

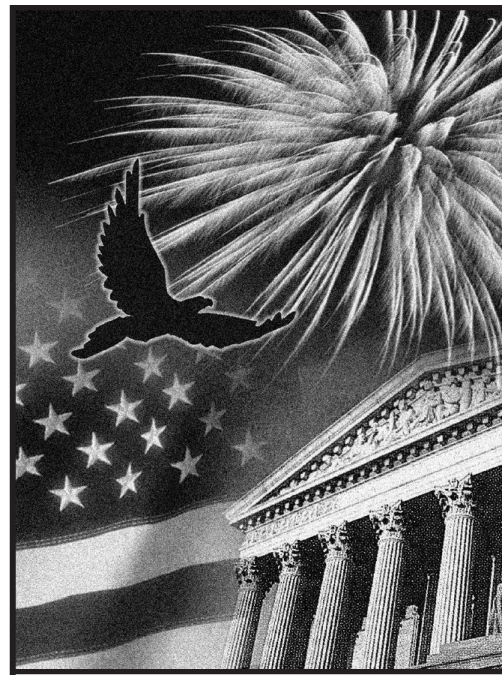
Publication 560

Retirement Plans for Small Business

(SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans)

For use in preparing **2023** Returns

Volume 3 of 3



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Distributions

Amounts paid to plan participants from a qualified plan are called distributions.

Distributions may be nonperiodic, such as lump-sum distributions, or periodic, such as annuity payments. Also, certain loans may be treated as distributions. See *Loans Treated as Distributions* in Pub. 575.

Required Distributions

A qualified plan must provide that each participant will either:

- Receive their entire interest (benefits) in the plan by the required beginning date (defined later), or
- Begin receiving regular periodic distributions by the required beginning date in annual amounts figured to distribute the participant's entire interest (benefits) over their life expectancy or over the joint life

expectancies of the participant and the designated beneficiary (or over a shorter period).

These distribution rules apply individually to each qualified plan. You can't satisfy the requirement for one plan by taking a distribution from another. The plan must provide that these rules override any inconsistent distribution options previously offered.

Minimum distribution. If the account balance of a qualified plan participant is to be distributed (other than as an annuity), the plan administrator must figure the minimum amount required to be distributed each distribution calendar year. This minimum is figured by dividing the account balance by the applicable life expectancy. The plan administrator can use the life expectancy tables in Pub. 590-B for this purpose. For more information on figuring the minimum

distribution, see *Tax on Excess Accumulation* in Pub. 575.

Required beginning date. Generally, each participant must receive their entire benefits in the plan or begin to receive periodic distributions of benefits from the plan by the required beginning date.

A participant must begin to receive distributions from their qualified retirement plan by April 1 of the first year after the later of the following years.

1. The calendar year in which the participant reaches age 72 (if age 70¹/₂ was reached after December 31, 2019).
2. The calendar year in which he or she retires from employment with the employer maintaining the plan.

However, the plan may require the participant to begin receiving distributions by April 1 of the year after the participant reaches age 72

(if age 70¹/₂ was reached after December 31, 2019) even if the participant has not retired.

If the participant is a 5% owner of the employer maintaining the plan, the participant must begin receiving distributions by April 1 of the first year after the calendar year in

which the participant reached age 72 (if age 70¹/₂ was reached after December 31, 2019). For more information, see *Tax on Excess Accumulation* in Pub. 575 about distributions prior to 2020.

Note. Individuals who reach age 72 after December 31, 2022, may delay receiving their required minimum distribution until April 1 of the year following the year in which they reach age 73.

Distributions after the starting year. The distribution required to be made by April 1 is treated as a distribution for the starting year. (The starting year is the year in which the

participant meets (1) or (2) above, whichever applies.) After the starting year, the participant must receive the required distribution for each year by December 31 of that year. If no distribution is made in the starting year, required distributions for 2 years must be made in the next year (one by April 1 and one by December 31).

Distributions after participant's death.

See Pub. 575 for the special rules covering distributions made after the death of a participant.

Distributions From 401(k) Plans

Generally, distributions can't be made until one of the following occurs.

- The employee retires, dies, becomes disabled, or otherwise severs employment.

- The plan ends and no other defined contribution plan is established or continued.
- In the case of a 401(k) plan that is part of a profit-sharing plan, the employee reaches age 59^{1/2} or suffers financial hardship. For the rules on hardship distributions, including the limits on them, see Regulations section 1.401(k)-1(d).
- The employee becomes eligible for a qualified reservist distribution (defined next).



Certain distributions listed above may be subject to the tax on early distributions discussed later.

Qualified reservist distributions.

A qualified reservist distribution is a distribution from an IRA or an elective deferral account made after September 11, 2001, to a military reservist or a member of the National Guard

who has been called to active duty for at least 180 days or for an indefinite period. All or part of a qualified reservist distribution can be repaid to an IRA. The additional 10% tax on early distributions doesn't apply to a qualified reservist distribution.

Tax Treatment of Distributions

Distributions from a qualified plan minus a prorated part of any cost basis are subject to income tax in the year they are distributed. Because most recipients have no cost basis, a distribution is generally fully taxable. An exception is a distribution that is properly rolled over as discussed under *Rollover* next.

The tax treatment of distributions depends on whether they are made periodically over several years or life (periodic distributions) or are nonperiodic distributions. See *Taxation of Periodic Payments* and *Taxation of Nonperiodic Payments* in Pub. 575 for a detailed description of how distributions are

taxed, including the 10-year tax option or capital gain treatment of a lump-sum distribution.

Note. A recipient of a distribution from a designated Roth account will have a cost basis because designated Roth contributions are made on an after-tax basis. Also, a distribution from a designated Roth account is entirely tax free if certain conditions are met. See Qualified distributions under *Qualified Roth Contribution Program*, earlier.

Rollover. The recipient of an eligible rollover distribution from a qualified plan can defer the tax on it by rolling it over into a traditional IRA or another eligible retirement plan. However, it may be subject to withholding, as discussed under *Withholding requirement*, later. A rollover can also be made to a Roth IRA, in which case any previously untaxed amounts are includible in gross income unless the rollover is from a designated Roth account.

Eligible rollover distribution. This is a distribution of all or any part of an employee's balance in a qualified retirement plan that isn't any of the following.

1. An RMD. See Required Distributions, earlier.
2. Any of a series of substantially equal payments made at least once a year over any of the following periods.
 - a. The employee's life or life expectancy.
 - b. The joint lives or life expectancies of the employee and beneficiary.
 - c. A period of 10 years or longer.
3. A hardship distribution.
4. Loans treated as distributions.
5. Dividends on employer securities.

