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“The Pension Specialists”



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IRS Issues 2016 Indexed Amounts for HSAs

The HSA contribution limits for 2016 will be the same as the 2015 limits for single HDHP coverage, but will increase by \$100 for family HDHP coverage. The Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Service issued new guidance on the maximum contribution levels for Health Savings Accounts (HSAs) and out-of-pocket spending and deductible limits for High Deductible Health Plans (HDHPs) that must be used in conjunction with HSAs. The 2016 limits are set forth in Revenue Procedure 2015-30. These limits have changed only minimally because changes in the Consumer Price Index were very small for the relevant period under the statutory formula.

High Deductible Health Plans

	Minimum Annual Deductible		Maximum Annual Out-of-Pocket Expenses	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Single Coverage	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$6,450	\$6,550
Family Coverage	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$12,900	\$13,100

Maximum Contribution Limits Under Age 55

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Single HDHP	\$3,350	\$3,350
Family HDHP	\$6,650	\$6,750

Maximum Contribution Limits Age 55 & Older

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Single HDHP	\$4,350	\$4,350
Family HDHP	\$7,650	\$7,750

HSA Catch-Up Contributions

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Age 55 and Older	\$1,000	\$1,000

Lack of IRS Transparency Regarding the Requirement, if any, to Furnish RMD Amount and Date to the IRS on E-version of the 2014 Form 5498

Some IRA custodians and core processors have asked the question, “is an IRA trustee (custodian) required to complete boxes 12a and 12b of the 2014 Form 5498 to report the RMD amount and RMD date?” If not required, may an IRA trustee voluntarily furnish this information?

The simple answer for the first question is, an IRA trustee is not required to furnish to the IRS a e-version of the 2014 Form 5498 with the RMD date (box 12a) and the RMD amount (box 12b) being completed. An IRA trustee may furnish this information to the IRS on a voluntary basis if it suits its business purposes and goals. CWF suggests an IRA trustee who decides to voluntarily furnish this RMD information to the IRS should have on file the customers’ consent to do so. Some customers may dispute the furnishing of this information if the IRS does not have the authority to mandate that it be furnished.

Why isn’t it mandatory for an IRA trustee to furnish the RMD amount and date information to the IRS?

A short tax history review is helpful. There was a major tax bill in 2001. In 2002 the IRS totally rewrote the governing regulation for required distributions. Prior to the 2003 version of the Form 5498, there was no box 11 to be checked to inform the IRS that an IRA owner was subject to the RMD rules. Box 11 was added to the 2003 version because in 2002 the IRS and Congress reached a compromise. The IRS has maintained for a long time that existing law allows it to require an IRA custodian to report to the IRS information regarding required distributions. Many in Congress disagreed.

The compromise was, an IRA trustee would be required to inform the IRS that a person who is age 70½ or older (but not for an inheriting beneficiary) is subject to the RMD rules for a given year, but it was not required to furnish the RMD amount or the RMD deadline date.

This compromise position is set forth in IRS Notice 2002-27 and the current 2014 instructions for Form

5498 and Form 1099- R. On page 19 of the 2014 Instructions for Form 5498, it is written,

Reporting to the IRS. If an RMD is required, check box 11. For example, box 11 is checked on the Form 5498 for a 2015 RMD. You are not required to report to the IRS the amount or the date by which the distribution must be made. However, see the Caution following the Box 11 instructions, later, for reporting RMDs to participants. For more details, see Notice 2002-27 on page 814 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2002-18...

In section II of IRS Notice 2002-27, a similar statement is set forth as the required reporting of required distribution information,

Beginning with required minimum distributions for calendar year 2004, if a minimum distribution is required with respect to an IRA for a calendar year, the trustee of the IRA must indicate that a minimum distribution is required with respect to the IRA for the calendar year (but need not indicate the amount on Form 5498, Individual Retirement Arrangement Information, for the immediately preceding year (i.e. on a 2003 Form 5498 for a a 2004 required minimum distribution) in accordance with the instructions for Form 5498.

