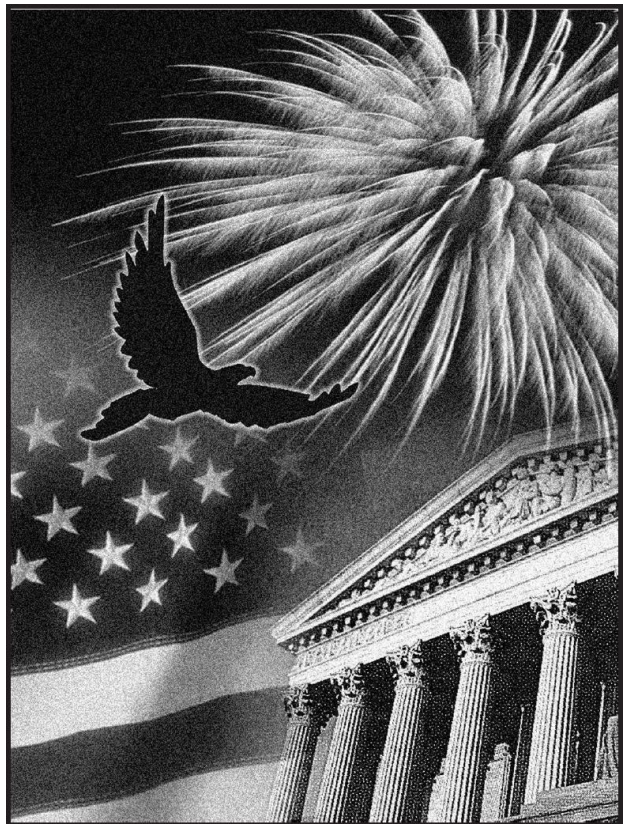


Publication 590-B

Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)

For use in preparing
2024 Returns

Volume 1 of 4



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Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Pub. 590-B, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to [IRS.gov/Pub590B](https://www.irs.gov/pub590b).

What's New

Distributions to victims of domestic abuse. Beginning with distributions made after December 31, 2023, a distribution to a domestic abuse victim is not subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions if certain requirements are met.

For more information, see *Distributions to victims of domestic abuse*, later.

Distributions for emergency personal expenses. Beginning with distributions made after December 31, 2023, a distribution to an individual for certain emergency personal expenses is not subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions if certain requirements are met. For more information, see *Distributions for emergency personal expenses*, later.

Transfers and rollovers of assets and the substantially equal payment method.

Beginning after December 31, 2023, certain transfers and rollovers of assets from qualified plans or annuity contracts using the substantially equal periodic payment method are not considered a modification of the distribution method if certain requirements are met. See *Transfers and rollovers of assets*, for more information.

Reminders

Excise tax relief for certain 2024 required minimum distributions. The IRS will not assert an excise tax in 2024 for missed RMDs if certain requirements are met.

See Notice 2024-35, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2024-19 IRB#NOT-2024-35](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2024-19_IRB#NOT-2024-35), for details.

Income on corrective distributions of excess contributions. The income on the corrective distribution of excess contributions made on or after, December 29, 2022, is no longer subject to the 10% additional tax on early distributions. See Pub. 590-A for more information.

Modification of required distribution rules for designated beneficiaries. There are new required minimum distribution rules for certain beneficiaries who are designated beneficiaries when the IRA owner dies in a tax year beginning after December 31, 2019.

All distributions must be made by the end of the 10th year after death, except for distributions made to certain eligible designated beneficiaries. See 10-year rule, later, for more information.

Simplified employee pension (SEP) and SIMPLE plans. SEP and SIMPLE IRAs aren't covered in this publication. They are covered in Pub. 560, Retirement Plans for Small Business.

Deemed IRAs. 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.

Statement of required minimum

distribution (RMD). If an RMD is required from your IRA, the trustee, custodian, or issuer that held the IRA at the end of the preceding year must either report the amount of the RMD to you, or offer to calculate it for you. The report or offer must include the date by which the amount must be distributed.

The report is due January 31 of the year in which the minimum distribution is required. It can be provided with the year-end fair market value statement that you normally get each year. No report is required for section 403(b) contracts (generally tax-sheltered annuities) or for IRAs of owners who have died.

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 return as tax-exempt interest.

For more information on tax-exempt interest, see the instructions for your tax return.

Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT). For purposes of the NIIT, net investment income doesn't include distributions from a qualified retirement plan (for example, 401(a), 403(a), 403(b), or 457(b) plans, and IRAs).

However, these distributions are taken into account when determining the modified adjusted gross income threshold.

Distributions from a nonqualified retirement plan are included in net investment income. See Form 8960, Net Investment Income Tax—Individuals, Estates, and Trusts, and its instructions for more information.

Photographs of missing children. The IRS is a proud partner with the [National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® \(NCMEC\)](#). 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.

Introduction

This publication discusses distributions from individual retirement arrangements (IRAs). An IRA is a personal savings plan that gives you tax advantages for setting aside money for retirement. For information about contributions to an IRA, see Pub. 590-A.

What are some tax advantages of an IRA? Two tax advantages of an IRA are that:

- Contributions you make to an IRA may be fully or partially deductible, depending on which type of IRA you have and on your circumstances; and
- Generally, amounts in your IRA (including earnings and gains) aren't taxed until distributed.

In some cases, amounts aren't taxed at all if distributed according to the rules.

What's in this publication? This publication discusses traditional and Roth IRAs. It explains the rules for:

- Handling an inherited IRA, and
- Receiving distributions (making withdrawals) from an IRA.

It also explains the penalties and additional taxes that apply when the rules aren't followed. To assist you in complying with the tax rules for IRAs, this publication contains worksheets, sample forms, and tables, which can be found throughout the publication and in the appendices at the end of the publication.

How to use this publication. The rules that you must follow depend on which type of IRA you have.

Use Table I-1 to help you determine which parts of this publication to read. Also use Table I-1 if you were referred to this publication from instructions to a form.

Comments and suggestions. We welcome your comments about this publication and suggestions for future editions.

You can send us comments through [IRS.gov/FormComments](https://www.irs.gov/FormComments). Or, 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 comments and suggestions as we revise our tax forms, instructions, and publications.

Don't send tax questions, tax returns, or payments to the above address.

Getting answers to your tax questions. If you have a tax question not answered by this publication or the *How To Get Tax Help* section at the end of this publication, go to the IRS Interactive Tax Assistant page at [IRS.gov/ Help/ITA](https://www.irs.gov/Help/ITA) where you can find topics

by using the search feature or viewing the categories listed.

Getting tax forms, instructions, and publications. Go to [IRS.gov/Forms](https://www.irs.gov/forms) to download current and prior-year forms, instructions, and publications.

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Useful Items

You may want to see:

Publications

- ☐ **590-A** Contributions to Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)

- ❑ **560** Retirement Plans for Small Business (SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans)
- ❑ **571** Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans)
- ❑ **575** Pension and Annuity Income
- ❑ **939** 939 General Rule for Pensions and Annuities
- ❑ **976** Disaster Relief

Forms (and Instructions)

- ❑ **W-4P** Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments
- ❑ **W-4R** Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions
- ❑ **1099-R** Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc.

