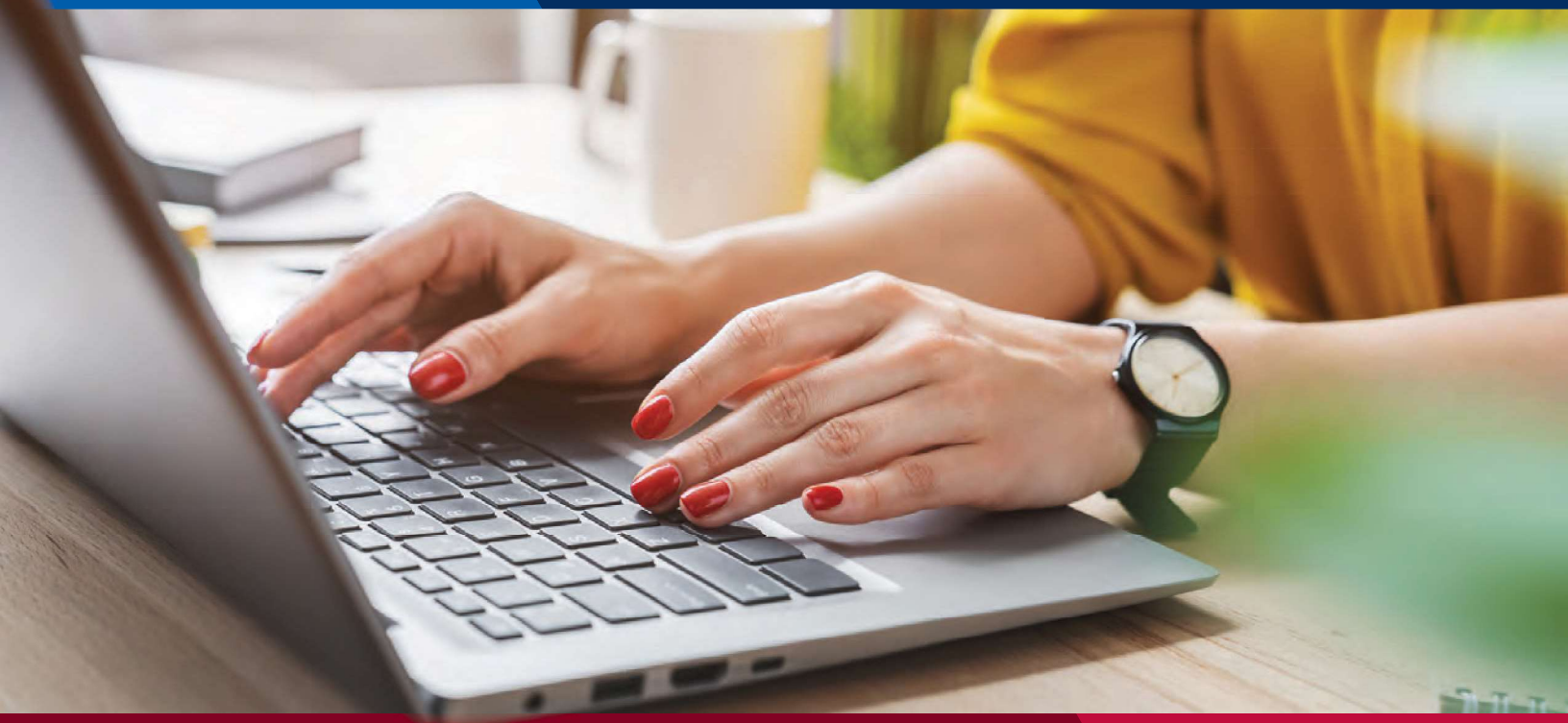




Roth Contributions & Roth Conversions

Key Financial Data 2024





What is an IRA?

An IRA, or individual retirement account, is a specialized account designed to help individuals save for their retirement. Rather than being an investment itself, it serves as a container to hold various investment assets. Approved by the IRS, an IRA offers significant advantages while also having certain restrictions:

- In a traditional IRA, contributions are made on a “pre-tax” basis. This means the contributed amount is deductible from your annual income, potentially lowering your tax liability, subject to specific conditions. This deduction hinges on two factors:

1. *Whether you (or your spouse, if married) are enrolled in a corporate retirement plan. If not, you can contribute the full amount without income restrictions.*

2. *If you are part of a corporate retirement plan, your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) determines your contribution limits.*

- Gains such as capital gains, interest, and dividends within a traditional IRA accumulate tax-deferred. Upon withdrawal, usually in retirement, the money taken out from a “traditional” IRA is taxed as regular income unless it was contributed “after-tax.”
- Contribution limits for a traditional IRA are \$7,000, or \$8,000 for individuals aged 50 and above.
- Contributions are not allowed after reaching the age of 73.
- You must have earned income (like wages, self-employment earnings, or taxable alimony) during the year to contribute.