The 2003-2008 versions of Form 5498 had Box 11, the RMD box. This box must be checked for any person age 70½ or older. The IRS made a major revision to the 2009 Form 5498. There were nine new boxes added: 12a-b for RMD date and amount, 13a-c for postponed contributions, 14a-b for repayments and 15a-b for other contributions.

It is clear that the IRS wants to be provided with the RMD information for various tax administration reasons. The IRS position is, the IRS need this information in order to effectively administer the tax law which imposes a 50% annual excise tax if an IRA accountholder or inheriting beneficiary fails to withdraw all of his or her RMD.

The IRS is comprised of intelligent individuals and in 2009 the IRS devised a reporting process where an IRA trustee might furnish the RMD information on a “voluntary” basis. In 2008/2009 the IRS issued guidance that an IRA trustee could furnish Form 5498 in January of the following year and it could serve triple duty; it would satisfy the requirement to furnish the Form 5498 by May 31 of the following year, it would satisfy the FMV statement requirement and it would satisfy the RMD notice requirement by completing boxes 12a and 12b.

An IRA trustee must furnish a Form 5498 to the IRS and to an IRA accountholder. For the reasons discussed, it is not required that these two 5498 forms be identical. Most people might believe the forms must or

E-Version 5498,
Continued from page 2

should be identical. The RMD information may be furnished to the IRA accountholder, but it need not be furnished to the IRS. The IRS probably was right in thinking there will be many cases where the software will not be written to have this distinction. It is certainly simpler to provide the identical information to both the individual and the IRS.

Unless the IRS is told to do so by Congress, we at CWF don't believe the IRS will add an explanation (i.e. a sentence) to Publication 1220 expressly stating as is done in the instructions for Form 5498 that "You are not required to report to the IRS the amount or the date by which the distribution must be made."

On page 4 we set forth various excerpts from pages 103 and 104 dealing with submitting data for the Form 5498. Look at field position 566-573, there is no indication that this information is "required." When required, "Required" is the first word in the General Field Description.

In the practical world, it is the core processor or the IRA service provider who will answer these questions. An IRA custodian may be impacted because the core processor decides the way the IRS software is written and consequently may decide to furnish the RMD date and amount information to the IRS even though the IRS does not have the authority to require the IRA trustee to furnish it.

A number of core processors have come to incorrectly believe it is mandatory to furnish the RMD amount and date to the IRS on the e-version of Form 5498.

Every IRA trustee wants to understand whether its core processor is sending to the IRS the RMD date and amount information on the e-version of Form 5498. If so, you may wish to find out if the core processor has the capability of not sending the RMD data if your institution would so request.

In closing, the tax laws governing the reporting of IRA transactions are complicated and should be made simpler. We hope the IRS will make some changes to simplify things. The IRS should be more transparent and make it clear that an IRA trustee does not have the duty to report the RMD amount and the RMD date on the Form 5498, but it may be furnished to the IRS on a voluntary basis.

Email Consulting Guidance

Q-1. Recharacterization of a 2014 Roth IRA Conversion. I am working on a recharacterization from a Roth IRA to a Traditional IRA. This is the first one that I have ever done. I am in the process of preparing the forms and would like to make sure with you that I have all proper documentation. I'm pretty sure that my amounts are correct, just need help with the forms.

The forms I am preparing are listed:

- Roth IRA #57-R (Roth IRA Distribution Form)
- IRA #67-W
(Worksheet to Calculate the Income Related...)
- IRA #54-TR1 (Notice of Internal Recharacterization of IRA Contribution) This truly is an Internal movement within JD Bank
- IRA #56-TREX (Special Explanation to Accountholder for an IRA Recharacterization...)

Are these the correct forms?

The customer held a Traditional IRA with our institution and decided to convert the funds to a Roth IRA on April 15, 2014. She now wants to recharacterize half of the amount that she converted to the Roth IRA; back to a Traditional IRA. To my knowledge, she has until April 15, 2015 to do this, correct?

