



# The Mathematics of Proactive IRA Tax Planning After the Secure Act

*How to Plan Now That Stretch Benefits Are Eliminated*

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# The Mathematics of Proactive IRA Tax Planning After the Secure Act

*How to Plan Now That Stretch Benefits Are Eliminated*

Presented by Robert S. Keebler, CPA/PFS, MST, AEP (Distinguished)<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>. Special thanks to Stephen J Bigge, CPA for his assistance with modeling alternative strategies

# Outline

- 2019 Law and Secure Act Changes
- Conduit Trust Disaster – The Math
- New Post-mortem Payout Rules
- Roths vs. Traditional IRAs
- Solutions to Analyze
  - Roth conversions
  - Multi-generational spray trusts
  - Spousal rollovers and the *new* spousal rollover trap
  - IRAs to CRTs
  - IRA trusts for state income tax savings
  - IRA relocation to life insurance
  - Life insurance to offset increased tax-risk of early death
  - Naming a charity as a beneficiary



# Pre-Secure Law

# Required Minimum Distributions

- RMD's Started at 70 ½ (**pre-SECURE ACT**)

# Stretch Out IRAs

## *“Inherited” IRA*

IRA's were allowed to be stretched over an inheritors lifespan **(pre-SECURE ACT)**

**Objective**: Prolong IRA payments over longest possible period of time, thus increasing wealth to future generations

# SECURE BILL KEY CHANGES

# RMDs

**Now Start at age 72**

# New RMD after Death

Basically, requires all IRAs, Roth IRAS, and Qualified Plans to be distributed within 10-years of death

# RMDs after Death

Exceptions from the 10-year Rule for certain beneficiaries  
("eligible designated beneficiary")

- Surviving Spouse
- The employee's **Children** under the age of majority (*not grandchildren or any other children*)
- Disabled
- Chronically ill
- Individual not more than ten years younger than employee



§§ 401(a)(2)(E)(ii)

# Secure Act Beneficiary RMD Summary

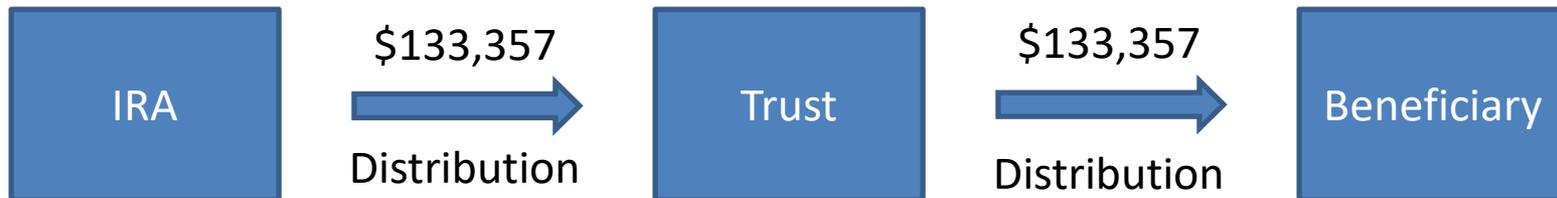
<b>Tax Terminology</b>	<b>Designated Non-Eligible Beneficiary</b>	<b>Surviving Spouse</b>	<b>Eligible Minor Child</b>	<b>Person Less Than 10 Years Younger</b>	<b>Disabled or Chronically Ill Person</b>
Outright Beneficiary	10-Year Rule	Life Expectancy Rule	Life Expectancy Rule (Until Majority then 10-Year Rule)	Life Expectancy Rule	Life Expectancy Rule
Conduit Trust	10-Year Rule	Life Expectancy Rule	Life Expectancy Rule (Until Majority then 10-Year Rule)	Life Expectancy Rule	Life Expectancy Rule
Designated Beneficiary Trust	10-Year Rule	10-Year Rule	10-Year Rule	10-Year Rule	Life Expectancy Rule
Non-Designated Beneficiary Trust	Before RBD: 5-Year Rule	Before RBD: 5-Year Rule	Before RBD: 5-Year Rule	Before RBD: 5-Year Rule	Before RBD: 5-Year Rule
	After RBD: Ghost Life Expectancy Rule	After RBD: Ghost Life Expectancy Rule	After RBD: Ghost Life Expectancy Rule	After RBD: Ghost Life Expectancy Rule	After RBD: Ghost Life Expectancy Rule

# Trusts for Disabled and Chronically Ill Beneficiaries

- Life Expectancy Treatment is Available with a “Eligible Designated Beneficiary Trust”
- Need to Draft an Accumulation Trust
- Roth IRAs may work better due to:
  - The difference in the individual and trust tax rates
  - The ability to pay the income tax on conversion out of nonqualified funds
- Two trusts is advisable if the client has both a traditional IRA and a Roth IRA – this avoids “trapping” the taxable IRA income

# Math of the Conduit Trust Disaster

- A conduit (“safe–haven”) trust requires all RMDs to be paid annually
- This worked well under the life expectancy rules
- However, it is a disaster under the 10-year rule
- In year ten, the entire remaining IRA balance must be paid to the beneficiary



# The Conduit Trust Disaster

*Illustrated*

Years after		RMD Current Method	10-Year Rule Options	
Death	Age		Equal Schedule	Full Deferral
0	30	\$18,762	\$133,357	\$0
1	31	\$20,100	\$133,357	\$0
2	32	\$21,535	\$133,357	\$0
3	33	\$23,072	\$133,357	\$0
4	34	\$24,720	\$133,357	\$0
5	35	\$26,486	\$133,357	\$0
6	36	\$28,379	\$133,357	\$0
7	37	\$30,409	\$133,357	\$0
8	38	\$32,584	\$133,357	\$0
9	39	\$34,917	\$133,357	\$0
10	40	\$37,417	\$133,357	\$2,104,852

Assumes \$1,000,000 IRA at death & a 7% interest rate

# Ten Year Rule - Roth vs. Traditional IRA

- If minimizing income taxation is the only concern, Roth distributions after death should generally be deferred until the end of the Ten-Year period – “*The Roth Reprieve*”
- Traditional IRA distributions will be tactically withdrawn to manage income tax rates

# Tax-Driven Beneficiary Designations

- Utilize Spousal Rollovers
- Utilize Exception Beneficiaries
- Avoid the application of the Five-Year Rule with an outright beneficiary or a Designated Beneficiary Trust
- Consider forcing the Ghost Life Expectancy Rule to apply for clients aged 72 to 81

# Tax-Driven Beneficiary Designations

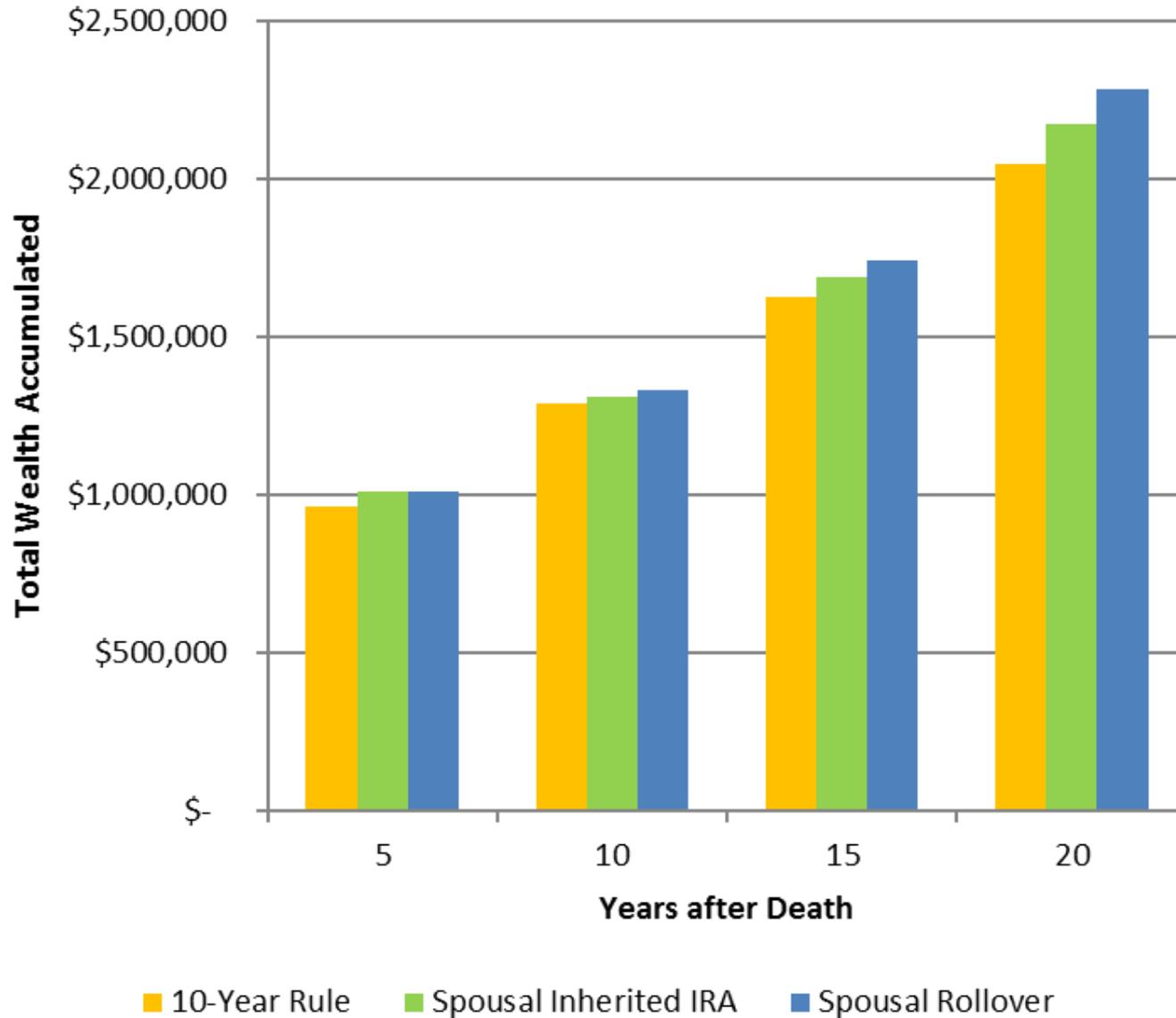
- Examples – Universal Assumptions:
  - 6% pre-tax return
  - 5% after-tax return; very conservative difference
  - Distributions are subject to a 25% average tax rate – held constant to avoid confusion regarding the changes provided by the new law

# Tax-Driven Beneficiary Designations

## *Spouse as Beneficiary*

- Example 1:
  - Consider a 76-year-old surviving spouse who expects to live to age 85
  - What is the value of capturing the Spousal Rollover for a \$1,000,000 IRA?

