2022 UPDATED EDITION:

Retirement Taxes Cheat Sheet

Learn How to Protect Your Retirement from Taxes!

Introduction

The Baby Boomers and retirees with whom we meet can't say they are happy with the taxes that they pay. Are you confident that you're taking advantage of all the available tax savings solutions? Is your tax advisor giving you proactive advice to help you save on taxes? If you're like most people, your answers are no and no. If this is the case, then I've got bad news for you and I've got good news for you. The bad news is you're right; you likely do pay too much tax, maybe thousands more per year than the law requires. You're almost certainly not taking advantage of every tax break you can. Our tax code is tens of thousands of pages long with thousands of pages of regulations. There are thousands more pages of IRS guidance, in addition to volumes of court cases interpreting all those laws, regulations and guidance. The sad reality is that there's probably no one alive who is taking advantage of every tax break to which they're entitled, simply because there are just too many of them.

We find that most tax professionals aren't proactive when it comes to saving tax for their clients. They put the right numbers in the right boxes on the right forms and get them filed by the right deadlines but then they call it a day. They do a fine job of recording, as we define it, history. Wouldn't you prefer someone to help you write less tax history? You don't have to continue to feel this way, you just need a better plan.

We've all heard the saying that people don't plan to fail they just fail to plan. This phrase especially applies when it comes to taxes. Proactive tax planning must be individualized, specific to each individual, couple or business owner. Unfortunately, tax planning is not a simple, one-size-fits-all solution. I want to teach you that there are things that you can do to legally reduce the amount of taxes you pay. There's likely never been a more important time to figure out what you can do to legally pay the least amount of tax that's required by law.

Introduction (continued)

I'm not here to make you an expert on taxes. However, Albert Einstein said that the hardest thing in the world to understand is income tax. If taxes were hard for the guy who came up with the theory of relativity, it's okay if they're hard for the rest of us. Although the world generally does not take a proactive approach as a relates to taxes, we want to be specific as it relates to what you can do to save yourself thousands of dollars.

I want to get you to look at your taxes with a new set of eyes. Then, you can then make choices about your tax bill every day. The question is, are you making the right choices or are you like most business owners, retiree and soon-to-be retired Baby Boomers, leaving wasted taxes on the table? Supreme Court Justice, Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "Tax is the price we pay for civilization." Notice he didn't say that we had to pay retail.

This guide is just that, it's a guide to give you some of the most recent updates. These updates will help you start to find what you can do to lower your taxes in 2022.

Baby Boomers, retirees and business owners don't plan to fail but they do fail to plan. The first mistake is the biggest mistake of all, not having a plan. It really doesn't matter how good your tax preparer is. You're not saving the most tax that you could If you don't know that you can do a Roth conversion and use a special deduction to offset the conversion taxes or if you're a business owner and you're unaware that you can actually deduct meals that you prepare at home.

Introduction (continued)

Think about last time you drove a car. If you're like most people, you sat down in the driver seat, strapped on your seatbelt, turned on the ignition, put the car in reverse and then backed your way out to your destination, steering by what you could see out the rearview mirror. This is how most tax professionals work.

They spend lots of time looking back at what you did last year but they don't spend much time looking forward. They can tell you all about what you did before, but they don't tell you what you could do today or what you should do tomorrow. Tax planning, on the other hand, gives people two powerful benefits that you can't get anywhere else.

First, the key is having a financial defense. As a Baby Boomer, retiree or business owner, you have two ways to put cash in your pocket. There's financial offense, which means making more money or there's having a strong financial defense, which means spending less in the form of unnecessary taxes. For most of you reading this, spending less on taxes is easier than making more money. Taxes are actually easier to manage than the stock market. I prefer the advantage of learning how to have a strong defense that gives you the ability to benefit from a return on your tax!

If we can help you save tax on your last dollars you have to claim as taxable income, there may be a 22%, 24%, 32%, 35% or even 37% possible return on tax. What you can save on taxes is far more predictable verses what you can make on your money.

Introduction (continued)

For most of you reading this, taxes are your biggest expense. I've seen this time and again in my over quarter century of financial practice, working specifically in this particular area with Baby Boomers, retirees and business owners.

The second benefit is that tax planning guarantees results! If you're a business owner, you can spend all kinds of time, effort and money promoting your business or trying to research how to get ahead with your investments. Alternatively, you can learn how to not have to pay out-of-pocket to convert your traditional IRAs to Roth IRAs. If you're a retiree, you can learn what you can do with a Roth alternative. If you're a Baby Boomer trying to get to retirement, you can actually have unlimited contributions to an account that grows tax-free, that you can spend tax-free and that you can leave tax-free. These guaranteed results start with planning and that's why planning is so important. The key is tax planning customized specifically to the individual's or couple's financial situation. This strategy has a track record of measurable results for those who want to schedule a time to learn how to discover and uncover their hidden wealth.

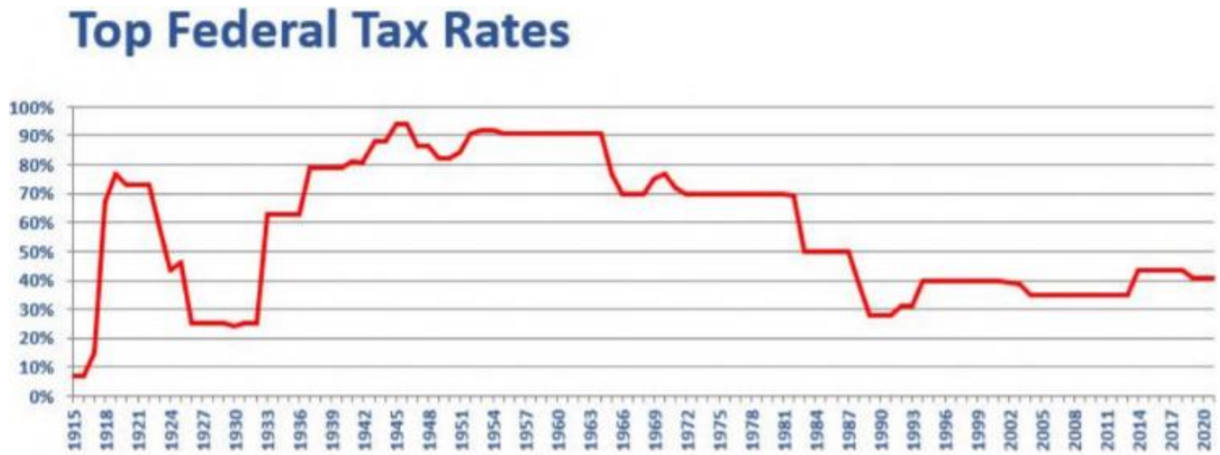
Let's get to work, you've worked hard for your money, we will teach you how to make your money work harder for you!

