

Publication 575

Pension and Annuity Income

For use in preparing

2023 Returns

Volume 4 of 4



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Qualified disaster distribution. A qualified disaster distribution for 2018, 2019, and 2020 disasters are those distributions from an eligible retirement plan:

1. Made on or after the first day of the incident period of a qualified disaster and before June 17, 2020 (June 25, 2021, for a qualified 2020 disaster);
2. Made to an individual whose main home at any time during the incident period of such qualified disaster was in the qualified disaster area; and
3. That individual sustained an economic loss because of the disaster.

Distribution limit for qualified disaster distributions. The total of your qualified disaster distributions from all plans is limited to \$100,000 per disaster for certain major disasters that occurred in 2018, 2019, and 2020. If you take distributions from more than one type of plan, such as a 401(k) plan

and an IRA, and the total amount of your distributions exceeds \$100,000 for a single disaster, you may allocate the \$100,000 limit among the plans by any reasonable method you choose.

Example. In 2020, you received a distribution of \$50,000. In 2021, you received a distribution of \$125,000 for the same disaster. Separately, each distribution met the requirements for a qualified disaster distribution. If you had decided to treat the entire \$50,000 received in 2020 as a qualified disaster distribution, only \$50,000 of the 2021 distribution could've been treated as a qualified disaster distribution for the same disaster.

Taxation of Qualified Disaster Distributions

Qualified disaster distributions are included in income in equal amounts over 3 years. However, if you elect, you can include the

entire distribution in your income in the year it was received.

Qualified disaster distributions aren't subject to the 10% additional tax (or the additional 25% tax for certain distributions from SIMPLE IRAs) on early distributions from qualified retirement plans (including IRAs). Also, if you are receiving substantially equal periodic payments from a qualified retirement plan, the receipt of a qualified disaster distribution from that plan won't be treated as a change in those substantially equal payments merely because of the qualified disaster distribution. However, any distributions you received in excess of the \$100,000 qualified disaster distribution limit may be subject to the additional tax on early distributions.

Repayment of Qualified Disaster Distributions

If you choose, you can generally repay any portion of a qualified disaster distribution that

is eligible for tax-free rollover treatment to an eligible retirement plan. Also, you can repay a qualified disaster distribution made on account of a hardship from a retirement plan. However, see Exceptions, later, for qualified disaster distributions you can't repay.

You have 3 years from the day after the date you received the distribution to make a repayment. The amount of your repayment can't be more than the amount of the original distribution. Amounts that are repaid are treated as a trustee-to-trustee transfer and aren't included in income. Also, for purposes of the one-rollover-per-year limitation for IRAs, a repayment to an IRA isn't considered a rollover. For more information on how to report distributions and repayments, see the Instructions for Form 8915-C (in the case of qualified 2018 disasters), the Instructions for Form 8915-D (in the case of qualified 2019 disasters), or the Instructions for Form 8915-

F (in the case of qualified disasters that occurred in 2020 and later years).

Exceptions. You can't repay the following types of distributions.

1. Qualified disaster distributions received as a beneficiary (other than as a surviving spouse).
2. RMDs.
3. Periodic payments (other than from an IRA) that are for:
 - a. A period of 10 years or more,
 - b. Your life or life expectancy, or
 - c. The joint lives or joint life expectancies of you and your beneficiary.

Repayment of distributions if reporting under the 1-year election. If you elect to include all of your qualified disaster distributions received in a year in income for

that year and then repay any portion of the distributions during the allowable 3-year period, the amount repaid will reduce the amount included in income for the year of distribution. If the repayment is made after the due date (including extensions) for your return for the year of distribution, you will need to file, with an amended return, a revised Form 8915-C (if the repayment is of a qualified 2018 disaster distribution), a revised Form 8915-D (if the repayment is of a qualified 2019 disaster distribution), or a revised Form 8915-F (in the case of qualified disasters that occurred in 2020 and later years). See *Amending Your Return*, later.