# Tax-Driven Beneficiary Designations

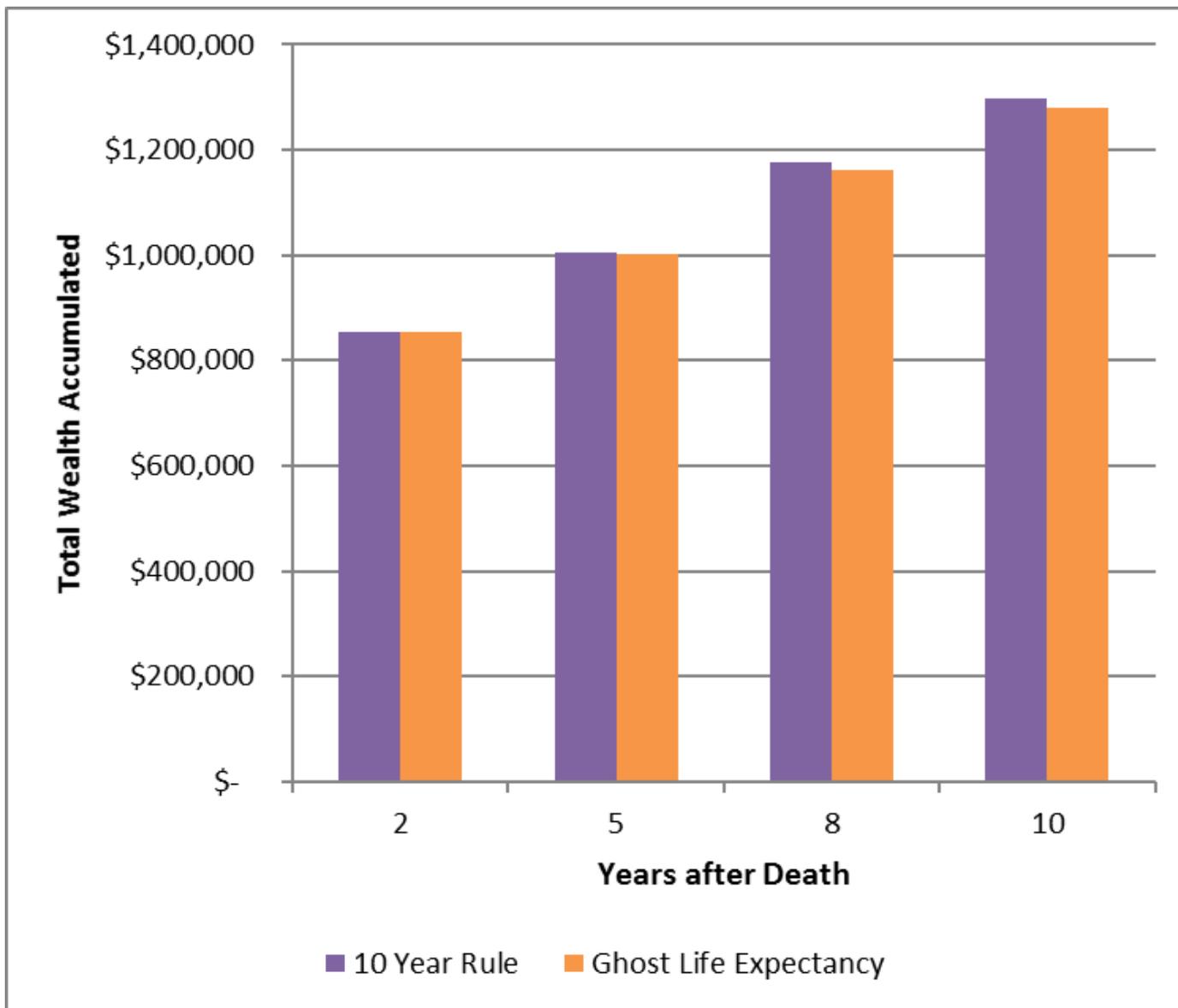


■ 10-Year Rule   ■ Spousal Inherited IRA   ■ Spousal Rollover

# Tax-Driven Beneficiary Designations

- Example 6-2:
  - Now consider a similarly situated client who is age 87.
  - Does the an non-qualified designated beneficiary named still make sense?
  - Assume 6% pre-tax return and a 5% after-tax return
  - Assume the distributions are subject to a 25% average tax rate

# Tax-Driven Beneficiary Designations



# IRA PLANNING SOLUTIONS TO ANALYZE

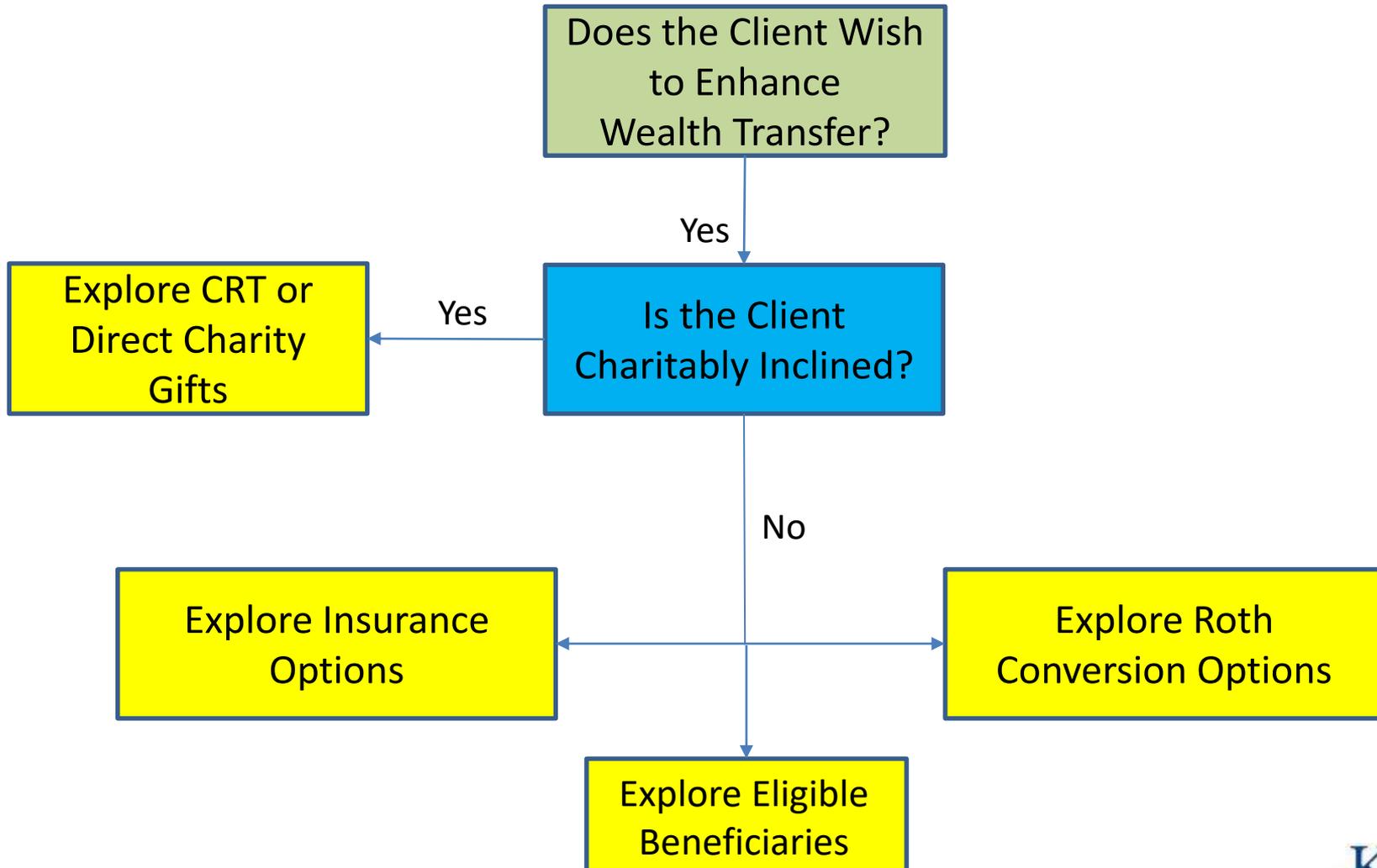


# IRA Planning Solutions to Analyze

## *Overview*

- Roth conversions
- Designated Beneficiary - multi-generational spray trusts
- Spousal rollovers and the *new* spousal rollover trap
- IRAs to CRTs
- IRA trusts for state income tax savings
- IRA relocation to life insurance
- Life insurance to offset increased tax-risk of early death
- Naming a charity as a beneficiary
- Avoiding the Five-Year Rule
- Avoiding or using the “Ghost Rule”

