7 DEADLY IRA SINS
IGNORE THEM AT YOUR PERIL!

Presented by Ed Slott, CPA and Jeffrey Levine, CPA Ed Slott and Company, LLC

- 1) Rollover Blunders
- 2) Non-spouse Beneficiary Mistakes
- 3) Spousal Beneficiary Mistakes
- 4) Non-Traditional IRA Investment Problems
- 5) RMD Aggregation Errors
- 6) Beneficiary Form Disasters
- 7) Failure to Keep Up With The Latest Changes

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60-Day Rollovers vs. Direct Transfers

- •There are two ways to move retirement assets:
 - 1. 60-day rollovers
 - Trustee-to-trustee transfers the recommended option

60-Day Rollovers

- A check is made payable to the account owner
- They have 60 days from the receipt of the check to deposit it into another retirement account
- Mandatory withholding from company plans
- Once-per-year IRA rollover rule

 Beginning as early as 2015 – Clients can only do one 60-day rollover in a 12-month period no matter how many IRA and Roth IRA accounts they have

- Exceptions
 - Plan-to-IRA rollovers
 - IRA-to-Plan rollovers
 - Roth IRA conversions

Trustee-to-Trustee Transfers

- Assets go directly from one custodian to another
- Can do an unlimited number of transfers
- This is the better way to move retirement funds

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Non-Spouse Beneficiary Mistakes

- A non-spouse beneficiary can never do a 60-day rollover
- A non-spouse beneficiary cannot move inherited funds into an account in their own name
- The inherited account must be properly titled
 - The name of the deceased account owner must remain in the title
 - Example: John Smith, deceased (date of death), inherited IRA FBO Mary Jones
- A non-spouse beneficiary, including a Roth IRA beneficiary, generally has to begin taking RMDs in the year after the death of the account owner
- A non-spouse beneficiary cannot make a contribution to the inherited account

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The #1 mistake made by spousal beneficiaries is failing to properly choose between:

- Remaining a beneficiary
- Doing a spousal rollover.

Hint: Use the "99% Rule"

Spousal Beneficiary Rules

- The spouse is the "King" or "Queen" of beneficiaries
 - A spouse can move inherited funds into an account in their own name
 - A spouse can do a 60-day rollover of inherited funds
 - A spouse can make the account their own
- When a spouse does any of these things, they are then treated as the owner of the account
- •Bonus: During the lifetime when a spouse is more than 10 years younger than the account owner and is the sole beneficiary, the Joint Life Table can be used for calculating RMDs

- When a Spouse Remains a Beneficiary
 - Funds should only be moved as a direct transfer
 - Special rules for RMDs
 - Special rules for successor beneficiaries

The "99% Rule"

"If the surviving spouse is under 59 ½, then setting up an inherited IRA is almost always the correct option. Once the spouse turns 59 ½, a spousal rollover can be completed."

"If the surviving spouse is 59 ½ or older, a spousal rollover is almost always the right move."

-Jeffrey Levine, CPA

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- Common non-traditional IRA investment issues
 - What can go wrong?
 - Prohibited investments
 - Prohibited transactions
 - Even when you do things right, you have to worry about:
 - Custodial policies
 - Valuations
 - Liquidity issues
 - RMDs
 - Losing out on potential tax benefits
 - Financing issues
 - UBIT (unrelated business income tax)

- Prohibited Investments
 - Collectibles
 - Life Insurance
 - S-Corp Stock

Prohibited Transactions

- Disqualified Persons
 - Account owner
 - Beneficiary of the account
 - Fiduciary anyone who exercises or has discretionary authority, control, or responsibility in managing or administering the account or who provides investment advice for a fee
 - Family members spouse, ancestor, lineal descendant or their spouse

- Prohibited Transactions
 - Borrowing from or lending money to an IRA
 - Pledging the account as security
 - Buying, selling or leasing property to, or from, an IRA
 - Buying property for personal use
 - Investing in your own business
 - Disguised transactions
 - Receiving compensation for managing your IRA

- Hard-to-Value Assets
 - IRS is looking for more information
 - Custodians will have to tell IRS about hard-tovalue contributions on Form 5498 and distributions on Form 1099-R
 - Hard-to-value assets include non-publicly traded stock, partnership or LLC interests, real estate, options, and other hard-to-value investments
 - Reporting will be mandatory in 2015

- SEC Investor Alert
 - Issued in September 2011
 - Warns investors to beware of fraudulent promoters targeting self-directed IRA funds

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RMD Aggregation Errors

- IRAs
 - Calculate RMD on each account individually
 - IRA RMDs can be added together and taken from any one or combination of IRA accounts (this includes SEP and SIMPLE IRAs)
 - Special rules generally apply to annuitized IRA annuities

RMD Aggregation Errors

- Employer Plans
 - Calculate RMD for each plan individually
 - RMDs must be taken from each plan
 - Employer plan RMDs cannot be aggregated
 - 403(b) exception

Under no circumstances can an RMD from one type of retirement account be taken from a different type of retirement account

RMD Aggregation Errors

- Annuities
 - Before annuitization, IRA or 403(b) annuities can be aggregated
 - After annuitization the distribution from the annuity is generally the RMD for that annuity.
 It cannot be used to satisfy any other RMD.

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It is important to periodically check beneficiary forms

- Clients often fail to update beneficiary forms after key life events, like divorce!
- Beneficiary form planning is (way) more complicated than most clients and advisors realize!

- U. S. Supreme Court rules in favor of ex-spouse, disinheriting the daughter
- Kennedy v. Plan Administrator for DuPont Savings and Investment Plan, (No. 07-636, Decided January 26, 2009)

- Updated 401(k) beneficiary form is trumped by ERISA, disinheriting children
- Cajun Industries, LLC vs. Robert Kidder, et al. United States District Court; Middle District of Louisiana, No. 09-267-BAJ-SCR – April 26, 2011

Broke widower loses \$1,000,000 to in-law!!!

"The Pension Pickle" New York Post, January 31, 2005

- Bruce and Anne Friedman were married for several decades
- Anne never updated her beneficiary form after her marriage
- Her beneficiary form named her mother, her uncle and her sister
- When Anne died, her sister was still living.
 - She inherited it ALL!

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Failure to Keep Up With the

Latest Changes

- What's New in 2014?
 - Reporting of hard-to-value assets on Forms 5498 and 1099-R (optional for 2014, mandatory for 2015)
 - MyRAs are created
 - IRS issues new once-per-year IRA rollover rule guidance (effective beginning as early as January 1, 2015)
 - U.S. Supreme Court rules that Inherited IRAs are NOT protected in bankruptcy under federal law
 - IRS issues final regulations for QLACs (qualifying longevity annuity contracts)
 - IRS issues guidance making it easier to convert aftertax plan amounts to a Roth IRA income tax free

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