



ROTH and Traditional IRAs: Strategies for Building Your Retirement in 2025

Retirement savers understand the importance of being proactive. Having healthy retirement savings can help you live comfortably in your later years. As stewards of our clients' wealth, we take great satisfaction in helping them prepare for retirement. We also enjoy assisting parents and grandparents who wish to contribute to their loved ones' futures by properly gifting funds to a retirement account, provided the recipient has earned income and qualifies. Funding retirement accounts at younger ages can significantly improve the chances of enjoying a comfortable financial situation during retirement.

Individual Retirement Account

<p>TRADITIONAL IRA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compound tax-deferred Subject to taxes when withdrawn after age 59 1/2 	<p>VS</p>	<p>ROTH IRA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compound tax-free If they satisfy requirements after age 59 1/2 can be withdrawn tax free
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You can contribute to a 2025 IRA until the tax filing deadline of April 15, 2026. The annual contribution limit for 2025 is \$7,000, or \$8,000 if you are age 50 or older. Your ability to use a Roth IRA contribution can be limited based on your filing status and income (see box in this report). **Now is a good time to consider making your 2025 retirement contributions.**

For complete rules on Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), please visit www.irs.gov Publication 590a or call us to discuss this and all your retirement strategies. In the meantime, here is some information that you may find helpful.

Traditional IRAs

A traditional **IRA** (Individual Retirement Arrangement) is a way in which individuals can save for retirement and receive tax advantages. Traditional IRAs come in two varieties: deductible and nondeductible. Contributions to a traditional IRA may be fully or partially deductible, depending on your circumstances (i.e., taxpayer's income, tax-filing status and other factors) and generally, amounts in a traditional IRA (including earnings and gains) are not taxed until distribution.

A clear advantage of traditional IRA accounts is the benefit of deferring taxes on all dividends, interest and capital gains earned inside the IRA account and the potential for annual tax-free compounding. This may allow an IRA to have a faster growth rate than a taxable account.

Roth IRA

A Roth IRA is an IRA that is subject to many of the same rules that apply to a traditional IRA with some major exceptions. Unlike traditional IRAs which can be tax

Roth IRA Phase-Out Income Limits for 2025

Married Filing Jointly	\$236,000 - \$246,000
Single	\$150,000 - \$165,000
<p style="font-size: small;">If you file taxes as a single person, your Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) must be under \$150,000 for the tax year 2025 to fully contribute to a Roth IRA. If you are married and filing jointly or are a qualified widow(er) your MAGI must be under \$236,000 to fully contribute in 2025.</p>	

deducted, you cannot deduct contributions to a Roth IRA. Some Roth IRA advantages include:

- If you satisfy the requirements, qualified distributions can be tax-free.
- You can leave funds in your Roth IRA for your entire lifetime.
- Beneficiaries inherit your Roth IRAs tax-free, if account requirements have been satisfied.

Many investors know and understand that the largest benefit of the Roth IRA is its tax-free withdrawal of contributions, interest and earnings in retirement, but Roth IRAs can also be a powerful part of good estate planning.



In 2019, the SECURE Act eliminated the “stretch IRA”, a strategy by retirement account owner to pass tax-advantaged money to their heirs. The “stretch IRA” allowed non-spouse beneficiaries like children and grandchildren to take money out of an inherited IRA gradually over their lifetime. **Now, the SECURE Act requires most non-spouse beneficiaries to deplete an inherited retirement account within 10 years of the original owner’s death.**

Does it make sense for you to convert to a Roth IRA?

For some IRA owners, it might make sense to do a partial or complete conversion to a Roth IRA before leaving their retirement account to an heir. **This can be a complicated decision and process so please contact us and your tax preparer to discuss your unique situation.**

Spousal IRA

If your spouse does not work, they can still fund a spousal traditional or Roth IRA. This allows non-wage-earning spouses to contribute to their own traditional or Roth IRA, provided the other spouse is working and the couple files a joint federal income tax return. If the working spouse is covered by a retirement plan at work, deductibility of contributions to a spousal traditional IRA would be phased out at higher incomes. Eligible married spouses can each contribute up to the contribution limit each year to their respective IRAs (spousal IRAs are also eligible for a \$1,000 catch-up contribution for those 50 and older). **To discuss spousal IRA strategies, call us.**

Custodial Roth IRA

Starting retirement savings early can allow the potential advantage of growing money in a tax efficient account over a long period of time. Many children work before age 18. Earned income makes them eligible to contribute to a Roth IRA, which can be a smart move for teenagers. This can also provide an excellent opportunity to teach or reinforce the importance of saving money.

