

CRS Report for Congress

Traditional and Roth Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs): A Primer

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Summary

In response to concerns over the adequacy of retirement savings, Congress has created incentives to encourage individuals to save more for retirement through a variety of retirement plans. Some retirement plans are employer-sponsored (such as 401(k) plans), and others are established by individual employees (such as Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)).

This report describes the primary features of two common retirement savings accounts that are available to individuals. Both traditional and Roth IRAs offer tax incentives to encourage individuals to save for retirement. Although the accounts have many features in common, they differ in some very important aspects. This report explains the eligibility requirements, contribution limits, tax deductibility of contributions, and rules for withdrawing funds from the accounts. This report will be updated as legislative activity warrants.

Contents

Introduction	1
IRA Assets and Sources of Funds	2
Traditional IRAs	3
Eligibility	3
Contributions	3
Investment Options	4
Deductibility of Contributions	4
Withdrawals	6
Early Distributions	6
Rollovers	7
Inherited IRAs	8
Roth IRAs	10
Eligibility and Contribution Limits	10
Investment Options	10
Conversions and Rollovers	10
Withdrawals	11
Return of Regular Contributions	11
Qualified Distributions	11
Non-Qualified Distributions	11
Distributions after Roth IRA Owner's Death	12
Retirement Savings Contribution Credit	14
Qualified Distributions Related to Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma	15
Qualified Distributions Related to the Midwestern Disaster Relief Area	15

List of Tables

Table 1. Traditional and Roth IRAs: End of Year Assets	2
Table 2. Traditional IRAs: Source of Funds	2
Table 3. Deductibility of IRA Contributions for Individuals Not Covered by a Plan at Work for 2007 and 2008	5
Table 4. Deductibility of IRA Contributions for Individuals Covered by a Plan at Work for 2007 and 2008	5
Table 5. Inherited IRA Distribution Rules	9
Table 6. Roth IRA Eligibility and Contribution Limits for 2007 and 2008	13
Table 7. Retirement Saving Contribution Credit Income Limits for 2007 and 2008	14

Traditional and Roth Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs): A Primer

Introduction

Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) are tax-advantaged accounts that individuals (or married couples) can establish in order to accumulate funds for retirement. Depending on the type of IRA, contributions may be made on a pre-tax or post-tax basis, and investment earnings are either tax-deferred or tax-free.

IRAs were first authorized by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA, P.L. 93-406). Originally limited to workers without pension coverage, all workers and spouses were made eligible for IRAs by the Economic Recovery Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-34). The Tax Reform Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-514) limited the eligibility for tax-deductible contributions to individuals whose employers do not sponsor plans and to those whose employers sponsor plans but who have earnings below certain thresholds. The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34) allowed for certain penalty-free withdrawals and authorized the Roth IRA, which provides tax-free growth from after-tax contributions.

The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-16) significantly affected the contribution limits in these plans in three ways: (1) it increased the limits, (2) it indexed the limits to inflation, and (3) it allowed for individuals 50 and older to make additional “catch-up” contributions. Among other provisions, the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-280) temporally allowed for tax-free distributions for charitable contributions; made permanent the indexing of contribution limits; and allowed taxpayers to direct the IRS to deposit tax refunds directly into an IRA.¹

This report describes the two kinds of IRAs that individual employees can establish: traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs.² It describes the rules regarding eligibility, contributions, and withdrawals. It also describes a tax credit for retirement savings contributions as well as rules related to penalty-free distributions for those affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma.

¹ See also 26 U.S.C. § 408 for traditional IRAs and 26 U.S.C. § 408A for Roth IRAs.

² For additional information, see CRS Report RL30255, *Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs): Issues and Proposed Expansion*, by Thomas L. Hungerford and Jane G. Gravelle and CRS Report RS22019, *IRAs and Other Savings Incentives: A Brief Overview*, by Jane G. Gravelle. There are also two kinds of IRAs established by employers for employees in small businesses: Simplified Employee Pensions (SEP-IRA) and Savings Incentive Match Plans for Employees (SIMPLE-IRA). These may be the subject of a future CRS report.