Taxes are currently on sale!

Request your Saving Tax Optimization Plan analysis:
TaxesSaved.com

Brief History of Top Federal Tax Rates

In 1913, the United State instituted the federal income tax by ratifying the 16th amendment to the constitution. Several changes and acts have been introduced throughout history that have impacted the top rates over time.



Source: Bradford Tax Institute. Last Accessed January 7, 2020.
https://bradfordtaxinstitute.com/Free_Resources/Federal-Income-Tax-Rates.aspx

World War I

1916-1917: Revenue Act and War Revenue Act increase top tax rate from 15% to 77% to help fund war efforts. 1925-1931: After the war and during the "Roaring 20's", rates drop back down to 25%

Great Depression

1932: Top tax rate is increased from 25% to 63%.

World War II

1944: Top rate is increased to 94% on taxable income greater than $200,000 ($2.5M adjusted for inflation).

1950's – 1970's

Tax rates remain at pronged historical highs over the next 3 decades, staying above 70% for the top bracket.

Brief History of Top Federal Tax Rates

Continued…

1980s
1981: Economic Recovery Act of 1981 lowers top tax rate from 70% to 50% under Ronald Reagan. 1986: Tax Reform Act of 1986 drops the top rate to 28% by removing deductions and creating a two-tiered flat tax.

1990-2011
During the 1990's, the top rate increases to 39.6%. 2001: Tax Relief and Reconciliation Act of 2001 reduced the top rate to 35% from 2003-2010 under George W. Bush. 2010: Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization and Job Creation Act of 2010 extends the Bush Tax Cuts through 2012 under Barack Obama.

2012-2016
2012: American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 removes the tax cuts and brings top tax rate back to 39.6%, The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Obamacare) adds 3.8% to the top bracket, for an effective rate of 43.4%.

2017-2020
2017: Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 reduces 5 out of 7 tax brackets, lowering the top rate to 37% under Donald Trump. The 3.8% Obamacare tax means a total effective rate of 40.8%. 2020: SECURE Act of 2019 passes as part of the year end appropriations package, making changes to Required Minimum Distributions and eliminating the "Stretch IRA" provision, in addition to retirement plan contribution adjustments.

Tax Cuts & Jobs Act of 2017 Summary

After months of arguments for and against tax reforms proposed by President Trump and the GOP majority Congress, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 was passed along party lines in the House and Senate in late 2017. The reform lowers corporate and individuals and makes changes to the existing tax code in an effort to help stimulate economic growth and simplify the filing process.

Summary of Key Tax Reform Changes:

- 7 Marginal Tax Brackets Based on Income Level
- 5 out of 7 Brackets Reduced Between from 1% to 4%
- Bracket Increases Linked to Chained CPI (Inflation)
- Standard Deduction Increased
- Single Increased from $6,500 to $12,000
- Joint Increased from $13,000 to $24,000
- 2022 Standard Deductions (After Inflation)
- Single Deduction is $12,950
- Joint Deduction is $25,900
- Eliminated Personal Exemption
- Limited Mortgage Deduction to $750,000
- Capped State & Local Tax Deduction to $10,000
- Doubled Child Tax Credit to $2,000
- Raised Alternative Minimum Tax Exemption (AMT)
- Repealed Obamacare Individual Mandate ($0 Penalty)
- Changes Scheduled to Expire on December 31, 2025

To read more about the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, download the detailed analysis at TaxFoundation.org, which can be found here:
https://files.taxfoundation.org/20171220113959/TaxFoundation-SR241-TCJA-3.pdf

Tax Rates & Brackets - Before & After Tax Reform

Under the new tax rules, 5 out of 7 tax brackets decreased from the 2017 tax year. To see how marginal tax brackets and rates changed after the reform bill was passed, here is a comparison for both single and married tax filers.

Tax Brackets for Ordinary Income Under Current Law and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (2018 Tax Year)

Single Filer

Current Law		Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	
10%	$0-$9,525	10%	$0-$9,525
15%	$9,525-$38,700	12%	$9,525-$38,700
25%	$38,700-$93,700	22%	$38,700-$82,500
28%	$93,700-$195,450	24%	$82,500-$157,500
33%	$195,450-$424,950	32%	$157,500-$200,000
35%	$424,950-$426,700	35%	$200,000-$500,000
39.6%	$426,700+	37%	$500,000+

Tax Brackets for Ordinary Income Under Current Law and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (2018 Tax Year)

Married Filing Jointly

Current Law		Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	
10%	$0-$19,050	10%	$0-$19,050
15%	$19,050-$77,400	12%	$19,050-$77,400
25%	$77,400-$156,150	22%	$77,400-$165,000
28%	$156,150-$237,950	24%	$165,000-$315,000
33%	$237,950-$424,950	32%	$315,000-$400,000
35%	$424,950-$480,050	35%	$400,000-$600,000
39.6%	$480,050+	37%	$600,000+

Chart Source: Foundation Website. Last Accessed December 30, 2019.
https://files.taxfoundation.org/20171220113959/TaxFoundation-SR241-TCJA-3.p

Sample Tax Comparison – 2017 vs. 2018

After heated debate on both sides of the political aisle, the Tax Cuts & Jobs Act of 2017 passed along party lines and started taking effect in the 2018 tax year. Here are basic sample comparisons showing before and after estimated tax amounts, based on filing status and different income levels. To learn more about how the new tax reform measures could impact your paycheck or retirement income, try the calculator at: https://taxfoundation.org/tax-calculator/

Individual Filing Status Examples

Previous Law	TCJA	Income Tax Cut
$5,491.25	$4,369.50	-$1,121.75

% Change in Take-Home Income	Share the Results
+2.24%	

The Tax Foundation's tax calculator is for estimation of the impact of the TCJA on taxpayers. It does not fully represent all potential tax scenarios and liabilities, and should not be used for tax preparation purposes. The calculator in its current form includes most aspects of the federal individual income tax code except provisions related to business income. This calculator is for educational use only.