Also, I noticed at the bottom of form IRA #54-TR1, there is a Special notice about form 8606. Do I need to supply her with this form or is this something that her tax preparer will provide her with?

My code to be used to report this is code "R", correct?

A-1. You have the correct forms and Code R is to be reported on the 2015 form 1099-R showing the 50% plus earnings going out of the Roth IRA. It would be best to finish the recharacterization by 4/15/15. In some cases a person is given until 10/15/15 to do the recharacterization.

Be sure to inform the individual to have his/her tax preparer attach a note explaining what he/she has done, conversion in 2014 but later in 2015 a 50% recharacterization of the conversion. That is, the Form 56-TREX must be completed and attached to the tax return.

I presume there was a 2014 Form 1099-R showing the total distribution amount and now the person is undoing 50% of the distribution so he/she only needs to include 50% in income. The 1099-R form does NOT put the IRS

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Excerpts from Pub. 1220 Pages 103 & 104

(24) Payee "B" Record - Record Layout Positions 544-750 for Form 5498

Field Position	Field Title	Length	General Field Description
544-546	Blank	3	Enter blanks.
547	IRA Indicator (Individual Retirement Account)	1	Required , if applicable. Enter "1" (one) if reporting a rollover (Amount Code 2) or Fair Market Value (Amount Code 5) for an IRA; otherwise, enter a blank.
548	SEP Indicator (Simplified Employee Pension)	1	Required , if applicable. Enter "1" (one) if reporting a rollover (Amount Code 2) or Fair Market Value (Amount Code 5) for a SEP; otherwise, enter a blank.
549	SIMPLE Indicator (Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees)	1	Required , if applicable. Enter "1" (one) if reporting a rollover (Amount Code 2) or Fair Market Value (Amount Code 5) for a SIMPLE; otherwise, enter a blank.
550	Roth IRA Indicator	1	Required , if applicable. Enter "1" (one) if reporting a rollover (Amount Code 2) or Fair Market Value (Amount Code 5) for a Roth IRA; otherwise, enter a blank.
551	RMD Indicator	1	Required . Enter "1" (one) if reporting RMD for 2015; otherwise, enter a blank.
552-555	Year of Postponed Contribution	4	Enter the year in YYYY format; otherwise, enter blanks.

(24) Payee "B" Record - Record Layout Positions 544-750 for Form 5498

Field Position	Field Title	Length	General Field Description								
556-557	Postponed Contribution Code	2	Required , if applicable. Enter the code from the table below: <table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Code</th></tr><tr><td>Federally Designated Disaster Area</td><td>FD</td></tr><tr><td>Public Law</td><td>PL</td></tr><tr><td>Executive Order</td><td>EO</td></tr></table>	Category	Code	Federally Designated Disaster Area	FD	Public Law	PL	Executive Order	EO
Category	Code										
Federally Designated Disaster Area	FD										
Public Law	PL										
Executive Order	EO										
558-563	Postponed Contribution Reason	6	Required , if applicable. Enter the federally declared disaster area, public law number or executive order number under which the postponed contribution is being issued; otherwise, enter blanks.								
564-565	Repayment Code	2	Required . Enter the two-character alpha Repayment Code; otherwise, enter blanks. <table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Code</th></tr><tr><td>Qualified Reservist Distribution</td><td>QR</td></tr><tr><td>Federally Designated Disaster Distribution</td><td>DD</td></tr></table>	Category	Code	Qualified Reservist Distribution	QR	Federally Designated Disaster Distribution	DD		
Category	Code										
Qualified Reservist Distribution	QR										
Federally Designated Disaster Distribution	DD										
566-573	RMD Date	8	Enter the date by which the RMD amount must be distributed to avoid the 50% excise tax. Format the date as YYYYMMDD (for example, January 5, 2014, as 20140105); otherwise, enter blanks.								

