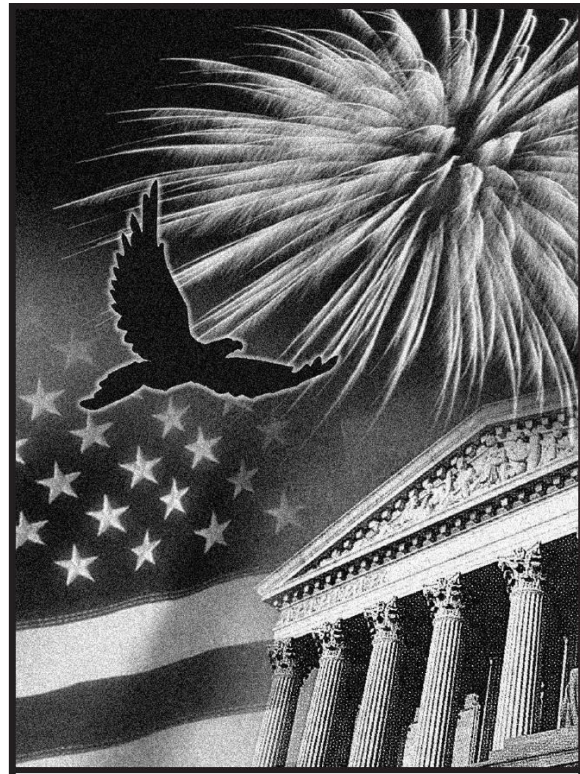


Publication 590-A

Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)

For use in preparing **2023** Returns

Volume 3 of 3



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Example. You were entitled to contribute to your traditional IRA and deduct \$1,000 in 2022 and \$1,500 in 2023 (the amounts of your taxable compensation for these years). For 2022, you contributed \$1,400 but could deduct only \$1,000. In 2022, \$400 is an excess contribution subject to the 6% tax. However, you wouldn't have to pay the 6% tax if you withdrew the excess (including any earnings) before the due date of your 2022 return. Because you didn't withdraw the excess, you owe excise tax of \$24 for 2022. To avoid the excise tax for 2023, you can correct the \$400 excess amount from 2022 in 2023 if your actual contributions are only \$1,100 for 2023 (the allowable deductible contribution of \$1,500 minus the \$400 excess from 2022 you want to treat as a deductible contribution in 2023). You can deduct \$1,500 in 2023 (the \$1,100 actually contributed plus the \$400 excess contribution from 2022). This is shown on [Worksheet 1-5. Example—Illustrated.](#)

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Name of individual subject to additional tax. If married filing jointly, see instructions. <i>Paul Jones</i>		Your social security number <i>003-00-0000</i>	
Fill in Your Address Only if You Are Filing This Form by Itself and Not With Your Tax Return	Home address (number and street), or P.O. box if mail is not delivered to your home		Apt. no.
	City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code. If you have a foreign address, also complete the spaces below. See instructions.		If this is an amended return, check here <input type="checkbox"/>
	Foreign country name	Foreign province/state/county	Foreign postal code

If you **only** owe the additional 10% tax on the full amount of the early distributions, you may be able to report this tax directly on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 8, without filing Form 5329. See instructions.

Part I

Additional Tax on Early Distributions. Complete this part if you took a taxable distribution (other than a qualified disaster distribution) before you reached age 59½ from a qualified retirement plan (including an IRA) or modified endowment contract (unless you are reporting this tax directly on Schedule 2 (Form 1040)—see above). You may also have to complete this part to indicate that you qualify for an exception to the additional tax on early distributions or for certain Roth IRA distributions. See instructions.

1	Early distributions includible in income (see instructions). For Roth IRA distributions, see instructions .	1	
2	Early distributions included on line 1 that are not subject to the additional tax (see instructions). Enter the appropriate exception number from the instructions:	2	
3	Amount subject to additional tax. Subtract line 2 from line 1	3	
4	Additional tax. Enter 10% (0.10) of line 3. Include this amount on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 8 . . Caution: If any part of the amount on line 3 was a distribution from a SIMPLE IRA, you may have to include 25% of that amount on line 4 instead of 10%. See instructions.	4	

Part II

Additional Tax on Certain Distributions From Education Accounts and ABLE Accounts. Complete this part if you included an amount in income, on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 8z, from a Coverdell education savings account (ESA) or a qualified tuition program (QTP), or on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 8q, from an ABLE account.

5	Distributions included in income from a Coverdell ESA, a QTP, or an ABLE account	5	
6	Distributions included on line 5 that are not subject to the additional tax (see instructions)	6	
7	Amount subject to additional tax. Subtract line 6 from line 5	7	
8	Additional tax. Enter 10% (0.10) of line 7. Include this amount on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 8 . .	8	

Part III

Additional Tax on Excess Contributions to Traditional IRAs. Complete this part if you contributed more to your traditional IRAs for 2023 than is allowable or you had an amount on line 17 of your 2022 Form 5329.

9	Enter your excess contributions from line 16 of your 2022 Form 5329. See instructions. If zero, go to line 15	9	
10	If your traditional IRA contributions for 2023 are less than your maximum allowable contribution, see instructions. Otherwise, enter -0-	10	
11	2023 traditional IRA distributions included in income (see instructions)	11	
12	2023 distributions of prior year excess contributions (see instructions)	12	
13	Add lines 10, 11, and 12	13	
14	Prior year excess contributions. Subtract line 13 from line 9. If zero or less, enter -0-	14	
15	Excess contributions for 2023 (see instructions)	15	500
16	Total excess contributions. Add lines 14 and 15	16	500
17	Additional tax. Enter 6% (0.06) of the smaller of line 16 or the value of your traditional IRAs on December 31, 2023 (including 2023 contributions made in 2024). Include this amount on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 8	17	30

Part IV

Additional Tax on Excess Contributions to Roth IRAs. Complete this part if you contributed more to your Roth IRAs for 2023 than is allowable or you had an amount on line 25 of your 2022 Form 5329.

18	Enter your excess contributions from line 24 of your 2022 Form 5329. See instructions. If zero, go to line 23	18	
19	If your Roth IRA contributions for 2023 are less than your maximum allowable contribution, see instructions. Otherwise, enter -0-	19	
20	2023 distributions from your Roth IRAs (see instructions)	20	
21	Add lines 19 and 20	21	
22	Prior year excess contributions. Subtract line 21 from line 18. If zero or less, enter -0-	22	
23	Excess contributions for 2023 (see instructions)	23	
24	Total excess contributions. Add lines 22 and 23	24	
25	Additional tax. Enter 6% (0.06) of the smaller of line 24 or the value of your Roth IRAs on December 31, 2023 (including 2023 contributions made in 2024). Include this amount on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 8	25	

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Worksheet 1-5. **Example—Illustrated**

Use this worksheet to figure the amount of excess contributions from prior years you can deduct this year.

1. Maximum IRA deduction for the current year	1. <u>1,500</u>
2. IRA contributions for the current year	2. <u>1,100</u>
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0.....	3. <u>400</u>
4. Excess contributions in IRA at beginning of year	4. <u>400</u>
5. Enter the lesser of line 3 or line 4. This is the amount of excess contributions for previous years that you can deduct this year ..	5. <u>400</u>

Closed tax year. A special rule applies if you incorrectly deducted part of the excess contribution in a closed tax year (one for which the period to assess a tax deficiency has expired). The amount allowable as a traditional IRA deduction for a later correction year (the year you contribute less than the allowable amount) must be reduced by the amount of the excess contribution deducted in the closed year.

To figure the amount of excess contributions for previous years that you can deduct this year if you incorrectly deducted part of the excess contribution in a closed tax year, see [Worksheet 1-6](#).

Worksheet 1-6. **Excess Contributions Deductible This Year if Any Were Deducted in a Closed Tax Year**

Use this worksheet to figure the amount of excess contributions for prior years that you can deduct this year if you incorrectly deducted excess contributions in a closed tax year.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Maximum IRA deduction for the current year..... | 1. _____ |
| 2. IRA contributions for the current year..... | 2. _____ |
| 3. If line 2 is less than line 1, enter any excess contributions that were deducted in a closed tax year. Otherwise, enter -0-..... | 3. _____ |
| 4. Subtract line 3 from line 1..... | 4. _____ |

5. Subtract line 2 from line 4. If zero or less, enter -0-..... **5.**_____

6. Excess contributions in IRA at beginning of year..... **6.**_____

7. Enter the lesser of line 5 or line 6. This is the amount of excess contributions for previous years that you can deduct this year..... **7.**_____

Reporting Additional Taxes

Generally, you must use Form 5329 to report the tax on excess contributions, early distributions, and excess accumulations.

