# **2010 Contribution Limits and Tax Reference Guide**



### RETIREMENT

# Tax-advantaged accounts: Retirement Plans (2010 tax year)

Traditional IRA contribution limits			
Under age 50*	\$5,000		
Age 50 and above**	\$6,000		
Phaseout ranges for IRA contribution deductibility			
Married, filing jointly***	\$89,000 - \$109,000 MAGI		
Married, filing separately	\$0 - \$10,000 MAGI		
Single and head of household	\$56,000 - \$66,000 MAGI		
Spousal IRA filing jointly, IRA of nonparticipant	\$167,000 - \$177,000 MAGI		

Full deduction is permitted below phaseout range. Scaled partial deduction is permitted within range. No deduction is permitted above range. An IRA owner under age 70½ with earned income can make a fully deductible contribution, regardless of his/her MAGI, if neither he/she nor their spouse (if married) is an active participant in an employer plan. If one or both are active plan participants, the above deductibility phaseout ranges apply. Qualified clients not eligible for deductible contributions may make nondeductible contributions up to the annual limit.

\*Or 100% of taxable compensation, whichever is less

\*\*Includes \$1,000 "catch-up" contribution

\*\*\*Modified adjusted gross income

#### **Roth IRA contribution limits**

Under age 50*	\$5,000	
Age 50 and above**	\$6,000	
Phaseout ranges for Roth contribution eligibility		
Married, filing jointly	\$167,000 - \$177,000 MAGI	
Married, filing separately	\$0 - \$10,000 MAGI	
Single	\$105,000 - \$120,000 MAGI	

Required minimum distributions and Roth conversion income are not included in MAGI. Full contribution is permitted below phaseout range. Scaled partial contribution is permitted within range. No contribution is permitted above range.

\*Or 100% of taxable compensation, whichever is less

\*\*Includes \$1,000 catch-up contribution

#### **Roth IRA conversions**

All filing statuses	No MAGI limit
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Income from 2010 conversions may be included 50% in 2011 and 50% in 2012. However, it may be beneficial to include in 2010 income if you expect your tax rate to be lower compared to 2011 and 2012. Qualified Plan Conversions: Check with plan's administrator to determine eligibility on rollover distributions to a Roth IRA.



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### Please see last page for important information

Investment products:

Are Not FDIC Insured

#### Are Not Bank Guaranteed

#### **SEP IRA contribution limits**

Discretionary employer contributions of up to the lesser of \$49,000 or 25% of employee compensation or 20% of net earnings from self employment.\*

A minimum of \$550 in compensation required to participate in SEP.

\*A maximum compensation cap of \$245,000 per employee applies.

### 401(k), 403(b)\*, 457\*\*, SARSEP contribution limits

#### Salary deferral

Under age 50***	\$16,500
Age 50 and above****	\$22,000

#### Maximum contributions

Maximum total contributions per employee are limited to \$49,000 or

100% of compensation with a 245,000 compensation cap per employee.

■ 401(k) and profit sharing-plans may be combined.

\*Employees of certain organizations may be eligible to contribute greater amounts. Merrill Lynch is no longer allowing additional contributions to 403(b) plans.

- \*\*Contributions may be doubled in last three years before retirement, but catch-
- up cannot be used. Merrill Lynch does not offer 457 plans.
- \*\*\*In Puerto Rico, the 401(k) maximum deferral is 9,000.
- \*\*\*\*Includes \$5,500 catch-up contribution. (In Puerto Rico, the 401(k) catch-up contribution limit is \$1,000.)

#### Simple IRA salary deferral contributions

Under age 50	\$11,500
Age 50 and above*	\$14,000

\*Includes \$2,500 catch-up contribution

#### Highly compensated employee

- A highly compensated employee is a person who was a 5% owner at any time during the determination year or the preceding year, or for the preceding year received more than \$110,000 in compensation from the employer and, if the employer elects, also was in the "toppaid group" (top 20%) of employees for that year.
- Key employee officer: \$160,000

### **Defined benefit plan**

Lesser of \$195,000 or 100% of the participant's average compensation for his/her three high consecutive years of active plan participation.

