CHECKPOINT



National Tax Advisory®

TO: All Professional Tax Personnel NTA-1086

FROM: Shaun M. Hunley, J.D., LL.M. DATE: January 14, 2020

RE: Employee Benefit Plan and IRA Quick Reference Table (2018–2020)

	2020	2019	2018 \$ 275,000	
Compensation Limit [IRC Sec. 401(a)(17)] ¹	\$ 285,000	\$ 280,000		
Defined Benefit Plan Annual Benefit Limit	\$ 230,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 220,000	
Defined Contribution Plan Annual Contribution Limit	\$ 57,000	\$ 56,000	\$ 55,000	
401(k), 403(b), and SARSEPs				
Annual Deferral Limit ²	\$ 19,500	\$ 19,000	\$ 18,500	
Catch-up Contribution ³	\$ 6,500	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	
457 Plan				
Annual Deferral Limit	\$ 19,500	\$ 19,000	\$ 18,500	
Catch-up Contribution ³	\$ 6,500	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	
SIMPLE Plan				
Annual Deferral Limit	\$ 13,500	\$ 13,000	\$ 12,500	
Catch-up Contribution ³	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	
IRA				
Annual Contribution Limit	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,500	
Catch-up Contribution ³	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	
Highly Compensated Employee				
Compensation Threshold	\$ 130,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 120,000	
Key Employee Officer Compensation				
Threshold	\$ 185,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 175,000	
SEP Compensation Threshold	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 600	
Traditional IRA Deduction Phaseout (AGI)				
Unmarried—Active Participant	\$65,000/75,000	\$64,000/74,000	\$63,000/73,000	
MFS—Any Spouse Participates	\$0/10,000	\$0/10,000	\$0/10,000	
MFJ—Nonparticipating Spouse	\$196,000/206,000	\$193,000/203,000	\$189,000/199,000	
MFJ—Participating Spouse	\$104,000/124,000	\$103,000/123,000	\$101,000/121,000	
Roth IRA Contribution Eligibility (AGI)				
Joint Return	\$196,000/206,000	\$193,000/203,000	\$189,000/199,000	
Single, HOH	\$124,000/139,000	\$122,000/137,000	\$120,000/135,000	
MFS	\$0/10,000	\$0/10,000	\$0/10,000	
Excludible Long-term Care Per Diem	\$ 380	\$ 370	\$ 360	

	2020			2019		2018	
Eligible Long-term Care Premiums							
Age 40 and under	\$	430	\$	420	\$	420	
Age 41–50	\$	810	\$	790	\$	780	
Age 51–60	\$	1,630	\$	1,580	\$	1,560	
Age 61–70	\$	4,350	\$	4,220	\$	4,160	
Over age 70	\$	5,430	\$	5,270	\$	5,200	
Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs)							
Self-only Coverage							
Deductible Not Less Than	\$	2,350	\$	2,350	\$	2,300	
and Not More Than	\$	3,550	\$	3,500	\$	3,450	
Out-of-pocket Expenses Do Not Exceed	\$	4,750	\$	4,650	\$	4,550	
Family Coverage							
Deductible Not Less Than	\$	4,750	\$	4,650	\$	4,550	
and Not More Than	\$	7,100	\$	7,000	\$	6,850	
Out-of-pocket Expenses Do Not Exceed	\$	8,650	\$	8,550	\$	8,400	
Health Savings Accounts (HSAs)							
Plan Minimum Deductible							
Self-only Coverage	\$	1,400	\$	1,350	\$	1,350	
Family Coverage	\$	2,800	\$	2,700	\$	2,700	
Contribution (Deduction) Maximum							
Self-only Coverage	\$	3,550	\$	3,500	\$	3,450	
Family Coverage	\$	7,100	\$	7,000	\$	6,900	
Catch-up Contribution⁴	\$	1,000	\$	1,000	\$	1,000	
Plan Out-of-pocket Limit							
Self-only Coverage	\$	6,900	\$	6,750	\$	6,650	
Family Coverage	\$	13,800	\$	13,500	\$	13,300	
Health FSA Contribution Limit	\$	2,750	\$	2,700	\$	2,650	
QSEHRA Contribution Limit							
Self-only Coverage	\$	5,250	\$	5,150	\$	5,050	
Family Coverage	\$	10,600	\$	10,450	\$	10,250	
Qualified Transportation Exclusions⁵							
Parking/per Month	\$	270	\$	265	\$	260	
Transit Passes/per Month	\$	270	\$	265	\$	260	
Social Security Tax Wage Base	\$ 137,700		\$	\$ 132,900		\$ 128,400	
Control Employee Compensation Limit	\$115,000 and			\$110,000 and		\$110,000 and	
- n- 1 11 11 11 1		\$230,000		\$225,000		\$220,000	
Small Employer Health Insurance Credit	_	07.000	•	07.400	•	00.000	
Wage Threshold	\$	27,600	\$	27,100	\$	26,600	

¹ This table has been updated for amounts known as of 1/14/20.

² This applies to the total of all elective deferrals an individual makes for the year to 401(k) plans, 403(b) plans, SARSEPs, and SIMPLE plans. However, deferrals to each SIMPLE plan in which the individual participates are also limited, as shown later in the table.

³ Catch-up contributions are available each year to individuals who reach age 50 by the end of the year.

⁴ For HSAs, catch-up contributions are available each year to individuals age 55 or older.

No employer deduction is allowed for qualified transportation fringe expenses. However, the employee can still exclude the benefit from income (except in the case of qualified bicycle commuting reimbursements).