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A "qualified rollover contribution" can be made from a traditional IRA or any eligible retirement plan (Q 3883) to a Roth IRA. A rollover was not permitted prior to 2010 if a taxpayer had adjusted gross income ("AGI") of more than \$100,000 for the taxable year of the distribution to which the rollover related or if the taxpayer was a married individual filing a separate return.

Amounts that are held in a SEP or a SIMPLE IRA that have been held in the account for two or more years also may be converted to a Roth IRA. [3]

The taxpayer must include in income the amount of the distribution from the traditional IRA or other eligible retirement plan that would be includable if the distribution were not rolled over. [4] (See Q 3625 for taxation of amounts distributed from such IRAs.) Thus, if only deductible contributions were made to an eligible retirement plan, the entire amount of the distribution would be includable in income in the year rolled over or converted. (Special rules apply for conversions made in 2010.) While the 10 percent early distribution penalty (Q 3629) does not apply at the time of the conversion to a Roth IRA, it does apply to any converted amounts distributed during the five-year period beginning with the year of the conversion. [5]

Planning Point: Anybody could make a Roth IRA conversion for 2010. Income from a conversion in 2010 could be recognized one-half in 2011 and one-half in 2012, rather than all in 2010.

When an individual retirement annuity is converted to a Roth IRA, or when an individual retirement account that holds an annuity contract as an asset is converted to a Roth IRA, the amount that is deemed distributed is the fair market value of the annuity contract on the date of the (deemed) distribution. If, in converting to a Roth IRA, an IRA annuity contract is completely surrendered for its cash value, regulations provide that the cash received will be the conversion amount. [6]

Tax Facts Online: Receive Coverage on These High-Profile Areas

Life Insurance

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- » Cash Value Increases
- » Living Proceeds
- » Death Proceeds
- » Divorce
- » Gifts and Charitable Gifts
- » Single Premium Whole Life Insurance Policy
- » Creditor Insurance
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- » Taxation of Distribution of Life Insurance Contract
- » Collection of Delinquent Income Taxes From Life Insurance
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- » Non-Qualified Long-Term Care Insurance Contract
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- » Amounts Received as an Annuity: Fixed Annuities
- » Annuity Rules: Variable Annuities
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- » Divorce
- » Gifts and Charitable Gifts
- » Withholding
- » Private Annuity
- » Charitable Gift Annuity
- » Taxation
- » Estate Tax

Federal Income Taxation

- » General Rules
- » Corporations and other Business Entities

Structured Settlements

International Taxation

Federal Estate Tax, Gift Tax, Generation- Skipping Transfer Tax, and Valuation

Cafeteria Plans

Compensation Deferred Compensation

- » Funded Deferred
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 and Trusts)
- » Unfunded Deferred Compensation

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Educational Benefit Trusts Employee Death Benefits

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Split Dollar Plan

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- » Contributions
- » Changing Issuers
- » Amounts Received Under the Plan
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» New Disclosure Regulations for Retirement Plan Service Providers

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- » Stock Warrants
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- » Municipal Bonds
- » Other Issues Affecting Bonds

Precious Metals & Collectibles

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S Corporations

Real Estate Oil & Gas

Equipment Leasing

Cattle

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Mutual Funds & Trusts

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Deduction of Interest and Expenses

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Intellectual Property

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Federal Income Tax for Individuals and Small Businesses

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- » Exemptions
- » Deductions
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Capital Gains and Losses

Investment Income Tax and

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Casualty and Theft Losses
Employees vs. Independent

Contractors
Business Expense Deductions

Bad Debt and Worthless Securities

Business Life Insurance

Employer-Sponsored Accident & Health Insurance Benefits

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Employee Fringe Benefits
Choice of Entity and the Small
Business

Business Succession Planning Small Business Valuation

Accounting

Charitable Giving