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Email Guidance,
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on notice that the individual did a conversion. The IRS won't receive the recharacterization reporting forms until the 2015 forms are filed. The 2015 Form 1099-R is filed with the IRS by 3/31/2016 and the 2015 Form 5498 is not filed with the IRS normally until 5/31/16. The written explanation is needed or the IRS will start writing letters asking why income tax was not paid on 50% of the distribution.

Form 8606 is an attachment to the 1040 form. It is prepared and filed by the individual or the accountant. On this form, the individual in Part II indicates the amount of his or her conversion.

Q-2. Impact of New Once Per Year Rollover Rule. I have a customer who is wanting to open a Traditional IRA as a Rollover and a Roth as a Rollover. Two separate checks, issued the same day from the same financial institution. As the new rule one rollover per individual this is not acceptable correct? It is my understanding that these are not from a 401 K or other qualified plans.

A-2. You are correct. If there were two distributions, one from a traditional IRA and one from a Roth IRA, the individual is eligible to roll over only one of the distributions and he or she will have to decide which of the two to rollover.

The once per 12 month rule does not apply if the distributions came from a 401(k) plan or similar plan.

Q-3. Determining if the 5-Year is Met. I have a quick Roth IRA question. When a person changes custodian's for their ROTH IRA, does that start the 5 year count over again? I have a customer - over the age of 59½ that would withdraw her entire ROTH IRA. It has only been in our bank for 3 years, but was brought here after having been in American Funds since 2004, Will she have to pay penalty?

A-3. She is over age 59½ and she has had a Roth IRA for more than 5 years. Any distribution to her from a Roth IRA is a qualified distribution.

However, for her income tax purposes, she (or her accountant) will need to explain to the IRS that her withdrawal from her Roth IRA was qualified (not taxable). That is, she had met the 5 year rule and she is over age 59½.

The IRS reporting rules (the instructions to complete

Form 1099-R) do not allow a Roth IRA custodian to consider for purposes of the 5 year rule whether the individual had maintained a Roth IRA at another financial institution. Your bank only looks at the time the Roth IRA has been at your bank. Your bank is required to complete her Form 1099-R with a reason code "T" in box 7 and not a "Q". Both she and her accountant would like to see the "Q" since "Q" means the distribution is not taxable as it is qualified. IRS rules do not permit this. The bank could be fined \$100 for preparing an incorrect Form 1099-R. Rather, the bank will need to insert a "T" in box 7. The "T" indicates that the distribution MAY BE nonqualified, but that he or she is over age 59½ or disabled so the 10% additional tax does not apply.

The IRS rules do not allow your bank to accept a certification from either the individual or another Roth IRA custodian confirming that the individual has met the 5 year rule at another financial institution. Again, the individual may need to demonstrate that she had met the 5 year rule by presumably attaching verifying forms to her tax return. For example, attach a copy of a prior year's Form 5498 showing the contribution.

Q-4. Reporting Regular IRA Contribution to a SEP-IRA.

I was asked a customer support question about SEP IRA accounts that I wanted to run by you. I know employer contributions get reported on the 5498 in the year in which they occur. The question came up on employee contributions if the SEP plan does allow for them to contribute as well. It appears like the IRS indicates that they should be treated as a traditional IRA, along with the ability to contribute between Jan 1 and Apr 15 and designate the contribution as a Previous Year contribution. Is that the right interpretation of the IRS regulations on these employee contributions?

A-4. Very close. I would explain it this way. The IRS' use of the term, "employee contribution" is confusing. The standard traditional IRA plan agreement form allows an individual to make an annual contribution and such contribution is to be reported in box 1 on the Form 5498. Box 1 reports all 2013 annual or regular contributions made from January 1, 2013 to April 15th, 2014 on the 2013 Form 5498. Box 1 reports all 2014 regular IRA contributions made from January 1, 2014 to April 15th) 2015 on the 2014 Form 5498.

