Levels of organization of life worksheet

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For use in preparing Returns Modified AGI limit for traditional IRA contributions. For 2021, if you are covered by a retirement plan at work, your deduction for contributions to a traditional IRA is reduced (phased out) if your modified AGI is: More than $125,000 for a married couple filing a joint return or a qualifying widow(er),
More than $66,000 but less than $76,000 for a single individual or head of household, or Less than $10,000 for a married and your spouse is covered by a retirement plan at work and you aren't, and you live with your spouse or file a joint return,
your deduction is phased out if your modified AGI is more than $198,000 (up from $208,000 for 2020). If your modified AGI is $208,000 or more, you can't take a deduction for contributions to a traditional IRA. Modified AGI limit for Roth IRA contributions. For 2021, your Roth IRA contribution limit
is reduced (phased out) in the following situations. Your filing status is married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) and your modified AGI is $208,000 or more. Your filing status is single, head of household, or married filing separately and you didn't live with your
spouse at any time in 2021 and your modified AGI is at least $125,000. You can't make a Roth IRA contribution if your modified AGI is $140,000 or more. Your filing status is married filing separately, you lived with your spouse at any time during the year, and your modified AGI is more than zero. You can't make a Roth IRA contribution if your
modified AGI is $10,000 or more. Modified AGI limit for traditional IRA contributions increased. For 2022, if you are covered by a retirement plan at work, your deduction for contributions to a traditional IRA is reduced (phased out) if your modified AGI is: More than $109,000 but less than $129,000 for a married couple filing a joint return or a
qualifying widow(er), More than $68,000 but less than $78,000 for a single individual or head of household, or Less than $10,000 for a married individual filing a separate return. Modified AGI limit for certain married individual filing a separate return.
your spouse or file a joint return, your deduction is phased out if your modified AGI is more than $204,000 (up from $198,000 for 2021). If your modified AGI is more than $214,000 or more, you can't take a deduction for contributions to a traditional IRA. Modified AGI limit for Roth IRA contributions
increased. For 2022, your Roth IRA contribution limit is reduced (phased out) in the following situations. Your filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) and your modified AGI is $214,000 or more. Your filing status is single, head of household, or
married filing separately and you didn't live with your spouse at any time in 2022 and your modified AGI is at least $129,000. You can't make a Roth IRA contribution if your modified AGI is more than zero.
You can't make a Roth IRA contribution if your modified AGI is $10,000 or more. Future developments related to Pub. 590-A, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to IRS.gov/Pub590A. Divorce or separation instruments after 2018. Amounts paid as alimony or separate maintenance
payments under a divorce or separation instrument executed after 2018 won't be includible in the income of the recipient. The same is true of alimony paid under a divorce or separation instrument executed before 2019 and modified after 2018, if the modification expressly states that the alimony
 isn't deductible to the payer or includible in the income of the recipient. For more information, see Pub. 504. Qualified disaster tax relief. Special rules provide for tax-favored withdrawals and repayments from certain retirement plans for taxpayers who suffered an economic loss as a result of a qualified disaster. A qualified disaster includes a major
disaster that was declared by Presidential Declaration that is dated between January 1, 2020, and up to February 25, 2021. However, in order to qualify under the latest legislation, the major disaster must have an incident period beginning between December 28, 2019, and up to December 27, 2020. Also, a qualified disaster loss does not include any
disaster which has been declared only by reason of COVID-19. See Form 8915-F, Qualified Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments, for more information. Difficulty of care payments, which are a
type of qualified foster care payment. For more information, see Difficulty of care payments, later. Maximum age for making traditional IRA contributions to your traditional IRA for the year in which you reach age 70½ and all later years has been
repealed. Required minimum distributions (RMDs). For distributions required to be made after 2019, the age for the required beginning after 2019, taxable non-tuition fellowship and stipend payments. For tax years beginning after 2019, taxable non-tuition fellowship and stipend payments.
tuition fellowship and stipend payments are treated as taxable compensation for the purpose of IRA contributions. These will include any amounts included in your gross income and paid to you to aid you in the purpose of IRA contributions. These will include any amounts included in your gross income and paid to you to aid you in the purpose of IRA contributions. These will include any amounts included in your gross income and paid to you to aid you in the purpose of IRA contributions.
is subject to tax on unrelated business income if it carries on an unrelated trade or business means any trade or business income under What Acts Result in Penalties or Additional Taxes, later. IRA
interest. Although interest earned from your IRA is generally not taxed in the year earned, it isn't tax-exempt interest. Tax on your traditional IRA is generally deferred until you take a distribution. Don't report this interest on your traditional IRA is generally not taxed in the year earned, it isn't tax-exempt interest. Tax on your traditional IRA is generally not taxed in the year earned, it isn't tax-exempt interest. Tax on your traditional IRA is generally not taxed in the year earned, it isn't tax-exempt interest.