IRA Assets and Sources of Funds

Table 1 contains data on the end-of-year assets in traditional and Roth IRAs from 2002 to 2006. According to the Investment Company Institute, traditional IRAs hold much more in assets than Roth IRAs. At the end of 2006, there was \$3.8 trillion held in traditional IRAs and \$178 billion held in Roth IRAs. **Table 2** indicates that within traditional IRAs, more funds flowed from rollovers from employer-sponsored pensions compared to funds from regular contributions.³ For example, in 2004 (the latest year data are available) funds from rollovers were \$213.6 billion, while funds from contributions were only \$12.3 billion. The Investment Company Institute also indicates that at the end of 2004, traditional IRAs and rollover IRAs each held 45% of all IRA assets, Roth IRAs held 4% of all IRA assets, and employer-sponsored IRAs held the remaining 6%.

Table 1. Traditional and Roth IRAs: End of Year Assets
(in billions of dollars)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Traditional IRAs	2,322	2,719	2,962	3,260	3,788
Roth IRAs	78	106	126	147	178

Source: CRS table using data from the Investment Company Institute, *The U.S. Retirement Market, Second Quarter 2007*, available at [http://www.ici.org/pdf/retmrkt_update.pdf].

Table 2. Traditional IRAs: Source of Funds
(in billions of dollars)

	2002	2003	2004
Rollovers from Employer-Sponsored Pensions	204.4	205.0	213.6
Contributions from Account Holders	12.4	12.3	12.3

Source: CRS table using data from the Investment Company Institute, *The U.S. Retirement Market, Second Quarter 2007*, available at [http://www.ici.org/pdf/retmrkt_update.pdf].

³ Generally, rollovers are tax-free distributions of assets from one retirement plan that are contributed to a second retirement plan. Regular contributions are contributions to IRAs that are made from individuals' pre- or post-tax income (subject to the rules of the particular type of IRA).

Traditional IRAs

Traditional IRAs are funded by workers' contributions, which may be tax-deductible. The contributions accrue investment earnings in an account, and these earnings are used as a basis for retirement income. Among the benefits of traditional IRAs, two are (1) pre-tax contributions provide larger bases for accumulating investment earnings and, thus, provide larger account balances at retirement than if the money had been placed in taxable accounts; and (2) taxes are paid when funds are distributed. Since income tax rates in retirement are often lower than during working life, traditional IRA holders are likely to pay less in taxes when contributions are withdrawn than when the income was earned.

Eligibility

Individuals who are less than 70½ years old in a year and receive taxable compensation can set up and contribute to IRAs. Examples of compensation include wages, salaries, tips, commissions, self-employment income, alimony, and nontaxable combat pay. Individuals who receive income only from non-compensation sources cannot contribute to IRAs.

Contributions

Individuals may contribute either their gross compensation or the contribution limit, whichever is lower. In 2007, the contribution limit was \$4,000. In 2008, the contribution limit is \$5,000, and beginning in 2009, it will be indexed to inflation. Individuals 50 and older may make additional \$1,000 catch-up contributions. For households that file a joint return, spouses may contribute an amount equal to the couple's total compensation (reduced by the spouse's IRA contributions) or the contribution limit (\$4,000 each, if younger than 50, and \$5,000 each, if 50 years or older), whichever is lower. Contributions that exceed the contribution limit and are not withdrawn by the due date for the tax return for that year are considered excess contributions and are subject to a 6% "excess contribution" tax. Contributions made between January 1 and April 15 may be designated for either the current year or the previous year.

The following non-compensation sources of income cannot be used for IRA contributions:

- earnings from property, interest, or dividends,
- pension or annuity income,
- deferred compensation,
- income from partnerships for which an individual does not provide services that are a material income-producing factor, and
- foreign earned income.

Investment Options

IRAs can be set up through many financial institutions, such as banks, credit unions, mutual funds, life insurance companies, or stock brokerages. Individuals have an array of investment choices offered by the financial institutions and can transfer their accounts to other financial institutions if they are unhappy with their choices.