Some of the rules regarding custodial Roth IRAs are:

- To be eligible to open a custodial Roth IRA, the child must meet all the same requirements as an adult. The minor must have earned income and contributions are limited to the lesser of total earned income for the year and the current maximum set by law, which for 2025 is \$7,000.
- Adjusted gross income for the child must be below the thresholds above which Roth IRAs are not allowed.
- The Roth IRA must be managed for the benefit of the minor child.
- As the custodian, you make the decisions on investment choices—as well as decisions on if, why, and when the

money might be withdrawn—until your child reaches “adulthood,” defined by age (usually between 18 and 21, depending on your state of residence). Once they reach that age, the account will then need to be re-registered in their name and it becomes an ordinary Roth IRA.

If you are the parent of a child who has earned income, a Custodial IRA can be a great way to teach the value of saving and investing. Besides getting a head start on saving, your child may be able to use the funds for college expenses—or even to buy a first home.

There are several ways to fund a Custodial Roth. For example, you can potentially use your annual ability to give gifts to children or grandchildren to make this happen. **If your child or grandchild is earning money, call us to discuss options for setting up a Custodial Roth.**

“Backdoor” Roth IRA

The traditional contribution (“front door”) for Roth IRAs is currently not available for higher income earners. Married couples filing jointly earning \$246,000 or more and single filers earning \$165,000 or more in 2025 are still fully excluded from contributing directly to Roth IRAs.

Even though higher earners are ineligible to contribute to a Roth IRA, in 2010, Congress changed the rules and since then anyone can convert a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. A Backdoor Roth IRA is a strategy for some higher income earners to participate in Roth IRAs. It is a strategy of contributing money into a traditional IRA and then rolling that into a Roth IRA, getting all the benefits. While this strategy sounds simple, there are several rules that you must know and follow to make sure you do not incur unintended tax consequences. This is where working with a knowledgeable financial or tax professional can provide guidance and value.

How Does the Backdoor Roth IRA Conversion Work?

The Backdoor Roth conversion can consist of two steps:

- 1) You make a nondeductible contribution to your traditional IRA.
- 2) Then, after consulting with your financial or tax professional, you convert this IRA into a Roth IRA.

There is one big caveat: this strategy may work best tax-wise for people who do not already have money in traditional IRAs. That is because in conversions, earnings and previously untaxed contributions in traditional IRAs are taxed—and that tax is figured based on all your traditional IRAs, even ones you are not converting. **(Please read the section on the Pro Rata Rule.)**

For an investor who does not already hold any traditional IRAs, creating one and then quickly converting it into a Roth IRA may incur little or no tax, because after a short holding period there is likely to be little or no appreciation or interest earned in the account. However, if you already have money in traditional deductible IRAs, you could face a far higher tax bill on the conversion (again, this is covered later in the section on the Pro Rata Rule).

If you choose to attempt a backdoor Roth IRA conversion, please consult a qualified tax planner prior to doing so as the rules for Roth conversions can be complicated.

Example of a Backdoor Roth IRA

Jill, a high-income earner, decides on January 2nd to put \$7,000 into a traditional IRA. Jill's income is too high to be able to deduct these contributions from her taxes. After consulting with a financial professional or tax advisor, she has no other IRAs and then converts the traditional IRAs to Roth IRAs completely tax-free. Her income is too high to make a direct contribution into a Roth IRA, but there is no income limit on conversions. Since Jill could not deduct the contribution anyway, she might as well get the advantage of never paying taxes on that money again available through the Roth IRA.

Jill's Backdoor Roth IRA Conversion (without Additional IRAs)		
Contribution to non-deductible traditional IRA	Convert to Roth IRA	Income Subject to Taxation
\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0
<i>This is a hypothetical example and is not representative of any specific investment. Your results may vary.</i>		

Beware of the Pro Rata Rule for Roth Conversions

The Pro Rata rule for Roth conversions states that if you have any other deductible IRAs (i.e., a previous 401k that you have rolled over), the conversion of any contributions becomes a taxable event that you will need to pay taxes on upfront.

The Pro Rata rule for Roth conversions determines whether your conversion will be taxable. For taxation purposes, the IRS will look at your entire IRA holdings (even if they are in different accounts), not just the traditional IRA you are converting to a Roth IRA and will determine what your tax bill will be based upon a ratio of IRA assets that have already been taxed to those IRA assets in total.

