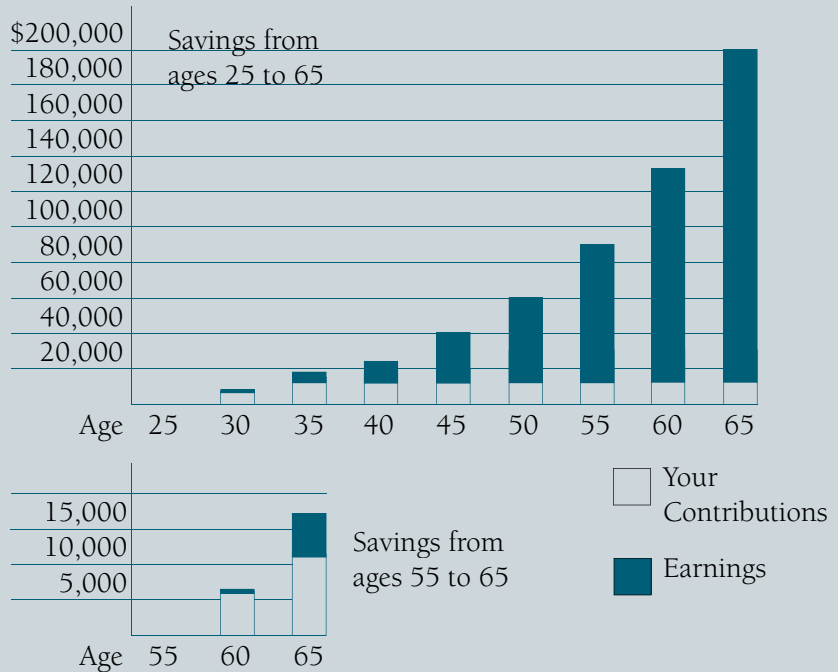
- leave your account as-is until you retire, become disabled or die,
- roll over your account to an individual retirement account,
- withdraw all or some of your account balance, pay income tax on your traditional account balance and the 10% penalty tax for both types of TDA unless you are disabled, 59½, or
- transfer your balance to a similar plan that is offered by your new employer.

## But I'm Too Young To Think About Retirement...

You may think you're too young to begin planning for retirement, but the sooner you start saving, the more comfortable your retirement years will be. When you start saving at a young age, not only are you able to contribute more to savings, but your investment earnings over the years will make your account even larger.

Let's look at what would happen if you saved just during your first 10 years of employment, say from age 25 to 35, and then simply left your savings invested until age 65. We'll compare that to what would happen if you saved only during your last 10 years of employment before retiring. In both cases, we'll assume you saved \$100 a month and earned 8% a year on your savings.

As you can see, saving early is a major advantage. Of course, if you start early and continue to save throughout your career, you'll have far more in savings for a secure retirement.



However, you may *not* continue contributing to your TDA with the A&M System because the only way to contribute is through payroll deductions from your A&M System paycheck.

### Enrollment

To enroll, you will make a benefit change in Workday and select the amount/percentage you'd like to contribute and the vendor, as well as choose traditional or Roth contributions.

Your vendor will also ask you to complete a vendor application.

Your human resources or payroll office can provide assistance in enrollment and answer your questions about TDA.

# TDA's At A Glance

Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All A&amp;M System employees, including wage employees and graduate students, are eligible.</li></ul>
Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You generally can contribute any amount up to \$23,000 in 2024, with higher or lower maximums in special circumstances.</li><li>• You can change or stop your contributions at any time.</li><li>• You can choose before or after-tax accounts.</li></ul>
Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You choose one or more investment companies from a list of active vendors. This list is available at the System Benefits Administration web site (<a href="http://tamus.edu/offices/benefits">tamus.edu/offices/benefits</a>).</li><li>• Vendors offer a variety of investments, including fixed and variable annuities and mutual funds.</li><li>• You may divide your savings among as many investments as your vendor will allow.</li><li>• You may change your investment company as often as you like.</li><li>• You may change investments with a single vendor as often as the vendor allows.</li></ul>
Distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You generally begin receiving payments from your account when you retire.</li><li>• You may begin receiving annuity payments (a schedule of payments) if you leave A&amp;M System employment or any type of payment if you become disabled or reach age 59½.</li><li>• Your beneficiary receives your account balance if you die.</li><li>• Some investment companies allow you to borrow against the value of your account while you are employed.</li><li>• You may choose from among the payment options offered by your investment vendor(s).</li><li>• If you incur a hardship, you may qualify for a withdrawal from your TDA.</li></ul>
Taxes-Traditional TDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You pay no federal income tax on your contributions at the time you make the contributions.</li><li>• You pay federal income tax on your contributions and investment earnings when money is withdrawn from your account.</li><li>• You pay a 10% penalty tax in addition to the federal income tax if you withdraw your money before retirement or disability.</li></ul>
Taxes-Roth TDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You pay federal income tax on each contribution at the time you make the contribution.</li><li>• You pay no federal income tax on your contributions or investment earnings when the money is withdrawn from your account.</li><li>• You pay a 10% penalty tax <b>on earnings</b> if you withdraw your money before retirement or disability.</li></ul>
If You Leave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You may leave your account invested until retirement but may make no further contributions.</li></ul>
Enrollment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You may withdraw your funds, but you will pay a 10% penalty tax unless you're disabled or at least age 55, or you take an annuity.</li><li>• You may roll your account balance into a similar plan.</li><li>• Select one or more vendors from the authorized vendor list, <a href="http://tamus.edu/offices/benefits/retirement/activevendors">tamus.edu/offices/benefits/retirement/activevendors</a>.</li><li>• Enroll in Workday: Benefit Change - TDA Plan Change</li><li>• Complete a vendor application provided by the vendor.</li><li>• Consult with your Human Resources or Payroll office if you have any questions.</li></ul>

# Selecting A Vendor

You should contact individual authorized vendors or visit their web sites for information about their plans. Questions you may want to ask include:

- What are each of the products or options you offer?
- What have the earnings been on each option over the past year, five years and ten years?
- What risks are associated with each option?
- May I have a prospectus and/or other information on each option?
- Can I invest in a combination of funds, and can I transfer easily between funds?
- What payment options do you offer at retirement?
- Do you allow loans on TDA balances?
- How often do you provide account statements and what information do they include?
- How much do you charge in fees, such as commissions, management fees or loads?

*This brochure provides an overview of the TDA Program and is not a detailed description. If you would like additional information about TDAs or need further assistance, please contact your Human Resources or Payroll office.*

*This brochure is not intended to give you tax or investment advice. You should contact a professional financial advisor for assistance with your personal investment situation.*

*Participation in the TDA Program entails certain responsibilities for the participant, including selection and monitoring of the vendor and the individual investment. The Texas A&M University System has no fiduciary responsibility for the financial stability of the TDA vendor or the market value of individual investments chosen by the participant.*

# Internet Resources

The following information and materials are available online at the Retirement Programs page of the System Benefits Administration web site, [tamus.edu/offices/benefits/](http://tamus.edu/offices/benefits/):

- Instructions to enroll in a TDA in Workday
- A list of all active ORP/TDA vendors, including contact information and links to their web sites
- A summary of all ORP/TDA vendor products and fees
- A link to the Texa\$aver Deferred Compensation Plan web site
- A link to the TRS web site
- A link to the Securities & Exchange Commission Mutual Fund Cost Calculator
- *A Look Ahead: A Guide to Retiring from the A&M System*