Several transactions could result in additional taxes or the loss of IRA status. These transactions include borrowing from IRAs, using IRAs as collateral for loans, selling property to IRAs, and investing in collectibles like artwork, antiques, metals, gems, stamps, alcoholic beverages, and most coins.⁴

Deductibility of Contributions

IRA contributions may be non-tax-deductible, partially tax-deductible, or fully tax-deductible, depending on whether the individual or spouse is covered by a pension plan at work and the level of adjusted gross income. Individuals are covered by a retirement plan if (1) the individuals or their employers have made contributions to a defined contribution pension plan, or (2) the individuals are eligible for a defined benefit pension plan (even if they refuse participation).

For individuals and households not covered by a pension plan at work, **Table 3** contains the income levels at which they may deduct all, some, or none of their IRA contributions, depending on the spouse's pension coverage and the household's adjusted gross income. Individuals without employer-sponsored pensions and, if married, whose spouse also does not have pension coverage may deduct up to the contribution limit from their income taxes regardless of their adjusted gross income.

For individuals and households who are covered by a pension plan at work, **Table 4** contains the income levels at which they may deduct all, some, or none of their IRA contributions, depending on the individual's or household's adjusted gross income. Individuals may still contribute to IRAs up to the contribution limit even if the contribution is non-deductible. Non-deductible contributions come from post-tax income, not pre-tax, income. One advantage to placing post-tax income in traditional IRAs is that investment earnings on non-deductible contributions are not taxed until distributed. Only contributions greater than the contribution limits as described above are considered excess contributions. Worksheets for computing partial deductions are included in IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).⁵

⁴ Gold, silver, and platinum coins issued by the U.S. Treasury, and gold, silver, palladium, and platinum bullion are permissible.

⁵ Available at [<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p590.pdf>].

Table 3. Deductibility of IRA Contributions for Individuals Not Covered by a Plan at Work for 2007 and 2008

Filing Status	2007 Adjusted Gross Income	2008 Adjusted Gross Income	Deduction Allowed
Single, head of household, qualifying widow(er), or married filing jointly or separately with a spouse who is not covered by a plan at work	Any amount	Any amount	Full deduction
Married filing jointly or separately with a spouse who is covered by a plan at work	\$156,000 or less	\$159,000 or less	full deduction
	More than \$156,000 but less than \$176,000	More than \$159,000 but less than \$189,000	Partial deduction
	\$176,000 or more	\$189,000 or more	No deduction
Married filing separately with a spouse who is covered by a plan at work	Less than \$10,000	Less than \$10,000	Partial deduction
	\$10,000 or more	\$10,000 or more	No deduction

Source: CRS analysis of IRS Publication 590 and IRS News Release IR-2007-171.

Table 4. Deductibility of IRA Contributions for Individuals Covered by a Plan at Work for 2007 and 2008

Filing Status	Adjusted Gross Income in 2007	Adjusted Gross Income in 2008	Deduction Allowed
Single or head of household	\$52,000 or less	\$53,000 or less	Full deduction
	More than \$52,000 but less than \$62,000	More than \$53,000 but less than \$63,000	Partial deduction
	\$62,000 or more	\$63,000 or more	No deduction
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)	\$83,000 or less	\$85,000 or less	Full deduction
	More than \$83,000 but less than \$103,000	More than \$85,000 but less than \$105,000	Partial deduction
	\$103,000 or more	\$105,000 or more	No deduction
Married filing separately	Less than \$10,000	Less than \$10,000	Partial deduction
	\$10,000 or more	\$10,000 or more	No deduction

Source: CRS analysis of IRS Publication 590 and IRS News Release IR-2007-171.

Withdrawals

Withdrawals from IRAs are subject to income tax in the year that they are received.⁶ Early distributions are withdrawals made before the age of 59½. Early distributions may be subject to an additional 10% penalty.

In order to ensure that IRAs are used for retirement income and not for bequests, IRA holders must begin making withdrawals by April 1 of the year after reaching age 70½ (the required beginning date). The minimum amount that must be withdrawn (the required minimum distribution) is found by dividing the account balance on December 31 of the year preceding the distribution by the IRA owner's life expectancy as found in IRS Publication 590.⁷ Although females live longer on average than males, separate life expectancy tables for males and females are not used for this purpose by the IRS.⁸ Required minimum distributions must be received by December 31 of each year. Failure to take the required minimum distribution results in 50% excise tax on the amount not distributed as required.