Filing a tax return. If you must file an individual income tax return, complete Form 5329 and attach it to your Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR. Enter the total additional taxes due on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line 8.

Not filing a tax return. If you don't have to file a return, but do have to pay one of the additional taxes mentioned earlier, file the completed Form 5329 with the IRS at the time and place you would have filed Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR. Be sure to include your address on page 1 and your signature and date on page 2. Enclose, but don't attach, a check or money order made payable to "United States Treasury" for the tax you owe, as shown on Form 5329. Write your social security number and "2023 Form 5329" on your check or money order.

Form 5329 not required. You don't have to use Form 5329 if either of the following situations exists.

- Distribution code 1 (early distribution) is correctly shown in box 7 of Form 1099-R. If you don't owe any other additional tax on a distribution, multiply the taxable part of the early distribution by 10% and enter the result on Schedule 2 (Form 1040), line

8. Enter "No" to the left of the line to indicate that you don't have to file Form 5329. You must file Form 5329 to report your additional taxes.

- If you rolled over part or all of a distribution from a qualified retirement plan, the part rolled over isn't subject to the tax on early distributions.

2.

Roth IRAs

Reminders

Deemed IRAs. For plan years beginning after 2002, a qualified employer plan (retirement plan) can maintain a separate account or annuity under the plan (a deemed IRA) to receive voluntary employee contributions. If the separate account or annuity otherwise meets the requirements of an IRA, it will be subject only to IRA rules. An employee's account can be treated as a traditional IRA or a Roth IRA.

For this purpose, a “qualified employer plan” includes:

- A qualified pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan (section 401(a) plan);
- A qualified employee annuity plan (section 403(a) plan);

- A tax-sheltered annuity plan (section 403(b) plan); and
- A deferred compensation plan (section 457 plan) maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state.

Designated Roth accounts. Designated Roth accounts are separate accounts under section 401(k), 403(b), or 457(b) plans that accept elective deferrals that are referred to as Roth contributions. These elective deferrals are included in your income, but qualified distributions from these accounts aren't included in your income. Designated Roth accounts aren't IRAs and shouldn't be confused with Roth IRAs. Contributions, up to their respective limits, can be made to Roth IRAs and designated Roth accounts according to your eligibility to participate. A contribution to one doesn't impact your eligibility to contribute to the other. See Pub. 575 for

more information on designated Roth accounts.

Introduction

Regardless of your age, you may be able to establish and make nondeductible contributions to an individual retirement plan called a Roth IRA.

Contributions not reported. You don't report Roth IRA contributions on your return.

What Is a Roth IRA?

A Roth IRA is an individual retirement plan that, except as explained in this chapter, is subject to the rules that apply to a [traditional IRA](#) (defined next). It can be either an account or an annuity. [Individual retirement accounts](#) and [annuities](#) are described in chapter 1 under [How Can a Traditional IRA Be Opened](#).

To be a Roth IRA, the account or annuity must be designated as a Roth IRA when it is

opened. A deemed IRA can be a Roth IRA, Roth SEP IRA, or a Roth SIMPLE IRA.

Unlike a traditional IRA, you can't deduct contributions to a Roth IRA. But, if you satisfy the requirements, qualified distributions (discussed in chapter 2 of Pub. 590-B) are tax free, and if you choose, you can leave amounts in your Roth IRA as long as you live.



Beginning in 2023, SEP and SIMPLE IRAs can be designated as Roth IRAs.

Traditional IRA. A traditional IRA is any IRA that isn't a Roth IRA or SIMPLE IRA.

Traditional IRAs are discussed in [chapter 1](#).

When Can a Roth IRA Be Opened?

You can open a Roth IRA at any time.

However, the time for making contributions for any year is limited. See [When Can You Make Contributions](#), later, under [Can You Contribute to a Roth IRA](#).

Can You Contribute to a Roth IRA?

Generally, you can contribute to a Roth IRA if you have taxable [compensation](#) (defined later) and your [modified AGI](#) (defined later) is less than:

- \$228,000 for married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse;
- \$153,000 for single, head of household, or married filing separately and you didn't live with your spouse at any time during the year; and
- \$10,000 for married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year.



You may be able to claim a credit for contributions to your Roth IRA. For more information, see [chapter 3](#).

Is there an age limit for contributions?

Contributions can be made to your Roth IRA regardless of your age.

Can you contribute to a Roth IRA for your spouse? You can contribute to a Roth IRA for your spouse, provided the contributions satisfy the [Kay Bailey Hutchison Spousal IRA limit](#) discussed in chapter 1 under [How Much Can Be Contributed](#), you file jointly, and your modified AGI is less than \$228,000.

Compensation. Compensation includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, bonuses, and other amounts received for providing personal services. It also includes commissions, self-employment income, nontaxable combat pay, military differential pay, and taxable alimony and separate maintenance payments, and taxable non-tuition fellowship and stipend payments. For more information, see [What Is Compensation](#) under *Who Can Open a Traditional IRA?* in chapter 1.

Modified AGI. Your modified AGI for Roth IRA purposes is your adjusted gross income (AGI) as shown on your return with some

adjustments. Use [Worksheet 2-1](#) to determine your modified AGI.



Don't subtract conversion income when figuring your other AGI-based phaseouts and taxable income, such as your deduction for medical and dental expenses. Subtract them from AGI only for the purpose of figuring your modified AGI for Roth IRA purposes.

How Much Can Be Contributed?

The contribution limit for Roth IRAs generally depends on whether contributions are made only to Roth IRAs or to both traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs.

Roth IRAs only. If contributions are made only to Roth IRAs, your contribution limit is generally the lesser of:

- \$6,500 (\$7,500 if you are age 50 or older), or
- Your taxable compensation.

However, if your modified AGI is above a certain amount, your contribution limit may be reduced, as explained later under [*Contribution limit reduced*](#).

Roth IRAs and traditional IRAs. If contributions are made to both Roth IRAs and traditional IRAs established for your benefit, your contribution limit for Roth IRAs is generally the same as your limit would be if contributions were made only to Roth IRAs, but then reduced by all contributions for the year to all IRAs other than Roth IRAs. Employer contributions under a SEP or SIMPLE IRA plan don't affect this limit.

This means that your contribution limit is the lesser of:

- \$6,500 (\$7,500 if you are age 50 or older) minus all contributions (other than employer contributions under a SEP or SIMPLE IRA plan) for the year to all IRAs other than Roth IRAs, or

- Your taxable compensation minus all contributions (other than employer contributions under a SEP or SIMPLE IRA plan) for the year to all IRAs other than Roth IRAs.

However, if your modified AGI is above a certain amount, your contribution limit may be reduced, as explained later under [*Contribution limit reduced*](#).

SEPs and SIMPLE plans are discussed in Pub. 560.

Repayment of reservist distributions. You can repay qualified reservist distributions even if the repayments would cause your total contributions to the Roth IRA to be more than the general limit on contributions. However, the total repayments can't be more than the amount of your distribution.

Note. If you make repayments of qualified reservist distributions to a Roth IRA, increase your basis in the Roth IRA by the amount of the repayment. For more information, see [*Qualified reservist repayments*](#) under *How Much Can Be Contributed?* in chapter 1.

Contribution limit reduced. If your modified AGI is above a certain amount, your contribution limit is gradually reduced. Use [*Table 2-1*](#) to determine if this reduction applies to you.

Figuring the reduction. If the amount you can contribute must be reduced, use [*Worksheet 2-2*](#) to figure your reduced contribution limit.



Round your reduced contribution limit up to the nearest \$10. If your reduced contribution limit is more than \$0, but less than \$200, increase the limit to \$200.

Example. You are a 45-year-old, single individual with taxable compensation of \$139,000. You want to make the maximum allowable contribution to your Roth IRA for 2023. Your modified AGI for 2023 is \$139,000. You haven't contributed to any traditional IRA, so the maximum contribution limit before the modified AGI reduction is \$6,500. You figure your reduced Roth IRA contribution of \$6,060 as shown on [Worksheet 2-2. Example—Illustrated.](#)

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Worksheet 2-1. **Modified Adjusted Gross Income for Roth IRA Purposes**

Use this worksheet to figure your modified adjusted gross income for Roth IRA purposes.

