

# 7 DEADLY IRA SINS

**IGNORE THEM AT YOUR PERIL!**

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# 7 Deadly IRA Sins

- 1) Rollover Blunders
- 2) Non-spouse Beneficiary Mistakes
- 3) Spousal Beneficiary Mistakes
- 4) Failing to Properly Evaluate Rollover Decisions
- 5) RMD Aggregation Errors
- 6) Beneficiary Form Disasters
- 7) Failure to Keep Up With The Latest Changes

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# Rollover Blunders

## 60-Day Rollovers vs. Direct Transfers

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

# Rollover Blunders

## 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
  - Revenue Procedure 2016-47 relief
- Mandatory withholding from company plans
- Once-per-year IRA rollover rule

# Rollover Blunders

- **Since 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

# Rollover Blunders

## Trustee-to-Trustee Transfers

- Assets go directly from one custodian to another
- Can do an unlimited number of transfers
- Checks made payable to new IRA qualify
- ***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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# Spousal Beneficiary Mistakes

The #1 mistake = failing to properly choose between:

- Remaining a beneficiary
- Doing a spousal rollover.

**Hint: Use the “99% Rule”**

# Spousal Beneficiary Mistakes

## 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

# Spousal Beneficiary Mistakes

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

# Spousal Beneficiary Mistakes

## 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/PFS, CFP®

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# Six Potential “Rollover” Options for Your Plan Funds

1. Leave your employer plan assets in your existing company retirement account.
2. Roll over your plan assets to a new company retirement plan.
3. Roll over your plan assets to an IRA.
4. Take a lump-sum distribution of your plan balance.
5. Convert your plan assets to a Roth IRA.
6. Make an in-plan Roth conversion of your plan assets.



# Option #1 – Leave it in Your Company Retirement Plan

- Possible advantages include:
  - Plan-only exceptions to the 10% early distribution penalty
  - Fees may be comparatively low
  - Creditor protection may be stronger
- Possible disadvantages include:
  - Investment options are often limited
  - Better/more personalized service may be available elsewhere
  - Beneficiaries may not be able to “stretch”

# Option #2 – Roll Your Money to a New Company Retirement Plan\*

- Possible advantages include:
  - Creditor protection may be stronger
  - Fees may be comparatively low
  - You may be eligible to take a loan
  - Consolidation of accounts
- Possible disadvantages include:
  - Investment options are often limited
  - Better/more personalized service may be available elsewhere
  - Certain 10% penalty exception options may be lost
  - Access to rolled-over funds may be limited
  - Beneficiaries may not be able to “stretch”

# Option #3 – Roll Over to IRA

- Possible advantages include:
  - Broader menu of investment options
  - Simplification of RMDs
  - More flexible distribution options
  - Consolidation of accounts
  - Better service may be available
  - Estate planning options may be enhanced
- Possible disadvantages include:
  - Loans are prohibited
  - Fees may be higher
  - Creditor protection may not be as strong
  - RMDs must begin at 70 ½, even if still working
  - Certain 10% penalty exception options may be lost

# Option #4 – Take a Lump-Sum Distribution

- Possible advantages include:
  - Special tax break for net unrealized appreciation (NUA)
  - Special tax break for 10-year averaging
  - Special tax break for pre-1974 capital gains
- Possible disadvantages include:
  - Loss of tax deferral
  - Loss of the “stretch”
  - All or a portion of the distribution may be immediately taxable

# Option #5 – Convert it to a Roth IRA

- Possible advantages include:
  - Tax-free distributions in retirement
  - A hedge against rising tax rates
  - No required minimum distributions
  - Broader menu of investment options
- Possible disadvantages include:
  - Create a taxable event and increases income
  - Roth distribution rules *could* change in the future
  - Creditor protection may not be as strong
  - Future tax rates could decrease
  - No opportunity to recharacterize

# Option #6 – Make an In-Plan Conversion

- Possible advantages include:
  - Tax-free distributions in retirement
  - A hedge against rising tax rates
  - ERISA creditor protection may be maintained
  - Fees may be comparatively low
- Possible disadvantages include:
  - Create a taxable event and increases income
  - Future tax rates could decrease
  - No opportunity to recharacterize
  - Plan Roth accounts are subject to “normal” RMD requirements

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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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# Beneficiary Form Disasters

- 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!

# Beneficiary Form Disasters

- 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)

# Beneficiary Form Disasters

- 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

# Beneficiary Form Disasters

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

“The Pension Pickle”  
New York Post, January 31, 2005

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# Failure to Keep Up With the Latest Changes

- What's Changed Recently?
  - No more recharacterizations of Roth IRA conversions
  - Changes to the medical expense 10% early distribution penalty
  - Relief for victims of the California wildfires and hurricanes Irma, Maria and Harvey
  - The elimination of the deduction for IRA investment management fees (when paid with non-IRA funds)
  - New hardship distribution rules
  - An extension of time in which plan loan offsets may be rolled over
  - QCDs have increased importance under the new tax law
  - A litany of new beneficiary form cases
  - **The never-ending saga that is the DOL Fiduciary Rule**
  - And much more!!!

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- 4) Non-Traditional IRA Investment Problems
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