## **Definitions**

Five-year rule – Deplete the entire account by the end of the fifth year following the year of the IRA owner's death (Applies only to Roth IRA distributions and Traditional IRA distributions when the IRA owner died before his/her required beginning date.

Life-expectancy payments – Take a minimum amount each year. To determine the minimum amount, divide the IRA balance (on 12/31 of the prior year) by the applicable life expectancy.

Spouse only – Calculate the life expectancy using the surviving spouse's age (on his or her birthday in the distribution year) each year. If the IRA owner died after his/her required beginning date and the beneficiary is older than the decedent, use the decedent's age as of his or her birthday in the year of death, reduced by one for each year since the year of death.

Nonspouse or spouse/nonspouse combination – Calculate the first life expectancy payment using the beneficiary's age (on his or her birthday in the first distribution year), then reduce that factor by one for each subsequent year.

Nonindividual – Calculate the life expectancy payment using the decedent's age as of his or her birthday in the year of death, reduced by one for each year since the year of death.

In year of death – Required minimum distributions for the year in which an IRA owner dies are calculated as if the owner was still alive. If the IRA owner did not take the RMD before death, the beneficiary must satisfy the RMD with a timely distribution paid to the beneficiary. Beneficiary life expectancy calculations generally begin the year following the year of the IRA owner's death.



## Full table available in IRS Publication 590, available at www.irs.gov

Age	Life Expectancy
23	60.1
24	59.1
25	58.2
26	57.2
27	56.2
28	55.3
29	54.3
30	53.3
31	52.4
32	51.4

Age	Life Expectancy
33	50.4
34	49.4
35	48.5
36	57.5
37	46.5
38	45.6
39	44.6
40	43.6
41	42.7
42	41.7





## Spouse Only Options

**Treat as own (transfer)** – Transfer the IRA to a new or existing IRA in the sole spouse beneficiary's name and tax identification number.

**Distribute and roll** – Take a distribution of the decedent's IRA assets using the name and tax identification number of the beneficiary. Those assets may then be rolled into a new or existing IRA in the beneficiary's name according to the IRA rollover rules. If the beneficiary rolls the assets over in the same year the IRA owner died, and the owner died after the required beginning date, the decedent's applicable required minimum distribution is ineligible for rollover.

## Penalty for Failure to Remove a Required Beneficiary Distribution

If there are no distributions, or if the total amount of distributions is not large enough, the beneficiary may have to pay a 50 percent excise tax (penalty) on the amount not distributed as required.

PAYER'S name, street address, city, state, and ZIP code		1	Gross distribution		ОМ	OMB No. 1545-0119		Distributions From Pensions, Annuities,	
			)		<b>Ე</b> Რ11		Retirement or Profit-Sharing		
Beneficiary's Name		2a	2a Taxable amount				Plans, IRAs, Insurance		
		\$			Form 1099-R		Contracts, etc.		
		2b	Taxable amour not determined			Total distributio	5 	C	ppy 1 For
PAYER'S federal identification number	RECIPIENT'S Identification   3 Capital gain (included in box 2a)		cluded	4 Federal income tax withheld			State,		
	Beneficiary's SSN	\$			\$			Tax Depart	ment
RECIPIENT'S name Street address (including apt. no.)		5	Employee contri /Designated Ro contributions or insurance prem	th	6	Net unrealized appreciation in employer's sec			
		\$	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		\$				
		7	code(s)	IRA/ SEP/ SIMPLE	١-	Other			
		4,	Q or T		\$		96		
City, state, and ZIP code	tate, and ZIP code		Your percentage distribution	of total %	9b \$	Total employee con	tributions		
	1st year of desig. Roth contrib.	10 \$	State tax withheld		11	1 State/Payer's state no.		12 State distribution	m
		\$			†			\$	
Account number (see instructions)		13	13 Local tax withheld \$		14 Name of locality		15 Local distribution	n	
		\$			†			\$	

