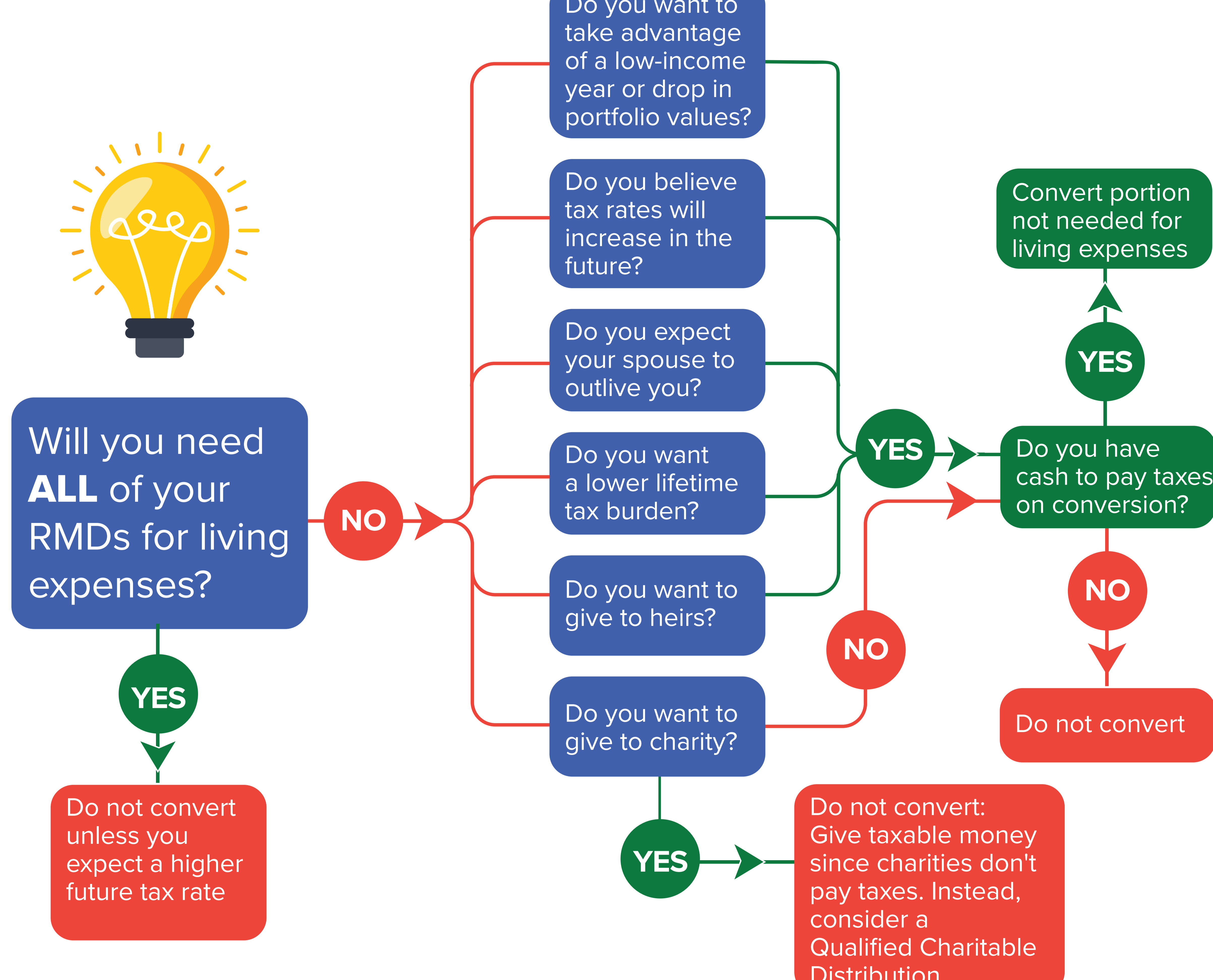


Roth Conversion: When, How, Why (...and Why Not)?

