FINANCIAL PLAN

NUMBERS UNLIMITED - 2026

2026 Federal Income Tax Rates on Taxable Income (*parenthesis after bracket indicates base tax amount plus percentage on amount over lower limit for that bracket*)

Marginal Rate	Single (S)	Married Filing Jointly (MFJ)	Head of Household (HoH)	Married Filing Separately (MFS)	Estates and Trusts	Long Term Capital Gains **	Qualified Dividends**
10%	**$0 - $12,400**	**$0 - $24,800**	**$0 - $17,700**	**$0 - $12,400**	**$0 - 3,300** ($0 + 10%)	0%	0%
12%	**$12,400 - $50,400** *($1,240 + 12%)*	**$24,800 - $100,800** *($2,480 + 12%)*	**$17,700 - $67,450** *($1,770 + 12%)*	**$12,400 - $50,400** *($1,240 + 12%)*	**n/a**	0%	0%
22%	**$50,400 - $105,700** *($5,800+ 22%)*	**$100,800 - $211,400** *($11,600 + 22%)*	**$67,450 - $105,700** *($7,740 + 22%)*	**$50,400 - $105,700** *($5,800 + 22%)*	**n/a**	15%	15%
24%	**$105,700 - $201,775** *($17,966 + 24%)*	**$211,400 - $403,550** *($35,932 + 24%)*	**$105,700 - $201,750** *($16,155 + 24%)*	**$105,700 - $201,775** *($17,966 + 24%)*	**$3,300 - $11,700** *($330 + 24%)*	15%	15%
32%	**$201,775 - $256,225** *($41,024+ 32%)*	**$403,550 - $512,450** *($82,048 + 32%)*	**$201,750 - $256,200** *($39,207 + 32%)*	**$201,775 - $256,225** *($41,024 + 32%)*	**n/a**	15%*	15%*
35%	**$256,225 - $640,600** *($58,448 + 35%)*	**$512,450 - $768,700** *($116,896 + 35%)*	**$256,200 - $640,600** *($56,631 + 35%)*	**$256,225 - $384,350** *($58,448 + 35%)*	**$11,700 - $16,000** *($2,346 + 35%)*	15%*	15%*
37%	**$640,600 and up** *($192,979.25 + 37%)*	**$768,700 and up** *($206,583.50 + 37%)*	**$640,600 and up** *($191,171 + 37%)*	**$384,350 and up** *($103,291.75 + 37%)*	**$16,000 and up** *($3,851 + 37%)*	20%*	20%*

** 3.8% Medicare tax on investment income will also be imposed for single taxpayers with MAGI above $200,000 and married filing jointly with MAGI >$250,000 (MFS >$125,000)*

*** Short term capital gains (investments held less than one year) and non-qualified dividends are taxed at your marginal income tax rate. The 15% long term capital gains rate and qualified dividends rate applies to taxable income as follows: $49,450 - $545,500 (S); $98,900 - $613,700 (MFJ); $66,200 - $579,600 (HoH); $49,450 - $306,850 (MFS); $3,300 - $16,250 (T&E). For Income below these limits, long term capital gains are taxed at 0%. Income exceeding these limits incur a 20% tax on long term capital gains.*

Tax Free Tips Deduction: Capped at $25,000, reduced $100 per $1,000 over $150,000 MAGI ($300,000 for joint filers)

Tax Free Overtime Deduction: Capped at $12,500 ($25,000 joint); reduced $100 per $1,000 over $150,000 MAGI ($300,000 for joint filers).

Standard Deductions & Exemptions	Single	Married Filing Jointly	Head of Household	Married Filing Separately	Estates & Trusts
Standard Deduction [1, 2]	$16,100	$32,200	$24,150	$16,100	
AMT Exemption Amount	$90,100	$140,200	$90,100	$70,100	$31,400
AMT 26% tax rate	<$244,500	<$244,500	<$244,500	<$122,250	<$244,500
AMT 28% tax rate [3]	>$244,500	>$244,500	>$244,500	>$122,250	>$244,500
"Kiddie Tax" Rule	first $1,350 offset, next $1,350 taxed at child's tax rate, any unearned income over $2,700 is taxed at the parent's tax rate				
Child Tax Credit	$2,200 credit per child, reduced $50 per $1,000 of MAGI over $400,000 (MFJ) or $200,000 (Single/HoH) of which $1,700 is refundable				

[1] Blind or 65+ filers get an extra $1,650/person (married) or $2,050 (Single/HoH). Under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA), singles with MAGI < $75,000 ($150,000 for MFJ) receive a $6,000 ($12,000 for MFJ) bonus deduction. This phases out at 6% and ends at $175,000 ($250,000 for MFJ).