#### Savers tax credit

Single taxpayers with MAGI below \$27,750, heads of household with MAGI below \$41,625 and joint filers with MAGI below \$55,500 may be eligible for a tax credit for an IRA, 401(k), 403(b) or 457 employee plan contribution, in addition to any deduction or exclusion that would otherwise apply.

May Lose Value

# Tax-advantaged accounts: Education Plans (2010 tax year)

Section 529 College Savings Account		
No age or income restrictions for contributors or beneficiaries		
	Annual Contribution*	Five-Year Contribution Made in a Single Year**
Single	\$13,000 per beneficiary	\$65,000 per beneficiary
Married couple filing jointly	\$26,000 per beneficiary	\$130,000 per beneficiary

\*Contributions are completed gifts subject to the annual gift-tax exclusion and are removed from the contributor's federal estate.

\*\*Under a special rule, contributions of \$65,000 (\$130,000 for married couples filing jointly) can be made in one year and prorated over a five-year period without incurring gift taxes or reducing your unified estate and gift-tax credit as long as no additional contributions are made during the subsequent fiveyear period. There are no federal gift-tax implications, provided the contributor does not make another gift to a particular beneficiary over the next fiveyear period. For federal estate-tax purposes, contributions are considered completed gifts to the beneficiary and are removed from the contributor's estate over the five-year period. If the contributor dies before the five-year prorating period has expired, the contributions allocated to the remaining years move back into the contributor's taxable estate. Also, any and all appreciation on the entire original gift is not considered part of the estate.

### Section 529 plan tax treatment

Section 529 plan earnings grow federal and, in most cases, state income-tax-free as long as the withdrawals are used for qualified higher-education expenses. The earnings portion of withdrawals for nonqualified expenses will be subject to federal income tax and a 10% additional federal tax, and may also be subject to state income or other taxes.

### Section 529 plan disclosures

Before you invest in any Section 529 college savings plan, request a program description and read it carefully. The program description includes more complete information, including investment objectives, charges, expenses and risks of investing in the plan, which you should consider carefully before investing. You should consider whether your home state or your designated beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other benefits that are only available for investments in such state's 529 plan.

# Social Security (2010 tax year)

Maximum earnings subject to FICA \$106	6,800	
Post-retirement		
The amount of Social Security benefit payments that may be subject to tax depends on the taxpayer's provisional income (MAGI plus one-half of th Social Security benefits plus tax-exempt bond interest).	е	
If provisional income exceeds \$32,000 (\$25,000 for single and head of household), then the amount of Social Security benefits included in gross income is the lesser of:		
50% of the Social Security benefits received that year or		
■ 50% of the excess of provisional income over the \$32,000 (\$25,000)		
However, if provisional income exceeds \$44,000 (\$34,000 for single and head of household), then the amount of Social Security benefits included gross income is the lesser of:	d in	
85% of the Social Security benefits received that year or the sum of:		
- The amount included under the above 50% rule or, if less, one-half of the difference between \$44,000 (\$34,000) and \$32,000 (\$25,000) plu	S	

– 85% of the excess of provisional income over 44,000 (34,000)

Coverdell	Education	Savings	Account
Coveruen	Luucation	Javings	ACCOUNT

Beneficiaries under age 18 and special needs beneficiaries of any age	\$2,000	
Phaseout ranges for Coverdell ESA contribution eligibility		
Single	\$95,000 - \$110,000 MAGI	
Married, filing jointly	\$190,000 - \$220,000 MAGI	
Student loans		
Student loan interest deduction limit	\$2,500	
Phaseout ranges for student loan interest deduction eligibility		

Phaseout ranges for student loan interest deduction eligibility		
Single and head of household	\$60,000 - \$75,000 MAGI	
Married, filing jointly	\$120,000 - \$150,000 MAGI	

# Lifetime learning credits

20% of first \$10,000 of educational expenses (max \$2,000)

#### Phaseout amounts for eligibility

Single and head of household	\$50,000 - \$60,000 MAGI
Married, filing jointly	\$100,000 - \$120,000 MAGI

