# 2024 · CAN I DELAY DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE TRADITIONAL IRA I INHERITED?

MOUNTAIN PEAK

Start Here

Did you inherit a traditional IRA from an account owner other than your spouse?

- No → See the "Can I Delay The RMD From The Traditional IRA I Inherited?" 2019 flowchart.
- Yes → Did the owner of the IRA pass away after December 31, 2019?
  - No → See the "Can I Delay The RMD From The Traditional IRA I Inherited?" 2019 flowchart.
  - Yes → Was the owner of the IRA the account's original owner?
    - No → Did the original owner pass away after December 31, 2019?
      - No → See the "Can I Delay The RMD From The Traditional IRA I Inherited?" 2019 flowchart.
      - Yes → You are not subject to RMDs. The greatest deferral allowed is under the "10-Year Rule," by which you must withdraw the entire account balance by the end of the 10th year after the year of the prior owner's death.
    - Yes → At the time of the owner's death, were you either a minor child of the owner, fewer than 10 years younger than the owner, disabled, or chronically ill?
      - No → You are a Non-Eligible Designated Beneficiary. → You are not subject to RMDs. The greatest deferral allowed is under the "10-Year Rule," by which you must withdraw the entire account balance by the end of the 10th year after the year of the prior owner's death.
      - Yes → You are an Eligible Designated Beneficiary. → Did the owner pass away before their Required Beginning Date (April 1st of the year after the year they attained age 72, 73, or 75 - depending on their date of birth)?
        - Yes → The greatest deferral allowed is per the "Life Expectancy Rule," under which you must take RMDs over your life expectancy (using the IRS Single Life Expectancy Table), beginning no later than December 31st of the year after the year of the owner's death. → For RMDs in following years subtract one from the initial life expectancy calculation. → If there are multiple beneficiaries of the IRA, each should establish their own inherited IRA no later than September 30th (and the IRA must be divided by December 31st) of the year after the year of the original owner's death, in order to use their own life expectancy; otherwise, RMDs will be based on the life expectancy of the oldest beneficiary.
        - No → The greatest deferral allowed is per the "Life Expectancy Rule," under which you must take RMDs over the longer of your life expectancy or the owner's life expectancy (using the IRS Single Life Expectancy Table), beginning no later than December 31st of the year after the year of the owner's death. → For RMDs in following years subtract one from the initial life expectancy calculation. → If there are multiple beneficiaries of the IRA, each should establish their own inherited IRA no later than September 30th (and the IRA must be divided by December 31st) of the year after the year of the original owner's death, in order to use their own life expectancy; otherwise, RMDs will be based on the life expectancy of the oldest beneficiary.
- Yes → If your spouse was the original owner of the IRA, see the "Should I Inherit My Deceased Spouse's IRA?" flowchart. If this is a twice-inherited IRA, please continue on. → You are not subject to RMDs. The greatest deferral allowed is under the "10-Year Rule;" however, if the prior owner was a Non-Eligible Designated Beneficiary, you must continue their 10-year period.

If you are a minor child of the owner, you will become subject to the "10-Year Rule" after attaining the age of majority.

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