Extended rollover period for qualified plan loan offsets in 2018 or later. For distributions made in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, you have until the due date (including extensions) for your tax return for the tax year in which the offset occurs to roll over a qualified plan loan offset amount. For more information, see Time Limit for
Making a Rollover Contribution in chapter 1. No recharacterizations of conversions made in 2018 or later. A conversion of a traditional IRA, made after December 31, 2017, cannot be recharacterized as having been made to a traditional IRA. For more information, see
Recharacterizations in chapter 1. Photographs of missing children selected by the Center may appear in this publication on pages that would otherwise be blank. You can help bring these children home by looking at the
photographs and calling 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678) if you recognize a child. This publication discusses contributions (including rollovers) from an IRA, see
Pub. 590-B. Comments and suggestions. We welcome your comments about this publication and suggestions for future editions. You can write to the Internal Revenue Service, Tax Forms and Publications, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526, Washington, DC 20224. Although we can't
respond individually to each comment received, we do appreciate your feedback and will consider your feedback and will consider your feedback and publications. Don't send tax questions, and publications from Individual Retirement
Arrangements (IRAs) 560 Retirement Plans for Small Business (SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans) 571 Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans) 575 Pension and Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans) 575 Pension and Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans) 575 Pension and Annuity Plans (500 Retirement Plans) 571 Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans) 575 Pension and Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans (403(
Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc. 5304-SIMPLE Individual Retirement Trust Account 5305-S SIMPLE Individual Retirement Trust Account 5305-S SIMPLE Individual Retirement Trust Account 5305-SIMPLE Individual Retirement Trust Acc
Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers (SIMPLE)—for Use With a Designated Financial Institution 5329 Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts 5498 IRA Contribution Information 8606 Nondeductible IRAs 8815 Exclusion of Interest From Series EE and I U.S. Savings Bonds
Issued After 1989 8839 Qualified Adoption Expenses 8880 Credit for Qualified 2018 Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments 8915-D Qualified 2019 Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments 8915-D Qualified 2019 Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments 8915-D Qualified 2019 Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments 8915-D Qualified 2019 Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments 8915-D Qualified 2019 Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments 8915-D Qualified 2019 Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments 8915-D Qualified 2019 Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments 8915-D Qualified 2019 Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments 8915-D Qualified 2019 Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments 8915-D Qualified 2019 Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions 8915-D
8915-F Qualified Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments See How To Get Tax Help for information about getting these publication, the original IRA. In this publication, the original IRA is any IRA that
isn't a Roth IRA or a SIMPLE IRA. The following are two advantages of a traditional IRA. You may be able to deduct some or all of your contributions to it, depending on your circumstances. Generally, amounts in your IRA, including earnings and gains, aren't taxed until they are distributed. You can open and make contributions to a traditional IRA if
you (or, if you file a joint return, your spouse) received taxable compensation during the year. You can have a traditional IRA whether or not you are covered by an employer retirement plan. See How Much Can You Deduct,
later. .For tax years beginning after December 31, 2019, the rule that you are not able to make contributions to your traditional IRA for the year in which you reach age 70½ and all later years has been repealed.. Generally, compensation is what you earn from working. For a summary of what compensation does and doesn't include, see Table 1-1.
Compensation includes all of the items discussed next (even if you have more than one type). Compensation doesn't include any of the following items. Earnings and profits from property, such as rental income, and dividend income. Pension or annuity income. Deferred compensation received (compensation payments postponed from
a past year). Income from a partnership for which you don't provide services that are a material income-producing factor. Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) payments reported on Schedule SE (Form 1040), line 1b. Any amounts (other than combat pay) you exclude from income, such as foreign earned income and housing costs. You can open a
traditional IRA at any time. However, the time for making contributions for any year is limited. See When Can open an IRA at a bank or other financial institution or with a mutual fund or life insurance company. You can also open an IRA
through your stockbroker. Any IRA must meet Internal Revenue Code requirements for the various arrangements are discussed below. An individual retirement account is a trust or custodial account set up in the United States for the exclusive benefit of you or your beneficiaries. The account is created by a written document. The
document must show that the account meets all of the following requirements. The trustee or custodian must be a bank, a federally insured credit union, a savings and loan association, or an entity approved by the IRS to act as trustee or custodian generally can't accept contributions of more than the deductible amount for
the year. However, rollover contributions and employer contributions to a SEP can be more than this amount. Contributions, must be in cash. See Rollovers, later. You must have a nonforfeitable right to the amount at all times. Money in your account can't be used to buy a life insurance policy. Assets in your account
can't be combined with other property, except in a common trust fund or common investment fund. You must start receiving distributions by April 1 of the year following the year in which you reach age 72. See Pub. 590-B for more information about required minimum distributions (RMDs) and other distributions by April 1 of the year following the year in which you reach age 72. See Pub. 590-B for more information about required minimum distributions by April 1 of the year following the y
retirement annuity by purchasing an annuity contract or an endowment contract from a life insurance company. An individual retirement annuity must meet all
the following requirements. Your entire interest in the contract must be nonforfeitable. The contract must be flexible premiums so that if your compensation changes, your payment can also change. This provision applies to contracts issued after November
6, 1978. The contract must provide that contributions can't be more than the deductible amount for an IRA for the year, and that you must use any refunded premiums or to buy more benefits before the end of the year.
following the year in which you reach age 72. See Pub. 590-B for more information about required minimum distributions (RMDs) and other distribution rules. The bonds have the following features. They stop earning interest when you reach
age 70½. If you die, interest will stop 5 years after your death, or on the date you would have reached age 59½, whichever is earlier. You can't transfer the bonds. If you cash (redeem) the bonds before the year in which you reach age 59½ rule for
early distributions and other distribution rules. You can roll over redemption proceeds into IRAs. A SIMPLE IRA plan is a tax-favored retirement plan that certain small employees (including self-employees) can set up for the benefit of their employees. Your participation in your employeers (including self-employees) can set up for the benefit of their employees. Your participation in your employeers (including self-employees) can set up for the benefit of their employees.
contributions to a traditional or Roth IRA. See Pub. 560 for more information about SIMPLE IRAs. A SEP is a written arrangement that allows your employer to make deductible contributions from SEP IRAs are subject to the withdrawal and tax rules
that apply to traditional IRAs. See Pub. 560 for more information about SEPs. Your employees or members to requirement accounts for employees or members. The requirement accounts apply to these traditional IRAs. The trustee or issuer (sometimes
called the sponsor) of your traditional IRA must generally give you a disclosure statement at least 7 days before you open (or purchase, if earlier) your IRA, provided you are given at least 7 days from that date to revoke the IRA. The disclosure statement
must explain certain items in plain language. For example, the statement should explain when and how you can revoke the IRA, and include the name, address, and telephone number of the person to receive the notice of cancellation. This explanation must appear at the beginning of the disclosure statement. If you revoke your IRA within the
revocation period, the sponsor must return to you the entire amount you paid. The sponsors must report on the appropriate IRS forms both your contribution to the IRA (unless it was made by a trustee-to-trustee transfer) and the amount returned to you. These requirements apply to all sponsors. There are limits and other rules that affect the amount returned to you.