# Robert S. Keebler, CPA/PFS, MST, AEP: Secure Act Protocol FLOWCHART



# Solutions After the Secure Act

## Spousal Rollover Strategies

- A. Traditional IRA to Spouse – 100% Rollover
- B. Traditional IRA to Spouse – X% Disclaimer
  - 1.) Result: Deferral until RBD followed by 10-year payout.
  - 2.) Result: Children begin a 10-year payout followed by an additional 10 years at the second death

## Charitable Remainder Trusts

- A. Death-Time Payment to CRT – Spouse
- B. Death-Time Payment to CRT - Children

## Roth Conversions

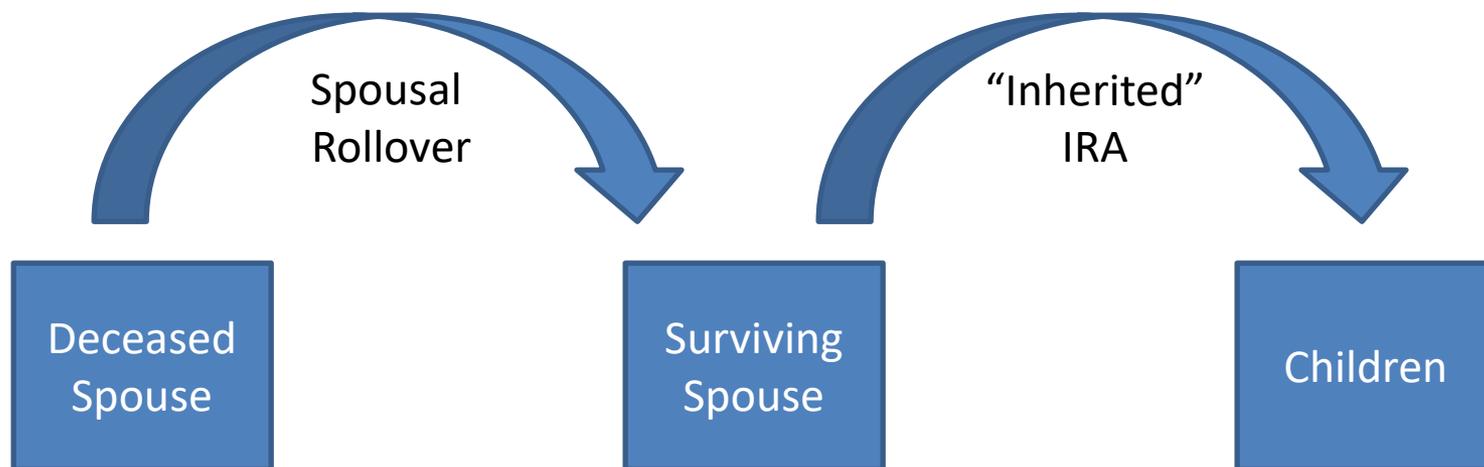
- A. Lifetime Conversions by Plan Owner
- B. Death-Time Conversions by Plan Owner's Family
- C. Spousal Rollover Followed by a Roth Conversion

## Life Insurance “Relocation”

- A. Acquire Life Insurance, in ILIT, on Plan Owner
- B. Acquire Life Insurance, in ILIT, on Spouse
- C. Acquire Life Insurance, in ILIT, Second-to-Die

