



## Required Minimum Distribution aka RMD

In the video titled "Required Minimum Distribution aka RMD" Ed Slotts charts come in handy for Hans and Tom when discussing IRA's

**REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION aka RMD**

S.S.	AGE	%	AGE	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	73	3.77	85	6.25
<input type="checkbox"/>	74	3.92	86	6.58
<input type="checkbox"/>	75	4.07	87	6.94
<input type="checkbox"/>	76	4.22	88	7.30
<input type="checkbox"/>	77	4.37	89	7.75
<input type="checkbox"/>	78	4.55	90	8.20
<input type="checkbox"/>	79	4.74	95	11.24
<input type="checkbox"/>	80	4.95	100	15.63
<input type="checkbox"/>	81	5.15	105	21.74
<input type="checkbox"/>	82	5.41	110	28.57
<input type="checkbox"/>	83	5.65	115	34.48
<input type="checkbox"/>	84	5.95	120+	50.00

- VALUE 12/31/PRIOR YEAR
- AGGREGATE RMD FROM SEVERAL IRA'S
- ROTH HAS NO RMD'S
- RMD CANNOT BE CONVERTED TO ROTH
- STARTS AT AGE 73 FOR 1958 AND OLDER
- STARTS AT AGE 73 FOR 1959
- STARTS AT AGE 75 FOR 1960 AND YOUNGER
- EXAMPLE: 1,000,000 IRA AT 73  
 $1,000,000 \times 3.77\% = 37,700$
- EXAMPLE: 1,000,000 IRA AT 85  
 $1,000,000 \times 6.25\% = 62,500$

INCOME

ESTATE

TAXES

919.535.8261 CardinalGuide.com "FinishingWell" Podcast

The information and opinions contained herein are provided by third parties and have been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, however, we make no representation as to its completeness or accuracy. The information is not intended to be used as the sole basis for financial decisions, nor should it be construed as advice designed to meet the particular needs of an individual's situation. Content is provided for informational purposes only and is not a solicitation to buy or sell any products mentioned.

Membership to Ed Slott's Master Elite IRA Advisor Group™ was granted in November of 2012 for Hans Scheil and in October of 2022 for Thomas Griffith. Ed Slott's Master Elite IRA Advisor Group is solely an indication that the financial advisor has attended training provided by Ed Slott and Company, maintained an Elite IRA Advisor Group™ membership for two or more years, passed bi-annual examinations on material covered at conferences and in webinars and met other membership requirements and does not constitute an endorsement of any kind. Ed Slott's Elite IRA Advisor Group™ members pay a fee for the educational programs that allow them to be included in the Ed Slott's Elite IRA Advisor Group™. Membership does not guarantee investment success.

# UNIFORM LIFETIME TABLE

Age of IRA Owner or Plan Participant	Life Expectancy (in years)	% of Account Balance	Age of IRA Owner or Plan Participant	Life Expectancy (in years)	% of Account Balance
72	27.4	3.65%	96	8.4	11.90%
73	26.5	3.77%	97	7.8	12.82%
74	25.5	3.92%	98	7.3	13.70%
75	24.6	4.07%	99	6.8	14.71%
76	23.7	4.22%	100	6.4	15.63%
77	22.9	4.37%	101	6.0	16.67%
78	22.0	4.55%	102	5.6	17.86%
79	21.1	4.74%	103	5.2	19.23%
80	20.2	4.95%	104	4.9	20.41%
81	19.4	5.15%	105	4.6	21.74%
82	18.5	5.41%	106	4.3	23.26%
83	17.7	5.65%	107	4.1	24.39%
84	16.8	5.95%	108	3.9	25.64%
85	16.0	6.25%	109	3.7	27.03%
86	15.2	6.58%	110	3.5	28.57%
87	14.4	6.94%	111	3.4	29.41%
88	13.7	7.30%	112	3.3	30.30%
89	12.9	7.75%	113	3.1	32.26%
90	12.2	8.20%	114	3.0	33.33%
91	11.5	8.70%	115	2.9	34.48%
92	10.8	9.26%	116	2.8	35.71%
93	10.1	9.90%	117	2.7	37.04%
94	9.5	10.53%	118	2.5	40.00%
95	8.9	11.24%	119	2.3	43.48%
			120+	2.0	50.00%

This table is used for lifetime required distributions. Most IRA owners will use this table, but there is one exception. If the spouse is the sole beneficiary for the entire year AND is more than 10 years younger than the IRA owner, do not use this Uniform Lifetime Table. Instead, use the actual ages of both spouses based on the Joint Life Table. This will result in a longer life expectancy and a smaller required distribution.