1. Enter your adjusted gross income from Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 11	1. _____
2. Enter any income resulting from the conversion of an IRA (other than a Roth IRA) to a Roth IRA (included on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b) and a rollover from a qualified retirement plan to a Roth IRA (included on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 5b)	2. _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1	3. _____
4. Enter any traditional IRA deduction from Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 20	4. _____
5. Enter any student loan interest deduction from Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 21	5. _____
6. Enter any foreign earned income exclusion and/or housing exclusion from Form 2555, line 45	6. _____
7. Enter any foreign housing deduction from Form 2555, line 50	7. _____
8. Enter any excludable qualified savings bond interest from Form 8815, line 14	8. _____
9. Enter any excluded employer-provided adoption benefits from Form 8839, line 28	9. _____
10. Add the amounts on lines 3 through 9	10. _____
11. Enter: • \$228,000 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse, • \$10,000 if married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year, or • \$153,000 for all others	11. _____

Is the amount on line 10 more than the amount on line 11?
If “Yes,” see the *Note* below.
If “No,” the amount on line 10 is your **modified adjusted gross income** for Roth IRA purposes.

Note. If the amount on line 10 is more than the amount on line 11 and you have other income or loss items, such as social security income or passive activity losses, that are subject to AGI-based phaseouts, you can refigure your AGI solely for the purpose of figuring your modified AGI for Roth IRA purposes. (If you receive social security benefits, use [Worksheet 1](#) in Appendix B to refigure your AGI.) Then, go to line 3 above in this Worksheet 2-1 to refigure your modified AGI. If you don’t have other income or loss items subject to AGI-based phaseouts, your modified adjusted gross income for Roth IRA purposes is the amount on line 10 above.

Table 2-1. **Effect of Modified AGI on Roth IRA Contribution**

This table shows whether your contribution to a Roth IRA is affected by the amount of your modified adjusted gross income (modified AGI).

IF you have taxable compensation and your filing status is...	AND your modified AGI is...	THEN...
married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse	less than \$218,000	you can contribute up to \$6,500 (\$7,500 if you are age 50 or older) as explained under How Much Can Be Contributed , earlier.
	at least \$218,000 but less than \$228,000	the amount you can contribute is reduced as explained under Contribution limit reduced , earlier.
	\$228,000 or more	you can't contribute to a Roth IRA.
married filing separately (and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year)	zero (-0-)	you can contribute up to \$6,500 (\$7,500 if you are age 50 or older) as explained under How Much Can Be Contributed , earlier.
	more than zero (-0-) but less than \$10,000	the amount you can contribute is reduced as explained under Contribution limit reduced , earlier.
	\$10,000 or more	you can't contribute to a Roth IRA.
single, head of household, or married filing separately (and you didn't live with your spouse at any time during the year)	less than \$138,000	you can contribute up to \$6,500 (\$7,500 if you are age 50 or older) as explained under How Much Can Be Contributed , earlier.
	at least \$138,000 but less than \$153,000	the amount you can contribute is reduced as explained under Contribution limit reduced , earlier.
	\$153,000 or more	you can't contribute to a Roth IRA.

Worksheet 2-2. **Determining Your Reduced Roth IRA Contribution Limit**

Before using this worksheet, check [Table 2-1](#) to determine whether or not your Roth IRA contribution limit is reduced. If it is, use this worksheet to determine how much it is reduced.

1. Enter your modified AGI for Roth IRA purposes (Worksheet 2-1, line 10)	1. _____
2. Enter: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$218,000 if filing a joint return or qualifying surviving spouse,• \$-0- if married filing a separate return and you lived with your spouse at any time in 2023, or• \$138,000 for all others	2. _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1	3. _____
4. Enter: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$10,000 if filing a joint return or qualifying surviving spouse or married filing a separate return and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year, or• \$15,000 for all others	4. _____
5. Divide line 3 by line 4 and enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000	5. _____
6. Enter the lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$6,500 (\$7,500 if you are age 50 or older), or• Your taxable compensation	6. _____
7. Multiply line 5 by line 6	7. _____
8. Subtract line 7 from line 6. Round the result up to the nearest \$10. If the result is less than \$200, enter \$200	8. _____
9. Enter contributions for the year to other IRAs	9. _____
10. Subtract line 9 from line 6	10. _____
11. Enter the lesser of line 8 or line 10. This is your reduced Roth IRA contribution limit	11. _____

Worksheet 2-2. **Example—Illustrated**

Before using this worksheet, check [Table 2-1](#) to determine whether or not your Roth IRA contribution limit is reduced. If it is, use this worksheet to determine how much it is reduced.

1. Enter your modified AGI for Roth IRA purposes (Worksheet 2-1, line 10)	1. _____	139,000
2. Enter: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$218,000 if filing a joint return or qualifying surviving spouse,• \$-0- if married filing a separate return and you lived with your spouse at any time in 2023, or• \$138,000 for all others	2. _____	138,000
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1	3. _____	1,000
4. Enter: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$10,000 if filing a joint return or qualifying surviving spouse or married filing a separate return and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year, or• \$15,000 for all others	4. _____	15,000
5. Divide line 3 by line 4 and enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000	5. _____	0.067
6. Enter the lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$6,500 (\$7,500 if you are age 50 or older), or• Your taxable compensation	6. _____	6,500
7. Multiply line 5 by line 6	7. _____	436
8. Subtract line 7 from line 6. Round the result up to the nearest \$10. If the result is less than \$200, enter \$200	8. _____	6,060
9. Enter contributions for the year to other IRAs	9. _____	0
10. Subtract line 9 from line 6	10. _____	6,500
11. Enter the lesser of line 8 or line 10. This is your reduced Roth IRA contribution limit	11. _____	6,060

When Can You Make Contributions?

You can make contributions to a Roth IRA for a year at any time during the year or by the due date of your return for that year (not including extensions).



You can make contributions for 2023 by the due date (not including extensions) for filing your 2023 tax return. This means that most people can make contributions for 2023 by April 15, 2024.

What if You Contribute Too Much?

A 6% excise tax applies to any excess contribution to a Roth IRA.

Excess contributions. These are the contributions to your Roth IRAs for a year that equal the total of:

1. Amounts contributed for the tax year to your Roth IRAs (other than amounts properly and timely [rolled over from a](#)

[Roth IRA](#) or properly [converted from a traditional IRA](#) or [rolled over from a qualified retirement plan](#), as described later) that are more than your contribution limit for the year (explained earlier under [How Much Can Be Contributed](#)); plus

2. Any excess contributions for the preceding year, reduced by the total of:
 - a. Any distributions out of your Roth IRAs for the year, plus
 - b. Your contribution limit for the year minus your contributions to all your IRAs for the year.

Withdrawal of excess contributions. For purposes of determining excess contributions, any contribution that is withdrawn on or before the due date (including extensions) for filing your tax return for the year is treated as an amount not contributed. This treatment

only applies if any earnings on the contributions are also withdrawn. The earnings are considered earned and received in the year the excess contribution was made.

If you timely filed your 2023 tax return without withdrawing a contribution that you made in 2023, you can still have the contribution returned to you within 6 months of the due date of your 2023 tax return, excluding extensions. If you do, file an amended return with “Filed pursuant to section 301.9100-2” written at the top. Report any related earnings on the amended return and include an explanation of the withdrawal. Make any other necessary changes on the amended return.

Applying excess contributions. If contributions to your Roth IRA for a year were more than the limit, you can apply the excess contribution in 1 year to a later year if the contributions for that later year are less than the maximum allowed for that year.

Can You Move Amounts Into a Roth IRA?

You may be able to convert amounts from either a traditional, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA. You may be able to roll over amounts from a qualified retirement plan to a Roth IRA. You may be able to recharacterize contributions made to one IRA as having been made directly to a different IRA. You can roll amounts over from a designated Roth account or from one Roth IRA to another Roth IRA.

Conversions

You can convert a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. The conversion is treated as a rollover, regardless of the conversion method used. Most of the rules for rollovers, described in chapter 1 under [*Rollover From One IRA Into Another*](#), apply to these rollovers. However, the 1-year waiting period doesn't apply.

Conversion methods. You can convert amounts from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA in any of the following three ways.

- ***Rollover.*** You can receive a distribution from a traditional IRA and roll it over (contribute it) to a Roth IRA within 60 days after the distribution.
- ***Trustee-to-trustee transfer.*** You can direct the trustee of the traditional IRA to transfer an amount from the traditional IRA to the trustee of the Roth IRA.
- ***Same trustee transfer.*** If the trustee of the traditional IRA also maintains the Roth IRA, you can direct the trustee to transfer an amount from the traditional IRA to the Roth IRA.

Same trustee. Conversions made with the same trustee can be made by redesignating the traditional IRA as a Roth IRA, rather than opening a new account or issuing a new contract.