# THE NEW SPOUSAL ROLLOVER TRAP

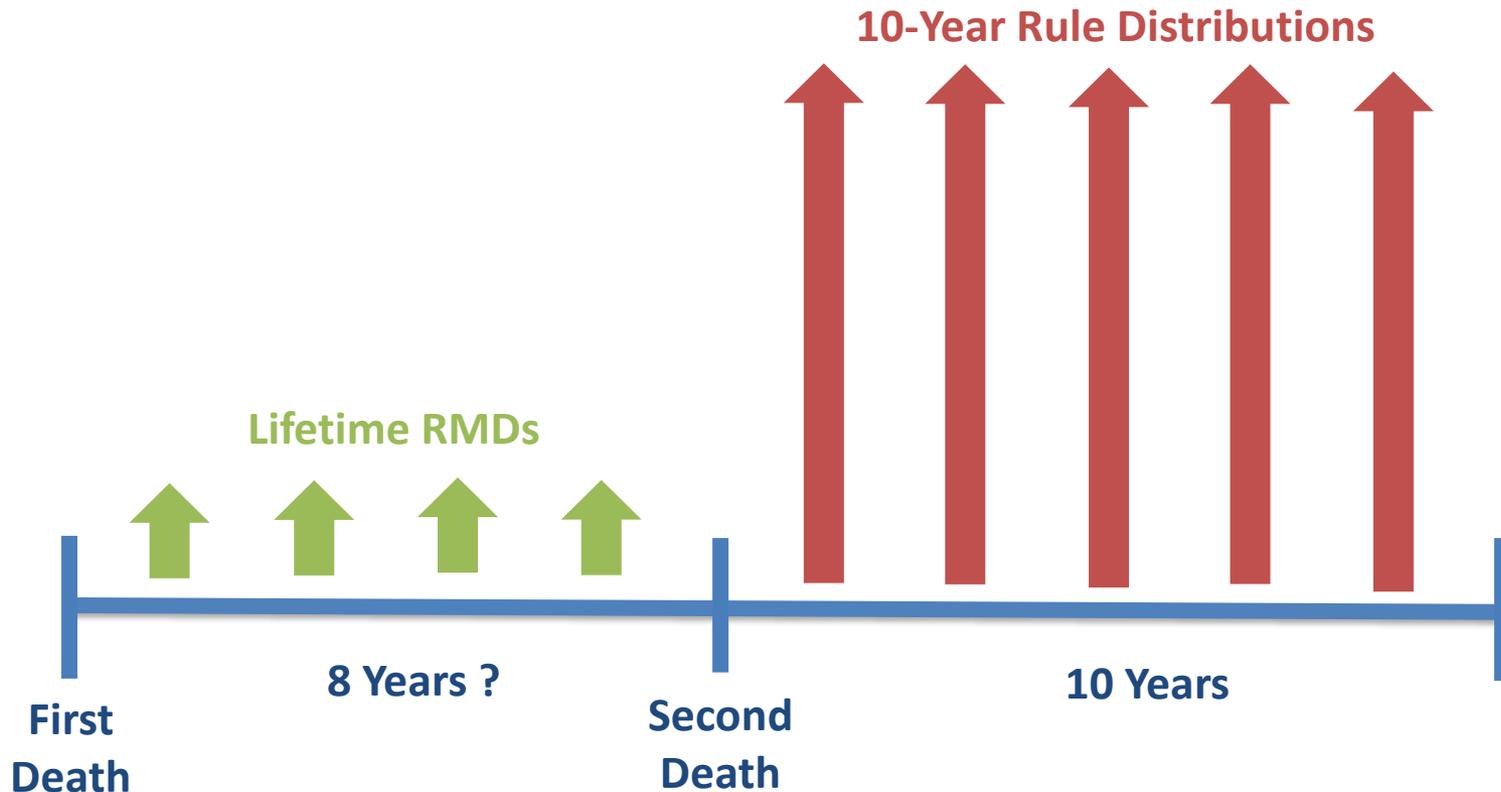
*Old Best Practice*



IRC § 408

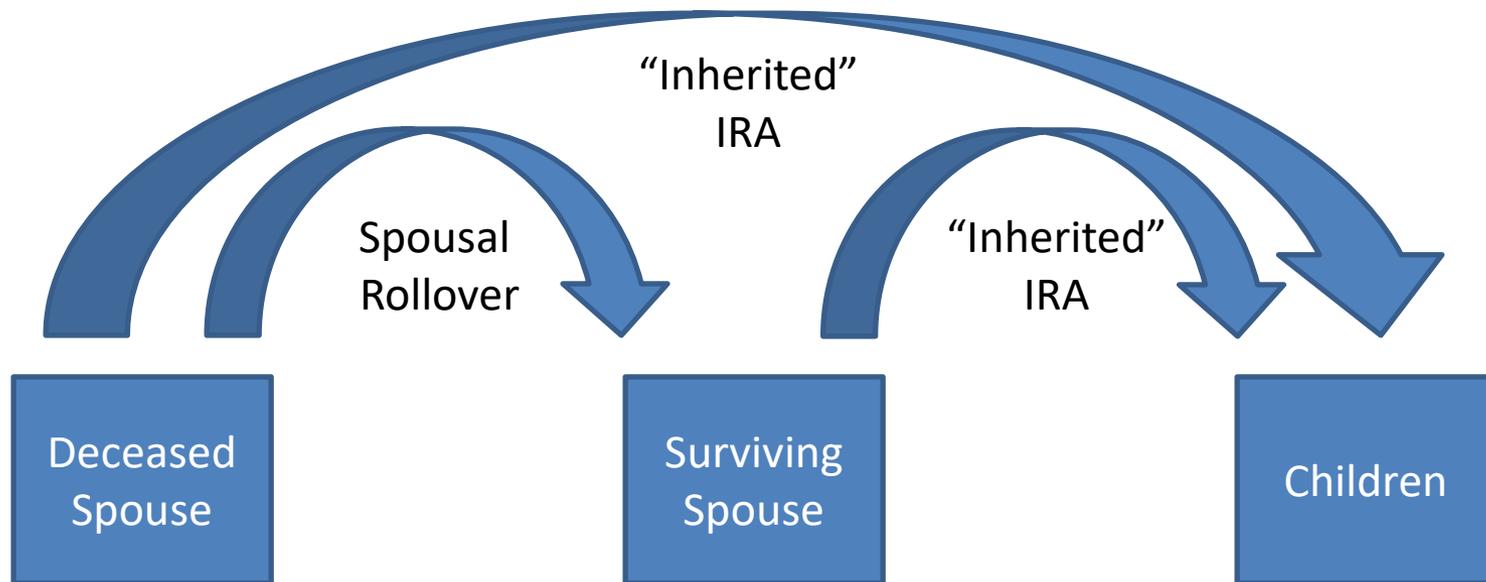
# THE NEW SPOUSAL ROLLOVER TRAP

*Old Best Practice &  
the New Spousal Rollover Trap*



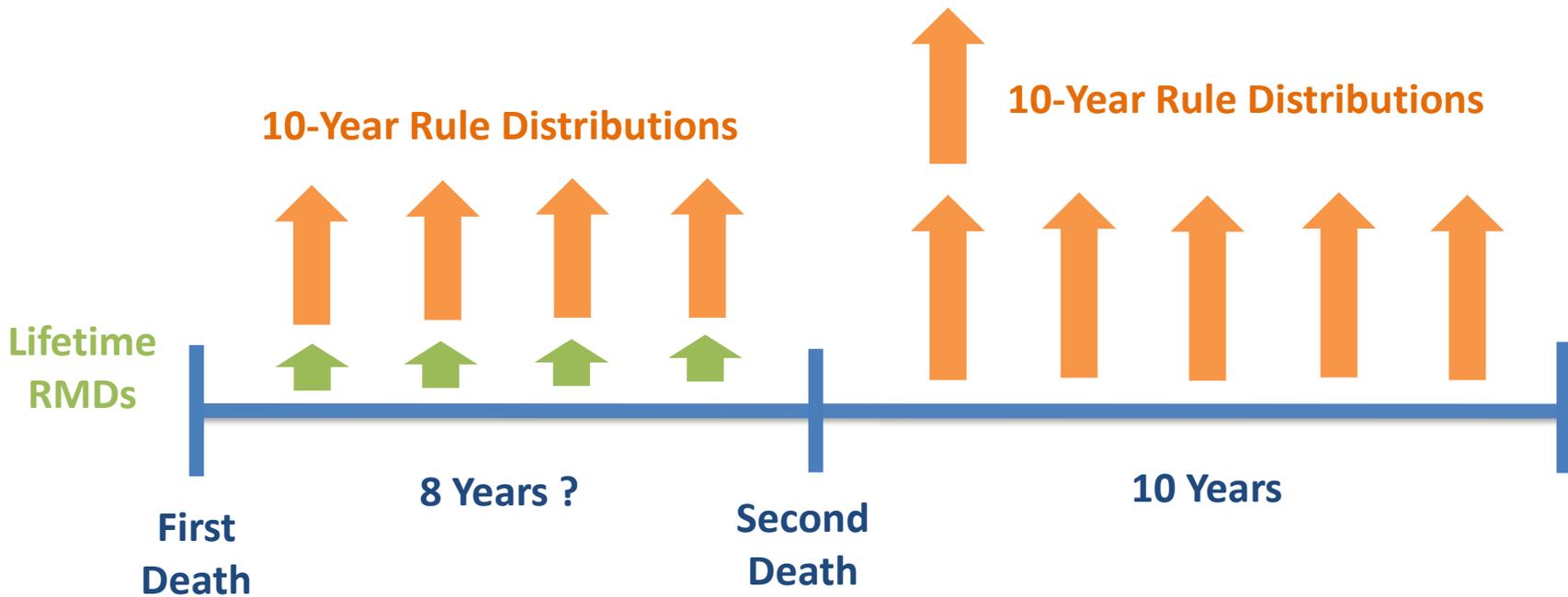
# THE NEW SPOUSAL ROLLOVER TRAP

*Potential New Best Practice*



# THE NEW SPOUSAL ROLLOVER TRAP

*Potential New Best Practice*



# ROTH CONVERSIONS

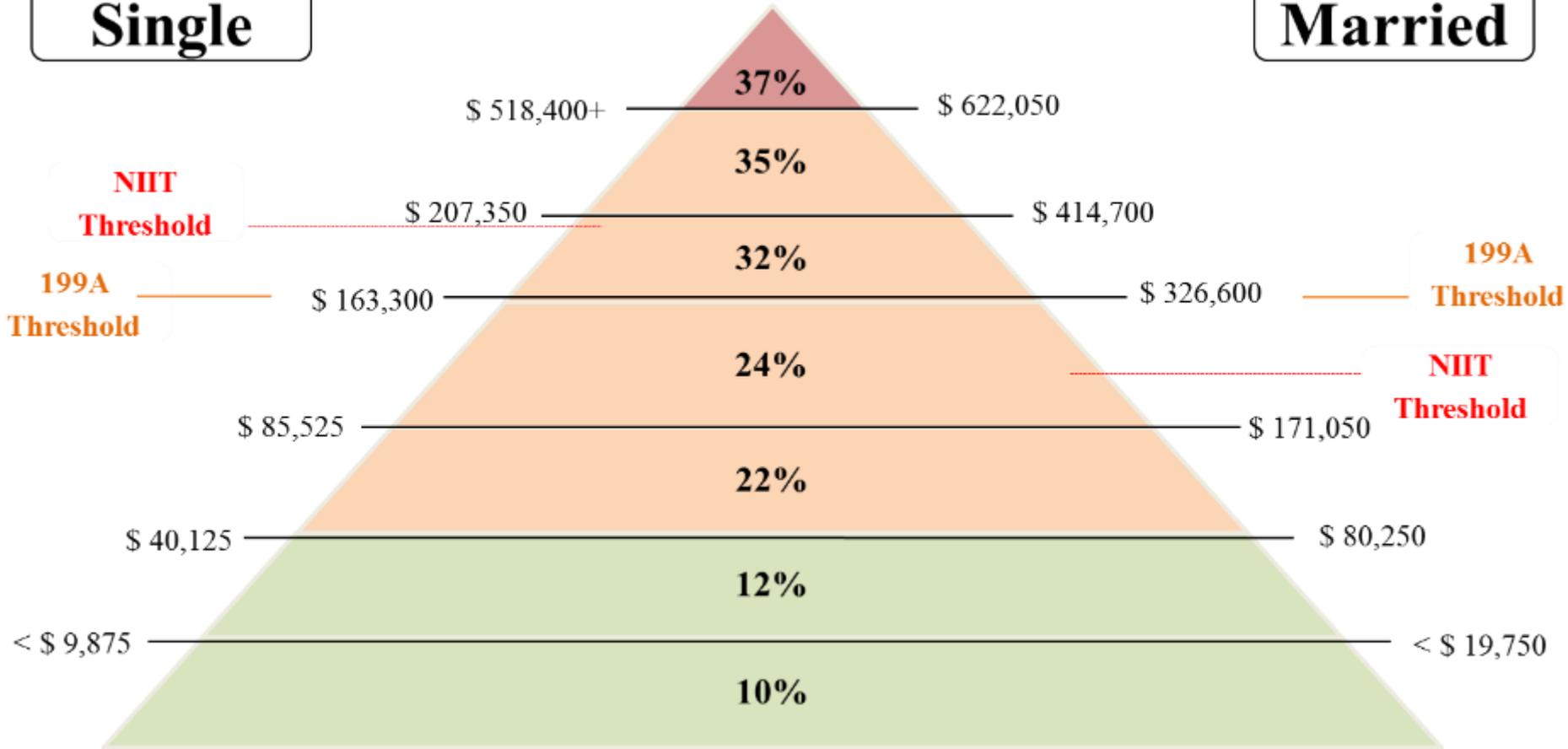
As it relates to the new 10-year rule, the purpose of Roth Conversions is to spread distributions over many years and lower brackets