# Single Life Expectancy Table (for Inherited IRAs)

(To be used for calculating post-death required distributions to beneficiaries)

Age of IRA or Plan Beneficiary	Life Expectancy (in years)	Age of IRA or Plan Beneficiary	Life Expectancy (in years)	Age of IRA or Plan Beneficiary	Life Expectancy (in years)	Age of IRA or Plan Beneficiary	Life Expectancy (in years)
0	84.6	31	54.4	61	26.2	91	5.3
1	83.7	32	53.4	62	25.4	92	4.9
2	82.8	33	52.5	63	24.5	93	4.6
3	81.8	34	51.5	64	23.7	94	4.3
4	80.8	35	50.5	65	22.9	95	4.0
5	79.8	36	49.6	66	22.0	96	3.7
6	78.8	37	48.6	67	21.2	97	3.4
7	77.9	38	47.7	68	20.4	98	3.2
8	76.9	39	46.7	69	19.6	99	3.0
9	75.9	40	45.7	70	18.8	100	2.8
10	74.9	41	44.8	71	18.0	101	2.6
11	73.9	42	43.8	72	17.2	102	2.5
12	72.9	43	42.9	73	16.4	103	2.3
13	71.9	44	41.9	74	15.6	104	2.2
14	70.9	45	41.0	75	14.8	105	2.1
15	69.9	46	40.0	76	14.1	106	2.1
16	69.0	47	39.0	77	13.3	107	2.1
17	68.0	48	38.1	78	12.6	108	2.0
18	67.0	49	37.1	79	11.9	109	2.0
19	66.0	50	36.2	80	11.2	110	2.0
20	65.0	51	35.3	81	10.5	111	2.0
21	64.1	52	34.3	82	9.9	112	2.0
22	63.1	53	33.4	83	9.3	113	1.9
23	62.1	54	32.5	84	8.7	114	1.9
24	61.1	55	31.6	85	8.1	115	1.8
25	60.2	56	30.6	86	7.6	116	1.8
26	59.2	57	29.8	87	7.1	117	1.6
27	58.2	58	28.9	88	6.6	118	1.4
28	57.3	59	28.0	89	6.1	119	1.1
29	56.3	60	27.1	90	5.7	120+	1.0
30	55.3						

This table is used to calculate RMDs for:

- Designated Beneficiaries (DBs) who inherited before 2020.
- DBs who inherit in 2020 or later when the account owner dies ON OR AFTER his RBD - for years 1-9 of the 10-year period.
- Eligible Designated Beneficiaries (EDBs).
- Non-Designated Beneficiaries when the account owner dies ON OR AFTER his RBD for “ghost rule” RMDs.

This table is NOT used by:

- DBs who inherit in 2020 or later when the account owner dies BEFORE the RBD.
- IRA owners to calculate lifetime RMDs.
- Roth IRA beneficiaries, who are not EDBs.