6. The cost of any life insurance coverage provided under a qualified retirement plan.
7. Similar items designated by the IRS in published guidance. See, for example, the Instructions for Forms 1099-R and 5498.

Rollover of nontaxable amounts. You may be able to roll over the nontaxable part of a distribution to another qualified retirement plan or a section 403(b) plan, or to an IRA. If the rollover is to a qualified retirement plan or a section 403(b) plan that separately accounts for the taxable and nontaxable parts of the rollover, the transfer must be made through a direct (trustee-to-trustee) rollover. If the rollover is to an IRA, the transfer can be made by any rollover method.

Note. A distribution from a designated Roth account can be rolled over to another designated Roth account or to a Roth IRA. If the rollover is to a Roth IRA, it can be rolled

over by any rollover method, but if the rollover is to another designated Roth account, it must be rolled over directly (trustee-to-trustee).

More information. For more information about rollovers, see *Rollovers* in Pubs. 575 and 590-A. For rules on rolling over distributions that contain nontaxable amounts, see Notice 2014-54, 2014-41 I.R.B. 670, available at IRS.gov/irb/2014-41_IRB/ar11.html. For guidance on rolling money into a qualified plan, see Revenue Ruling

2014-9, 2014-17 I.R.B. 975, available at IRS.gov/irb/2014-17_IRB/ar05.html.

Withholding requirement. If, during a year, a qualified plan pays to a participant one or more eligible rollover distributions (defined earlier) that are reasonably expected to total \$200 or more, the payor must withhold 20% of the taxable portion of each distribution for federal income tax.

Exceptions. If, instead of having the distribution paid to them, the participant chooses to have the plan pay it directly to an IRA or another eligible retirement plan (a *direct rollover*), no withholding is required.

If the distribution isn't an eligible rollover distribution, defined earlier, the 20% withholding requirement doesn't apply. Other withholding rules apply to distributions that aren't eligible rollover distributions, such as long-term periodic distributions and required distributions (periodic or nonperiodic).

However, the participant can choose not to have tax withheld from these distributions. If the participant doesn't make this choice, the following withholding rules apply.

- For periodic distributions, withholding is based on their treatment as wages.
- For nonperiodic distributions, 10% of the taxable part is withheld.

Estimated tax payments. If no income tax is withheld or not enough tax is withheld, the recipient of a distribution may have to make estimated tax payments. For more information, see *Withholding Tax and Estimated Tax* in Pub. 575.

Section 402(f) notice. If a distribution is an eligible rollover distribution, as defined earlier, you must provide a written notice to the recipient that explains the following rules regarding such distributions.

1. That the distribution may be directly transferred to an eligible retirement plan and information about which distributions are eligible for this direct transfer.
2. That tax will be withheld from the distribution if it isn't directly transferred to an eligible retirement plan.

3. That the distribution won't be subject to tax if transferred to an eligible retirement plan within 60 days after the date the recipient receives the distribution.
4. Certain other rules that may be applicable.

Notice 2020-62, 2020-35 I.R.B. 476, available at, [IRS.gov/irb/2023-15 IRB](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2023-15_IRB), contains two updated safe harbor section 402(f) notices that plan administrators may provide recipients of eligible rollover distributions.

Timing of notice. The notice must generally be provided no less than 30 days and no more than 180 days before the date of a distribution.

Method of notice. The written notice must be provided individually to each distributee of an eligible rollover distribution. Posting of the notice isn't sufficient. However, the written requirement may be satisfied through the use

of electronic media if certain additional conditions are met. See Regulations section 1.401(a)-21.

Tax on failure to give notice. Failure to give a 402(f) notice will result in a tax of \$100 for each failure, with a total not exceeding \$50,000 per calendar year. The tax won't be imposed if it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Tax on Early Distributions

If a distribution is made to an employee under the plan before they reach age 59^{1/2}, the employee may have to pay a 10% additional tax on the distribution. This tax applies to the amount received that the employee must include in income.

Exceptions. The 10% tax won't apply if distributions before age 59^{1/2} are made in any of the following circumstances.

- Made to a beneficiary (or to the estate of the employee) on or after the death of the employee.
- Made due to the employee having a qualifying disability.
- Made as part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments beginning after separation from service and made at least annually for the life or life expectancy of the employee or the joint lives or life expectancies of the employee and their designated beneficiary. (The payments under this exception, except in the case of death or disability, must continue for at least 5 years or until the employee reaches age 59^{1/2}, whichever is the longer period.)
- Made to an employee after separation from service if the separation occurred during or after the calendar year in which the employee reached age 55.

- Made to an alternate payee under a QDRO.
- Made to an employee for medical care up to the amount allowable as a medical expense deduction (determined without regard to whether the employee itemizes deductions).
- Timely made to reduce excess contributions under a 401(k) plan.
- Timely made to reduce excess employee or matching employer contributions (excess aggregate contributions).
- Timely made to reduce excess elective deferrals.
- Made because of an IRS levy on the plan.
- Made as a qualified reservist distribution.

- Made as a permissible withdrawal from an EACA.
- Made as a qualified birth or adoption distribution.
- Made as a qualified disaster distribution.
- Made to an individual who has been certified by a physician as having a terminal illness.
- Timely made to reduce excess IRA contributions pursuant to section 408(d)(4).

Reporting the tax. To report the tax on early distributions, file Form 5329. See the form instructions for additional information about this tax.

Tax on Excess Benefits

If you are or have been a 5% owner of the business maintaining the plan, amounts you receive at any age that are more than the

benefits provided for you under the plan formula are subject to an additional tax. This tax also applies to amounts received by your successor. The tax is 10% of the excess benefit includible in income.

To determine whether or not you are a 5% owner, see section 416.

Reporting the tax. Include on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 8, any tax you owe for an excess benefit. Check box 8c and, on the line next to it, enter "Sec. 72(m)(5)" and enter the amount of the tax.

Lump-sum distribution. The amount subject to the additional tax isn't eligible for the optional methods of figuring income tax on a lump-sum distribution. The optional methods are discussed under *Lump-Sum Distributions* in Pub. 575.

Excise Tax on Reversion of Plan Assets

A 20% or 50% excise tax is generally imposed on the cash and fair market value of other property an employer receives directly or indirectly from a qualified plan. If you owe this tax, report it on Schedule I of Form 5330. See the form instructions for more information.