Example. Maria received a \$19,000 qualified disaster recovery distribution on February 15, 2023. After receiving a reimbursement from her insurance company for a casualty loss, Maria repays the \$19,000 qualified disaster recovery distribution on September 10, 2023. She reports the distribution and repayment

on Form 8915-F, which she files with her timely filed 2023 tax return. As a result, no portion of the distribution is included in income on her return.

Repayment of distributions if reporting under the 3-year method. If you are reporting the distribution in income over the 3-year period and you repay any portion of the distribution to an eligible retirement plan before filing your tax return, the repayment will reduce the portion of the distribution that is included in income for the year. If you repay a portion after the due date (including extensions) for filing your return, the repayment will reduce the portion of the distribution that is included in income on your next year's return, unless you are eligible to amend your applicable prior year return or returns. (This would be a return for a year beginning the year of the distribution and included in the 3-year period.)



If, during a year in the 3-year period, you repay more than is otherwise includible in income for that year, the excess may be carried forward or back to reduce the amount included in income for the year.

Example. John received a \$18,000 qualified disaster recovery distribution on November 15, 2023. He doesn't elect to include the entire distribution in his 2023 income but elects to included \$6,000 on each of his 2023, 2024, and 2025 returns. On November 10, 2024, John repays \$9,000. He makes no other repayments during the allowable 3-year period. John may report the distribution and repayment in either of the following ways.

- Report \$0 in income on his 2024 return and carry the \$3,000 excess repayment (\$9,000 – \$6,000) forward to 2025 and reduce the amount reported in that year to \$3,000.

- Report \$0 income on his 2024 return, report \$6,000 on his 2025 return, and file an amended return for 2023 to reduce the amount previously included in income to \$3,000 (\$6,000 – \$3,000).

Recontribution of Qualified Distributions for the Purchase or Construction of a Main Home

If you received a qualified distribution to purchase or construct a main home in certain major disaster areas, you can repay all or any part of that distribution to an eligible retirement plan.

Applicable recontribution period. You can make this recontribution (or recontributions):

- On or after the first day of the incident period of the qualified disaster and before June 17, 2020, for qualified 2018 and 2019 disasters;

- On or after the first day of the incident period of the qualified disaster and before June 25, 2021, for qualified 2020 disasters; or
- On or after the first day of the incident period of a qualified disaster under the SECURE 2.0 Act of 2020 and ending on the date which is 180 days after the applicable date for that disaster.

Note. A qualified disaster under the SECURE 2.0 Act of 2020 is any major disaster declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act after December 27, 2020.

Qualified home purchase distribution. To be a qualified distribution, the distribution must meet all of the following requirements.

- The distribution is a hardship distribution from a 401(k) plan, a hardship distribution from a tax-sheltered annuity plan (403(b)

plan), or a qualified first-time homebuyer distribution from an IRA.

- The distribution was received during the period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the first day of the incident period of the qualified disaster and ending on the date that is 30 days after the last day of such incident period.
- The distribution was to be used to purchase or construct a main home in the disaster area and the home wasn't purchased or constructed because of the disaster.

Any amount that is recontributed during the applicable recontribution period is treated as a trustee-to-trustee transfer and is not included in income.

A qualified distribution not recontributed during the applicable recontribution period may be taxable for the year distributed and subject to the additional 10% tax (or the

additional 25% tax for certain SIMPLE IRAs) on early distributions.

See Form 8915-C (for qualified 2018 disaster distributions), Form 8915-D (for qualified 2019 disaster distributions), or Form 8915-F (for qualified 2020 disaster distributions) if you received a qualified distribution that you recontributed, in whole or in part, before the applicable recontribution period. See Form 8915-F for qualified disasters that occur after January 25, 2021.

Loans From Qualified Plans

The following special rules are available to qualified individuals.

- Increase to the limit for loans from employer retirement plans.
- A 1-year suspension for payments due on plan loans.

Qualified individual. You are a qualified individual if both of the following apply.

1. Your principal residence at any time during that disaster's incident period is located in the qualified disaster area with respect to the disaster.
2. You have experienced an economic loss because of the disaster.

