This fact sheet explains Pension Fund’s policies and procedures for calculating and distributing required minimum distributions (RMDs) to members in the Tax-Deferred Retirement Account (TDRA). Retirement plans like the TDRA are required to comply with the RMD rules under Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Federal law requires TDRA members who have retired or separated from service to begin receiving distributions from their account in certain minimum amounts by specified dates. If you are a TDRA member, you must begin receiving RMDs as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you were age 70 ½ (or older) before January 1, 2020:</th>
<th>If you were NOT age 70 ½ (or older) before January 1, 2020:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You must receive your first RMD by April 1 of the calendar year following the later of -</td>
<td>You must receive your first RMD by April 1 of the calendar year following the later of -</td>
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<td>• the calendar year in which you reach age 70 ½, or</td>
<td>• the calendar year in which you reach age 72, or</td>
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<tr>
<td>• the calendar year in which you retire or separate from service with all employers eligible to participate in the TDRA.</td>
<td>• the calendar year in which you retire or separate from service with all employers eligible to participate in the TDRA.</td>
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After your first RMD, you must receive an RMD by the end of each year until your entire account balance has been distributed. The penalty for not doing so is severe. If you do not receive a distribution that satisfies these minimum requirements, you must pay a nondeductible 50% tax on the amount that you should have, but did not, receive. Distributions from an IRA or any other employer plan do not satisfy the RMD requirements for the TDRA. It is your responsibility to make certain that an RMD is timely distributed to you.

**First RMD Payment**

2022 is your first year for an RMD if it is the year you reach the applicable age set out above or, if later, retire or separate from service. If 2022 is your first year for an RMD, then you may choose to receive your RMD in either 2022 or 2023. If you elect to delay your first RMD until 2023, however, you must also receive a second RMD by December 31, 2023, to satisfy the RMD requirement for 2023.
Important: If you have reached the applicable age set out on the prior page but you are still working for an employer that participates in the TDRA, you do not need to receive an RMD from your TDRA account. Please notify Pension Fund if this is the case for you. When you do retire or separate from service with all participating employers, however, you must receive your RMD by April 1 of the following calendar year.

After RMD payments have begun, you will remain subject to the minimum distribution requirements, even if you return to work in a paid position (e.g., as an interim pastor).

Satisfying the RMD Requirements

To help you satisfy the RMD requirements for the TDRA, Pension Fund calculates the amount of your RMD from each of your TDRA accounts and mails you a personalized statement each year. The statement shows the assumptions used to calculate your RMD and provides other information.

Your RMD Calculation

The amount of your RMD is calculated by dividing your TDRA account balance as of the prior December 31 by your life expectancy. Life expectancy is the length of time the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) expects an individual to live.

Except in certain circumstances discussed below, Pension Fund uses the Uniform Lifetime Table to determine RMDs for TDRA members regardless of your marital status or whether or not you have designated a beneficiary. For your calculation each year, Pension Fund uses the life expectancy factor corresponding to your age on your birthday in that year.

New Tables: The IRS published updated life expectancy tables that apply in calculating RMDs beginning in 2022. The tables were updated to reflect longer life expectancies and will result in lower RMD payments than under the previous tables. The figures below apply to RMDs required for 2022 or later. If your first RMD is due for 2021, but will be paid by April 1, 2022, it will be calculated using the life expectancy table applicable in 2021.

<table>
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<th>Uniform Lifetime Table</th>
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</table>
EXAMPLE 1

Assume you reached age 72 on September 1, 2021, and you retire on February 1, 2022. You must receive your first RMD by April 1, 2023, to satisfy the RMD requirement for 2022. Because you will reach age 73 in 2022, the calculation will be based on the life expectancy factor corresponding to age 73, which is 26.5. Assume you have a TDRA balance of $100,000 on December 31, 2021. Your RMD for 2022 will be:

\[
\begin{align*}
12/31/2021 \text{ balance} & \quad \text{\$100,000} \\
\text{Uniform Lifetime Table factor} & \quad / \quad 26.5 \\
\text{2022 RMD} & \quad \text{\$3,773.58}
\end{align*}
\]

Assume that this amount is distributed to you in December 2022. You must receive your second RMD by December 31, 2023. Your second RMD will be calculated using the factor corresponding to your age in 2023 (age 74), which is 25.5. Assume your TDRA balance on December 31, 2022 is $97,226.26. Your RMD for 2023 will be:

\[
\begin{align*}
12/31/2022 \text{ balance} & \quad \text{\$97,226.26} \\
\text{Uniform Lifetime Table factor} & \quad / \quad 25.5 \\
\text{2023 RMD} & \quad \text{\$3,812.79}
\end{align*}
\]

Note that your RMD for a year will be reduced by the amount of any voluntary distributions you take that year from the TDRA before the RMD is distributed.

**Beneficiary Designations**

In most cases, RMD calculations are based on the factors in the Uniform Lifetime Table. However, there is an exception if your sole designated beneficiary for the entire tax year is your spouse who is more than 10 years younger than you. In this case, your RMD will be calculated using the IRS Joint and Last Survivor Table, based on the joint life expectancy factors for both you and your spouse. This will result in a lower RMD payment. If Pension Fund does not have your spouse's date of birth on record, we will calculate your RMD using the Uniform Lifetime Table.
EXAMPLE 2

Assume the same facts as Example 1, except that your spouse is your sole designated beneficiary and is age 55 in 2022. Your RMD for 2022 will be:

12/31/2021 balance .................................  $100,000
Joint and Last Survivor Table factor ....... / 32.6
2022 RMD ..............................................  $3,067.48

If you have not designated a beneficiary and want to do so, you must complete and return a Beneficiary Designation Form. This form can be found at www.pensionfund.org/forms or you may request a copy from Pension Fund.