Take a Closer Look

Line Item	Previous Law, 2018	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, 2018	Difference
Total Household Income	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$0.00
Taxable Income	$39,350.00	$38,000.00	-$1,350.00
Income Tax Before Credits	$5,491.25	$4,369.50	-$1,121.75
Income Tax After Credits	$5,491.25	$4,369.50	-$1,121.75

Previous Law	TCJA	Income Tax Cut
$10,982.50	$8,739.00	-$2,243.50

% Change in Take-Home Income	Share the Results
+2.24%	

The Tax Foundation's tax calculator is for estimation of the impact of the TCJA on taxpayers. It does not fully represent all potential tax scenarios and liabilities, and should not be used for tax preparation purposes. The calculator in its current form includes most aspects of the federal individual income tax code except provisions related to business income. This calculator is for educational use only.

Take a Closer Look

Line Item	Previous Law, 2018	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, 2018	Difference
Total Household Income	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$0.00
Taxable Income	$78,700.00	$76,000.00	-$2,700.00
Income Tax Before Credits	$10,982.50	$8,739.00	-$2,243.50
Income Tax After Credits	$10,982.50	$8,739.00	-$2,243.50

Married Filing Status Examples

Previous Law	TCJA	Income Tax Cut
$17,991.25	$15,409.50	-$2,581.75

% Change in Take-Home Income	Share the Results
+2.58%	

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Take a Closer Look

Line Item	Previous Law, 2018	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, 2018	Difference
Total Household Income	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$0.00
Taxable Income	$89,350.00	$88,000.00	-$1,350.00
Income Tax Before Credits	$17,991.25	$15,409.50	-$2,581.75
Income Tax After Credits	$17,991.25	$15,409.50	-$2,581.75

Previous Law	TCJA	Income Tax Cut
$36,659.00	$30,819.00	-$5,840.00

% Change in Take-Home Income	Share the Results
+2.92%	

The Tax Foundation's tax calculator is for estimation of the impact of the TCJA on taxpayers. It does not fully represent all potential tax scenarios and liabilities, and should not be used for tax preparation purposes. The calculator in its current form includes most aspects of the federal individual income tax code except provisions related to business income. This calculator is for educational use only.

Take a Closer Look

Line Item	Previous Law, 2018	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, 2018	Difference
Total Household Income	$200,000.00	$200,000.00	$0.00
Taxable Income	$178,700.00	$176,000.00	-$2,700.00
Income Tax Before Credits	$36,659.00	$30,819.00	-$5,840.00
Income Tax After Credits	$36,659.00	$30,819.00	-$5,840.00

SECURE Act of 2019 – Summary & Changes

The Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement Act of 2019 (SECURE Act) was passed in the house in July 2019 and included as part of the Senate's end of year appropriations. It was signed into law by President Trump on December 20, 2019. It includes several keep provisions that will change planning strategies for current and future retirees. A summary of the key points is included below and the full text can be found here: https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/1994/text.

Removal of "Stretch IRA" Beneficiary Provision

A stretch IRA allowed non-spouse beneficiaries to spread inherited IRA withdrawals over their lifetime instead of the lifetime of the original account holder. For heirs of account holders who die in 2020 or later, the new rules require a full liquidation within 10 years.

Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Age

Traditional retirement plans, including IRA/401(k)/403(b)/TSP, typically start forced withdrawals known as "RMDs" at age 70 ½. The age is now increased to 72 for all account holders who did not attain the age of 70 ½ by the end of 2019. Withdrawals are still based on Publication 590B and increase each year based on uniform lifetime tables.

Increases 401(k) Enrollment Percentage Cap

To make it easier for small businesses to enroll employees in "Safe harbor" retirement plans, maximum automatic wage percentages increased from 10% to 15%.

Encourages Use of Annuities in 401(k) Plans

The fiduciary responsibility of plan sponsors was loosened and liability limited to allow greater access for annuities within qualified employer retirement plans, the most popular being the 401(k).

Removes Age Limits For Retirement Contributions

The previous rule of 70½ as the IRA contribution age limit has been removed and plans are no longer capped, other than annual contribution limits.

CARES Act of 2020 – Summary & Changes

President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (known as the CARES Act) into law on March 27, 2020. The CARES Act was designed to help minimize the initial financial crisis brought on by the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19). Below is a summary of the provisions affecting retirement plans. Additional stimulus programs and potential changes are still being discussed as the country continues to deal with the wide-ranging impact of the pandemic, so always consult with your tax professional before making any decisions to ensure you know the potential impact on your current and future taxes.

Refundable Credits to Qualifying Taxpayers

The one-time tax credit of $1,200 to individuals or $2,400 for married couples filing taxes jointly, with an additional $500 per dependent child under age 17. Credits are subject to income limitations to exclude high income earners.

Suspension of Required Minimum Distributions

RMD requirements for 2020 are waived for most traditional retirement accounts (for account owners and beneficiaries) and taxpayers who have already taken their RMD have the option to return current-year distributions.

Retirement Plan Early Distribution Penalty Waived

Coronavirus-Related Distributions up to $100,000 are exempt from the early withdrawal penalty of 10%, not subject to mandatory withholding and can be paid back or the income spread out over 3 years.

Additional Loans and Credits for Small Businesses

Certain small businesses qualify for loans up to $10 million (2.5 x average payroll costs) to cover wages, rent, utilities, interest and insurance. Loans can be fully or partially forgiven and payroll taxes can be deferred until 2021 or 2022.

2022 Federal Income Tax Brackets

The contribution limit for employees who own 401k, 403(b), most 457 plans, and the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) is $19,500, up from $19,000 in 2019. The catch-up contribution limit for employees aged 50 and over increased to $6,500 ($26,000 total). The limit on annual contributions to an IRA stays the same as 2019 at $6,000. The additional catch

2022 Income Tax Brackets & Rates

Tax rate	Single	Married filing jointly	Married filing separately	Head of household
10%	Taxable income of $0 to $10,275	Taxable income of $0 to $20,550	Taxable income of $0 to $10,275	Taxable income of $0 to $14,650
12%	$10,275 to $41,775	$20,550 to $83,550	$10,275 to $41,775	$14,650 to $55,900
22%	$41,775 to $89,075	$83,550 to $178,150	$41,175 to $89,075	$55,900 to $89,050
24%	$89,075 to $170,050	$178,150 to $340,100	$89,075 to $170,050	$89,050 to $170,050
32%	$170,050 to $215,950	$340,100 to $431,900	$170,050 to $215,950	$170,050 to $215,950
35%	$215,950 to $539,900	$431,900 to $647,850	$215,950 to $323,925	$215,950 to $539,900
37%	$539,900 or more	$647,850 or more	$323,925 or more	$539,900 or more

2022 Capital Gains Brackets & Rates

Tax filing status	0% rate	15% rate	20% rate
Single	Taxable income of up to $41,675	$41,675 to $459,750	Over $459,750
Married filing jointly	Taxable income of up to $83,350	$83,350 to $517,200	Over $517,200
Married filing separately	Taxable income of up to $41,675	$41,675 to $258,600	Over $258,600
Head of household	Taxable income of up to $55,800	$55,800 to $488,500	Over $488,500

Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)

Increasing Withdrawals Now Start at Age 72

A Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) is a forced withdrawal from a qualified retirement account. If you turned 70½ prior to the end of 2019, your RMD is based on the old rules and starts during the year you reach 70½. For everyone else, the SECURE Act of 2019 changed the starting age to 72. These withdrawals apply to retirement accounts that were taken on a “Pre-Tax” basis, including 401(k) and IRA accounts. Roth IRA accounts are not subject to Required Minimum Distributions. The amount of the withdrawal is set by the IRS Uniform Lifetime Tables, which are included in Publication 590B. These amounts increase each year and if there is a balance left in the account at death, will be subject to a different table for beneficiaries. Spouses can inherit IRA accounts and base future RMD amounts on their age, instead of the age of the deceased spouse, similar to “Step-up” in basis of other assets that are transferred. Any other beneficiary has 10 years to liquidate and pay taxes on the remaining amount in the account.

For any amount of RMD that is not withdrawn in the tax year required, a tax penalty of 50% is applied to the amount not taken. For example, if you are required to remove $20,000 from your IRA and fail to do so, you will have to pay a penalty of $10,000 in addition to the ordinary income tax due

Withdrawal Amounts at Selected Ages

(For Original Owner & Spouse Only)

Age 72 ➡ 3.91%
Age 75 ➡ 4.37%

Age 80 ➡ 5.35%
Age 85 ➡ 6.76%

Age 90 ➡ 8.77%
Age 95 ➡ 11.63%

For More Info, Download IRS Publication 590 Here:
www.irs.gov/uac/about-publication-590b

Publication 590B – Life Expectancy Tables

Required Minimum Distributions start at age 72 based on the SECURE Act and require an increasing withdrawal amount from traditional retirement plans each year until death. These rates can be found in IRS Publication 590B and are based on the uniform lifetime expectancy tables. At age 72, the rate is approximately 3.91%, by age 80 the amount will increase to 5.35% and increase to 8.77% at age 90.

Table III
(Uniform Lifetime)

(For Use by:
- Unmarried Owners,
- Married Owners Whose Spouses Are Not More Than 10 Years Younger, and
- Married Owners Whose Spouses Are Not the Sole Beneficiaries of Their IRAs)

Age	Distribution Period	Age	Distribution Period
70	27.4	93	9.6
71	26.5	94	9.1
72	25.6	95	8.6
73	24.7	96	8.1
74	23.8	97	7.6
75	22.9	98	7.1
76	22.0	99	6.7
77	21.2	100	6.3
78	20.3	101	5.9
79	19.5	102	5.5
80	18.7	103	5.2
81	17.9	104	4.9
82	17.1	105	4.5
83	16.3	106	4.2
84	15.5	107	3.9
85	14.8	108	3.7
86	14.1	109	3.4
87	13.4	110	3.1
88	12.7	111	2.9
89	12.0	112	2.6
90	11.4	113	2.4
91	10.8	114	2.1
92	10.2	115 and over	1.9

50% Tax Penalty For Missing RMD

When we discuss retirement risks, there are many factors to consider including market risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk, health risk and tax risk. The penalty for not taking your Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) is severe, lets look at an example. If your retirement account basis is $500,000, you fail to take your RMD on time and are currently 80 years old, the penalty would be 50% of the amount due. Based on the current tables, this would equate to a penalty of over $13,000 (in addition to the taxes due on the RMD).

RMD PENALTY EXAMPLE

$500,000 Qualified Assets @ Age 80

$500,000 * 5.34% =

$26,700 *RMD Amount*

If No RMD is Taken, the Penalty will be...

$26,700 * 50% =

$13,350 *RMD Penalty*

Avoid These Common RMD Mistakes

- Aggregating RMDs between spouses or types of accounts
- Forgetting about accounts or having too many accounts
- Forgetting an RMD and not correcting the mistake

Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Tables

Estimated Withdrawal Amounts Ages 70-79

The chart below shows the estimated withdrawal amount based on fair market value and age, using the current uniform lifetime expectancy tables for original owners and spouses. Inherited IRAs are based on a different schedule and the numbers below would not apply. Roth IRA and 401(k) accounts are not subject to Required Minimum Distributions (RMD).

Age -->	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
RMD % -->	3.65%	3.77%	3.91%	4.05%	4.20%	4.37%	4.55%	4.72%	4.93%	5.13%
$50,000	$1,824.82	$1,886.79	$1,953.13	$2,024.29	$2,100.84	$2,183.41	$2,272.73	$2,358.49	$2,463.05	$2,564.10
$100,000	$3,649.64	$3,773.58	$3,906.25	$4,048.58	$4,201.68	$4,366.81	$4,545.45	$4,716.98	$4,926.11	$5,128.21
$150,000	$5,474.45	$5,660.38	$5,859.38	$6,072.87	$6,302.52	$6,550.22	$6,818.18	$7,075.47	$7,389.16	$7,692.31
$200,000	$7,299.27	$7,547.17	$7,812.50	$8,097.17	$8,403.36	$8,733.62	$9,090.91	$9,433.96	$9,852.22	$10,256.41
$250,000	$9,124.09	$9,433.96	$9,765.63	$10,121.46	$10,504.20	$10,917.03	$11,363.64	$11,792.45	$12,315.27	$12,820.51
$300,000	$10,948.91	$11,320.75	$11,718.75	$12,145.75	$12,605.04	$13,100.44	$13,636.36	$14,150.94	$14,778.33	$15,384.62
$350,000	$12,773.72	$13,207.55	$13,671.88	$14,170.04	$14,705.88	$15,283.84	$15,909.09	$16,509.43	$17,241.38	$17,948.72
$400,000	$14,598.54	$15,094.34	$15,625.00	$16,194.33	$16,806.72	$17,467.25	$18,181.82	$18,867.92	$19,704.43	$20,512.82
$450,000	$16,423.36	$16,981.13	$17,578.13	$18,218.62	$18,907.56	$19,650.66	$20,454.55	$21,226.42	$22,167.49	$23,076.92
$500,000	$18,248.18	$18,867.92	$19,531.25	$20,242.91	$21,008.40	$21,834.06	$22,727.27	$23,584.91	$24,630.54	$25,641.03
$550,000	$20,072.99	$20,754.72	$21,484.38	$22,267.21	$23,109.24	$24,017.47	$25,000.00	$25,943.40	$27,093.60	$28,205.13
$600,000	$21,897.81	$22,641.51	$23,437.50	$24,291.50	$25,210.08	$26,200.87	$27,272.73	$28,301.89	$29,556.65	$30,769.23
$650,000	$23,722.63	$24,528.30	$25,390.63	$26,315.79	$27,310.92	$28,384.28	$29,545.45	$30,660.38	$32,019.70	$33,333.33
$700,000	$25,547.45	$26,415.09	$27,343.75	$28,340.08	$29,411.76	$30,567.69	$31,818.18	$33,018.87	$34,482.76	$35,897.44
$750,000	$27,372.26	$28,301.89	$29,296.88	$30,364.37	$31,512.61	$32,751.09	$34,090.91	$35,377.36	$36,945.81	$38,461.54
$800,000	$29,197.08	$30,188.68	$31,250.00	$32,388.66	$33,613.45	$34,934.50	$36,363.64	$37,735.85	$39,408.87	$41,025.64
$850,000	$31,021.90	$32,075.47	$33,203.13	$34,412.96	$35,714.29	$37,117.90	$38,636.36	$40,094.34	$41,871.92	$43,589.74
$900,000	$32,846.72	$33,962.26	$35,156.25	$36,437.25	$37,815.13	$39,301.31	$40,909.09	$42,452.83	$44,334.98	$46,153.85
$950,000	$34,671.53	$35,849.06	$37,109.38	$38,461.54	$39,915.97	$41,484.72	$43,181.82	$44,811.32	$46,798.03	$48,717.95
$1,000,000	$36,496.35	$37,735.85	$39,062.50	$40,485.83	$42,016.81	$43,668.12	$45,454.55	$47,169.81	$49,261.08	$51,282.05
$1,050,000	$38,321.17	$39,622.64	$41,015.63	$42,510.12	$44,117.65	$45,851.53	$47,727.27	$49,528.30	$51,724.14	$53,846.15
$1,100,000	$40,145.99	$41,509.43	$42,968.75	$44,534.41	$46,218.49	$48,034.93	$50,000.00	$51,886.79	$54,187.19	$56,410.26
$1,150,000	$41,970.80	$43,396.23	$44,921.88	$46,558.70	$48,319.33	$50,218.34	$52,272.73	$54,245.28	$56,650.25	$58,974.36
$1,200,000	$43,795.62	$45,283.02	$46,875.00	$48,583.00	$50,420.17	$52,401.75	$54,545.45	$56,603.77	$59,113.30	$61,538.46
$1,250,000	$45,620.44	$47,169.81	$48,828.13	$50,607.29	$52,521.01	$54,585.15	$56,818.18	$58,962.26	$61,576.35	$64,102.56
$1,300,000	$47,445.26	$49,056.60	$50,781.25	$52,631.58	$54,621.85	$56,768.56	$59,090.91	$61,320.75	$64,039.41	$66,666.67
$1,350,000	$49,270.07	$50,943.40	$52,734.38	$54,655.87	$56,722.69	$58,951.97	$61,363.64	$63,679.25	$66,502.46	$69,230.77
$1,400,000	$51,094.89	$52,830.19	$54,687.50	$56,680.16	$58,823.53	$61,135.37	$63,636.36	$66,037.74	$68,965.52	$71,794.87
$1,450,000	$52,919.71	$54,716.98	$56,640.63	$58,704.45	$60,924.37	$63,318.78	$65,909.09	$68,396.23	$71,428.57	$74,358.97
$1,500,000	$54,744.53	$56,603.77	$58,593.75	$60,728.74	$63,025.21	$65,502.18	$68,181.82	$70,754.72	$73,891.63	$76,923.08

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Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Tables

Estimated Withdrawal Amounts Ages 80-89

The chart below shows the estimated withdrawal amount based on fair market value and age, using the current uniform lifetime expectancy tables for original owners and spouses. Inherited IRAs are based on a different schedule and the numbers below would not apply. Roth IRA and 401(k) accounts are not subject to Required Minimum Distributions (RMD).

Age --> RMD % -->	80 5.35%	81 5.59%	82 5.85%	83 6.13%	84 6.45%	85 6.76%	86 7.09%	87 7.46%	88 7.87%	89 8.33%
$50,000	$2,673.80	$2,793.30	$2,923.98	$3,067.48	$3,225.81	$3,378.38	$3,546.10	$3,731.34	$3,937.01	$4,166.67
$100,000	$5,347.59	$5,586.59	$5,847.95	$6,134.97	$6,451.61	$6,756.76	$7,092.20	$7,462.69	$7,874.02	$8,333.33
$150,000	$8,021.39	$8,379.89	$8,771.93	$9,202.45	$9,677.42	$10,135.14	$10,638.30	$11,194.03	$11,811.02	$12,500.00
$200,000	$10,695.19	$11,173.18	$11,695.91	$12,269.94	$12,903.23	$13,513.51	$14,184.40	$14,925.37	$15,748.03	$16,666.67
$250,000	$13,368.98	$13,966.48	$14,619.88	$15,337.42	$16,129.03	$16,891.89	$17,730.50	$18,656.72	$19,685.04	$20,833.33
$300,000	$16,042.78	$16,759.78	$17,543.86	$18,404.91	$19,354.84	$20,270.27	$21,276.60	$22,388.06	$23,622.05	$25,000.00
$350,000	$18,716.58	$19,553.07	$20,467.84	$21,472.39	$22,580.65	$23,648.65	$24,822.70	$26,119.40	$27,559.06	$29,166.67
$400,000	$21,390.37	$22,346.37	$23,391.81	$24,539.88	$25,806.45	$27,027.03	$28,368.79	$29,850.75	$31,496.06	$33,333.33
$450,000	$24,064.17	$25,139.66	$26,315.79	$27,607.36	$29,032.26	$30,405.41	$31,914.89	$33,582.09	$35,433.07	$37,500.00
$500,000	$26,737.97	$27,932.96	$29,239.77	$30,674.85	$32,258.06	$33,783.78	$35,460.99	$37,313.43	$39,370.08	$41,666.67
$550,000	$29,411.76	$30,726.26	$32,163.74	$33,742.33	$35,483.87	$37,162.16	$39,007.09	$41,044.78	$43,307.09	$45,833.33
$600,000	$32,085.56	$33,519.55	$35,087.72	$36,809.82	$38,709.68	$40,540.54	$42,553.19	$44,776.12	$47,244.09	$50,000.00
$650,000	$34,759.36	$36,312.85	$38,011.70	$39,877.30	$41,935.48	$43,918.92	$46,099.29	$48,507.46	$51,181.10	$54,166.67
$700,000	$37,433.16	$39,106.15	$40,935.67	$42,944.79	$45,161.29	$47,297.30	$49,645.39	$52,238.81	$55,118.11	$58,333.33
$750,000	$40,106.95	$41,899.44	$43,859.65	$46,012.27	$48,387.10	$50,675.68	$53,191.49	$55,970.15	$59,055.12	$62,500.00
$800,000	$42,780.75	$44,692.74	$46,783.63	$49,079.75	$51,612.90	$54,054.05	$56,737.59	$59,701.49	$62,992.13	$66,666.67
$850,000	$45,454.55	$47,486.03	$49,707.60	$52,147.24	$54,838.71	$57,432.43	$60,283.69	$63,432.84	$66,929.13	$70,833.33
$900,000	$48,128.34	$50,279.33	$52,631.58	$55,214.72	$58,064.52	$60,810.81	$63,829.79	$67,164.18	$70,866.14	$75,000.00
$950,000	$50,802.14	$53,072.63	$55,555.56	$58,282.21	$61,290.32	$64,189.19	$67,375.89	$70,895.52	$74,803.15	$79,166.67
$1,000,000	$53,475.94	$55,865.92	$58,479.53	$61,349.69	$64,516.13	$67,567.57	$70,921.99	$74,626.87	$78,740.16	$83,333.33
$1,050,000	$56,149.73	$58,659.22	$61,403.51	$64,417.18	$67,741.94	$70,945.95	$74,468.09	$78,358.21	$82,677.17	$87,500.00
$1,100,000	$58,823.53	$61,452.51	$64,327.49	$67,484.66	$70,967.74	$74,324.32	$78,014.18	$82,089.55	$86,614.17	$91,666.67
$1,150,000	$61,497.33	$64,245.81	$67,251.46	$70,552.15	$74,193.55	$77,702.70	$81,560.28	$85,820.90	$90,551.18	$95,833.33
$1,200,000	$64,171.12	$67,039.11	$70,175.44	$73,619.63	$77,419.35	$81,081.08	$85,106.38	$89,552.24	$94,488.19	$100,000.00
$1,250,000	$66,844.92	$69,832.40	$73,099.42	$76,687.12	$80,645.16	$84,459.46	$88,652.48	$93,283.58	$98,425.20	$104,166.67
$1,300,000	$69,518.72	$72,625.70	$76,023.39	$79,754.60	$83,870.97	$87,837.84	$92,198.58	$97,014.93	$102,362.20	$108,333.33
$1,350,000	$72,192.51	$75,418.99	$78,947.37	$82,822.09	$87,096.77	$91,216.22	$95,744.68	$100,746.27	$106,299.21	$112,500.00
$1,400,000	$74,866.31	$78,212.29	$81,871.35	$85,889.57	$90,322.58	$94,594.59	$99,290.78	$104,477.61	$110,236.22	$116,666.67
$1,450,000	$77,540.11	$81,005.59	$84,795.32	$88,957.06	$93,548.39	$97,972.97	$102,836.88	$108,208.96	$114,173.23	$120,833.33
$1,500,000	$80,213.90	$83,798.88	$87,719.30	$92,024.54	$96,774.19	$101,351.35	$106,382.98	$111,940.30	$118,110.24	$125,000.00

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Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Tables

Estimated Withdrawal Amounts Ages 90-99

The chart below shows the estimated withdrawal amount based on fair market value and age, using the current uniform lifetime expectancy tables for original owners and spouses. Inherited IRAs are based on a different schedule and the numbers below would not apply. Roth IRA and 401(k) accounts are not subject to Required Minimum Distributions (RMD).

Age --> RMD % -->	90 *8.77%*	91 *9.26%*	92 *9.80%*	93 *10.42%*	94 *10.99%*	95 *11.63%*	96 *12.35%*	97 *13.16%*	98 *14.08%*	99 *14.93%*
$50,000	$4,385.96	$4,629.63	$4,901.96	$5,208.33	$5,494.51	$5,813.95	$6,172.84	$6,578.95	$7,042.25	$7,462.69
$100,000	$8,771.93	$9,259.26	$9,803.92	$10,416.67	$10,989.01	$11,627.91	$12,345.68	$13,157.89	$14,084.51	$14,925.37
$150,000	$13,157.89	$13,888.89	$14,705.88	$15,625.00	$16,483.52	$17,441.86	$18,518.52	$19,736.84	$21,126.76	$22,388.06
$200,000	$17,543.86	$18,518.52	$19,607.84	$20,833.33	$21,978.02	$23,255.81	$24,691.36	$26,315.79	$28,169.01	$29,850.75
$250,000	$21,929.82	$23,148.15	$24,509.80	$26,041.67	$27,472.53	$29,069.77	$30,864.20	$32,894.74	$35,211.27	$37,313.43
$300,000	$26,315.79	$27,777.78	$29,411.76	$31,250.00	$32,967.03	$34,883.72	$37,037.04	$39,473.68	$42,253.52	$44,776.12
$350,000	$30,701.75	$32,407.41	$34,313.73	$36,458.33	$38,461.54	$40,697.67	$43,209.88	$46,052.63	$49,295.77	$52,238.81
$400,000	$35,087.72	$37,037.04	$39,215.69	$41,666.67	$43,956.04	$46,511.63	$49,382.72	$52,631.58	$56,338.03	$59,701.49
$450,000	$39,473.68	$41,666.67	$44,117.65	$46,875.00	$49,450.55	$52,325.58	$55,555.56	$59,210.53	$63,380.28	$67,164.18
$500,000	$43,859.65	$46,296.30	$49,019.61	$52,083.33	$54,945.05	$58,139.53	$61,728.40	$65,789.47	$70,422.54	$74,626.87
$550,000	$48,245.61	$50,925.93	$53,921.57	$57,291.67	$60,439.56	$63,953.49	$67,901.23	$72,368.42	$77,464.79	$82,089.55
$600,000	$52,631.58	$55,555.56	$58,823.53	$62,500.00	$65,934.07	$69,767.44	$74,074.07	$78,947.37	$84,507.04	$89,552.24
$650,000	$57,017.54	$60,185.19	$63,725.49	$67,708.33	$71,428.57	$75,581.40	$80,246.91	$85,526.32	$91,549.30	$97,014.93
$700,000	$61,403.51	$64,814.81	$68,627.45	$72,916.67	$76,923.08	$81,395.35	$86,419.75	$92,105.26	$98,591.55	$104,477.61
$750,000	$65,789.47	$69,444.44	$73,529.41	$78,125.00	$82,417.58	$87,209.30	$92,592.59	$98,684.21	$105,633.80	$111,940.30
$800,000	$70,175.44	$74,074.07	$78,431.37	$83,333.33	$87,912.09	$93,023.26	$98,765.43	$105,263.16	$112,676.06	$119,402.99
$850,000	$74,561.40	$78,703.70	$83,333.33	$88,541.67	$93,406.59	$98,837.21	$104,938.27	$111,842.11	$119,718.31	$126,865.67
$900,000	$78,947.37	$83,333.33	$88,235.29	$93,750.00	$98,901.10	$104,651.16	$111,111.11	$118,421.05	$126,760.56	$134,328.36
$950,000	$83,333.33	$87,962.96	$93,137.25	$98,958.33	$104,395.60	$110,465.12	$117,283.95	$125,000.00	$133,802.82	$141,791.04
$1,000,000	$87,719.30	$92,592.59	$98,039.22	$104,166.67	$109,890.11	$116,279.07	$123,456.79	$131,578.95	$140,845.07	$149,253.73
$1,050,000	$92,105.26	$97,222.22	$102,941.18	$109,375.00	$115,384.62	$122,093.02	$129,629.63	$138,157.89	$147,887.32	$156,716.42
$1,100,000	$96,491.23	$101,851.85	$107,843.14	$114,583.33	$120,879.12	$127,906.98	$135,802.47	$144,736.84	$154,929.58	$164,179.10
$1,150,000	$100,877.19	$106,481.48	$112,745.10	$119,791.67	$126,373.63	$133,720.93	$141,975.31	$151,315.79	$161,971.83	$171,641.79
$1,200,000	$105,263.16	$111,111.11	$117,647.06	$125,000.00	$131,868.13	$139,534.88	$148,148.15	$157,894.74	$169,014.08	$179,104.48
$1,250,000	$109,649.12	$115,740.74	$122,549.02	$130,208.33	$137,362.64	$145,348.84	$154,320.99	$164,473.68	$176,056.34	$186,567.16
$1,300,000	$114,035.09	$120,370.37	$127,450.98	$135,416.67	$142,857.14	$151,162.79	$160,493.83	$171,052.63	$183,098.59	$194,029.85
$1,350,000	$118,421.05	$125,000.00	$132,352.94	$140,625.00	$148,351.65	$156,976.74	$166,666.67	$177,631.58	$190,140.85	$201,492.54
$1,400,000	$122,807.02	$129,629.63	$137,254.90	$145,833.33	$153,846.15	$162,790.70	$172,839.51	$184,210.53	$197,183.10	$208,955.22
$1,450,000	$127,192.98	$134,259.26	$142,156.86	$151,041.67	$159,340.66	$168,604.65	$179,012.35	$190,789.47	$204,225.35	$216,417.91
$1,500,000	$131,578.95	$138,888.89	$147,058.82	$156,250.00	$164,835.16	$174,418.60	$185,185.19	$197,368.42	$211,267.61	$223,880.60

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Income Taxes on Social Security Benefits

Social Security benefits are funded using current payroll taxes and then used for income in retirement, similar to a company pension plan or annuity contract. Starting in 1984, all current recipients are subject to income limitations, based on modified adjusted gross income (MAGI), before benefits are subject to federal income taxes. When collecting benefits, up to 85% of benefits may be taxable based on your total MAGI. MAGI includes income from most sources, including W-2 earnings, 1099 earnings, taxable distributions from traditional retirement accounts (IRA/401k) and even some government bonds that are typically nontaxable. Here are the current income limits and effective percentage of benefits that become taxable

Calculating your Social Security income tax

Provisional income amounts for:		
Married, filing jointly*	Other taxpayers	Then:
$32,000 or less	$25,000	Social Security income is tax free
$32,001 to $44,000	$25,001 to $34,000	Up to 50% of Social Security income is taxable
More than $44,000	More than $34,000	Up to 85% of Social Security income is taxable

*If you are married, filing separately and do not live apart from your spouse at all times during the taxable year, up to 85% of your Social Security income is taxable.

Source: Congressional Research Service

Work Penalty While Collecting Benefits

If you are planning to work and collect Social Security benefits, it is important to know the 2021 earnings limit that applies both before and during the year you reach Full Retirement Age (FRA). Prior to FRA, If you earn over $19,560 (up from $18,960), $1 in benefits will be deducted for every $2 in earnings. During the year you reach FRA, the limit increases to $51,960 (up from $50,520) and $1 in benefits is deducted for every $3 in earnings. The amount is calculated monthly and based on individual earnings, even if you are married filing jointly. Earnings after you turn FRA do not count against you. Earned income only includes earnings from your job and not additional income such as pension payments, retirement account distributions or interest income. Social Security taxes, income taxes and additional penalties may also apply in addition to any assessed work penalty

Example #1: Under FRA

Under Full Retirement Age

Assumed Age 64

Earned Income =	**$75,000**
Earnings Test =	**($19,560)**
PENALTY BASIS =	**$45,440**

Social Security Work Penalty

$27,720

Example #2: Turning FRA

Turning Full Retirement Age

Assumed Age 66/67

Earned Income =	**$75,000**
Earnings Test =	**($51,960)**
PENALTY BASIS =	**$23,040**

Social Security Work Penalty

$7,680

Types of Employer Sponsored Retirement Plans

401(k)

The most popular "Defined Contribution" retirement plan that allows employees to contribute to an individual account and employers to offer additional matching funds. Plans can offer Traditional (pre-tax) or Roth (post-tax) contribution options. For more info: https://www.irs.gov/retirement-plans/401k-plans

403(b)

Retirement plan similar to a 401(k) that is offered by public schools and certain 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organizations. Employees contribute to individual accounts and employers can also contribute to employees' accounts by offering matching funds. For more info: https://www.irs.gov/retirement-plans/irc-403b-tax-sheltered-annuity-plans

Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)

The Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) is a retirement savings and investment plan for Federal employees and members of the uniformed services. It offers the same types of savings and tax benefits that many private corporations offer their employees under 401(k) plans. For more info: https://www.tsp.gov/index.html

Defined Benefit Plans (Pension)

Defined benefit plans (457) provide a fixed, pre-established benefit for employees at retirement. Employees often value the fixed benefit provided by this type of plan. On the employer side, businesses can generally contribute (and therefore deduct) more each year than in defined contribution plans. For more info: https://www.irs.gov/retirement-plans/defined-benefit-plan

