

Date	Life expectancy minus whole years elapsed	Account balance at beginning of each year	Annual payment
Jan. 1, 1987 .....	21.0	10,118	482
Jan. 1, 1988 .....	20.0	10,214	511
Jan. 1, 1989 .....	19.0	10,285	541
Jan. 1, 1990 .....	18.0	10,329	574
Jan. 1, 1991 .....	17.0	10,340	608

For 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1990, the amount required to be distributed under § 1.408-2(b)(6)(v) is zero. Thus, H would have no excise tax liability under section 4974 for these years. In 1991, the year H attains age 70½, the amount required to be distributed from the account under § 1.408-2(b)(6)(v) is \$565, determined by dividing \$10,340 (the account balance as of January 1, 1991) by 18.8 years (the joint life and last survivor expectancy of H and W, assuming they are both still living, as of January 1, 1991). If W should die after December 31, 1990, the joint life and last survivor expectancy determined on January 1, 1991 (18.3 years) would not be redetermined. Because the amount distributed from the account in 1991 (\$608) exceeds the amount required to be distributed from the account in 1991 (\$565), H has no excise tax liability under section 4974 for 1991.

*Example (3).* Assume the same facts as in example (2) except that W dies in 1988. For 1988, 1989, and 1990, the amount required to be distributed under § 1.408-2(b)(6)(v) is zero. Thus, H would have no excise tax liability under section 4974 for these years. In 1991, the amount required to be distributed under § 1.408-2(b)(6)(v) is \$855, determined by dividing \$10,340 (the account balance as of January 1, 1991) by 12.1 years (the life expectancy of H as of January 1, 1991). Because the amount distributed from the account in 1991 (\$608) is less than the amount required to be distributed from the account in 1991 (\$855), H has an excise tax liability of \$123.50 under section 4974 for 1991 [50% of (\$855—\$608)].

[T.D. 7714, 45 FR 52799, Aug. 8, 1980]

#### § 54.4975-1 General rules relating to excise tax on prohibited transactions.

(a) *Scope.* This section provides general rules for the imposition of the excise taxes on prohibited transactions.

(b) *Initial tax.* Section 4975(a) imposes an initial tax on each prohibited transaction. The initial tax is 5 percent of the amount involved with respect to the prohibited transaction for each year (or part thereof) in the taxable period.

(c) *Additional tax.* Section 4975(b) imposes an excise tax in any case in which an initial tax is imposed under section 4975(a) on a prohibited transaction and the prohibited transaction is not corrected within the taxable period (as defined in paragraph (d) of this section). The additional tax is 100 percent of the amount involved with respect to the prohibited transaction.

(d) *Taxable period*—(1) *In general.* For purposes of any prohibited transaction, the term “taxable period” means the period beginning with the date on which the prohibited transaction occurs and ending on the earliest of:

(i) The date of mailing of a notice of deficiency under section 6212 with respect to the tax imposed by section 4975(a);

(ii) The date on which correction of the prohibited transaction is completed; or

(iii) The date on which the tax imposed by section 4975(a) is assessed.

(2) *Special rule.* Where a notice of deficiency referred to in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section is not mailed because a waiver of the restrictions on assessment and collection of a deficiency has been accepted or because the deficiency is paid, the date of filing of the waiver or the date of such payment, respectively, shall be treated as the end of the taxable period.

[T.D. 8084, 51 FR 16305, May 2, 1986]

#### § 54.4975-6 Statutory exemptions for office space or services and certain transactions involving financial institutions.

(a) *Exemption for office space or services*—(1) *In general.* Section 4975(d)(2) exempts from the excise taxes imposed by section 4975 payment by a plan to a disqualified person, including a fiduciary, for office space or any service (or a combination of services), if (i) such office space or service is necessary for the establishment or operation of the plan; (ii) such office space or service is furnished under a contract or arrangement which is reasonable; and (iii) no more than reasonable compensation is paid for such office space or service. However, section 4975(d)(2) does not contain an exemption for acts described in section 4975(c)(1)(E) (relating to fiduciaries dealing with the income