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"The Pension Specialists"

IRS Procedures For Disaster Distributions And Repayments – Helping Your IRA Customers

The U.S. tax laws have been written to allow taxpayers who suffer loses because of disasters caused by extreme weather conditions and other events to receive special tax relief. An IRA accountholder is permitted to access the funds in his or her IRA. There are four special tax provisions applying to a disaster victim:

1. A taxpayer's tax filing deadline may be extended by 3-6 months;
2. An IRA accountholder who is under the age of 59 1/2 does not owe the additional 10% tax upon taking a distribution;
3. A person who takes a disaster distribution may spread out this distribution over 3 tax years rather than having to include the distribution in income in one year and
4. A person has 3 years to repay or rollover the disaster distribution rather than 60 days. By repaying the entire amount the taxpayer will not have to include the distribution in his or her income for any of the 3 years.

Duties of the IRA Custodian

An IRA custodian's duties with respect to disaster distributions are limited. You will process disaster distributions as you normally do. The IRS and the individual are not in general informed on the Form 1099-R that a distribution was a disaster distribution. The IRS does give the IRA custodian the discretion to use either code 2 or code 1 in box 7 if the IRA accountholder is under the age of 59 1/2. If code 2 is used, the IRS is informed that the IRA custodian knows that an exception to the 10% tax applies, but the IRS is not informed which exception applies.

Duties of the IRA accountholder or the IRA beneficiary

An IRA accountholder or beneficiary has the duty and right to classify a distribution as a disaster distribution. The IRA accountholder does this by filing Form 8915-F. This form is 4 pages. It is set forth on pages 9-12. There are 52 pages of instructions. A person who takes a disaster distribution has 3 years in which to repay the distribution. A person may inform the IRA custodian that their distribution is a disaster distribution, but the IRS does not require that this be done.

Form 8915-F is to be completed by a disaster victim to report that she or he had a qualified disaster distribution and if she or he repays some or all of this distribution. A person files Form 8915-F with their federal income tax return be it Form 1040, 1040-SR or 1040-NR. Sometimes it will be necessary to file an amended Form 8915-F. This form is designed to report transactions from multiple years.

CWF Form 65-DIS or a similar form should be completed if an IRA accountholder repays a disaster distribution. The IRA accountholder should certify that she or he is eligible to make this repayment. The IRA custodian will report this repayment to the IRS and the individual by

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IRS Issues Guidance On An Emergency Personal Expense Distribution From an IRA

The IRS issued Notice 2024-55 on June 20, 2024. It provides guidance on the subject of withdrawing an Emergency Personal Expense distribution from an IRA.

An individual who withdraws funds on or after January 1, 2024 from his or her IRA in order to pay certain personal emergency expenses will not owe the 10% additional tax. The amount withdrawn is to be included in income and the applicable taxes paid, but the 10% additional tax is not owed. SECURE Act 2.0 created this new exception to the 10% additional tax.

This new exception applies to distributions from IRAs and many types of employer sponsored plans, but not to distributions from a defined benefit plan. This article only discusses the topic from the IRA viewpoint.

The individual has the responsibility of determining that he or she has met the requirements to have an emergency person expense distribution. Each situation will depend upon the facts and circumstances. The IRS gives the following list of expenses or situations which would indicate a person had a personal financial emergency situation:

(1) medical care;

(2) auto repairs;

(3) imminent eviction or foreclosure from a primary residence;

(4) burial or funeral expenses; or

(5) other necessary emergency personal expenses.

The individual will certify on an IRA distribution form that their distribution qualifies as a an emergency personal expense distribution From an IRA. An IRA custodian is allowed to rely on this certification.

The individual will need to prepare his or her tax return accordingly. The IRA custodian is to use Code 1 in box 7 of the 2024 Form 1099-R. The individual will need to complete Form 5329 to indicate he or she does not owe the 10% additional tax because he or she was qualified to use the emergency expense exception.

This new exception is quite modest. Such emergency distribution cannot exceed $1,000. There can be only one such distribution per calendar year. And there are rules that limit the individual from taking subsequent distributions which will qualify as emergency expense distributions.

An IRA custodian/trustee is able to rely on the IRA accountholder's certification that she or he is withdrawing funds because of a personal financial emergency. CWF will be creating or revising its IRA distribution form so the IRA accountholder makes this certification.

