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UNDERSTANDING REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS



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UNDERSTANDING REQUIRED MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

The idea behind Required Minimum Distributions, or RMDs, is that the government wants to give us a tax incentive to save for retirement – but they also want to make sure we don't misuse it. So, if we're in the 24% tax bracket and we put money into a tax-deductible IRA or a 401(k), each dollar we put in really only costs us 76 cents because it's a before-tax contribution. So, the government is helping us save, but the government really wants this to be retirement money. In other words, they don't want it to be money that you never spend or leave for your heirs. They want to make sure you pay tax on it eventually.

IRAs are one example of a use-specific plan, which the government loves. The 529 College Tuition Plan is another example; it's extremely tax-efficient for the investor if used for college, but extremely tax-inefficient if used for retirement. Similarly, IRAs are designed to encourage people to save money for retirement, and if the money is used for that purpose, then it's taxed in a friendly manner. If it's used for anything else, it's not.

The challenge for the IRS in providing this incentive for retirement savings has been the same challenge faced by the Social Security Administration in maintaining the system's solvency: people are living longer. Today, there is a 50% chance that the average 65-year-old American will live into their late 80s. For the average couple aged 65, there is a 50% chance that at least one spouse will live to age 92. The IRS doesn't want to wait until your death to get its tax money because it might end up waiting a very long time. Thus, everyone is required to begin taking minimum distributions from their savings plans after age 72.

To the government's credit, it has actually lowered RMD percentage amounts in recent years because it recognized that increasing longevity rates were creating challenges from the other end as well, with some people legitimately worried about depleting their IRAs before they died. The bottom line is simply that the IRS doesn't want retirement income vehicles to be used as inheritance vehicles, so they require you to take minimum amounts of income from those vehicles each year once you've reached the requirement age.

When Do I Take RMDs?

Again, the general rule is that you have to start taking RMDs in the year you turn 72.

The one exception to all of this is for someone still employed at age 72 at a business that they do not own. In that case, you do not have to take Required Minimum Distributions on that particular retirement plan. You still must take them on any other retirement plans, such as your IRA, but not on the plan that's with a company for which you are still employed at age 72.

How Much Do I Owe?

The penalty for not taking sufficient RMDs each year after age 72 is significant — 50 percent — so it's important to do your calculations correctly. The good news is that, in addition to reducing RMD amounts in recent years, the government has also made it easier to calculate what you owe. Here is basically how it works:

- IRS Publication 590 gives you a uniform table with a government-assumed life expectancy for each age past 70. Note that your government-assumed life expectancy is actually much longer than your statistical life expectancy:

Age	Distribution Period	Age	Distribution Period	Age	Distribution Period	Age	Distribution Period
70	27.4	82	17.1	94	9.1	106	4.2
71	26.5	83	16.3	95	8.6	107	3.9
72	25.6	84	15.5	96	8.1	108	3.7
73	24.7	85	14.8	97	7.6	109	3.4
74	23.8	86	14.1	98	7.1	110	3.1
75	22.9	87	13.4	99	6.7	111	2.9
76	22.0	88	12.7	100	6.3	112	2.6
77	21.2	89	12.0	101	5.9	113	2.4
78	20.3	90	11.4	102	5.5	114	2.1
79	19.5	91	10.8	103	5.2	115 and over	1.9
80	18.7	92	10.2	104	4.9		
81	17.9	93	9.6	105	4.5		

Source: https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-tege/uniform_rmd_wksht.pdf

- To calculate your RMDs, take the balance of your IRAs on December 31st of the previous year and divide it by this life expectancy factor.

- At age 72, that RMD equals approximately 3.7% of your IRA balance and increases every year as you get older.

While this process is simpler than it used to be, it's not totally easy. The uniform table formula above applies to unmarried IRA owners and owners whose spouses are not more than 10 years younger. A separate formula and a separate table exist for IRA owners whose spouses are more than 10 years younger, and generally their RMDs end up being lower.

There are other complications as well. For instance, certain kinds of annuities have to be separated from the basic calculation, and those RMDs must be calculated differently. Specifically, these are annuities that are annuitized or have to be annuitized at some point in the future. These particular instruments increase the dollar amount of your RMDs and therefore also increase the amount of taxes due on them.

