



Individual Retirement Accounts Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)

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ACCOUNTANTS AND ENROLLED AGENTS

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Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs)	
IRAs including SEP, SIMPLE and SARSEP IRAs	Defined Contribution Plans (e.g. 401(k), profit-sharing, and 403(b) plans)
When do I take my first RMD (the required beginning date)?	
You must take your first RMD by April 1 of the year following the year in which you turn 72, regardless of whether you are still employed. See <i>Example #1</i> , below.	April 1 of the year following the later of the year you turn 72 or the year you retire (if allowed by your plan). If you are a 5% owner, you must start RMDs by April 1 of the year following the year you turn 72.
What is the deadline for taking subsequent RMDs after the first RMD?	
After the first RMD, you must take subsequent RMDs by December 31 of each year beginning with the calendar year containing your required beginning date. See <i>Example #2</i> , next page.	Same as IRA rule.
How do I calculate my RMD?	
Your RMD is generally determined by dividing the adjusted market value of your IRAs as of December 31 of the preceding year by the distribution period that corresponds with your age in the Uniform Lifetime Table. See <i>Uniform Lifetime Table</i> , next column, and <i>Joint Life and Last Survivor Expectancy Table</i> , later. If your spouse is your sole beneficiary and is more than 10 years younger than you, you will use the Joint Life and Last Survivor Expectancy Table.	Same as IRA rule. Your plan sponsor/administrator should calculate the RMD for you.

Example #1: Your 72nd birthday was June 30, 2021. You must take your first RMD (for 2021) by April 1, 2022.

Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) continued	
IRAs including SEP, SIMPLE and SARSEP IRAs	Defined Contribution Plans
How should I take my RMDs if I have multiple accounts?	
If you have more than one IRA, you must calculate the RMD for each IRA separately each year. However, you may aggregate your RMD amounts for all of your IRAs and withdraw the total from one IRA or a portion from each of your IRAs. You do not have to take a separate RMD from each IRA.	If you have more than one defined contribution plan, you must calculate and satisfy your RMDs separately for each plan and withdraw that amount from that plan. Exception: If you have more than one 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity account, you can total the RMDs and then take them from any one (or more) of the tax-sheltered annuities.
May I withdraw more than the RMD?	
Yes, an IRA owner can always withdraw more than the RMD. You cannot apply excess withdrawals toward future years' RMDs.	Same as IRA rule.
May I take more than one withdrawal in a year to meet my RMD?	
You may withdraw your annual RMD in any number of distributions throughout the year, as long as you withdraw the total annual minimum amount by December 31 (or April 1 if it is for your first RMD).	Same as IRA rule.
What happens if I do not take the RMD?	
If the distributions to you in any year are less than the RMD for that year, you are subject to an additional tax equal to 50% of the undistributed RMD.	Same as IRA rule.



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Example #2: You turn 72 on July 15, 2021. You must take your first RMD, for 2021, by April 1, 2022. You must take your second RMD, for 2022, by December 31, 2022 and your third RMD, for 2023, by December 31, 2023.

Uniform Lifetime Table

Use for unmarried participants, married participants whose spouses are not more than 10 years younger, and married participants whose spouses are not the sole beneficiaries of their IRAs. Use actual age of participant on his or her birthday for each year.

Age	Distribution Period	Age	Distribution Period	Age	Distribution Period
70	27.4	81	17.9	91	10.8
71	26.5	82	17.1	92	10.2
72	25.6	83	16.3	93	9.6
73	24.7	84	15.5	94	9.1
74	23.8	85	14.8	95	8.6
75	22.9	86	14.1	96	8.1
76	22.0	87	13.4	97	7.6
77	21.2	88	12.7	98	7.1
78	20.3	89	12.0	99	6.7
79	19.5	90	11.4	100	6.3
80	18.7				

For ages not listed in this table, see IRS Pub. 590-B for the complete table.

Joint Life and Last Survivor Expectancy Table

Use for participants whose spouses are more than 10 years younger and are the sole beneficiaries of their IRAs. Use actual age of participant and spouse on their birthdays for each year.

Age	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
70	44.0	43.1	42.2	41.3	40.3	39.4	38.6	37.7	36.8	35.9
71	44.0	43.0	42.1	41.2	40.3	39.4	38.5	37.6	36.7	35.9
72	43.9	43.0	42.1	41.1	40.2	39.3	38.4	37.5	36.6	35.8
73	43.9	43.0	42.0	41.1	40.2	39.3	38.4	37.5	36.6	35.7
74	43.9	42.9	42.0	41.1	40.1	39.2	38.3	37.4	36.5	35.6
75	43.8	42.9	42.0	41.0	40.1	39.2	38.3	37.4	36.5	35.6
76	43.8	42.9	41.9	41.0	40.1	39.1	38.2	37.3	36.4	35.5
77	43.8	42.9	41.9	41.0	40.0	39.1	38.2	37.3	36.4	35.5
78	43.8	42.8	41.9	40.9	40.0	39.1	38.2	37.2	36.3	35.4
79	43.8	42.8	41.9	40.9	40.0	39.1	38.1	37.2	36.3	35.4
80	43.7	42.8	41.8	40.9	40.0	39.0	38.1	37.2	36.3	35.4