- ❑ **5304-SIMPLE** Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers (SIMPLE)—Not for Use With a Designated Financial Institution
- ❑ **5305-S** SIMPLE Individual Retirement Trust Account
- ❑ **5305-SA** SIMPLE Individual Retirement Custodial Account
- ❑ **5305-SIMPLE** 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 Retirement Savings Contributions
- ❑ **8915-D** Qualified 2019 Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments
- ❑ **8915-F** Qualified Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments

See *How To Get Tax Help*, later, for information about getting these publications and forms.

Table I-1. **Using This Publication**

IF you need information on...	THEN see...
traditional IRAs	chapter 1 .
Roth IRAs	chapter 2 , and parts of chapter 1 .
disaster-related relief	chapter 3 .
SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, and 401(k) plans	Pub. 560.
Coverdell education savings accounts (formerly called education IRAs)	Pub. 970.

Table I-2. How Are a Traditional IRA and a Roth IRA Different?

This table shows the differences between traditional and Roth IRAs. Answers in the middle column apply to traditional IRAs. Answers in the right column apply to Roth IRAs.

Question	Answer	
	Traditional IRA?	Roth IRA?
Do I have to start taking distributions when I reach a certain age from a	Yes. You must begin receiving required minimum distributions by April 1 of the year following the year you reach age 73. See When Must You Withdraw Assets? (Required Minimum Distributions) in chapter 1.	No. If you are the original owner of a Roth IRA, you don't have to take distributions regardless of your age. See Are Distributions Taxable? in chapter 2. However, if you are the beneficiary of a Roth IRA, you may have to take distributions. See Distributions After Owner's Death in chapter 2.
How are distributions taxed from a	Distributions from a traditional IRA are taxed as ordinary income, but if you made nondeductible contributions, not all of the distribution is taxable. See Are Distributions Taxable? in chapter 1.	Distributions from a Roth IRA aren't taxed as long as you meet certain criteria. See Are Distributions Taxable? in chapter 2.
Do I have to file a form just because I receive distributions from a	Not unless you have ever made a nondeductible contribution to a traditional IRA. If you have, file Form 8606. See <i>Nondeductible Contributions</i> in Pub. 590-A.	Yes. File Form 8606 if you received distributions from a Roth IRA (other than a rollover, qualified charitable distribution, one-time distribution to fund an HSA, recharacterization, certain qualified distributions, or a return of certain contributions).

1.

Traditional IRAs

Introduction

This chapter discusses distributions from an IRA. In this publication, the original IRA (sometimes called an ordinary or regular IRA) is referred to as a "traditional IRA." A traditional IRA is any IRA that isn't a Roth IRA or a SIMPLE IRA.

What if You Inherit an IRA?

If you inherit a traditional IRA, you are called a beneficiary. A beneficiary can be any person or entity the owner chooses to receive the benefits of the IRA after the owner dies.

Beneficiaries of a traditional IRA must include in their gross income any taxable distributions they receive.



IRAs inherited from decedents who died in 2019 or earlier are subject to different rules. See [Retirement Topics - Beneficiary](#), for more information.

Inherited from spouse. If you inherit a traditional IRA from your spouse, you generally have the following three choices.

1. Treat it as your own IRA by designating yourself as the account owner;
2. Treat it as your own by rolling it over into your IRA, or to the extent it is taxable, into a:
3. Qualified employer plan,
 - a. Qualified employee annuity plan (section 403(a) plan),
 - b. Tax-sheltered annuity plan (section 403(b) plan),

- c. Deferred compensation plan of a state or local government (section 457 plan), or
- 4. Treat yourself as the beneficiary rather than treating the IRA as your own.

Treating it as your own. You will be considered to have chosen to treat the IRA as your own if:

- Contributions (including rollover contributions) are made to the inherited IRA, or
- You don't take the required minimum distribution for a year as a beneficiary of the IRA.

You will only be considered to have chosen to treat the IRA as your own if:

- You are the sole beneficiary of the IRA, and
- You have an unlimited right to withdraw amounts from it.

However, if you receive a distribution from your deceased spouse's IRA, you can roll that distribution over into your own IRA within the 60-day time limit, as long as the distribution isn't a required distribution, even if you aren't the sole beneficiary of your deceased spouse's IRA. For more information, see *When Must You Withdraw Assets? (Required Minimum Distributions)*, later.

Inherited from someone other than spouse. 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.

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 under the rules for distributions that apply to beneficiaries.

IRA with basis. If you inherit a traditional IRA from a person who had a basis in the IRA because of nondeductible contributions, that basis remains with the IRA. Unless you are the decedent's spouse and choose to treat the IRA as your own, you can't combine this basis with any basis you have in your own traditional IRA(s) or any basis in traditional IRA(s) you inherited from other decedents. If you take distributions from both an inherited IRA and your IRA, and each has basis, you must complete separate Forms 8606 to determine the taxable and nontaxable portions of those distributions.

Federal estate tax deduction. A beneficiary may be able to claim a deduction for estate tax resulting from certain distributions from a traditional IRA. The beneficiary can deduct the estate tax paid on any part of a distribution that is income with respect to a decedent. They can take the deduction for the tax year the income is reported. For information on claiming this deduction, see *Estate Tax Deduction* under *Other Tax Information* in Pub. 559.

Any taxable part of a distribution that isn't income with respect to a decedent is a payment the beneficiary must include in income. However, the beneficiary can't take any deduction for estate tax.

A surviving spouse can roll over the distribution to another traditional IRA and avoid including it in income for the year received.

More information. For more information about rollovers, required distributions, and inherited IRAs, see:

- *Rollovers* under *Can You Move Retirement Plan Assets?* in chapter 1 of Pub. 590-A;
- When Must You Withdraw Assets? (Required Minimum Distributions), later; and
- The discussion of IRA Beneficiaries, later, under *When Must You Withdraw Assets? (Required Minimum Distributions)*.

When Can You Withdraw or Use Assets?

You can withdraw or use your traditional IRA assets at any time. However, a 10% additional tax generally applies if you withdraw or use IRA assets before you reach age 59¹/₂. This is explained under Age 59 1/2 Rule under Early Distributions, later.

If you were affected by a qualified disaster, see chapter 3.

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 59^{1/2}, the 10% additional tax may not apply unless you meet one of the exceptions. These distributions are explained in Pub. 590-A.

When Must You Withdraw Assets? (Required Minimum Distributions)

You can't keep funds in a traditional IRA (including SEP and SIMPLE IRAs) indefinitely. Eventually, they must be distributed. If there are no distributions, or if the distributions aren't large enough, you may have to pay an excise tax on the amount not distributed as required. See Excess Accumulations (Insufficient Distributions), later, under *What Acts Result in Penalties or Additional Taxes*.

The requirements for distributing IRA funds differ, depending on whether you are the IRA owner or the beneficiary of a decedent's IRA.