Multiple TDRA Accounts
If you have more than one TDRA account, an RMD will be calculated on and distributed from each separate account. You may instead ask to have your entire RMD distributed from a specific TDRA account by completing a TDRA Application for Required Minimum Distributions. This form can be found at www.pensionfund.org/forms or you may request a copy from Pension Fund.

Default RMD Payment Schedule
If your required beginning date for RMDs is in 2022, you are not required to receive your first RMD until April 1, 2023. However, Pension Fund will automatically make the first RMD to you in November 2022, unless you notify Pension Fund in writing that you wish to postpone the distribution. Your distribution will be made pro rata from all your contributions, except that pre-tax elective deferrals will be distributed before Roth elective deferrals, unless you notify Pension Fund in writing of an alternative ordering rule. To postpone your first RMD, or to change the ordering rules for distributing Roth elective deferrals, complete and return the TDRA Application for Required Minimum Distributions postmarked no later than September 1, 2022.

After the first year, Pension Fund will automatically make the RMD to you in November of each year, unless you make an election to receive your RMD in a different form or time.

MEMBER PAYMENT OPTIONS

Members may satisfy their RMDs in one of the following ways:

1. Elect to receive annual distributions from your TDRA account equal to your RMD for each year. Complete and return TDRA Application for Required Minimum Distributions.

2. Elect to receive installment payments from your TDRA account each year. Note that unless the installment payment is equal to or greater than your RMD for a year, Pension Fund will distribute any additional amount needed to satisfy your RMD in November of that year. Complete and return TDRA Application for Installment Payments.

3. Elect to receive the equivalent of your RMD as a lump sum payment. Complete and return TDRA Application for One-Time Distribution.
These forms can be found at www.pensionfund.org/forms or you may request a copy from Pension Fund.

**Please note:** Unless you make an affirmative election to receive your TDRA account in one of the above ways, Pension Fund will follow its default process for distributing RMDs.

**Installment Payments and Other Distributions**

If you are taking installment payments from the TDRA, or if you take a lump sum distribution from the TDRA, you may automatically satisfy or reduce your annual RMD. If Pension Fund records show that you have received prior distributions during the year, at the end of the year we will compare the total distributions during the year with your RMD, and distribute only the remaining amount you need to satisfy the RMD for that year, if any.

**SURVIVING BENEFICIARIES**

When you die, distributions to your beneficiaries must also satisfy the RMD rules. Different RMD rules apply depending on who you designate as your beneficiary. These rules are not addressed in detail here, but generally –

- If your designated beneficiary is your surviving spouse, your minor child, or disabled or chronically ill, or if your beneficiary is not more than ten years younger than you, your beneficiary will receive annual RMDs.

- If your designated beneficiary is an individual who does not fit into one of the above categories, your entire account must be distributed to your beneficiary by no later than the last day of the tenth calendar year after the year of your death. This deadline applies in addition to any annual RMDs that may also be required, depending on the timing of your death.

- Pension Fund will calculate annual RMDs due to your beneficiary using the life expectancy factors from the IRS Single Life Table. This may result in a different RMD amount than you received.

**FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING**

RMDs are not eligible for direct or indirect rollover. You will owe federal income taxes on the amount distributed. By law, Pension Fund is required to withhold 10% of the distribution for federal income tax purposes, unless you either request a different withholding rate or no withholding. If you received an RMD payment prior to 2022, Pension Fund will continue to follow your current withholding election unless you choose to make a new election. You may elect to change the default withholding rate (or your current withholding election) by completing a Form W-4R, *Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions*. To access this form, see www.pensionfund.org.
STATE INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING

You may also owe state income taxes on the amount distributed. You will need to complete and return the state tax withholding certificate for your state of residence. If you do not return a completed certificate for your state, Pension Fund will apply your state's default tax withholding rules. If you reside in a state that requires mandatory withholding, Pension Fund will withhold the required amount. The following states currently mandate state income tax withholding on certain pension distributions: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont, and Virginia, as well as the District of Columbia. For more information, refer to the state tax withholding form at www.pensionfund.org/forms or request a copy from Pension Fund.

Note: In some states, if federal income tax withholding is elected, state income tax must also be withheld. Pension Fund recommends that you consult a tax or financial advisor regarding the state income tax withholding rules that apply to you.

Tips for Processing Your RMD

Read all forms carefully and complete according to the instructions on the form. Forms not completed accurately may not be processed according to your instructions.

When filling out and submitting forms to Pension Fund, please do not include special instructions. Special requests must be submitted separately and in writing.

QUESTIONS?

Contact Pension Fund if:

- you have questions about your TDRA account;

- you receive a personalized RMD statement from Pension Fund, but are still working for your employer (and are not receiving Social Security or a pension from the Pension Plan); or

- you want to change your designated beneficiary.

If you have specific questions about your personal financial situation, you should consult an accountant or tax advisor. Pension Fund does not provide tax advice.