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The standard traditional IRA plan agreement also authorizes an employer to make a SEP-IRA contribution on behalf of an eligible employee. That is, both types of contributions may be made to the same traditional IRA. Since a SEP contribution has been made, the type of the IRA for Form 5498 reporting purposes in box 7 is a SEP IRA and not a traditional IRA.

IRS procedures require a SEP-IRA contribution be reported on the Form 5498 for the year during which the IRA custodian received the deposit and not the tax year for which the contribution is designated. For example, if John Doe made a SEP-IRA contribution on April 8, 2014 for tax year 2013, it will be reported on the 2014 Form 5498. We at CWF understand this is so since an employer having a tax extension can still make a SEP-IRA contribution for the prior year after April 15th or after May 31st the deadline for Form 5498.

If an employer has designated the SEP-IRA contribution as being for the prior year, it is important that such designation be in writing. It would best if the software has been written to know that the contribution for example was made in 2014, but designated for 2013. As you mentioned, for 5498 preparation purposes, the 2013 SEP-IRA contribution made in 2014 is reported in box 8 of the 2014 Form 5498 for the year the IRA custodian received the SEP-IRA contribution.

Q-5. An Inheriting Beneficiary Designating Own Beneficiary(ies). Does Iowa allow IRA beneficiaries to choose their own beneficiaries? If so, what type of documentation do you need to make the change? Do you start with a new plan agreement and add bene's or is there another form that is for inherited IRA owner's to add beneficiaries.

A-5. The cardinal rule of IRA/Pension law is that the plan document controls as long as the plan document complies with federal and state law. CWF's IRA forms provide that an inheriting beneficiary is the new owner once the preceding owner dies and that he or she has the right to designate his or her own beneficiaries. Our forms have provided this authority since before 1999.

The IRS instructions for Form 5498 state that special titling is to be used such as "Jane Doe as inheriting IRA Beneficiary for John Doe's IRA." There are special administrative tasks to be performed with respect to inherited IRAs. Inherited IRAs have special FDIC insur-

ance coverage and are insured separately from the IRAs a person owns not as a beneficiary. I have added the word "inheriting" to make more clear that the IRA funds are no longer owned by John Doe, This titling makes clear that Jane Doe is now the owner of inherited IRA funds.

An IRA is a tax-preferred revocable trust as authorized by federal tax law. Such law imposes no restrictions of who, what, or how many beneficiaries the IRA account holder may designate as his or her beneficiaries. Federal does not restrict a beneficiary from designating his or her own beneficiaries. To the contrary, the IRS in its RMD regulation has authorized that inherited IRA funds are allowed to be paid out over a time period not exceeding a distribution period equal to the expected life expectancy of the first inheriting beneficiary. No lump sum distribution is required when the first inheriting beneficiary dies.

Iowa law 633.357 states that a "designator means a person entitled to designate the beneficiary or beneficiaries of a custodial independent retirement account." Both the original IRA account holder and his/her initial inheriting beneficiary and successor inheriting beneficiaries can be a designator if so defined within the IRA plan agreement.

The bank's attorney should also be consulted.

Q-6. Likely Need to Seek Waiver of 60-day Rule. We have another situation that came up today. Customer went into a banking center on 6/18/2014 with a check made out to himself from BOA. The branch opened a non-IRA account for the customer. The customer is now getting 1099 and other tax documents and has realized that the check was suppose to deposited into an IRA as a rollover. Does the customer or our institution have any options at this point since it is past the 60 days for a rollover?

A-6. The IRS has the authority to waive the 60 day roll over rule and grant a person a new 60 day roll over period if he/she can convince the IRS that it would be unfair to him/her not to do so. If someone else made a mistake (either of the two IRA custodians), most likely the IRS would grant this person some tax relief. If the person simply made a mistake and forgot to do what is neces-

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sary to roll it over, then the customer most likely will learn a tax lesson the hard way.

The IRS has a special procedure to waive the 60 day rule. There is a filing fee ranging from \$500 - \$3,000 depending on the amount of the distribution.