[2] Dependents may deduct the greater of $1,350 or the dependents earned income plus $450, not to exceed the standard deduction for their filing status.

[3] The AMT exemption phase of 25[c] per dollar begins at $500,000 (S)/(MFS) and $1,000,000 (MFJ). Complete phaseout happens at $680,200 (S), $640,200 (MFS), and $1,280,400 (MFJ)

State & Local Taxes (SALT) limited to $40,400 when itemizing deductions ($20,200 for MFS). Phases down (but not below $10,000) for those with MAGI < $252,500 (MFS), $505,000 (MFJ) in 2026.

Corporate Tax rates on Taxable Income

Entity Type	Marginal Rate	Taxable Income
C-Corporation	*21%*	*< $0*
Professional Corporation	*21%*	*< $0*
Pass-through Entity	*Owner's Personal Tax Rate**	

** Pass-Through entities qualify for a 20% income deduction if taxable income is below $201,750 (S & HoH), $201,775 (MFS), & $403,500 (MFJ). Above these thresholds the deduction is not available to specified service businesses. If taxable income is above these thresholds and the entity is not a specified service business the deduction cannot exceed the greator of: 50% of wages or 25% of wages plus 2.5% of the original tax cost of certain depreciable assets.*

WA State Capital Gains Excise Tax [1]

WA State Capital Gains Exemption [2]	$278,000

Marginal Rate	Brackets
7%	$278,000 - $1,000,000
9.9%	> $1,000,000 ($50,960 + 9.9%)

[1] Gains from real estate, retirement accounts, family-owned small businesses, timber, livestock, commercial fishing rights, and auto dealership goodwill are exempt from the tax.

[2] Up to an add'l $111,000 deduction for donations to WA St domiciled qualified 501(c) 3 charities.

Federal Gift & Estate Taxes

Federal Gift, Estate and Generation-Skipping Tax Exemption	$15,000,000
Federal Estate Tax Rate	40%*
Gift Tax Annual Exclusion	$19,000
Non-Citizen Spouse Lifetime Estate/Gift Exemption	$194,000

**First $1,000,000 taxed at graduated rates*

WA State Estate Taxes

WA State Estate Tax Exemption	$3,000,000

Marginal Rate	Taxable Estate
10.00%	**$0 - $1,000,000**
14.00%	**$1,000,000 - $2,000,000** *($100,000 + 14%)*
15.00%	**$2,000,000 - $3,000,000** *($240,000 + 15%)*
16.00%	**$3,000,000 - $4,000,000** *($390,000 + 16%)*
18.00%	**$4,000,000 - $6,000,000** *($550,000 + 18%)*
19.00%	**$6,000,000 - $7,000,000** *($910,000 + 19%)*
19.50%	**$7,000,000 - $9,000,000** *($1,100,000 + 19.5%)*
20.00%	**> $9,000,000** *($1,490,000 + 20%)*

MAGI = *(AGI) + (Deductions for IRA Contribution) + (Deductions for Student Loan Int.or Tuition) + (Interest from EE Bonds Used for Higher Ed.) + (Excluded Foreign Income) + (Employer-Paid Adoption Expenses) - (Taxable Income from ROTH Conversions; only for ROTH eligibilty MAGI)*

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Retirement Plans (Annual Maximums Unless Otherwise Noted)	
Elective deferrals 401(k), 403(b), 457, and SARSEPs	$24,500
Catch-up contribution (age 50+)[1]	$8,000
Catch-up contribution (age 60-63)[1]	$11,250
Total Annual Defined Contribution Limit	$72,000 (excl. catch-up)
SIMPLE Plan	$17,000
SIMPLE catch-up contribution (age 50+)[1]	$4,000
SIMPLE catch-up contribution (age 60-63)[1]	$5,250
Maximum Includible Compensation for Contributions	$360,000
Highly Compensated Employee threshold (gross comp.)	>$160,000
Key Employee threshold (top-heavy plan, gross comp.)	>$235,000
SEP compensation minimum for plan participation	$800
IRA or Roth IRA contribution limit	$7,500
IRA or Roth IRA catch-up (age 50+)	$1,100
IRA deduction phaseout for active participants (MAGI)	
Single/HoH	$81,000 - $91,000
Married Filing Jointly	$129,000 - $149,000
Married Filing Separately	$0 - $10,000
Spousal IRA/Non-Active Participant Spouse[2]	$242,000 - $252,000
Roth IRA phaseout (MAGI)[3]	
Single/HoH	$153,000 - $168,000
Married Filing Jointly/Qualifying Widow(er)	$242,000 - $252,000
Married Filing Separately	$0 - 10,000

[1] Catch-up contributions for participants earning over $150,000 in 2025 W-2 wages must be made as Roth contributions, if Roth contributions are permitted by the plan.

