



WITHDRAWAL OPTIONS



RMD RULES



TAX TREATMENT



NOTES

BENEFICIARY TYPE

Spouse

- Spousal Transfer
- Inherited IRA: 10-year OR Life Expectancy
- Lump Sum

RMDs based on chosen method; may delay start if under RMD age

Traditional: Taxable Roth: Tax-free (if 5-year rule met)

Most flexible; avoids 10% penalty with inherited option

Eligible Designated Beneficiary (e.g., minor child, disabled, chronically ill, or 10+ years younger)

- Inherited IRA: 10-year OR Life Expectancy
- Lump Sum

Annual RMDs required under life expectancy method

Traditional: Taxable Roth: Tax-free if qualified

Minors switch to 10-year rule at age 21

Non-Eligible Designated Beneficiary (e.g., most adult non-spouse individuals)

- Inherited IRA: 10-year rule ONLY
- Lump Sum

Annual RMDs may apply if original owner had started them

Traditional: Taxable Roth: Tax-free (if 5-year rule met)

Entire account must be withdrawn by year 10

Non-Individual (e.g., estate, trust, charity)

- 5-year rule (if owner died before RMD age)
- RMD method (if owner died after RMD age)

RMDs based on owner's life expectancy (if applicable)

Usually taxable income to the recipient

More limited options; no "stretch" available