Notification of Significant Benefit Accrual Reduction

An employer or the plan will have to pay an excise tax if both of the following occur.

- A defined benefit plan or money purchase pension plan is amended to provide for a significant reduction in the rate of future benefit accrual.
- The plan administrator fails to notify the affected individuals and the

employee organizations representing them of the reduction in writing.

A plan amendment that eliminates or reduces any early retirement benefit or retirement-type subsidy reduces the rate of future benefit accrual.

The notice must be written in a manner calculated to be understood by the average plan participant and must provide enough information to allow each individual to understand the effect of the plan amendment. It must be provided within a reasonable time before the amendment takes effect.

The tax is \$100 per participant or alternate payee for each day the notice is late. The total tax can't be more than \$500,000 during the tax year. It is imposed on the employer or, in the case of a multiemployer plan, on the plan.

Prohibited Transactions

Prohibited transactions are transactions between the plan and a disqualified person that are prohibited by law. (However, see Exemption later.) If you are a disqualified person who takes part in a prohibited transaction, you must pay a tax (discussed later).

Prohibited transactions generally include the following transactions.

1. A transfer of plan income or assets to, or use of them by or for the benefit of, a disqualified person.
2. Any act of a fiduciary by which they deal with plan income or assets in the fiduciary own interest.
3. The receipt of consideration by a fiduciary for their own account from any party dealing with the plan in a

transaction that involves plan income or assets.

4. Any of the following acts between the plan and a disqualified person.
 - a. Selling, exchanging, or leasing property.
 - b. Lending money or extending credit.
 - c. Furnishing goods, services, or facilities.

Exemption. Certain transactions are exempt from being treated as prohibited transactions. For example, a prohibited transaction doesn't take place if you are a disqualified person and receive any benefit to which you are entitled as a plan participant or beneficiary. However, the benefit must be figured and paid under the same terms as for all other participants and beneficiaries. For other transactions that are exempt, see section 4975 and the related regulations.

Disqualified person. You are a disqualified person if you are any of the following.

1. A fiduciary of the plan.
2. A person providing services to the plan.
3. An employer, any of whose employees are covered by the plan.
4. An employee organization, any of whose members are covered by the plan.
5. Any direct or indirect owner of 50% or more of any of the following.
 - a. The combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote, or the total value of shares of all classes of stock of a corporation that is an employer or employee organization described in (3) or (4).

- b. The capital interest or profits interest of a partnership that is an employer or employee organization described in (3) or (4).
 - c. The beneficial interest of a trust or unincorporated enterprise that is an employer or an employee organization described in (3) or (4).
- 6. A member of the family of any individual described in (1), (2), (3), or (5). (A member of a family is the spouse, ancestor, or lineal descendant, or any spouse of a lineal descendant.)
- 7. A corporation, partnership, trust, or estate of which (or in which) any direct or indirect owner described in (1) through (5) holds 50% or more of any of the following.
 - a. The combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote or

the total value of shares of all classes of stock of a corporation.

- b. The capital interest or profits interest of a partnership.
 - c. The beneficial interest of a trust or estate.
- 8. An officer, a director (or an individual having powers or responsibilities similar to those of officers or directors), a 10%-or more shareholder, or a highly compensated employee (earning 10%-or-more of the yearly wages of an employer) of a person described in (3), (4), (5), or (7).
 - 9. A 10%-or more (in capital or profits) partner or joint venturer of a person described in (3), (4), (5), or (7).
 - 10. Any disqualified person, as described in (1) through (9) above, who is a disqualified person with respect to any

plan to which a section 501(c)(22) trust is permitted to make payments under section 4223 of ERISA.

Tax on Prohibited Transactions

The initial tax on a prohibited transaction is 15% of the amount involved for each year (or part of a year) in the tax period. If the transaction isn't corrected within the tax period, an additional tax of 100% of the amount involved is imposed. For information on correcting the transaction, see *Correcting a prohibited transaction*, later.

Both taxes are payable by any disqualified person who participated in the transaction (other than a fiduciary acting only as such). If more than one person takes part in the transaction, each person can be jointly and severally liable for the entire tax.

Amount involved. The amount involved in a prohibited transaction is the greater of the following amounts.

- The money and fair market value of any property given.
- The money and fair market value of any property received.

If services are performed, the amount involved is any excess compensation given or received.

Tax period. The tax period starts on the transaction date and ends on the earliest of the following days.

- The day the IRS mails a notice of deficiency for the tax.
- The day the IRS assesses the tax.
- The day the correction of the transaction is completed.

Payment of the 15% tax. Pay the 15% tax with Form 5330.

Correcting a prohibited transaction. If you are a disqualified person who participated in a

prohibited transaction, you can avoid the 100% tax by correcting the transaction as soon as possible. Correcting the transaction means undoing it as much as you can without putting the plan in a worse financial position than if you had acted under the highest fiduciary standards.

Correction period. If the prohibited transaction isn't corrected during the tax period, you usually have an additional 90 days after the day the IRS mails a notice of deficiency for the 100% tax to correct the transaction. This correction period (the tax period plus the 90 days) can be extended if either of the following occurs.

- The IRS grants reasonable time needed to correct the transaction.
- You petition the Tax Court.

If you correct the transaction within this period, the IRS will abate, credit, or refund the 100% tax.

Reporting Requirements

You may have to file an annual return/report by the last day of the seventh month after the plan year ends. See the following list of forms to choose the right form for your plan.

Form 5500-SF. Form 5500-SF is a simplified annual reporting form. You can use Form 5500-SF if the plan meets all the following conditions.

- The plan is a small plan (generally, fewer than 100 participants at the beginning of the plan year).
- The plan meets the conditions for being exempt from the requirements that the plan's books and records be audited by an independent qualified public accountant.
- The plan has 100% of its assets invested in certain secure investments with a readily determinable fair value.

- The plan holds no employer securities.
- The plan isn't a multiemployer plan.

If your plan is required to file an annual return/report but isn't eligible to file Form 5500-SF, the plan must file Form 5500 or 5500-EZ, as appropriate. For more details, see the Instructions for Form 5500-SF.

Form 5500-EZ. You may be able to use Form 5500-EZ if the plan is a one-participant plan, as defined below.

One-participant plan. Your plan is a one-participant plan if either of the following is true.

- The plan covers only you (or you and your spouse) and you (or you and your spouse) own the entire business (whether incorporated or unincorporated).

- The plan covers only one or more partners (or partner(s) and spouse(s)) in a business partnership.