Required minimum distribution (RMD).

The amount that must be distributed each year is referred to as the required minimum distribution.

Note. A qualified charitable distribution will count towards your required minimum distribution. See Qualified charitable distributions (QCDs) under *Are Distributions Taxable*, later.

Distributions not eligible for rollover.

Amounts that must be distributed (required minimum distributions) during a particular year aren't normally eligible for rollover treatment.

IRA Owners

Required beginning date. If you are the owner of a traditional IRA, you must generally start receiving distributions from your

IRA by April 1 of the year following the year in which you reach your applicable required beginning date.

Your required beginning date. See the following to determine your applicable required beginning date.

Age 73 for tax years 2023 and later. If you were born after December 31, 1950, but before January 1, 1959, you must begin receiving required minimum distributions by April 1 of the year following the year you reach the age 73.

Age 72 for tax years 2020, 2021, or 2022. If you were born after June 30, 1949, you must begin receiving required minimum distributions by April 1 of the year following the year you reach age 72.

Age 70 ½ for tax years 2019 or earlier. If you were born before July 1, 1949, you were required to begin receiving required minimum

distributions by April 1 of the year following the year you reach age 70 ½.

Distributions by the required beginning date. You must receive at least a minimum amount for each year starting with the year before the year that contains your required beginning date.

If an IRA owner dies after reaching age 73, but before their required beginning date, no minimum distribution is required for that year because death occurred before the required beginning date.



Even if you begin receiving distributions before you reach age 73, you must begin calculating and receiving RMDs by your required beginning date.

More than minimum received. If, in any year, you receive more than the required minimum distribution for that year, you won't receive credit for the additional amount when

determining the required minimum distributions for future years. This means that if you receive more than your required minimum distribution in 1 year, you can't treat the excess (the amount that is more than the required minimum distribution) as part of your required minimum distribution for any later year. However, any amount distributed in the year you become age 73 will be credited toward the amount that must be distributed by April 1 of the following year.

Distributions after the required beginning date. The required minimum distribution for any year after the year you reach age 73 must be made by December 31 of that later year.

Distributions from individual retirement accounts. If you are the owner of a traditional IRA that is an individual retirement account, you or your trustee must figure the required minimum distribution for each year.

See *Figuring the Owner's Required Minimum Distribution*, later.

Distributions from individual retirement annuities. If your traditional IRA is an individual retirement annuity, special rules apply to figuring the required minimum distribution. For more information on rules for annuities, see Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-6. These regulations can be read in many libraries, and IRS offices, and online at [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov).

Change in marital status. For purposes of figuring your required minimum distribution, your marital status is determined as of January 1 of each year. If your spouse is a beneficiary of your IRA on January 1, they will remain a beneficiary for the entire year even if you get divorced or your spouse dies during the year. For purposes of determining your distribution period, a change in beneficiary is effective in the year following the year of death or divorce.

Change of beneficiary. If your spouse is the sole beneficiary of your IRA, and they die before you, your spouse won't fail to be your sole beneficiary for the year they died solely because someone other than your spouse is named a beneficiary for the rest of that year. However, if you get divorced during the year and change the beneficiary designation on the IRA during that same year, your former spouse won't be treated as the sole beneficiary for that year.

Figuring the Owner's Required Minimum Distribution

Figure your required minimum distribution for each year by dividing the IRA account balance (defined next) as of the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year by the applicable distribution period or life expectancy. Tables showing distribution periods and life expectancies are found in Appendix B and are discussed later.

IRA account balance. The IRA account balance is the amount in the IRA at the end of the year preceding the year for which the required minimum distribution is being figured.

Contributions. Contributions increase the account balance in the year they are made. If a contribution for last year isn't made until after December 31 of last year, it increases the account balance for this year, but not for last year. Disregard contributions made after December 31 of last year in determining your required minimum distribution for this year.

Outstanding rollovers. The IRA account balance is adjusted by outstanding rollovers that aren't in any account at the end of the preceding year.

For a rollover from a qualified plan or another IRA that wasn't in any account at the end of the preceding year, increase the account balance of the receiving IRA by the rollover amount valued as of the date of receipt.

No recharacterizations of conversions made in 2018 or later. A conversion of a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, and a rollover from any other eligible retirement plan to a Roth IRA, made in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, cannot be recharacterized as having been made to a traditional IRA.

Distributions. Distributions reduce the account balance in the year they are made. A distribution for last year made after December 31 of last year reduces the account balance for this year, but not for last year. Disregard distributions made after December 31 of last year in determining your required minimum distribution for this year.

Distribution period. This is the number by which you divide your account balance as of December 31 of last year in order to calculate your required minimum distribution.

The period to use for 2025 is listed next to your age as of your birthday in 2025 in Table III in Appendix B.

Distributions during your lifetime.

Required minimum distributions during your lifetime are based on a distribution period that is generally determined using Table III (Uniform Lifetime) in Appendix B. However, if the sole beneficiary of your IRA is your spouse who is more than 10 years younger than you, see *Sole beneficiary spouse who is more than 10 years younger* below.

To figure the required minimum distribution for 2025, divide your account balance at the end of 2024 by the distribution period from the table. This is the distribution period listed next to your age (as of your birthday in 2025) in Table III in Appendix B, unless the sole beneficiary of your IRA is your spouse who is more than 10 years younger than you.

Example. You own a traditional IRA. Your account balance at the end of 2024 was \$100,000. You are married and your spouse, who is the sole beneficiary of your IRA, is 6 years younger than you. You turn 75 years old in 2025. You use Table III. Your distribution period is 24.6. Your required minimum distribution for 2025 would be \$4,065 ($\$100,000 \div 24.6$).

Life expectancy. If you must use Table I, your life expectancy for 2025 is listed in the table next to your age as of your birthday in 2025. If you use Table II, your life expectancy for 2025 is listed where the row or column containing your age as of your birthday in 2025 intersects with the row or column containing your spouse's age as of their birthday in 2025. Both Table I and Table II are in Appendix B.

Sole beneficiary spouse who is more than 10 years younger. If the sole beneficiary of your IRA is your spouse and

your spouse is more than 10 years younger than you, use the life expectancy from Table II (Joint Life and Last Survivor Expectancy) in Appendix B.

The life expectancy to use is the joint life and last survivor expectancy listed where the row or column containing your age as of your birthday in 2025 intersects with the row or column containing your spouse's age as of their birthday in 2025.

You figure your required minimum distribution for 2025 by dividing your account balance at the end of 2024 by the life expectancy from Table II (Joint Life and Last Survivor Expectancy) in Appendix B.

Example. You own a traditional IRA. Your account balance at the end of 2024 was \$100,000. You are married and your spouse, who is the sole beneficiary of your IRA, is 11 years younger than you. You turn 75 in 2025 and your spouse turns 64.

You use Table II. Your joint life and last survivor expectancy is 25.3. Your required minimum distribution for 2025 would be \$3,953 ($\$100,000 \div 25.3$).

