

Spouse Beneficiary Options After SECURE 2.0

This chart is for a spouse beneficiary who inherits an IRA in 2024 or later, or for any spouse beneficiary when the deceased IRA owner would have been age 73 in 2024 or later. The options will depend on when the IRA owner dies and the age of the spouse beneficiary. If the death is before the **required beginning date (RBD)**, the options are spousal rollover, keeping an inherited IRA, or electing the 10-year rule. If the IRA owner dies on or after the RBD, the options are spousal rollover and keeping an inherited IRA. A spousal rollover can be done at any time, but once done, cannot be reversed.

Date of Death	IRA Owner Dies <i>BEFORE</i> RBD (or has a Roth IRA): 3 Options			IRA Owner Dies <i>ON</i> or <i>AFTER</i> RBD: 2 Options	
	Spousal Rollover	Inherited IRA	10-Year Rule	Spousal Rollover	Inherited IRA
Spouse beneficiary is under age 59½	No RMDs (ULT)* until age 73 If Roth, no lifetime RMDs 10% penalty applies	No RMDs (ULT)* until 12-31 of the year the deceased IRA owner would have been 73. No 10% penalty	Distribute funds by 12-31 of the 10th year after the year of death. No annual RMDs or 10% penalty	No RMDs (ULT)* until age 73 10% penalty applies	RMDs (ULT)** each year No 10% penalty
Spouse beneficiary is older than age 59½ but younger than age 73	No RMDs (ULT)* until age 73 If Roth, no lifetime RMDs No 10% penalty	No RMDs (ULT)* until 12-31 of the year the deceased IRA owner would have been 73. No 10% penalty	Distribute funds by 12-31 of the 10th year after the year of death. No annual RMDs or 10% penalty	No RMDs (ULT)* until age 73 No 10% penalty	RMDs (ULT)** each year No 10% penalty
Spouse beneficiary is age 73 or older	RMDs (ULT)* each year If Roth, no lifetime RMDs No 10% penalty	No RMDs (ULT)* until 12-31 of the year the deceased IRA owner would have been 73. No 10% penalty	Distribute funds by 12-31 of the 10th year after the year of death. No annual RMDs or 10% penalty	RMDs (ULT)* each year No 10% penalty	RMDs (ULT)** each year No 10% penalty

* Use the Uniform Lifetime Table (ULT) and the recalculated age of the spouse beneficiary to calculate the required minimum distribution (RMD).

** If the section 327 election is made, use the ULT and the recalculated age of the spouse beneficiary to calculate the RMD. You may use the Single Life Table (SLT) and the nonrecalculated life expectancy of the deceased IRA owner if it is longer. If the 327 election is not made, the SLT must be used to calculate RMDs.



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