A one-participant plan may not file an annual return on Form 5500. Every one-participant plan required to file an annual return must file either Form 5500-EZ or 5500-SF. See the Instructions for Form 5500-EZ.

Form 5500-EZ not required. If your one-participant plan (or plans) had total assets of \$250,000 or less at the end of the plan year, then you don't have to file Form 5500-EZ for that plan year. All plans should file a Form 5500-EZ for the final plan year to show that all plan assets have been distributed.

Example. You are a sole proprietor and your plan meets all the conditions for filing Form 5500-EZ. The total plan assets are more than \$250,000. You must file Form 5500-EZ or 5500-SF.



All one participant plans should file Form 5500-EZ for their final plan year. The final plan year is the year in which distribution of all plan assets is completed.

Form 5500. If you don't meet the requirements for filing Form 5500-EZ or 5500-SF and a return/report is required, you must file Form 5500.

Electronic filing of Forms 5500 and 5500-SF. All Forms 5500 and 5500-SF are required to be filed electronically with the Department of Labor through EFAST2. One-participant plans have the option of filing Form 5500-SF electronically rather than filing a Form 5500-EZ on paper with the IRS. For more information, see the instructions for Forms 5500 and 5500-SF, available at EFAST.dol.gov.

Form 5310. If you terminate your plan and are the plan sponsor or plan administrator, you can file Form 5310. Your application must

be accompanied by the appropriate user fee and Form 8717.

Form 8955-SSA. Form 8955-SSA is used to report par- **More information.** For more information about reporting ticipants who are no longer covered by the plan but have a requirements, see the forms and their instructions.

deferred vested benefit under the plan.

Form 8955-SSA is filed with the IRS and can be filed electronically through the FIRE (Filing Information Returns Electronically) system.

5.

Table and Worksheets for the Self-Employed

As discussed in chapters 2 and 4, if you are self-employed, you must use the rate table or rate worksheet and deduction worksheet to figure your deduction for contributions you made for yourself to a SEP-IRA or qualified plan.

First, use either the rate table or rate worksheet to find your reduced contribution rate. Then, complete the deduction worksheet to figure your deduction for contributions.



The table and the worksheets in chapter 5 apply only to self-employed individuals who have only one defined contribution plan, such as a profit sharing plan. A SEP plan is treated as a profit-sharing plan. However, don't use this worksheet for SARSEPs.

Rate Table for Self-Employed. If your plan's contribution rate is a whole percentage (for example, 12% rather than $12\frac{1}{2}\%$), you can use the Rate Table for Self-Employed on the next page to find your reduced contribution rate. Otherwise, use the Rate Worksheet for Self-Employed provided below.

First, find your plan contribution rate (the contribution rate stated in your plan) in Column A of the table. Then, read across to the rate under Column A. Enter the rate from Column in step 4 of the Deduction Worksheet for Self-Employed on this page.

Example. You are a sole proprietor with no employees. If your plan's contribution rate is 10% of a participant's compensation, your rate is 0.090909. Enter this rate on step 4 of the Deduction Worksheet for Self-Employed on this page.

Rate Worksheet for Self-Employed. If your plan's contribution rate isn't a whole percentage (for example, $10\frac{1}{2}\%$), you can't

use the Rate Table for Self-Employed. Use the following worksheet instead.

Rate Worksheet for Self-Employed

- 1) Plan contribution rate as a decimal (for example, $10\frac{1}{2}\% = 0.105$) _____
- 2) Rate in line 1 plus 1 (for example, $0.105 + 1 = 1.105$) _____
- 3) Self-employed rate as a decimal rounded to at least 3 decimal places (line 1 \div line 2) (for example, $0.105 \div 1.105 = 0.095$)

Figuring your deduction. Now that you have your self-employed rate from either the rate table or rate worksheet, you can figure your maximum deduction for contributions for yourself by completing the Deduction Worksheet for Self-Employed.

Community property laws. If you reside in a community property state and you are married and filing a separate return, disregard community property laws for step 1 of the Deduction Worksheet for Self-Employed. Enter on step 1 the total net profit you actually earned.

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Deduction Worksheet for Self-Employed

Step 1

Enter your net profit from Schedule C (Form 1040), line 31; Schedule F (Form 1040), line 34;* or Schedule K-1 (Form 1065),* box 14, code A.** For information on other income included in net profit from self-employment, see the Instructions for Schedule SE (Form 1040)

* Reduce this amount by any amount reported on Schedule SE (Form 1040), line 1b.

** General partners should reduce this amount by the same additional expenses subtracted from box 14, code A, to determine the amount on line 1 or line 2 of Schedule SE (Form 1040).

Step 2

Enter your deduction for self-employment tax from Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 15

Step 3

Net earnings from self-employment. Subtract step 2 from step 1

Step 4

Enter your rate from the Rate Table for Self-Employed or Rate Worksheet for Self-Employed

Step 5

Multiply step 3 by step 4

Step 6

Multiply \$330,000 by your plan contribution rate (not the reduced rate)

Step 7

Enter the **smaller** of step 5 or step 6

Step 8

Contribution dollar limit

If you made any elective deferrals to your self-employed plan, go to step 9.

Otherwise, skip steps 9 through 20 and enter the smaller of step 7 or step 8 on step 21.

Step 9

Enter your allowable elective deferrals (including designated Roth contributions) made to your self-employed plan for the 2023 plan year. Don't enter more than \$22,500

Step 10

Subtract step 9 from step 8

Step 11

Subtract step 9 from step 3

Step 12

Enter one-half of step 11

Step 13

Enter the **smallest** of step 7, step 10, or step 12

Step 14

Subtract step 13 from step 3

Step 15

Enter the **smaller** of step 9 or step 14

If you made catch-up contributions, go to step 16.

Otherwise, skip steps 16 through 18 and go to step 19.

Step 16

Subtract step 15 from step 14

Step 17

Enter your catch-up contributions (including designated Roth contributions), if any. Don't enter more than \$6,500

Step 18

Enter the **smaller** of step 16 or step 17

Step 19

Add steps 13, 15, and 18

Step 20

Enter the amount of designated Roth contributions included on steps 9 and 17

Step 21

Subtract step 20 from step 19. This is your **maximum deductible contribution**

Next:

Enter your actual contribution, not to exceed your maximum deductible contribution, on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 16.