In 2006 and 2007, distributions from IRAs after the age of 70½ could be made to qualified charities and excluded from gross income. This provision for Qualified Charitable Distributions expired December 31, 2007, and it is uncertain if Congress will renew it.⁹

Early Distributions

Early distributions are withdrawals made before the age of 59½. Early distributions — just like distributions after the age of 59½ — are subject to federal income tax. In order to discourage the use of IRA funds for pre-retirement uses, most early distributions are subject to a 10% tax penalty.¹⁰ The early withdrawal penalty does not apply to distributions before the age of 59½ if they

- occur if the individual is a beneficiary of a deceased IRA owner;
- occur if the individual is disabled;

⁶ For a detailed explanation of withdrawals from IRAs, see CRS Report RL31770, *Individual Retirement Accounts and 401(k) Plans: Early Withdrawals and Required Distributions*, by Patrick Purcell.

⁷ Life expectancy is calculated differently depending on whether the account holder is single and is an IRA beneficiary, has a spouse who is more than 10 years younger, has a spouse who is not more than 10 years younger, whose spouse is not the sole beneficiary, or is unmarried.

⁸ The Supreme Court ruled in *Arizona Governing Comm. v. Norris*, 463 U.S. 1073 (1983), that employer-provided pension plans must use unisex tables in calculating monthly annuity benefits. Citing this ruling, the IRS constructs its own unisex life expectancy tables. See 26 U.S.C. § 417(e)(3)(A)(ii).

⁹ See CRS Report RS22766, *Qualified Charitable Distributions from Individual Retirement Accounts: A Fact Sheet*, by John J. Topoleski.

¹⁰ See 26 U.S.C. § 72(t).

- are in substantially equal payments over the account holder's life expectancy;
- are received after separation from employment after the age of 55;
- are for unreimbursed medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of adjusted gross income;
- are for medical insurance premiums in the case of unemployment;
- are used for higher education expenses;
- are used to build, buy, or rebuild a first home up to a \$10,000 withdrawal limit;
- occur if the individual is a reservist called to active duty between September 11, 2001, and December 31, 2007;¹¹ or
- were distributions to residents in areas affected by hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma from around the storms' landfalls to January 1, 2007.

General "hardship" exceptions for penalty-free distributions from IRAs do not exist.¹²

Rollovers

Rollovers are transfers of assets from one retirement plan to another upon separation from the original employer. Rollovers are not subject to the 59½ rule, the 10% penalty, or the contribution limit. Rollovers can come from traditional IRAs, employers' qualified retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans), deferred compensation plans of state or local governments (Section 457 plans), tax-sheltered annuities (Section 403(b) plans), or the Thrift Savings Plan for federal employees.

Rollovers can be either direct trustee-to-trustee transfers or issued directly to individuals who then deposit the rollovers into traditional IRAs. Individuals have 60 days to make the rollover contributions. Rollovers not completed within 60 days are considered taxable distributions and may be subject to the 10% early withdrawal penalty. In addition, in cases where individuals directly receive a rollover, 20% of the rollover is withheld for tax purposes. Direct trustee-to-trustee transfers are not subject to withholding taxes. In cases where individuals directly receive a rollover, they must have an amount equal to the 20% withheld available from other sources to place in the new IRA. If the entire distribution is rolled over within 60 days, the amount withheld is applied to the individuals' income taxes paid for the year.

¹¹ H.R. 3997 would allow penalty-free distributions for reservists called to active duty after December 31, 2007. As of March 3, 2008, differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill (unrelated to this provision) have not been resolved.

¹² H.R. 4627 and S. 2201 would provide for penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs, 401(k), 403(b), and 457 plans for qualified mortgage relief distributions. As of March 3, 2008, no action has been taken on either bill.

Inherited IRAs

When the owner of an IRA dies, ownership passes to the account's designated beneficiary or, if no beneficiary has been named, to the decedent's estate. Federal law has different distribution requirements depending on whether the new owner is:

- a designated beneficiary who is the former owner's spouse;
- a designated beneficiary who is not the former owner's spouse; or
- a non-designated beneficiary.