# 2020 Tax Brackets

**Single**

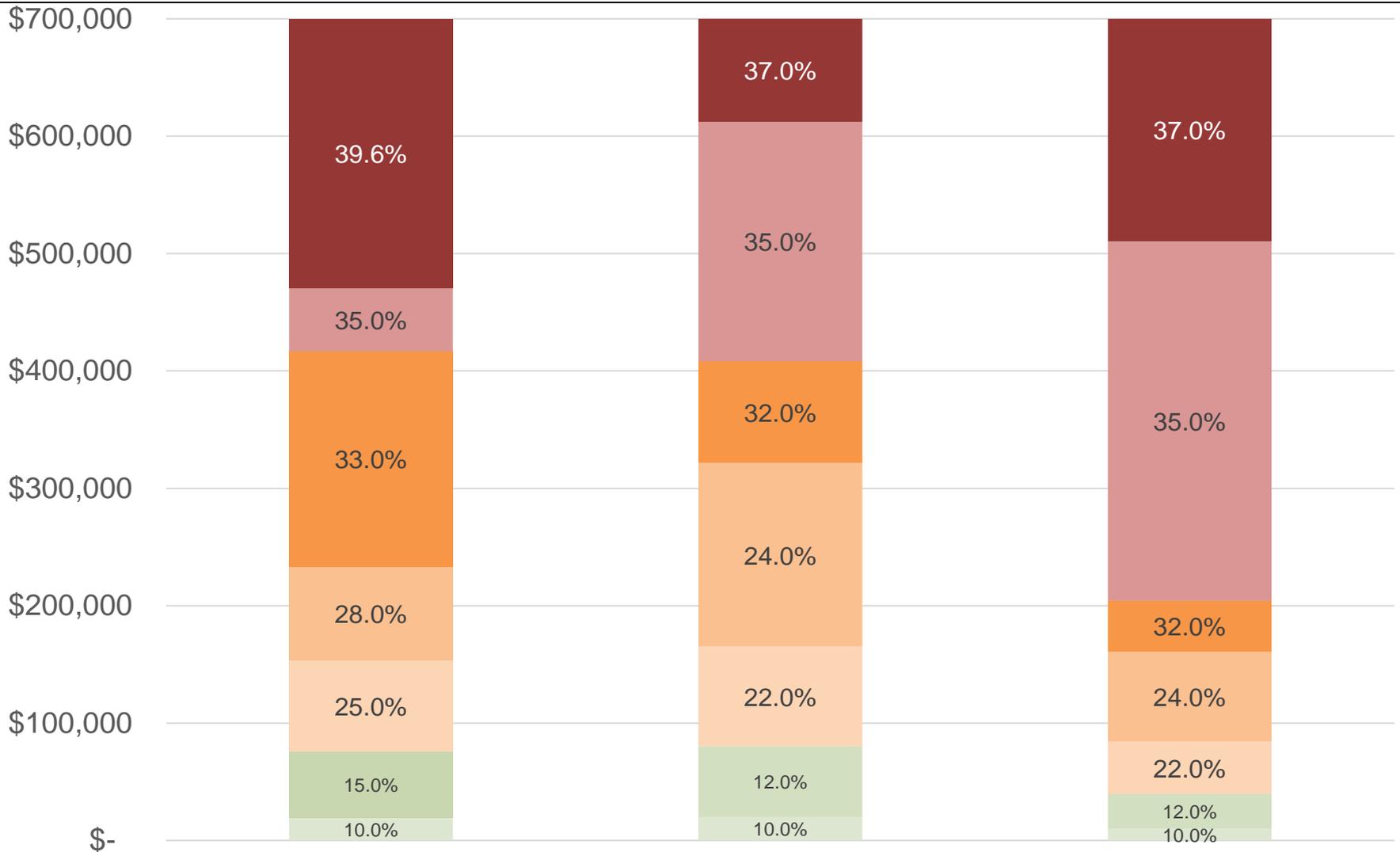
**Married**



**2017  
Married**

**2020  
Married**

**2020  
Single**



# Taxation of Roth IRA Distributions

	Distribution within 5 years	Distribution beyond 5 years
Age < 59½	<p><b>Income Tax: Yes (earnings only)</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>10% Penalty: Yes (earnings &amp; taxable portion of prior conversion amounts)</b></p>	<p><b>Income Tax: Yes (earnings only)</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>10% Penalty: Yes (earnings only)</b></p>
Age ≥ 59½	<p><b>Income Tax: Yes (earnings only)</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>10% Penalty: No</b></p>	<p><b>Income Tax: No</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>10% Penalty: No</b></p>

# Mathematics of Roth IRA Conversions

- In simplest terms, a traditional IRA will produce the same after-tax result as a Roth IRA provided that:
  - The annual growth rates are the same
  - The tax rate in the conversion year is the same as the tax rate during the withdrawal years (i.e.  $A \times B \times C = D$ ;  $A \times C \times B = D$ )

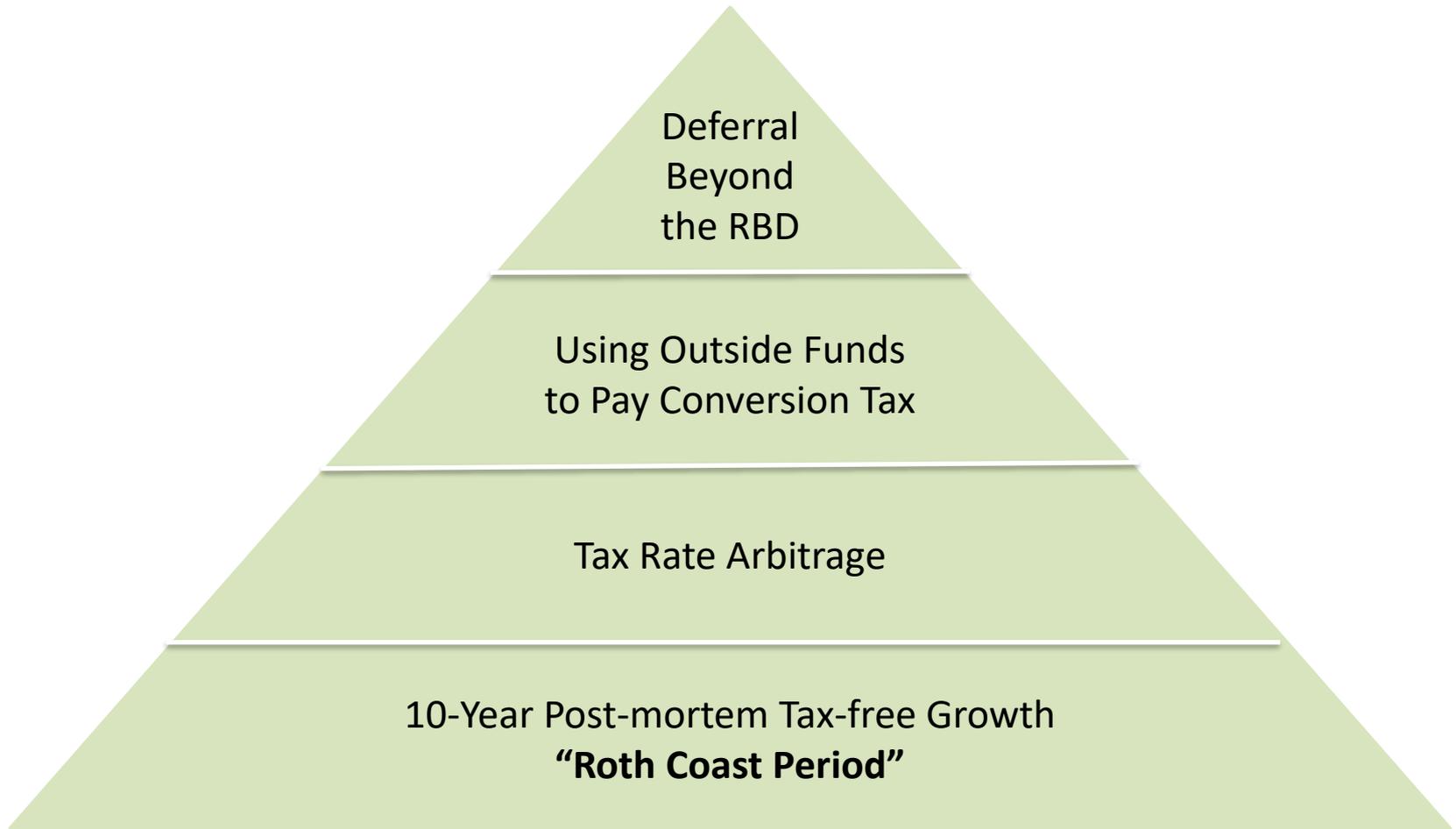
# Mathematics of Roth IRA Conversions

	<u>Traditional IRA</u>	<u>Roth IRA</u>	<u>Life Insurance</u>
Current Account Balance	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Less: Income Taxes @ 40%	-	(400,000)	(400,000)
<b>Net Balance</b>	<b>\$ 1,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 600,000</b>	<b>\$ 600,000</b>
Growth Until Death	300.00%	300.00%	300.00%
Account Balance @ Death	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,800,000
Less: Income Taxes @ 40%	(1,200,000)	-	-
<b>Net Account Balance to Family</b>	<b>\$ 1,800,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,800,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,800,000</b>

# Mathematics of Roth IRA Conversions

- Critical decision factors
  - Tax rate differential (year of conversion vs. withdrawal years)
  - Use of “outside funds” to pay the income tax liability
  - Need for IRA funds to meet annual living expenses
  - No RMDs
  - Tax-free post-mortem distributions
  - Time horizon
  - Estate tax considerations
  - Ten Year “Roth Coast” period