The maximum distribution amount which may qualify as a personal emergency is $1,000 except if the account balance is less than $1,000 then it is the account balance. A person who takes a distribution as an emergency personal expense distribution is ineligible to have any subsequent distribution qualify during the 3 immediately following calendar years unless he or she fully repays the previous distribution or the individual makes subsequent contributions equaling or exceeding the prior distribution amount. For example, a person who person withdraws $1,000 in July of 2024 will be eligible to withdraw $1,000 in 2025 as long as he or she contribute $1,000 or more after the previous distribution. This contribution could be an annual contribution or a rollover contribution.

A person who receives a personal emergency expense distribution has the right to repay or rollover this distribution within 3 years. The repayment amount, of course, is limited to the amount originally distributed. The 3-year repayment period begins on the day after the distribution was received. An individual is permitted to repay only a portion of the original distribution.

If the person timely repays the previous distribution, then that amount which was originally taxable becomes non~taxable. All other tax matters being equal, the individual would be entitled to a refund if he or she makes a timely claim for a refund.

An IRA custodian/trustee should be ready accept such a repayment or rollover whether the original distribution was from an IRA or from an employer sponsored plan. CWF will be creating a new rollover or repayment certification form or revising an existing form.

IRS Issues Guidance On The Domestic Abuse Exception To The 10% Tax For IRA Distributions

The IRS issued Notice 2024-55 on June 20, 2024. It provides guidance on the subject of withdrawing funds from an IRA after there has been domestic abuse.

An individual who withdraws funds on or after January 1, 2024 from his or her IRA on account of a domestic abuse incident will not owe the 10% additional tax. The amount withdrawn is to be included in income and the applicable taxes paid, but the 10% additional tax is not owed. SECURE Act 2.0 created this new exception to the 10% additional tax.

Whereas the distribution amount was a modest $1,000 for a financial personal expense it is a substantial amount of $10,000 for a domestic abuse situation. This $10,000 is indexed for inflation.

Domestic abuse is defined very broadly in the law as physical, psychological, sexual, emotional, or economic abuse. There is domestic abuse if there is an effort to control, isolate, humiliate or intimidate the IRA accountholder, the IRA accountholder's child or other family member.

This new exception applies to distributions from IRAs and many types of employer sponsored plans, but not to distributions from a defined benefit plan or a plan subject to the joint and survivor rules. This article only discusses the topic from the IRA viewpoint.

The individual has the responsibility of determining that he or she has met the requirements to have a distribution on account of a domestic abuse incident. Each situation will depend upon the facts and circumstances. The definition is very broad.

A domestic abuse victim distribution is any distribution from an IRA during the one year period beginning on any date the IRA accountholder is a victim of domestic abuse by a spouse or a domestic partner. The IRS does not define who is a domestic partner.

The individual will certify on an IRA distribution form that their distribution qualifies as a domestic abuse distribution. An IRA custodian/trustee is allowed to rely on this certification.

The individual who is under age $59^1/_2$ will need to prepare his or her tax return accordingly. The IRA custodian is to use Code 1 in box 7 of the 2024 Form 1099-R. The individual will need to complete Form 5329 to indicate he or she does not owe the 10% additional tax because he or she was qualified to use the domestic abuse exception.

Unlike with the emergency distribution there are no rules that limit the individual from having multiple distributions on account of multiple acts of domestic abuse.

An IRA custodian/trustee is able to rely on the IRA accountholder's certification that she or he is withdrawing funds because of a domestic abuse event. CWF will be creating or revising its IRA distribution form so the IRA accountholder makes this certification.

The maximum distribution amount which may qualify as a personal emergency is $10,000 except if the account balance is less than $10,000 then it is the account balance.

A person who receives a personal emergency expense distribution has the right to repay or rollover this distribution within 3 years. The repayment amount, of course, is limited to the amount originally distributed. The 3 year repayment period begins on the day after the distribution was received. An individual is permitted to repay only a portion of the original distribution.

If the person timely repays the previous distribution, then that amount which was originally taxable becomes non-taxable. All other tax matters being equal, the individual would be entitled to a refund if he or she makes a timely claim for a refund.

An IRA custodian/trustee should be ready accept such a repayment or rollover whether the original distribution was from an IRA or from an employer sponsored plan. CWF will be creating a new rollover or repayment certification form or revising an existing form.

IRS Issues Guidance On An Emergency Personal Expense Distribution From a 401(k), Profit Sharing or Other Employer Plan

The IRS issued Notice 2024-55 on June 20, 2024. It provides guidance on the subject of withdrawing an Emergency Personal Expense distribution from a 401 (k) plan, profit sharing plan or other employer plan.