The distribution rules are summarized in **Table 5**. The distribution rules also depend on whether the IRA owner died prior to the required beginning date. The required beginning date is the date on which distributions from the account must begin. It is April 1 of the year following the year in which the owner of an IRA reaches age 70½. Distributions from inherited IRAs are taxable income but are not subject to the 59½ rule. Failure to take the required minimum distribution results in a 50% excise tax on the amount not distributed as required.

Designated spouse beneficiaries who treat inherited IRAs as their own can roll over inherited IRAs into traditional IRAs or, to the extent that the inherited IRAs are taxable, into qualified employer plans (such as 401(k), 403(b), or 457 plans). Non-spouse beneficiaries cannot roll over any amount into or out of inherited IRAs.

In some cases, IRAs have requirements for distributions by beneficiaries that are more stringent than those summarized in **Table 5**. For example, an IRA's plan documents could require that a designated spouse or designated nonspouse beneficiary distribute all assets in the IRA by the end of the fifth year of the year following the IRA owner's death. In such a case, the beneficiary would not have the option to take distributions over a longer period of time. Unless the IRA plan documents specify otherwise, it is possible to take distributions faster than required in **Table 5**. For example, a beneficiary may elect to distribute all assets in a single year. In such a case, the entire amount distributed is taxable income for that year.

Table 5. Inherited IRA Distribution Rules

	Owner Dies Before Required Beginning Date	Owner Dies after Required Beginning Date
Spouse is named as the designated beneficiary	Treat as own, does not have to take any distribution until the age of 70½, but is subject to the 59½ rule, or Keep in decedent's name and take distributions based on own life expectancy. Distributions do not have to begin until decedent would have turned 70½.	Treat as own, does not have to take any distribution until the age of 70½, but is subject to the 59½ rule, or Keep in decedent's name and take distributions based on own life expectancy.
A nonspouse is named as the designated beneficiary	Take distributions based on life expectancy for beneficiary's age as of birthday in the year following the year of the owner's death, reduced by one for each year since owner's death. If the nonspouse beneficiary does not take a distribution in year of owner's death, then all IRA assets must be distributed by the end of the fifth year of the year following the IRA owner's death.	Take distributions based on the longer of (1) beneficiary's life expectancy, or (2) owner's life expectancy using age as of birthday in the year of death, reduced by one for year after the year of death.
Beneficiary is not named	Must distribute all IRA assets by the end of the fifth year of the year following the IRA owner's death.	Take a yearly distribution based on the owner's age as of birthday in the year of death, reduced by one for each year after the year of death.

Source: CRS analysis of IRS Publication 590.

Note: The required beginning date is the date on which distributions from the account must begin. It is April 1 of the year following the year in which the owner of an IRA reaches age 70½.

Roth IRAs

Roth IRAs were authorized by the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34). The key differences between traditional and Roth IRAs are that contributions to Roth IRAs are made with after-tax funds and qualified distributions are not included in taxable income; hence, investment earnings accrue free of taxes.¹³

Eligibility and Contribution Limits

In contrast to traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs have income limits for eligibility. **Table 6** lists the adjusted gross incomes at which individuals may make the maximum contribution and the ranges in which this contribution limit is reduced. For example, a 40-year-old single taxpayer with income of \$90,000 could contribute \$5,000 in 2008. A similar taxpayer making \$110,000 could contribute \$2,000.

Individuals 50 years or older can make additional \$1,000 catch-up contributions. The adjusted gross income limit for eligibility has been adjusted for inflation since 2007; the contribution limits will be adjusted for inflation beginning in 2009. A worksheet for computing reduced Roth IRA contribution limits is provided in IRS Publication 590.

Investment Options

Roth IRAs must be designated as such when they are set up. As with traditional IRAs, they can be set up through many financial institutions. Transactions prohibited within traditional IRAs are also prohibited within Roth IRAs.

Conversions and Rollovers

Individuals who (1) have modified adjusted gross incomes of less than \$100,000 and (2) are not married filing a separate return may convert amounts from traditional IRAs, SEP-IRAs, or SIMPLE-IRAs to Roth IRAs. Beginning in 2008, individuals may rollover distributions directly from qualified retirement plans to Roth IRAs. Amounts that would have been included in income if the conversion had not been made must be included in income. Conversions can be a trustee-to-trustee transfer, a same trustee transfer by redesignating the IRA as a Roth IRA, or a rollover directly to the account holder. Inherited IRAs cannot be converted.

