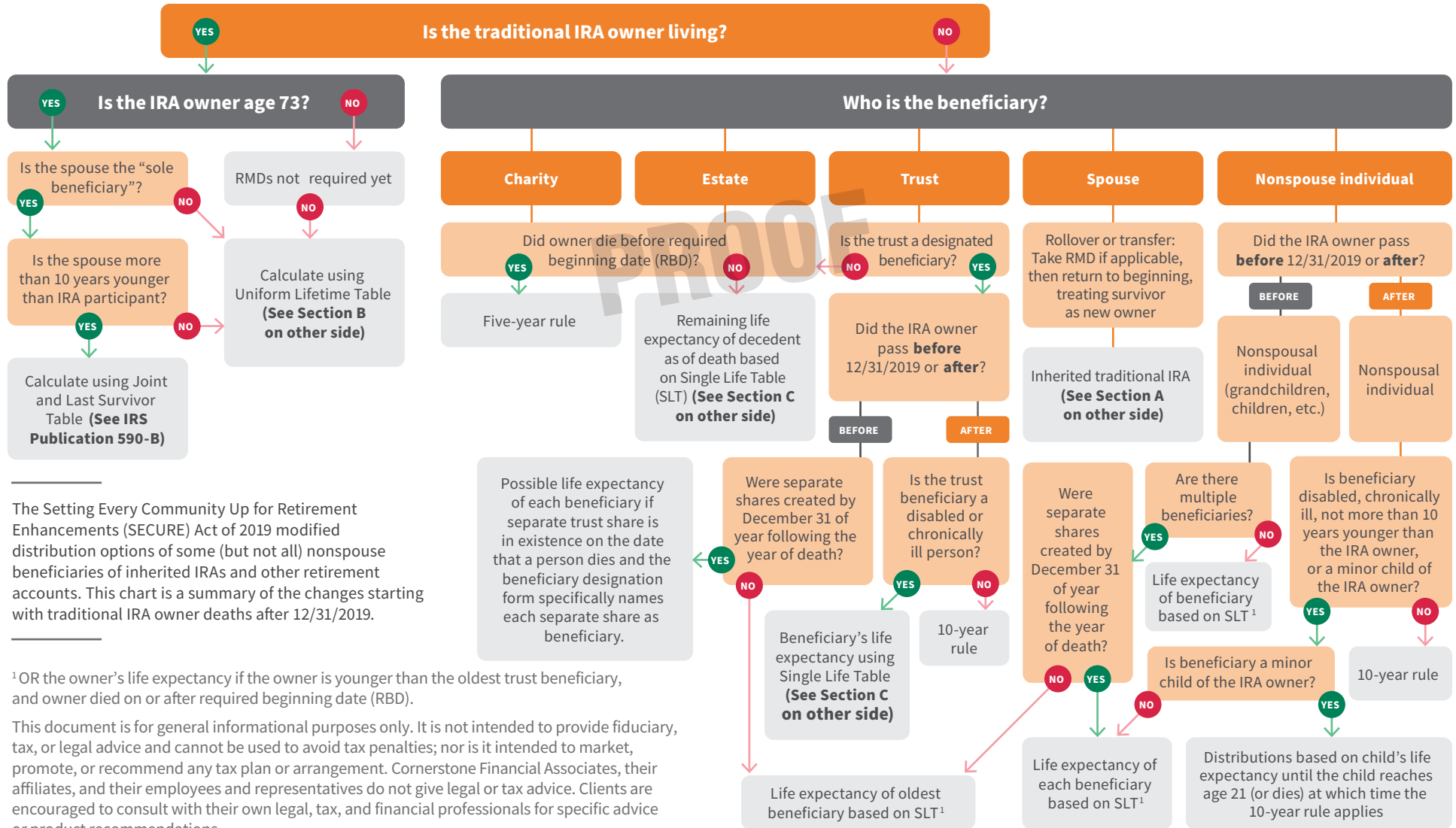


# Traditional IRA Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Flowchart

After the Secure Act of 2019 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 (SECURE Act 2.0)



The Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancements (SECURE) Act of 2019 modified distribution options of some (but not all) nonspouse beneficiaries of inherited IRAs and other retirement accounts. This chart is a summary of the changes starting with traditional IRA owner deaths after 12/31/2019.

<sup>1</sup> OR the owner's life expectancy if the owner is younger than the oldest trust beneficiary, and owner died on or after required beginning date (RBD).