Rate Table for Self-Employed

Column A	Column B
If the plan contri- bution rate is: (shown as %)	Your rate is: (shown as decimal)
1	0.009901
2	0.019608
3	0.029126
4	0.038462
5	0.047619
6	0.056604
7	0.065421
8	0.074074
9	0.082569
10	0.090909
11	0.099099
12	0.107143
13	0.115044
14	0.122807
15	0.130435
16	0.137931
17	0.145299
18	0.152542
19	0.159664
20	0.166667
21	0.173554
22	0.180328
23	0.186992
24	0.193548
25*	0.200000*

* The deduction for annual employer contributions (other than elective deferrals) to a SEP plan, a profit-sharing plan, or a money purchase pension plan can't be more than 20% of your net earnings (figured without deducting contributions for yourself) from the business that has the plan.

Example. You are a sole proprietor with no employees. The terms of your plan provide that you contribute 8½% (0.085) of your compensation to your plan. Your net profit from Schedule C (Form 1040), line 31, is \$200,000. You have no elective deferrals or catch-up contributions. Your self-employment tax deduction on line 15 of Schedule 1 (Form 1040) is \$11,792. See the filled-in portions of both Schedule SE (Form 1040), and Form 1040, later.

You figure your self-employed rate and maximum deduction for employer contributions you made for yourself as follows.

See the filled-in Deduction Worksheet for Self-Employed later.

Rate Worksheet for Self-Employed

1) Plan contribution rate as a decimal (for example, 10½% = 0.105)	0.085
2) Rate in line 1 plus 1 (for example, 0.105 + 1 = 1.105)	1.085
3) Self-employed rate as a decimal rounded to at least 3 decimal places (line 1 ÷ line 2) (for example, 0.105 ÷ 1.105 = 0.095)	0.078

Deduction Worksheet for Self-Employed

Step 1

Enter your net profit from Schedule C (Form 1040), line 31; Schedule F (Form 1040), line 34;* or Schedule K-1 (Form 1065),* box 14, code A.** For information on other income included in net profit from self-employment, see the Instructions for Schedule SE (Form 1040)

\$200,000

* Reduce this amount by any amount reported on Schedule SE (Form 1040), line 1b.
** General partners should reduce this amount by the same additional expenses subtracted from box 14, code A, to determine the amount on line 1 or line 2 of Schedule SE (Form 1040).

Step 2

Enter your deduction for self-employment tax from Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 15

12,611

Step 3

Net earnings from self-employment. Subtract step 2 from step 1

187,389

Step 4

Enter your rate from the Rate Table for Self-Employed **or** Rate Worksheet for Self-Employed

0.078

Step 5

Multiply step 3 by step 4

14,616

Step 6

Multiply \$330,000 by your plan contribution rate (not the reduced rate)

28,055

Step 7

Enter the **smaller** of step 5 or step 6

14,616

Step 8

Contribution dollar limit

\$66,000

- If you made any elective deferrals to your self-employed plan, go to step 9.**
- Otherwise, skip steps 9 through 20 and enter the smaller of step 7 or step 8 on step 21.**

Step 9

Enter your allowable elective deferrals (including designated Roth contributions) made to your self-employed plan for the 2023 plan year. Don't enter more than \$22,500

N/A

Step 10

Subtract step 9 from step 8

Step 11

Subtract step 9 from step 3

Step 12

Enter one-half of step 11

Step 13

Enter the **smallest** of step 7, step 10, or step 12

Step 14

Subtract step 13 from step 3

Step 15

Enter the **smaller** of step 9 or step 14

- If you made catch-up contributions, go to step 16.**
- Otherwise, skip steps 16 through 18 and go to step 19.**

Step 16

Subtract step 15 from step 14

Step 17

Enter your catch-up contributions (including designated Roth contributions), if any. Don't enter more than \$6,500

Step 18

Enter the **smaller** of step 16 or step 17

Step 19

Add steps 13, 15, and 18

Step 20

Enter the amount of designated Roth contributions included on steps 9 and 17

Step 21

Subtract step 20 from step 19. This is your **maximum deductible contribution**

\$14,616

Next:

Enter your actual contribution, not to exceed your maximum deductible contribution, on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 15.

SCHEDULE SE
(Form 1040)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Self-Employment Tax

Attach to Form 1040, 1040-SR, 1040-SS, or 1040-NR.
Go to www.irs.gov/ScheduleSE for instructions and the latest information.

OMB No. 1545-0074

2023
Attachment
Sequence No. 17

Name of person with self-employment income (as shown on Form 1040, 1040-SR, 1040-SS, or 1040-NR)	Social security number of person with self-employment income
--	--

Part I Self-Employment Tax

Note: If your only income subject to self-employment tax is **church employee income**, see instructions for how to report your income and the definition of church employee income.

A If you are a minister, member of a religious order, or Christian Science practitioner **and** you filed Form 4361, but you had \$400 or more of **other** net earnings from self-employment, check here and continue with Part I ☐

Skip lines 1a and 1b if you use the farm optional method in Part II. See instructions.

1a Net farm profit or (loss) from Schedule F, line 34, and farm partnerships, Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), box 14, code A	1a	
b If you received social security retirement or disability benefits, enter the amount of Conservation Reserve Program payments included on Schedule F, line 4b, or listed on Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), box 20, code AQ	1b ()
Skip line 2 if you use the nonfarm optional method in Part II. See instructions.		
2 Net profit or (loss) from Schedule C, line 31; and Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), box 14, code A (other than farming). See instructions for other income to report or if you are a minister or member of a religious order	2	200,000
3 Combine lines 1a, 1b, and 2	3	200,000
4a If line 3 is more than zero, multiply line 3 by 92.35% (0.9235). Otherwise, enter amount from line 3 Note: If line 4a is less than \$400 due to Conservation Reserve Program payments on line 1b, see instructions.	4a	184,700
b If you elect one or both of the optional methods, enter the total of lines 15 and 17 here	4b	
c Combine lines 4a and 4b. If less than \$400, stop ; you don't owe self-employment tax. Exception: If less than \$400 and you had church employee income , enter -0- and continue	4c	184,700
5a Enter your church employee income from Form W-2. See instructions for definition of church employee income	5a	
b Multiply line 5a by 92.35% (0.9235). If less than \$100, enter -0-	5b	
6 Add lines 4c and 5b	6	184,700
7 Maximum amount of combined wages and self-employment earnings subject to social security tax or the 6.2% portion of the 7.65% railroad retirement (tier 1) tax for 2023	7	160,200
8a Total social security wages and tips (total of boxes 3 and 7 on Form(s) W-2) and railroad retirement (tier 1) compensation. If \$160,200 or more, skip lines 8b through 10, and go to line 11	8a	
b Unreported tips subject to social security tax from Form 4137, line 10	8b	
c Wages subject to social security tax from Form 8919, line 10	8c	
d Add lines 8a, 8b, and 8c	8d	
9 Subtract line 8d from line 7. If zero or less, enter -0- here and on line 10 and go to line 11	9	160,200
10 Multiply the smaller of line 6 or line 9 by 12.4% (0.124)	10	19,865
11 Multiply line 6 by 2.9% (0.029)	11	5,356
12 Self-employment tax. Add lines 10 and 11. Enter here and on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 4 , or Form 1040-SS, Part I, line 3	12	25,221
13 Deduction for one-half of self-employment tax. Multiply line 12 by 50% (0.50). Enter here and on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 15	13	12,611