- Early distributions (before 59 1/2) may incur a 10% penalty tax on top of regular income tax.
- Transferring funds from another IRA or corporate retirement plan into a traditional IRA is possible.
- Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) must begin by April 15 of the year following the year you turn 73.
- Inherited IRAs require heirs to continue distributions as the original account holder.
- Certain qualified education expenses for yourself, spouse, children, or grandchildren can avoid the 10% penalty, though income tax applies.

What is a Roth IRA?

Similar to a traditional IRA, a Roth IRA is another retirement account option with unique attributes. The primary distinction is that withdrawals from a Roth IRA are tax-free. However, contributions to a Roth IRA are not tax-deductible upfront. In essence, you pay taxes on the contributed amount initially in exchange for tax-free distributions, including earnings, in the future.

Amid evolving economic and tax landscapes, Roth IRAs are gaining attention for their tax advantages. Crafting a strategy involving both types of IRAs can leverage these advantages, especially if you anticipate rising tax rates. Considering the potential increase in individual tax rates, funding a Roth IRA—either as a gradual contribution or through conversion—becomes a significant consideration.

Key Features of Roth IRAs:

- Contribution limit for a Roth IRA is \$7,000, or \$8,000 if you're 50 or older.
- Taxable compensation is required, and contributions are subject to MAGI restrictions.
- Total contributions across all IRAs must adhere to annual limits.
- Qualified distributions from a Roth IRA are entirely tax-free, subject to specific criteria.
- Roth IRA conversions involve weighing immediate taxes against future potential benefits.

The Decision to Convert:

Considering converting a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA demands careful assessment. It's vital to conduct a personalized analysis, accounting for multiple variables. These include age, current and projected tax rates, ability to pay conversion taxes, retirement asset composition, estate size, commitment period, potential college financial aid, and overall retirement income strategy.

In Conclusion:

These instances demonstrate the complexity of IRA choices. Making the right decision involves understanding your situation and seeking expert advice. IAMS, Inc. advocates proactive planning for a successful retirement.

KEY FINANCIAL DATA

2024



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2024 Tax Rate Schedule				
Taxable income (\$)	Base amount of tax (\$)	Plus	Marginal tax rate	Of the amount over (\$)
Single				
0 to 11,600		+	10.0	
11,601 to 47,150	1,160.00	+	12.0	11,600.00
47,151 to 100,525	5,426.00	+	22.0	47,150.00
100,526 to 191,950	17,168.50	+	24.0	100,525.00
191,951 to 243,725	39,110.50	+	32.0	191,950.00
243,726 to 609,350	55,678.50	+	35.0	243,725.00
Over 609,350	183,647.25	+	37.0	609,350.00
Married filing jointly and surviving spouses				
0 to 23,200		+	10.0	
23,201 to 94,300	2,320.00	+	12.0	23,200.00
94,301 to 201,050	10,852.00	+	22.0	94,300.00
201,051 to 383,900	34,337.00	+	24.0	201,050.00
383,901 to 487,450	78,221.00	+	32.0	383,900.00
487,451 to 731,200	111,357.00	+	35.0	487,450.00
Over 731,200	196,669.50	+	37.0	731,200.00
Head of household				
0 to 16,550		+	10.0	
16,551 to 63,100	1,655.00	+	12.0	16,550.00
63,101 to 100,500	7,241.00	+	22.0	63,100.00
100,501 to 191,950	15,469.00	+	24.0	100,500.00
191,951 to 243,700	37,417.00	+	32.0	191,950.00
243,701 to 609,350	53,977.00	+	35.0	243,700.00
Over 609,350	181,954.50	+	37.0	609,350.00
Married filing separately				
0 to 11,600		+	10.0	
11,601 to 47,150	1,160.00	+	12.0	11,600.00
47,151 to 100,525	5,426.00	+	22.0	47,150.00
100,526 to 191,950	17,168.50	+	24.0	100,525.00
191,951 to 243,725	39,110.50	+	32.0	191,950.00
243,726 to 365,600	55,678.50	+	35.0	243,725.00
Over 365,600	98,334.75	+	37.0	365,600.00
Estates and trusts				
0 to 3,100		+	10.0	
3,101 to 11,150	310.00	+	24.0	3,100.00
11,151 to 15,200	2,242.00	+	35.0	11,150.00
Over 15,200	3,659.50	+	37.0	15,200.00