How old is the person? Any dementia? If the person had completed all of the necessary rollover forms but the bank had failed to invest into an IRA, the bank would be able to correct it. There would not need to be an IRS filing.

Q-7. Transferring an RMD (Yes) vs Rolling Over an RMD (No). I read in the Collin Fritz IRA Procedure book that if someone who is over 70½ can transfer the full amount even though he has not fulfilled his RMD. Am I correct? So, if someone over 70½ does a rollover, he may not include his RMD into that rollover, right? Is there anything more I should know?

A-7. You are correct. A person is ineligible to rollover a required distribution, but since 2002 he or she may transfer any portion of an IRA including the RMD portion. He or she will need to take out the required distribution from the transferred funds.

Q-8. Duty of Surviving Spouse to Take RMD for Year of Passing and Later Years. We have a client, John Doe, who passed away 11-30-2013. His wife, Jane, is his beneficiary.

He was over 70½ His RMD was taken 12-1-2013, before we knew he had passed.

His wife chose to transfer the accounts into her name, which was completed on 1-30-2014. She will be 70½ in 2016.

Question is... does she have to take an RMD for this year? Another financial institution is telling her she has to take the RMD for him.

A-8. No 2013 RMD remains to be distributed for 2013 for the reasons you mention.

The deceased spouse has no RMD for 2014 as he died in 2013 and she won't be 70½ in these years. The duty to take any RMD is transferred to the beneficiary. The IRA is now hers. The standard RMD rules apply to her for 2016 and subsequent years.

She has no duty to take an RMD for 2014. I realize she did not treat his IRA as her own until 1-30-2014. There would have been an initial RMD calculated for her

regarding the inherited IRA. Under the RMD regulation, her election to treat as own is deemed effective as of January 1. She is now the owner and there is no RMD due for 2014 since she will attain age 70½ in 2016. Her election, in effect, is retroactive.

Q-9. Prior Year SEP-IRA and HSA Contributions. A couple questions for you today...

1. I had a customer come in and open an HSA last week. He has had a qualifying HDHP since January 1, 2014 but however just set up the HSA. He would like to make a prior year contribution, is he eligible to make a prior year (2014) contribution?

2. SEP customer is inquiring about setting up a SEP this month but also making a prior year contribution? Do they have to have this SEP set up prior to the end of the year to be able to do this?

A-9. Yes, he may establish his HSA now and make a prior year contribution

The same is true for the SEP question. A person has until April 15th (plus extension) to establish and make a prior year SEP-IRA contribution.

Q-10. Failing to Take RMD Prior to Conversion. I have a customer who failed to take out her RMD before she completed a Conversion to a Roth. Can you please tell me if there is anything the customer can do now? She wants to put it back into a traditional and then I take her RMD and then complete another conversion of the same funds minus the RMD.

A-10. Approach #1. She made an excess contribution to her Roth IRA to the extent of her RMD. She needs to withdraw this excess plus the related income.

On her tax return she would explain that (1) she did a conversion and (2) she made an excess contribution and that she withdrew it plus the related income.

The bank would report two contributions to her Roth IRA for Form 5498 purposes. First, in box 3 (conversion) would be reported the amount qualifying to be converted. Second, in box 10 would be the excess contribution amount (ie. the RMD amount ineligible to be converted).

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Q-11 5-Year Rule for a Roth IRA Beneficiary. Situation: Customer opened a Roth IRA with us on 11/16/11. He died in July of 2014. His son was the sole beneficiary and opened an Inherited Roth IRA account with us. He's now withdrawing his 2015 RMD. The way I understand it, the 5-year waiting period began 1/1/2011 so when does the 5 year waiting period officially end (1/1/15, end of 2015)? Do we code 2015 RMD as a Q or a T?

A-11. You are right. The five year period ends on 12/31/15. The 2015 RMD distribution will be coded a "T" as the 5 year rule has not been met. Next year's distribution will be reported with a "Q" as the 5 year will have been met and the distribution is on account of a death. The fact that a "T" applies does not mean he owes any income tax as most likely his distribution is comprised of 100% of his father's contributions due to the ordering rules and such amount is not included in income.