Part II **Adjustments to Income**

11	Educator expenses	11	
12	Certain business expenses of reservists, performing artists, and fee-basis government officials. Attach Form 2106	12	
13	Health savings account deduction. Attach Form 8889	13	
14	Moving expenses for members of the Armed Forces. Attach Form 3903	14	12,611
15	Deductible part of self-employment tax. Attach Schedule SE	15	14,616
16	Self-employed SEP, SIMPLE, and qualified plans	16	
17	Self-employed health insurance deduction	17	
18	Penalty on early withdrawal of savings	18	
19a	Alimony paid	19a	
b	Recipient's SSN		
c	Date of original divorce or separation agreement (see instructions): _____		
20	IRA deduction	20	
21	Student loan interest deduction	21	
22	Reserved for future use	22	
23	Archer MSA deduction	23	
24	Other adjustments:		
a	Jury duty pay (see instructions)	24a	
b	Deductible expenses related to income reported on line 8l from the rental of personal property engaged in for profit	24b	
c	Nontaxable amount of the value of Olympic and Paralympic medals and USOC prize money reported on line 8m	24c	
d	Reforestation amortization and expenses	24d	
e	Repayment of supplemental unemployment benefits under the Trade Act of 1974	24e	
f	Contributions to section 501(c)(18)(D) pension plans	24f	
g	Contributions by certain chaplains to section 403(b) plans	24g	
h	Attorney fees and court costs for actions involving certain unlawful discrimination claims (see instructions)	24h	
i	Attorney fees and court costs you paid in connection with an award from the IRS for information you provided that helped the IRS detect tax law violations	24i	
j	Housing deduction from Form 2555	24j	
k	Excess deductions of section 67(e) expenses from Schedule K-1 (Form 1041)	24k	
z	Other adjustments. List type and amount: _____	24z	
25	Total other adjustments. Add lines 24a through 24z	25	
26	Add lines 11 through 23 and 25. These are your adjustments to income . Enter here and on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 10	26	

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6.

How To Get Tax Help

If you have questions about a tax issue, need help preparing your tax return, or want to download free publications, forms, or instructions, go to [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) to find resources that can help you right away.

Preparing and filing your tax return. After receiving all your wage and earnings statements (Forms W-2, W-2G, 1099-R, 1099-MISC, 1099-NEC, etc.); unemployment

Schedule 1 (Form 1040) 2023

compensation statements (by mail or in a digital format) or other government payment statements (Form 1099-G); and interest, dividend, and retirement statements from banks and investment firms (Forms 1099), you have several options to choose from to

prepare and file your tax return. You can prepare the tax return yourself, see if you qualify for free tax preparation, or hire a tax professional to prepare your return.

Free options for tax preparation. Your options for preparing and filing your return online or in your local community, if you qualify, include the following.

- **Free File.** This program lets you prepare and file your federal individual income tax return for free using software or Free File Fillable Forms. However, state tax preparation may not be available through Free File. Go to [IRS.gov/FreeFile](https://www.irs.gov/freefile) to see if you qualify for free online federal tax preparation, e-filing, and direct deposit or payment options.
- **VITA.** The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program offers free tax help to people with low-to-moderate incomes, persons with

disabilities, and limited-English-speaking taxpayers who need help preparing their own tax returns. Go to [IRS.gov/ VITA](https://www.irs.gov/VITA), download the free IRS2Go app, or call 800-906-9887 for information on free tax return preparation.

- **TCE.** The Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) program offers free tax help for all taxpayers, particularly those who are 60 years of age and older. TCE volunteers specialize in answering questions about pensions and retirement-related issues unique to seniors. Go to [IRS.gov/TCE](https://www.irs.gov/TCE), download the free IRS2Go app, or call 888-227-7669 for information on free tax return preparation.
- **MilTax.** Members of the U.S. Armed Forces and qualified veterans may use MilTax, a free tax service offered by the Department of Defense through

Military OneSource. For more information, go to [MilitaryOneSource \(MilitaryOneSource.Mil/Tax\)](https://www.militaryonesource.mil/tax).

Also, the IRS offers Free Fillable Forms, which can be completed online and then e-filed regardless of income.

Using online tools to help prepare your return. Go to [IRS.gov/Tools](https://www.irs.gov/tools) for the following.

- The [Earned Income Tax Credit Assistant \(IRS.gov/ EITCAssistant\)](https://www.irs.gov/eitcassistant) determines if you're eligible for the earned income credit (EIC).
- The [Online EIN Application \(IRS.gov/EIN\)](https://www.irs.gov/ein) helps you get an employer identification number (EIN) at no cost.
- The [Tax Withholding Estimator \(IRS.gov/W4App\)](https://www.irs.gov/w4app) makes it easier for you to estimate the federal income tax you want your employer to withhold from your paycheck. This is tax

withholding. See how your withholding affects your refund, take-home pay, or tax due.

- The [First-Time Homebuyer Credit Account Look-up](#) ([IRS.gov/HomeBuyer](#)) tool provides information on your repayments and account balance.
- The [Sales Tax Deduction Calculator](#) ([IRS.gov/SalesTax](#)) figures the amount you can claim if you itemize deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040).



Getting answers to your tax questions. On IRS.gov, you can get up-to-date information on current events and changes in tax law.

- [IRS.gov/Help](#): A variety of tools to help you get answers to some of the most common tax questions.

- [IRS.gov/ITA](https://www.irs.gov/ita): The Interactive Tax Assistant, a tool that will ask you questions and, based on your input, provide answers on a number of tax law topics.
- [IRS.gov/Forms](https://www.irs.gov/forms): Find forms, instructions, and publications. You will find details on the most recent tax changes and interactive links to help you find answers to your questions.
- You may also be able to access tax information in your e-filing software.