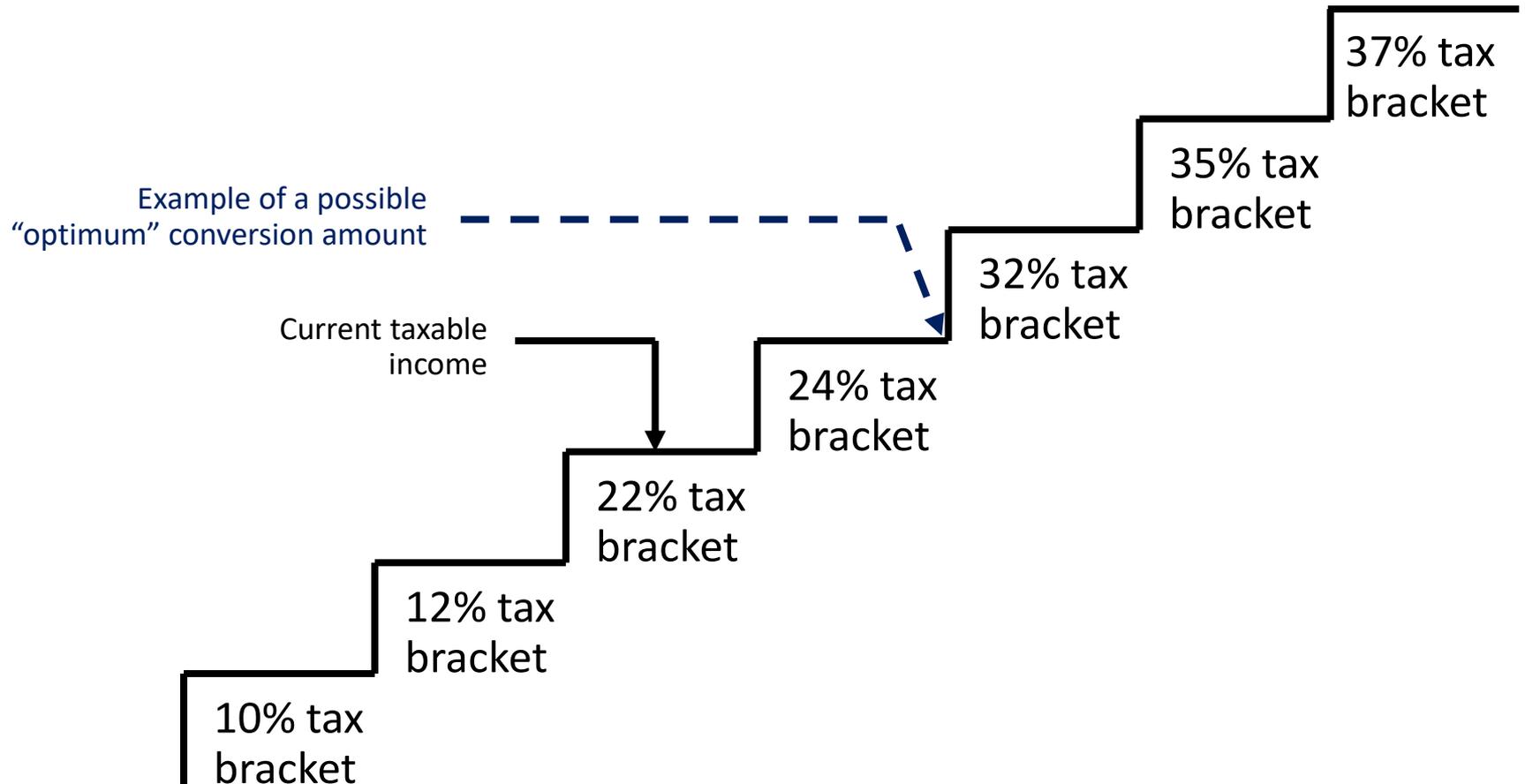
# Mathematics of Roth IRA Conversions



# Mathematics of Roth IRA Conversions

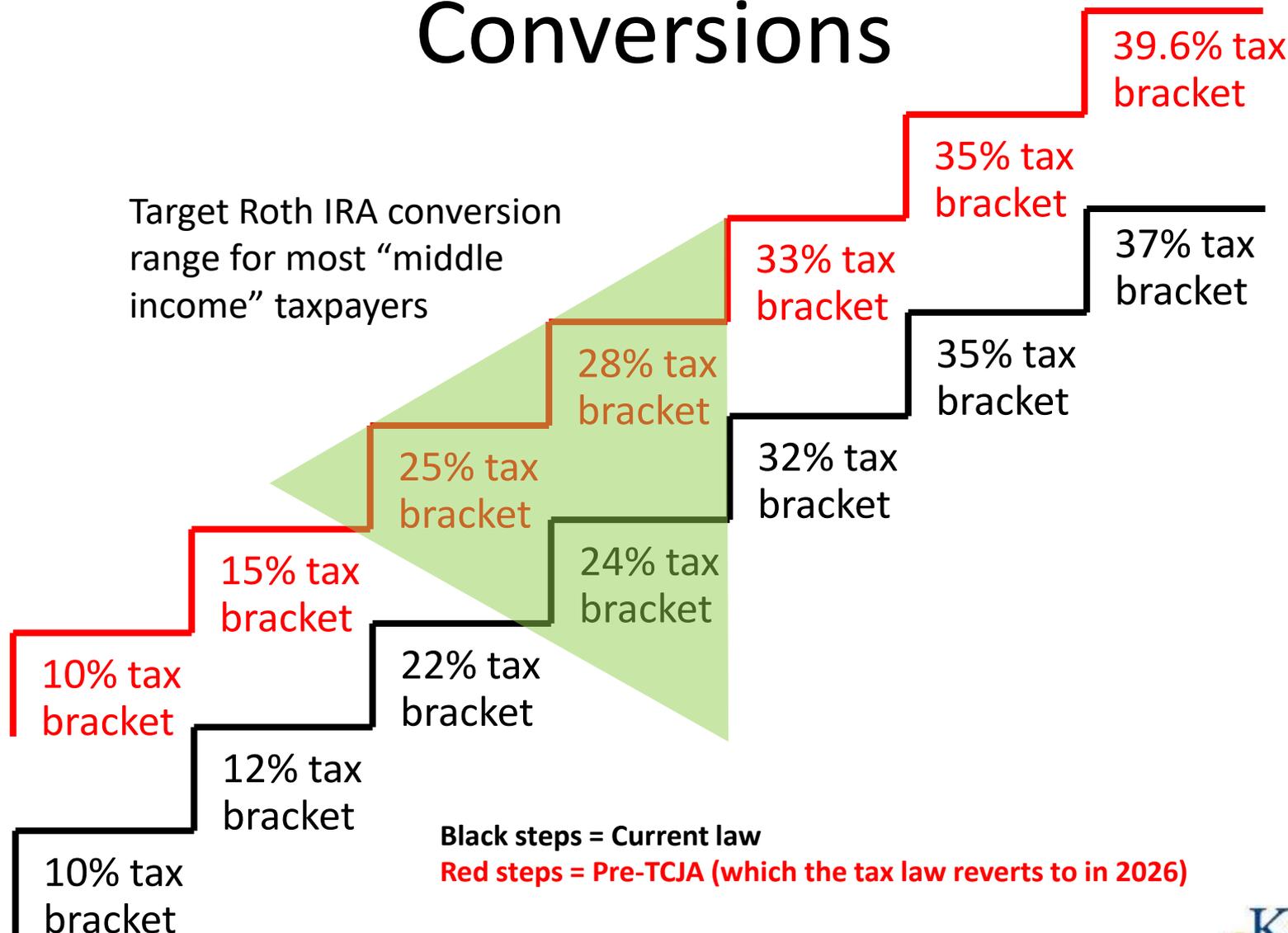
- The key to successful Roth IRA conversions is usually to avoid large jumps in brackets (e.g. converting at a 32% when distributions will likely be subject to a 24% rate will often be ineffective)
- Although brackets are the primary consideration, there are others: capital gains, AMT, NIIT, 199A, etc.

# Mathematics of Roth IRA Conversions



# Mathematics of Roth IRA Conversions

Target Roth IRA conversion range for most “middle income” taxpayers



Black steps = Current law

Red steps = Pre-TCJA (which the tax law reverts to in 2026)

# Mathematics of Roth IRA Conversions

- Tactical considerations
  - Unused charitable contribution carryovers
  - Current year ordinary losses
  - Net Operating Loss (NOL) carryovers
  - Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) credits
  - Other credit carryovers

# MULTI-GENERATION SPRAY TRUST

As it relates to the new 10-year rule, the purpose of using a spray trust is to spread income across a large number of taxpayers thereby lowering the effective rate and to retain the ability to accumulate income as prudent



