

IRAs & Roth IRAs

IRA Opportunities

*Contribution Limits
For 2025 and 2026*

Questions & Answers

What is the purpose of this brochure?

It explains the basic tax rules for traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs.

TRADITIONAL IRA

What is a traditional Individual Retirement Account (traditional IRA)?

A traditional IRA is a special tax-deferred savings account authorized by Internal Revenue Code section 408. It is a unique and simple way to encourage people to save money for retirement.

What are the tax benefits realized from a traditional IRA?

Generally you may add up to \$7,000 or \$8,000 as applicable of earned income to your IRA account for 2025 and have it be either fully or partially tax deductible. Generally you may add up to \$7,500 or \$8,600 as applicable of earned income to your IRA account for 2026 and have it be either fully or partially tax deductible. If your contribution is tax deductible, then you receive two tax benefits: 1) an immediate tax savings, because you will pay fewer taxes because of the deduction and 2) the earnings generated by the IRA funds are not taxed until distributed. If your contribution is not tax deductible, you still receive the tax benefit of tax deferral on the IRA's earnings. You may also qualify for a tax credit.

When do I have to establish the traditional IRA?

You have until the due date (without extensions) for filing your federal income tax return, normally April 15, to establish and fund your traditional IRA for the previous tax year.

There will be times the April 15th deadline will be changed on account of the Emancipation Day holiday or because of special guidance issued by the IRS regarding a federally declared disaster.

Am I eligible to contribute to a traditional IRA?

You are eligible for a regular contribution if you have compensation (income earned from performing material personal services). No longer are you ineligible because you are age 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ or older. You may also qualify for a rollover or a transfer contribution.

How much am I eligible to contribute to my traditional IRA for the current tax year if I will NOT be at least age 50 as of December 31?

You are eligible to contribute the lesser of 100% of your compensation, or \$7,000 for 2025 and \$7,500 for 2026, as reduced by any amount you contributed to your Roth IRA.

How much am I eligible to contribute to my traditional IRA for the current tax year if I will be at least age 50 as of December 31?

You are eligible to contribute the lesser of 100% of your compensation, or \$8,000 for 2025 and \$8,600 for 2026, as reduced by any amount you contributed to your Roth IRA for the same tax year.

May I contribute to my traditional IRA and also my Roth IRA for the same year?

Yes, but your aggregate traditional IRA and Roth IRA contributions are subject to the applicable contribution limit for such year. For example, if your contribution limit for 2025 is \$8,000 because you are age 50 or older, then the sum of your traditional IRA contributions and your Roth IRA contributions must be \$8,000 or less.

When might I or my spouse be eligible to use the spousal IRA contribution rules?

If your compensation is less than the \$7,000 or \$8,000 limit for 2025 or \$7,500 and \$8,600 for 2026 as applicable, then you are permitted to use your spouse's compensation when making your Roth IRA contribution. This generally means both of you will contribute the applicable limit. For example, you are married and both of you are age 44. Your spouse has compensation of \$42,000, and your compensation is \$1,800. You are eligible to contribute \$7,000 to your Roth IRA. Your spouse is also eligible to contribute \$7,000.

The following rules must be satisfied:

- You and your spouse must each have your own traditional IRA.
- You must be married as of the end of the tax year (i.e. December 31).
- You must file a joint income tax return.
- You must have compensation includable in gross income which is less than that of your spouse.

The combined contribution by both spouses must equal or be less than their combined eligible compensation.

To what extent will I be entitled to a tax deduction for my IRA contribution?

The answer depends upon your filing status, whether or not

you and/or your spouse is covered by an employer-sponsored retirement plan at work, and your modified adjusted gross income (AGI).

If you are single and you are not covered under an employer-sponsored retirement plan, then you are entitled to a full deduction to the extent of your contributions, regardless of your income.

If you are married and neither you nor your spouse is covered under an employer-sponsored retirement plan, then you are entitled to a full deduction to the extent of your contributions, regardless of your income.

If you are covered under an employer-sponsored retirement plan and your filing status is single or head of household, then you are entitled to a deduction as follows. A full deduction as long as your MAGI is \$79,000 or less for 2025. A partial deduction for 2025, since the maximum allowable contribution is ratably phased out, if you have modified adjusted gross income between \$79,000 and \$89,000. You are not allowed any deduction if your MAGI for 2025 is \$89,000 or more.

