

SUMMARY COMPARISON of QUALIFIED PLANS, IRAs, and TSAs

2003 limitations included; subject to change annually

Question/Topic	Individual(k)	SEP/IRA	SIMPLE 401(k)	Profit Sharing
Who Can Establish?	Corporations, Sub-Chapter S, Self-Employed, Sole Proprietorships - "Owner(s) Only", Partnerships, LLCs, Businesses with "Excludable" Common Law Employees.	Corporations, Sub-Chapter S, Self-Employed, Sole Proprietorships, Partnerships, Nonprofit (not eligible for salary deferral).	Employers with no more than 100 employees including sole proprietors and non-profit entities (cannot maintain another qualified plan).	Corporations, Sub-Chapter S, Self-Employed, Sole Proprietorships, Partnerships, Nonprofit.
Maximum Eligibility Requirements	Employees must be 21 and have one year of service (typically 1,000 hours).	Worked for employer during any period of 3 of the last preceding 5 years, however short. At least 21 years of age. \$450 annual compensation.	Employees must be 21 and have one year of service (typically 1,000 hours).	2 years of service with employer (with immediate vesting). Typically, 1,000 hours per year. At least 21 years of age.
Are Contributions Mandatory?	No	No	Employer - Yes Employee - No	No
Contribution Limits-Employer	The employer's current year deduction is limited to 25% of compensation paid to all eligible participants. Allocation limited to lesser of 100% of compensation or \$40,000 per participant.	25% of each employee's compensation (maximum \$40,000). (\$200,000 salary cap).	Match deferrals \$1 for \$1 up to the first 3% of compensation (maximum match \$6,000) or non-elective contribution of 2% on first \$200,000.	25% of participating payroll. Allocation limited to lesser of 100% of compensation or \$40,000 per participant.
Contribution Limits – Individual	\$12,000 salary deferral limit.	Employee IRA - \$3,000.	\$8,000 salary deferral limit.	No employee contributions.
Catch-Up Contributions for Workers Age 50 and Older	\$2,000	\$500 - Employee IRA \$2,000 - Existing SARSEP	\$1,000	N/A
When Must the Plan Be Established?	By fiscal year-end (12/31 for calendar year plan).	By tax-filing date plus extensions.	Oct. 1 for existing businesses. As soon as administratively feasible for business established after Oct. 1.	By fiscal year-end (12/31 for calendar year plan).
When Must Contributions Be Made?	Unincorporated Businesses Employer/Employee Contributions -By tax-filing date plus extensions. Incorporated Businesses Employer Contributions -By tax-filing date plus extensions. Incorporated Businesses Employee Contributions - As soon as reasonable, but no later than the 15th business day of the month following the month in which the deferrals were withheld.	Employer - By tax-filing date plus extensions. Employee - As soon as reasonable, but no later than the 15th business day of the month following the month in which the deferrals were withheld.	Employer - By tax-filing date plus extensions. Employee - As soon as reasonable, but no later than the 15th business day of the month following the month in which the deferrals were withheld.	By tax-filing date plus extensions.
Who Directs Investments?	Individual	Individual	Employer/Trustee or plan may allow individual direction.	Employer/Trustee or plan may allow individual direction.
Are Loans Available?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Vesting	Full and immediate	Full and immediate	Full and immediate	3 vesting schedules: immediate, cliff, graded.