[2] Spousal IRA allows non-working spouse filing jointly to contribute to an IRA

[3] For 2026, there are no income limits for ROTH conversions. Additionally, Traditional 401(k) assets can be converted to a ROTH 401(k), if plan provisions allow.

Defined Contribution Plans - Max. Employer Deductible Contributions*	
SEP IRA	*Lesser of 25% of compensation or $72,000
SIMPLE IRA	Either 3% match or 2% non-elective contribution
Profit Sharing/ Money Purchase	*Lesser of 25% of compensation or $72,000
401(k)	25% of compensation; combined employer & employee max of $72,000 (excl. catch-up)
403(b)	100% of compensation; combined employer & employee max of $72,000 (excl. catch-up)
Gov. 457(b)	$24,500 max, including employee salary deferral
Defined Benefit Plan - Annual Benefit Limit	$290,000

** Maximum compensation amount for qualified plans & SEP IRAs: $360,000*

Savers Credit [NR] (based on AGI)

Filing Status	50% Credit	20% Credit	10% Credit
Joint	$0 - $48,500	$48,501 - $52,500	$52,501 - $80,500
Head of Household	$0 - $36,375	$36,376 - $39,375	$39,376 - $60,375
Single/Others	$0 - $24,250	$24,251 - $26,250	$26,251 - $40,250

Credit applies to the first $2,000 contributed to a ROTH, Traditional IRA, 401k, 403(b), 457 Plan, SIMPLE IRA or SEP IRA. Rollovers are not eligible

[NR] Indicates a Non-Refundable Tax Credit, which can only reduce tax liability to zero

Social Security Full Retirement Age (FRA)* ***(If born on Jan. 1st, use previous year)***

Year of Birth	FRA	% Reduced @ 62
1943-54	66	25%
1955	66 & 2 months	25.83%
1956	66 & 4 months	26.67%
1957	66 & 6 months	27.50%
1958	66 & 8 months	28.33%
1959	66 & 10 months	29.17%
1960 & later	67	30%

**Early benefit reduction = 5/9% per month for first 36 months, 5/12% for additional months*
Delayed benefit increase = 8% per year beyond FRA

Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance)	
Monthly Premium*	$0
Hospital Stays	
First 60 days, patient pays deductible	$1,736
Next 30 days, patient pays per day	$434
Next 60 days (lifetime reserve days), patient pays per day	$868
Skilled Nursing Benefits	
First 20 days, patient pays per day	$0
Next 80 days, patient pays per day	$217.00
Over 100 days, patient pays per day	All costs

**If you are not currently eligible for Social Security, the premium is $565/mo.*

Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance)			
Deductible			$283 per year
Coinsurance			20%
Part B Premium	Part D IRMAA	If your MAGI in 2024 (2-years prior) was	
You Pay	You Pay	Single	Married Filing Jointly
$202.90	Prem + $0	<$109,000	<$218,000
$284.10	Prem + $14.50	$109,000 - <$137,000	$218,000 - <$274,000
$405.80	Prem + $37.50	$137,000 - <$171,000	$274,000 - <$342,000
$527.50	Prem + $60.40	$171,000 - <$205,000	$342,000 - <$410,000
$649.20	Prem + $83.30	$205,000 - <$500,000	$410,000 - <$750,000
$689.90	Prem + $91.00	>$500,000	>$750,000
You Pay	You Pay	Married Filing Separately	
$202.90	Prem + $0	<$109,000	
$649.20	Prem + $83.30	$109,000 - <$391,000	
$689.90	Prem + $91.00	>$391,000	

Medicare Part D (Prescription Drugs, % indicates patients copay)	
Maximum Deductible	$615
Coinsurance (25% Brand-Name/25% Generic) starts at	$615
OOP Maximum for 2025	$2,100