The IRS determines the tax on this conversion based on the value of all your IRA assets. For example, Sam, a high-income earner, already has \$93,000 in an IRA account, all of which has never been taxed. He decides on January 2nd to put \$7,000 into a new traditional IRA. The next day he converts the new traditional non-deductible IRA to a Roth IRA. Sam's income is too high to make a direct contribution into a Roth IRA, but there is no income limit on conversions. He has \$93,000 in other IRAs (previously ALL non-taxed), so his total IRA assets are now \$100,000. When he converts \$7,000 to a Roth IRA, the IRS pro-rates his tax basis on the previous taxation of his total IRA assets, therefore making this conversion 93% taxable ($\$93,000/\$100,000 = 93\%$).

Sam's Backdoor Roth IRA Conversion			
Prior Non-Taxed Balance in All IRAs	Contribution to Non-deductible traditional IRA	Convert to Roth IRA	Income Subject to Taxation
\$93,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$6,510
<i>This is a hypothetical example and is not representative of any specific investment. Your results may vary.</i>			

If you plan on using this backdoor IRA strategy, you want to be clear as to whether you have any other IRAs. As you can see, this can be a confusing area, and this is where we can help. If you are a high-income-earner we would be happy to review your situation to determine if this strategy is in your best interest. **Also, please remember that your spouse's IRA is separate from yours.**

Am I a Candidate for a Backdoor Roth IRA?

Backdoor Roth IRAs can be appropriate for investors who:

- Only have retirement accounts through their jobs (i.e., 401k's) and want to increase their retirement savings in tax-advantaged accounts, but whose income is too high to qualify for standard Roth IRA contributions; and

- Have the time and ability to wait for five years or until they are 59½, whichever is later, to avoid the 10% penalty on early withdrawals.

A Backdoor Roth IRA is probably *not* recommended if you:

- Do not want to contribute more than the maximum retirement limit through your workplace retirement account.
- Already have money in a traditional IRA and because of the Pro Rata rule may end up in a non-tax advantageous position when converting to a Backdoor Roth IRA.
- Plan or expect to withdraw the funds in the Roth IRA within the first five years of opening it. A Backdoor Roth is considered a conversion and not a contribution. Therefore, the funds may incur a 10% penalty if withdrawn within five years no matter your age.
- Are in a high tax bracket now and expect to be in a lower tax bracket in the future.

- Plan to relocate to a lower or no income tax state.

Note: While Backdoor Roth IRAs can be beneficial to many investors, they are not for everyone. They come with their limitations and complications. There are precautions that need to be taken to reap the full benefits of any financial decision. **Please consult and review your situation with a qualified professional prior to choosing to use this strategy.**

Conclusion

To further discuss funding your retirement plans, or to schedule a beneficiary review, please call us. This is an area where a highly informed financial professional can help you make an educated and calculated decision. As with all tax sensitive decisions, you should always consult with your financial and tax professional to help avoid tax ramifications.

We are accepting new clients

To booking a introductory meeting, visit our website at www.stablerwealthmanagement.com and click "Let's Talk". We look forward to speaking with you!

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Retirement plan beneficiaries matter.

What is a Retirement Plan Beneficiary?

A person or entity the account owner chooses to receive the benefits of a retirement account or an IRA after they die.

Primary Beneficiary:

The person or organization names as the first one to receive the assets from your retirement plan

Contingent Beneficiary:

Person or organization that is names as the "second in line" to receive benefits. If the primary beneficiary should predecease the owner, or the beneficiary were to disinherit the plan's assets, then all proceeds would automatically go to any named contingent beneficiary.

The beneficiary designations that you make on a retirement account, like an IRA, supersede any other instructions you leave, including your will.

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Contributions to a traditional IRA may be tax deductible in the contribution year, with current income tax due at withdrawal. Withdrawals prior to age 59 ½ may result in a 10% IRS penalty tax in addition to current income tax. Traditional IRA account owners should consider the tax ramifications, age and income restrictions in regard to executing a conversion from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. The converted amount is generally subject to income taxation. The Roth IRA offers tax deferral on any earnings in the account. Withdrawals from the account may be tax free, as long as they are considered qualified. Limitations and restrictions may apply. Withdrawals prior to age 59 ½ or prior to the account being opened for 5 years, whichever is later, may result in a 10% IRS penalty tax. Future tax laws can change at any time and may impact the benefits of Roth IRAs. Their tax treatment may change. IRA's and ROTH conversions require understanding of specific rules, for complete rules on IRA's (including who qualifies), please visit www.IRS.GOV Publication 590a or consult with a qualified professional. This information is not intended to be a substitute for specific individualized tax advice. We suggest that you discuss your specific situation with a qualified tax professional.

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