Examples of an economic loss include, but aren't limited to:

- Loss, damage to, or destruction of real or personal property from fire, flooding, looting, vandalism, theft, wind, or other cause;
- Loss related to displacement from your home; or
- Loss of livelihood due to temporary or permanent layoffs.

Limits on plan loans. The \$50,000 limit on plan loans is increased to a maximum of \$100,000. Also, the additional 50% of the present value of your nonforfeitable vested accrued benefit limit is increased to 100%.

The higher limits apply to loans made during the following periods.

- Loans made during the period beginning on September 29, 2017 (or February 9, 2018, if in the California wildfire disaster area), and ending on December 31, 2018.
- Loans made during the period beginning on December 20, 2019, and ending on June 17, 2020, for qualified 2018 and 2019 disasters.
- Loans made during the period beginning December 27, 2020, and ending on June 24, 2021, for qualified 2020 disasters.
- Loans made during the incident period of a disaster beginning on or after January

26, 2021, and ending 180 days after the applicable date for that disaster.

The applicable date for a qualified disaster would be the latest of:

- January 26, 2021;
- The first day of the incident period with respect to the qualified disaster; or
- The date of the declaration with respect to the qualified disaster.

1-year suspension of plan loan

payments. Payments on loans that become due during the period beginning on the qualified beginning date and ending on the date that is 180 days after the last day of the incident period may be suspended for 1 year (suspension period) by the administrator. The qualified beginning date is:

- The first day of the incident period of a qualified 2018, 2019, or 2020 disaster; or

- The first day of the incident period of a qualified disaster that was declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act after December 27, 2020, and which begins on or after January 26, 2021.

If you are a qualified individual based on more than one disaster, use the suspension period with the earliest beginning date.

Coronavirus-Related Distributions

In tax year 2020, you were able to take a coronavirus-related distribution from a retirement plan if that distribution was made:

1. Before December 31, 2020; and
2. To a qualified individual.

Generally, you were a qualified individual if you, your spouse, or dependent was diagnosed with the virus SARS-CoV-2 or with coronavirus disease 2019

(COVID-19) or if you experienced adverse financial consequences as a result of the coronavirus pandemic.

Repayment of Qualified Coronavirus-Related Distributions

The 1-year election. If you made a qualified coronavirus-related distribution before December 31, 2020, you could elect to include all that distribution in your income for 2020 and then repay any portion of it during the allowable 3-year period. The amount repaid reduces the amount included in income for the year of the distribution.

The 3-year election. If you are reporting the qualified coronavirus-related distribution in income over a 3-year period and, during a year in the 3-year period, you repay more than is otherwise includible income for that year, the excess may be carried forward or back to reduce the amount included in income for the year.

If the repayment is made after the due date (including extensions) for your return for the year of distribution, you will need to file a revised Form 8915-F. See *Amending Your Return*, later.

Other Disaster Issues

Amending Your Return

If, after filing your original return, you make a repayment, the repayment may reduce the amount of your qualified disaster distributions that were previously included in income.

Depending on when a repayment is made, you may need to file an amended tax return to refigure your taxable income.

If you make a repayment by the due date of your original return (including extensions), include the repayment on your amended return.

If you make a repayment after the due date of your original return (including extensions), include it on your amended return only if either of the following applies.

- You elected to include all of your qualified disaster distributions in income in the year of the distributions (not over 3 years) on your original return.
- The amount of the repayment exceeds the portion of the qualified disaster distributions that is includible in income for 2021 and you choose to carry the excess back to your 2019 or 2020 tax return.

Example. You received a qualified disaster distribution in the amount of \$90,000 on October 16, 2019. You chose to spread the \$90,000 over 3 years (\$30,000 in income for 2019, 2020, and 2021). On November 19, 2021, you made a repayment of \$45,000. For 2021, none of the qualified disaster distribution was includible in income. The

excess repayment of \$15,000 could've been carried back to 2020 or 2019, as applicable.

File Form 1040-X to amend a return you have already filed. Generally, Form 1040-X must be filed within 3 years after the date the original return was filed, or within 2 years after the date the tax was paid, whichever is later.