Health Savings Accounts (HSA) - High Deductible Health Plans (HDHP)	
Maximum Deductible Contribution Limit (Employer + Employee)	
Individual	$4,400
Family	$8,750
Catch Up Contribution (Per account owner age 55+)	$1,000
HDHP Annual Deductible Minimum	
Individual	$1,700
Family	$3,400
HDHP Max. Out-Of-Pocket Amounts	
Individual	$8,500
Family	$17,000

Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD) Limitations	
Maximum Annual Limit (Must be 70 1/2 years and older)	$111,000

Charitable Income Tax Deduction - AGI Limitations	
Non-itemizer Charitable Deduction	$1,000 Single , $2,000 Married Filing Jointly

Property Gifted	Public Charity	Private Charity
Cash	60%	30%
Ordinary income assets (i.e securities held < 1 year)	50%, limited to basis	30%, limited to adjusted basis
Appreciated long-term capital gain property	FMV up to 30% or basis up to 50%	FMV up to 20% or basis up to 30%
Tangible personal property held >1 year (use related)	FMV up to 30% or basis up to 50%	FMV up to 20% or basis up to 30%
Tangible personal property held >1 year (use unrelated)	50%, limited to basis	30%, limited to basis
Life Insurance	Replacement Value up to 30% or basis up to 50%.	Replacement Value up to 30% or basis.

Eligible Long-Term Care

Maximum qualified LTC Premiums eligible for a tax deduction under "medical expense":

Age*	Premium
< 40	$500
41 - 50	$930
51 - 60	$1,860
61 - 70	$4,960
> 70	$6,200

**Attained age of participant before the close of the taxable year.*

Payroll Taxes & Social Security	
OASDI (Social Security) Tax Wage Base[1]	$184,500
Social Security Employee tax/Employer tax	6.20%/6.20%
Medicare Employee Tax/Employer Tax	1.45%/1.45%
Maximum Benefit for workers retiring at Full Retirement Age	$4,207/mo
2026 Social Security Benefit COLA	2.80%
If under FRA, forfeit $1 for every $2 in earned income over:	$24,480
In FRA year but under FRA, forfeit $1 for every $3 in earned income over $62,160	
Provisional Income[2] (in retirement) causing SS benefits to be taxable:	
Single - 50% Taxable / 85% Taxable	$25,000 - $34,000 / >$34,000
MFJ - 50% Taxable / 85% Taxable	$32,000 - $44,000 / >$44,000

[1] 0.9% Medicare surtax on earned income and/or self employment income above $200k MAGI Single, $250k MFJ, $125k MFS.

[2] Prov Income = (AGI-Taxable SS benefits) + (Tax-Exempt Interest) + (50% of SS benefits)

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Education Accounts & Taxation	
EE Bonds for education - Interest Exclusion Phase Out	
Single/HoH/MFS	$101,800 - 116,800
Married Filing Jointly	$152,650 - $182,650
Coverdell Education Savings Account	
Annual Tax-Qualified Contribution Limit (per beneficiary)	$2,000
Contribution Phase Out (Income)	
Single/Head of Household	$95,000 - $110,000
Married Filing Jointly	$190,000 - $220,000
Lifetime Learning Credit[1, NR] Phase Out	
Single/Head of Household MAGI	$80,000 - $90,000
Married Filing Jointly MAGI	$160,000 - $180,000
American Opportunity Credit[2, R] Phase Out	
Single/Head of Household MAGI	$80,000 - $90,000
Married Filing Jointly MAGI	$160,000 - $180,000
Student Loan Interest Deduction[3] Phase Out	
Single/Head of Household	$85,000-$100,000
Married Filing Jointly	$175,000-$205,000
529 College Savings Plan	
Maximum 529 Balance for Contributions Varies by State from $235,000 - $621,411	
Maximum Annual Contribution Excluded from Gift Tax[4]	$19,000

The IRS allows one education credit per student, per year

[1] Credit is for 20% of up to $10,000 qualified expenses (max. credit of $2,000) per return

[2] Credit is for 100% of qualified post high school expenses on the first $2,000, and 25% on the next $2,000 for a maximum total credit of $2,500 per student (40% refundable)

[3] Deduction for student loan interest for you, your spouse or your dependent up to $2,500 per year

[4] 529 contributions count towards your annual gift limit; you may contribute more but it will count towards your lifetime gift exclusion. You may also choose to contribute 5 years worth of gifts at once ($95,000) and have no gift exclusion for the next 5 years.

Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	
Family of 1	$15,650
Family of 2	$21,150
Family of 3	$26,650
Family of 4	$32,150
For each additional member	$5,500

Adoption Credit[NR]	
Maximum Federal* Credit (per child)	$17,670
Credit Phase Out (MAGI, all filling status except MFS)	$265,080 - $305,080

**some states may have an additional credit for adoption expenses*

Life Contracts			
Allowable 1035 Exchanges			
Life	can become	Life, Modified Endowment Contract (MEC), Annuity, or Long-Term Care (LTC)	
MEC	can become	Modified Endowment Contract, Annuity, or LTC	
Annuity	can become	Annuity or Long-Term Care	
LTC	can become	LTC	
Annuity Taxation			
Withdrawals not received as an annuity:			
Contract Issued Prior to 8/13/82			FIFO (First In First Out)
Contract Issued After 8/13/82			LIFO (Last In First Out)
Annuitized Payments:			
Contract Issued Prior to 1/1/87			Exclusion Ratio* for Term of Annuity
Contract Issued Post 1/1/87			Exclusion Ratio* to extent of basis recovery
**the Exclusion Ratio refers to the portion of the return on investments that is income tax exempt. Generally, it represents a payback of your initial investment*			
Life Insurance Taxation			
MEC Withdrawal	LIFO (Last In First Out)	Loans & Death Benefit	Tax Free
Non-MEC Withdrawal	FIFO (First In First Out)	Loan Balance on Lapse	Taxable Income

Roth IRA withdrawal Penalties	
Age	**Taxes and Penalties***
59 1/2 and older & account owned for more than 5 Years	Earnings Can be withdrawn tax-free and penalty-free.
59 1/2 and older & account owned for ***less*** than 5 Years	Income tax is owed on earnings withdrawn, but no early withdrawal penalty.
59 1/2 and ***younger*** & account owned for more than 5 Years	Income tax and 10% penalty is owed on earnings withdrawn unless a qualified exemption is present (i.e. disability, first time home purchase).
59 1/2 and ***younger*** & account owned for ***less*** than 5 Years	Income tax and 10% penalty is owed on earnings withdrawn. Penalties, but not the income tax, can be avoided if a qualified exception is present (disability, first-time home purchase, qualified education expenses, unreimbursed medical bills, child birth or adoption expenses).
** Principal can always be withdrawn tax and penalty free*	

Section 179	
Maximum Deduction per Year	$2,560,000
Limit on Capital Purchases (deduction phase-out)[1]	$4,090,000
Accelerated (Bonus) Depreciation[2]	100%

[1] Deduction is phased-out dollar for dollar above the $4.090 million limit.

[2] Eligible for qualified assets purchased after January 1st, 2026

Standard Mileage Rates	
Business Use	72.5¢ per mile
Charitable Use	14¢ per mile
Medical or Moving Use	20.5¢ per mile

[NR] Indicates a Non-Refundable Tax Credit, which can only reduce tax liability to zero, and [R] indicates a Refundable or Partially-Refundable Credit, meaning it can reduce tax liability below zero and apply to a refund.

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Uniform Life Table *		Single Life Table (For use by Beneficiaries)			
Age	Divisor (Life Expectancy)	Age	Life Expectancy	Age	Life Expectancy
72	27.4	0	84.6	56	30.6
73	26.5	1	83.7	57	29.8
74	25.5	2	82.8	58	28.9
75	24.6	3	81.8	59	28
76	23.7	4	80.8	60	27.1
77	22.9	5	79.8	61	26.2
78	22	6	78.8	62	25.4
79	21.1	7	779	63	24.5
80	20.2	8	76.9	64	23.7
81	19.4	9	75.9	65	22.9
82	18.5	10	74.9	66	22
83	17.7	11	73.9	67	21.2
84	16.8	12	72.9	68	20.4
85	16	13	71.9	69	19.6
86	15.2	14	70.9	70	18.8
87	14.4	15	69.9	71	18
88	13.7	16	69	72	17.2
89	12.9	17	68	73	16.4
90	12.2	18	67	74	15.6
91	11.5	19	66	75	14.8
92	10.8	20	65	76	14.1
93	10.1	21	64.1	77	13.3
94	9.5	22	63.1	78	12.6
95	8.9	23	62.1	79	11.9
96	8.4	24	61.1	80	11.2
97	7.8	25	60.2	81	10.5
98	7.3	26	59.2	82	9.9
99	6.8	27	58.2	83	9.3
100	6.4	28	57.3	84	8.7
101	6	29	56.3	85	8.1
102	5.6	30	55.3	86	7.6
103	5.2	31	54.4	87	7.1
104	4.9	32	53.4	88	6.6
105	4.6	33	52.5	89	6.1
106	4.3	34	51.5	90	5.7
107	4.1	35	50.5	91	5.3
108	3.9	36	49.6	92	4.9
109	3.7	37	48.6	93	4.6
110	3.5	38	47.7	94	4.3
111	3.4	39	46.7	95	4
112	3.3	40	45.7	96	3.7
113	3.1	41	44.8	97	3.4
114	3	42	43.8	98	3.2
115	2.9	43	42.9	99	3
116	2.8	44	41.9	100	2.8
117	2.7	45	41	101	2.6
118	2.5	46	40	102	2.5
119	2.3	47	39	103	2.3
For Use by:		48	38.1	104	2.2
Unmarried Owners,		49	37.1	105	2.1
Married Owners Whose		50	36.2	106	2.1
Spouses Are Not More Than 10		51	35.3	107	2.1
Years Younger, and		52	34.3	108	2
Married Owners Whose		53	33.4	109	2
Spouses Are Not the Sole		54	32.5	110	2
Beneficiaries of Their IRAs		55	31.6	111	2

