

2014 contribution limits and tax reference guide

Tax-advantaged accounts: retirement plans

Traditional IRA contribution limits

Under age 50	\$5,500*
Age 50 and above	\$6,500**

Phase-out ranges for IRA contribution deductibility

Married, filing jointly	\$96,000 - \$116,000 MAGI***
Married, filing separately	\$0 - \$10,000 MAGI
Single and head of household	\$60,000 - \$70,000 MAGI
Spousal IRA, filing jointly, IRA of nonparticipant	\$181,000 - \$191,000 MAGI

Full deduction is permitted below phase-out 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 his/her spouse (if married) is an "active participant" in an employer plan. If one or both are active plan participants, the above deductibility phase-out 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	\$5,500*
Age 50 and above	\$6,500**

Phase-out ranges for Roth contribution eligibility

Married, filing jointly	\$181,000 - \$191,000 MAGI
Married, filing separately	\$0 - \$10,000 MAGI
Single and head of household	\$114,000 - \$129,000 MAGI

Roth conversion income is not included in MAGI. Full contribution is permitted below phase-out 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
---------------------	---------------

Defined benefit plans

- Lesser of \$210,000 or 100% of the participant's average compensation for his/her three high consecutive years of active plan participation.

SEP IRA contribution limits

- Discretionary employer contributions of up to the lesser of \$52,000 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 \$260,000 per employee applies.

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

Salary deferral

Under age 50	\$17,500***
Age 50 and above	\$23,000****

Maximum contributions

- Maximum total contributions per employee are limited to \$52,000 or 100% of compensation with a \$260,000 compensation cap per employee.
- 401(k) and profit-sharing plans may be combined, but share a single limit.

* 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 the last three years before retirement, but catch-up cannot be used. Merrill Lynch does not offer 457 plans.

*** In Puerto Rico, the maximum 401(k) deferral for plans that are not dual-qualified is generally \$15,000.

**** Includes \$5,500 catch-up contribution. (In Puerto Rico, the 401(k) catch-up contribution limit for plans that are not dual-qualified is generally \$1,500.)

Simple IRA salary deferral contributions

Under age 50	\$12,000
Age 50 and above	\$14,500*

* 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 \$115,000 in compensation from the employer and, if the employer elects, also was in the "top-paid group" (top 20%) of employees for that year.*
- Key employee – officer: \$170,000

* In Puerto Rico, no "top-paid" election is available.

Saver's tax credit

- Single taxpayers and married individuals filing separately with MAGI below \$30,000, heads of household with MAGI below \$45,000 and joint filers with MAGI below \$60,000 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.

Please see last page for important information



Bank of America Corporation

Merrill Lynch Wealth Management makes available products and services offered by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, a registered broker-dealer and member SIPC, and other subsidiaries of Bank of America Corporation.

Investment products:

Are Not FDIC Insured	Are Not Bank Guaranteed	May Lose Value
----------------------	-------------------------	----------------

Tax-advantaged accounts: education plans

Section 529 College Savings Account

No age or income restrictions for contributors or beneficiaries.
Limitation on amount of contributions not subject to federal gift tax.

	Annual Contribution*	Five-Year Contribution Made in a Single Year**
Single	\$14,000 per beneficiary	\$70,000 per beneficiary
Married couple	\$28,000	\$140,000

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

** Contributions between \$14,000 and \$70,000 (\$28,000 and \$140,000 for married couples filing jointly) made in one year can be prorated over a five-year period without subjecting you to gift tax or reducing your federal unified estate and gift tax credit. If you contribute less than the \$70,000 (\$140,000 for married couples filing jointly) maximum, additional contributions can be made without you being subject to federal gift tax, up to a prorated level of \$14,000 (\$28,000 for married couples filing jointly) per year. Gift taxation may result if a contribution exceeds the available annual gift tax exclusion amount remaining for a given beneficiary in the year of contribution. For contributions between \$14,000 and \$70,000 (\$28,000 and \$140,000 for married couples filing jointly) made in one year, if the account owner dies before the end of the five-year period, a prorated portion of the contribution may be included in his or her estate for estate tax purposes. Also, any 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 potentially a 10% additional federal tax, and may also be subject to state income or other taxes.

Section 529 plan disclosure

- Before you invest in any Section 529 college savings plan, request an official statement and read it carefully. The official statement 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. Section 529 plans are not guaranteed by any state or federal agency.**

Coverdell Education Savings Account

Beneficiaries under age 18 and special needs beneficiaries of any age (maximum contribution) \$2,000

Phase-out 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

Phase-out ranges for student loan interest deduction eligibility

Single and head of household	\$65,000 - \$80,000 MAGI
Married, filing jointly	\$130,000 - \$160,000 MAGI

Lifetime learning credits

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

Phase-out ranges for credit eligibility

Single and head of household	\$54,000 - \$64,000 MAGI
Married, filing jointly	\$108,000 - \$128,000 MAGI

American Opportunity Tax Credit*

100% of first \$2,000 of education expenses; plus 25% of expenses above \$2,000 and up to \$4,000 (maximum credit is \$2,500) per eligible student

Phase-out ranges for credit eligibility

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

* Credit not available if married, filing separately.

Phase-out of exclusion of U.S. savings bond income

By payor of qualified higher education expenses

Phase-out ranges for credit eligibility

Married, filing jointly	\$113,950 - \$143,950 MAGI
All others	\$76,000 - \$91,000 MAGI

HSA contribution and plan limits

HSA Limits

The following table shows the minimum annual deductible and maximum annual deductible and other out-of-pocket expenses for high deductible health plans (HDHPs) for 2014, as well as the maximum HSA contribution.

