7 key differences between a Roth 401(k) and a Roth IRA

Roth 401(k)s and Roth IRAs share the ultimate goal of tax-free distributions of earnings. While both of these accounts are funded with amounts that have already been taxed, the path to that tax-free goal is paved with different rules for each of these two types of accounts.

Contribution limit

The contribution limit for a Roth 401(k) is more than three times higher than the contribution limit for a Roth IRA. Contributions to a Roth 401(k) and the Roth IRA do not affect each other. Therefore, an individual can make the maximum contribution amount to both accounts if eligible.

Income limits

Roth 401(k) contributions are not subject to any income limits. On the other hand, an individual is eligible to make a contribution to a Roth IRA only if that individual's modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) is below certain amounts. This MAGI is based on the individual's tax filing status, and the amounts may vary by tax year.

Availability

Access to a Roth 401(k) is dependent upon availability through an employer. An individual may not establish a Roth 401(k) plan independently, and must instead rely on an employer to provide access to such an account. Anyone can establish a Roth IRA.

Required minimum distribution

Because Roth 401(k) accounts are subject to required minimum distribution (RMD) rules, you must take your first RMD by the applicable age as set forth by the Internal Revenue Code unless the plan allows RMDs to be deferred past the applicable age until retirement. Roth 401(k) beneficiaries are also subject to RMD rules.

Roth IRA owners are not subject to RMD rules. Roth IRA beneficiaries are subject to RMD rules. An exception applies to spouse beneficiaries who transfer the inherited assets to their own Roth IRAs.

Tip on avoiding Roth 401(k) RMDs:

An individual who does not want to take RMDs from a Roth 401(k) may roll over those assets to a Roth IRA, since Roth IRA owners are not subject to RMD rules. If any RMD is due for the year in which the rollover occurs, that RMD must be taken before the rollover.

Qualified distribution definition and the 5-year rule

Qualified distributions from a Roth 401(k) or a Roth IRA are tax-free and penalty-free. Non-qualified distributions may be subject to income taxes and a 10% early distribution penalty on any taxable amount. The 10% early distribution penalty does not apply if the distribution occurs on or after the date on which the account owner reaches age 59½, or if an exception to the penalty applies.

Qualified distribution definition - A distribution from a Roth 401(k) is qualified if it meets the following two requirements:

1. The individual has had the Roth 401(k) for at least five years, and

- 2. Is either;
 - Age 59½ at the time the distribution is made,
 - Disabled,
 - Deceased, in which case the distribution would be taken by a beneficiary.

Roth IRA distributions must also meet these requirements in order to be qualified, but there are two different distinctions.

- The five-year rule for a Roth IRA is determined on an aggregate basis, whereas the five-year period for Roth 401(k)s is determined on a per-employer-plan basis (see below).
- For the second option, a distribution from a Roth IRA is also considered qualified if the five-year period has been met and the distribution is taken for first-time homebuyer purposes. This is subject to a lifetime limit of \$10,000.

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Defining the 5-year period for a qualified distribution

When determining whether or not the five-year period has been met, each of an individual's Roth 401(k) accounts must independently meet this requirement. An exception applies when two Roth 401(k) accounts under different employer plans are combined. Under this exception, if one Roth 401(k) is moved to another using the direct rollover method, the five-year period starts with the Roth 401(k) that was first established and funded. On the other hand, if the movement is done using the indirect rollover method, the five-year period starts when the receiving Roth 401(k) was established and funded.

For Roth IRAs, this five-year period starts with the individual's first Roth IRA.

Recharacterization option: Recharacterization occurs when a contribution is changed from a traditional to a Roth or vice versa. A recharacterization must be done by the individual's tax filing due date plus extension, and must include any net income attributable to the transaction being recharacterized.

Once an individual makes an election to treat an elective contribution as a Roth 401(k) contribution, that election is irrevocable. As such, contributions to a Roth 401(k) may not be recharacterized.

A contribution to a Roth IRA can be recharacterized to a traditional IRA contribution and vice versa.

Reminder: A contribution should be recharacterized to a traditional IRA only if the individual has not reached the applicable age as set forth by the Internal Revenue Code by the end of the year for which the contribution is made. This is because individuals are no longer eligible to make regular contributions to traditional IRAs as of such year.

Awareness of the differences can help with choice

While you can potentially make contributions to both of these types of accounts in some cases, an awareness of these differences—and of course any similarities—can help ensure you choose the account with the features that are more suitable. Awareness can also keep you from choosing an account for which you might be ineligible.

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