

4. Your Date of Birth	5. Your job title				6. Last year, were you:				a. Full-time student	□ Y	
					b. Totally ar	nd perma	nently disabled	☐ Yes	☐ No	c. Legally blind	□ Y
7. Your spouse's Date of Birth 8. Your spouse's job		b title		9. Last year, was your spouse:					a. Full-time student	□ Y	
		П	П				oyment income	7 Vae 2 (Form 10	99-MISC	nild vilena La	T V
Can anyone claim you or your spouse as a dep     Have you, your spouse, or dependents been a     Part II – Marital Status and Household Information		H	H	H				The state of the second st	c W 2 o		
					- CO	<ol> <li>(A) Cash/check payments for any work performed not reported on Forms W-2 or 1</li> <li>(A) Income (or loss) from the sale of Stocks, Bonds or Real Estate? (including you</li> </ol>					
					1000	100					
As of December 31, 2019, who was your marital status?	nat Never Ma		Ш	ш	1					urance, or workers co	
	Married				11. (A) F	(11. (A) Retirement income or payments from Pensions. Annuities, and or IRA?) (For 12. (B) Unemployment Compensation? (Form 1099G)					
	Mairieu				12. (B) U						
	☐ Divorced		13. (B) Social Security or Railroad Retirement Benefits? (Forms SSA-109						? (Forms SSA-1099,	RRB-10	

### About Retirement Income

- Additional resources listed in L&LT "References" tab
- Review all tips and cautions in the lesson
- Read all examples and sample interviews
- We will review answers to each exercise

### Objectives – Retirement Income

- Identify how retirement income is reported to the taxpayer using Form 1099-R series
- Calculate the taxable portion of different types of retirement income
- Determine how to report retirement income on the tax return
- Determine when an adjustment to withholding should be made
- Time Required: 15 minutes

### **Topics**





- Retirement Income Documents
- When to Adjust Withholding



- Retirement Plan Distributions
- Taxable IRA Distributions
- Reporting IRA Distributions
- Taxable Pensions and Annuities
- Other Retirement Income Issues

## Key Terms

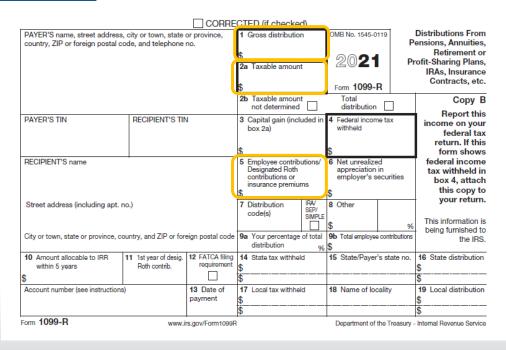
Definitions are always available in the L&LT online Glossary.

- Annuity
- After-tax Contributions
- Before-tax Contributions
- Excludable Income
- Form W4-P
- Form W4-V
- Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA)
- Lump-sum Distribution

- Railroad Retirement Benefits (RRBs)
- Required Minimum Distribution (RMD)
- Retirement Income
- Rollover
- Simplified Method

#### Retirement Income Documents

- What forms are used to report retirement income?
  - The Form 1099-R series CSA, CSF, RRB 1099-Rs
- The forms indicate amount received, taxable portion, and taxpayer's cost (investment) in the retirement plan.
- Pub 4012, Form 1099-R



#### Retirement Plan Distributions



- Retirement plans are funded by either "before-tax" or "after-tax" contributions.
- This funding status determines if the distribution from the retirement plan is taxable
  - If the taxpayer did not contribute to the retirement plan, all the distributions are fully taxable
  - If the taxpayer made *all* contributions to a plan with *before-tax* dollars, the entire distribution is *fully* taxable.
  - If the taxpayer made all contributions to a plan with after-tax dollars, then
    the distributions will be partially taxable. The portion that represents
    earnings is taxable since it has not been previously taxed. Review Pub 4012,
    Form 1099-R

Employee Contributions	Contrib	outions	Taxability of Distributions			
	Before-Tax	After-Tax	Fully	Partially		
No	n/a	n/a	Yes	_		
Yes	Yes	_	Yes	_		
Yes	_	Yes	_	Yes		

#### Taxable IRA Distributions



- What is the difference between distributions from a Roth IRA and a traditional IRA?
  - Roth IRA distributions are generally tax-free, because the contributions were after-tax
  - Traditional IRA distributions may be fully or partially taxable, because the contributions may have been deductible or non-deductible
- Additional taxes may apply to nonqualified distributions from a ROTH IRA. Taxpayers who made nonqualified Roth IRA distributions should be referred to a professional tax preparer.
- Distributions from SIMPLE and SEP IRAs are in scope for VITA/TCE, because they are taxable and are generally reported on the return just like taxable traditional IRA distributions.
  - Note: Distributions from SIMPLE IRAs in the first two years (code S)
    can only be rolled over tax-free into other SIMPLE IRAs. Taxable
    SIMPLE IRA rollovers are out of scope for VITA/TCE.

