



Including inflation indexed amounts for tax years 2019 and 2020 and changes authorized by the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010.

Am I eligible to contribute?

Roth IRA: Like a Traditional IRA, Roth IRA participants may continue to make contributions provided you have earned income. Individuals who have earned compensation or have received alimony may contribute to a Roth IRA provided their income falls within the following guidelines:

Single Person Filing Individually		
Tax Year	Full Contribution if your modified MAGI* is:	Partial Contribution if your modified MAGI* is between:
2019	\$122,000 or less	\$122,000 - \$137,000 <small>no contribution if \$137,000 or more</small>
2020	\$124,000 or less	\$124,000 - \$139,000 <small>no contribution if \$139,000 or more</small>
Married Couple Filing Jointly		
Tax Year	Full Contribution if your modified MAGI* is:	Partial Contribution if your modified MAGI* is between:
2019	\$193,000 or less	\$193,000 - \$203,000 <small>no contribution if \$203,000 or more</small>
2020	\$196,000 or less	\$196,000 - \$206,000 <small>no contribution if \$206,000 or more</small>

Traditional IRA: Individuals who have earned compensation or have received alimony may contribute to a traditional IRA.

How much can I contribute annually?

Roth & Traditional IRAs: The amount qualified IRA owners are permitted to contribute in 2019 and 2020 is \$6,000. Additional catch-up contributions can be made by qualified individuals age 50 or older.

Qualified participants are permitted to annually contribute the following maximum amounts or 100% of your earned compensation and alimony; whichever is less:

Maximum Contribution Limits		
Tax Year	Under Age 50	Age 50 or Over
2019	\$6,000	\$7,000
2020	\$6,000	\$7,000

Spousal IRA rules enable married couples filing jointly to contribute the maximum amount to their separate Traditional or Roth IRA accounts even if one spouse has little or no earned income. To qualify, their combined earned income must be equal to or greater than the total contributed amount.

IRA owners may make contributions to both a Roth IRA and a Traditional IRA in the same year. However, it is important to note that your combined Roth and Traditional IRA contributions may not exceed the maximum contribution limit in a given tax year.

Are my contributions tax deductible?

Roth IRA: Contributions to a Roth IRA are not tax deductible.

Traditional IRA: Contributions to a Traditional IRA are fully deductible if neither you nor your spouse is an active participant in an employer sponsored retirement plan. If you are not an active participant in an employer sponsored retirement plan, but your spouse is, you may deduct the following:

Married Couple Filing Jointly Spouse is an active participant in an employer sponsored retirement plan		
Tax Year	Full Contribution if your modified MAGI* is:	Partial Contribution if your modified MAGI* is between:
2019	\$193,000 or less	\$193,000 - \$203,000 no deduction if \$203,000 or more
2020	\$196,000 or less	\$196,000 - \$206,000 no deduction if \$206,000 or more

*Modified Adjusted Gross Income

If you do participate in an employer sponsored retirement plan, your income and filing status will determine the amount of your contribution that is deductible from taxes:

Single Person Filing Individually Contributor is an active participant in an employer sponsored retirement plan		
Tax Year	Full Contribution if your modified MAGI* is:	Partial Contribution if your modified MAGI* is between:
2019	\$64,000 or less	\$64,000 - \$74,000 no deduction if \$74,000 or more
2020	\$65,000 or less	\$65,000 - \$75,000 no deduction if \$75,000 or more
Married Couple Filing Jointly Contributor is an active participant in an employer sponsored retirement plan		
Tax Year	Full Contribution if your modified MAGI* is:	Partial Contribution if your modified MAGI* is between:
2019	\$103,000 or less	\$103,000 - \$123,000 no deduction if \$123,000 or more
2020	\$104,000 or less	\$104,000 - \$124,000 no deduction if \$124,000 or more

*Modified Adjusted Gross Income

Will I receive tax free distributions?

Roth IRA: You will receive your qualified distributions tax and penalty free provided:

1. the distribution is made after the 5-year taxable period beginning with the first taxable year in which a Roth contribution was made. AND...

2. the distribution was made:
 - after the recipient has reached age 59 ½ OR,
 - due to permanent disability or,
 - to a beneficiary in the case of death or,
 - for the first-time home buyer's expenses, up to \$10,000.

Unqualified distributions of earnings are includible in income and subject to the 10% early withdrawal tax, unless one of the exceptions listed under Traditional IRAs applies.

Traditional IRA: You must pay income tax on distributed amounts from a Traditional IRA attributable to deductible contributions and earnings.

Amounts withdrawn prior to age 59 ½ are also subject to an additional 10% early withdrawal tax unless one of the following exceptions applies to the distribution:

1. it is made due to death or disability,
2. it is made in the form of certain periodic payments,
3. it is used to pay medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of AGI,
4. it is used to purchase health insurance for unemployed individuals,
5. it is used for qualified educational expenses,
6. it is used for first-time home buyer expenses of up to \$10,000.
7. or it is made to a qualified reservist called to active duty after September 11, 2001.

Am I required to receive distributions during my lifetime?

Roth IRA: As a Roth IRA owner, you are never required to take any distributions from your account during your lifetime.

Traditional IRA: As a Traditional IRA owner, you are required to begin taking minimum distributions from your accounts at age 72. Your required minimum distributions must be distributed to you by December 31 each year after that. You may choose to delay your first RMD until April 1 of the calendar year following the year in which you attain age 72. However, if you choose to wait, you will also be required to take another distribution by December 31 of that same year to satisfy that year's RMD requirement.

If I die, what happens to my IRA?

Roth & Traditional IRAs: The entire amount of your IRA will be paid to your beneficiary or beneficiaries. They can determine the manner in which the account is paid.

Is my IRA Insured?

Roth & Traditional IRAs: Your individual retirement accounts at Via Credit Union are added together and insured up to \$500,000 through a combination of \$250,000 in federal insurance by National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) and \$250,000 in private insurance by Excess Share Insurance (ESI). Retirement accounts are insured separately from any Single, Joint or Revocable Trust accounts you have on deposit at ViaCU. This \$500,000 of insurance coverage applies to federally insured retirement deposits only. Investments such as mutual funds, stock, bonds, etc. are not guaranteed and may lose value.

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