Retirement plan contribution and dollar limits

For tax years	2023	2024
401(k), 403(b), 457(b) Employee Elective Contribution Limit (before age 50) ^{1, 2, 3}	\$22,500	\$23,000
401(k), 403(b), Governmental 457(b) Age 50 or over Catch-up Contribution Limit ^{2, 4}	\$7,500	\$7,500
401(k), 403(b) Combined Employer and Employee Contribution Limit	\$66,000	\$69,000
403(b) 15 Years of Service Catch-up Contribution ⁵	\$3,000	\$3,000
SIMPLE IRA and SIMPLE 401(k) Employee Elective Contribution Limit (before age 50) ²	\$15,500	\$16,000
SIMPLE IRA and SIMPLE 401(k) Catch-up Contribution Limit (age 50+) ²	\$3,500	\$3,500
SEP IRA Minimum Compensation Limit (determining eligible employees)	\$750	\$750
SEP IRA, Solo 401(k), and 403(b) Annual Compensation Limit (exception for grandfathered governmental plans)	\$330,000	\$340,000
SEP IRA and Solo 401(k) Employer Contribution Limit ⁶	\$66,000	\$69,000
Traditional and Roth IRA Contribution Limit (before age 50) ⁷	\$6,500	\$7,000
Traditional and Roth IRA Catch-up Contribution Limit (age 50+)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Defined Benefit Overall Limit	\$265,000	\$275,000
Highly Compensated Employee Threshold	\$150,000	\$155,000
Qualified Plan Compensation Limit	\$330,000	\$345,000
Key Employee Income Threshold	\$215,000	\$220,000
Social Security Taxable Wage Base	\$160,200	\$168,600

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- **1.** Annual contribution limit is lesser of amount shown or 100% of employee's compensation.
- **2.** These limits are coordinated with elective contributions to other 403(b), SIMPLE, 401(k), and grandfathered salary reduction SEP plans.
- **3.** Elective 401(k) plan contributions of highly compensated employees also may be limited by the average deferral percentage test.
- **4.** For 457(b) plans, catch-up contributions are available in 457(b) Governmental plans (deferred compensation agreement for any state, political subdivision of a state and their agencies and instrumentalities) and tax exempt 457(b) plans. 457(b) plans permit a final 3-year catch-up if the plan document permits.
- **5.** Available for an employee with 15 years of continuous service with the same qualified employer, regardless of age, who has not contributed more than \$5,000 per year into a 403(b) account or any other elective deferral plan of the employer, up to a lifetime maximum of \$15,000. May be combined with the age 50 plus catch-up contribution.
- **6.** Annual employer contribution limit is lesser of amount shown or 25% of employee's includable compensation.
- 7. For 2024, the modified Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) range for the phase-out of the tax deduction of traditional IRA contributions has increased to \$77,000 to \$87,000 for single and head of household filers who are covered by a workplace retirement plan, has increased to \$123,000 to \$143,000 for married couple filing jointly where the spouse making the IRA contribution is covered by a workplace plan, and has increased to \$230,000 to \$240,000 for an IRA contributor who is not covered by a workplace plan and is married to someone who is covered. The AGI phase-out range for individuals making contributions to a Roth IRA has increased to \$230,000 to \$240,000 for married couples filing jointly and to \$146,000 to \$161,000 for single and head of household filers. For married individuals filing a separate return and covered by workplace retirement plan, the phase-out range remains \$0 to \$10,000. There are no income limits for a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA conversion.

This communication is not intended to be tax, legal, or accounting advice. Issues could exist that can affect the tax treatment of a transaction. Therefore, taxpayers should seek advice from an independent tax, legal, or accounting advisor before acting on any information presented. This information cannot be used to avoid tax penalties.