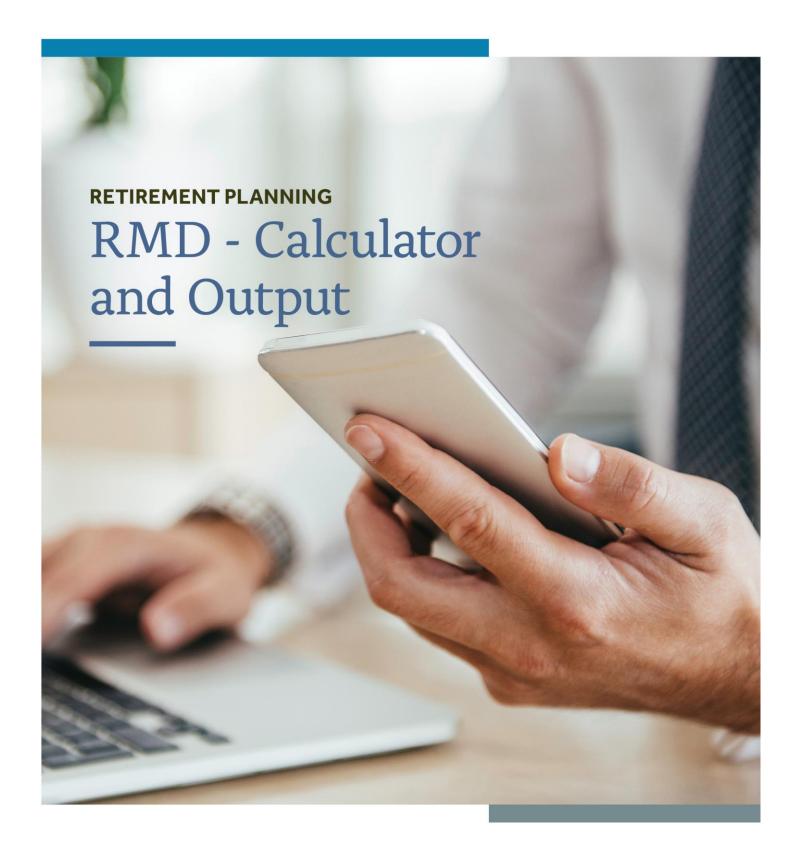
Navigating Income Tax



Determining Required Minimum Distributions

Though qualified retirement plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs) provide a tax-efficient means to save for retirement, Congress was wary of enabling individuals to defer tax liability indefinitely. The required minimum distribution rules were enacted to ensure that individuals pay income tax on retirement plan balances by requiring that distributions must be taken from retirement plans upon attaining a certain age, or at death.

Generally, distributions must be taken from a qualified retirement plan or IRA when he/she reaches age 72 (referred to as the Required Beginning Date), with the first distribution due by April 1st of the year following the year the taxpayer attains age 72. After the Required Beginning Date, distributions must be taken by December 31st of each subsequent year.

To determine the amount of the required distribution, the balance of the account on December 31st of the prior year is divided by a life expectancy factor (referred to as the Applicable Distribution Period) as provided in the Uniform Lifetime Table or the Joint and Last Survivor Table. Both tables are published by the IRS. The Uniform Lifetime Table will be used unless the individual's sole beneficiary is a spouse that is more than 10 years younger. Keep in mind, the calculation only provides the minimum amount that must be taken in any year.

The following chart provides an estimation of required minimum distributions assuming the following factors:

- Current age is 71;
- Spousal beneficiary's age is 71;
- Account balance on December 31st of the prior year was \$2,000,000; and
- Account balance grows annually at 5%.

Please note, this is an estimate only. Accordingly, consult your local advisor to determine your actual required distribution.

Age	Required Minimum Distribution	Age	Required Minimum Distribution	Age	Required Minimum Distribution
72	\$87,246	82	\$129,602	92	\$177,257
73	\$91,414	83	\$140,289	93	\$179,288
74	\$95,773	84	\$145,855	94	\$178,894
75	\$100,332	85	\$150,536	95	\$177,958
76	\$105,098	86	\$155,234	96	\$176,420
77	\$109,559	87	\$159,926	97	\$174,215
78	\$114,741	88	\$164,585	98	\$171,271
79	\$119,536	89	\$169,180	99	\$165,008
80	\$124,490	90	\$172,148	100	\$158,067
81	\$129,602	91	\$174,857	101	\$150,432

This tax-related discussion reflects an understanding of generally applicable rules and was prepared to assist in the promotion or marketing of the transactions or matters addressed. It is not intended (and cannot be used by any taxpayer) for the purpose of avoiding any IRS penalties that may be imposed upon the taxpayer. Unless otherwise noted in the material, tax specific information, such as rates, credits, exclusions, exemptions and deductions are specific to 2022. New York Life Insurance Company, its agents and employees may not give legal, tax or accounting advice. Individuals should consult their own professional advisors before implementing any planning strategies. The Nautilus Group® is a service of New York Life Insurance Company. This material is provided for informational purposes only. The assumptions used in this material rely upon data provided by the client. Should the data have material omissions or be incomplete, the observations made herein may not be appropriate for the client's situation. This information should be used in conjunction with other factors and considerations specific to the client's situation. It should not serve as the sole basis for any planning actions which might be taken. SMRU 1767622 Exp. 1.31.2024