

Tax Fundamentals

Tax Rate	Tax Brackets	
	Single Filers	Married, Filing Jointly
10%	\$0 – \$9,950	\$0 – \$19,900
12%	\$9,951 – \$40,525	\$19,901 – \$81,050
22%	\$40,526 – \$86,375	\$81,051 – \$172,750
24%	\$86,376 – \$164,925	\$172,751 – \$329,850
32%	\$164,926 – \$209,425	\$329,851 – \$418,850
35%	\$209,426 – \$523,600	\$418,851 – \$628,300
37%	\$523,601+	\$628,301+

Tax Credit vs. Tax Deduction	
A tax credit is subtracted from the amount of tax due	A tax deduction reduces your taxable income

Key Considerations

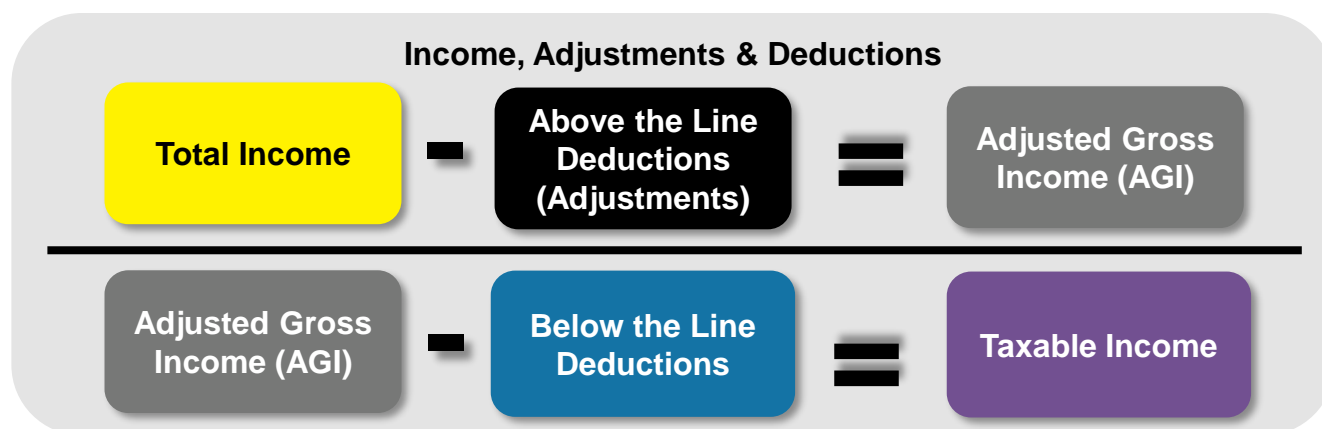
- Review your tax withholding (W-4)
- Review your retirement plan contributions
- Consider an HSA's Triple Tax Advantage
- Visit irs.gov to stay current on tax rules
- Remember key dates like April 15th
- Get professional help from a tax advisor

When making 401(k) contributions:

	Before-Tax	Roth	After-Tax
Tax Treatment	Before-tax contributions reduce taxable income	Roth and After-tax contributions do not reduce taxable income	

When taking 401(k) distributions:

	Before-Tax	Roth	After-Tax
Tax Treatment	Distributions after age 59½ are taxed as current income	Qualified distributions are tax-free ¹	Earnings are taxed when withdrawn



Benefits website: CatBenefitsCenter.com
Benefits Center: 877-228-4010 Mon-Fri, 8AM – 6PM CT

Internal Revenue Service
irs.gov or call local office

¹ For a distribution to be qualified in a Roth account, the participant must be 59½ years old or older, and the first contribution must be at least 5 years old. Information here is provided solely to supplement the "Tax Fundamentals" presentation. This information should not be considered advice, and your information may warrant consideration of other alternatives. Please speak with your financial advisor and/or tax advisor.