The rules for rollovers that apply to traditional IRAs, including completing a rollover within 60 days, also apply. Additionally, withdrawals from a converted IRA prior to five years from the beginning of the year of conversion are non-qualified distributions and are subject to a 10% penalty.

Tax-free withdrawals from one Roth IRA transferred to another Roth IRA are allowed if completed within 60 days. Rollovers from Roth IRAs to other types of IRAs or to employer-sponsored retirement plans are not allowed.

¹³ Roth IRAs are named for former Senator William Roth (DE).

Withdrawals

The three kinds of distributions from Roth IRAs are (1) return of regular contributions, (2) qualified distributions, and (3) non-qualified distributions. Returns of regular contributions and qualified distributions are not included as part of taxable income.

Return of Regular Contributions. Distributions from Roth IRAs that are a return of regular contributions are not included in gross income nor are they subject to the 10% penalty on early distributions.

Qualified Distributions. Qualified distributions must satisfy both of the following:

- they are made after the five-year period beginning with the first taxable year for which a Roth IRA contribution was made,¹⁴ and
- they are made on or after the age of 59½; or because of disability; or to a beneficiary or estate after death; or to purchase, build, or rebuild a first home up to a \$10,000 lifetime limit.

Non-Qualified Distributions. Distributions that are neither returns of regular contributions nor qualified distributions are considered non-qualified distributions. Although individuals might have several Roth IRA accounts from which withdrawals can be made, for tax purposes non-qualified distributions are assumed to be made in the following order:

1. the return of regular contributions,
2. conversion contributions on a first-in-first-out basis, and
3. earnings on contributions.

Non-qualified distributions may have to be included as part of income for tax purposes. A worksheet is available in Publication 590 to determine the taxable portion of non-qualified distributions. A 10% penalty applies to non-qualified distributions unless one of the exceptions in 26 U.S.C. § 72(t) applies. The exceptions are identical to those previously listed for early withdrawals from traditional IRAs.

¹⁴ The five-year period is not necessarily five calendar years. Contributions made from January 1 to April 15 could be considered made in the previous tax year.

Distributions after Roth IRA Owner's Death

If the owner of a Roth IRA dies, the distribution rules depend on whether the beneficiary is the spouse or a nonspouse. If the beneficiary is the spouse, then the spouse can choose to treat the inherited Roth IRA as their own. If the spouse chooses not to treat the inherited Roth IRA as their own, or if the beneficiary is a nonspouse, then there are two options. The beneficiary can distribute the entire interest in the Roth IRA (1) by the end of the fifth calendar year after the year of the owner's death, or (2) over the beneficiary's life expectancy. As with an inherited traditional IRA, a spouse can delay distributions until the decedent would have reached age 70½.

Distributions from inherited Roth IRAs are generally free of income tax. The beneficiary may be subject to taxes if the owner of a Roth IRA dies before the end of (1) the five-year period beginning with the first taxable year for which a contribution was made to a Roth IRA or (2) the five-year period starting with the year of a conversion from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. The distributions are treated as described in the section of this report on non-qualified Roth IRA distributions.

Table 6. Roth IRA Eligibility and Contribution Limits for 2007 and 2008

Filing Status	2007 Modified Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)	2007 Contribution Limits	2008 Modified Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)	2008 Contribution Limits
Single, head of household, married filing separately (and did not live with spouse at any time during the year)	Less than \$99,000	\$4,000 (\$5,000 if 50 years or older) or AGI, whichever is smaller.	Less than \$101,000	\$5,000 (\$6,000 if 50 years or older) or AGI, whichever is smaller.
	At least \$99,000 but less than \$114,000	Reduced contribution limit	At least \$101,000 but less than \$116,000	Reduced contribution limit
	\$114,000 or more	Ineligible to contribute	\$116,000 or more	Ineligible to contribute
Married filing separately and lived with spouse at any time during the year	less than \$10,000	Reduced contribution limit	Less than \$10,000	Reduced contribution limit
	\$10,000 or more	Ineligible to contribute	\$10,000 or more	Ineligible to contribute
Married filing jointly, qualifying widow(er)	Less than \$156,000	\$4,000 each (\$5,000 each if 50 and older) or AGI, whichever is smaller.	Less than \$159,000	\$5,000 each (\$6,000 each if 50 and older) or AGI, whichever is smaller.
	At least \$156,000 but less than \$166,000	Reduced contribution limit	At least \$159,000 but less than \$169,000	Reduced contribution limit
	\$166,000 or more	Ineligible to contribute	\$169,000 or more	Ineligible to contribute

