REGULATORY LIMITS FOR 2023

Important limits	2021	2022	2023
IRC §402(g) limit on 401(k), 403(b), and 457 elective deferrals	\$19,500	\$20,500	\$22,500
Catch-up contribution limit for employees 50 and older	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$7,500
Annual limit on compensation	\$290,000	\$305,000	\$330,000
Highly compensated employee threshold	\$130,000	\$135,000	\$150,000
Limit on annual additions to a defined contribution plan	\$58,000	\$61,000	\$66,000
Limit on annual benefit payments under a defined benefit plan	\$230,000	\$245,000	\$265,000
Social Security wage base	\$142,800	\$147,000	\$160,200

Return of Excess Amounts	Description	Due Date	
Excess deferral IRC	Deferrals in excess of \$22,500 (2023)	April 15	
§402(g)	 If distributed by April 15 following the year the excess is realized, the excess deferral is included in income in the year of deferral. The corresponding earnings are included in income in the year of distribution. If not distributed by April 15, corrective distribution may be made if certain conditions are satisfied. Excess deferrals will be taxed twice—once in the year of deferral and once in the year of distribution. If excess is in one or more plans of the same employer, a disqualification condition exists. 		
Excess contribution IRC §401(k)	401(k) contributions that fail ADP test	March 15	
	• Return of excess contributions and earnings that are taxable in the year of distribution.	for calendar-year plans	
	 If returned more than 2½ months after the end of the plan year, employers are subject to a 10% excise tax on the refund. Excess contributions must be corrected by the end of the next plan year or a disqualification condition exists. 	June 30 for calendar-year plans with an eligible automatic contribution arrangement	
Excess aggregate	401(m) contributions that fail ACP test	March 15 for calendar-year plans	
contribution IRC §401(m)	 Return of excess aggregate contributions and earnings are taxable in the year of distribution. If returned more than 2½ months after the end of the plan year, employers are subject to a 10% excise tax on the refund. Excess aggregate contributions must be corrected by the end of the next plan year or a disqualification condition exists. 	June 30 for calendar-year plans with an eligible automatic contribution arrangement	
Important			
Requirements	Description	Due date	
Deposit of employee contributions	Employee contributions must be deposited in trust as early as the contributions can be reasonably segregated from the employer's assets, but no later than the 15th business day of the month following the month in which the participant contributions are withheld. For small plans (less than 100 participants) there is a 7-business-day safe harbor to deposit participant contributions.	The earliest that the contributions can be reasonably segregated from the employer's assets	
Form 5500 (including all required schedules)	Due at the end of the seventh month after the end of the plan year.	July 31 for calendar-year plans (October 15 with an extension)	
	 A 2½-month extension can be obtained automatically by filing Form 5558 before the due date for Form 5500. An automatic extension may be granted until the due date of the employer's federal tax return if certain requirements are met. 		
	2. For a short plan year, file the form and applicable schedules by the last day of the seventh month after the short plan year ends.		
Summary Annual Report	Summary of Form 5500 that includes a basic financial statement of the plan. Due two months after Form 5500 is due, including extensions.	September 30 for calendar-year plans (unless extended)	
Summary Plan Description	Easily understood plan description required to be delivered to all participants and beneficiaries.	Within 90 days after individual becomes a participant or beneficiary	
		Updated once every five years to reflect plan amendments	
	Description of changes to the information contained in the Summary Plan Description, as well as any	Within 210 days after the end of	