that can be contributed to a traditional IRA. These limits and rules are explained below. Example. In 2021, your IRA contribution limit is $6,000. However, because of your filing status and AGI, the limit on the amount you can deduct is $3,500. You can make a nondeductible contribution of $2,500 ($6,000 - $3,500). In an earlier year, you received a
$3,000 qualified reservist distribution, which you would like to repay this year. For 2021, you can contribute a total of $9,000 to your IRA. This is made up of the maximum deductible contribute the maximum allowable for the year. Since
you are making a nondeductible contribution ($2,500) and a qualified reservist repayment ($3,000), you must file Form 8606. The qualified reservist repayment isn't deductible. .Contributions on your behalf to a traditional IRA reduce your limit for contributions to a Roth
IRA. See chapter 2 for information about Roth IRAs.. For 2021, the most that can be contributed to your traditional IRA is generally the smaller of the following amounts. $6,000 ($7,000 if you are age 50 or older). Your taxable compensation (defined earlier) for the year. This limit is reduced by any contributions to a section 501(c)(18) plan (generally
a pension plan created before June 25, 1959, that is funded entirely by employee contributions. This is the most that can be contributions are nondeductible. (See Nondeductible Contributions, later.) Qualified reservist repayments
don't affect this limit. Examples. George, who is 34 years old and single, earns $24,000 in 2021. His IRA contributions for 2021 are limited to $6,000. Danny, an unmarried college student working part time, earns $3,500 in 2021. His IRA contributions for 2021 are limited to $6,000. Danny, an unmarried college student working part time, earns $3,500 in 2021. His IRA contributions for 2021 are limited to $6,000. Danny, an unmarried college student working part time, earns $24,000 in 2021.
and your taxable compensation is less than that of your spouse, the most that can be contributed for the year to your IRA is the smaller of the following two amounts. $6,000 ($7,000 if you are age 50 or older). The total compensation includible in the gross income of both you and your spouse for the year, reduced by the following two amounts. Your
spouse's IRA contribution for the year to a traditional IRA. Any contributions for the year to a Roth IRA on behalf of your spouse. This means that the total combined contributions for the year to a traditional IRA. Any contributions for the year to a traditional IRA on behalf of your spouse. This means that the total combined contributions for the year to a traditional IRA on behalf of your spouse.
50 or older). This traditional IRA limit is reduced by any contributions to a section 501(c)(18) plan (generally, a pension plan created before June 25, 1959, that is funded entirely by employee contributions). Example. Kristin, a full-time student with no taxable compensation, marries Carl during the year. Neither of them was age 50 by the end of 2021
For the year, Carl has taxable compensation of $30,000. He plans to contribute $6,000 to a traditional IRA. If he and Kristin file a joint return, each can contribute $6,000 to a traditional IRA. This is because Kristin, who has no compensation, reduced by the amount of his IRA contribute ($30,000 - $6,000 to a traditional IRA.)
= $24,000), to her own compensation (-0-) to figure her maximum contribution limit, because $6,000 is less than $24,000 (her compensation for purposes of figuring her contribution limit, because $6,000 is less than $24,000 (her compensation for purposes of figuring her contribution limit, because $6,000 is less than $24,000 (her compensation for purposes of figuring her contribution limit, because $6,000 is less than $24,000 (her compensation for purposes of figuring her contribution limit, because $6,000 is less than $24,000 (her compensation for purposes of figuring her contribution limit, because $6,000 is less than $24,000 (her compensation for purposes of figuring her contribution limit).
has no effect on the amount of allowable contributions to your traditional IRA. However, if during the year either you or your spouse was covered by a retirement plan at work, your deduction may be reduced or eliminated, depending on your filing status and income. See How Much Can You Deduct, later. Example. Tom and Darcy are married and
both are 53. They both work and each has a traditional IRA. Tom earned $3,800 and Darcy earned $48,000 in 2021. Because of the Kay Bailey Hutchison Spousal IRA limit rule, even though Tom earned $7,000 to Darcy's IRA. If
they file separate returns, the amount that can be contributed to Tom's IRA is limited by his earned income, $3,800. If contribute more after the due date of your return for that year to make up the difference. Example. Rafael, who is 40, earns $30,000 in 2021. Although
he can contribute up to $6,000 for 2021, he contributions for 2021 ($3,000) and his 2021 limit ($6,000). He can't contribute sa,000 more than the limit for any later year. If contributions to your IRA for a year were more than the limit, you can apply
the excess contribution in one year to a later year if the contributions for that later year are less than the maximum allowed for that year. However, a penalty or additional Taxes. As soon as you open your traditional IRA, contributions can be made to it
through your chosen sponsor (trustee or other administrator). Contributed, your IRA may invest in certain property can't be contributed, your IRA may purchase shares of stock. For other restrictions on the use of funds in
your IRA, see Prohibited Transactions, later in this chapter. You may be able to transfer or roll over certain property from one retirement plan to another. See the discussion of rollovers and other transfers later in this chapter under Can You Move Retirement plan Assets. .You can make a contribution to your IRA by having your income tax refund (or
a portion of your refund), if any, paid directly to your traditional IRA, Roth IRA, or SEP IRA. For details, see the instructions for your traditional IRA for each year that you receive compensation. For any year in which you don't work, contributions can't be made
to your IRA unless you receive taxable alimony, nontaxable combat pay, military differential pay, or file a joint return with a spouse who has compensation. See Who Can Open a Traditional IRA, earlier. Even if contributions can't be made for the current year, the amounts contributed for years in which you did qualify can remain in your IRA.