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Question/Topic	Individual(k)	SEP/IRA	SIMPLE 401(k)	Profit Sharing
Distributions Before Age 59½	10% tax penalty unless over 55 and separated from service (except if self-employed or more than 10% owner), death or disability.	10% tax penalty unless utilizing substantially equal payments, death, disability, medical expenses, exceeding 7.5% of AGI, or purchase of health insurance while employed.	10% tax penalty unless over 55 and separated from service (except if self-employed or more than 10% owner), death or disability.	10% tax penalty unless over 55 and separated from service (except if self-employed or more than 10% owner), death or disability.
Distributions for Ages 59½ - 70½	No tax penalty.	No tax penalty.	No tax penalty.	No tax penalty.
Distributions After Age 70½	Required minimum distributions. May not aggregate total. Each plan separate. Not required if still working and less than 5% owner.	Required minimum distributions. (May remove aggregate total from one account.)	Required minimum distributions. Not required if still working and less than 5% owner.	Required minimum distributions. May not aggregate total. Each plan separate. Not required if still working and less than 5% owner.
How are Distributions Taxed?	Taxed as ordinary income.	Taxed as ordinary income.	Taxed as ordinary income.	Taxed as ordinary income.
Eligible Rollovers	Must have triggering event (e.g., plan termination, death, separation from service, disability, age 59½).	One 60-day rollover per 12-month period. Reported as distribution and returned as a rollover contribution.	Must have triggering event (e.g., plan termination, death, separation from service, disability, age 59½).	Must have triggering event (e.g., plan termination, death, separation from service, disability, age 59½).
Portability; Rollovers Among Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Plan • 403(b) Plan • 457 Governmental Plan • SEP/IRA • IRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Plan • 403(b) Plan • 457 Governmental Plan • SEP/IRA • IRA • Roth IRA * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Plan • 403(b) Plan • 457 Governmental Plan • SEP/IRA • IRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Plan • 403(b) Plan • 457 Governmental Plan • SEP/IRA • IRA
Advantages	Generous contribution limits. Contribution flexibility. Immediate vesting. Simplified plan administration. No annual Form 5500 reporting of plans below \$100,000 of assets. Access to loans. Asset consolidation.	Simple to establish and maintain. No annual IRS filing requirements. Contributions deductible for employer.	Contributions deductible for employer. Nondiscrimination testing. Not subject to top-heavy rules. Some funding responsibility with employees. Deferral reduces taxable income to employee.	Contributions discretionary. Flexibility in plan design. Loans may be allowed. Contributions, plan expenses may be deductible by employer. Vesting schedules.

* Only if the taxpayer's AGI for the tax year does not exceed \$100,000, and the taxpayer is not married filing separately.



SUMMARY COMPARISON of QUALIFIED PLANS, IRAs, and TSAs

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Question/Topic	Money Purchase	401(k)	Defined Benefit	Roth IRA
Who Can Establish?	Corporations, Sub-Chapter S, Self-Employed, Sole Proprietorships, Partnerships, Nonprofit.	Corporations, Sub-Chapter S, Self-Employed, Sole Proprietorships, Partnerships, Nonprofit.	Corporations, Sub-Chapter S, Self-Employed, Sole Proprietorships, Partnerships, Nonprofit.	Individual with compensation.
Maximum Eligibility Requirements	2 years of service with employer (with immediate vesting). Typically, 1,000 hours per year. At least 21 years of age.	2 years of service with employer (with immediate vesting). Typically, 1,000 hours per year. At least 21 years of age. One year of service with employer for deferrals.	2 years of service with employer (with immediate vesting). Typically, 1,000 hours per year. At least 21 years of age.	Must have earned income of <\$110,000 for single filers and <\$160,000 for joint filers.
Are Contributions Mandatory?	Yes	No	Yes	No
Contribution Limits-Employer	25% of participating payroll. Allocation limited to lesser of 100% of compensation or \$40,000 per participant.	The employer's current year deduction is limited to 25% of compensation paid to all eligible participants. Allocation limited to lesser of 100% of compensation or \$40,000 per participant	Based on actuarial assumptions (e.g., retirement age, investment return, compensation increases, etc.); (\$160,000 Annual Benefit Cap).	N/A
Contribution Limits – Individual	No employee contributions.	\$12,000 salary deferral limit.	No employee contributions.	100% of earned income up to \$3,000 per individual to all IRAs.
Catch-Up Contributions for Workers Age 50 and Older	N/A	\$2,000	N/A	\$500
When Must the Plan Be Established?	By fiscal year-end (12/31 for calendar year plan).	By fiscal year-end (12/31 for calendar year plan).	By fiscal year-end (12/31 for calendar year plan).	4/15/2004 for 2003
When Must Contributions Be Made?	By tax-filing date plus extensions	By tax-filing date plus extensions	By tax-filing date plus extensions	4/15/2004 for 2003
Who Directs Investments?	Employer/Trustee or plan may allow individual direction	Employer/Trustee or plan may allow individual direction	Employer/Trustee	Individual
Are Loans Available?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Vesting	3 vesting schedules: immediate, cliff, graded.	3 vesting schedules: immediate, cliff, graded.	3 vesting schedules: immediate, cliff, graded.	Full and immediate
Distributions Before Age 59½	10% tax penalty unless over 55 and separated from service (except if self-employed or more than 10% owner), death or disability.	10% tax penalty unless over 55 and separated from service (except if self-employed or more than 10% owner), death or disability.	10% tax penalty unless over 55 and separated from service (except if self-employed or more than 10% owner), death or disability.	10% tax penalty on earnings unless withdrawal is for death, disability, first-time home buyer (\$10,000 lifetime in aggregate to all IRAs), substantially equal periodic payments, certain major medical expenses, certain long-term unemployment expenses.