**WARNING: Don't forget about the "kiddie" tax**

# Foundational Concepts

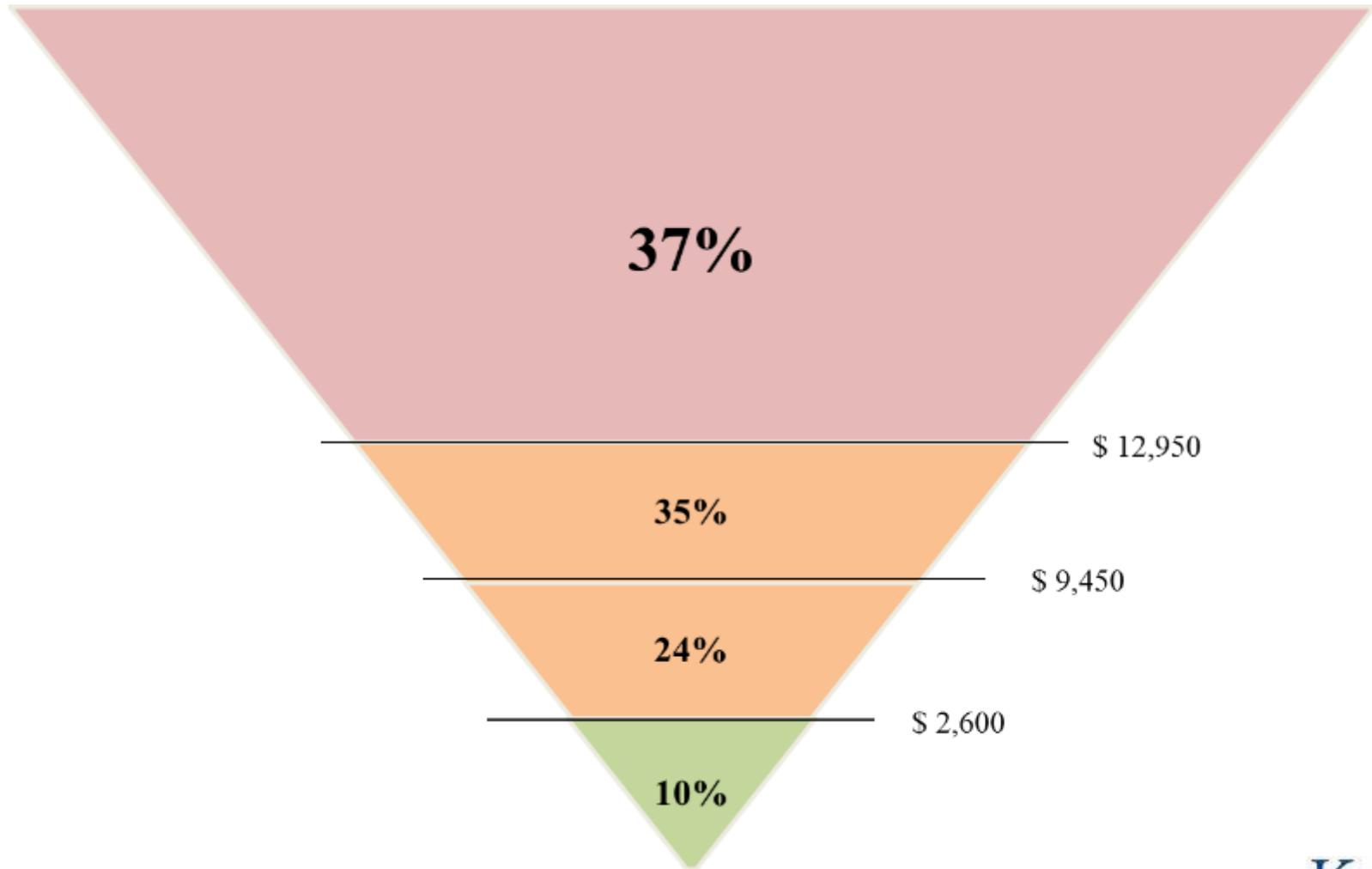
## General Trust Tax Rules

- Income taxed to either the trust or the beneficiaries
  - If income is accumulated, then the income is taxed to the trust/estate
  - If income is distributed, then the trust/estate gets an income tax deduction and beneficiaries report taxable income
  - IRC § §(661-663)

Consider how  
Roth's are taxed

# Foundational Concepts

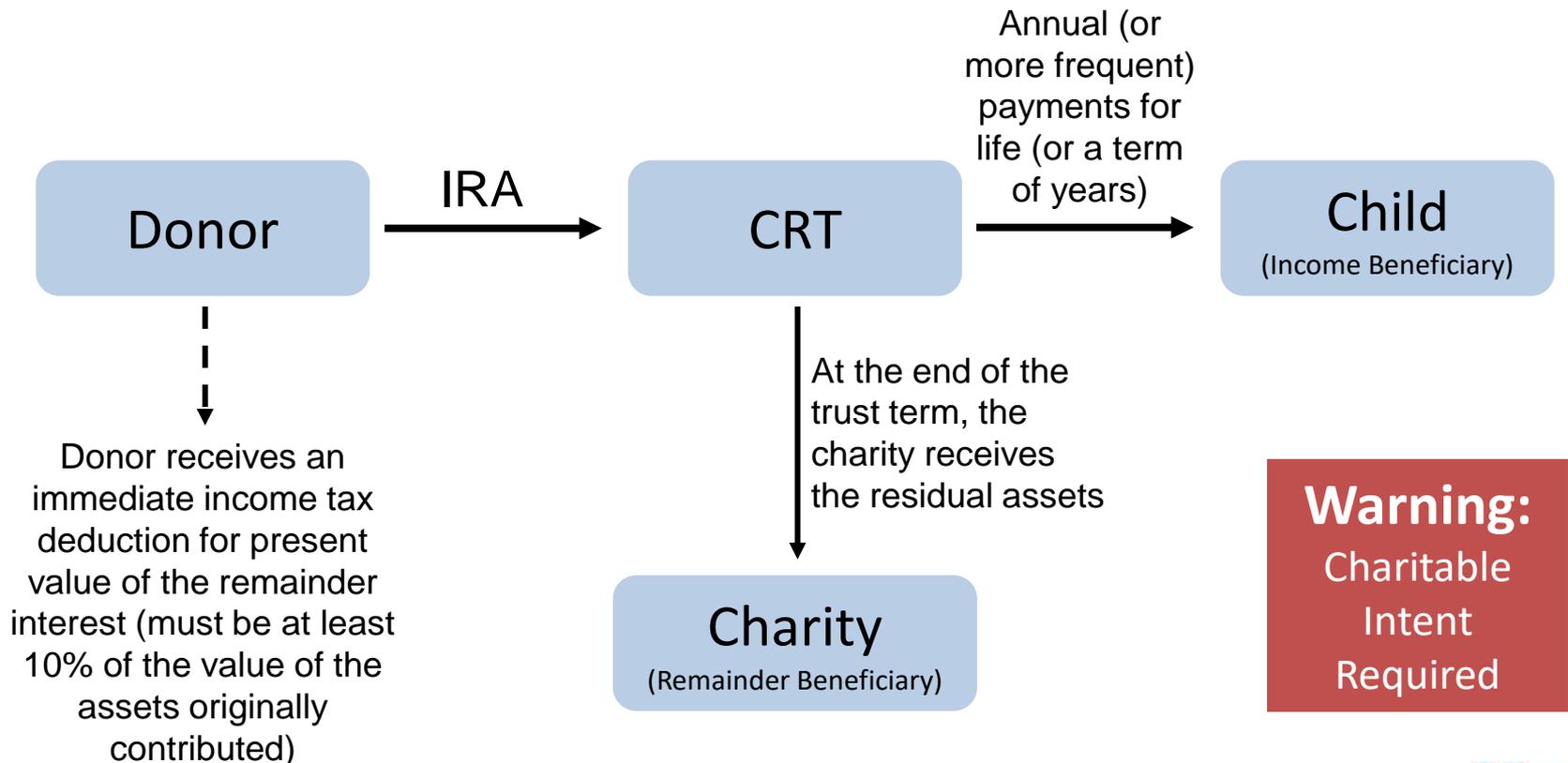
## *2020 Ordinary Income Tax Rates for Estates & Trusts*



# Charitable Remainder Trusts

## Overview

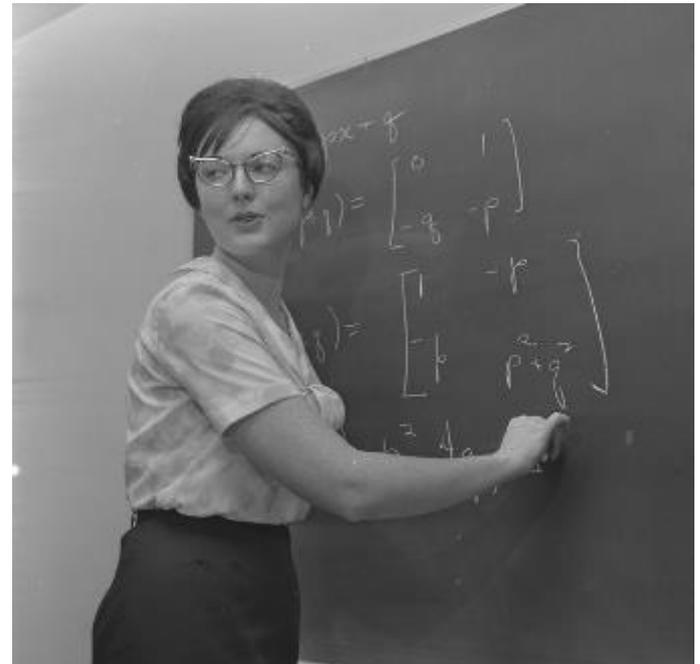
- Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT)



# Secure Act Life Insurance Strategies

# Life Insurance

- Four Strategies
  - IRA Roth Conversion Hedge
  - IRA Relocation
    - Policy on Owner
    - Policy on Spouse
    - Second-to-die policy
  - Income Tax Replacement
  - Roth Conversion Subsequent to Owner's Death by spouse



# Life Insurance – Roth Hedge



*It's a Balancing Act ...  
Bet to Live? Bet to Die?*



# Appendix

Different Scenarios for your review.