Age	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
70	35.1	34.3	33.4	32.6	31.8	31.1	30.3	29.5	28.8	28.1
71	35.0	34.2	33.3	32.5	31.7	30.9	30.1	29.4	28.6	27.9
72	34.9	34.1	33.2	32.4	31.6	30.8	30.0	29.2	28.4	27.7
73	34.8	34.0	33.1	32.3	31.5	30.6	29.8	29.1	28.3	27.5
74	34.8	33.9	33.0	32.2	31.4	30.5	29.7	28.9	28.1	27.4
75	34.7	33.8	33.0	32.1	31.3	30.4	29.6	28.8	28.0	27.2

continued

Joint Life and Last Survivor Expectancy Table continued

Age	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
76	34.6	33.8	32.9	32.0	31.2	30.3	29.5	28.7	27.9	27.1
77	34.6	33.7	32.8	32.0	31.1	30.3	29.4	28.6	27.8	27.0
78	34.5	33.6	32.8	31.9	31.0	30.2	29.3	28.5	27.7	26.9
79	34.5	33.6	32.7	31.8	31.0	30.1	29.3	28.4	27.6	26.8
80	34.5	33.6	32.7	31.8	30.9	30.1	29.2	28.4	27.5	26.7
81	34.4	33.5	32.6	31.8	30.9	30.0	29.2	28.3	27.5	26.6
82	34.4	33.5	32.6	31.7	30.8	30.0	29.1	28.3	27.4	26.6
83	34.4	33.5	32.6	31.7	30.8	29.9	29.1	28.2	27.4	26.5
84	34.3	33.4	32.5	31.7	30.8	29.9	29.0	28.2	27.3	26.5
85	34.3	33.4	32.5	31.6	30.7	29.9	29.0	28.1	27.3	26.4

Age	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
70	27.4	26.7	26.1	25.4	24.8	24.3	23.7	23.2	22.7	22.2
71	27.2	26.5	25.8	25.2	24.5	23.9	23.4	22.8	22.3	21.8
72	27.0	26.3	25.6	24.9	24.3	23.7	23.1	22.5	22.0	21.4
73	26.8	26.1	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.4	22.8	22.2	21.6	21.1
74	26.6	25.9	25.2	24.5	23.8	23.1	22.5	21.9	21.3	20.8
75	26.5	25.7	25.0	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.3	21.6	21.0	20.5
76	26.3	25.6	24.8	24.1	23.4	22.7	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.2
77	26.2	25.4	24.7	23.9	23.2	22.5	21.8	21.2	20.6	19.9
78	26.1	25.3	24.6	23.8	23.1	22.4	21.7	21.0	20.3	19.7
79	26.0	25.2	24.4	23.7	22.9	22.2	21.5	20.8	20.1	19.5

Age	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
80	25.9	25.1	24.3	23.6	22.8	22.1	21.3	20.6	20.0	19.3
81	25.8	25.0	24.2	23.4	22.7	21.9	21.2	20.5	19.8	19.1
82	25.8	24.9	24.1	23.4	22.6	21.8	21.1	20.4	19.7	19.0
83	25.7	24.9	24.1	23.3	22.5	21.7	21.0	20.2	19.5	18.8
84	25.6	24.8	24.0	23.2	22.4	21.6	20.9	20.1	19.4	18.7
85	25.6	24.8	23.9	23.1	22.3	21.6	20.8	20.1	19.3	18.6

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81	18.5	17.9	17.3	16.7	16.2	15.6
82	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.9	15.4
83	18.2	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.7	15.2
84	18.0	17.4	16.7	16.1	15.5	15.0
85	17.9	17.3	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.8

For age combinations not listed in this table, see IRS Pub. 590-B for the complete tables.

Contact Us

There are many events that occur during the year that can affect your tax situation. Preparation of your tax return involves summarizing transactions and events that occurred during the prior year. In most situations, treatment is firmly established at the time the transaction occurs. However, negative tax effects can be avoided by proper planning. Please contact us in advance if you have questions about the tax effects of a transaction or event, including the following:

- Pension or IRA distributions.
- Significant change in income or deductions.
- Job change.
- Marriage.
- Attainment of age 59½ or 72.
- Sale or purchase of a business.
- Sale or purchase of a residence or other real estate.
- Retirement.
- Notice from IRS or other revenue department.
- Divorce or separation.
- Self-employment.
- Charitable contributions of property in excess of \$5,000.

This brochure contains general information for taxpayers and should not be relied upon as the only source of authority. Taxpayers should seek professional tax advice for more information.