The IRS does not require that an employer amend its plan so that a plan participant has the right to take an Emergency Personal Expense distribution. Many employers may decide to add such a new feature to its plan because the employees will appreciate it.

If the employer adopts this plan feature, then a plan participant who withdraws funds on or after January 1, 2024 from his or her IRA in order to pay certain personal emergency expenses will not owe the 10% additional tax. The amount withdrawn is to be included in income and the applicable taxes paid, but the 10% additional tax is not owed. SECURE Act 2.0 created this new exception to the 10% additional tax.

IRS guidance is that this distribution is not one which is eligible to be directly rolled over. The plan administrator is not required to furnish the section 402(f) notice. The mandatory 20% withholding rule does not apply. However, the standard IRA withholding rule that 10% must be withheld unless the participant elects to not have any withholding applies. The general rule that an individual is not eligible for a distribution does not apply.

This new exception applies to distributions from many types of employer sponsored plans, but a defined benefit plan or a plan subject to the survivor benefit rules is ineligible to adopt this feature.

The individual has the responsibility of determining that he or she has met the requirements to have an emergency person expense distribution. Each situation will depend upon the facts and circumstances. The IRS gives the following list of expenses or situations which would indicate a person had a personal financial emergency situation:

(1) medical care;

(2) auto repairs;

(3) imminent eviction or foreclosure from a primary residence;

(4) burial or funeral expenses;

(5) other necessary emergency personal expenses.

The individual will certify to the plan administrator that their distribution qualifies as a an emergency personal expense distribution. The plan administrator is able to rely on this certification.

The individual will need to prepare his or her tax return accordingly. The plan administrator is to use Code 1 in box 7 of the 2024 Form 1099-R. The individual will need to complete Form 5329 to indicate he or she does not owe the 10% additional tax because he or she was qualified to use the emergency expense exception.

This new exception is quite modest. Such emergency distribution cannot exceed $1,000. There can be only one such distribution per calendar year. And there are rules that limit the individual from taking subsequent distributions which will qualify as emergency expense distributions.

The QP administrator is able to rely on the plan participant's certification that she or he is withdrawing funds because of a personal financial emergency. CWF will be creating or revising its QP distribution form so the plan participant may makes this certification.

The maximum distribution amount which may qualify as a personal emergency is $1,000 except if the account balance is less than $1,000 then the amount is limited to the account balance

A person who takes a distribution as an emergency personal expense distribution is ineligible to have any subsequent distribution qualify during the 3 immediately following calendar years unless he or she fully repays the previous distribution or the individual makes subsequent contributions equaling or exceeding the prior distribution amount. For example, a person who person withdraws $1,000 in July of 2024 will be eligible to withdraw $1,000 in 2025 as long as he or she contribute $1,000 or more after the previous distribution. This contribution could be an annual contribution or a rollover contribution.

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Distribution from a 401(k), Profit Sharing or Employer Plan,
Continued from page 4

A person who receives a personal emergency expense distribution has the right to repay or rollover this distribution within 3 years. The repayment amount, of course, is limited to the amount originally distributed. The 3 year repayment period begins on the day after the distribution was received. A plan which authorizes this type of distribution must accept the repayment of the distribution.

If the person timely repays the previous distribution, then that amount which was originally taxable becomes non-taxable. All other tax matters being equal, the individual would be entitled to a refund if a timely claim for a refund is filed.

CWF's IRA/HSA Guidance - Self Directed IRA With a Loan Investment In Default Or Very Close To It

The following email is set forth because even though an IRA accountholder has instructed to make an unsecured loan to a third party, an IRA trustee should perform certain tasks before writing-off the loan as non-collectible. It is the IRA trustee who must be able to support why the loan is being written-off.

Q-1. Not sure if you have dealt with this, but we are hoping you might be able to provide some insight as to how best to handle the following scenario.

Self-Directed IRA that holds an unsecured personal promissory note. Borrower is 29 months delinquent on Principal & Interest plus Late Fees. Accountholder has not yet claimed that the payment obligations are uncollectable.

Obviously this is far delinquent, so we are looking for a best practice as to how we should handle the account. Would we just need the account owner to acknowledge the loan obligations are uncollectable and distribute the assets out at $0 as a 100% loss?

A-1 What relationship, If any, exists or existed between the borrower and the IRA accountholder?

