Accepting Employer Plan Rollovers

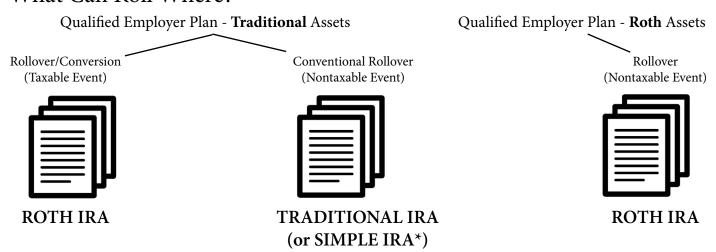
What is an Employer-Sponsored Plan to IRA Rollover?

An employer-sponsored retirement plan to IRA rollover transaction is the movement of employer plan assets to an IRA.

Comparing Direct and Indirect Rollovers

Issue	Direct Rollover	Indirect Rollover
Withholding	Not applicable	Automatic 20 percent withholding required NO WAIVING WITHHOLDING
Titling of check or investment	Paid directly to an eligible retirement plan for the benefit of the distributee	Paid directly to the distributee
Reporting	 Employer reports distribution Receiving financial organization reports the contribution 	
Timing	Paid to the receiving plan as soon as administratively feasible	Deposit to the receiving plan generally within 60 days

What Can Roll Where?



^{*}At least 2 years must have elapsed from the date of the SIMPLE IRA owner's first contribution under the employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.

Ineligible Rollover Distributions

- A distribution which is part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments made over the life or life expectancy of the participant, the joint lives or life expectancies of the participant and his or her beneficiary, or for a specified period of 10 years or more
- Distributions which represent required minimum distributions (RMDs)
- Returns of excess contributions and excess deferrals under IRC Sec. 401(a) plans
- Deemed distributions of P.S. 58 costs (costs of life insurance coverage)
- Certain loan amounts that are treated as taxable distributions (Treas. Reg. 1.402(c)-2(c)(3)(iv)), and
- Hardship distributions from a qualified plan





Who Can Roll

Spouse

- Spouse's own IRA
- Spouse as beneficiary of IRA established in name of deceased plan participant

Nonspouse Beneficiary

- Must be handled as direct rollover
- Rollover must be to "Inherited" Traditional or Roth IRA

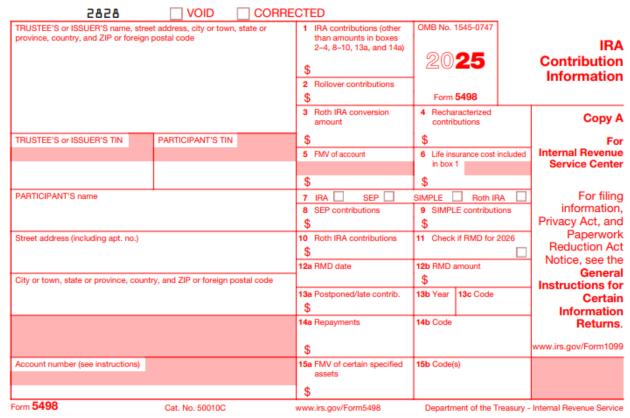
How to Accept a Rollover Contribution

Accepting a direct rollover contribution

- 1. Collect irrevocable election IRA Direct Rollover Request form
- 2. Establish receiving IRA (Traditional, Roth or SIMPLE) if one is not already established
- 3. Systematically flag transaction as a rollover contribution
- 4. Report to the IRS on Form 5498
- 5. Retain rollover documents, IRA documents and copy of the check

Accepting an indirect rollover contribution

- 1. Validate rollover contribution IRA Rollover Certification Form
- 2. Establish receiving IRA (Traditional, Roth or SIMPLE) if one is not already established
- 3. Systematically flag transaction as a rollover contribution
- 4. Report to the IRS on Form 5498
- 5. Retain rollover documents, IRA documents and copy of the check



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Rollover Opportunities

- Termination of employment
 - Quit
 - Died
 - Fired
- Attainment of retirement age
- Disability
- In-service withdrawals
- Divorce
- Business
 - Closings
 - Downsizing
 - Mergers/acquisitions
- Life changes
 - Job change/loss
 - Retired/retiring
 - Divorce
 - Death of a loved one

Caution

- Discernment is key IRA owners don't always know what to ask for. Make sure to have adequate dialogue to ensure the goal is for retirement assets to be rolled to a Traditional IRA, Roth IRA or SIMPLE IRA
- To whom is the check made payable?
- Transactions forms can help to ensure compliant rollover transactions