Another complication is that when one has IRAs but also any form of qualified plan — such as a 401(k), 403(b), or 457 — the RMDs from the IRA and each of these plans must be calculated and made separately; they cannot be commingled. This is one of the major reasons (though not the only one) that most people roll over their qualified plans into IRAs before age 72; it makes life simpler.

What About Taxes?

The amount of extra tax liability you have because of your RMDs depends on many factors, including your personal situation and how much income you have from other sources. The key is to understand the concept of a marginal tax bracket. Under a marginal tax rate, the rate of tax increases as the amount of income earned increases. So, for tax year 2020, if you were married and filed a joint return, and your total taxable income placed you in 22% tax bracket, you would pay 10% on your income up to \$19,750, 12% on income between \$19,751 and \$80,250, and 22% on your income above that. However, once Required Minimum Distributions get stacked on top of your other income sources, you could end up being pushed up to the 24% marginal tax bracket and your RMDs would be taxed accordingly. Income tax brackets for RMDs are: 10%, 12%, 22%, 24%, 32%, 35%, and 37%:

Federal tax brackets: 2020 tax brackets (for taxes due April 15, 2021)		
Tax Rate	Single	Head of Household
10%	Up to \$9,875	Up to \$14,100
12%	\$9,876 to \$40,125	\$14,101 to \$53,700
22%	\$40,126 to \$85,525	\$53,701 to \$85,500
24%	\$85,526 to \$163,300	\$85,501 to \$163,300
32%	\$163,301 to \$207,350	\$163,301 to \$207,350
35%	\$207,351 to \$518,400	\$207,351 to \$518,400
37%	\$518,401 or more	\$518,401 or more
Tax Rate	Married filing jointly or qualifying widow	Married filing separately
10%	Up to \$19,750	Up to \$9,875
12%	\$19,751 to \$80,250	\$9,876 to \$40,125
22%	\$80,251 to \$171,050	\$40,126 to \$85,525
24%	\$171,051 to \$326,600	\$85,526 to \$163,300
32%	\$326,601 to \$414,700	\$163,301 to \$207,350
35%	\$414,701 to \$622,050	\$207,351 to \$311,025
37%	\$622,051 or more	\$311,026 or more

Source: <https://www.bankrate.com/finance/taxes/tax-brackets.aspx>

However, even with all this information, there are still other factors to consider when it comes to RMDs. One of them is Social Security. Every extra dollar of taxable income generated from any source, including RMDs, might cause a greater part of your Social Security benefit to be taxed.

This is where your RMD calculation gets very challenging because it can potentially become a perpetual loop calculation that might change every year depending on your personal situation:

Tax Filing Status	Provisional Income	Social Security Taxation
Single or Head of Household	Less than \$25,000	0%
	\$25,000-\$34,000	Up to 50%
	More than \$34,000	Up to 85%
Joint Filers	Less than \$32,000	0%
	\$32,000-\$44,000	Up to 50%
	More than \$44,000	Up to 85%

Source: <https://smartasset.com/retirement/is-social-security-income-taxable>

Don't Try This at Home

Whatever that situation may be, the most important thing for you to consider regarding RMDs (as well as Social Security) is whether or not your asset allocation is suitable and sufficient to generate the amount of minimum distributions you need to satisfy your requirements. It should be generating at least 3.7% dividend or interest. If you're relying on capital gains each year for your RMDs, then, in essence, you're taking them from principal, which is a slippery slope that you definitely want to avoid.

While it is smart and advisable to use IRS Publication 590 and other available information and resources to estimate your RMDs, the process of creating a sound, retirement plan that suits your needs and meets your goals is best done in collaboration with a qualified professional financial advisor. In today's economic climate, an advisor who specializes in the universe of non-stock market income-generating investments is uniquely qualified to work with you to devise a plan that satisfies your RMDs, maximizes your Social Security benefits, and provides the kind of reliable income, reasonable growth, and level of portfolio security you need to meet your goals with confidence and peace of mind.



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