

the U.S. Postal Service (or with any other employer from a position that is deemed to be Government employment for purposes of participating in the TSP) for at least 31 full calendar days.

*Spouse* means the person to whom a TSP participant is married on the date he or she signs forms on which the TSP requests spouse information including a spouse from whom the participant is legally separated, and including a person with whom a participant is living in a relationship that constitutes a common law marriage in the jurisdiction in which they live.

*Thrift Savings Plan, TSP, or Plan* means the Federal Retirement Thrift Savings Plan, established under subchapters III and VII of the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986, 5 U.S.C. 8351 and 8401-8479.

*Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) contribution election* means a request by an employee to start contributing to the TSP, to terminate contributions to the TSP, to change the amount of contributions made to the TSP each pay period, or to change the allocation of future TSP contributions among the investment funds, and made effective pursuant to 5 CFR part 1600.

*Thrift Savings Plan Service Office* means the office established by the Board to service participants. This office's current address is: Thrift Savings Plan Service Office, National Finance Center, P.O. Box 61500, New Orleans, Louisiana 70161-1500.

*Valuation date* means, for purposes of a required minimum distribution, the last day of the calendar year immediately preceding the year for which a distribution is made.

#### § 1650.2 Eligibility for a TSP withdrawal.

(a) A participant who separates from Government employment, as defined in § 1650.1, can withdraw his or her account by one of the withdrawal methods described in subpart B of this part using the procedures set out in subpart C of this part.

(b) A separated participant who is reemployed in a position in which he or she is eligible to participate in the TSP is subject to the following withdrawal eligibility rules:

(1) A participant who is reemployed in a TSP-eligible position on or before the 31st full calendar day after separation cannot withdraw his or her TSP account (except for an in-service withdrawal described in subpart D of this subpart). If the participant is scheduled for an automatic cashout, as described in § 1650.22, the cashout will be canceled if the participant informs the TSP that he or she has been reemployed or expects to be reemployed within 31 full calendar days of separation.

(2) A participant who is reemployed in a TSP-eligible position more than 31 full calendar days after separation may withdraw the portion of his or her account balance which is attributable to the earlier period of employment. If the amount attributable to the earlier period of employment is greater than \$3,500, the participant must submit a properly completed withdrawal request (Form TSP-70) selecting a withdrawal option that results in an immediate withdrawal. However, a Form TSP-70 will not be accepted unless the TSP records indicate that the former employing agency reported the participant as separated from Government employment. If a participant has elected to receive monthly payments under § 1650.11, upon report by the agency that the participant is not separated, payments will not be made and, if already started, will stop.

(c) A participant who has not separated from Government employment can elect a withdrawal option described in subpart D of this part by following the procedures set out in subpart E of this part.

(d) A participant cannot make a post-employment withdrawal until any outstanding TSP loan has been either repaid in full or declared to be a taxable distribution. An outstanding TSP loan does not affect a participant's eligibility for an in-service withdrawal.

(e) All withdrawals are subject to the rules relating to spouse's rights (found in subpart G of this part), domestic relations orders, alimony and child support legal process, and child abuse enforcement orders (5 CFR part 1653). Post-employment withdrawals are also subject to the Internal Revenue Code's required minimum distribution rules.