A full deduction applies as long as your MAGI is \$81,000 or less for 2026. A partial deduction for 2026, since the maximum allowable contribution is ratably phased out, if you have modified adjusted gross income between \$81,000 and \$91,000. You are not allowed any deduction if your MAGI for 2026 is \$91,000 or more.

If you are covered under an employer-sponsored retirement plan and your filing status is married, filing jointly or as a qualifying widower, then you are entitled to a deduction as follows. A full deduction as long as your MAGI is \$126,000 or less for 2025, and \$129,000 or less for 2026. A partial deduction for 2025, since the maximum allowable contribution is ratably phased out, if you have modified adjusted gross income between \$126,000 and \$146,000. A partial deduction for 2026, since the maximum allowable contribution is ratably phased out, if you have modified adjusted gross income between \$129,000 and \$149,000. You are not allowed any deduction if your MAGI for 2025 is \$146,000 or more, or \$149,000 or more for 2026.

If you are not covered under an employer-sponsored retirement plan, but your spouse is, and your filing status is married, filing jointly, then you may be entitled to a full deduction, partial deduction, or in some cases, no deduction. Your deduction depends upon a special income restriction limit. For 2025, the maximum allowable contribution is ratably phased out if you and your spouse's income is between

\$236,000 and \$246,000. No deduction is allowed if you and your spouse's MAGI is \$246,000 or greater. A full deduction is allowed for 2025 if your MAGI is less than \$236,000. For 2026, the maximum allowable contribution is ratably phased out if you and your spouse's income is between \$242,000 and \$252,000. No deduction is allowed if you and your spouse's MAGI is \$252,000 or greater. A full deduction for 2026 is allowed if your MAGI is less than \$242,000.

If you are married and your filing status is married, filing separately, then you will be entitled to only a partial deduction, or in some cases, no deduction. For 2025 and 2026, the maximum allowable contribution is phased out if you have modified adjusted gross income between \$0 and \$10,000. No deduction is allowed if your MAGI is \$10,000 or greater.

May I make a nondeductible contribution to a traditional IRA and then convert it?

Yes. You may make nondeductible contributions when you are unable or unwilling to claim a tax deduction. This can be extremely beneficial if you are a person who is ineligible to make an annual Roth IRA contribution because your income exceeds the Roth IRA income limits and you presently have no taxable traditional IRA funds including SEP-IRA or SIMPLE-IRA funds. Once you have made the nondeductible contribution, you may then convert such funds to a Roth IRA. This two step process is the equivalent of making an annual Roth IRA contribution.

What happens to my IRA when I die?

The funds will belong to the individual(s) or entities you have designated to be the beneficiary(ies) of your IRA. There are rules requiring your beneficiary(ies) to withdraw certain minimum distributions by various deadlines. If such distributions do not occur by the appropriate deadline, then your beneficiary will owe the RMD tax of 10% or 25%. The rules which apply to a beneficiary will not apply to your spouse if he or she is your sole primary beneficiary and he or she elects to treat your IRA as his or her own IRA. Even if your spouse is not your sole beneficiary, your spouse may withdraw funds from your IRA and roll it over into his or her IRA. He or she may not roll over any required distribution.

In general, if you die after December 31, 2019, your Non-spouse beneficiaries who are more than 10 years younger than you must close the inherited IRA by December 31st of the year containing the 10th anniversary of your death. Certain beneficiaries will have the right to use the life distribution rule rather than the 10-year rule. The required distri-

bution rules for beneficiaries are complex and beyond the scope of this general brochure.

ROTH IRA

What is a Roth Individual Retirement Account (Roth IRA)?

A Roth IRA is a type of tax-preferred savings and investment account authorized by Internal Revenue Code section 408A. The Roth IRA allows you to accumulate assets for retirement purposes and for wealth transfer purposes.

What are the tax benefits realized from a Roth IRA?

A Roth IRA will produce tax-free income if certain rules are met. You or your beneficiary(ies) will not be required to include in income, for income tax purposes, a distribution paid from a Roth IRA, whether it be the return of a contribution or the account's earnings, if certain rules are met. In some cases, you may be eligible to claim a tax credit because of your Roth IRA contribution.

What is the basic concept of a Roth IRA, and what are the associated tax benefits?