# ROTH CONVERSIONS

- 10-year analysis period
- 7% rate of return
- Tax paid from retirement account
- RMDs do not start within period

A positive factor indicates an effective conversion, whereas a negative factor indicates an ineffective conversion

		Rate @ Conversion						
		10%	12%	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
Rate @ Distribution	10%	0.00	-0.04	-0.24	-0.28	-0.43	-0.49	-0.53
	12%	0.04	0.00	-0.20	-0.24	-0.39	-0.45	-0.49
	22%	0.24	0.20	0.00	-0.04	-0.20	-0.26	-0.30
	24%	0.28	0.24	0.04	0.00	-0.16	-0.22	-0.26
	32%	0.43	0.39	0.20	0.16	0.00	-0.06	-0.10
	35%	0.49	0.45	0.26	0.22	0.06	0.00	-0.04
	37%	0.53	0.49	0.30	0.26	0.10	0.04	0.00

# ROTH CONVERSIONS

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		10%	12%	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
Rate @ Distribution	10%	0.00	-0.04	-0.24	-0.28	-0.43	-0.49	-0.53
	15%	0.10	0.06	-0.14	-0.18	-0.33	-0.39	-0.43
	25%	0.30	0.26	0.06	0.02	-0.14	-0.20	-0.24
	28%	0.35	0.31	0.12	0.08	-0.08	-0.14	-0.18
	33%	0.45	0.41	0.22	0.18	0.02	-0.04	-0.08
	35%	0.49	0.45	0.26	0.22	0.06	0.00	-0.04
	39.6%	0.58	0.54	0.35	0.31	0.15	0.09	0.05

# ROTH CONVERSIONS

- 20-year analysis period
- 7% rate of return
- Tax paid from retirement account
- RMDs do not start within period

A positive factor indicates an effective conversion, whereas a negative factor indicates an ineffective conversion

		Rate @ Conversion						
		10%	12%	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
Rate @ Distribution	10%	0.00	-0.08	-0.46	-0.54	-0.85	-0.97	-1.04
	12%	0.08	0.00	-0.39	-0.46	-0.77	-0.89	-0.97
	22%	0.46	0.39	0.00	-0.08	-0.39	-0.50	-0.58
	24%	0.54	0.46	0.08	0.00	-0.31	-0.43	-0.50
	32%	0.85	0.77	0.39	0.31	0.00	-0.12	-0.19
	35%	0.97	0.89	0.50	0.43	0.12	0.00	-0.08
	37%	1.04	0.97	0.58	0.50	0.19	0.08	0.00

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		Rate @ Conversion						
		10%	12%	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
Rate @ Distribution	10%	0.00	-0.08	-0.46	-0.54	-0.85	-0.97	-1.04
	15%	0.19	0.12	-0.27	-0.35	-0.66	-0.77	-0.85
	25%	0.58	0.50	0.12	0.04	-0.27	-0.39	-0.46
	28%	0.70	0.62	0.23	0.15	-0.15	-0.27	-0.35
	33%	0.89	0.81	0.43	0.35	0.04	-0.08	-0.15
	35%	0.97	0.89	0.50	0.43	0.12	0.00	-0.08
	39.6%	1.15	1.07	0.68	0.60	0.29	0.18	0.10

# ROTH CONVERSIONS

- 10-year analysis period
- 7% rate of return inside retirement account
- 5.5% after-tax rate of return outside retirement account
- Tax paid with outside funds
- RMDs do not start within period

A positive factor indicates an effective conversion, whereas a negative factor indicates an ineffective conversion

		Rate @ Conversion						
		10%	12%	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
Rate @ Distribution	10%	0.03	-0.01	-0.18	-0.21	-0.35	-0.40	-0.44
	12%	0.07	0.03	-0.14	-0.17	-0.31	-0.36	-0.40
	22%	0.26	0.23	0.06	0.02	-0.11	-0.17	-0.20
	24%	0.30	0.27	0.10	0.06	-0.07	-0.13	-0.16
	32%	0.46	0.42	0.25	0.22	0.08	0.03	0.00
	35%	0.52	0.48	0.31	0.28	0.14	0.09	0.06
	37%	0.56	0.52	0.35	0.32	0.18	0.13	0.10

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Rate @ Distribution	10%	0.03	-0.01	-0.18	-0.21	-0.35	-0.40	-0.44
	15%	0.12	0.09	-0.08	-0.11	-0.25	-0.30	-0.34
	25%	0.32	0.29	0.12	0.08	-0.05	-0.11	-0.14
	28%	0.38	0.35	0.18	0.14	0.00	-0.05	-0.08
	33%	0.48	0.44	0.27	0.24	0.10	0.05	0.02
	35%	0.52	0.48	0.31	0.28	0.14	0.09	0.06
	39.6%	0.61	0.57	0.40	0.37	0.23	0.18	0.15

# ROTH CONVERSIONS

- **20-year analysis period**
- 7% rate of return inside retirement account
- 5.5% after-tax rate of return outside retirement account
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		Rate @ Conversion						
		10%	12%	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
Rate @ Distribution	10%	0.10	0.04	-0.25	-0.31	-0.55	-0.63	-0.69
	12%	0.17	0.11	-0.18	-0.24	-0.47	-0.56	-0.62
	22%	0.56	0.50	0.21	0.15	-0.08	-0.17	-0.23
	24%	0.64	0.58	0.29	0.23	0.00	-0.09	-0.15
	32%	0.95	0.89	0.60	0.54	0.30	0.22	0.16
	35%	1.06	1.00	0.71	0.65	0.42	0.33	0.27
	37%	1.14	1.08	0.79	0.73	0.50	0.41	0.35

# ROTH CONVERSIONS

- 20-year analysis period
- 7% rate of return inside retirement account
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Rate @ Distribution	10%	0.10	0.04	-0.25	-0.31	-0.55	-0.63	-0.69
	15%	0.29	0.23	-0.06	-0.12	-0.35	-0.44	-0.50
	25%	0.68	0.62	0.33	0.27	0.03	-0.05	-0.11
	28%	0.79	0.73	0.44	0.38	0.15	0.06	0.00
	33%	0.99	0.93	0.64	0.58	0.34	0.26	0.20
	35%	1.06	1.00	0.71	0.65	0.42	0.33	0.27
	39.6%	1.24	1.18	0.89	0.83	0.60	0.51	0.45

# ROTH CONVERSIONS

- 10-year analysis period
- 7% rate of return inside retirement account
- 5.5% after-tax rate of return outside retirement account
- Tax paid with inside funds
- Taxpayer is age 70 and RMDs begin in the first period

A positive factor indicates an effective conversion, whereas a negative factor indicates an ineffective conversion

		Rate @ Conversion						
		10%	12%	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
Rate @ Distribution	10%	0.05	0.01	-0.21	-0.25	-0.42	-0.48	-0.52
	12%	0.09	0.05	-0.16	-0.21	-0.37	-0.44	-0.48
	22%	0.29	0.25	0.04	0.00	-0.17	-0.23	-0.27
	24%	0.33	0.29	0.08	0.04	-0.13	-0.19	-0.23
	32%	0.50	0.46	0.25	0.20	0.04	-0.03	-0.07
	35%	0.56	0.52	0.31	0.27	0.10	0.03	-0.01
	37%	0.60	0.56	0.35	0.31	0.14	0.08	0.03

# ROTH CONVERSIONS

- 20-year analysis period
- 7% rate of return inside retirement account
- 5.5% after-tax rate of return outside retirement account
- Tax paid with inside funds
- Taxpayer is age 70 and RMDs begin in the first period

A positive factor indicates an effective conversion, whereas a negative factor indicates an ineffective conversion

		Rate @ Conversion						
		10%	12%	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
Rate @ Distribution	10%	0.34	0.25	-0.16	-0.24	-0.58	-0.70	-0.78
	12%	0.41	0.33	-0.09	-0.17	-0.50	-0.62	-0.71
	22%	0.79	0.70	0.29	0.21	-0.12	-0.25	-0.33
	24%	0.86	0.78	0.37	0.28	-0.05	-0.17	-0.25
	32%	1.16	1.08	0.67	0.58	0.25	0.13	0.05
	35%	1.28	1.19	0.78	0.70	0.37	0.24	0.16
	37%	1.35	1.27	0.86	0.77	0.44	0.32	0.23

# ROTH CONVERSIONS

- 10-year analysis period
- 7% rate of return inside retirement account
- 5.5% after-tax rate of return outside retirement account
- Tax paid with outside funds
- Taxpayer is age 70 and RMDs begin in the first period

A positive factor indicates an effective conversion, whereas a negative factor indicates an ineffective conversion

		Rate @ Conversion						
		10%	12%	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
Rate @ Distribution	10%	0.08	0.04	-0.14	-0.17	-0.32	-0.37	-0.41
	12%	0.12	0.08	-0.10	-0.13	-0.28	-0.33	-0.37
	22%	0.32	0.29	0.11	0.07	-0.07	-0.13	-0.16
	24%	0.37	0.33	0.15	0.11	-0.03	-0.09	-0.12
	32%	0.53	0.49	0.31	0.28	0.13	0.08	0.04
	35%	0.59	0.55	0.37	0.34	0.19	0.14	0.10
	37%	0.63	0.60	0.42	0.38	0.24	0.18	0.15

# ROTH CONVERSIONS

- **20-year analysis period**
- 7% rate of return inside retirement account
- 5.5% after-tax rate of return outside retirement account
- Tax paid with outside funds
- Taxpayer is age 70 and RMDs begin in the first period

A positive factor indicates an effective conversion, whereas a negative factor indicates an ineffective conversion

		Rate @ Conversion						
		10%	12%	22%	24%	32%	35%	37%
Rate @ Distribution	10%	0.44	0.38	0.07	0.01	-0.24	-0.33	-0.39
	12%	0.52	0.46	0.15	0.09	-0.16	-0.25	-0.31
	22%	0.89	0.83	0.52	0.46	0.22	0.12	0.06
	24%	0.97	0.91	0.60	0.54	0.29	0.20	0.14
	32%	1.27	1.21	0.90	0.84	0.59	0.50	0.44
	35%	1.38	1.32	1.01	0.95	0.71	0.61	0.55
	37%	1.46	1.40	1.09	1.03	0.78	0.69	0.63