



IRA MANAGEMENT

Here is some information about common actions you might consider should you choose to manage your own IRA.

RECHARACTERIZATION

It's okay to change your mind . . . even when it comes to investing. Let's say you make a tax-year contribution to a Traditional IRA and you later determine that you do not benefit from that tax deduction. You have the option to recharacterize and treat your Traditional IRA non-deductible contribution as a Roth IRA contribution. The contribution (plus earnings) is removed from the Traditional IRA and transferred to a Roth IRA.

If you convert your Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA during the year and later find out that your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) is above the IRS limit, you will need to recharacterize.

It is possible to recharacterize just a portion of a conversion or a portion of a tax-year contribution. The recharacterized amount (contribution plus earnings) is not taxable.

REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS (RMD)

Beginning January 1, 2023, IRA Owners born before January 1, 1951, should begin required minimum distributions in the year you turn age 72. If born in 1951 or later, the required beginning age for mandatory required minimum distribution is the year you turn age 73. If the IRA Owner has reached the age of 73 or older in 2023, you must take your RMD before December 31st to avoid IRS penalties.

In addition to the changes for distribution age, there has also been a change in the federal withholding options beginning in 2023. The default withholding rate of 10% is the same but any additional amount must be selected as a percentage rate and not a specific dollar amount. The IRA Owner can still choose to waive federal withholding at any time by signing the IRS W-4 R withholding certification form.

If you have multiple IRAs, the sum of the required minimums of each account must be withdrawn, but the total may be taken out of one account if desired.

**For more information and a full list of changes and/or enhancements to the SECURE Act and SECURE Act 2.0, see the 116th Congress (2019-2020) H.R. 1994 and the 117th Congress (2021-2022) H.R. 2954 at www.congress.gov.*

ROLLOVERS AND TRANSFERS

Sometimes, moving around your IRA funds can help you better manage your retirement plans. You may find it helpful in avoiding possible penalties as well as assuring that your earnings continue to grow, tax-deferred, until withdrawn. There are two ways to go about doing this . . . through a rollover or a transfer.

In a rollover, your IRA funds are paid directly to you for redeposit into an IRA within 60 calendar days from when you receive the payment. This is allowed once every 12-month period per IRA owner.

Beginning in 2015, you can make only one rollover from an IRA to another (or the same) IRA in any 12-month period regardless of the number of IRAs you own. The limit will apply by aggregating all of an individual's IRAs (including SEP and SIMPLE IRAs as well as traditional and Roth IRAs) effectively treating them as one IRA for purposes of the limit.

Rollovers may also be placed into eligible employer-sponsored plans. These plans include 401(k)s, Section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity plans, and IRC Section 457(b) plans.

In a transfer, your funds are moved directly from one IRA to another without you ever having direct control of them. This can be done as frequently as needed.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

May I open more than one IRA?

Yes, you may have as many IRAs as you like. However, no matter how many IRAs you establish, you may still only contribute your maximum eligible contribution per year (total) to both Traditional and Roth IRAs. If you decide to contribute over this limit, tax penalties will be enforced.

Can I withdraw money from my IRA if I need it early?

Money can be withdrawn from your IRA at any time, however premature distributions are subject to tax stipulation, and may also be subject to a 10% early withdrawal penalty. (Please note that there are certain exceptions to this rule.) Bank penalties may also apply.

When do I have to start taking distributions from my Roth IRA?

You never have to take distributions from your Roth IRA. Assets held in a Roth IRA are not subject to the age requirements for required minimum distributions.

What happens to my IRA in the event of my death?

Your named beneficiary/beneficiaries will receive the entire proceeds of the IRA. The IRA's distribution will follow the rules of the required minimum distribution and your IRA agreement.

What is the deadline for opening or contributing to an IRA?

An IRA may be opened at any time, and you have until April 15th or the tax deadline date to make a contribution for the previous year.

How do I open an IRA?

Talk to a Customer Service Representative at any Austin Bank location. They will be happy to give you more detailed information and get you started with the retirement account of your choice.

For more information, contact an Austin Bank Customer Service Representative or visit AustinBank.com.

