Secure Act beneficiary IRA RMD facts

Required minimum distributions (RMD) from IRAs and QRPs after the account owner's death, based on the beneficiaries as of the "determination date" of 9/30 of year following year of death.

Beneficiary type	Death before required beginning date (RBD)	Death on or after RBD
Spouse is the beneficiary		
Elect to treat as own IRA	Surviving spouse can roll account into own IRA and take RMDs based on own life expectancy	Surviving spouse can roll account into own IRA and take RMDs based on own life expectancy
Elect to keep as beneficiary IRA	Spouse can postpone RMDs until the deceased spouse's RBD; may take penalty-free non-RMD distributions pre-59.5	Spouse can hold IRA as a beneficiary IRA and take RMDs based on own life expectancy, decedent's life expectancy, or use the 10-year rule
Elect to be treated as deceased spouse (SECURE 2.0)	Spouse may elect to be treated as the decedent and take RMDs on uniform table based on decedent's age	Spouse may elect to be treated as the decedent and take RMDs on uniform table based on decedent's age
Eligible designated beneficiary (EDB)		
• **Surviving spouse** • **Minor child of IRA owner** • **Disabled** • **Chronically ill** • **Not more than 10 years younger**	Remaining life expectancy of the EDB as of the year after death OR choose to liquidate the inherited account by the the 10-year anniversary of the account owner's death. Distributions must begin before the end of the year that follows the year of death.	Remaining life expectancy of the EDB, (if the EDB is older than the deceased, use life expectancy based on the decedent's age)
	Note: Minor child distributions are calculated based on child's remaining life expectancy through the year that they reach age 21, regardless of state specific age of majority laws, after which the 10-year rule applies.	
Beneficiaries include both EDBs and non-EDBs (non-trust)	Ten years unless separate shares are established for each beneficiary; if separate shares pymt based on each beneficiary's status as EDB, DB or NDB	Ten Years (or deceased's remaining life expectancy) unless separate shares are established for each beneficiary
Designated beneficiary (DB)		
General rule if all beneficiaries are DBs	Ten years (No RMD until the 10th year)	Ten years (RMDs must be made each year based on longer of beneficiary's or decedent's life expectancy, account fully deleted in 10th year after death)

Advisory services offered through Wealth Enhancement Advisory Services, LLC,
a registered investment advisor and affiliate of Wealth Enhancement Group®.

PROD 2025-7686 5/2025

Beneficiary type	Death before required beginning date (RBD)	Death on or after RBD
Non-designated beneficiary (NDB)		
These are not people (e.g., probate estate or a charity)	Five Years (no RMD until the 5th year)	Five years or continue deceased's life expectancy (RMDs must be made each year if life expectancy)
Trusts as beneficiaries		
Eligible trust	Identify all beneficiaries of the trust to determine RMDs	Identify all beneficiaries of the trust to determine RMDs
Remainder beneficiary	A remainder beneficiary is counted as a beneficiary of an accumulation trust, but not of a conduit trust	A remainder beneficiary is counted as a beneficiary of an accumulation trust, but not of a conduit trust
Multiple trust beneficiaries-conduit trust	Payment based on status of current beneficiary (EDB, DB, NDB); see above	Payment based on status of current beneficiary (EDB, DB, NDB); see above
Multiple trust beneficiaries-accumulation trust	Generally based on worst pymt option when looking at all beneficiaries (5-yr (NDB), 10-yr (DB), or oldest (EDB)); exceptions if includes minor or disabled beneficiaries	Generally based on "worst" beneficiary; if NDB, deceased owner's remaining life expectancy; if DB, RMDs required yrs 1-9 with account fully depleted in 10th year after death
Trust with disabled beneficiary	If disabled beneficiary is only current beneficiary, based on life expectancy even if accumulation trust; remainder can be left to certain charities	If disabled beneficiary is only current beneficiary, based on life expectancy even if accumulation trust; remainder can be left to certain charities
Trusts with minor child of deceased owner as a beneficiary	Life expectancy of oldest trust beneficiary (not necessarily the child) until minor child reaches age 21, then 10 years	Life expectancy of oldest trust beneficiary (not necessarily the child) until the youngest minor child reaches age 21, then 10 years. RMDs still required from ages 21 - 31, child must withdraw entire account by 12/31 the year they turn age 31

Information contained herein is current as of 1/10/25. It is subject to legislative changes and is not intended to be legal or tax advice. Consult a qualified tax advisor regarding specific circumstances. This material is furnished “as is” without warranty of any kind. Its accuracy and completeness is not guaranteed and all warranties expressed or implied are hereby excluded.