

## Disclosure Statement Appendix A – Traditional IRA and Roth IRA

(The IRS may increase the amounts referenced below based on annual cost-of-living adjustments.)

Contribution Limits – Traditional IRA and Roth IRA*		
Contribution Type	2022	2023
Regular Contribution	\$6,000	\$6,500
Catch-up Contribution	\$1,000	\$1,000

\*Individuals who will be at least age 50 by the end of the year can make a catch-up contribution. Roth IRA contributions can be made regardless of age if you are eligible.

Eligibility to Make Roth IRA Contributions			
This table shows whether your contributions to a Roth IRA are affected by the amount of your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI).			
If You Have Taxable Compensation and Your Filing Status Is ...	And Your MAGI Is:		Then ...
	2022	2023	
Single or Head of Household	Less than \$129,000	Less than \$138,000	You can make a Full Contribution
	At least \$129,000 but less than \$144,000	At least \$138,000 but less than \$153,000	The amount you can contribute is reduced <sup>2</sup>
	\$144,000 or more	\$153,000 or more	You cannot contribute to a Roth IRA
Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er)	Less than \$204,000	Less than \$218,000	You can make a Full Contribution
	At least \$204,000 but less than \$214,000	At least \$218,000 but less than \$228,000	The amount you can contribute is reduced <sup>2</sup>
	\$214,000 or more	\$228,000 or more	You cannot contribute to a Roth IRA
Married Filing Separately <sup>1</sup>	More than \$0 but less than \$10,000	More than \$0 but less than \$10,000	The amount you can contribute is reduced <sup>2</sup>
	\$10,000 or more	\$10,000 or more	You cannot contribute to a Roth IRA

<sup>1</sup> Married Filing Separately – If you did not live with your spouse anytime during the tax year, use single filing status.

<sup>2</sup> Use the formula and worksheet in IRS Publication 590 to determine your partial Roth IRA contribution, or see your tax advisor for assistance.

Deductibility – Traditional IRA Contributions					
This table shows whether your contribution deductibility to a Traditional IRA is affected by the amount of your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI).					
If You Have Taxable Compensation and Your Filing Status Is ...	Are You Covered by Employer's Retirement Plan?	And Your MAGI Is:		Then You Can Take:	
		2022	2023		
Single or Head of Household	No	Any Amount	Any Amount	A Full Deduction	
	Yes	\$68,000 or less	\$73,000 or less	A Full Deduction	
		More than \$68,000 but less than \$78,000	More than \$73,000 but less than \$83,000	A Partial Deduction <sup>2</sup>	
Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er)	Neither Spouse	\$78,000 or more	\$83,000 or more	No Deduction	
		Any Amount	Any Amount	A Full Deduction	
		\$109,000 or less	\$116,000 or less	A Full Deduction	
	Both Spouses	More than \$109,000 but less than \$129,000	More than \$116,000 but less than \$136,000	A Partial Deduction <sup>2</sup>	
		\$129,000 or more	\$136,000 or more	No Deduction	
		Any Amount	Any Amount	A Full Deduction	
	One Spouse Covered (for covered spouse)	One Spouse Covered (for covered spouse)	\$109,000 or less	\$116,000 or less	A Full Deduction
			More than \$109,000 but less than \$129,000	More than \$116,000 but less than \$136,000	A Partial Deduction <sup>2</sup>
			\$129,000 or more	\$136,000 or more	No Deduction
One Spouse Covered (for non-covered spouse)		One Spouse Covered (for non-covered spouse)	\$204,000 or less	\$218,000 or less	A Full Deduction
			More than \$204,000 but less than \$214,000	More than \$218,000 but less than \$228,000	A Partial Deduction <sup>2</sup>
			\$214,000 or more	\$228,000 or more	No Deduction

**Deductibility – Traditional IRA Contributions**

This table shows whether your contribution deductibility to a Traditional IRA is affected by the amount of your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI).

If You Have Taxable Compensation and Your Filing Status Is ...	Are You Covered by Employer's Retirement Plan?	And Your MAGI Is:		Then You Can Take:
		2022	2023	
Married Filing Separately <sup>1</sup>	Neither Spouse	Any Amount	Any Amount	A Full Deduction
	Either Spouse Covered	Less than \$10,000	Less than \$10,000	A Partial Deduction <sup>2</sup>
		\$10,000 or more	\$10,000 or more	No Deduction

<sup>1</sup> Married Filing Separately – If you did not live with your spouse anytime during the tax year, use single filing status.

