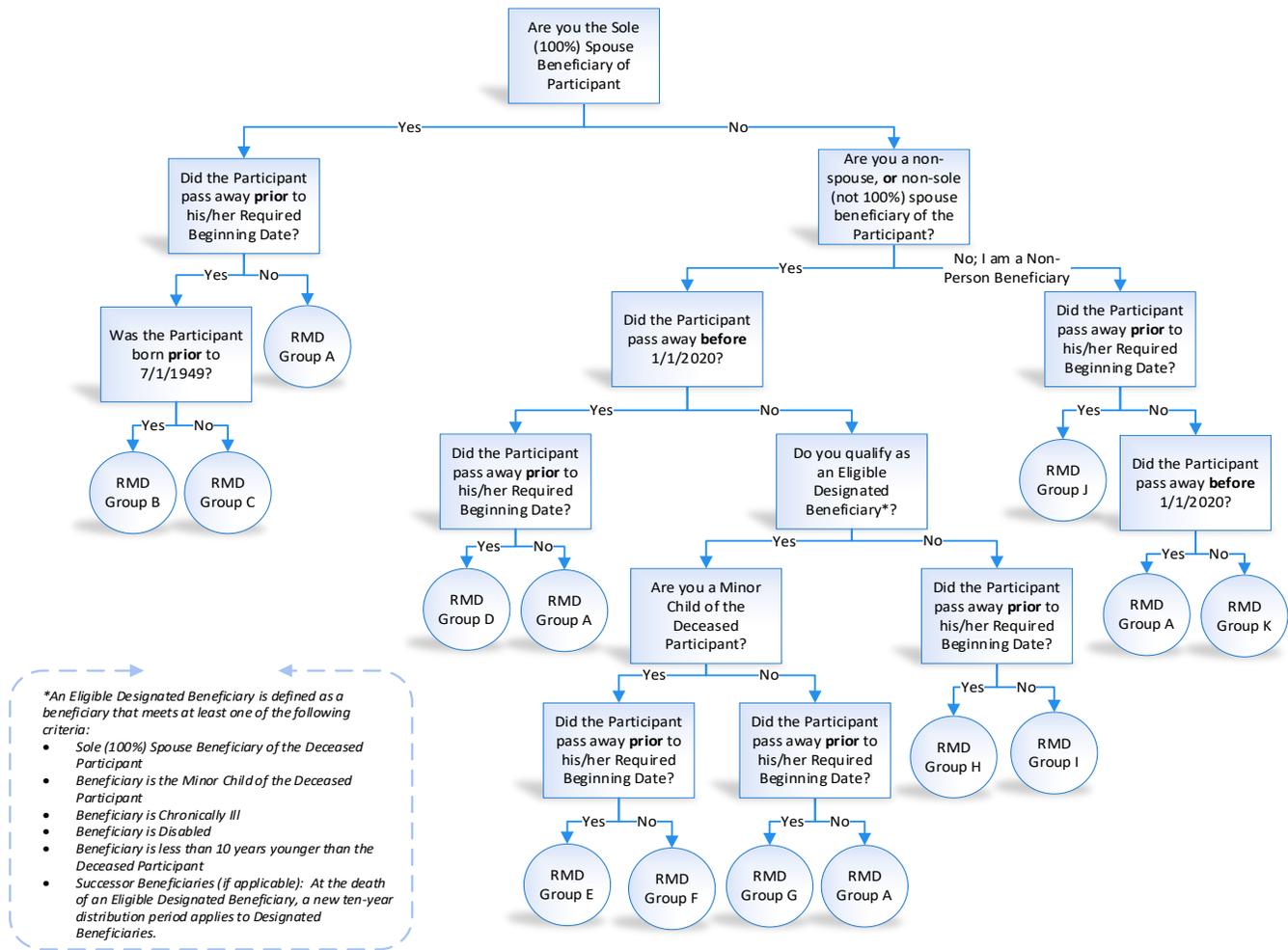


Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) are generally amounts that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires a participant in a qualified retirement plan to withdraw from their account. If you are a designated beneficiary of a qualified retirement plan account, you are also subject to the RMD rules. These rules can be a bit confusing, so MassMutual has provided the below flow chart to help you understand your responsibilities. Simply follow the flow chart of Yes / No questions to determine what RMD Group you belong in. The RMD Group Definition will then tell you when you must commence RMD Payments and / or when you must liquidate your account balance in full, in order to satisfy the IRS regulations. If you are unsure of your obligations or for further guidance, please consult with a tax or legal professional.

Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Determination Chart for Beneficiaries

Please use the below chart to determine which RMD group you belong to. This will help you identify when your RMD obligations begin and how to fulfill them. For a Certified Look-Through Trust, follow the path of the Oldest Beneficiary that the Trust is “looking-through” to.