	Minimum Deductible	Maximum Out-of-Pocket*	Contribution Limit	55+ Contribution
Single	\$1,250	\$6,350	\$3,300	\$1,000
Family	\$2,500	\$12,700	\$6,550	\$1,000

* These limits do not apply to deductibles and expenses for out-of-network services if the plan uses a network of providers. Instead, only deductibles and out-of-pocket expenses for services within the network should be used to figure whether the limits apply.

To be an eligible individual and qualify for an HSA, you must:

- be covered under an HDHP on the first day of the month,
- have no other health coverage*,
- not be entitled to (and enrolled in) Medicare benefits, and
- not be claimed as a dependent on someone else's tax return.

For more detailed information on HSAs and taxes, visit the U.S. Department of Treasury Web site at www.ustreas.gov or talk with your tax advisor.

* Coverage under a limited-purpose health care flexible spending arrangement is permissible.

Federal tax brackets

Single		
Taxable income over	But not over	Tax rate is
0	\$9,075	10%
\$9,075	\$36,900	\$907.50 plus 15%*
\$36,900	\$89,350	\$5,081.25 plus 25%*
\$89,350	\$186,350	\$18,193.75 plus 28%*
\$186,350	\$405,100	\$45,353.75 plus 33%*
\$405,100	\$406,750	\$117,541.25 plus 35%*
\$406,750		\$118,118.75 plus 39.6%*

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

Married, filing separately		
Taxable income over	But not over	Tax rate is
\$0	\$9,075	10%
\$9,075	\$36,900	\$907.50 plus 15%*
\$36,900	\$74,425	\$5,081.25 plus 25%*
\$74,425	\$113,425	\$14,462.50 plus 28%*
\$113,425	\$202,550	\$25,382.50 plus 33%*
\$202,550	\$228,800	\$54,793.75 plus 35%*
\$228,800		\$63,981.25 plus 39.6%*

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

Married, filing jointly/qualifying widow(er)		
Taxable income over	But not over	Tax rate is
\$0	\$18,150	10%
\$18,150	\$73,800	\$1,815 plus 15%*
\$73,800	\$148,850	\$10,162.50 plus 25%*
\$148,850	\$226,850	\$28,925 plus 28%*
\$226,850	\$405,100	\$50,765 plus 33%*
\$405,100	\$457,600	\$109,587.50 plus 35%*
\$457,600		\$127,962.50 plus 39.6%*

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

Estates and trusts		
Taxable income over	But not over	Tax rate is
\$0	\$2,500	15%
\$2,500	\$5,800	\$375 plus 25%*
\$5,800	\$8,900	\$1,200 plus 28%*
\$8,900	\$12,150	\$2,068 plus 33%*
\$12,150		\$3,140.50 plus 39.6%*

* 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	\$12,950	10%
\$12,950	\$49,400	\$1,295 plus 15%*
\$49,400	\$127,550	\$6,762.50 plus 25%*
\$127,550	\$206,600	\$26,300 plus 28%*
\$206,600	\$405,100	\$48,434 plus 33%*
\$405,100	\$432,200	\$113,939 plus 35%*
\$432,200		\$123,424 plus 39.6%*

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

Long-term capital gains and qualified dividend rates

Generally, the top federal income tax rate for long-term capital gains or qualified dividend income is 15% (0% for individuals in the 10% or 15% tax brackets). The rate increases to 20% for married individuals filing jointly with taxable income above \$457,600, head of household filers with taxable income above \$432,200 and individual filers with taxable income above \$406,750. In addition, beginning in 2013, an additional 3.8% medicare tax is imposed on "net investment income" of married individuals filing jointly with MAGI above \$250,000, married individuals filing separately with MAGI above \$125,000 and all other filers with MAGI above \$200,000.

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

Gift and estate taxes

Gift tax annual exclusion	\$14,000
Unified estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer tax exemption	\$5.34 million
Annual exclusion for gifts to noncitizen spouse	\$145,000
Top gift-tax rate	40%
Top estate-tax rate	40%
Single generation-skipping transfer tax rate	40%

Deductions

Standard deductions	
Married, filing jointly	\$12,400
Single	\$6,200
Married, filing separately (assuming spouse does not itemize, otherwise \$0)	\$6,200
Head of household	\$9,100

Exemptions	
Personal and dependent	\$3,950
Kiddie tax	\$1,000

Phase-out ranges for Personal and Dependent Exemptions	
Married, filing jointly	\$305,050 - \$427,550 AGI
Single	\$254,200 - \$376,700 AGI
Married, filing separately	\$152,525 - \$213,775 AGI
Head of household	\$279,650 - \$402,150 AGI

Social Security

Maximum earnings subject to FICA	\$117,000
For 2014, the Social Security portion of the employee FICA tax rate is 6.2%.	

Post-retirement

The amount of Social Security benefit payments (if any) subject to tax depends on the amount of the taxpayer's provisional income (AGI plus one-half of the Social Security benefits plus tax-exempt bond interest plus certain other adjustments).

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 \$32,000 (or \$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 in gross income is the lesser of:

- 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 (or \$34,000) and \$32,000 (or \$25,000) and
 - 85% of the excess of provisional income over \$44,000 (\$34,000).

Any information presented about tax considerations affecting client financial transactions or arrangements is not intended as tax advice and should not be relied upon for the purpose of avoiding any tax penalties. Neither Merrill Lynch nor its representatives provide tax, accounting or legal advice. Clients should review any planned financial transactions or arrangements that may have tax, accounting or legal implications with their personal professional advisors.