If you are eligible, you may make contributions, within limits, to the Roth IRA. You make these contributions with after-tax dollars. The earnings realized by the Roth IRA are not presently taxed, and if certain distribution rules are met, will never be taxed. For example, if you are age 42 on Jan. 1, 2025, and you contribute \$1,000 a year for 34 years (2025-2058) to a Roth IRA, then your contributions of \$34,000 would accumulate to \$110,434.88 as of Dec. 31, 2057, if an earnings rate of 6% compounded annually were realized. You and your beneficiary(ies) would not pay any federal income tax on the contribution amount of \$34,000 when distributed, because you cannot claim a tax deduction for your contributions. However, the great tax benefit to be realized from a Roth IRA is that you and your beneficiary(ies) will not have to include in your taxable income the earnings of \$76,434.88 (and subsequent future earnings) when distributed to you or your beneficiary(ies), as long as the distributions are qualified distributions, as defined later.

When do I have to establish the Roth IRA?

You have until the due date (without extensions) for filing

your federal income tax return, normally April 15, to establish and fund your Roth IRA for the previous tax year. There will be times the April 15th deadline will be changed on account of the Emancipation Day holiday or because of special guidance issued by the IRS.

Am I eligible to contribute to a Roth IRA?

You are eligible if you satisfy the following two requirements: (1) you must have earned income or compensation; and (2) you meet certain income limitations. Be aware that you are eligible to make contributions to a Roth IRA even though you are age 73 or older or you participate in a 401(k) plan. For a given year, you may be ineligible to contribute to a Roth IRA, but still be eligible to contribute to a traditional IRA.

How much am I eligible to contribute to my Roth IRA for the 2025 and 2026 tax years if I am younger than age 50 as of December 31?

You are also eligible to contribute the lesser of 100% of your compensation, or \$7,000 for 2025 and \$7,500 for 2026, as reduced by (1) application of the special income and filing status limitation rule and (2) any amount you contributed to your traditional IRA for the same tax year.

How much am I eligible to contribute to my Roth IRA for the 2025 and 2026 tax years if I will be at least age 50 as of December 31?

You are also eligible to contribute the lesser of 100% of your compensation, or \$8,000 for 2025 and \$8,600 for 2026, as reduced by (1) application of the special income and filing status limitation rule and (2) any amount you contributed to your traditional IRA for the same tax year.

How is my allowable contribution to a Roth IRA calculated for 2025 and 2026?

There is a special formula which must be used, as described in the "Roth IRA Contribution Chart." The formula is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{AGI-Threshold Level}}{\text{Phaseout Level} - \text{Threshold Level}} = \frac{\text{Ineligible Contribution \%}}{\text{Contribution \%}}$$

| <u>2025 Limits</u> | <u>Threshold Level</u> | <u>Phaseout Level</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>Tax-Filing Status</u> | | |
| Single | \$150,000 | \$165,000 |
| Married/Joint Return | \$236,000 | \$246,000 |
| Married/Separate Return | \$0 | \$10,000 |

| <u>2026 Limits</u> | <u>Threshold</u> | <u>Phaseout</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <u>Tax-Filing Status</u> | <u>Level</u> | <u>Level</u> |
| Single | \$153,000 | \$168,000 |
| Married/Joint Return | \$242,000 | \$252,000 |
| Married/Separate Return | \$0 | \$10,000 |

The result is the percentage which cannot be contributed to the Roth IRA. You must then apply this percentage to the maximum contribution amount and then subtract this amount from the allowed contribution amount to get the amount which you can contribute.

Example — Bob and Lynn Brown have adjusted gross income of \$240,000 in 2025, and file a joint tax return. Both are 47 years old. They wish to make contributions to Roth IRAs. How much can each contribute to a Roth IRA? Using the formula for a married taxpayer, filing jointly:

Step 1 $\$240,000 - \$236,000 / \$10,000$

Step 2 $\$4,000 \div \$10,000 = .4$

Step 3 $7,000 \times .4 = \$2,800$ *Ineligible Amount*
(Note: \$7,000 is used, not \$14,000)

Step 4 $\$7,000 - \$2,800 = \$4,200$ *Eligible Amount*

This formula must be calculated separately for each spouse, but is based on their combined income. Bob and Lynn could each contribute up to \$4,200 to a Roth IRA in 2025, for a total contribution amount of \$8,400.

May I contribute to a Roth IRA after I have attained age 73?

Yes, there is no age limit requirement for making contributions to a Roth IRA.

