

TRADITIONAL IRA

ROTH IRA

Any individual under age 70½ with taxable compensation is eligible.

Any individual with taxable compensation less than certain limits is eligible, with no upper age limit.

Qualified individuals under age 50 may contribute a maximum of \$6,000 for 2019.

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NOTE: For 2019, \$6,000 is the maximum contribution amount allowed for those under age 50, for all IRA types combined.

For married couples filing jointly where only one spouse has earned income, \$12,000 for 2019 may be split between a spousal IRA and an individual IRA with no more than \$6,000 being deposited in each account.

For married couples filing jointly where only one spouse has earned income, \$12,000 for 2019 may be split between a spousal Roth IRA and an individual Roth IRA with no more than \$6,000 being deposited in each account.

Taxpayers age 50 or older by December 31 can make an additional \$1,000 contribution.

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Contributions may be deductible from your taxable income for federal income tax purposes depending on how you file your income tax return; whether you and your spouse participate in a retirement plan at work; and the amount of your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI). Even if you cannot deduct an IRA contribution from your income, you may still contribute if you have taxable compensation.

Contributions are not deductible for federal income tax purposes.

Generally, money distributed to you from your IRA before age 59½ is subject to federal income tax and a 10% penalty.

Contributions may be withdrawn without federal income tax, at any time. Earnings withdrawn before the account has been open at least five years and before age 59½ are generally subject to federal income tax and a 10% penalty. No penalty applies after age 59½.

Withdrawals can be made without penalty for certain qualified distributions including the following:

- » Qualified first-time homebuyer expenses (subject to a lifetime limit of \$10,000).
- » Qualified education expenses.
- » Medical insurance premiums if the account owner is unemployed.
- » In the event of the owner's death or disability as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.

Withdrawals of earnings can be made without penalty for certain qualified distributions including the following:

- » Qualified first-time homebuyer expenses (subject to a lifetime limit of \$10,000).
- » In the event of the owner's death or disability as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.
- » Special rules apply for withdrawals of money in a Roth IRA that were converted from a traditional IRA.

Mandatory withdrawals required beginning at age 70½.

There is no mandatory requirement to withdraw money during the Roth IRA owner's lifetime.