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Question/Topic	Money Purchase	401(k)	Defined Benefit	Roth IRA
Distributions for Ages 59½ - 70½	No tax penalty.	No tax penalty.	No tax penalty.	No tax penalty for a “qualified distribution”, occurring if the Roth IRA has been established for at least 5 years and one of the following events occurs: attainment of age 59½, first-time home purchase, disability or death, in which case earnings withdrawn are tax-free.
Distributions After Age 70½	Required minimum distributions. May not aggregate total. Each plan separate. Not required if still working and less than 5% owner.	Required minimum distributions. May not aggregate total. Each plan separate. Not required if still working and less than 5% owner.	Required minimum distributions. May not aggregate total. Each plan separate. Not required if still working and less than 5% owner.	No required minimum distributions at any age.
How are Distributions Taxed?	Taxed as ordinary income.	Taxed as ordinary income.	Taxed as ordinary income.	Principal and earnings withdrawn are tax-free.
Eligible Rollovers	Must have triggering event (e.g., plan termination, death, separation from service, disability, age 59½).	Must have triggering event (e.g., plan termination, death, separation from service, disability, age 59½).	Must have triggering event (e.g., plan termination, death, separation from service, disability, age 59½).	Roth IRA to Roth IRA - rules follow the Traditional IRA rollover rules.
Portability; Rollovers Among Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Plan • 403(b) Plan • 457 Governmental Plan • SEP/IRA • IRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Plan • 403(b) Plan • 457 Governmental Plan • SEP/IRA • IRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Plan • 403(b) Plan • 457 Governmental Plan • SEP/IRA • IRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roth IRA
Advantages	Contributions fixed. Plan expenses may be deductible by employer. Vesting schedules.	Flexibility in plan design; loans may be allowed. Contributions, plan expenses may be deductible by employer. Funding responsibility with employees. Deferred amount reduces employee's taxable income. Vesting schedules.	Contribution levels may be substantially higher than other types of retirement plans. Favors older, highly compensated employees. Vesting schedules.	Tax-free growth.



SUMMARY COMPARISON of QUALIFIED PLANS, IRAs, and TSAs

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Question/Topic	Traditional IRA	SIMPLE IRA	403(b) Non-ERISA Plan with only Salary Deferral Contributions	403(b) ERISA Plan with Employer Contributions
Who Can Establish?	Individual with compensation.	Employers with no more than 100 employees who earned \$5,000 or more during preceding calendar year (cannot maintain another retirement plan).	Nonprofit organizations exempt under IRC 501(c)(3) (e.g., churches, hospitals and schools).	Nonprofit organizations exempt under IRC 501(c)(3) (e.g., churches, hospitals and schools).
Maximum Eligibility Requirements	Must have earned income and be under the age of 70½.	\$5,000 in compensation for any 2 preceding years and expected to earn \$5,000 in current years.	The option to participate generally must be offered to all eligible employees (except certain student employees and employees who work less than 20 hours per week).	Minimum participation, minimum coverage, and nondiscrimination requirements may apply.
Are Contributions Mandatory?	No	Employer – Yes Employee – No	No	Generally no, but may be designed with Employer mandatory contributions.
Contribution Limits-Employer	N/A	Match deferrals \$1 for \$1 up to the first 3% of compensation or 2% (subject to \$200,000 salary cap) non-elective contribution.	N/A	The employer's contributions (including elective deferrals) to an employee's account should not be more than the lesser of \$40,000 or 100% of the employee's compensation for the year.
Contribution Limits – Individual	100% of earned income up to \$3,000 per individual to all IRAs.	100% of earned income up to \$8,000.	100% of compensation or \$12,000, whichever is less. Special catch-up provisions may increase the contribution limit.	100% of compensation or \$12,000, whichever is less. Special catch-up provisions may increase the contribution limit.
Catch-Up Contributions for Workers Age 50 and Older	\$500	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
When Must the Plan Be Established?	4/15/2004 for 2003	October 1 for existing businesses. As soon as administratively feasible for businesses established after October 1.	The plan may be established any time during the calendar year.	The plan may be established any time during the calendar year.
When Must Contributions Be Made?	4/15/2004 for 2003	Employer- By tax filing date plus extensions. Employee- on a deferral basis.	Salary deferral ongoing from payroll.	Employer- The plan may be funded any time during the calendar year. Employee- Salary deferral ongoing from payroll.
Who Directs Investments?	Individual	Individual	Individual	Employer/Trustee may allow individual direction.
Are Loans Available?	No	No	Yes	Yes
Vesting	Full and immediate	Full and immediate	Full and immediate	3 vesting schedules: immediate, cliff, graded.