SIMPLE or SEP IRA

A SIMPLE or SEP plan allows employers to contribute to traditional IRAs set up for employees. For more info: https://www.irs.gov/Retirement-Plans/Plan-Sponsor/SIMPLE-IRA-Plan -or- https://www.irs.gov/retirement-plans/plan-sponsor/simplified-employee-pension-plan-sep

2022 Retirement Plan Contribution Limits

The contribution limit for employees who own 401k, 403(b), most 457 plans, and the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) is $19,500, up from $19,000 in 2019. The catch-up contribution limit for employees aged 50 and over increased to $6,500 ($26,000 total). The limit on annual contributions to an IRA stays the same as 2019 at $6,000. The additional catch-up contribution limit for individuals aged 50 and over also remains at $1,000 ($

401k Plan Limits for Year	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
401k Elective Deferrals	$20,500	$19,500	$19,500	$19,000	$18,500	$18,000	$18,000
Annual Defined Contribution Limit	$61,000	$58,000	$57,000	$56,000	$55,000	$54,000	$53,000
Annual Compensation Limit	$305,000	$290,000	$285,000	$280,000	$275,000	$270,000	$265,000
Catch-Up Contribution Limit	$6,500	$6,500	$6,500	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000
Highly Compensated Employees	$135,000	$130,000	$130,000	$125,000	$120,000	$120,000	$120,000
Non-401k Related Limits							
403b/457 Elective Deferrals	$20,500	$19,500	$19,500	$19,000	$18,500	$18,000	$18,000
SIMPLE Employee Deferrals	$14,000	$13,500	$13,500	$13,000	$12,500	$12,500	$12,500
SIMPLE Catch-Up Deferral	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000
SEP Minimum Compensation	$650	$650	$600	$600	$600	$600	$600
SEP Annual Compensation Limit	$305,000	$290,000	$285,000	$280,000	$275,000	$270,000	$265,000
Social Security Wage Base	$147,000	$142,800	$137,700	$132,900	$128,400	$127,200	$118,500

Chart Source: 401(k) Help Center.

http://www.401khelpcenter.com/2021_401k_plan_limits.html

Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)

Traditional IRA Account

A traditional IRA is a popular form of individual retirement savings plan. Participants receive a current year tax savings on amounts contributed up to the annual maximum, along with tax deferred growth until funds are withdrawn. If funds are withdrawn prior to age 591/2, a 10% tax penalty in addition to ordinary income tax is due on the amount withdrawn. Future withdrawals, including the initial amount contributed, are taxed as ordinary income, as opposed to capital gains tax. Defined contribution plans, such as a traditional 401k, can be “rolled over” to IRA accounts without incurring current year tax liability and maintaining deferred tax status. At age 72, or 701/2 prior to the end of 2019, Required Minimum Distributions (RMD) apply to traditional IRA balances, forcing participants to remove assets and pay ordinary income tax on the withdrawal amount.

Roth IRA Account

As part of groundbreaking legislation known as the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, the Senate Finance Committee led by Senator William Roth effectively established his namesake retirement plan, the Roth IRA. Although annual contribution limits are the same, the Roth IRA is much different than the Traditional IRA. Contributions are made with “post-tax” dollars and all future distributions (after age 591/2) are not subject to ordinary income tax. The promise of tax-free income in retirement is appealing to many retirees, causing many pre-retirees to consider a “Roth Conversion”, which involves paying tax on a portion of traditional IRA assets before retiring in order to receive taxfree income during retirement. To contribute to a Roth IRA, individuals must make less than $144,000 and married couples must make less than $214,000. There are no income limits for “Roth Conversions”

2022 IRA Annual Contribution Limits

The contribution limit for Traditional and Roth IRA accounts is $6,000. If you are over age 50, the catch-up provision allows for an additional $1,000 contribution for a total of $7,000.

Retirement Plan Rollover & Transfer Rules

The following chart indicates the rollovers that are permitted between various types of plans.

		Roll To							
		Roth IRA	Traditional IRA	SIMPLE IRA	SEP IRA	Governmental 457(b) Plan	Qualified Plan[1] (pre-tax)	403(b) Plan (pre-tax)	Designated Roth Account (401(k), 403(b) or 457(b))
Roll From	Roth IRA	Yes[2]	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Traditional IRA	Yes[3]	Yes[2]	Yes[2, 7], after 2 years	Yes[2]	Yes[4]	Yes	Yes	No
	SIMPLE IRA	Yes[3], after 2 years	Yes[2], after 2 years	Yes[2]	Yes[2], after 2 years	Yes[4], after 2 years	Yes, after 2 years	Yes, after 2 years	No
	SEP IRA	Yes[3]	Yes[2]	Yes[2, 7], after 2 years	Yes[2]	Yes[4]	Yes	Yes	No
	Governmental 457(b) Plan	Yes[3]	Yes	Yes[7], after 2 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes,[3, 5]
	Qualified Plan[1] (pre-tax)	Yes[3]	Yes	Yes[7], after 2 years	Yes	Yes[4]	Yes	Yes	Yes,[3, 5]
	403(b) Plan (pre-tax)	Yes[3]	Yes	Yes[7], after 2 years	Yes	Yes[4]	Yes	Yes	Yes,[3, 5]
	Designated Roth Account (401(k), 403(b) or 457(b))	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes[6]

[1]Qualified plans include, for example, profit-sharing, 401(k), money purchase, and defined benefit plans.
[2]Only one rollover in any 12-month period.
[3]Must include in income.
[4]Must have separate accounts.
[5]Must be an in-plan rollover.
[6]Any nontaxable amounts distributed must be rolled over by direct trustee-to-trustee transfer.
[7]Applies to rollover contributions after December 18, 2015. For more information regarding retirement plans and rollovers, visit Tax Information for Retirement Plans.

Source: Internal Revenue Website

www.irs.gov/publications/p590a/ch01.html#en_US_2015_publink1000230563

Important Note:

The Internal Revenue Service issued guidance clarifying the impact a 2014 individual retirement arrangement (IRA) rollover has on the one-per-year limit imposed by the Internal Revenue Code on tax-free rollovers between IRAs. The clarification relates to a change, announced earlier this year, in the way the statutory oneper-year limit applies to rollovers between IRAs. Before 2015, the one-per-year limit applies only on an IRA-by-IRA basis (that is, only to rollovers involving the same IRAs). Beginning in 2015, the limit will apply by aggregating all of an individual's IRAs, effectively treating them as if they were one IRA for purposes of applying the limit.

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