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Section A	
<b>Spouse beneficiary, inherited IRA</b>	
Owner dies <b>before</b> RBD	Spouse may defer required distributions until the year the owner would have reached age 73. Thereafter, RMDs are calculated based upon spouse's life expectancy by referencing his or her attained age for the year of distribution on the Single Life Table. For each succeeding year, this process is repeated. (This process is often called the recalculated method.) Spouse may treat IRA as his or her own IRA. New for 2024: A surviving spouse may elect to be treated as the deceased owner for purposes of the RMD rules.
Owner dies on or <b>after</b> RBD	RMD for year of death must be taken based upon decedent's RMD for that year. Thereafter, the applicable distribution period is the longer of: (1) the surviving spouse's life expectancy based on the Single Life Table using the surviving spouse's birthday for each distribution calendar year after the calendar year of the employee's death, up through the calendar year of the spouse's death (recalculated method), or (2) the life expectancy of the deceased spouse under the Single Life Table using the age of the deceased spouse as of his or her birthday in the year of death, whereby in subsequent years, this factor is reduced by one for each succeeding year this process is repeated. Spouse may treat IRA as his or her own IRA.
<b>Nonspouse beneficiary, inherited IRA</b>	
<b>Death in 2020 and beyond.</b> The stretch IRA option will be replaced with a 10-year rule for the vast majority of nonspouse beneficiaries. The rule will require assets to be liquidated by the end of the 10 <sup>th</sup> year following the year of death of the IRA owner. According to proposed Treasury Regulations, in some circumstances, such as when the IRA owner died on or after their RBD or after an eligible designated beneficiary who was receiving life expectancy payments dies, RMD payments must be satisfied each year until the entire death benefit is distributed within 10 years.	
<b>Exceptions to the 10-year requirement:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disabled or chronically ill</li> <li>• Minor child (able to take age-based RMDs under Single Life Expectancy method. Only available to minor child of parents' IRA (not a grandchild, for example). Once they reach age 21, the remaining assets must be liquidated within 10 years.)</li> <li>• Beneficiaries who are no more than 10 years younger than deceased IRA owner (a sibling, for example). Beneficiaries who are no more than 10 years younger are allowed to "stretch" under the rules prior to SECURE Act using Single Life Expectancy Table.</li> </ul>	
<b>No designated beneficiary</b>	
Death <b>before</b> RBD	Entire balance must be distributed no later than December 31 of the fifth anniversary year of the decedent's death.
Death on or <b>after</b> RBD	RMD must be taken for year of decedent's death based upon decedent's age in year of death based on the Uniform Lifetime Table. For the first distribution year, determine factor by referencing the owner's age in year of death and reduce by one. This factor is then reduced by one for each succeeding year.

Please note that in order to provide a recommendation to a client about the transfer of funds from an investment product to a fixed insurance or annuity, your financial professional must hold the proper securities registration and be currently affiliated with a broker/dealer. If you are unsure whether or not the information provided to you represents general guidance or a specific recommendation to liquidate a security, please contact the individual state securities department in the state in which you reside.

The value to use in calculating the RMD for a traditional IRA annuity is the contract value plus the value of certain living and death benefits. Purchasing an annuity within a retirement plan that provides tax deferral under sections of the Internal Revenue Code results in no additional tax benefit. An annuity should be used to fund a qualified plan based upon the annuity's features other than tax deferral. All annuity features, risks, limitations, and costs should be considered prior to purchasing an annuity within a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Section B			
<b>Uniform Lifetime Table<sup>1</sup></b> (IRS Publication 590-B)			
Attained age in year of distribution	Divisor	Attained age in year of distribution	Divisor
73	26.5	97	7.8
74	25.5	98	7.3
75	24.6	99	6.8
76	23.7	100	6.4
77	22.9	101	6.0
78	22.0	102	5.6
79	21.1	103	5.2
80	20.2	104	4.9
81	19.4	105	4.6
82	18.5	106	4.3
83	17.7	107	4.1
84	16.8	108	3.9
85	16.0	109	3.7
86	15.2	110	3.5
87	14.4	111	3.4
88	13.7	112	3.3
89	12.9	113	3.1
90	12.2	114	3.0
91	11.5	115	2.9
92	10.8	116	2.8
93	10.1	117	2.7
94	9.5	118	2.5
95	8.9	119	2.3
96	8.4	120+	2.0

<sup>1</sup>These tables were updated for regulations beginning January 1, 2022 under FR Doc. 2020-24723.

Section C					
<b>Single Life Table<sup>1</sup></b> (IRS Publication 590-B)					
Age	Divisor	Age	Divisor	Age	Divisor
0	84.6	42	43.8	84	8.7
1	83.7	43	42.9	85	8.1
2	82.8	44	41.9	86	7.6
3	81.8	45	41.0	87	7.1
4	80.8	46	40.0	88	6.6
5	79.8	47	39.0	89	6.1
6	78.8	48	38.1	90	5.7
7	77.9	49	37.1	91	5.3
8	76.9	50	36.2	92	4.9
9	75.9	51	35.3	93	4.6
10	74.9	52	34.3	94	4.3
11	73.9	53	33.4	95	4.0
12	72.9	54	32.5	96	3.7
13	71.9	55	31.6	97	3.4
14	70.9	56	30.6	98	3.2
15	69.9	57	29.8	99	3.0
16	69.0	58	28.9	100	2.8
17	68.0	59	28.0	101	2.6
18	67.0	60	27.1	102	2.5
19	66.0	61	26.2	103	2.3
20	65.0	62	25.4	104	2.2
21	64.1	63	24.5	105	2.1
22	63.1	64	23.7	106	2.1
23	62.1	65	22.9	107	2.1
24	61.1	66	22.0	108	2.0
25	60.2	67	21.2	109	2.0
26	59.2	68	20.4	110	2.0
27	58.2	69	19.6	111	2.0
28	57.3	70	18.8	109	2.0
29	56.3	71	18.0	110	2.0
30	55.3	72	17.2	111	2.0
31	54.4	73	16.4	112	2.0
32	53.4	74	15.6	113	1.9
33	52.5	75	14.8	114	1.9
34	51.5	76	14.1	115	1.8
35	50.5	77	13.3	116	1.8
36	49.6	78	12.6	117	1.6
37	48.6	79	11.9	118	1.4
38	47.7	80	11.2	119	1.1
39	46.7	81	10.5	120+	1.0
40	45.7	82	9.9		
41	44.8	83	9.3		