Source: CRS analysis of IRS Publication 590 and IRS News Release IR-2007-171.

Retirement Savings Contribution Credit

The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-16) authorized a non-refundable tax credit of up to \$1,000 for eligible individuals who contribute to IRAs or employer-sponsored retirement plans.¹⁵ The tax credit is in addition to the tax deduction for contributions to traditional IRAs or other employer-sponsored pension plans. To receive the credit, taxpayers must be at least 18 years old, not full-time students, not an exemption on someone else's tax return, and have adjusted gross income less than certain limits. The limits are in **Table 7**. For example, individuals who make a \$2,000 IRA contribution in 2007, have income of \$15,000, and list their filing status as single would be able to reduce their 2007 tax liability by up to \$1,000. Taxpayers must file form 1040, 1040A, or 1040NR. It is not available on form 1040EZ, which may limit the use of the credit.

**Table 7. Retirement Saving Contribution Credit Income Limits
for 2007 and 2008**

Filing Status	2007 Income Limits	2008 Income Limits	Percentage Credit
Single, Married Filing Separately, Qualifying Widow(er)	\$1 to \$15,500	\$1 to \$16,000	50%
	\$15,501 to \$17,000	\$16,001 to \$17,250	20%
	\$17,001 to \$26,000	\$17,251 to \$26,500	10%
	more than \$26,000	more than \$26,500	0%
Head of Household	\$1 to \$23,250	\$1 to \$24,000	50%
	\$23,251 to \$25,500	\$24,001 to \$25,875	20%
	\$25,501 to \$39,000	\$25,876 to \$39,750	10%
	more than \$39,000	more than \$39,750	0%
Married Filing Jointly	\$1 to \$31,000	\$1 to \$32,000	50%
	\$31,001 to \$34,000	\$32,001 to \$34,500	20%
	\$34,001 to \$52,000	\$34,501 to \$53,000	10%
	more than \$52,000	more than \$53,000	0%

Source: CRS analysis of IRS Publication 590 and IRS News Release IR-2007-171.

¹⁵ See also CRS Report RS21795, *The Retirement Savings Tax Credit: A Fact Sheet*, by Patrick Purcell.

Qualified Distributions Related to Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma

In response to Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma, Congress approved the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-135). The act amended the Internal Revenue Code to allow residents in areas affected by these storms who suffered economic losses to take penalty-free distributions up to \$100,000 from their retirement plans, including traditional and Roth IRAs. The distributions must have been received after August 24, 2005 (Katrina), September 22, 2005 (Rita), or October 22, 2005 (Wilma), and before January 1, 2007. The distributions are taxable income and can be reported as income either in the year received or over three years (e.g., a \$30,000 distribution made in May 2006, can be reported as \$10,000 of income in 2006, 2007, and 2008). Alternatively, part or all of the distribution may be repaid to the retirement plan within three years of receiving the distribution without being considered taxable income.

Qualified Distributions Related to the Midwestern Disaster Relief Area

In response to severe storms, tornados, and flooding that occurred in certain Midwestern states, the Heartland Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2008 allows residents of specified Midwest areas to take penalty-free distributions up to \$100,000 from their retirement plans, including traditional and Roth IRAs. This act was passed as Division C of P.L. 110-343, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. The bill amends 26 U.S.C. 1400Q, which was enacted as part of the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-135). The distributions must be received after the date in which the President declared an area to be a major disaster area and before January 1, 2010.¹⁶ Apart from for the dates and the areas affected, the provisions are identical to the provisions for individuals who were affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma.

¹⁶ The disaster areas are limited to Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin.