

Find out if you can contribute to a Roth or Traditional IRA and start saving today.

The eligibility requirements for contributing to a Roth IRA or Traditional IRA differ. It is important to understand what the requirements are before choosing which IRA to invest in. You may even be eligible to contribute to both.

The flow chart found inside may help you determine which IRA(s) you are eligible for. Once you've determined your eligibility and what your needs are, you may want to review your options with a competent tax advisor before contributing.

Traditional IRA Characteristics

- Contributions often are tax-deductible.
- Earnings grow tax-deferred.
- Distributions generally are taxable.
- Distributions before you reach age 59½ are subject to penalty tax, unless you have an early distribution penalty tax exception.
- Required minimum distributions must begin at age 70½.

Roth IRA Characteristics

- Contributions are not tax-deductible.
- Earnings grow tax-deferred.
- Contributions generally can be distributed tax-free at any time.
- Earnings can be distributed tax-free if the Roth IRA owner first made a Roth IRA contribution at least five years ago, AND is age 59½, disabled, deceased, or paying first-time homebuyer expenses.
- Distributions are not required until after the Roth IRA owner dies.

For more information

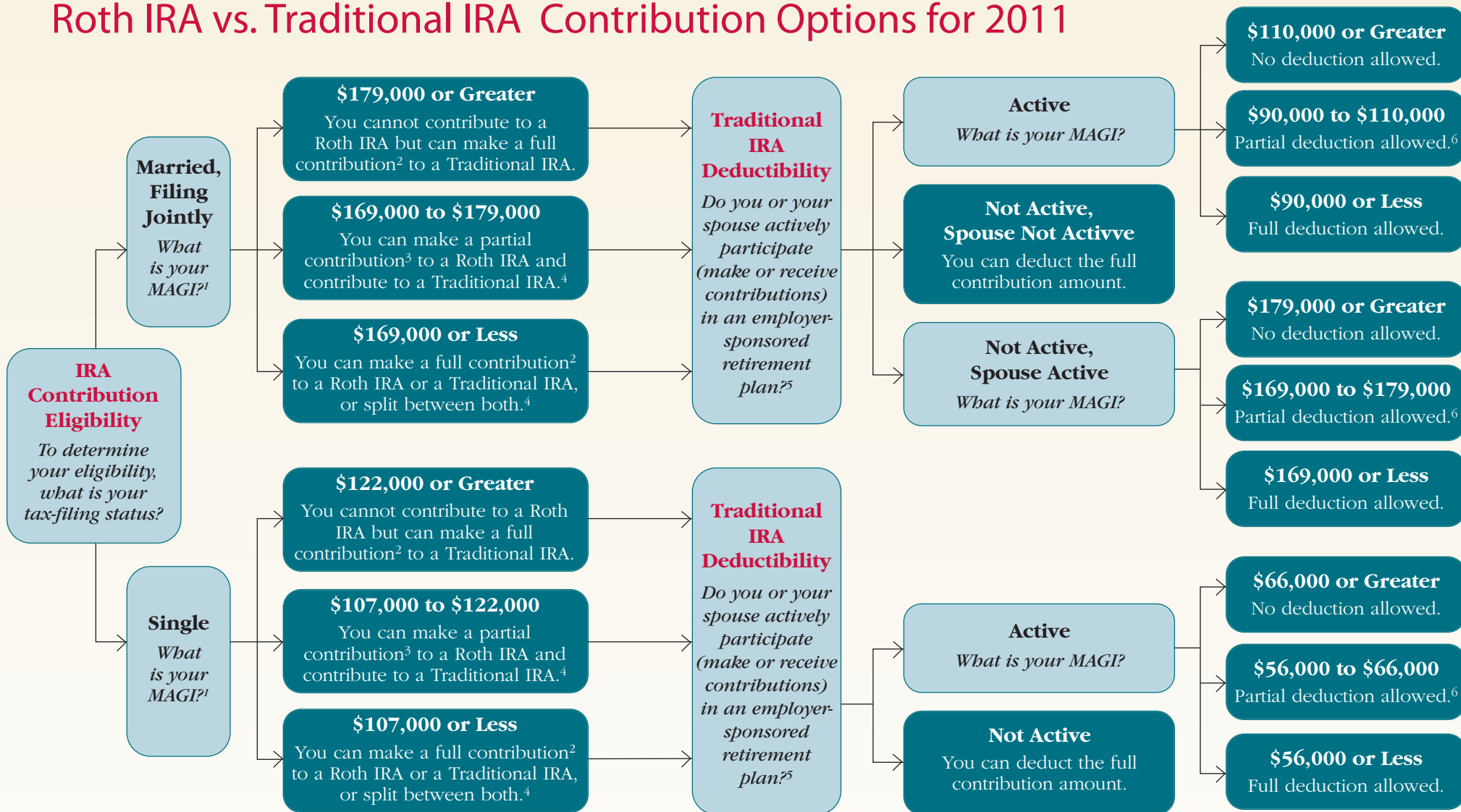
Please contact one of our representatives for more information on Roth and Traditional IRAs.

Roth IRA vs.
Traditional IRA

Taking a Closer Look at Eligibility



Roth IRA vs. Traditional IRA Contribution Options for 2011



Note: This flow chart is intended to help you determine your contribution and tax-deduction eligibility for Roth and Traditional IRAs. It is based on the assumption that you are under age 70½ in the year for which the contribution will be made, and should not be used if your tax-filing status is married, filing separately. If you are eligible for a deductible contribution to a Traditional IRA as well as a Roth IRA contribution, further analysis may be needed for you to reasonably project which type of IRA contribution (or combination of IRA contributions) will best meet your retirement objectives. This flow chart does not replace professional tax advice.

- 1 MAGI (Modified Adjusted Gross Income) is your adjusted gross income before certain deductions or adjustments to income are taken.
- 2 A full contribution for 2010 and 2011 equals 100% of earned income up to \$5,000 (\$6,000 if you are age 50 or older).
- 3 When your MAGI falls within the defined limits, the maximum amount that you can contribute to your Roth IRA is determined using a specific formula.
- 4 Whether it makes sense for you to contribute to one type of IRA or to split your maximum contribution between a Roth and Traditional IRA depends upon additional variables, such as your anticipated tax rate at retirement and the age at which you intend to begin withdrawing funds from the IRA.
- 5 Traditional IRA deductibility is contingent upon whether you, or your spouse, are considered an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan (see IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, under section "Are you covered by an Employer Plan?").
- 6 When your MAGI falls within the defined limits, the maximum amount you can deduct is determined using a specific formula.