### Reporting IRA Distributions

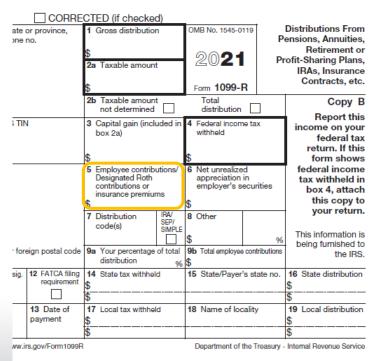


• Distribution codes on <u>Form 1099-R</u>: Form 1099-R has explanations; also on the back of Form 1099-R.

• Distributions rolled directly into another qualified plan are not taxable (code G). Generally, eligible rollover distributions paid to the taxpayer are not taxable if they are rolled over to another qualified plan or

retirement account within 60 days.

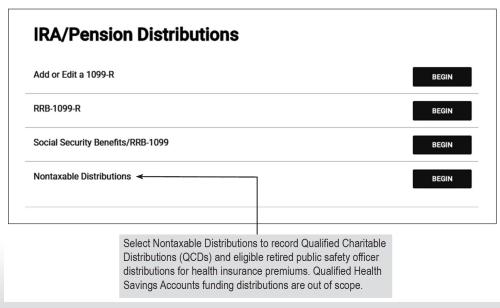
Roth account rollover is code H



#### Taxable Pensions and Annuities



- When are pension or annuity payments fully taxable?
  - Taxpayers did not pay any part of the cost of their employee pensions or annuities
  - Employers did not withhold part of the cost from the taxpayers' pay while they worked
  - Employers withheld part of the cost from the taxpayers' "before-tax" pay while they worked



#### Taxable Pensions and Annuities

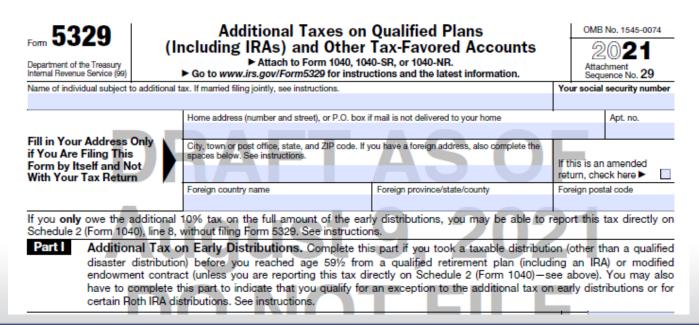


- Two methods used to figure taxable portion of pension or annuity payment:
  - The General Rule out of scope
  - The Simplified Method
    - Form 1040 Instructions Simplified Method Worksheet
- Disability income from a retirement plan is taxed differently depending on the taxpayer's age:
  - Before minimum retirement age taxed as wages
  - After minimum retirement age taxed as pension

#### Other Retirement Income Issues

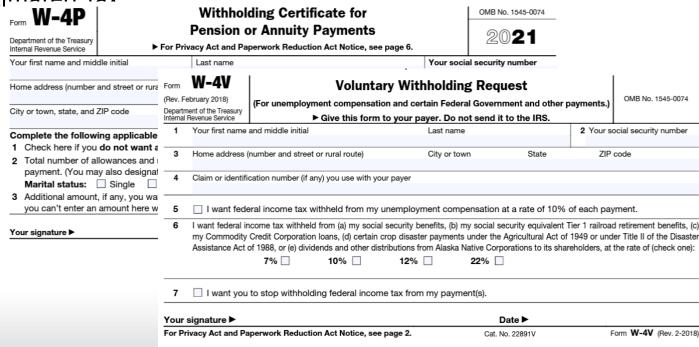


- Some distributions are subject to additional taxes, computed on Form 5329. Only Part I of Form 5329 is within scope.
  - Lump sum distributions
  - Premature distributions
  - Required minimum distributions
  - Withdrawal of excess IRA contributions



### When to Adjust Withholding

- Discuss with taxpayer if they owe \$1,000 or more on their tax return
  - Taxpayers can request withholding using form W-4P, W-4R, or Form W-4V
  - If no withholding, taxpayer may need to make quarterly estimated tax payments. Refer the taxpayer to Publication 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax



### Summary

- This lesson covered:
  - Identifying, calculating and reporting the taxable portion of retirement income
  - Types of retirement income and forms used to report it
  - Requirements for taking minimum distributions
  - When adjustments to withholding may be needed
- Check your understanding of this lesson by going to Certification Warm
   Up on your student landing page

### Out of Scope for this Lesson:

- Form 8606 required
- Nondeductible contributions made to a traditional IRA
- Taxpayers subject to additional tax due to excess IRA contributions
- Roth IRA distributions that are taxable or partially taxable, and those with Form 1099-R, code J or T
- IRA rollovers that do not meet the tax-free requirements
- Part of a distribution is a return of after-tax contributions (may require Form 8606)
- General Rule used to figure the taxable portion of pensions and/or annuities for past years
- Form 1099-R, distribution code A (lump-sum distribution qualifying for special tax treatments)
- Contributions to SIMPLE and SEP IRAs