RMD Group Definitions

RMD Group	Definition
A	You must take the Participant’s RMD for the year of Death if they have not already fulfilled it, along with any prior missed RMDs. You must continue taking annual RMDs, beginning the year after the Participant’s Death.
B	You must take annual RMDs based on your life expectancy from the Single Life Table beginning the year the Participant would have attained age 70 ½
C	You must take annual RMDs based on your life expectancy from the Single Life Table beginning the year the Participant would have attained age 72.
D	You must elect either the 5-Year Rule OR the Lifetime Payment Rule. In order to elect the Lifetime Payment Rule you must take your first RMD in the year after the Participant’s Death, but no later than 12/31 of that year. You must then continue to take annual payments each subsequent year. If you do not fulfill the requirements for the Lifetime Payment Rule you will default to the 5-Year Rule where you will be required to liquidate your account balance in full by 12/31 of the 5 th year after the Participant’s Death.
E	You must take annual RMDs based on your life expectancy from the Single Life Table beginning the year after the Participant’s Death and continuing through and including the year you reach the age of majority ¹ . Beginning the year after you reach the age of majority ¹ you no longer need to take annual payments but must then liquidate the account in full by 12/31 of the 10 th year after you reach the age of majority ¹ .
F	You must take the Participant’s RMD for the year of Death if they have not already fulfilled it, along with any prior missed RMDs. You must continue taking annual RMDs based on your life expectancy from the Single Life Table through and until the year you reach the age of majority ¹ . Beginning the year after you reach the age of majority ¹ you no longer need to take annual payments but must then liquidate the account in full by 12/31 of the 10 th year after you reach the age of majority ¹ .
G	You must take annual RMDs based on your life expectancy from the Single Life Table beginning the year after the Participant’s Death.
H	You must liquidate the account balance in full by 12/31 of the 10 th year after the Participant’s death.
I	You must take the Participant’s RMD for the year of Death if they have not already fulfilled it, along with any prior missed RMDs. You must then liquidate the account balance in full by 12/31 of the 10 th year after the Participant’s death.
J	You must liquidate the account in full by 12/31 of the 5 th year after the Participant’s death.
K	You must take the Participant’s RMD for the year of Death if they have not fulfilled it, along with any prior missed RMDs. You must then liquidate the account balance in full by 12/31 of the 5 th year after the Participant’s death.

¹Age of Majority is defined as age 18

Additional Definitions and Information:

What are Required Minimum Distributions?

Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) are amounts that a retirement plan account holder must withdraw annually.

When must I begin to receive a RMD?

Please refer to the chart above for general information on RMD requirements for Beneficiaries.

What is a required beginning date (RBD)?

The required beginning date (RBD) is the date by which the Original Account Holder (Participant) was required to take his or her first RMD. Generally, a person's RBD is no later than April 1st of the year following the calendar year in which he or she reaches age 72 (age 70½ if born prior to 7/1/1949), or the year in which he or she retires if later. Subsequent RMDs must be taken by December 31st of each year. The option to defer RMD payments until retirement is not allowed for more than 5%* owners or if your plan does not allow the deferral option. **Note:** Whether a Participant died before or after their RMD, the date original account holder was required to begin taking an RMD determines when you, as the beneficiary, must begin taking RMDs.

What if I do not meet the RMD rules?

Failure to meet the RMD requirements may result in a 50% federal excise tax payable to the IRS by you. This tax is applied to the amount by which the RMD exceeds the amount you actually received (if any). To report and pay the federal excise tax due or to request a waiver of the tax, you will need to file an IRS Form 5329. File this form with your IRS Form 1040.

How is the RMD calculated?

Your RMD amount is determined by applying a distribution period set by the IRS to your account balance at the end of the previous year. Refer to IRS Publication 590 for calculation tables and methods, which is available on the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

How will a withdrawal during the year affect my RMD? Any taxable cash payment(s) withdrawn from your plan during the year will be applied to your RMD payment. For instance, if your current year RMD payment is supposed to be \$5,000, and you take \$2,000 in cash payment withdrawals during the year, you will be required to take an additional \$3,000. **Note:** If your plan transitioned to MassMutual in the current year, distributions processed by the prior recordkeeper will not be considered when your RMD is calculated (unless the distribution information has been provided to MassMutual).

What if I have multiple accounts?

If you have multiple retirement accounts (including custodial accounts), your RMD should be determined separately for each account. MassMutual will only calculate the RMD amount based on your balance in the retirement account that is invested with MassMutual.

What are my tax considerations?

- 10% tax withholding will be applied to your RMD (unless you elect no, or additional, withholding on this amount).
- If federal tax is withheld, your state may also require state tax be withheld.
- Withholding is for pre-payment of federal (or state) income tax. You may be subject to additional federal and/or state taxes.
- Your RMD cannot be rolled over.
- If your address is outside of the United States, a Citizenship Statement and W8-BEN (if applicable) are required to be submitted with your RMD Election Form. If these forms are not received, MassMutual will withhold 30% towards taxes from your payment.

For additional tax information, read the enclosed Special Tax Notice and State Tax Information documents.

Your retirement planning decisions are based on your personal situation – MassMutual encourages you to consult with your investment or tax advisor to assess your actual RMD requirements.

The information contained in this overview is not intended or written as specific legal or tax advice and may not be relied on for purposes of avoiding any federal tax penalties. Neither MassMutual nor any of its employees or representatives is authorized to give legal or tax advice. You must rely on the advice of your own independent tax counsel.