This brochure is effective for tax-year 2026. This brochure is intended to provide general information concerning federal tax laws governing IRAs. It is not intended to provide legal advice or to be a detailed explanation of the rules or how such laws may apply to your individual circumstances. For specific information you are encouraged to consult your tax or legal professional. The IRS's web site, www.irs.gov, may also provide helpful information.



Individual Retirement Accounts

AUSTINBANK



Stop.
Take a moment.
Think about your future.

What do you see? How have you arranged your post-retirement personal finances? And, how will these plans affect your lifestyle?

The truth is, people often get too busy to think that far ahead. Retirement plans are put off over and over again. That’s why Austin Bank makes it simple to open and manage IRAs. Use this guide to learn the basics of IRAs and be sure to contact an Austin Bank Customer Service Representative to help get you started – and on your way to saving for the future you dream of enjoying.

Don’t put retirement planning off one more day. Plan here . . . and plan now.



THE BASICS

IRAs are a great way to save for your future – or your children’s future – and in many cases, you can defer tax liability.

TRADITIONAL IRA

Beginning January 1, 2020, under the “**Setting Every Community Up for Retirements Enhancement**” (**SECURE**) **Act***, there are no age restrictions to contribute to an IRA as long as the IRA owner has “earned income” or is married to someone with “earned income” and they are filing a joint tax return.

There are limitations on how much you can contribute to a Traditional IRA. However, if you are age 50 and older, you can choose to make additional catch-up contributions. All earnings on your contributions will remain tax-deferred until you make withdrawals from the account. They are then taxed as income in the year they are withdrawn.

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ROTH IRA

The chief advantage of the Roth IRA is the ability to earn on your investments while managing your tax liability.

A Roth IRA allows only non-deductible contributions. Withdrawals on your “out of pocket” contributions are always tax-free. However, withdrawals on the “earnings” portion of your contributions are only penalty and tax-free after a five-year holding period and attaining age 59 1/2.

You are eligible to contribute to a Roth IRA if you, or your spouse, has earned income and if your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) has not exceeded certain limits.

COVERDELL EDUCATIONAL SAVINGS ACCOUNT

The Coverdell Educational Savings Account (CESA) is a nondeductible account that features tax-free withdrawals specifically used for a child’s educational expenses. This can include tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment required for the enrollment at an eligible education institution.

SIMPLIFIED EMPLOYEE PENSION PLANS

Simplified Employee Pension Plans (SEP IRAs) are established by employers, including self-employed individuals, and allow tax-deductible contributions to be made by the employer on behalf of eligible employees. Employers may contribute to the plan with the limit being the lesser of 25% of the employee’s compensation for the year or the IRS limit for that tax year.

SIMPLE IRA

A SIMPLE IRA plan (Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees) allows employees and employers to contribute to traditional IRAs set up for employees. Eligible employees can contribute through regular salary deferrals, and the employer may make matched contributions of up to 3% of annual compensation.

TRADITIONAL INVESTING

When developing a plan for building retirement funds, some individuals feel more comfortable incorporating traditional investing tools, such as certificates of deposits (CDs). With traditional investing, contributions may be made at any time and these products are insured by the FDIC.



CONTRIBUTIONS TO EXISTING IRA:

The deadline for making a contribution to an IRA is normally April 15th (even if the customer gets an extension for filing their income tax). A special allowance is made for SEP IRAs which are allowed to contribute to their tax extension deadline date.

Traditional and Roth IRAs Annual Regular Contribution Limits* Tax Year 2025	
Contribution Limit Under Age 50	Contribution Limit Age 50 and Over
\$7,500	\$8,600

*NOTE: The regular contribution to both Traditional IRA and Roth IRA (in the same tax year) are added together and cannot exceed the Annual Maximum Contribution Limits.

SEP IRA Contribution Limits	
Contribution Tax Year	Maximum Contribution Amount
2025	\$70,000 or 25% of compensation
2026	\$72,000 or 25% of compensation

SIMPLE IRA Contribution Limits			
Contribution Tax Year	Contribution Limit Under Age 50	Contribution Limit Age 50 to 59, or 64+	Contribution Limit Age 60 to 63
2025	\$16,500	\$20,000	\$21,750
2026	\$17,000	\$21,000	\$22,250

COVERDELL EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNT (CESA)	
Annual Contribution Limit	\$2,000 per child per year