WHEN...

...would a Roth conversion make sense for me?



HOW...

...do I contribute to a Roth?

- 1 Start a New Roth:**
If you are early in your career or at a lower tax rate (but you expect a higher tax rate in retirement) and below the maximum income level, contribute after-tax monies to a Roth IRA .
- 2 Rollover an Existing 401(k):**
Move your existing employer-sponsored retirement account into a Roth IRA or Roth 401(k). Pay taxes on any growth after your original IRA contribution.
- 3 Backdoor Conversion:**
If you are over the maximum income level, contribute the annual maximum to a traditional IRA, then convert it to a Roth. Pay taxes on any growth after your original IRA contribution.
- 4 Mega Backdoor Conversion:**
If your 401(k) allows after-tax contributions, you typically can withdraw those after-tax amounts without the 10% penalty. So, contribute after-tax income to your 401(k), then distribute the balance into a Roth IRA. Pay tax only on the growth of your original contributions.

WHY...

...should I convert to a Roth IRA?



Taxes

- To draw income tax-free in retirement
- To eliminate required minimum distributions
- To lower your tax bracket on other income
- To decrease taxable income & reduce Medicare premiums



Legacy Planning

- To potentially grow tax-free income for gifting
- To reduce the value of your taxable estate at death
- To eliminate taxes on distributions for heirs

WHY NOT...

Some factors to consider before you convert your IRA...



Charitable giving

Since qualified charities are tax-exempt, donate pre-tax money. That way you don't pay tax on that income and could possibly take a tax deduction for the gift.



Higher tax rate today

If your tax rate is higher today than you expect in the future, then paying taxes on a conversion today does not make sense.



Lack funds to pay tax on conversion

If you need to dip into your retirement account to pay the tax on a conversion, then you may hurt the success rate of your plan.

Disclosures:

This article is provided for informational purposes only, reflects our general views on investing and should not be relied upon as recommendations or financial planning advice. We encourage you to seek personalized advice from qualified professionals, including (without limitation) tax professionals, regarding all personal finance issues. While we can counsel on tax efficiency and general tax considerations, Motley Fool Wealth Management does not (and is not permitted to) provide tax or legal advice. Clients who need such advice should consult tax and legal professionals. This article may not be relied upon as personalized financial planning or tax advice.

Motley Fool Wealth Management ("MFWM") is an SEC-registered investment advisor with a fiduciary duty that requires it to act in the best interests of clients and to place the interests of clients before its own. HOWEVER, REGISTRATION AS AN INVESTMENT ADVISOR DOES NOT IMPLY ANY LEVEL OF SKILL OR TRAINING. Access to Motley Fool Wealth Management is only available to clients pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement and acceptance of Motley Fool Wealth Management's Client Relationship Summary (PDF) and Brochure (PDF - 204 KB). You are encouraged to read these documents carefully. All investments involve risk and may lose money. Motley Fool Wealth Management does not guarantee the results of any of its advice or account management. Clients should be aware that their individual account results may not exactly match the performance of any of our Model Portfolios. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Each Personal Portfolio is subject to an account minimum, which varies based on the strategies included in the portfolio. Motley Fool Wealth Management retains the right to revise or modify portfolios and strategies if it believes such modifications would be in the best interests of its clients.

During discussions with our Certified Financial Planners, they may provide advice with respect to 401(k) and IRA rollovers into accounts that are managed by Motley Fool Wealth Management. Such recommendations pose potential conflicts of interest in that rolling retirement savings into a MFWM managed account will generate ongoing asset-based fees for Motley Fool Wealth Management that it would not otherwise receive.

Motley Fool Wealth Management, an affiliate of The Motley Fool, LLC ("TMF"), is a separate legal entity, and all financial planning advice and discretionary asset management services for our clients are made independently by the financial planners and asset managers at Motley Fool Wealth Management. No TMF analyst is involved in the investment decision-making or daily operations of MFWM. MFWM does not attempt to track any TMF services.