Information for Eligible Retirement Plans

A plan administrator may choose whether to treat a distribution as a qualified 2018, 2019, or 2020 disaster distribution, or whether to accept a rollover of a qualified disaster distribution and may develop reasonable procedures for determining whether distributions are qualified disaster distributions. However, the treatment of qualified disaster distributions must be consistent under each plan. The payment of a qualified disaster distribution to an individual must be reported on Form 1099-R. This reporting is required even if the individual

recontributes the qualified disaster distribution to the same plan in the same year. If a payer is treating the payment as a qualified disaster distribution and no other appropriate code applies, the payer is permitted to use distribution code "2" (early distribution, exception applies) in box 7 of Form 1099-R. However, a payer in this case is also permitted to use distribution code "1" (early distribution, no known exception) in box 7 of Form 1099-R.

Mandatory 60-Day Postponement

Certain taxpayers affected by a federally declared disaster that occurs after December 20, 2019, may be eligible for a mandatory 60-day postponement for certain tax deadlines such as filing or paying income, , and employment taxes; and making contributions to a traditional IRA or Roth IRA.

The period beginning on the earliest incident date specified in the disaster declaration and ending on the date that is 60 days after either

the earliest incident date or the date of the declaration, whichever is later, is the period during which the deadlines are postponed. For information about disaster relief available in your area, including extensions, go to [IRS News Around the Nation](#).

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](#) 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 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) or download the free IRS2Go app 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/MilTax](#)).

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](#) for the following.

- The [Earned Income Tax Credit Assistant](#) ([IRS.gov/EITCAssistant](#)) determines if you're eligible for the earned income credit (EIC).
- The [Online EIN Application](#) ([IRS.gov/EIN](#)) helps you get an employer identification number (EIN) at no cost.
- The [Tax Withholding Estimator](#) ([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](https://www.irs.gov/first-time-homebuyer-credit-account-look-up) ([IRS.gov/HomeBuyer](https://www.irs.gov/HomeBuyer)) tool provides information on your repayments and account balance.
- The [Sales Tax Deduction Calculator](https://www.irs.gov/sales-tax-deduction-calculator) ([IRS.gov/ SalesTax](https://www.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](https://www.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 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 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/irsvideosmultilingua](https://www.youtube.com/irsvideosmultilingua).
- [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), most IRS offices, and every VITA/TCE tax 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 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 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](#) 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 \(IRS.gov/ OPA\)](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. Keep in mind, many questions can be answered on IRS.gov without visiting a TAC. Go to [IRS.gov/LetUsHelp](https://www.irs.gov/LetUsHelp) for the topics people ask about most. If you still need help, 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. TAS strives 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](https://www.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://www.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://www.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 who need to resolve tax problems with the IRS. LITCs can represent taxpayers in audits, appeals, and tax collection disputes before the IRS and in court. 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 more information or to find an

LITC near you, go to the LITC page at [TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov/LITC](https://www.irs.gov/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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<p>1. Enter the total pension or annuity payments received this year. Also, add this amount to the total for Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 5a</p>	1. _____
<p>2. Enter your cost in the plan (contract) at the annuity starting date plus any death benefit exclusion.* See Cost (Investment in the Contract)</p>	2. _____
<p>Note: If your annuity starting date was before this year and you completed this worksheet last year, skip line 3 and enter the amount from line 4 of last year's worksheet on line 4 below (even if the amount of your pension or annuity has changed). Otherwise, go to line 3.</p>	
<p>3. Enter the appropriate number from Table 1 below. But if your annuity starting date was after 1997 and the payments are for your life and that of your beneficiary, enter the appropriate number from Table 2 below</p>	3. _____
<p>4. Divide line 2 by the number on line 3</p>	4. _____
<p>5. Multiply line 4 by the number of months for which this year's payments were made. If your annuity starting date was before 1987, enter this amount on line 8 below and skip lines 6, 7, 10, and 11. Otherwise, go to line 6</p>	5. _____
<p>6. Enter any amounts previously recovered tax free in years after 1986. This is the amount shown on line 10 of your worksheet for last year</p>	6. _____
<p>7. Subtract line 6 from line 2</p>	7. _____
<p>8. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 7</p>	8. _____
<p>9. Taxable amount for year. Subtract line 8 from line 1. Enter the result, but not less than zero. Also, add this amount to the total for Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 5b. Note: If your Form 1099-R shows a larger taxable amount, use the amount figured on this line instead. If you are a retired public safety officer, see Insurance Premiums for Retired Public Safety Officers before entering an amount on your tax return</p>	9. _____
<p>10. Was your annuity starting date before 1987? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. STOP. Don't complete the rest of this worksheet. <input type="checkbox"/> No. Add lines 6 and 8. This is the amount you have recovered tax free through 2023. You will need this number if you need to fill out this worksheet next year</p>	10. _____
<p>11. Balance of cost to be recovered. Subtract line 10 from line 2. If zero, you won't have to complete this worksheet next year. The payments you receive next year will generally be fully taxable</p>	11. _____