RMD Boxes on the Form 5498

2003		<input type="checkbox"/> VOID <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTED		OMB No. 1545-0747		IRA Contribution Information	
TRUSTEE'S or ISSUER'S name, street address, city, state, and ZIP code		1 IRA contributions (other than amounts in boxes 2-4 and 8-10) \$		2003		Form 5498	
		2 Rollover contributions \$					
TRUSTEE'S or ISSUER'S federal identification no.	PARTICIPANT'S social security number	3 Roth IRA conversion amount \$		4 Reclassified contributions \$		Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the 2003 General Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, and W-2G.	
PARTICIPANT'S name		5 Fair market value of account \$		6 Life insurance cost included in box 1 \$			
Street address (including apt. no.)		7 IRA <input type="checkbox"/> SEP <input type="checkbox"/> SIMPLE <input type="checkbox"/> Roth IRA <input type="checkbox"/>		8 SEP contributions \$		9 SIMPLE contributions \$	
City, state, and ZIP code		10 Roth IRA contributions \$		11 Check if RMD for 2004 <input type="checkbox"/>			
Account number (optional)							

Form 5498 Cat. No. 50010C Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

2009		<input type="checkbox"/> VOID <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTED		OMB No. 1545-0747		IRA Contribution Information	
TRUSTEE'S or ISSUER'S name, street address, city, state, and ZIP code		1 IRA contributions (other than amounts in boxes 2-4, 8-10, 13a, 14a, and 15a) \$		2009		Form 5498	
		2 Rollover contributions \$					
TRUSTEE'S or ISSUER'S federal identification no.	PARTICIPANT'S social security number	3 Roth IRA conversion amount \$		4 Reclassified contributions \$		Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the 2009 General Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 3921, 3922, 5498, and W-2G.	
PARTICIPANT'S name		5 Fair market value of account \$		6 Life insurance cost included in box 1 \$			
Street address (including apt. no.)		7 IRA <input type="checkbox"/> SEP <input type="checkbox"/> SIMPLE <input type="checkbox"/> Roth IRA <input type="checkbox"/>		8 SEP contributions \$		9 SIMPLE contributions \$	
City, state, and ZIP code		10 Roth IRA contributions \$		11 Check if RMD for 2010 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		12a RMD date		12b RMD amount \$			
		13a RMD date		13b RMD amount \$			
		14a Repayments \$		14b Code			
Account number (see instructions)		15a Other contributions \$		15b Code			

Form 5498 Cat. No. 50010C Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

2014		<input type="checkbox"/> VOID <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTED		OMB No. 1545-0747		IRA Contribution Information	
TRUSTEE'S or ISSUER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code		1 IRA contributions (other than amounts in boxes 2-4, 8-10, 13a, and 14a) \$		2014		Form 5498	
		2 Rollover contributions \$					
TRUSTEE'S or ISSUER'S federal identification no.	PARTICIPANT'S social security number	3 Roth IRA conversion amount \$		4 Reclassified contributions \$		Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the 2014 General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.	
PARTICIPANT'S name		5 Fair market value of account \$		6 Life insurance cost included in box 1 \$			
Street address (including apt. no.)		7 IRA <input type="checkbox"/> SEP <input type="checkbox"/> SIMPLE <input type="checkbox"/> Roth IRA <input type="checkbox"/>		8 SEP contributions \$		9 SIMPLE contributions \$	
City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code		10 Roth IRA contributions \$		11 Check if RMD for 2015 <input type="checkbox"/>			
		12a RMD date		12b RMD amount \$			
		13a RMD date		13b RMD amount \$			
		14a Repayments \$		14b Code			
Account number (see instructions)		15a FMV of certain specified assets \$		15b Code(s)			

Form 5498 Cat. No. 50010C www.irs.gov/form5498 Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service