2023 · IMPORTANT MILESTONES



IMPORTANT MILESTONES		
AGE	MILESTONE	
Birth	 Named as beneficiary of 529 plan account and owner of UTMA/UGMA accounts 	
13	Child no longer eligible for Child and Dependent Care Credit	
17	Child no longer eligible for Child Tax Credit	
18	 Age of majority in most states Age of termination for some UGMA and UTMA accounts Child no longer subject to Kiddie Tax (unless full-time student) 	
21	 Age of majority in some states Age of termination for some UGMA and UTMA accounts 	
24	 Child who is a full-time student no longer subject to Kiddie Tax 	
26	 Adult child may lose parents' health insurance coverage under the Affordable Care Act 	
50	 Eligible to make catch-up contributions to retirement accounts [e.g., IRA, 401(k), 403(b), 457] Eligible for Social Security benefits as disabled widows/widowers 	
55	 Eligible to make catch-up contributions to HSA Eligible for penalty exceptions for certain withdrawals from retirement accounts 	
59½	 Eligible to withdraw from IRAs without 10% early distribution penalty 	
60	 Eligible to claim Social Security survivor benefits as a widow/widower (early, at a reduced rate) (continue on next column) 	

IMPORTANT MILESTONES (CONTINUED)	
AGE	MILESTONE
62	 Eligible to claim Social Security retirement benefits (early, at a reduced rate) Eligible to qualify for a reverse mortgage
64 + 9 Months	Start of Initial Enrollment Period for Medicare
65	 Eligible for coverage under Medicare (assuming timely application) Eligible for non-medical withdrawals from HSA without penalty
66	• Full Retirement Age if born between 1943–54
66 + 2 Months	• Full Retirement Age if born in 1955
66 + 4 Months	• Full Retirement Age if born in 1956
66 + 6 Months	• Full Retirement Age if born in 1957
66 + 8 Months	• Full Retirement Age if born in 1958
66 + 10 Months	• Full Retirement Age if born in 1959
67	• Full Retirement Age if born in 1960 or later
70	Maximum Social Security benefit is reached
70½	• Eligible to make a Qualified Charitable Distribution
73	• Required Minimum Distribution Age, if born before 1960
75	• Required Minimum Distribution Age, if born in 1960 or later



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This information is not intended to be a substitute for specific individualized tax or legal advice. We suggest that you discuss your specific tax issues with a qualified tax or legal advisor.

Traditional IRA account owners have considerations to make before performing a Roth IRA conversion. These primarily include income tax consequences on the converted amount in the year of conversion, withdrawal limitations from a Roth IRA, and income limitations for future contributions to a Roth IRA. In addition, if you are required to take a required minimum distribution (RMD) in the year you convert, you must do so before converting to a Roth IRA.

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