Inherited IRA Distributions

The following chart may be used to determine inherited IRA Required Minimum Distributions. Beneficiary options vary depending upon if death occurred before or after the IRA holder reached their Required Beginning Date (RBD). Note that a beneficiary's age as of December 31 of the year of distribution is used to determine the life expectancy (LE) factor for RMDs.

Beneficiary	Death Before Required Beginning Date	Death After Required Beginning Date
Spouse & Eligible Beneficiaries[1]	• Total distribution. • 10-year rule. • LE payments based on own LE beginning in the year following the year the IRA owner would have turned 73, recalculated each year. • Spouse can roll over into their own IRA.	• Total distribution. • First distribute RMD for year of the IRA holder's death based on decedent's LE. Continue RMDs based on the longer of the deceased IRA holder's LE (reduced by one each year) or their own LE (recalculated). • Roll over the remaining assets into the spouse's IRA.
Eligible Minor Beneficiaries[1]	• Total distribution. • LE payments based on single LE of beneficiary. After a minor reaches age of majority, 10-year distribution rule applies.	• Total distribution. • First distribute RMD for year of the IRA holder's death based on the decedent's LE. Continue RMDs based on the longer of the deceased IRA holder's LE or the LE of the beneficiary. After a minor reaches age of majority, 10-year distribution rule applies.
Non-eligible Beneficiaries Only	• Total distribution. • 10-year rule.	• Total distribution. • 10-year rule while also continuing RMDs based on the longer of the deceased IRA holder's LE or the LE of the beneficiary during the 10-year period. LE factor is reduced by one for each subsequent year.
Qualified Trust (Eligible Beneficiaries[1])	• Total distribution • 10-year rule • LE payments based on the oldest beneficiary of the trust. For subsequent years, this factor is reduced by one.	• Total distribution. • After RMD in year of the IRA holder's death, subsequent RMDs will be based on the LE of the oldest beneficiary of the trust. LE factor is reduced by one for each subsequent year.
Non-qualified Trust (Non-eligible beneficiaries)	• Total distribution. • Five-year rule. • LE payments not available.	• Total distribution. • RMDs to continue based on the deceased IRA holder's LE as determined in the year of death. LE factor is reduced by one for each subsequent year.
No Beneficiary Designation	• Total distribution. • Five-year rule. • LE payments not available.	• Total distribution. • RMDs to continue based on the deceased IRA holder's LE as determined in the year of death. LE factor is reduced by one for each subsequent year.
Charity	• Total distribution. • Five-year rule. • LE payments not available.	• Total distribution. • RMDs to continue based on the deceased IRA holder's LE as determined in the year of death. LE factor is reduced by one for each subsequent year.
Estate	• Total distribution. • Five-year rule. • LE payments not available.	• Total distribution. • RMDs to continue based on the deceased IRA holder's LE as determined in the year of death. LE factor is reduced by one for each subsequent year.

[1] Eligible Designated Beneficiaries include 1) the surviving spouse 2) a child of the participant/owner who has not reached the age of majority 3) a disabled individual 4) an individual diagnosed with a chronic illness (as defined by the statute) and 5) individuals who are no more than 10 years younger than the participant/owner.

This material is intended to serve as a reference guide only. No warranty is made as to the accuracy of the information. It is not intended to provide specific advice or recommendations for any individual. Federal tax laws and investment regulations are complex and subject to change. Please consult a qualified professional for advice on your specific situation.

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