## Hope Credit (American Opportunity Tax Credit)

100% of first \$2,000 of education expenses; 25% of expenses between \$2,000 and \$4,000 (maximum \$2,500)

#### Phaseout ranges for eligibility

Single and head of household	\$80,000 - \$90,000 MAGI
Married, filing jointly	\$160,000 - \$180,000 MAGI

#### Phaseout of exclusion of savings bond income

#### By payor of higher-education expenses

Married, filing jointly	\$105,100 - \$135,100 MAGI
All others	\$70,100 - \$85,100 MAGI

# Federal Tax Brackets (2010 tax year)

Single		
Taxable income over	But not over	Tax rate is
\$0	\$8,375	10%
\$8,375	\$34,000	\$837.50 plus 15%*
\$34,000	\$82,400	\$4,681.25 plus 25%*
\$82,400	\$171,850	\$16,781.25 plus 28%*
\$171,850	\$373,650	\$41,827.25 plus 33%*
\$373,650		\$108,421.25 plus 35%*

 $^{\ast}$  of the excess over the taxable income in the far left-hand column.

warried, tiling jointly/qualifying widow(er)		
Taxable income over	But not over	Tax rate is
\$0	\$16,750	10%
\$16,750	\$68,000	\$1,675 plus 15%*
\$68,000	\$137,300	\$9,362.50 plus 25%*
\$137,300	\$209,250	\$26,687.50 plus 28%*
\$209,250	\$373,650	\$46,833.50 plus 33%*
\$373,650		\$101,085.50 plus 35%*

\* of the excess over the taxable income in the far left-hand column.

Head of household		
Taxable income over	But not over	Tax rate is
\$0	\$11,950	10%
\$11,950	\$45,550	\$1,195 plus 15%*
\$45,550	\$117,650	\$6,235 plus 25%*
\$117,650	\$190,550	\$24,260 plus 28%*
\$190,550	\$373,650	\$44,672 plus 33%*
\$373,650		\$105,095 plus 35%*

\* of the excess over the taxable income in the far left-hand column.

#### Married, filing separately Tax rate is Taxable income over But not over \$0 \$8,375 10% \$8.375 \$34,000 \$837.50 plus 15%\* \$4,681.25 plus 25%\* \$34,000 \$68,650 \$68,650 \$104,625 \$13,343.75 plus 28%\* \$23,416.75 plus 33%\* \$104,625 \$186,825 \$186,825 \$50,542.75 plus 35%\*

 $^{\ast}$  of the excess over the taxable income in the far left-hand column.

#### Estate and trusts

Taxable income over	But not over	Tax rate is
\$0	\$8,375	10%
\$0	\$2,300	15%
\$2,300	\$5,350	\$345 plus 25%*
\$5,350	\$8,200	\$1,107.50 plus 28%*
\$8,200	\$11,200	\$1,905.50 plus 33%*
\$11,200		\$2,895.50 plus 35%*

\* of the excess over the taxable income in the far left-hand column.

#### Long-term capital gains and qualified dividend rates

The top federal tax rate for long-term capital gains or qualified dividend income is 15% (0% for individuals in the 10% or 15% rate brackets).

Gains on collectibles	maximum 28%
Unrecaptured 1250 depreciation	maximum 25%

#### **Gift and estate taxes**

Gift tax annual exclusion	\$13,000
Gift tax exemption	\$1 million
Annual exclusion for gifts to noncitizen spous	se \$134,000
Top gift-tax rate	35%
Estate tax	none in 2010 (subject to new legislation)
Generation-skipping transfer tax	none in 2010 (subject to new legislation)

# Deductions (2010 tax year)

Standard deductions	
Married, filing jointly	\$11,400
Single	\$5,700
Married, filing separately (assuming spouse does not itemize, otherwise \$0)	\$5,700
Head of household	\$8,400

The additional standard deduction amount for the aged and blind is \$1,100 for each. These amounts are increased to \$1,400 if the individual also is unmarried and not a surviving spouse.

Exemptions	
Personal*	\$3,650
Kiddie tax	\$950
* No phaseout in 2010	

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