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Question/Topic	Traditional IRA	SIMPLE IRA	403(b) Non-ERISA Plan with only Salary Deferral Contributions	403(b) ERISA Plan with Employer Contributions
Distributions Before Age 59½	10% tax penalty unless the distribution is for death, disability, a qualifying rollover, a direct transfer, the timely withdrawal of an excess contribution, certain qualified medical or education expenses, or first-time home purchase (\$10,000 limit in aggregate to all IRAs). Waived if the distribution is part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments made over the individual's life expectancy.	10% tax penalty unless the distribution is for death, disability, a qualifying rollover, a direct transfer, the timely withdrawal of an excess contribution, certain qualified medical or education expenses, or first-time home purchase (\$10,000 limit in aggregate to all IRAs). Waived if the distribution is part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments made over the individual's life expectancy.	10% tax penalty unless over 55 and separated from service (except if self-employed or more than 10% owner), death or disability.	10% tax penalty unless over 55 and separated from service (except if self-employed or more than 10% owner), death or disability.
Distributions for Ages 59½ - 70½	No tax penalty.	No tax penalty.	No tax penalty.	No tax penalty.
Distributions After Age 70½	Required minimum distributions as late as April 1 following the year in which the individual reaches age 70½.	Required minimum distributions as late as April 1 following the year in which the individual reaches age 70½.	Required minimum distributions as late as April 1 following the later of the year in which the participant reaches age 70½ or the year of retirement.	Required minimum distributions as late as April 1 following the later of the year in which the participant reaches age 70½ or the year of retirement.
How are Distributions Taxed?	Taxed as ordinary income.	Taxed as ordinary income.	Taxed as ordinary income.	Taxed as ordinary income.
Eligible Rollovers	Traditional IRA to Traditional IRA, Traditional IRA to Roth IRA, pretax dollars are taxed as ordinary income.	Only from one SIMPLE IRA to another, 403(b) 457, SEP/IRA, Roth IRA, or a Qualified Plan and Traditional IRA after 2 years of participation.	Must have triggering event (e.g., death, separation from service, disability, age 59½).	Must have triggering event (e.g., death, separation from service, disability, age 59½).
Portability; Rollovers Among Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Plan • 403(b) Plan • 457 Governmental Plan • SEP/IRA • IRA • Roth IRA * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Plan • SIMPLE IRA • 403(b) Plan • 457 Governmental Plan • SEP/IRA • IRA ** • Roth IRA * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Plan • 403(b) Plan • 457 Governmental Plan • SEP/IRA • IRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Plan • 403(b) Plan • 457 Governmental Plan • SEP/IRA • IRA
Advantages	Tax-deferred growth.	Employer – contributions are deductible. Employee - tax deferral reduces taxable income.	Deferred amount reduces employee's taxable income. Special elections may further increase the amounts an employee can defer. Earnings are tax deferred. Contribution limits are greater than IRAs. Loans may be allowed.	Deferred amount reduces employee's taxable income. Special elections may further increase the amounts an employee can defer. Earnings are tax deferred. Contribution limits are greater than IRAs. Loans may be allowed.

* Only if the taxpayer's AGI for the tax year does not exceed \$100,000, and the taxpayer is not married filing separately.

** Only after the individual has participated in the SIMPLE plan for 2 years.

