§ 1651.11 Simultaneous death.

If a beneficiary dies at the same time as the participant, the beneficiary will be treated as if he or she predeceased the participant and the account will be paid in accordance with §1651.10. The same time is considered to be the same hour and minute as indicated on a death certificate. If the participant and beneficiary are killed in the same event, death is presumed to be simultaneous, unless evidence is presented to the contrary.

§ 1651.12 Homicide.

If the participant’s death is the result of a homicide, a beneficiary will not be paid as long as the beneficiary is under investigation by local, state or Federal law enforcement authorities as a suspect. If the beneficiary is implicated in the death of the participant and the beneficiary would be precluded from inheriting under state law, the beneficiary will not be entitled to receive any portion of the participant’s account. The Board will follow the state law of the participant’s domicile as that law is set forth in a civil court judgment (that, under the law of the state, would protect the Board from double liability or payment) or, in the absence of such a judgment, will apply state law to the facts after all criminal appeals are exhausted. The Board will treat the beneficiary as if he or she predeceased the participant and the account will be paid in accordance with §1651.10.

§ 1651.13 How to apply for a death benefit.

The TSP has created a paper form that a potential beneficiary must use to apply for a TSP death benefit. The TSP must receive this form before a death benefit can be paid. Any individual can file this form with the TSP record keeper. The individual submitting the form must attach to the form a certified copy of the participant’s death certificate. The TSP record keeper’s acceptance of this form does not entitle the applicant to benefits. Please visit http://www.tsp.gov to obtain a copy of this form and for the current mailing address for death benefit applications.

§ 1651.14 How payment is made.

(a) Each beneficiary’s death benefit will be disbursed pro rata from the participant’s traditional and Roth balances. The payment from the traditional balance will be further pro-rated between the tax-deferred balance and tax-exempt balance. The payment from the Roth balance will be further pro-rated between contributions in the Roth balance and earnings in the Roth balance. In addition, all death benefits will be disbursed pro rata from all TSP Funds in which the deceased participant’s account is invested. All pro-rated amounts will be based on the balances in each TSP Fund or source of contributions on the day the disbursement is made. Disbursement will be made separately for each entitled beneficiary.

(b) Spouse beneficiaries. The TSP will automatically transfer a surviving spouse’s death benefit to a beneficiary participant account (described in §1651.19) established in the spouse’s name. The TSP will not maintain a beneficiary participant account if the balance of the beneficiary participant account is less than $200 on the date the account is established. The Agency also will not transfer this amount or pay it by electronic funds transfer. Instead the spouse will receive an immediate distribution in the form of a check.

(c) Nonspouse beneficiaries. The TSP record keeper will send notice of pending payment to each beneficiary. Payment will be sent to the address that is provided on the participant’s TSP designation of beneficiary form unless the TSP receives written notice of a more recent address. All beneficiaries must provide the TSP record keeper with a taxpayer identification number; i.e., Social Security number (SSN), employee identification number (EIN), or individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), as appropriate. The following additional rules apply to payments to nonspouse beneficiaries:

(1) Payment to minor child or incompetent beneficiary. Payment will be