Need someone to prepare your tax return? There are various types of tax return preparers, including enrolled agents, certified public accountants (CPAs), accountants, and many others who don't have professional credentials. If you choose to have someone prepare your tax return, choose that preparer wisely. A paid tax preparer is:

- Primarily responsible for the overall substantive accuracy of your return,
- Required to sign the return, and
- Required to include their preparer tax identification number (PTIN).



Although the tax preparer always signs the return, you're ultimately responsible for providing all the information required for the preparer to accurately prepare your return and for the accuracy of every item reported on the return. Anyone paid to prepare tax returns for others should have a thorough understanding of tax matters. For more information on how to choose a tax preparer, go to [Tips for Choosing a Tax Preparer](#) on IRS.gov.

Employers can register to use Business Services Online. The Social Security Administration (SSA) offers online service at [SSA.gov/employer](https://ssa.gov/employer) for fast, free, and secure online W-2 filing options to CPAs,

accountants, enrolled agents, and individuals who process Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, and Form W-2c, Corrected Wage and Tax Statement.

IRS social media. Go to [IRS.gov/SocialMedia](https://www.irs.gov/SocialMedia) to see the various social media tools the IRS uses to share the latest information on tax changes, scam alerts, initiatives, products, and services. At the IRS, privacy and security are our highest priority. We use these tools to share public information with you. **Don't** post your social security number (SSN) or other confidential information on social media sites. Always protect your identity when using any social networking site.

The following IRS YouTube channels provide short, informative videos on various tax-related topics in English, Spanish, and ASL.

- [Youtube.com/irsvideos](https://www.youtube.com/irsvideos).
- [Youtube.com/irsvideomultilingua](https://www.youtube.com/irsvideomultilingua).

- [Youtube.com/irsvideosASL](https://www.youtube.com/irsvideosASL).

Watching IRS videos. The IRS Video portal ([IRSVideos.gov](https://www.irs.gov/irs/videos)) contains video and audio presentations for individuals, small businesses, and tax professionals.

Online tax information in other languages. You can find information on [IRS.gov/MyLanguage](https://www.irs.gov/MyLanguage) if English isn't your native language.

Free Over-the-Phone Interpreter (OPI) Service. The IRS is committed to serving taxpayers with limited-English proficiency (LEP) by offering OPI services. The OPI Service is a federally funded program and is available at Taxpayer Assistance Centers (TACs), other IRS offices, and every VITA/TCE return site. The OPI Service is accessible in more than 350 languages.

Accessibility Helpline available for taxpayers with disabilities. Taxpayers who need information about accessibility services

can call 833-690-0598. The Accessibility Helpline can answer questions related to current and future accessibility products and services available in alternative media formats (for example, braille, large print, audio, etc.). The Accessibility Helpline does not have access to your IRS account. For help with tax law, refunds, or account-related issues, go to [IRS.gov/LetUsHelp](https://www.irs.gov/LetUsHelp).

Note. Form 9000, Alternative Media Preference, or Form 9000(SP) allows you to elect to receive certain types of written correspondence in the following formats.

- Standard Print.
- Large Print.
- Braille.
- Audio (MP3).
- Plain Text File (TXT).
- Braille Ready File (BRF).

Disasters. Go to [IRS.gov/DisasterRelief](https://www.irs.gov/DisasterRelief) to review the available disaster tax relief.

Getting tax forms and publications. Go to [IRS.gov/Forms](https://www.irs.gov/Forms) to view, download, or print all of the forms, instructions, and publications you may need. Or you can go to [IRS.gov/OrderForms](https://www.irs.gov/OrderForms) to place an order.

Getting tax publications and instructions in eBook format. Download and view most tax publications and instructions (including the Instructions for Form 1040) on mobile devices as eBooks at [IRS.gov/eBooks](https://www.irs.gov/eBooks).

IRS eBooks have been tested using Apple's iBooks for iPad. Our eBooks haven't been tested on other dedicated eBook readers, and eBook functionality may not operate as intended.

Access your online account (individual taxpayers only). Go to [IRS.gov/Account](https://www.irs.gov/Account) to securely access information about your federal tax account.

- View the amount you owe and a breakdown by tax year.
- See payment plan details or apply for a new payment plan.
- Make a payment or view 5 years of payment history and any pending or scheduled payments.
- Access your tax records, including key data from your most recent tax return, and transcripts.
- View digital copies of select notices from the IRS.
- Approve or reject authorization requests from tax professionals.
- View your address on file or manage your communication preferences.

Get a transcript of your return. With an online account, you can access a variety of information to help you during the filing season. You can get a transcript, review your

most recently filed tax return, and get your adjusted gross income. Create or access your online account at [IRS.gov/ Account](https://www.irs.gov/Account).

Tax Pro Account. This tool lets your tax professional submit an authorization request to access your individual taxpayer IRS online account. For more information, go to [IRS.gov/TaxProAccount](https://www.irs.gov/TaxProAccount).

Using direct deposit. The safest and easiest way to receive a tax refund is to e-file and choose direct deposit, which securely and electronically transfers your refund directly into your financial account. Direct deposit also avoids the possibility that your check could be lost, stolen, destroyed, or returned undeliverable to the IRS. Eight in 10 taxpayers use direct deposit to receive their refunds. If you don't have a bank account, go to [IRS.gov/DirectDeposit](https://www.irs.gov/DirectDeposit) for more information on where to find a bank or credit union that can open an account online.

Reporting and resolving your tax-related identity theft issues.

- Tax-related identity theft happens when someone steals your personal information to commit tax fraud. Your taxes can be affected if your SSN is used to file a fraudulent return or to claim a refund or credit.
- The IRS doesn't initiate contact with taxpayers by email, text messages (including shortened links), telephone calls, or social media channels to request or verify personal or financial information. This includes requests for personal identification numbers (PINs), passwords, or similar information for credit cards, banks, or other financial accounts.
- Go to [IRS.gov/IdentityTheft](https://www.irs.gov/identitytheft), the IRS Identity Theft Central webpage, for information on identity theft and data security protection for taxpayers, tax

professionals, and businesses. If your SSN has been lost or stolen or you suspect you're a victim of tax-related identity theft, you can learn what steps you should take.

- Get an Identity Protection PIN (IP PIN). IP PINs are six-digit numbers assigned to eligible taxpayers to help prevent the misuse of their SSNs on fraudulent federal income tax returns. When you have an IP PIN, it prevents someone else from filing a tax return with your SSN. To learn more, go to [IRS.gov/IPPIN](https://www.irs.gov/ippin).

Ways to check on the status of your refund.