<sup>2</sup> Use the formula and worksheet in IRS Publication 590 to determine your partially deductible traditional IRA contribution, or see your tax advisor for assistance.

**Saver's Tax Credit**

(For contributions you make in Employer Retirement Plans and IRAs)

If Your Filing Status Is ...	And Your MAGI (2023) Is:	You Receive Credit of: (Maximum Credit for 2023: \$1,000)
Single/Married Filing Separately or Qualifying Widow(er) and All Other Filers	\$0 - \$21,750	50% of Contribution
	\$21,751 - \$23,750	20% of Contribution
	\$23,751 - \$36,500	10% of Contribution
	\$36,501 or more	0%
Married Filing Jointly	\$0 - \$43,500	50% of Contribution
	\$43,501 - \$47,750	20% of Contribution
	\$47,751 - \$73,000	10% of Contribution
	\$73,001 or more	0%
Head of Household	\$0 - \$32,625	50% of Contribution
	\$32,626 - \$35,625	20% of Contribution
	\$35,626 - \$54,750	10% of Contribution
	\$54,751 or more	0%

**Contribution Limits – SEP Plan**

	2022	2023
Employer Percent Limit	25%	25%
Employer Contribution Limit	\$61,000	\$66,000
Compensation Cap	\$305,000	\$330,000
Compensation Threshold Used for Eligibility	\$650	\$750

**Summary of the Basic Tax Forms and IRS Publications**

**IRS Forms:**

**IRS Form 1099-R** (*Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc.*) – Used to report distributions from your traditional or Roth IRA. Some examples include:

- All taxable and nontaxable distributions
- Conversions
- Recharacterizations
- Removal of excess contributions
- Direct rollovers

**IRS Form 5498** (*IRA Contribution Information*) – Used to report specific deposits and additions to your traditional IRA or Roth IRA. Some examples include:

- Contributions and rollover contributions
- Conversions
- Recharacterizations

- Fair market value
- Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) information
- Certain postponed and special catch-up contributions
- Repayment of qualified reservist distributions and federally designated disaster withdrawals

**IRS Form 5329** (*Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts*) – Used to report additional taxes, penalties, or penalty exceptions on traditional or Roth IRA distributions. Some examples include:

- Tax and/or penalty due from an excess contribution and removal of the attributable earnings
- Penalty due from an excess contribution that is being carried forward
- Early distribution from your traditional IRA
- Missed Required Minimum Distribution from your traditional IRA

**IRS Form 8606** (*Nondeductible IRAs*) – Used to report:

- Nondeductible contributions you made to a traditional IRA
- Distributions from a traditional, SEP or SIMPLE IRA, if you have ever made nondeductible traditional IRA contributions or rolled over after-tax amounts to a traditional IRA
- Distributions from Roth IRAs
- Conversions from a traditional, SEP or SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA if you have ever made nondeductible traditional IRA contributions or rolled over after-tax amounts to a traditional IRA

**IRS Form 8880** (*Credit for Qualified Retirement Savings Contributions*) – Used to calculate the amount, if any, of your retirement savings contributions credit (also known as the saver's credit).

**IRS Form 990-T** (Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return) – Used to calculate and report your IRA's tax liability, if any, for Unrelated Business Taxable Income (UBTI).

**IRS Publications:**

**IRS Publication 590** – *Individual Retirement Arrangements* (IRAs) – This publication discusses traditional, Roth and SIMPLE IRAs. It explains the rules for:

- Setting up an IRA
- Contributing to an IRA
- Transferring money or property to and from an IRA
- Handling an inherited IRA
- Receiving distributions from an IRA
- Taking a credit for contributions to an IRA

It also explains the penalties and additional taxes that apply when the rules are not followed. To assist you in complying with the tax rules for IRAs, this publication contains worksheets, sample forms and tables, which can be found throughout the publication and in the appendices at the back of the publication.

**IRS Publication 560** – *Retirement Plans for Small Business* (SEP, SIMPLE and Qualified Plans) – This publication discusses retirement plans employers can set up and maintain for themselves and their employees.

**IRS forms and publications are available at any district office of the IRS and at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).**

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