May I contribute to a Roth IRA even though I participate in a 401(k) plan?

Yes, you are eligible to make Roth IRA contributions regardless if you make elective deferral contributions as a 401(k) plan participant.

Why might I want to convert my traditional IRA to a Roth IRA?

You may find it advantageous to incur the tax consequences of a present distribution in order to qualify to earn the right to have no taxation when the earnings are ultimately distributed from the Roth IRA.

To illustrate, Jane Roe has a traditional IRA with a balance of \$20,000. Over the next 25 years it is assumed the \$20,000 will increase in value to \$80,000. If she converts \$20,000 in 2025 and she pays the associated \$5,000 tax bill

for 2024 as her marginal tax rate is 25%, then neither she nor her beneficiary will pay any tax on the \$80,000 when it is withdrawn in subsequent years. If she does not convert the \$20,000, then she or her beneficiary must include in income and pay tax on the \$80,000 as it is withdrawn.

May I roll over or convert part or all of my traditional IRA to a Roth IRA?

A conversion is accomplished by having funds distributed from a traditional IRA and rolling them over to a Roth IRA within 60 days. This can be done internally at your financial institution, or by transfer of the traditional IRA funds at one institution to a Roth IRA at another institution.

In 2010, the conversion requirements were repealed, and any individual, regardless of income or filing status, is eligible to convert funds from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

Whatever conversion method is used, the custodian/trustee of the traditional IRA will prepare a Form 1099-R to report the distribution, and the custodian/trustee of the Roth IRA will prepare a 5498 to report the conversion.

What are the tax consequences of receiving a distribution from a traditional IRA and “converting” the distribution to a Roth IRA?

In general, the amount distributed to you from your traditional IRA will be included in your income in the year of receipt and will be subject to income taxes for that year. The 10% premature distribution excise tax, however, will not be owed even if you are younger than age 59½.

To what extent may I be entitled to a tax credit for my 2025 IRA contributions?

You may or may not qualify for the tax credit called the Saver's Tax Credit. The intent is to give an additional tax benefit to a single person whose MAGI is less than \$39,500 or a married couple whose joint MAGI is less than \$79,000. These amounts are adjusted for inflation each year.

A formula is used to calculate your credit. Your credit may vary from \$1 to \$1,000, depending on the amount you contribute to your IRA, your filing status and your modified adjusted gross income. If you meet certain requirements for a given tax year, then you will qualify for this credit. You should discuss with your tax adviser.

What happens to my Roth IRA after I die?

It will continue to exist as an inherited Roth IRA and it will continue to earn tax-free income for a certain period.

If your spouse is your beneficiary most likely he or she will elect to treat your Roth IRA as his or her own Roth IRA since he or she as a Roth IRA owner is never required to take a distribution.

If your beneficiary is a non-spouse beneficiary who is a person, your beneficiary must comply with the required distribution rules. The beneficiary will owe the RMD tax if a required distribution is not timely withdrawn. Once the 5-year taxation rule applying to distributions has been met, all distributions will be qualified and tax-free. One aggregates the time the Roth IRA owner had the Roth IRA with the time the beneficiary has the inherited Roth IRA.

It is very important for a beneficiary to determine if he or she is an eligible designated beneficiary (EDB) or a non eligible designated beneficiary (non-EDB). An EDB may elect the life distribution rule. A non-EDB must close the inherited Roth IRA by using the 10-year rule. Refer to IRS Publication 590-B for definitions of these terms.

A non-spouse non-EDB Roth IRA beneficiary is able to take just one lump sum withdrawal at the end of the 10th year. The concept of the law is - the Roth IRA owner died before his or her required beginning date so the standard 10-year rule applies to such a beneficiary.

In order to maximize tax-free earnings such a beneficiary should wait to take any withdrawals until the 10th year and wait until the end of the year.

A non-spouse EDB Roth IRA beneficiary will need to decide between using the 10-year rule or the life distribution rule. Many such beneficiaries will elect to use the life distribution rule because he or she will have tax-free income for the rest of their lives, not just 10 years. Such a beneficiary is required to start taking annual RMDs the year after the Roth IRA owner dies, but in many cases the RMD will be a small amount due to the age of the beneficiary.

The information provided in this brochure is not intended to be legal or tax advice. You should consult your attorney or tax advisor for information that relates to your specific circumstances.