

# Planning For Multiple Beneficiaries

## ...in 5 Easy Steps

**When do multiple beneficiaries exist?** Multiple beneficiaries exist when an individual names more than one beneficiary for their IRA.

**When should you name more than one beneficiary?** When you want your IRA assets to go to more than one person or entity without having to incur additional fees or paperwork by maintaining separate accounts for each beneficiary.



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*Sean is a member of Ed Slott's Elite IRA Advisor Group<sup>SM</sup>, an exclusive organization of financial advisors who are dedicated to being leaders in the IRA industry. As an Ed Slott Elite IRA Advisor, Sean proves to be an advisor with the specialized knowledge to navigate an increasingly more complicated tax environment.*

- 1. Due date for designated beneficiaries.** September 30 of the year following the year of the IRA owner's death is the date designated beneficiaries are determined for purposes of post-death stretch and/or 10-year payments.
- 2. Due date for non-designated beneficiaries.** These beneficiaries should be cashed-out before the September 30 date mentioned above. These beneficiaries include charities, estates and non-qualifying trusts since they have no measurable life expectancies. If they are not cashed out in time, they could prevent eligible designated beneficiaries from being able to stretch out distributions.
- 3. Due date for separate inherited IRAs.** These should be established and funded for each designated beneficiary by December 31 of the year following the year of the account owner's death. These accounts must retain the decedent's name as part of their title and include language identifying them as "inherited" or "beneficiary" accounts, but they must use the beneficiary's Social Security Number for reporting purposes.
- 4. Maximize the stretch.** Each eligible designated beneficiary identified by September 30 can utilize his or her own single life expectancy to maximize the stretch IRA if a separate account is established and funded by December 31. The single life expectancy factor is determined in the year following the year of the account owner's death. Going forward, the factor is simply reduced by one each year (unless the sole beneficiary is the spouse, in which case he/she re-determines his/her life expectancy each year).
- 5. What if you don't split the account in time?** By not splitting the account in time, eligible designated beneficiaries could lose the ability to stretch payments and could be saddled with a 10-year payout requirement.

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