



# ROLLOVER ELECTION

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc  
IRA Operations Department  
50 North Front Street  
Memphis, TN 38103

Important: Some assets are not eligible for rollover.  
Please consult your tax professional.

Branch Contact \_\_\_\_\_

Account Name \_\_\_\_\_

Account Number \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of Rollover Deposit:

Cash \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Securities \_\_\_\_\_

Source of Rollover Deposit: (check one)

Traditional IRA

Roth IRA

SIMPLE IRA

Employer-Sponsored Qualified Plan

Tax-Sheltered Annuity (IRC Sec. 403(b))

Governmental Plan (IRC Sec. 457(b))

I hereby certify that this rollover contribution (cash or securities) is being made within sixty (60) days from the date of receipt of the distribution, or that an IRS-approved exception applies, and that more than twelve (12) months have elapsed since I last received a rollover distribution from the distributing IRA, if applicable. I certify that I have been advised to consult with a tax professional. I irrevocably elect to treat this contribution as a rollover contribution, and represent that all rules associated with this transaction have been satisfied. On my behalf and on behalf of my successors, estate, heirs and assigns, I agree to indemnify and hold harmless Morgan Keegan for and against any and all expenses, losses, liabilities and claims (including attorney's fees, costs and disbursements) incurred by Morgan Keegan with respect to this IRA account, this rollover designation or any actions taken by Morgan Keegan in relation thereto.

Depositor's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Rollover Considerations:

Generally, a rollover is a tax-free distribution of cash or other assets from one retirement plan that is later contributed to another retirement plan. The contribution to the second retirement plan is called a "rollover contribution." The amount you roll over tax free is generally taxable when the new plan distributes that amount to you or your beneficiary.

Rollover contributions to a traditional IRA may include:

1. Amounts received from one traditional IRA deposited into the same or another traditional IRA,
2. Amounts received from a SIMPLE IRA after two years participation,
3. Amounts received from an employer's qualified retirement plan for its employees,
4. Amounts received from a deferred compensation plan of a state or local government (section 457 plan), or
5. Amounts received from a tax-sheltered annuity (section 403(b)).

An individual generally has 60 days from the day he or she receives the distribution to complete the rollover (IRC Sec. 402(a)(5)(c)). Day one is the day after he or she receives the distribution. Usually, no exceptions apply to the 60-

day time period. However, for certain rollovers relating to first-home purchases this period has been extended to 120 days (IRC Sec. 72(t)(8)(E)). In cases where the 60-day period expires on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, IRC Sec. 7503 allows an IRA holder to execute the rollover on the following business day. In addition, provisions in the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA) allow the IRS to waive the 60-day rollover rule in cases of casualty, disaster or other events beyond the reasonable control of the distribution recipient.

For each IRA an individual owns, he or she may take one distribution for purposes of being rolled over every 12 months (IRC Sec. 408(d)(3)(B)). In addition, according to IRS Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements*, IRA holders may not roll over the same IRA assets more than once within one 12-month period.

Any amount withdrawn from a traditional IRA and not rolled over will generally be taxable and may be subject to an additional 10% tax if the distribution is premature.

If property is distributed to you from an IRA and you complete the rollover by contributing property to an

IRA, your rollover is tax free only if the property you contribute is the same property that was distributed to you.

An individual may not roll over required minimum distributions (RMDs). In any year for which an IRA holder is required to take an RMD, the first money distributed must be used to satisfy that year's RMD. Only after the required minimum is satisfied for a year may an individual roll the balance of an IRA distribution into another IRA. Note: RMDs that are rolled over become excess contributions subject to a six percent excess contribution penalty each year if not properly corrected.

If you inherit a traditional IRA from someone other than your spouse, you cannot roll it over or allow it to receive a rollover contribution.

A distribution which an IRA holder intends to roll over is reported on Form 1099-R, *Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRA's, etc.*, using either the code for early distribution, no exception (code 1), or normal distribution (code 7), depending on whether the IRA holder is under or over age 59½. Upon completing the rollover, the new IRA custodian reports the rollover deposit on IRS Form 5498, *IRA Contribution Information*.