Standard Deductions & Child Tax Credit	
Filing status	Standard deduction
Married, filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s	\$29,200
Single or married, filing separately	\$14,600
Head of household	\$21,900
Dependent filing own tax return	\$1,300*
Additional deductions for non-itemizers	
Blind or over 65	Add \$1,550
Blind or over 65, unmarried & not a surviving spouse	Add \$1,950
Child Tax Credit	
Credit per child under 17	\$2,000 (\$1,700 refundable)
Income phaseouts begin at AGI of:	\$400,000 joint, \$200,000 all other
Tax Rates on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends	
If taxable income falls below \$47,025 (single/married-filing separately), \$94,050 (joint), \$63,000 (head of household), \$3,150 (estates)	0%
If taxable income falls at or above \$47,025 (single/married-filing separately), \$94,050 (joint), \$63,000 (head of household), \$3,150 (estates)	15%
If income falls at or above \$518,900 (single), \$291,850 (married-filing separately), \$583,750 (joint), \$551,350 (head of household), \$15,450 (estates)	20%
3.8% Tax on Lesser of Net Investment Income or Excess of MAGI Over	
Married, filing jointly	\$250,000
Single	\$200,000
Married, filing separately	\$125,000
Exemption Amounts for Alternative Minimum Tax**	
Married, filing jointly or surviving spouses	\$133,300
Single	\$85,700
Married, filing separately	\$66,650
Estates and trusts	\$29,900
28% tax rate applies to income over:	
Married, filing separately	\$116,300
All others	\$232,600
Exemption amounts phase out at:	
Married, filing jointly or surviving spouses	\$1,218,700
Single and married, filing separately	\$609,350
Estates and trusts	\$99,700

Gift and Estate Tax Exclusions and Credits		
Maximum estate, gift & GST rates		40%
Estate, gift & GST exclusions		\$13,610,000
Gift tax annual exclusion		\$18,000
Exclusion on gifts to non-citizen spouse		\$185,000
Education Credits, Deductions, and Distributions		
Credit/Deduction/Account	Maximum credit/deduction/distribution	Income phaseouts begin at AGI of:
American Opportunity Tax Credit/Hope	\$2,500 credit	\$160,000 joint \$80,000 all others
Lifetime learning credit	\$2,000 credit	\$160,000 joint \$80,000 all others
Savings bond interest tax-free if used for education	Deduction limited to amount of qualified expenses	\$145,200 joint \$96,800 all others
Coverdell	\$2,000 maximum; not deductible	\$190,000 joint \$95,000 all others
529 plan (K-12)	\$10,000 distribution	None
529 plan (Higher Ed.) †	Distribution limited to amount of qualified expenses	None
Tax Deadlines		
January 16 – 4th installment of the previous year's estimated taxes due		
April 15 – Tax filing deadline, or request extension to Oct. 15. 1st installment of 2024 taxes due. Last day to file amended return for 2020. Last day to contribute to: Roth or traditional IRA for 2023; HSA for 2023; Keogh or SEP for 2023 (unless tax filing deadline has been extended).		
June 17 – 2nd installment of estimated taxes due		
September 16 – 3rd installment of estimated taxes due		
October 15 – Tax returns due for those who requested an extension. Last day to contribute to SEP or Keogh for 2023 if extension was filed.		
December 31 – Last day to: 1) pay expenses for itemized deductions; 2) complete transactions for capital gains or losses; 3) establish a Keogh plan for 2024; 4) establish and fund a solo 401(k) for 2024; 5) complete 2024 contributions to employer-sponsored 401(k) plans; 6) correct excess contributions to IRAs and qualified plans to avoid penalty.		
* Greater of \$1,300 or \$450 plus the individual's earned income.		
** Indexed for inflation and scheduled to sunset at the end of 2025.		
† \$10,000 lifetime 529 distribution can be applied to student loan debt.		