Contributions can resume for any years that you qualify. For tax years beginning after 2019, the rule that you are not able to make contributions to your traditional IRA for the year in which you reach age 70½ and all later years has been repealed. Generally, you can deduct the lesser of: The contributions to your traditional IRA for the year, or The
general limit (or the Kay Bailey Hutchison Spousal IRA limit, if applicable) explained earlier under How Much Can Be Contributed. However, if you or your spouse was covered by an employer retirement plan, you may be able to claim a credit for contributions to
your traditional IRA. For more information, see chapter 3.. If you were divorced or legally separated (and didn't remarry) before the end of the year, you can't deduct only the contributions to your own IRA. Your deductions are subject to the rules for single
individuals. The Form W-2 you receive from your employer has a box used to indicate whether you were covered for the year. The "Retirement plan" box should be checked if you were covered for the year. The "Retirement plan" box should be checked if you were covered for the year. The "Retirement plan" box should be checked if you were covered for the year. The "Retirement plan" box should be checked if you were covered for the year. The "Retirement plan" box should be checked if you were covered for the year. The "Retirement plan" box should be checked if you were covered for the year. The "Retirement plan" box should be checked if you were covered for the year. The "Retirement plan" box should be checked if you were covered for the year. The "Retirement plan" box should be checked if you were covered by your leaves to the year.
employer's retirement plan, you should ask your employer. Special rules apply to determine the tax years for which you are covered by a defined contribution plan for a
tax year if amounts are contributed or allocated to your account for the plan year that ends with or within that tax year. However, also see Situations in Which You Aren't Covered, later. A defined contribution plan is a plan that provides for a separate account for each person covered by the plan. In a defined contribution plan, the amount to be
 pension plans. Example. Company A has a money purchase pension plan. Its plan year is from July 1 to June 30. The plan provides that contribution for the plan year ending on June 30, 2021, is made February 15, 2022. Because an amount
 is contributed to Bob's account for the plan year, Bob is covered by the plan for his 2021 tax year. A special rule applies to certain plans in which it isn't possible to determine if an amount will be contributed to your account that are attributable to employer
contributions, employee contributions, or forfeitures, by the last day of the plan year, and contributions are discretionary for the plan year ends, the employer makes a contribution for that plan year, you are covered for the tax year in which the plan year ends, the employer makes a contribution for that plan year, you are covered for the tax year in which the plan year, and contribution is made
Example. Mickey was covered by a profit-sharing plan and left the company on December 31, 2020. The plan year runs from July 1 to June 30. Under the terms of the plan before the due date for filing the company's tax return. Such contributions are
allocated as of the last day of the plan year, and allocated to the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of that date, the company wasn't hat date, the company wasn't have allocated to the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of that date, the company wasn't have allocated to the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of that date, the company wasn't have allocated to the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of that date, the company wasn't have allocated to the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of that date, the company wasn't have allocated to the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of that date, the company wasn't have allocated to the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of that date, the company wasn't have allocated to the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of that date, the company wasn't have allocated to the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of that date, the company wasn't have allocated to the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of that date, the company wasn't have allocated to the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of that date, the company wasn't have allocated to the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addit, and the June 30, 2021, plan year. In addition, as of the June 
obligated to make a contribution for such plan year and it was impossible to determine whether or not a contribution would be made for the plan year ending June 30, 2021. That contribution was made on February 15, 2022. Mickey is an active participant in the
plan for his 2022 tax year but not for his 2021 tax year. As discussed earlier, the deduction you can take for contributions made to your filing status.
Your deduction may also be affected by social security benefits you received. Instead of using Table 1-2 or Table 1-3 and Worksheets in Appendix B of this publication if, for the year, all of the following apply. You received social security benefits. You received taxable compensation. Contributions were made to you
traditional IRA. You or your spouse were covered by an employer retirement plan. Use the worksheets in Appendix B to figure your IRA deduction, your nondeductible contribution, and the taxable portion, if any, of your social security benefits. Appendix B includes an example with filled-in worksheets to assist you. If you or your spouse is covered by
an employer retirement plan and you didn't receive any social security benefits, you can figure your reduced IRA deduction by using Worksheet 1-2. The Instructions for Form 1040 include a similar worksheet that you can use instead of the worksheet 1-2. The Instructions for Form 1040 include a similar worksheet that you can use instead of the worksheet in this publication. If you or your spouse is covered by an employer retirement plan, and you
received any social security benefits, see Social Security Recipients, see Social Security Rec
reduced or eliminated, contributions can be made to your IRA of up to the general limit or, if it applies, the Kay Bailey Hutchison Spousal IRA limit. The difference between your total permitted contributions and your IRA deduction, if any, is your nondeductible contributions. Example. Tony is 29 years old and single. In 2021, he was covered by a
retirement plan at work. His salary is $72,000. His modified AGI is $90,000. Tony makes a $6,000 IRA contribution for 2021. Because he was covered by a retirement plan and his modified AGI is above $76,000, he can't deduct his $6,000 IRA contribution. He must designate this contribution as a nondeductible contribution by reporting it on Form
8606. Recordkeeping. There is a record of deductible and nondeductible IRA contributions. The following examples illustrate the use of Worksheet 1-2. Example 1. For 2021, Tom and Betty file a joint return on Form 1040. They are
both 39 years old. They are both employed. Tom is covered by his employer's retirement plan. However, Betty isn't covered by her employer's retirement plan. Tom's salary is $62,000, and Betty's is $34,500. They each have a traditional IRA and their combined modified AGI, which includes $9,000 interest and dividend income, is $105,500. Because
their modified AGI is between $105,000 and $125,000 and $
deductions separately. Tom can take a deduction for 2021, Tom figures his deductible amounts as shown on Worksheet 1-2, Figuring Your Reduced IRA Deduction for 2021—Example 1 Illustrated. He can choose to treat the $5,850 as either deductible of the control of 
nondeductible contributions. He can either leave the $150 ($6,000 - $5,850) of nondeductible contributions in his IRA or withdraw them by April 18, 2022. He decides to treat the $5,850 as deductible contributions and leave the $150 of nondeductible contributions.