Income. You must include in your gross income distributions from a traditional IRA that you would have had to include in income if you hadn't converted them into a Roth IRA. These amounts are normally included in income on your return for the year that you converted them from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.



If you must include any amount in your gross income, you may have to increase your withholding or make estimated tax payments. See Pub. 505.

More information. For more information on conversions, see [*Converting From Any Traditional IRA Into a Roth IRA*](#) in chapter 1.

Rollover From Employer's Plan Into a Roth IRA

You can roll over into a Roth IRA all or part of an eligible rollover distribution you receive from your (or your deceased spouse's):

- Employer's qualified pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan (including a 401(k) plan);
- Annuity plan;
- Tax-sheltered annuity plan (section 403(b) plan); or
- Governmental deferred compensation plan (section 457 plan).

Any amount rolled over is subject to the same rules for converting a traditional IRA into a Roth IRA. See [*Converting From Any Traditional IRA Into a Roth IRA*](#) in chapter 1. Also, the rollover contribution must meet the rollover requirements that apply to the specific type of retirement plan.

Rollover methods. You can roll over amounts from a qualified retirement plan to a Roth IRA in one of the following ways.

- ***Rollover.*** You can receive a distribution from a qualified retirement plan and roll it

over (contribute it) to a Roth IRA within 60 days after the distribution. Because the distribution is paid directly to you, the payer must generally withhold 20% of it. For rules about making a rollover of a plan loan offset, including a qualified plan loan offset, see [*Time Limit for Making a Rollover Contribution*](#) in chapter 1.

- ***Direct rollover option.*** Your employer's qualified plan must give you the option to have any part of an eligible rollover distribution paid directly to a Roth IRA. Generally, no tax is withheld from any part of the designated distribution that is directly paid to the trustee of the Roth IRA.

Rollover by nonspouse beneficiary. If you are a designated beneficiary (other than a surviving spouse) of a deceased employee, you can roll over all or part of an eligible rollover distribution from one of the types of plans listed earlier into a Roth IRA. You must

make the rollover by a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer into an inherited Roth IRA.

You will determine your required minimum distributions in years after you make the rollover based on whether the employee died before his or her required beginning date for taking distributions from the plan. For more information, see Distributions after the employee's death under Tax on Excess Accumulation in Pub. 575.

Income. You must include in your gross income distributions from a qualified retirement plan that you would have had to include in income if you hadn't rolled them over into a Roth IRA. You don't include in gross income any part of a distribution from a qualified retirement plan that is a return of basis (after-tax contributions) to the plan that were taxable to you when paid. These amounts are normally included in income on your return for the year of the rollover from the qualified employer plan to a Roth IRA.



If you must include any amount in your gross income, you may have to increase your withholding or make estimated tax payments. See Pub. 505.

For more information on eligible rollover distributions from qualified retirement plans and withholding, see [Rollover From Employer's Plan Into an IRA](#) in chapter 1.

Military Death Gratuities and Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) Payments

If you received a military death gratuity or SGLI payment with respect to a death from injury that occurred after October 6, 2001, you can contribute (roll over) all or part of the amount received to your Roth IRA. The contribution is treated as a qualified rollover contribution.

The amount you can roll over to your Roth IRA can't exceed the total amount that you received reduced by any part of that amount

that was contributed to a Coverdell ESA or another Roth IRA. Any military death gratuity or SGLI payment contributed to a Roth IRA is disregarded for purposes of the 1-year waiting period between rollovers.

The rollover must be completed before the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date you received the payment.

The amount contributed to your Roth IRA is treated as part of your cost basis (investment in the contract) in the Roth IRA that isn't taxable when distributed.

Rollover From a Roth IRA

You can withdraw, tax free, all or part of the assets from one Roth IRA if you contribute them within 60 days to another Roth IRA. Most of the rules for rollovers, described in chapter 1 under [*Rollover From One IRA Into Another*](#), apply to these rollovers. However, rollovers from retirement plans other than

Roth IRAs are disregarded for purposes of the 1-year waiting period between rollovers.

A rollover from a Roth IRA to an employer retirement plan isn't allowed.

A rollover from a designated Roth account can only be made to another designated Roth account or to a Roth IRA.

If you roll over an amount from one Roth IRA to another Roth IRA, the 5-year period used to determine qualified distributions doesn't change. The 5-year period begins with the first tax year for which the contribution was made to the initial Roth IRA. See *What Are Qualified Distributions?* in chapter 2 of Pub. 590-B.

3.

Retirement Savings Contributions Credit (Saver's Credit)

What's New

Modified AGI limit for retirement savings contributions credit increased. For 2023, you may be able to claim the retirement savings contributions credit if your modified AGI isn't more than:

- \$73,000 if your filing status is married filing jointly;
- \$54,750 if your filing status is head of household; or
- \$36,500 if your filing status is single, married filing separately, or qualifying surviving spouse.

Introduction

You may be able to take a tax credit if you make [eligible contributions](#) (defined later) to a qualified retirement plan, an eligible deferred compensation plan, or an IRA. You may be able to take a credit of up to \$1,000 (up to \$2,000 if filing jointly). This credit could reduce the federal income tax you pay dollar for dollar.

Can you claim the credit? If you make eligible contributions to a qualified retirement plan, an eligible deferred compensation plan, or an IRA, you can claim the credit if all of the following apply.

1. You were born before January 2, 2005.
2. You aren't a [full-time student](#) (explained later).
3. No one else, such as your parent(s), claims you as a dependent on their tax return.

4. Your [adjusted gross income](#) (defined later) isn't more than:
 - a. \$73,000 if your filing status is married filing jointly;
 - b. \$54,750 if your filing status is head of household; or
 - c. \$36,500 if your filing status is single, married filing separately, or qualifying surviving spouse.

Full-time student. You are a full-time student if, during some part of each of 5 calendar months (not necessarily consecutive) during the calendar year, you are either:

- A full-time student at a school that has a regular teaching staff, course of study, and regularly enrolled body of students in attendance; or
- A student taking a full-time, on-farm training course given by either a school

that has a regular teaching staff, course of study, and regularly enrolled body of students in attendance, or a state, county, or local government.

You are a full-time student if you are enrolled for the number of hours or courses the school considers to be full time.

Adjusted gross income (AGI). This is generally the amount on line 11 of your 2023 Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR. However, you must add to that amount any exclusion or deduction claimed for the year for:

- Foreign earned income,
- Foreign housing costs,
- Income for bona fide residents of American Samoa, and
- Income from Puerto Rico.

Eligible contributions. These include:

1. Contributions to a traditional or Roth IRA;
2. Salary reduction contributions (elective deferrals, including amounts designated as after-tax Roth contributions) to:
 - a. A 401(k) plan (including a SIMPLE 401(k)),
 - b. A section 403(b) annuity,
 - c. An eligible deferred compensation plan of a state or local government (a governmental 457 plan),
 - d. A SIMPLE IRA plan, or
 - e. A salary reduction SEP; and
3. Contributions to a section 501(c)(18) plan.

They also include voluntary after-tax employee contributions to a tax-qualified retirement plan or section 403(b) annuity. For purposes of the credit, an employee contribution will be voluntary as long as it isn't required as a condition of employment.

Reducing eligible contributions. Reduce your eligible contributions (but not below zero) by the total distributions you received during the [testing period](#) (defined later) from any IRA, plan, or annuity included above under *Eligible contributions*. Also reduce your eligible contributions by any distribution from a Roth IRA that isn't rolled over, even if the distribution isn't taxable.

Don't reduce your eligible contributions by any of the following.

1. The portion of any distribution which isn't includible in income because it is a trustee-to-trustee transfer or a rollover distribution.

2. Distributions that are taxable as the result of an in-plan rollover to your designated Roth account.
3. Any distribution that is a return of a contribution to an IRA (including a Roth IRA) made during the year for which you claim the credit if:
 - a. The distribution is made before the due date (including extensions) of your tax return for that year,
 - b. You don't take a deduction for the contribution, and
 - c. The distribution includes any income attributable to the contribution.
4. Loans from a qualified employer plan treated as a distribution.

5. Distributions of excess contributions or deferrals (and income attributable to excess contributions and deferrals).
6. Distributions of dividends paid on stock held by an employee stock ownership plan under section 404(k).
7. Distributions from an eligible retirement plan that are converted or rolled over to a Roth IRA.
8. Distributions from a military retirement plan.
9. Distributions from an inherited IRA by a nonspousal beneficiary.

Distributions received by spouse. Any distributions your spouse receives are treated as received by you if you file a joint return with your spouse both for the year of the distribution and for the year for which you claim the credit.

