

## IRA Comparison Chart

	Traditional IRA	Roth IRA
<b>Who can contribute?</b>	Anyone under age 70 1/2 who has income from compensation (or who is filing jointly with a spouse who earns compensation).	You are eligible if you earn compensation and your MAGI <sup>2</sup> is less than the defined limits set by Congress. If your MAGI is too high to contribute the annual contribution limit, you may be able to make a smaller contribution.
<b>How much can you contribute?</b>	<p>Total combined contributions to Roth and Traditional IRAs up to <b>\$5000 through 2011</b>.</p> <p>If you are age 50 or older you can exceed the regular annual contribution limit by <b>\$1,000/year for 2006-2011</b>.</p> <p>Contributions cannot exceed 100% of your compensation. Reduces contributions that can be made to Roth IRAs.</p>	<p>Total combined contributions to Roth and Traditional IRAs up to <b>\$5000 through 2011</b>.</p> <p>If you are age 50 or older you can exceed the regular annual contribution limit by <b>\$1,000/year for 2006-2011</b>.</p> <p>Contributions cannot exceed 100% of your compensation. Reduces contributions that can be made to traditional IRAs.</p>
<b>Who can make deductible contributions?</b>	<p>Fully deductible contributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single individuals not active in employer retirement plans (regardless of income).</li> <li>• Single individuals active in employer retirement plans with a AGI<sup>1</sup> of <b>\$56,000 or less for 2011</b>.</li> <li>• Married couples with neither spouse active in an employer retirement plan (regardless of income).</li> <li>• Married individuals active in employer retirement plans with joint tax returns showing <b>\$90,000 or less for 2011</b>.</li> <li>• Married individuals not active in employer retirement plans, but with spouses who are, as long as AGI<sup>1</sup> is <b>\$169,000 or less for 2011</b>.</li> </ul> <p>Individuals with incomes exceeding the above limits may be able to deduct an amount less than the amount that can be contributed.</p>	No one can deduct contributions.
<b>What are the tax advantages?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earnings grow tax-deferred until withdrawn.</li> <li>• Contributions may be tax-deductible.*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earnings are tax-free if account is open for five tax years and withdrawn for a qualified reason (age 59 1/2, disability, death, or a first-time home purchase).</li> <li>• Withdrawals are not required to start at age 70 1/2.</li> </ul>
<b>When can you withdraw?</b>	<p>Withdraw penalty-free for any of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualifying medical expenses exceeding 7.5% AGI<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Qualifying higher-education expenses</li> <li>• First-time home purchase</li> <li>• Age 59 1/2 or older</li> <li>• Disability</li> <li>• Payment to beneficiaries upon the owner's death</li> <li>• Payment of health insurance premiums while unemployed for 12 weeks or longer</li> </ul> <p>For reasons other than the above, you could be subject to a 10% early withdrawal penalty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular contributions can be withdrawn tax-free and IRS penalty-free at any time.<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• After the account has been open five tax years, earnings can be withdrawn tax-free and penalty-free for any of these reasons: age 59 1/2, disability, death, or a first time home purchase.</li> </ul> <p><i>* Not intended as tax advice. Consult a tax professional.</i></p> <p><sup>1</sup> AGI = Adjusted Gross Income from federal tax form.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> MAGI = Modified Adjusted Gross Income .</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Penalties may apply fro early withdrawal from an IRA Certificate.</p>