## Retirement Account RMD Aggregation Chart

TYPE OF ACCOUNT	RMD AGGREGATION RULES
<p><b>Note: RMDs may never be aggregated between different <i>types</i> of retirement accounts (different rows of this chart).</b></p>	
<p><b>IRAs (Including SEP and SIMPLE IRAs)</b></p>	<p>RMDs for each IRA account must be calculated separately, but the total RMD for all IRA accounts may be taken from one (or more) of the IRA accounts.</p> <p>There is no “still working” exception for SEP IRAs or SIMPLE IRAs, so even if a client is still actively at work for the company maintaining the plan and they are receiving/making annual contributions/deferrals, an RMD must be taken.</p>
<p><b>Roth IRAs</b></p>	<p>There are no RMDs for a Roth IRA owner during his/her lifetime.</p>
<p><b>Company Plans (Excluding 403(b) and IRA-based Plans)</b></p>	<p>RMDs for each company plan — <i>excluding 403(b) and IRA-based plans</i> — must be calculated separately for each plan and taken separately from each plan.</p> <p>If an individual is 1) still working for the company sponsoring their plan, 2) does not own more than 5% of the company and 3) the plan contains a “still working” exception, an RMD may not be required for that plan until the year the participant retires.</p>
<p><b>403(b) Plans</b></p>	<p>RMDs for each 403(b) account must be calculated separately, but the total RMD for all 403(b) accounts may be taken from one (or more) of the 403(b) accounts.</p> <p>If an individual is still working for the institution sponsoring their 403(b) plan and the plan contains a “still working” exception, an RMD may not be required for that plan until the year the individual retires.</p>

## Inherited Retirement Account RMD Aggregation Chart

TYPE OF ACCOUNT	RMD AGGREGATION RULES
<p><b>Note: RMDs may never be aggregated between different <i>types</i> of retirement accounts (different rows of this chart).</b></p>	
<p><b>Inherited IRAs (Including Inherited SEP and Inherited SIMPLE IRAs)</b></p>	<p>RMDs for inherited IRAs of different decedents cannot be aggregated or combined in any way.</p> <p>RMDs for inherited IRA accounts of the same decedent must be calculated separately, but the total RMD for all inherited IRA accounts of the same decedent may be taken from one (or more) of the inherited IRA accounts of the same decedent.</p>
<p><b>Inherited Roth IRAs</b></p>	<p>RMDs for inherited Roth IRAs of different decedents cannot be aggregated or combined in any way.</p> <p>RMDs for inherited Roth IRA accounts of the same decedent must be calculated separately, but the total RMD for all inherited Roth IRA accounts of the same decedent may be taken from one (or more) of the inherited Roth IRA accounts of the same decedent.</p>
<p><b>Inherited Company Plans (Excluding 403(b) and IRA-based Plans)</b></p>	<p>RMDs for inherited company plans — <i>excluding inherited 403(b) and inherited IRA-based plans</i> — of different decedents cannot be aggregated or combined for any reason.</p> <p>RMDs for each inherited company plan — <i>excluding inherited 403(b) and inherited IRA-based plans</i> — must be calculated separately and taken separately from each inherited company plan, excluding inherited 403(b) and inherited IRA-based plans.</p>
<p><b>Inherited 403(b) Plans</b></p>	<p>RMDs for inherited 403(b) plans of different decedents cannot be aggregated or combined in any way.</p> <p>RMDs for inherited 403(b) plans of the same decedent must be calculated separately, but the total RMD for all inherited 403(b) plans of the same decedent may be taken from one (or more) of the inherited 403(b) plans of the same decedent.</p>

1951 – 1958	Age 73	April 1 after the year you turn 73
1959 (special transition year)	Likely Age 73 — but may be 75 depending on IRS clarification	TBD (likely April 1 of the year after 73rd birthday)
1960 or later	Age 75	April 1 after the year you turn 75

The SECURE 2.0 Act of 2022 has a **technical glitch**:

- The law says age 73 applies if you were born 1951–1959.
- But it also says age 75 starts for those born in 1960 or later.

This creates ambiguity for those born in 1959. Most tax experts expect the IRS to clarify that **1959 birth years will use age 73** — but official guidance is still pending.

- **First RMD can be delayed:**

You can delay your first RMD until **April 1 of the year after** you reach your RMD starting age. But if you delay, you'll have to take **two RMDs in that year** (the delayed one and the current year's).

- **Employer plan exception:**

If you're still **working** and don't own more than 5% of the company, some employer-sponsored plans (like 401(k)s) let you **delay RMDs until retirement**, even after reaching the starting age.

- **IRA aggregation rule:**

RMDs from traditional IRAs can be taken from **any one or combination of IRAs** (but not Roth IRAs, since they're not subject to lifetime RMDs).

RMDs from employer plans generally must be taken **separately from each plan**.

- **Roth accounts:**

Beginning in 2024, **Roth 401(k)** accounts no longer have lifetime RMDs (matching Roth IRAs).