Testing period. The testing period consists of the year for which you claim the credit, the period after the end of that year and before the due date (including extensions) for filing your return for that year, and the 2 tax years before that year.

Example. You and your spouse filed joint returns in 2021 and 2022, and plan to do so in 2023 and 2024. You received a taxable distribution from a qualified plan in 2021 and a taxable distribution from an eligible deferred compensation plan in 2022. Your spouse received taxable distributions from a Roth IRA in 2023 and tax-free distributions from a Roth IRA in 2024 before April 15. You made eligible contributions to an IRA in 2023 and you otherwise qualify for this credit. You must reduce the amount of your qualifying contributions in 2023 by the total of the distributions you received in 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024.

Maximum eligible contributions. After your contributions are reduced, the maximum annual contribution on which you can base the credit is \$2,000 per person.

Effect on other credits. The amount of this credit won't change the amount of your refundable tax credits. A refundable tax credit, such as the earned income credit or the refundable amount of your child tax credit, is an amount that you would receive as a refund even if you didn't otherwise owe any taxes.

Maximum credit. This is a nonrefundable credit. The amount of the credit in any year can't be more than the amount of tax that you would otherwise pay (not counting any refundable credits) in any year. If your tax liability is reduced to zero because of other nonrefundable credits, such as the credit for child and dependent care expenses, then you won't be entitled to this credit.

How to figure and report the credit. The amount of the credit you can get is based on the contributions you make and your credit rate. Your credit rate can be as low as 10% or as high as 50%. Your credit rate depends on your income and your filing status. See Form 8880 to determine your credit rate.

The maximum contribution taken into account is \$2,000 per person. On a joint return, up to \$2,000 is taken into account for each spouse.

Figure the credit on Form 8880. Report the credit on Schedule 3 (Form 1040), line 4, and attach Form 8880 to your return.

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 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](https://www.militaryonesource.com/miltax) ([MilitaryOneSource.mil/MilTax](https://www.militaryonesource.com/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](https://www.irs.gov/tools) for the following.

- The [Earned Income Tax Credit Assistant](https://www.irs.gov/eitcassistant) ([IRS.gov/ EITCAssistant](https://www.irs.gov/eitcassistant)) determines if you're eligible for the earned income credit (EIC).

- The [Online EIN Application](https://www.irs.gov/ein) ([IRS.gov/EIN](https://www.irs.gov/ein)) helps you get an employer identification number (EIN) at no cost.
- The [Tax Withholding Estimator](https://www.irs.gov/w4app) ([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](https://www.irs.gov/homebuyer) ([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) ([IRS.gov/ SalesTax](https://www.irs.gov/sales-tax)) 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](#) 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](#) 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](https://www.irs.gov/DigitalAssets) 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](#) for more information about your options.

- Apply for an [online payment agreement](#) ([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](#) 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](#).

Filing an amended return. Go to [IRS.gov/Form1040X](#) for information and updates.

Checking the status of your amended return. Go to [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](#) 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;
- Download Pub. 1546, The Taxpayer Advocate Service Is Your Voice at the IRS, available at IRS.gov/pub/irs-pdf/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 LTC near you, go to the LTC page at

[TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov/LITC](https://taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/LITC) or see IRS Pub. 4134, [Low Income Taxpayer Clinic List](https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/l4134.pdf), at [IRS.gov/pub/irs-pdf/ 4134.pdf](https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/l4134.pdf).

Appendices

To help you complete your tax return, use the following appendices that include worksheets and tables.

1. **Appendix A**—Summary Record of Traditional IRA(s) for 2023.
2. **Appendix B**—Worksheets you use if you receive social security benefits and are subject to the IRA deduction phaseout rules. A filled-in example is included.
 - a. Worksheet 1, Computation of Modified AGI.
 - b. Worksheet 2, Computation of Traditional IRA Deduction for 2023.
 - c. Worksheet 3, Computation of Taxable Social Security Benefits.

- d. Comprehensive Example and completed worksheets.
3. **Appendix C**—Line 1 Worksheet.

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Appendix A. Summary Record of Traditional IRA(s) for 2023

Keep for Your Records 

Name

I was ☐ covered ☐ not covered by my employer's retirement plan during the year.

I became age 59½ on (month) (day) (year)

Contributions				
Name of traditional IRA	Date	Amount contributed for 2023	Check if rollover contribution	Fair market value of IRA as of December 31, 2023, from Form 5498
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
Total				

Total contributions deducted on tax return

\$

Total contributions treated as nondeductible on Form 8606

\$

Distributions						
Name of traditional IRA	Date	Amount of distribution	Reason (for example, retirement, rollover, conversion, withdrawal of excess contributions)	Income earned on IRA	Taxable amount reported on income tax return	Nontaxable amount from Form 8606, line 13
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
Total						


Basis of all traditional IRAs for 2023 and earlier years (from Form 8606, line 14)

\$

Note.

You should keep copies of your income tax return, and Forms W-2, 8606, and 5498.

Appendix B. Worksheets for Social Security Recipients
Who Contribute to a Traditional IRA

Keep for Your Records 

If you receive social security benefits, have taxable compensation, contribute to your traditional IRA, and you or your spouse are covered by an employer retirement plan, complete the following worksheets. (See [Are You Covered by an Employer Plan?](#) in chapter 1.)

Use Worksheet 1 to figure your modified adjusted gross income. This amount is needed in the computation of your IRA deduction, if any, which is figured using Worksheet 2.

The IRA deduction figured using Worksheet 2 is entered on your tax return.

Worksheet 1
Computation of Modified AGI
(For use only by taxpayers who receive social security benefits)

Filing Status—Check only one box:
☐ **A.** Married filing jointly
☐ **B.** Single, Head of household, Qualifying surviving spouse, or Married filing separately and **lived apart** from your spouse during the **entire year**
☐ **C.** Married filing separately and **lived with** your spouse at **any time** during the year

1. Adjusted gross income (AGI) from Form 1040 or 1040-SR. (For purposes of this worksheet, figure your AGI without taking into account any social security benefits from Form SSA-1099 or RRB-1099, any deduction for contributions to a traditional IRA, any student loan interest deduction, or any exclusion of interest from savings bonds to be reported on Form 8815. See the Line 1 Worksheet in Appendix C for assistance with this calculation.)	1.	
2. Enter the amount in box 5 of all Forms SSA-1099 and Forms RRB-1099	2.	
3. Enter one-half of line 2	3.	
4. Enter the amount of any foreign earned income exclusion, foreign housing exclusion, U.S. territories income exclusion, exclusion of income from Puerto Rico you claimed as a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico, or exclusion of employer-provided adoption benefits	4.	
5. Enter the amount of any tax-exempt interest reported on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 2a	5.	
6. Add lines 1, 3, 4, and 5	6.	
7. Enter the amount listed below for your filing status. • \$32,000 if you checked box A above. • \$25,000 if you checked box B above. • \$0 if you checked box C above	7.	
8. Subtract line 7 from line 6. If zero or less, enter -0- on this line	8.	
9. If line 8 is zero, skip to line 17, enter -0-, and continue with line 18. If line 8 is more than zero, enter the amount listed below for your filing status. • \$12,000 if you checked box A above. • \$9,000 if you checked box B above. • \$0 if you checked box C above	9.	
10. Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, enter -0-	10.	
11. Enter the smaller of line 8 or line 9	11.	
12. Enter one-half of line 11	12.	
13. Enter the smaller of line 3 or line 12	13.	
14. Multiply line 10 by 0.85. If line 10 is zero, enter -0-	14.	
15. Add lines 13 and 14	15.	
16. Multiply line 2 by 0.85	16.	
17. Taxable benefits to be included in modified AGI for traditional IRA deduction purposes. Enter the smaller of line 15 or line 16	17.	
18. Enter the amount of any employer-provided adoption benefits exclusion and any foreign earned income exclusion and foreign housing exclusion or deduction that you claimed	18.	
19. Modified AGI for determining your reduced traditional IRA deduction—add lines 1, 17, and 18. Enter here and on line 2 of Worksheet 2, next	19.	

Worksheet 2 Computation of Traditional IRA Deduction for 2023 (For use only by taxpayers who receive social security benefits)		
IF your filing status is...	AND your modified AGI is over...	THEN enter on line 1 below...
married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse	\$116,000*	\$136,000
married filing jointly (you are not covered by an employer plan but your spouse is)	\$218,000*	\$228,000
single, or head of household	\$73,000*	\$83,000
married filing separately**	\$0*	\$10,000
<p>* If your modified AGI isn't over this amount, you can take an IRA deduction for your contributions of up to the lesser of \$6,500 (\$7,500 if you are age 50 or older) or your taxable compensation. Skip this worksheet, proceed to Worksheet 3, and enter your IRA deduction on line 2 of Worksheet 3.</p> <p>** If you didn't live with your spouse at any time during the year, consider your filing status as single.</p> <p>Note. If you were married and you or your spouse worked and you both contributed to IRAs, figure the deduction for each of you separately.</p>		
1.	Enter the applicable amount from above	1. _____
2.	Enter your modified AGI from Worksheet 1, line 19	2. _____
Note. If line 2 is equal to or more than the amount on line 1, stop here ; your traditional IRA contributions aren't deductible. Proceed to Worksheet 3.		
3.	Subtract line 2 from line 1	3. _____
4.	Multiply line 3 by the percentage below that applies to you. If the result isn't a multiple of \$10, round it to the next highest multiple of \$10. (For example, \$611.40 is rounded to \$620.) However, if the result is less than \$200, enter \$200.	
	<div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse and you are covered by an employer plan, multiply line 3 by 33% (0.33) (by 38% (0.38) if you are age 50 or older).• All others, multiply line 3 by 65% (0.65) (by 75% (0.75) if you are age 50 or older).</div></div>	4. _____
5.	Enter your compensation minus any deductions on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 15 (deductible part of self-employment tax), and Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 16 (self-employed SEP, SIMPLE, and qualified plans). If you are the lower-income spouse, include your spouse's compensation reduced by his or her traditional IRA and Roth IRA contributions for this year	5. _____
6.	Enter contributions you made, or plan to make, to your traditional IRA for 2023, but don't enter more than \$6,500 (\$7,500 if you are age 50 or older)	6. _____
7.	Deduction. Compare lines 4, 5, and 6. Enter the smallest amount here (or a smaller amount if you choose). Enter this amount on your Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 20. (If the amount on line 6 is more than the amount on line 7, complete line 8.)	7. _____
8.	Nondeductible contributions. Subtract line 7 from line 5 or 6, whichever is smaller. Enter the result here and on line 1 of your Form 8606, Nondeductible IRAs	8. _____

Worksheet 3 Computation of Taxable Social Security Benefits (For use by taxpayers who receive social security benefits and take a traditional IRA deduction)		
Filing Status —Check only one box: <input type="checkbox"/> A. Married filing jointly <input type="checkbox"/> B. Single, Head of household, Qualifying surviving spouse, or Married filing separately and <i>lived apart</i> from your spouse during the <i>entire year</i> <input type="checkbox"/> C. Married filing separately and <i>lived with</i> your spouse at <i>any time</i> during the year		
1. Adjusted gross income (AGI) from Form 1040 or 1040-SR. (For purposes of this worksheet, figure your AGI without taking into account any IRA deduction, any student loan interest deduction, or any social security benefits from Form SSA-1099 or RRB-1099, or any exclusion of interest from savings bonds to be reported on Form 8815. See the Line 1 Worksheet in Appendix C for assistance with this calculation.)	1.	
2. Deduction(s) from line 7 of Worksheet(s) 2	2.	
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1	3.	
4. Enter the amount in box 5 of all Forms SSA-1099 and Forms RRB-1099	4.	
5. Enter one-half of line 4	5.	
6. Enter the amount of any foreign earned income exclusion, foreign housing exclusion, exclusion of income from U.S. territories, exclusion of income from Puerto Rico you claimed as a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico, or exclusion of employer-provided adoption benefits	6.	
7. Enter the amount of any tax-exempt interest reported on line 2a of Form 1040 or 1040-SR	7.	
8. Add lines 3, 5, 6, and 7	8.	
9. Enter the amount listed below for your filing status. • \$32,000 if you checked box A above. • \$25,000 if you checked box B above. • \$0 if you checked box C above	9.	
10. Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, enter -0- on this line	10.	
11. If line 10 is zero, stop here . None of your social security benefits are taxable. If line 10 is more than zero, enter the amount listed below for your filing status. • \$12,000 if you checked box A above. • \$9,000 if you checked box B above. • \$0 if you checked box C above	11.	
12. Subtract line 11 from line 10. If zero or less, enter -0-	12.	
13. Enter the smaller of line 10 or line 11	13.	
14. Enter one-half of line 13	14.	
15. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 14	15.	
16. Multiply line 12 by 0.85. If line 12 is zero, enter -0-	16.	
17. Add lines 15 and 16	17.	
18. Multiply line 4 by 0.85	18.	
19. Taxable social security benefits. Enter the smaller of line 17 or line 18	19.	

Comprehensive Example

Determining Your Traditional IRA Deduction and the Taxable Portion of Your Social Security Benefits

You are married and file a joint return. You are 65 years old and had 2023 wages of \$100,000. Your spouse didn't work in 2023. You received social security benefits of \$12,000 and made a \$7,500 contribution to your traditional IRA for the year. You had no foreign income, no tax-exempt interest, and no adjustments to income on lines 11 through 26 on your Schedule 1 (Form 1040). You participated in a section 401(k) retirement plan at work.

You complete Worksheets 1 and 2. Worksheet 2 shows that your 2023 IRA deduction is \$6,770. You must either withdraw the contributions that are more than the deduction amount (the \$730 show on line 8 of Worksheet 2) or treat the excess amounts as nondeductible contributions (in which case you must complete Form 8606 and attach it to your Form 1040-SR).

The completed worksheets that follow show how you figured your modified AGI to determine the IRA deduction and the taxable social security benefits to report on your Form 1040-SR.

Worksheet 1

Computation of Modified AGI

(For use only by taxpayers who receive social security benefits)

Filing Status—Check only one box:

☒ A. Married filing jointly

☐ B. Single, Head of household, Qualifying surviving spouse, or Married filing separately and *lived apart* from your spouse during the *entire year*

☐ C. Married filing separately and *lived with* your spouse at *any time* during the year

1. Adjusted gross income (AGI) from Form 1040 or 1040-SR.
(For purposes of this worksheet, figure your AGI without taking into account any social security benefits from Form SSA-1099 or RRB-1099, any deduction for contributions to a traditional IRA, any student loan interest deduction, or any exclusion of interest from savings bonds to be reported on Form 8815. See the [Line 1 Worksheet in Appendix C](#) for assistance with this calculation.)

1. 108,000

2. Enter the amount in box 5 of all Forms SSA-1099 and Forms RRB-1099

2. 12,000

3. Enter one-half of line 2

3. 6,000

4. Enter the amount of any foreign earned income exclusion, foreign housing exclusion, U.S. territories income exclusion, exclusion of income from Puerto Rico you claimed as a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico, or exclusion of employer-provided adoption benefits

4. 0

5. Enter the amount of any tax-exempt interest reported on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 2a

5. 0

6. Add lines 1, 3, 4, and 5

6. 114,000

7. Enter the amount listed below for your filing status.

- \$32,000 if you checked box **A** above.
- \$25,000 if you checked box **B** above.
- \$0 if you checked box **C** above

7. 32,000

8. Subtract line 7 from line 6. If zero or less, enter -0- on this line

8. 82,000

9. If line 8 is zero, skip to line 17, enter -0-, and continue with line 18.
If line 8 is more than zero, enter the amount listed below for your filing status.

- \$12,000 if you checked box **A** above.
- \$9,000 if you checked box **B** above.
- \$0 if you checked box **C** above

9. 12,000

10. Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, enter -0-

10. 70,000

11. Enter the smaller of line 8 or line 9

11. 12,000

12. Enter one-half of line 11

12. 6,000

13. Enter the smaller of line 3 or line 12

13. 6,000

14. Multiply line 10 by 0.85. If line 10 is zero, enter -0-

14. 59,500

15. Add lines 13 and 14

15. 65,500

16. Multiply line 2 by 0.85

16. 10,200

17. Taxable benefits to be included in modified AGI for traditional IRA deduction purposes.
Enter the smaller of line 15 or line 16

17. 10,200

18. Enter the amount of any employer-provided adoption benefits exclusion and any foreign earned income exclusion and foreign housing exclusion or deduction that you claimed

18. 0

19. Modified AGI for determining your reduced traditional IRA deduction—add lines 1, 17, and 18. Enter here and on line 2 of Worksheet 2, next

19. 118,200

Worksheet 2 Computation of Traditional IRA Deduction for 2023 (For use only by taxpayers who receive social security benefits)		
IF your filing status is...	AND your modified AGI is over...	THEN enter on line 1 below...
married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse	\$116,000*	\$136,000
married filing jointly (you aren't covered by an employer plan but your spouse is)	\$218,000*	\$228,000
single, or head of household	\$73,000*	\$83,000
married filing separately**	\$0*	\$10,000
<p>* If your modified AGI isn't over this amount, you can take an IRA deduction for your contributions of up to the lesser of \$6,500 (\$7,500 if you are age 50 or older) or your taxable compensation. Skip this worksheet, proceed to Worksheet 3, and enter your IRA deduction on line 2 of Worksheet 3.</p> <p>** If you didn't live with your spouse at any time during the year, consider your filing status as single.</p> <p>Note. If you were married and you or your spouse worked and you both contributed to IRAs, figure the deduction for each of you separately.</p>		
1.	Enter the applicable amount from above	1. 136,000
2.	Enter your modified AGI from Worksheet 1, line 19	2. 118,200
<p>Note. If line 2 is equal to or more than the amount on line 1, stop here; your traditional IRA contributions aren't deductible. Proceed to Worksheet 3.</p>		
3.	Subtract line 2 from line 1	3. 17,800
4.	Multiply line 3 by the percentage below that applies to you. If the result isn't a multiple of \$10, round it to the next highest multiple of \$10. (For example, \$611.40 is rounded to \$620.) However, if the result is less than \$200, enter \$200.	
	<div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse and you are covered by an employer plan, multiply line 3 by 33% (0.33) (by 38% (0.38) if you are age 50 or older).All others, multiply line 3 by 65% (0.65) (by 75% (0.75) if you are age 50 or older).</div></div>	4. 6,770
5.	Enter your compensation minus any deductions on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 15 (deductible part of self-employment tax), and Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 16 (self-employed SEP, SIMPLE, and qualified plans). If you are the lower-income spouse, include your spouse's compensation reduced by his or her traditional IRA and Roth IRA contributions for this year	5. 105,000
6.	Enter contributions you made, or plan to make, to your traditional IRA for 2023, but don't enter more than \$6,500 (\$7,500 if you are age 50 or older)	6. 7,500
7.	Deduction. Compare lines 4, 5, and 6. Enter the smallest amount here (or a smaller amount if you choose). Enter this amount on your Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 20. (If the amount on line 6 is more than the amount on line 7, complete line 8)	7. 6,770
8.	Nondeductible contributions. Subtract line 7 from line 5 or 6, whichever is smaller. Enter the result here and on line 1 of your Form 8606, Nondeductible IRAs	8. 730

Worksheet 3 Computation of Taxable Social Security Benefits (For use by taxpayers who receive social security benefits and take a traditional IRA deduction)		
Filing Status —Check only one box: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Married filing jointly <input type="checkbox"/> B. Single, Head of household, Qualifying surviving spouse, or Married filing separately and <i>lived apart</i> from your spouse during the <i>entire year</i> <input type="checkbox"/> C. Married filing separately and <i>lived with</i> your spouse at <i>any time</i> during the year		
1.	Adjusted gross income (AGI) from Form 1040 or 1040-SR. (For purposes of this worksheet, figure your AGI without taking into account any IRA deduction, any student loan interest deduction, any social security benefits from Form SSA-1099 or RRB-1099, or any exclusion of interest from savings bonds to be reported on Form 8815. See the Line 1 Worksheet in Appendix C for assistance with this calculation.)	1. 118,200
2.	Deduction(s) from line 7 of Worksheet(s) 2	2. 6,770
3.	Subtract line 2 from line 1	3. 111,430
4.	Enter the amount in box 5 of all Forms SSA-1099 and Forms RRB-1099	4. 12,000
5.	Enter one-half of line 4	5. 6,000
6.	Enter the amount of any foreign earned income exclusion, foreign housing exclusion, exclusion of income from U.S. territories, exclusion of income from Puerto Rico you claimed as a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico, or exclusion of employer-provided adoption benefits	6. 0
7.	Enter the amount of any tax-exempt interest reported on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 2a	7. 0
8.	Add lines 3, 5, 6, and 7	8. 117,430
9.	Enter the amount listed below for your filing status. • \$32,000 if you checked box A above. • \$25,000 if you checked box B above. • \$0 if you checked box C above	9. 32,000
10.	Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, enter -0- on this line	10. 85,430
11.	If line 10 is zero, stop here . None of your social security benefits are taxable. If line 10 is more than zero, enter the amount listed below for your filing status. • \$12,000 if you checked box A above. • \$9,000 if you checked box B above. • \$0 if you checked box C above	11. 12,000
12.	Subtract line 11 from line 10. If zero or less, enter -0-	12. 73,430
13.	Enter the smaller of line 10 or line 11	13. 12,000
14.	Enter one-half of line 13	14. 6,000
15.	Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 14	15. 6,000
16.	Multiply line 12 by 0.85. If line 12 is zero, enter -0-	16. 62,416
17.	Add lines 15 and 16	17. 62,416
18.	Multiply line 4 by 0.85	18. 10,200
19.	Taxable social security benefits. Enter the smaller of line 17 or line 18	19. 10,200

Appendix C. Line 1 Worksheet

Line 1 Supplemental Worksheet		
1.	Enter your adjusted gross income (AGI) from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11	1.
2.	Enter any social security benefits included in AGI from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 6b	2.
3.	Enter your IRA deduction amount from Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 20	3.
4.	Enter your student loan interest deduction from Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 21	4.
5.	Enter the amount of savings bond interest reported on Form 8815, line 14	5.
6.	Add the amounts on lines 2 through 5	6.
7.	Subtract the amount on line 6 from line 1	7.
8.	Enter this amount on line 1 of Worksheets 1 and 3	8.

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Index



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.

10% additional tax [31](#)

20% withholding [25](#)

6% excise tax on excess contributions to Roth IRAs [42](#)

60-day period for rollovers [21](#)

A

Additional taxes [31](#)

(See also Penalties)

Reporting [37](#)

Adjusted gross income (AGI) [13](#), [38](#)

(*See also* Modified adjusted gross income (AGI))

Retirement savings contributions credit
[45](#)

Age 50:

Contributions [9](#)

Age limit:

Traditional IRA [10](#)

Alimony [6](#)

Annuity contracts [9](#)

Borrowing on [32](#)

Assistance (*See* Tax help)

B

Basis:

Traditional IRAs [16](#)

Bond purchase plans:

Rollovers from [27](#)

Bonds, retirement (See Individual retirement bonds)

Broker's commissions [8](#), [11](#)

C

Collectibles [33](#)

Community property [8](#)

Compensation:

Alimony [6](#)

Defined [6](#)

Income included (Table 1-1) [7](#)

Nontaxable combat pay [6](#)

Self-employment [6](#)

Wages, salaries, etc. [6](#)

Conduit IRAs [26](#)

Contribution limits:

More than one IRA [9](#)

Contributions

Designating the year [10](#)

Distributions in same year as [14](#)

Excess (See Excess contributions)

Less than maximum [10](#)

Nondeductible (See Nondeductible contributions)

Not required [11](#)

Qualified reservist repayments [8](#)

Recharacterizing (See Recharacterization)

Retirement savings contributions credit [45](#)

Roth IRAs [38-43](#)

Traditional IRAs [8-10](#)

When to contribute [10](#)

Withdrawing before due date of return [30](#)

Conversions:

To Roth IRAs [43](#)

Credits

Retirement savings contributions credit
[45, 46](#)

D

Deductions

Figuring reduced IRA deduction [15](#)

Phaseout [13](#)

Traditional IRAs [11-16](#)

Deemed IRAs [37](#)

Defined benefit plans [12](#)

Defined contribution plans [11](#)

Difficulty of care payments:

Compensation [15](#)

Nondeductible IRA contributions [15](#)

Distributions:

Contributions in same year as [14](#)

Income from [14](#)

Inherited IRAs (See Inherited IRAs)

Divorce:

Rollovers by former spouse [27](#)

Transfers incident to [27](#)

E

Early distributions [31](#)

(*See also* Penalties)

Tax [31](#)

Employer and employee association trust accounts [8](#)

Employer plans:

Covered by [11](#)

Year(s) covered [11](#)

Employer retirement plans [11](#)

Defined benefit plans [12](#)

Defined contribution plans [11](#)

Effect of modified AGI on deduction (Table 1-2) [13](#)

Limit if covered by [13](#)

Prohibited transactions [32](#)

Endowment contracts (See Annuity contracts)