* A death benefit exclusion (up to \$5,000) applied to certain benefits received by employees who died before August 21, 1996.

Table 1 for Line 3 Above		
AND your annuity starting date was—		
IF the age at annuity starting date was...	BEFORE November 19, 1996, enter on line 3...	AFTER November 18, 1996, enter on line 3...
55 or under	300	360
56–60	260	310
61–65	240	260
66–70	170	210
71 or older	120	160

Table 2 for Line 3 Above	
IF the combined ages at annuity starting date were...	THEN enter on line 3...
110 or under	410
111–120	360
121–130	310
131–140	260
141 or older	210

Recapture Allocation Chart

Keep for Your Records 

Tax Year	Taxable	Nontaxable (Basis)
2010	Form 8606, line 23	Form 8606, line 22
2011	Form 1040, line 16b;* Form 1040A, line 12b;* or Form 1040NR, line 17b*	Form 1040, line 16a;** Form 1040A, line 12a;** or Form 1040NR, line 17a**
2012	Form 1040, line 16b;* Form 1040A, line 12b;* or Form 1040NR, line 17b*	Form 1040, line 16a;** Form 1040A, line 12a;** or Form 1040NR, line 17a**
2013	Form 1040, line 16b;* Form 1040A, line 12b;* or Form 1040NR, line 17b*	Form 1040, line 16a;** Form 1040A, line 12a;** or Form 1040NR, line 17a**
2014	Form 1040, line 16b;* Form 1040A, line 12b;* or Form 1040NR, line 17b*	Form 1040, line 16a;** Form 1040A, line 12a;** or Form 1040NR, line 17a**
2015	Form 1040, line 16b;* Form 1040A, line 12b;* or Form 1040NR, line 17b*	Form 1040, line 16a;** Form 1040A, line 12a;** or Form 1040NR, line 17a**
2016	Form 1040, line 16b;* Form 1040A, line 12b;* or Form 1040NR, line 17b*	Form 1040, line 16a;** Form 1040A, line 12a;** or Form 1040NR, line 17a**
2017	Form 1040, line 16b;* Form 1040A, line 12b;* or Form 1040NR, line 17b*	Form 1040, line 16a;** Form 1040A, line 12a;** or Form 1040NR, line 17a**
2018	Form 1040, line 4b;* or Form 1040NR, line 17b*	Form 1040, line 4a;** or Form 1040NR, line 17a**
2019	Form 1040, line 4d;* or Form 1040-NR, line 17b*	Form 1040, line 4c;** or Form 1040-NR, line 17a**
2020	Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 5b*	Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 5a**
2021	Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 5b*	Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 5a**
2022	Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 5b*	Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 5a**
2023	Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 5b*	Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 5a**
	Total	Total

Note. The sum of the totals for each column should equal the amount reported in box 10 of your 2023 Form 1099-R.

* Only include those amounts attributable to an in-plan Roth rollover.

** Only include any contributions (usually box 5 of Form 1099-R) that were taxable to you when made and attributable to an in-plan Roth rollover.

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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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