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Retirement Plan Contribution Limits	
Annual compensation used to determine contribution for most plans	\$345,000
Defined-contribution plans, basic limit	\$69,000
Defined-benefit plans, basic limit	\$275,000
401(k), 403(b), 457(b), Roth 401(k) plans elective deferrals	\$23,000
Catch-up provision for individuals 50 and over, 401(k), 403(b), 457(b), Roth 401(k) plans	\$7,500
SIMPLE plans, elective deferral limit	\$16,000
SIMPLE plans, catch-up contribution for individuals 50 and over	\$3,500

Individual Retirement Accounts			
IRA type	Contribution limit	Catch-up at 50+	Income limits
Traditional nondeductible	\$7,000	\$1,000	None
Traditional deductible	\$7,000	\$1,000	If covered by a plan: \$123,000 - \$143,000 joint \$77,000 - \$87,000 single, HOH 0 - \$10,000 married filing separately If one spouse is covered by a plan: \$230,000 - \$240,000 joint
Roth	\$7,000	\$1,000	\$230,000 - \$240,000 joint \$146,000 - \$161,000 single & HOH 0 - \$10,000 married filing separately
Roth conversion			No income limit

Health Savings Accounts			
Annual limit	Maximum deductible contribution	Expense limits (deductibles and co-pays)	Minimum annual deductible
Individuals	\$4,150	\$8,050	\$1,600
Families	\$8,300	\$16,100	\$3,200
Catch-up for 55 and older	\$1,000		

Deductibility of Long-Term Care Premiums on Qualified Policies	
Attained age before close of tax year	Amount of LTC premiums that qualify as medical expenses in 2024
40 or less	\$470
41 to 50	\$880
51 to 60	\$1,760
61 to 70	\$4,710
Over 70	\$5,880

Medicare Deductibles	
Part B deductible	\$240.00
Part A (inpatient services) deductible for first 60 days of hospitalization	\$1,632.00
Part A deductible for days 61-90 of hospitalization	\$408.00/day
Part A deductible for more than 90 days of hospitalization	\$816.00/day

Social Security		
Benefits		
Estimated maximum monthly benefit if turning full retirement age (66) in 2024	\$3,822	
Retirement earnings exempt amounts	\$22,320 under FRA \$59,520 during year reach FRA No limit after FRA	
Tax on Social Security benefits: income brackets		
Filing status	Provisional income*	Amount of Social Security subject to tax
Married filing jointly	Under \$32,000 \$32,000-\$44,000 Over \$44,000	0 up to 50% up to 85%
Single, head of household, qualifying widow(er), married filing separately and living apart from spouse	Under \$25,000 \$25,000-\$34,000 Over \$34,000	0 up to 50% up to 85%
Married filing separately and living with spouse	Over 0	up to 85%
Tax (FICA)		
SS tax paid on income up to \$168,600	% withheld	Maximum tax payable
Employer pays	6.2%	\$10,453.20
Employee pays	6.2%	\$10,453.20
Self-employed pays	12.4%	\$20,906.40
Medicare tax		
Employer pays	1.45%	varies per income
Employee pays	1.45% plus 0.9% on income over \$200,000 (single) or \$250,000 (joint)	varies per income
Self-employed pays	2.90% plus 0.9% on income over \$200,000 (single) or \$250,000 (joint)	varies per income

*Provisional income = adjusted gross income (not incl. Social Security) + tax-exempt interest + 50% of Social Security benefit

Medicare Premiums			
2022 MAGI single	2022 MAGI joint	Part B Premium	Part D income adjustment
\$103,000 or less	\$206,000 or less	\$174.70	\$0
103,001-129,000	206,001-258,000	\$244.60	\$12.90
129,001-161,000	258,001-322,000	\$349.40	\$33.30
161,001-193,000	322,001-386,000	\$454.20	\$53.80
193,001-500,000	386,001-750,000	\$559.00	\$74.20
Above 500,000	Above 750,000	\$594.00	\$81.00

Uniform Lifetime Table (partial)			
Age of IRA owner or plan participant	Life expectancy (in years)	Age of IRA owner or plan participant	Life expectancy (in years)
73	26.5	89	12.9
74	25.5	90	12.2
75	24.6	91	11.5
76	23.7	92	10.8
77	22.9	93	10.1
78	22.0	94	9.5
79	21.1	95	8.9
80	20.2	96	8.4
81	19.4	97	7.8
82	18.5	98	7.3
83	17.7	99	6.8
84	16.8	100	6.4
85	16.0	101	6.0
86	15.2	102	5.6
87	14.4	103	5.2
88	13.7	104	4.9

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