Excess contributions 33-37

Closed tax year 37

Deducted in earlier year 34

Deductible this year (Worksheet 1-5) 35

Deductible this year if any were deducted in closed tax year (Worksheet 1-6) 37

Deducting in a later year 35

Due to incorrect rollover information 35

Recharacterizing 28

Roth IRAs 42

Tax 31

Withdrawn after due date of return 34

Withdrawn by due date of return 34

Exempt transactions 32

F

Federal judges [11](#)

Fiduciaries:

Prohibited transactions [32](#)

Filing before IRA contribution is made [10](#)

Filing status [10](#)

Deduction phaseout and [13](#)

Firefighters, volunteer [12](#)

Form 1040:

Modified AGI calculation from [14](#)

Form 1040-NR:

Modified AGI calculation from [14](#)

Form 1040-SR:

Modified AGI calculation from [14](#)

Form 1099-R:

Distribution code 1 used on [37](#)

Withdrawal of excess contribution [34](#)

Form 5329 [37](#)

Form 8606 [15](#)

Failure to file, penalty [16](#)

Form 8880 [46](#)

Form W-2:

Employer retirement plans [11](#)

Frozen deposits [23](#)

Full-time student:

Retirement savings contributions credit [45](#)

H

How to:

Set up an IRA [7](#)

Treat withdrawn contributions [34](#)

I

Individual retirement accounts [7](#)

Individual retirement annuities [7](#), [8](#)

Individual retirement arrangements (IRAs):

How to set up [7](#)

When to set up [7](#)

Individual retirement bonds [8](#)

Inherited IRAs [20](#)

Rollovers [24](#)

Interest on IRA [3](#)

Investment in collectibles:

Collectibles defined [33](#)

Exception [33](#)

K

Kay Bailey Hutchison Spousal IRAs:

Contribution limits [9](#)

Deductions [11](#)

Roth IRA contribution limits [38](#)

Keogh plans:

Rollovers from [27](#)

L

Last-in first-out rule [31](#)

Life insurance [27](#)

Line 1 Worksheet [58](#)

M

Military death gratuities 44

Missing children, photographs of 3

Modified adjusted gross income (AGI):

Employer retirement plan coverage and
deduction (Table 1-2) 13

Figuring (Worksheet 1-1) 15

No employer retirement plan coverage
and deduction (Table 1-3) 14

Roth IRAs 38

Effect on contribution amount (Table 2-1)
41

More than one IRA 9

Recharacterization 30

N

Nondeductible contributions 15

Failure to report 16

Overstatement penalty 16

Notice:

Qualified employer plan to provide prior to
rollover distribution 25

Rollovers 21

P

Partial rollovers 24, 26

Penalties 31-37

Excess contributions 33-37

Roth IRAs 42

Exempt transactions 32, 33

Failure to file Form 8606 16

Overstatement of nondeductible contributions [16](#)

Prohibited transactions [32](#), [33](#)

Reporting [37](#)

Phaseout of deduction [13](#)

Pledging account as security [32](#)

Prohibited transactions [32](#), [33](#)

Taxes on [32](#)

Publications (See Tax help)

Q

Qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) [27](#)

R

Recharacterization [28-30](#)

Determining amount of net income due to contribution and total amount to be recharacterized (Worksheet 1-3) [29](#)

Reporting [30](#)

Timing of [29](#)

Recordkeeping requirements:

Summary record of traditional IRAs for 2022 (Appendix A) [52](#)

Traditional IRAs [16](#)

Reporting:

Additional taxes [37](#)

Deductible contributions [15](#)

Recharacterization [30](#)

Rollovers:

From employer plans [27](#)

From IRAs [24](#)

Reservists [12](#)

Qualified reservist repayments [8](#)

Retirement bonds (See Individual retirement bonds)

Retirement savings contributions credit
[45](#), [46](#)

Rollovers [21-27](#)

Amount [23](#)

Choosing an option (Table 1-5) [26](#)

Completed after 60-day period [21](#)

Conduit IRAs [26](#)

Direct rollover option [25](#)

Extension of period [23](#)

From bond purchase plan [27](#)

From employer's plan into a Roth IRA [44](#)

From employer's plan into an IRA [24](#)

From Keogh plans [27](#)

From one IRA into another [23](#)

From Roth IRAs [44](#)

From traditional IRA [21](#)

Inherited IRAs [24](#)

Nonspouse beneficiary [25](#)

Notice [21](#)

Partial [24](#), [26](#)

Tax treatment of rollover from traditional
IRA to eligible retirement plan other
than an IRA [21](#)

Time limit [21](#)

To Roth IRAs [43](#)

To traditional IRA [21](#)

Waiting period between [23](#), [26](#)

Withholding (See Withholding)

Roth IRAs [37](#)

Age limit 38

Contribution limit reduced 39

Determining reduced limit (Worksheet
2-2) 42

Contributions 38-43

Timing of 42

To traditional IRAs and to Roth IRAs
39

Conversion 28, 43

Defined 38

Excess contributions 42

Modified AGI:

Effect on contribution amount (Table
2-1) 41

Figuring (Worksheet 2-1) 40

Rollovers from 44

Setting up 38

Spouse [38](#)

Traditional IRAs converted into [28](#)

S

Section 501(c)(18) plan [9](#)

Self-certification [23](#)

Self-employed persons:

Deductible contributions [15](#)

Income of [6](#)

Separated taxpayers:

Filing status of [13](#)

Servicemembers group life insurance [44](#)

Services received at reduced or no cost
[33](#)

SIMPLE IRAs [8](#)

Traditional IRA, mistakenly moved to [28](#)

Simplified employee pensions (SEPs) 8

Social Security recipients 13

Contributions to traditional IRAs,
worksheet (Appendix B) 53, 56

Spousal IRAs (See Kay Bailey Hutchison
Spousal IRAs or Inherited IRAs)

Students:

Retirement savings contributions credit 45

Surviving spouse:

Rollovers by 27

T

Tables:

Compensation, types of (Table 1-1) 7

Modified AGI:

Employer retirement plan coverage
and deduction (Table 1-2) 13

No employer retirement plan coverage
and deduction (Table 1-3) [14](#)

Roth IRAs, effect on contribution
(Table 2-1) [41](#)

Rollover vs. direct payment to taxpayer
(Table 1-5) [26](#)

Using this publication (Table I-1) [4](#)

Tax advantages of IRAs [3](#)

Tax credits

Retirement savings contributions credit
[45](#), [46](#)

Tax help [46](#)

Tax year [11](#)

Tax-sheltered annuities:

Rollovers from [27](#)

Traditional IRAs [6-37](#)

Contribution limits [8-10](#)

Contributions [8, 10](#)

Due date [10](#)

To Roth IRAs and to traditional IRAs [39](#)

Converting into Roth IRA [28](#)

Cost basis [16](#)

Deductions [11-16](#)

Defined [6](#)

Disclosures [8](#)

Excess contributions [33-37](#)

Inherited IRAs [20](#)

Loss of IRA status [32](#)

Mistakenly moved to SIMPLE IRA [28](#)

Recordkeeping [16](#)

Reduced IRA deduction for 2021 [16](#)

Rollovers (See Rollovers)

Setting up [6-8](#)

Social Security recipients [13](#), [53](#), [56](#)

Summary record for 2022 (Appendix A)[52](#)

Transfers [20](#)

Types of [7](#)

Withdrawing or using assets [30](#), [31](#)

Transfers [20](#)

Divorce [27](#)

To Roth IRAs [20](#), [43](#)

Trustee to trustee [21](#), [43](#)

Trustee-to-trustee transfers [21](#)

To Roth IRAs [43](#)

Trustees' fees [8](#), [11](#)

U

Unrelated Business Income[33](#)

V

Volunteer firefighters [12](#)

W

Withdrawing or using assets

Contribution withdrawal, before due date of return [30](#)

Determining total amount to be withdrawn (Worksheet 1-4) [30](#)

Traditional IRAs [30](#), [31](#)

Withholding:

Direct rollover option [25](#)

Eligible rollover distribution paid to taxpayer [25](#)

Worksheets:

Excess contributions deductible this year (Worksheet 1-5) [35](#)

If any were deducted in closed tax year
(Worksheet 1-6) [37](#)

Figuring amount of net income due to IRA
contribution and total amount to be
recharacterized (Worksheet 1-3) [29](#)

Figuring amount of net income due to IRA
contribution and total amount to be
withdrawn (Worksheet 1-4) [30](#)

Figuring modified AGI (Worksheet 1-1) [15](#)

Roth IRAs:

Figuring modified AGI (Worksheet 2-1) [40](#)

Figuring reduced contribution limit
(Worksheet 2-2) [42](#)

Social Security recipients who contribute
to traditional IRAs (Appendix B) [53](#), [56](#)