Special rules where portion of account balance is used to purchase an annuity. If you purchase an annuity contract with a portion of your IRA account balance, then special rules may apply in determining your RMD from the remaining account balance. Specifically, you may elect to satisfy the RMD requirement for the year by combining the value of that contract with the remaining account balance and reducing the RMD by the annuity payment

Example. You own a traditional IRA. In 2024, you purchase an annuity contract with a portion of your account balance. As of December 31, 2024, your remaining account balance is \$100,000, and the value of the annuity contract is \$200,000. Your annuity payments in 2024 total \$8,000.

To use the rule described in the paragraph above, your RMD required from the remaining account balance for 2025 would be the excess of the RMD based on the total of the remaining account balance and the value of the annuity contract (\$300,000), over the \$8,000 annuity payments.

Distributions in the year of the owner's death. The required minimum distribution for the year of the owner's death depends on whether the owner died before the required beginning date, defined earlier.

If the owner died before the required beginning date, there is no required minimum distribution in the year of the owner's death. For years after the year of the owner's death, see *Owner Died Before Required Beginning Date*, later, under *IRA Beneficiaries*.

If the owner died on or after the required beginning date, the IRA beneficiaries are responsible for figuring and distributing the owner's required minimum distribution in the

year of death. The owner's required minimum distribution for the year of death is generally based on Table III (Uniform Lifetime) in Appendix B. However, if the sole beneficiary of the IRA is the owner's spouse who is more than 10 years younger than the owner, use the life expectancy from Table II (Joint Life and Last Survivor Expectancy).

Note. You figure the required minimum distribution for the year in which an IRA owner dies as if the owner lived for the entire year.

IRA Beneficiaries

The rules for determining required minimum distributions for beneficiaries depend on whether:

- The beneficiary is the surviving spouse.
- The beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary (defined later) other than the surviving spouse.

- The beneficiary is an individual (other than an eligible designated beneficiary).
- The beneficiary isn't an individual (for example, the beneficiary is the owner's estate). (But see Trust as beneficiary, later, for a discussion about treating trust beneficiaries as designated beneficiaries.)
- The IRA owner died before the required beginning date, or died on or after the required beginning date.

The following paragraphs explain the rules for required minimum distributions and beneficiaries.



If you are a beneficiary of an inherited traditional IRA and you do not take the required minimum distribution for the year, discussed in this chapter under When Must You Withdraw Assets? (Required Minimum Distributions), you may have to pay an excise tax for that year on the amount not distributed as required.

For details, see Excess Accumulations (Insufficient Distributions) under What Acts Result in Penalties or Additional Taxes, later in this chapter.

Surviving spouse. If you are the surviving spouse who is the sole beneficiary of your deceased spouse's IRA, you may elect to be treated as the owner and not as the beneficiary. If you elect to be treated as the owner, you determine the required minimum distribution (if any) as if you were the owner beginning with the year you elect or are deemed to be the owner. For details, see *Inherited from spouse* under *What if You Inherit an IRA*, earlier in this chapter.

Note. If you become the owner in the year your deceased spouse died, don't determine the required minimum distribution for that year using your life expectancy; rather, you must take the deceased owner's required minimum distribution for that year

(to the extent it wasn't already distributed to the owner before their death).



You can never make a rollover contribution of a required minimum distribution. Any rollover contribution of a required minimum distribution is subject to the 6% tax on excess contributions. See chapter 1 of Pub. 590-A for more information on the tax on excess contributions.



For any year after the owner's death, where a surviving spouse is the sole designated beneficiary of the account and they fail to take a required minimum distribution (if one is required) by December 31 under the rules discussed below for beneficiaries, they will be deemed the owner of the IRA. For details, see Inherited from spouse under What if You Inherit an IRA, earlier in this chapter.

Date the designated beneficiary is determined. Generally, the designated beneficiary is determined on September 30 of

the calendar year following the calendar year of the IRA owner's death. In order to be a designated beneficiary, an individual must be a beneficiary as of the date of death. Any person who was a beneficiary on the date of the owner's death, but isn't a beneficiary on September 30 of the calendar year following the calendar year of the owner's death (because, for example, they disclaimed entitlement or received their entire benefit), won't be taken into account in determining the designated beneficiary.

Note. If an individual who is a beneficiary as of the owner's date of death dies before September 30 of the year following the year of the owner's death without disclaiming entitlement to benefits, that individual, rather than their successor beneficiary, continues to be treated as a beneficiary for determining the distribution period.

For the exception to this rule, see *Death of surviving spouse prior to date distributions begin*, later.

More than one beneficiary. If an IRA has more than one beneficiary or a trust is named as beneficiary, see *Miscellaneous Rules for Required Minimum Distributions*, later.

Eligible designated beneficiaries. An IRA beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary if the beneficiary is the owner's surviving spouse, the owner's minor child, a disabled individual, a chronically ill individual, or any other individual who is not more than 10 years younger than the IRA owner.

Death of a beneficiary. In general, the beneficiaries of a deceased beneficiary must continue to take the required minimum distributions after the deceased beneficiary's death. However, the beneficiaries of a deceased beneficiary don't calculate required minimum distributions using their own life expectancies.

Instead, the deceased beneficiary's remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the beneficiary's death, or in some cases within 10 years after the owner's death. See 10-year rule, later.

Owner Died on or After Required Beginning Date

If the owner died on or after their required beginning date (defined earlier) and you are a designated beneficiary, base your required minimum distributions for years after the year of the owner's death on the longer of:

- Your single life expectancy shown in Table I in Appendix B; or
- The owner's life expectancy.

If there is no designated beneficiary, use the owner's life expectancy. See Table I (Single Life Expectancy), for more information.

Surviving spouse is sole designated beneficiary. If you are the owner's surviving spouse, then the applicable denominator continues to be determined each subsequent year, using either Table I or Table III.

Designated beneficiary who is not an eligible designated beneficiary.

Distributions to a designated beneficiary who is not an eligible designated beneficiary must be completed within 10 years of the death of the owner. See 10-year rule, later.

Owner Died Before Required Beginning Date

If the owner died before their required beginning date (defined earlier) and you are an eligible designated beneficiary (such as and including a surviving spouse who is a sole survivor), you must generally base your required minimum distributions for the year after the year of the owner's death using your single life expectancy shown in Table I.

However, if you are the surviving spouse, you may use Table III if you are the sole designated beneficiary.

For each subsequent calendar year, if you are not the surviving spouse the applicable denominator is reduced by one for each calendar year that has elapsed after the calendar year following the employee's death. If you are the owner's surviving spouse, then the applicable denominator continues to be determined each subsequent year, using either Table I or Table III.

However, there are situations where a beneficiary may be required to take the entire account balance by the end of the 10th year following the year of the owner's death. See 10-year rule, later.

If the owner's beneficiary isn't an individual (for example, if the beneficiary is the owner's estate), the 5-year rule, discussed later, applies.

Special rules for surviving spouse. If the owner died before their required beginning date and the surviving spouse is the sole designated beneficiary, that spouse can elect to be treated as the IRA owner.

Year of first required distribution. If the owner died before the year in which they reached age 73 (or age 70¹/₂ if the owner was born before July 1, 1949), and the surviving spouse elects to be treated as the IRA owner, distributions to the spouse don't need to begin until the year in which the owner would have reached age 73 (or age 70¹/₂, if applicable). See *Your required beginning date* for more information.

Death of surviving spouse prior to date distributions begin. If the surviving spouse dies before December 31 of the year they must begin receiving required minimum distributions, the surviving spouse will be treated as if they were the owner of the IRA.

This rule doesn't apply to the surviving spouse of a surviving spouse.

Example 1. Your spouse died in 2021, at age 65. You are the sole designated beneficiary of your spouse's traditional IRA. You don't need to take any required minimum distribution until December 31 of 2029, the year your spouse would have reached age 73. If you die prior to that date, you will be treated as the owner of the IRA for purposes of determining the required distributions to your beneficiaries. For example, if you die in 2024, your beneficiaries won't have any required minimum distribution for 2024 (because you, treated as the owner, died prior to your required beginning date). They must start taking distributions under the general rules for an owner who died prior to the required beginning date.

Example 2. The facts are the same as in *Example 1*, except your sole beneficiary upon your death in 2024 is your surviving spouse.

Your surviving spouse can't wait until the year you would have turned age 73 to take distributions using their life expectancy. Also, if your surviving spouse dies prior to the date they are required to take a distribution, they aren't treated as the owner of the account. Just like any other individual beneficiary of an owner who dies before the required beginning date, your surviving spouse must start taking distributions in 2025 based on their life expectancy (or elect to fully distribute the account under the 10-year rule by the end of 2034).

5-year rule. The 5-year rule requires the IRA beneficiaries who are not taking life expectancy payments to withdraw the entire balance of the IRA by December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of the owner's death. For example, if the owner died in 2024, the beneficiary would have to fully distribute the IRA by December 31, 2029.

The 5-year rule applies to beneficiaries who are not designated beneficiaries if the owner died before their required beginning date (such as an estate or trust (but see *Trust as beneficiary*, later)). Before 2020, it also applied to designated beneficiaries who are not taking life expectancy payments. If the owner died after 2019 and the beneficiary is an individual who is a designated beneficiary, see the *10-year rule*, for more information.

10-year rule. The 10-year rule requires the IRA beneficiaries who are not taking life expectancy payments to withdraw the entire balance of the IRA by December 31 of the year containing the 10th anniversary of the owner's death. For example, if the owner died in 2024, the beneficiary would have to fully distribute the IRA by December 31, 2034.

The 10-year rule applies if (1) the beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary who elects the 10-year rule, if the owner died before reaching their required beginning date;

or (2) the beneficiary is a designated beneficiary who is not an eligible designated beneficiary, regardless of whether the owner died before reaching their required beginning date.

For a beneficiary receiving life expectancy payments who is either an eligible designated beneficiary or a minor child, the 10-year rule also applies to the remaining amounts in the IRA upon the death of the eligible designated beneficiary or upon the minor child beneficiary reaching the age of majority, but in either of those cases, the 10-year period ends on December 31 of the year containing the 10th anniversary of the eligible designated beneficiary's death or the child's attainment of majority.

Payment under the 10-year rule. If the IRA owner dies before the required beginning date and the 10-year rule applies, no distribution is required for any year before the 10th year.

Individual designated beneficiaries. The terms of most IRAs require individual designated beneficiaries, who are eligible designated beneficiaries, to take required minimum distributions using the life expectancy rules (explained later) unless such beneficiaries elect to take distributions using the 10-year rule.

The deadline for making this election is the earlier of December 31 of the year the beneficiary must take the first required distribution, using their life expectancy or December 31 of the 10th anniversary for the 10-year rule.

If the individual designated beneficiary is not an eligible designated beneficiary, the beneficiary is required to fully distribute the IRA by the 10th anniversary of the owner's death under the 10-year rule.



Review the IRA plan documents or consult with the IRA custodian or trustee for specifics on the 5 or 10-year rule provisions, where applicable, of any particular IRA.



If the 5-year rule applies, the amount remaining in the IRA, if any, after December 31 of the year containing the fifth anniversary of the owner's death is subject to the excise tax detailed in Excess Accumulations (Insufficient Distributions), later.



If the 10-year rule applies, the amount remaining in the IRA, if any, after December 31 of the year containing the 10th anniversary of the owner's death is subject to the excise tax detailed in Excess Accumulations (Insufficient Distributions), later.

Figuring the Beneficiary's RMD

How you figure the required minimum distribution depends on whether the beneficiary is an individual or some other entity, such as a trust or estate.

Beneficiary is an individual. If the beneficiary is an individual, figure the required minimum distribution for 2025 as follows.

Life expectancy payments. Divide the account balance at the end of 2024 by the appropriate life expectancy from Table I (Single Life Expectancy) in Appendix B. Determine the appropriate life expectancy as follows.

Spouse as sole designated beneficiary. Several special rules affect figuring your RMD if you, as a spouse, are the sole designated beneficiary of the IRA owner.

If you are a surviving spouse of the IRA owner and the sole designated beneficiary on that IRA, you can elect to treat the inherited IRA as your own. See *Special rules for surviving spouse*, earlier, for more information.

If you continue to be treated as a beneficiary of the owner, you may use the life expectancy you find in Table III (Uniform Lifetime Table) to determine your RMD.

Whether the IRA owner has begun receiving RMDs also affects how you figure your RMDs. See *Owner Died on or After Required Beginning Date* and *Owner Died Before Required Beginning Date*, earlier.

See *Which Table Do You Use To Determine Your Required Minimum Distribution* for information on which table to use for figuring your RMD.



You can't make a rollover contribution of your required minimum distributions. Such contribution is subject to the 6% tax on excess contributions. See chapter 1 of Pub. 590-A for more information on the tax on excess contributions.

Other designated beneficiary. Several special rules affect figuring your RMD if you are a nonspouse designated beneficiary of the IRA owner.

As with the spousal beneficiary discussed earlier, whether the IRA owner has begun receiving RMDs also affect how you figure your RMDs. See Owner Died on or After Required Beginning Date and Owner Died Before Required Beginning Date, earlier.

See Which Table Do You Use To Determine Your Required Minimum Distribution, later, for information on which table to use for figuring your RMD. For more information, also see Individual designated beneficiaries, earlier.

Beneficiary not an individual. See the 5-year rule if the owner died before the owner's required beginning date and the beneficiary is not an individual (such as an estate or trust (but see *Trust as beneficiary*, later).

Which Table Do You Use To Determine Your Required Minimum Distribution?

There are three different life expectancy tables. The tables are found in Appendix B of this publication. You use only one of them to determine your required minimum distribution for each traditional IRA. Determine which one to use as follows.

Reminder. In using the tables for lifetime distributions, marital status is determined as of January 1 each year. Divorce or death after January 1 is generally disregarded until the next year.

The change in beneficiary will take effect in the year after the distribution calendar year following the year that includes the spouse's death or divorce.

Table I (Single Life Expectancy). Use Table I for years after the year of the owner's death if you are the owner's eligible designated beneficiary. If you are the owner's surviving spouse and sole designated beneficiary, see Table III (Uniform Lifetime Table) later, for more information.

If you are the owner's eligible designated beneficiary, find your life expectancy in the year following the owner's death. Use your age as of your birthday in the year distributions must begin. This is usually the calendar year immediately following the calendar year of the owner's death. After the first distribution year, reduce your life expectancy by one for each subsequent year.

If there is no designated beneficiary, use the life expectancy based on the owner's age as of the owner's birthday in the calendar year of their death. The life expectancy in the years after the owner's death is reduced by one for each calendar year that has elapsed after the calendar year of the owner's death.

Example. You are an eligible designated beneficiary figuring your first required minimum distribution. Distributions must begin in 2025. You become age 57 in 2025. You use Table I. Your distribution period for 2025 is 29.8.

Owner's life expectancy. You use the owner's life expectancy to calculate required minimum distributions when the owner dies on or after the required beginning date and there is no designated beneficiary as of September 30 of the year following the year of the owner's death.

In this case, use the owner's life expectancy for their age as of the owner's birthday in the year of death and reduce it by 1 for each subsequent year. If the beneficiary is older than the deceased IRA owner, use the owner's life expectancy in the year of death (reduced by 1 for each subsequent year).

Table II (Joint and Last Survivor Life Expectancy). Use Table II if you are the IRA owner and your spouse is both your sole designated beneficiary and more than 10 years younger than you.

For your first distribution by the required beginning date, use your age and the age of your designated beneficiary as of your birthdays in the year you become age 73. Your combined life expectancy is at the intersection of your ages.

If you are figuring your required minimum distribution for 2025, use your ages as of your birthdays in 2025.

For each subsequent year, use your and your spouse's ages as of your birthdays in the subsequent year.

Note. Use this table in the year of the owner's death if the owner died after the required beginning date and this is the table that would have been used had they not died.

Table III (Uniform Lifetime). Use Table III if you are the IRA owner and your spouse isn't the sole designated beneficiary or if your spouse is the sole designated beneficiary of your IRA and not more than 10 years younger than you.

Use your age as of your birthday in the year you become age 73 to meet your first distribution by your required beginning date.

You may also use Table III if you are the owner's surviving spouse and sole designated beneficiary.

If you are figuring your required minimum distribution for 2025, use your age as of your birthday in 2025. For each subsequent year, use your age as of your birthday in the subsequent year.

Note. Use this table in the year of the owner's death if the owner died after the required beginning date and this is the table that would have been used had they not died.

No table. Don't use any of the tables if the owner died before their required beginning date and either the 5-year rule or the 10-year rule (discussed earlier) applies.

Miscellaneous Rules for Required Minimum Distributions

Revised life expectancy tables for 2022.

New life expectancy tables apply to distribution calendar years beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Redetermination of initial life

expectancies using new tables. If an IRA owner died before January 1, 2022, the distribution period that applies for a calendar year following the calendar year of the owner's death is equal to a single life expectancy calculated as of the calendar year of the owner's death, reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, and is reset using the new table.

In order to do this, find your life expectancy based on your age in the year following the owner's death on Table I and reduce that number by 1 for each year since the year of the owner's death.

The requirement to reset the initial life expectancy also applies to an owner's surviving spouse who dies before January 1, 2022.

Example. Your father died in 2020 at the age of 80 and you were the designated beneficiary.

You started taking required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA in 2021 when you were age 55, using a life expectancy of 29.6 and reducing that number by 1 each year so that in 2025 (4 years later) the required minimum distribution would be determined by dividing the account balance by 25.6 ($29.6 - 4$). However, under the new life expectancy tables, the life expectancy for a 55-year-old is 31.6; therefore, you calculate your required minimum distribution for 2025 by dividing the account balance by 27.6 ($31.6 - 4$).

Installments allowed. The yearly required minimum distribution can be taken in a series of installments (monthly, quarterly, etc.) as long as the total distributions for the year are at least as much as the minimum required amount.

More than one IRA. If you are the owner of more than one traditional IRA, you must determine a separate required minimum

distribution for each IRA. However, you can total these minimum amounts and take the total from any one or more of the IRAs. The same rule applies if you are a designated beneficiary of more than one IRA that was owned by a single decedent.

More than minimum received. If, in any year, you receive more than the required minimum amount for that year, you won't receive credit for the additional amount when determining the minimum required amounts for future years. This doesn't mean that you don't reduce your IRA account balance. It means that if you receive more than your required minimum distribution in 1 year, you can't treat the excess (the amount that is more than the required minimum distribution) as part of your required minimum distribution for any later year. However, any amount distributed in your age 73 year will be credited toward the amount that must be distributed by April 1 of the following year.

Example. Justin became 73 on December 15, 2024. Justin's IRA account balance on December 31, 2023, was \$38,400. He figured his required minimum distribution of \$1,450 for 2024 ($\$38,400 \div 26.5$). By December 31, 2024, he had actually received distributions totaling \$3,600, \$2,150 more than was required. Justin can't use that \$2,150 to reduce the amount he is required to withdraw for 2025. Justin's reduced IRA account balance on December 31, 2024, was \$34,800. Justin figured his required minimum distribution of \$1,313 for 2025 ($\$34,800 \div 26.5$ (the distribution period for age 73 per Table III)). During 2025, he must receive distributions of at least that amount.

Multiple individual beneficiaries. If, as of September 30 of the year following the year in which the owner dies, there is more than one beneficiary, the beneficiary with the shortest life expectancy will be the designated beneficiary if both of the following apply.

- All of the beneficiaries are individuals.
- The account or benefit hasn't been divided into separate accounts or shares for each beneficiary.

Separate accounts. A single IRA can be split into separate accounts or shares for each beneficiary. These separate accounts or shares can be established at any time, either before or after the owner's required beginning date. Generally, these separate accounts or shares are combined for purposes of determining the required minimum distribution. However, these separate accounts or shares won't be combined for required minimum distribution purposes after the death of the IRA owner if the separate accounts or shares are established by the end of the year following the year of the IRA owner's death.

The separate account rules can't be used by beneficiaries of a trust unless the trust is an applicable multi-beneficiary trust.

Trust as beneficiary. A trust can't be a designated beneficiary even if it is a named beneficiary. However, the beneficiaries of a trust will be treated as having been designated beneficiaries for purposes of determining required minimum distributions after the owner's death (or, after the death of the owner's surviving spouse described in Death of surviving spouse prior to date distributions begin, earlier) if all of the following are true.

1. The trust is a valid trust under state law, or would be but for the fact that there is no corpus.
2. The trust is irrevocable or became, by its terms, irrevocable upon the owner's death.
3. The beneficiaries of the trust who are beneficiaries with respect to the trust's interest in the owner's benefit are identifiable from the trust instrument.

4. The trustee of the trust provides the IRA custodian or trustee with the documentation required by that custodian or trustee. The trustee of the trust should contact the IRA custodian or trustee for details on the documentation required for a specific plan.

Trust beneficiary is another trust. If the beneficiary of the trust (which is the beneficiary of the IRA) is another trust and both trusts meet the above requirements, the beneficiaries of the other trust will be treated as having been designated as beneficiaries for purposes of determining the distribution period.

Applicable multi-beneficiary trusts. An applicable multi-beneficiary trust is a trust (1) which has more than one beneficiary; (2) all of the beneficiaries of which are treated as designated beneficiaries for purposes of determining the distribution period pursuant

to section 401(a) (9); and (3) at least one of the beneficiaries of which is an eligible designated beneficiary who is either disabled or chronically ill. There are two types of applicable multi-beneficiary trusts:

- a trust that is to be divided immediately upon the death of the employee into separate trusts for each beneficiary, in which case the separate account rules apply to each portion of the trust; and
- a trust that provides that no beneficiary (other than an eligible designated beneficiary who is disabled or chronically ill) has any right to the employee's interest in the plan until the death of all of those disabled or chronically ill eligible designated beneficiaries with respect to the trust, in which case the separate account rules do not apply, but the rule permitting payments over the life expectancy of a beneficiary applies to the distribution of the employee's interest

regardless of whether there are other beneficiaries who are not eligible designated beneficiaries.



You may want to contact a tax advisor to comply with this complicated area of the tax law.

Annuity distributions from an insurance company. Special rules apply if you receive distributions from your traditional IRA as an annuity purchased from an insurance company. See Regulations sections 1.401(a)(9)-6 and 54.4974-2. These regulations can be found in many libraries, and IRS offices, and online at [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov).

Are Distributions Taxable?

In general, distributions from a traditional IRA are taxable in the year you receive them.

Failed financial institutions. Distributions from a traditional IRA are taxable in the year you receive them even if they are made

without your consent by a state agency as receiver of an insolvent savings institution. This means you must include such distributions in your gross income unless you roll them over.

Exceptions. Exceptions to distributions from traditional IRAs being taxable in the year you receive them are:

- Rollovers (see chapter 1 of Pub. 590-A);
- Qualified charitable distributions, discussed later;
- Tax-free withdrawals of contributions (see chapter 1 of Pub. 590-A); and
- The return of nondeductible contributions, discussed later under Distributions Fully or Partly Taxable.



Although a conversion of a traditional IRA is considered a rollover for Roth IRA purposes, it isn't an exception to the rule that distributions from a traditional

IRA are taxable in the year you receive them. Conversion distributions are includible in your gross income subject to this rule and the special rules for conversions explained in chapter 1 of Pub. 590-A.

Qualified charitable distributions (QCDs).

A QCD is generally a nontaxable distribution made directly by the trustee of your IRA (other than an ongoing SEP or SIMPLE IRA) to an organization eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions. You must be at least age 70^{1/2} when the distribution was made. Also, you must have the same type of acknowledgment of your contribution that you would need to claim a deduction for a charitable contribution. See *Substantiation Requirements* in Pub. 526.

The maximum annual exclusion for QCDs is \$105,000. Any QCD in excess of the \$105,000 exclusion limit is included in income as any other distribution.

If you file a joint return, your spouse can also have a QCD and exclude up to \$105,000. The amount of the QCD is limited to the amount of the distribution that would otherwise be included in income. If your IRA includes nondeductible contributions, the distribution is first considered to be paid out of otherwise taxable income.



You can't claim a charitable contribution deduction for any QCD not included in your income.

One-time election for QCD to split-interest entity. You can elect to make a one-time distribution of up to \$53,000 from an individual retirement account to charities through a split-interest entity. A split-interest entity (SIE) would be a charitable remainder annuity trust, a charitable remainder unitrust, or a charitable gift annuity but only if funded by qualified charitable distributions.

In the case of the charitable gift annuity, the annuity must begin making fixed payments of 5% or greater not later than 1 year from the date of funding. For more information, see Qualified charitable distributions (QCDs).



A QCD will count towards your required minimum distribution, discussed earlier.

Example. On December 23, 2024, Amy, age 75, directed the trustee of her IRA to make a distribution of \$25,000 directly to a qualified section 501(c)(3) organization (a charitable organization eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions). The total value of Amy's IRA is \$30,000 and consists of \$20,000 of deductible contributions and earnings and \$10,000 of nondeductible contributions (basis). Because Amy is at least age 70^{1/2} and the distribution is made directly by the trustee to a qualified organization, the part of the distribution that would otherwise be includible in Amy's income (\$20,000) is a QCD.

In this case, Amy has made a QCD of \$20,000 (her deductible contributions and earnings). Because Amy made a distribution of nondeductible contributions from her IRA, she must file Form 8606 with her return. Amy reports the total distribution (\$25,000) on line 4a of Form 1040-SR. She completes Form 8606 to determine the amount to enter on line 4b of Form 1040-SR and the remaining basis in her IRA. Amy enters -0- on line 4b. This is Amy's only IRA and she took no other distributions in 2024. She also enters "QCD" next to line 4b to indicate a qualified charitable distribution.

After the distribution, her basis in her IRA is \$5,000. If Amy itemizes deductions and files Schedule A (Form 1040) with Form 1040-SR, the \$5,000 portion of the distribution attributable to the nondeductible contributions can be deducted as a charitable contribution, subject to adjusted gross income (AGI) limits. She can't take the

charitable contribution deduction for the \$20,000 portion of the distribution that wasn't included in her income.

Reporting your one-time election on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR. If you make the one-time election to make a QCD to a split-interest entity (SIE), you must attach a statement to your tax return. If you file your return on paper, then you will enter "SIE" on line 4b of your return. If you file electronically, then you will enter "QCD" on line 4b of your return and name your attachment "SIE."

The attachment should include all of the following information.

1. That you have not made the election in a prior tax year.
2. That the QCDs are otherwise deductible under section 408(d)(8)(f)(iii).

3. That no person holds an income interest in an SIE other than the individual for whose benefit the account is maintained, their spouse, or both.
4. That the income interest in the SIE is nonassignable.
5. The total amount of QCD(s) you made to an SIE that relate to your one-time election.

Offset of QCDs by amounts contributed after age 70^{1/2}. Beginning in tax years after December 31, 2019, the amount of QCDs that you can exclude from income is reduced by the excess of the aggregate amount of IRA contributions you deducted for the taxable year and any prior year that you were age 70^{1/2} or older over the amount of such IRA contributions that were used to reduce the excludable amount of QCDs in all earlier years. See the Qualified Charitable Deduction Adjustment Worksheet in Appendix D.

Example. Jim became age 70^{1/2} in 2022 and deducted \$5,000 for contributions he made in 2023 and 2024 but makes no contribution for 2025. Jim makes no qualified charitable distributions for 2023 and makes qualified charitable distributions of \$6,000 for 2024 and \$6,500 for 2025.

He determines he has no excludable qualified charitable distribution for 2024 as figured on his 2024 QCD Worksheet. His 2024 qualified charitable distribution is reduced by the aggregate amount of \$10,000 of the contributions he deducted in 2023 and 2024, which reduces his excludable qualified charitable distribution to a negative amount of \$4,000.

Jim decides to make a qualified charitable distribution of \$6,500 for 2025. Jim completes his 2025 QCD worksheet by entering the amount of the remainder of the aggregate amount of the contributions he deducted in 2023 and 2024 (\$4,000) on line 1.

This amount is figured on his 2024 QCD worksheet and is entered on line 1 of his 2025 QCD worksheet. Jim figures his excludable qualified charitable distribution of \$2,500 on his 2025 QCD worksheet ($\$6,500 - \$4,000 = \$2,500$).

One-time qualified Health Savings Account (HSA) funding distribution. You may be able to make a qualified HSA funding distribution from your traditional IRA or Roth IRA to your HSA. You can't make this distribution from an ongoing SEP IRA or SIMPLE IRA. For this purpose, a SEP IRA or SIMPLE IRA is ongoing if an employer contribution is made for the plan year ending with or within your tax year in which the distribution would be made. The distribution must be less than or equal to your maximum annual HSA contribution.

This distribution must be made directly by the trustee of the IRA to the trustee of the HSA.

The distribution isn't included in your income, isn't deductible, and reduces the amount that can be contributed to your HSA. You must make the distribution by the end of the year; the special rule allowing contributions to your HSA for the previous year if made by your tax return filing deadline doesn't apply. The qualified HSA funding distribution is reported on Form 8889 for the year in which the distribution is made.

One-time transfer. Generally, only one qualified HSA funding distribution is allowed during your lifetime. If you own two or more IRAs, and want to use amounts in multiple IRAs to make a qualified HSA funding distribution, you must first make an IRA-to-IRA transfer of the amounts to be distributed into a single IRA, and then make the one-time qualified HSA funding distribution from that IRA.

Testing period rules apply. If at any time during the testing period you cease to meet all requirements to be an eligible individual, the amount of the qualified HSA funding distribution is included in your gross income. The qualified HSA funding distribution is included in gross income in the tax year you first fail to be an eligible individual. This amount is subject to the 10% additional tax (unless the failure is due to disability or death).

More information. See Pub. 969 for additional information about this distribution.

Ordinary income. Distributions from traditional IRAs that you include in income are taxed as ordinary income.

No special treatment. In figuring your tax, you can't use the 10-year tax option or capital gain treatment that applies to lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans.

Jim’s Illustrated 2024 QCD Adjustment Worksheet

Keep for Your Records 

1.	Enter the total amounts of contributions deducted in prior years that you were age 70½ or older that did not reduce the excludable amount of qualified charitable contributions in prior years.	1.	-0-
2.	Enter the total amounts contributed and deducted during the current year if you were age 70½ (or older) at the end of the year. If this is your first QCD worksheet, also include contributions you deducted in prior years during which you were age 70½ (or older) at the end of the year.	2.	10,000
3.	Add the amounts on lines 1 and 2.	3.	10,000
4.	Enter the total amounts of qualified charitable distributions made during the current year, not to exceed \$105,000.	4.	6,000
5.	Subtract line 3 from line 4. This is the amount of your excludable qualified charitable distribution for the current year.*	5.	(\$4,000)
*If zero or less, you have no excludable qualified charitable distribution. If greater than zero, enter -0- on line 1 of your subsequent QCD worksheet. If less than zero, enter the amount as a positive amount on line 1 of your subsequent QCD worksheet.			

Jim’s Illustrated 2025 QCD Adjustment Worksheet

Keep for Your Records 

1.	Enter the total amounts of contributions deducted in prior years that you were age 70½ or older that did not reduce the excludable amount of qualified charitable contributions in prior years.	1.	4,000
2.	Enter the total amounts contributed and deducted during the current year if you were age 70½ (or older) at the end of the year. If this is your first QCD worksheet, also include contributions you deducted in prior years during which you were age 70½ (or older) at the end of the year.	2.	-0-
3.	Add the amounts on lines 1 and 2.	3.	4,000
4.	Enter the total amounts of qualified charitable distributions made during the current year, not to exceed \$108,000.	4.	6,500
5.	Subtract line 3 from line 4. This is the amount of your excludable qualified charitable distribution for the current year.*	5.	\$2,500
*If zero or less, you have no excludable qualified charitable distribution. If greater than zero, enter -0- on line 1 of your subsequent QCD worksheet. If less than zero, enter the amount as a positive amount on line 1 of your subsequent QCD worksheet.			



If you were affected by a qualified disaster, see chapter 3.

Distributions Fully or Partly Taxable

Distributions from your traditional IRA may be fully or partly taxable, depending on whether your IRA includes any nondeductible contributions.

Fully taxable. If only deductible contributions were made to your traditional IRA (or IRAs, if you have more than one), you have no basis in your IRA. Because you have no basis in your IRA, any distributions are fully taxable when received. See Reporting and Withholding Requirements for Taxable Amounts, later.

Partly taxable. If you made nondeductible contributions or rolled over any after-tax amounts to any of your traditional IRAs, you have a cost basis (investment in the contract) equal to the amount of those contributions.

These nondeductible contributions aren't taxed when they are distributed to you. They are a return of your investment in your IRA.

Only the part of the distribution that represents nondeductible contributions and rolled over after-tax amounts (your cost basis) is tax free. If nondeductible contributions have been made or after-tax amounts have been rolled over to your IRA, distributions consist partly of nondeductible contributions (basis) and partly of deductible contributions, earnings, and gains (if there are any). Until all of your basis has been distributed, each distribution is partly nontaxable and partly taxable.

Form 8606. You must complete Form 8606, and attach it to your return, if you receive a distribution from a traditional IRA and have ever made nondeductible contributions or rolled over after-tax amounts to any of your traditional IRAs. Using the form,

you will figure the nontaxable distributions for 2024, and your total IRA basis for 2024 and earlier years. See the illustrated Forms 8606 in this chapter.

Note. If you are required to file Form 8606, but you aren't required to file an income tax return, you must still file Form 8606.

Complete Form 8606, sign it, and send it to the IRS at the time and place you would otherwise file an income tax return.

Figuring the Nontaxable and Taxable Amounts

If your traditional IRA includes nondeductible contributions and you received a distribution from it in 2024, you must use Form 8606 to figure how much of your 2024 IRA distribution is tax free.

Note. When figuring the nontaxable and taxable amounts of distributions made prior to death in the year the IRA account owner dies, the value of all traditional

(including SEP) and SIMPLE IRAs should be figured as of the date of death instead of December 31.

Contribution and distribution in the same year. If you received a distribution in 2024 from a traditional IRA and you also made contributions to a traditional IRA for 2024 that may not be fully deductible because of the income limits, you can use Worksheet 1-1 to figure how much of your 2024 IRA distribution is tax free and how much is taxable. Then, you can figure the amount of nondeductible contributions to report on Form 8606. Follow the instructions under Reporting your nontaxable distribution on Form 8606 next to figure your remaining basis after the distribution.