$6,000 contribution as either deductible or nondeductible. This is because she isn't covered by her employer's retirement plan, and their combined modified AGI isn't between $198,000 and $208,000. Therefore, she isn't subject to the deduction phaseout discussed earlier under Limit if Covered by Employer Plan, and she doesn't need to use
Worksheet 1-2. Betty decides to treat her $6,000 IRA contribution as deductible. The IRA deductions of $5,850 and $6,000 on the joint return on Form 1040. They are both 39 years old. Ed is covered by his employer's retirement plan. Ed's salary is $45,000. Sue had
no compensation for the year and didn't contribute to an IRA. Sue isn't covered by an employer plan. Ed contributed $6,000 to his traditional IRA and $6,000 to his traditional IRA and $6,000 to his traditional IRA for Sue (a Kay Bailey Hutchison Spousal IRA). Their combined modified AGI, which includes $2,000 interest and dividend income and a large capital gain from the sale of
stock, is $200,555. Because their combined modified AGI is $125,000 or more and Ed is covered by his employer's plan, he can't deduct any of the contributions in his IRA or withdraw them by April 18, 2022. Sue figures her IRA deduction as shown on Worksheet 1-2.
Figuring Your Reduced IRA Deduction for 2021—Example 2 Illustrated. If you inherit a traditional IRA, you are called a beneficiary can be any person or entity the owner chooses to receive the benefits of the IRA after he or she dies. Beneficiaries of a traditional IRA must include in their gross income any taxable distributions they
receive. If you inherit a traditional IRA from your spouse, you generally have the following. Treat it as your own IRA by designating yourself as the account owner. Treat it as your own IRA from your spouse, you generally have the following. Treat it as your own IRA from your spouse, you generally have the following. Treat it as your own IRA by designating yourself as the account owner. Treat it as your own IRA from your spouse, you generally have the following.
plan (section 403(a) plan), Tax-sheltered annuity plan (section 403(b) plan), or Deferred compensation plan of a state or local government (section 457 plan). Treat yourself as the beneficiary rather than treating the IRA as your own. If you inherit a traditional IRA from anyone other than your deceased spouse, you can't treat the inherited IRA as your
own. This means that you can't make any contributions to the IRA. It also means you can't roll over any amounts into or out of the inherited IRA. However, you can make a trustee-to-trustee transfer as long as the IRA into which amounts are being moved is set up and maintained in the name of the deceased IRA owner for the benefit of you as
beneficiary. See Pub. 590-B for more information. Like the original owner, you generally won't owe tax on the assets in the IRA until you receive distributions from it. You must begin receiving distributions from the IRA until you receive distrib
retirement programs (including traditional IRAs) to a traditional IRAs) to a traditional IRA. You can make the following kinds of transfers from one trustee to another. Rollovers. Transfers incident to a divorce. This chapter discusses all three kinds of transfers from one trustee to another, either at your reques
or at the trustee's request, isn't a rollover. This includes the situation where the current trustee issues a check to the new trustee but gives it to you to deposit. Because it isn't a rollover, it isn't affected by the 1-year waiting period required between rollovers. This waiting period is
discussed later under Rollover From One IRA Into Another. For information about direct transfers from retirement plan within 60 days
you received the payment or distribution. The contribution to the second retirement plan is called a "rollover contribution by the 60th day after the day
you receive the distribution from your traditional IRA or your employer's plan. Example. You received an eligible rollover distribution from your traditional IRA or your must complete the rollover by August 29, 2021, the 60th day
following June 30. The IRS may waive the 60-day requirement where the failure to do so would be against equity or good conscience, such as in the event of a casualty, disaster, or other event beyond your reasonable control. For exceptions to the 60-day period, see Ways to get a waiver of the 60-day requirement, later. Example. You received
a distribution in late December 2021 from a traditional IRA that you don't roll over into another traditional IRA within the 60-day limit. You don't qualify for a waiver by the IRS of the 60-day rollover requirement. If the IRS
subsequently audits your income tax return, it may determine that you do not qualify for a waiver, in which case you may owe additional IRA if you reinvest them within 60 days in the same or another traditional IRA. Because this is a rollover, you can't deduct
the amount that you reinvest in an IRA. You may be able to treat a contribution made to one type of IRA as having been made to a different type of IRA as having been made to a different type of IRA. This is called recharacterizing the contribution. See Recharacterizations in this chapter for more information.
of a distribution from a traditional IRA, you can't, within a 1-year period, make a tax-free rollover of any later distributed, within the same IRA. You also can't make a tax-free rollover. The 1-year period begins on the date you receive the
IRA distribution, not on the date you roll it over into an IRA. Rules apply to the number of rollovers you can have two traditional IRAs. See Application of one-rollover of a distribution from IRA-1 into a new traditional IRAs.
(IRA-3). You can't, within 1 year of the distribution from IRA-1 into IRA-3 into another traditional IRA. This is because in 2021 you are only allowed to make one
rollover within a 1-year period. So when you make a rollover from IRA-1 to IRA-3, you can't make a rollover from IRA-1 and rolled it over into
IRA-2 on the same day. For 2022, John can't roll over any other 2022 IRA distribution, including a rollover from one traditional IRA to the same or another traditional IRA on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, lines 4a and 4b. Enter the
total amount of the distribution on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4a. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4a. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribution wasn't rolled over, enter zero on Form 1040-NR, line 4b. If the total distribu
NR, line 4b. Enter "Rollover" next to line 4b. See your tax return instructions. If you rolled over the distribution into a qualified plan (other than an IRA) or you make the rollover in 2022, attach a statement explaining what you did. For information on how to figure the taxable portion, see Are Distributions Taxable? in Pub. 590-B. If an interest in a
traditional IRA is transferred from your spouse or former spouse to you by a divorce or separate maintenance decree or a written document related to such a decree, the interest in the IRA, starting from the date of the transfer, is treated as your IRA. The transfer is tax free. For information about transfers of interests in employer plans, see
Distributions under divorce or similar proceedings (alternate payees) under Rollover From Employer's Plan Into an IRA, earlier. . If the transfer results in a change in the basis of the traditional IRA of either spouse, both spouses must file Form 8606 and follow the directions in the instructions for that form. . . 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, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax. . You may be able to treat a contribution made to one type of IRA as having been made to a different type of IRA. This is called recharacterizing the contribution. To recharacterize a contribution, you must
 generally have the contribution transferred from the first IRA (the one to which it was made) to the second IRA in a trustee-to-trustee transfer. If the transfer is made by the due date (including extensions) for your tax return for the tax year for which the contribution was made, you can elect to treat the contribution as having been originally made to
 the second IRA instead of to the first IRA. If you recharacterize your contribution, you must do all three of the following. Include in the transfer may be a negative amount. Report the recharacterization on your tax return for the year during which the
contribution was made. Treat the contribution as having been made to the second IRA on the date that it was actually made to the first IRA. No recharacterizations of conversions made in tax years beginning after
December 31, 2017, cannot be recharacterized as having been made to a traditional IRA. If you made a conversion in the 2017 tax year, you had until the due date (with extensions) for filing the return for that tax year to recharacterize it. To recharacterize a contribution, you must notify both the trustee of the first IRA (the one to which the
the same trustee. The notification(s) must include all of the following information. The type and amount of the contribution was made to the first IRA that is to be recharacterized. The date on which the contribution to the first IRA that is to be recharacterized. The date on which the contribution to the first IRA that is to be recharacterized.
the amount of the contribution and any net income (or loss) allocable to the trustee of the second IRA. Any additional information needed to make the trustee of the irrustee of the second IRA. Any additional information needed to make the trustee of the second IRA. Any additional information needed to make the trustee of the second IRA. The name of the trustee of the second IRA.
custodian. If you need to determine the applicable net income on IRA contributions made after 2021 that are recharacterized, use Worksheet 1-3. See Regulations section 1.408A-5 for more information. If you elect to recharacterized, use Worksheet 1-3. See Regulations section 1.408A-5 for more information and the recharacterized acoustic point of the recharacterized acoustic point in the recharacterized acousti
directed by Form 8606 and its instructions. You must treat the contribution as having been made to the second IRA. You can withdraw or use IRA assets before you are age 59½. This is explained under Age 59½ Rule under Early
Distributions in Pub. 590-B. You can generally make a tax-free withdrawal of contributions if you do it before the due date for filing your tax return for the year in which you made them. This means that, even if you are under age 59½, the 10% additional tax may not apply. These withdrawals are explained later. If you made IRA contributions in 2021,
you can withdraw them tax free by the due date of your return. If you have an extension of time to file your return, you can withdraw them tax free by the extended due date. You can do this if, for each contribution you withdraw any interest or otherway, both of the following conditions apply. You didn't take a deduction for the contribution you withdraw any interest or otherway.
 income earned on the contribution. You can take into account any loss on the contribution while it was in the IRA when calculating the amount. If you timely filed your 2021 tax return without withdrawing a contribution that you made in
2021, you can still have the contribution returned to you within 6 months of the due date of your 2021 tax return, excluding extensions. If you do, file an amended return and include an explanation of the withdrawal. Make any other
necessary changes on the amended return (for example, if you reported the contributions as excess contributions are no longer treated as having been contributed). In most cases, the net income you must withdraw is determined by the IRA trustee or
custodian. If you need to determine the applicable net income on IRA contributions made after 2021 that are returned to you, use Worksheet 1-4. See Regulations section 1.408-11 for more information. Example. On May 2, 2022, when her IRA is worth $4,800, Cathy makes a $1,600 regular contribution to her IRA. Cathy requests that $400 of the May
2, 2022, contribution be returned to her. On February 2, 2023, when the IRA is worth $7,600, the IRA trustee distributions have been made to the IRA for 2022 and no distributions have been made. The adjusted opening balance is $6,400 ($4,800 + $1,600) and
the adjusted closing balance is $7,600. The net income due to the May 2, 2022, contribution is $75 ($400 x ($7,600 - $6,400). Therefore, the total to be distributed on February 2, 2023, is $475. This is shown on Worksheet 1-4. Example—Illustrated. You must include in income any earnings on the contributions you withdraw. Include the
earnings in income for the year in which you made the contributions, not the year in which you withdrawal that is a return of nondeductible contributions (basis), any withdrawal of your contributions after the due date (or extended due date) of your return will be treated as a taxable distribution.
Excess contributions can also be recovered tax free as discussed under What Acts Result in Penalties or Additional Taxes, later.. The 10% additional tax on distribution of interest or other income must be reported on Form
5329 and, unless the distribution qualifies as an exception to the age 59½ rule, it will be subject to this tax. See Early Distributions under What Acts Result in Penalties or Additional Taxes? in Pub. 590-B. If any part of these contributions is an excess contribution for 2020, it is subject to a 6% excise tax. You won't have to pay the 6% tax if any 2020 and the following the contribution for 2020, it is subject to a 6% excise tax. You won't have to pay the 6% tax if any 2020 and the following tax is a first of the firs
excess contribution was withdrawn by April 15, 2021 (plus extensions), and if any 2021 excess contribution is withdrawn by April 18, 2022 (plus extensions). See Excess Contribution made to one type of IRA as having been made to a different type
of IRA. This is called recharacterizing the contribution. See Recharacterizations, earlier, for more information. . The tax advantages of using traditional IRAs for retirement savings can be offset by additional taxes and penalties if you don't follow the rules. There are additions to the regular tax for using your IRA funds in prohibited transactions. There
are also additional taxes for the following activities. Investing in collectibles. Making excess amounts to accumulate (failing to take required distributions). See Pub. 590-B. Having unrelated business income. There are penalties for overstating the amount of nondeductible
contributions and for failure to file Form 8606, if required. This chapter discusses those acts that you should avoid and the additional taxes and other costs, including loss of IRA status, that apply if you don't avoid those acts. Generally, a prohibited transaction is any improper use of your traditional IRA account or annuity by you, your beneficiary, or
for personal use (present or future) with IRA funds. .If your IRA is invested in nonpublicly traded assets or assets that you directly control, the risk of engaging in a prohibited transaction in connection with your account may be increased.. The Department of Labor has authority to grant administrative exemptions from the prohibited transaction
provisions of ERISA and the Code for a class of transactions. In order to grant an administrative exemption, the Department must be administrative exemption.
 beneficiaries. For additional information on prohibited transaction exemptions, see the Department of Labor publication, Exemption Procedures under Federal Pension Law. The following two types of transactions aren't prohibited transactions if they meet the requirements that follow. Payments of cash, property, or other consideration by the sponsor
of your traditional IRA to you (or members of your family). Your receipt of services at reduced or no cost from the bank where your traditional IRA invests in collectibles, the amount invested is considered distributed to you in the year invested. You may have to pay the 10% additional tax on early
distributions discussed in Pub. 590-B. Any amounts that time, aren't included in your income at that time, aren't included in your income when the collectible was made, and which were included in your income at that time, aren't included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at that time, are not included in your income at this time, are not included in your income at that time, are not in
on an unrelated trade or business. An unrelated trade or business means any trade or business means any trade or business from 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return. The
Form 990-T must be filed by the 15th day of the 4th month after the end of the IRA's tax year. See Pub. 598, Tax on Unrelated Business Income of Exempt Organizations, for more information. Generally, an excess contribution is the amount contributed to your traditional IRAs for the year that is more than the smaller of: $6,000 ($7,000 if you are age
contributions on your behalf to a SEP IRA, see chapter 2 of Pub. 560. In general, if the excess contributions for a year aren't withdrawn by the date your return for the year is due (including extensions), you are subject to a 6% tax. You must pay the 6% tax each year on excess amounts that remain in your traditional IRA at the end of your tax year. The
tax can't be more than 6% of the combined value of all your IRAs as of the end of your tax year. The additional tax is figured on Form 5329, see Reporting Additional Taxes, later. Example. For 2021, Paul Jones is 45 years old and single, his compensation is $31,000, and he contributed $6,500 to his traditional IRA.
  Paul has made an excess contribution to his IRA of $500 ($6,500 minus the $6,000 limit). The contribution earned $5 interest in 2021 and $6 interest it earned by the due date of his return, including extensions. Paul figures his additional tax
for 2021 by multiplying the excess contribution ($500) shown on Form 5329, line 16, by 0.06, giving him an additional tax liability of $30. He enters the tax on Form 5329, later. You won't have to pay the 6% tax if you withdraw an excess contribution made during a tax year
and you also withdraw any interest or other income earned on the excess contribution. You must complete your withdrawal by the date your tax return without withdrawing a contribution that you made in 2021, you can still have the contribution returned to you within 6
months of the due date of your 2021 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 (for example, if you
reported the contributions as excess contributions on your original return, include an amended Form 5329 reflecting that the withdrawn contribution in 2021 of $1,000, which she withdrawn by April 18, 2022, the due date of her return. At the
same time, she also withdrew the $50 income that was earned on the $1,000. She must include the $50 in her gross income for 2021 (the year in which the excess contributions because she isn't yet 59½ years old), but she doesn't have to report the
excess contribution as income or pay the 6% excise tax. Maria receives a Form 1099-R showing that the earnings are taxable for 2021. In general, you must include all distributions (withdrawals) from your IRA and not
include the amount withdrawn in your gross income. Total contributions (other than rollover contributions) for 2021 to your IRA weren't more than $6,000 ($7,000 if you are age 50 or older). You didn't take a deduction for the excess contribution being withdrawn. The withdrawn in your gross income.
extensions, for filing your tax return for the year. You can't apply an excess contribution to an earlier year even if you contributions for that later year are less than the maximum allowed for that year. You can deduct
excess contributions for previous years that are still in your traditional IRA. The amounts you can deduct this year is the lesser of the following two amounts. Your maximum IRA deduction for this year minus any amounts contributed to your traditional IRAs for this year. The total excess contributions in your IRAs at the beginning of this year. This
method lets you avoid making a withdrawal. It doesn't, however, let you avoid the 6% tax on any excess contributions for previous years that you can deduct $1,000 in
2020 and $1,500 in 2021 (the amounts of her taxable compensation for these years). For 2020, she actually contributed $1,400 but could deduct only $1,000. In 2020, $400 is an excess (including any earnings) before the due date of her 2020
return. Because Teri didn't withdraw the excess, she owes excise tax of $24 for 2020. To avoid the excess from 2020 in 2021 if her actual contribution of $1,500 minus the $400 excess from 2020 she wants to treat as a deductible
contribution in 2021). Teri can deduct $1,500 in 2021 (the $1,100 actually contributed plus the $400 excess contributions, early distributions, and excess accumulations. 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 employee annuity plan (section 403(a) plan); A qualified employee annuity plan (section 403(b) plan); A qualified employee annuity plan (section 403(a) plan); A tax-sheltered annuity plan (section 403(b) plan); A tax-sheltered annuity plan (section 403(a) plan); A qualified employee annuity plan (section 403(a) plan); A tax-sheltered annuity plan (section 403(b) plan); A tax-sheltered annuity plan (section 403(a) plan); A tax-sheltered annuity plan (section 403(b) plan); A tax-sheltered annuity plan (section 403(a) plan); A tax-sheltered annuity plan (section 403(b) plan (s
political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision or political subdivision or political subdivision or political subdivisi
qualified distributions from these accounts aren't included in your income. Designated Roth accounts aren't IRAs and designated Roth accounts aren't included in your eligibility to participate. A contribution to one doesn't impact your eligibility to participate accounts aren't included in your income.
to contribute to the other. See Pub. 575 for more information on designated Roth accounts. Regardless of your age, you may be able to establish and make nondeductible contributions to 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 account or annuity must be designated as a Roth IRA when it is opened. A deemed IRA can be a Roth IRA, but neither a SEP IRA nor a
SIMPLE IRA can be designated as a Roth 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. Generally, you can contribute to a Roth IRA if
you have taxable compensation (defined later) and your modified AGI (defined later) is less than: $208,000 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 IRAs, You can make contributions to a Roth IRAs or to both traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs, You can make contributions to a Roth IRA for a
year at any time during the year or by the due date (not including extensions) for filing your 2021 tax return. This means that most people can make contributions for 2021 by April 18, 2022.. A 6% excise tax applies to any excess contribution
to a Roth IRA. You may be able to convert 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. 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. If you must include any amount in your gross income, you may have to increase your withholding, see Rollover From Employer's Plan Into an IRA in chapter 1. 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 contribution. The amount received 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 if you contributed. You can 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 a Roth IRAs are disregarded for purposes of the 1-year waiting period between rollovers. A rollover from a Roth IRAs are disregarded for purposes of the 1-year waiting period between rollovers. A rollover from a Roth IRAs are disregarded for purposes of the 1-year waiting period between rollovers.
designated Roth account or to a Roth IRA. If you roll over an amount from one Roth IRA, 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. To help you complete your tax return, use the following appendices that include worksheets and tables. Appendix A—Summary Record of Traditional IRA(s) for 2021. 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. Worksheet 1,
Computation of Modified AGI. Worksheet 2, Computation of Traditional IRA Deduction for 2021. Worksheet 3, Computation of Taxable Social Security Benefits. Comprehensive Example and completed worksheet 3, Computation of Taxable Social Security Benefits.
Reporting Additional Taxes Adjusted gross income (AGI), Modified adjus
separate maintenance. Annuity contracts, Annuity or endowment contracts, Annuity or endowment in Collectibles, Community property, Community property, Community property laws. Compensation?
Nontaxable combat pay, Nontaxable combat pay, Nontaxable combat pay. Self-employment loss. Wages, salaries, etc., wages, etc., wa
contribution is made. Distributions in same year as, Both contributions for 2021 and distributions in 2021. Excess (see Excess contributions) Not required, Contributions not required. Qualified reservist repayments, Qualified reservist
repayments. Recharacterizing (see Recharacterizing (see Recharacterization) Retirement savings contributions. Roth IRAs, Can You Contributed?, More Than Maximum Contributions When to contribute, When Can Contributions Be Made?
Withdrawing before due date of return, Contributions Returned Before Due Date of Return Conversions Credit, Retirement Savings contributions Credit (Saver) Contributions Cre
IRA Deduction Phaseout, Defined contribution plans, Defined contribution plans, Defined contribution plans, Defined benefit plans, Defined bend benefit plans, Defined benefit plans, Defined benefit plans, D
Nondeductible IRA contributions, Difficulty of care payments. Distributions in 2021 and distributions in 2021. Income from IRA distributions in 2021 and distributions in 2021 and distributions in 2021. Income from IRA distributions in 2021. Income from IRA distributions in 2021.
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Year(s) covered, For Which Year(s) Are You Covered? Employer retirement plans, Are You Covered by an Employer Plan? Defined benefit plans, Defined contribution plans, Defined contribution plans, Defined contribution plans, Defined benefit plans, Defined contribution plans, Defined contribution plans, Defined benefit plans, Defined contribution plans, Defined benefit plans, Defined contribution plans, Defined benefit plans, Defined benefit plans, Defined contribution plans, Defined benefit plans, Defi
Retirement Plan at Work Limit if Covered by Employer Plan Prohibited transactions, Trust account set up by an employee association. Endowment contracts (see Annuity contracts) Excess Contributions Closed tax year, Closed tax year, Deducted in earlier year, Excess contribution deducted in
an earlier year. Deducting in a later year, Deducting in a later year, Deducting an Excess Contributions. Recharacterizing, Recharacterizing excess contributions. Roth IRAs, What if You Contribute Too Much? Tax, Excess Contributions Tax Withdrawn after due date of return,
Excess Contributions Withdrawn After Due Date of Return Withdrawn by due date of return, Excess Contributions Withdrawn by Due Date of Return Exempt Transactions, Fiduciary. Filing before IRA contribution is made, Filing before a contribution is made.
Filing status, Filing Status Deduction phaseout and, Filing Status Deduction phaseout and, Filing status. Form 1040-SR. Form 104
on, Form 5329 not required. Withdrawal of excess contribution, Form 8606. For
Frozen deposit. Full-time student Retirement accounts, Individual Retirement annuities, Individual Retirement Account Individual Retirement annuities, Individual Ret
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Traditional IRA Be Opened? Individual Retirement Bonds, Individual Retirem