- Go to [IRS.gov/Refunds](https://www.irs.gov/refunds).
- Download the official IRS2Go app to your mobile device to check your refund status.

- Call the automated refund hotline at 800-829-1954.



The IRS can't issue refunds before mid-February for returns that claimed the EIC or the additional child tax credit (ACTC). This applies to the entire refund, not just the portion associated with these credits.

Making a tax payment. Payments of U.S. tax must be remitted to the IRS in U.S. dollars. [Digital assets](#) are **not** accepted. Go to [IRS.gov/Payments](https://www.irs.gov/Payments) for information on how to make a payment using any of the following options.

- [IRS Direct Pay](#): Pay your individual tax bill or estimated tax payment directly from your checking or savings account at no cost to you.
- [Debit Card, Credit Card, or Digital Wallet](#): Choose an approved payment processor to pay online or by phone.

- [Electronic Funds Withdrawal](#): Schedule a payment when filing your federal taxes using tax return preparation software or through a tax professional.
- [Electronic Federal Tax Payment System](#): Best option for businesses. Enrollment is required.
- [Check or Money Order](#): Mail your payment to the address listed on the notice or instructions.
- [Cash](#): You may be able to pay your taxes with cash at a participating retail store.
- [Same-Day Wire](#): You may be able to do same-day wire from your financial institution. Contact your financial institution for availability, cost, and time frames.

Note. The IRS uses the latest encryption technology to ensure that the electronic payments you make online, by phone, or

from a mobile device using the IRS2Go app are safe and secure. Paying electronically is quick, easy, and faster than mailing in a check or money order.

What if I can't pay now? Go to [IRS.gov/Payments](https://www.irs.gov/Payments) for more information about your options.

- Apply for an [online payment agreement](https://www.irs.gov/OPA) ([IRS.gov/ OPA](https://www.irs.gov/OPA)) to meet your tax obligation in monthly installments if you can't pay your taxes in full today. Once you complete the online process, you will receive immediate notification of whether your agreement has been approved.
- Use the [Offer in Compromise Pre-Qualifier](https://www.irs.gov/OIC) to see if you can settle your tax debt for less than the full amount you owe. For more information on the Offer in Compromise program, go to [IRS.gov/OIC](https://www.irs.gov/OIC).

Filing an amended return. Go to [IRS.gov/Form1040X](https://www.irs.gov/Form1040X) for information and updates.

Checking the status of your amended return. Go to [IRS.gov/WMAR](https://www.irs.gov/WMAR) to track the status of Form 1040-X amended returns.



It can take up to 3 weeks from the date you filed your amended return for it to show up in our system, and processing it can take up to 16 weeks.

Understanding an IRS notice or letter you've received. Go to [IRS.gov/Notices](https://www.irs.gov/Notices) to find additional information about responding to an IRS notice or letter.

Responding to an IRS notice or letter.

You can now upload responses to all notices and letters using the Document Upload Tool. For notices that require additional action, taxpayers will be redirected appropriately on IRS.gov to take further action. To learn more about the tool, go to [IRS.gov/Upload](https://www.irs.gov/Upload).

Note. You can use Schedule LEP (Form 1040), Request for Change in Language Preference, to state a preference to receive notices, letters, or other written communications from the IRS in an alternative language. You may not immediately receive written communications in the requested language. The IRS's commitment to LEP taxpayers is part of a multi-year timeline that began providing translations in 2023. You will continue to receive communications, including notices and letters, in English until they are translated to your preferred language.

Contacting your local TAC office. Keep in mind, many questions can be answered on IRS.gov without visiting an IRS TAC. Go to [IRS.gov/LetUsHelp](https://www.irs.gov/LetUsHelp) for the topics people ask about most. If you still need help, IRS TACs provide tax help when a tax issue can't be handled online or by phone. All TACs now provide service by appointment, so you'll

know in advance that you can get the service you need without long wait times. Before you visit, go to [IRS.gov/TACLocator](https://www.irs.gov/TACLocator) to find the nearest TAC and to check hours, available services, and appointment options. Or, on the IRS2Go app, under the Stay Connected tab, choose the Contact Us option and click on "Local Offices."

The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) Is Here To Help You

What is TAS? TAS is an *independent* organization within the IRS that helps taxpayers and protects taxpayer rights. Their job is to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and that you know and understand your rights under the [Taxpayer Bill of Rights](#).

How can you learn about your taxpayer rights? The Taxpayer Bill of Rights describes 10 basic rights that all taxpayers have when dealing with the IRS. Go to [TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov](#) to help you understand what these rights mean to you and how they apply. These are ***your*** rights. Know them. Use them.

What can TAS do for you? TAS can help you resolve problems that you can't resolve with the IRS. And their service is free. If you

qualify for their assistance, you will be assigned to one advocate who will work with you

throughout the process and will do everything possible to resolve your issue. TAS can help you if:

- Your problem is causing financial difficulty for you, your family, or your business;
- You face (or your business is facing) an immediate threat of adverse action; or
- You've tried repeatedly to contact the IRS but no one has responded, or the IRS hasn't responded by the date promised.

How can you reach TAS? TAS has offices [in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico](#). To find your advocate's number:

- Go to TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov/Contact-Us;
- Download Pub. 1546, The Taxpayer Advocate Service Is Your Voice at the IRS, available at [IRS.gov/pub/irspdf/p1546.pdf;](https://IRS.gov/pub/irspdf/p1546.pdf)
- Call the IRS toll free at 800-TAX-FORM
- (800-829-3676) to order a copy of Pub. 1546;
- Check your local directory; or
- Call TAS toll free at 877-777-4778.

How else does TAS help taxpayers? TAS works to resolve large-scale problems that affect many taxpayers. If you know of one of these broad issues, report it to TAS at [IRS.gov/SAMS.](https://IRS.gov/SAMS) Be sure to not include any personal taxpayer information.

Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs)

LITCs are independent from the IRS and TAS. LITCs represent individuals whose income is below a certain level and need to resolve tax problems with the IRS, such as audits, appeals, and tax collection disputes. In addition, LITCs can provide information about taxpayer rights and responsibilities in different languages for individuals who speak English as a second language. Services are offered for free or a small fee for eligible taxpayers. To find an LTC near you, go to TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov/LITC or see IRS Pub. 4134, [Low Income Taxpayer Clinic List](https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p4134.pdf), at [IRS.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p4134.pdf](https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p4134.pdf).

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To help us develop a more useful index, please let us know if you have ideas for index entries. See “Comments and Suggestions” in the “Introduction” for the ways you can reach us.

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