What is the amount of money which is owed? Is it an amount which most people would try to collect?

What ability, if any, does the borrower have to repay some or all of the loan?

Are there other assets in the IRA?

What efforts have been made to contact the borrower? What letters and what telephone calls?

What about hiring a debt collector? What about suing? Credit reporting?

The IRA trustee is to be more proactive than relying on just communications with the IRA accountholder.

Has the borrower been informed that the IRS will be informed the individual has defaulted on the loan and will need to include the amount owing In their income?

Once you have sufficient information that the prudent thing to do is to write-off this loan then I suggest preparing a Form 1099-R in the name of the IRA accountholder and delivering the note to the IRA accountholder.

The IRA trustee will need to prepare and furnish Form 1099-C to the borrower who has failed to repay the loan.

Helping Your IRA Customers
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completing boxes 15a and 15b on Form 5498. The individual will complete Form 8915-F.

SECURE Act 2.0 as signed into law by President Biden on December 29, 2022 made a major change in tax rules applying to Disaster Distributions. Disaster Distributions made on or after January 1, 2023 are limited to $22,000. Prior to the law change a person could withdraw $100,000 as a disaster distribution. Although President Biden has stated numerous times that he would never sign into law a tax bill which increased the income taxes on those individuals earning $400,000 or less, he did just that. A person who now withdraws between $22,001 - $100,000 will have to pay taxes she or he otherwise would not have paid because that amount must now be included in income. If the person wishes to repay or rollover the amount in excess of $22,000, she or he will need to comply with the standard IRA rollover rules. The person must complete the rollover within 60 days unless the IRS would grant additional relief and the person must comply with the rule that a person is allowed to rollover only one distribution per year (i.e. a 365 day period).

CWF's IRA/HSA Guidance – Helping IRA Accountholders With Divorce Situations

An IRA custodian/trustee can help an IRA accountholder or someone who needs to set up a new IRA on account of a divorce. Your customer should rely on their tax adviser or attorney, but you might be able to help them so she or he doesn't learn a tax lesson the hard way.

The IRS could be helpful and improve its discussion of distributions related to divorce from a 401(k) plan or other employer plan versus from an IRA. The 10% additional tax is owed if the IRA accountholder is under age 59½ whereas it is not owed if the distribution is made to an alternate payee of a 401(k) plan.

Set forth is below is a recent email and two items of IRS guidance. It would be nice if the IRS used the word "divorce."

Q-1. I have a customer that will be having 401(k) funds rolled into an IRA with us due to a divorce settlement. I did receive a copy of the Divorce Decree if it will help with this discussion.

In the conversations I have had with my customer, she is to receive the rollover funds and then we are to take a distribution for spousal maintenance.

In her words, the maintenance is not subject to a 10% penalty, but the distribution is taxable income and subject to withholding. (She is under 59½ in age.)

I have reviewed the decree and asked my customer for the specifics in the decree that relate to this distribution.

I have provided the paragraph of the decree she referenced to me (the distribution amount of $150,000).

I have been looking for examples of this type of distribution and/or an IRS code as to how to handle this, and so far, I am not having much luck. Could you help in any way?

A-1. She has not received the proper guidance from someone - her attorney or the plan administrator. She wants to talk with someone immediately.

With respect to the 401(k) she has the right to instruct I want a certain amount rolled over and I want the remainder to be paid to me in cash. The reason for asking for an amount to be paid to her is that the 10% additional tax does not apply to a distribution from a 401(k) plan on account of divorce. The 10% tax will apply to any money coming out of an IRA. There is no exception to the 10% tax if a person withdraws funds from her IRA on account of divorce. There is no exception for a spousal maintenance distribution from an IRA.

There is no logic for these two separate tax rules other than there are many tax laws passed at many times.

Sometimes 401(k) administrators state that they will issue only one check. The law does not support that position.

Sometimes attorneys do not understand the application of the 10% tax as they should.

The IRS should improve its discussion of this topic and make it more clear that a distribution from an IRA on account of divorce is subject to the 10% tax.

I believe the bank may decide to not negotiate the check if it would be received as a way to help this customer.

Retirement Topics: Exceptions To Tax On Early Distributions

Most retirement plan distributions are subject to income tax and may be subject to an additional 10% tax. *

Generally, the amounts an individual withdraws from an IRA or retirement plan before reaching age 59½ are called "early" or "premature" distributions. Individuals must pay an additional 10% early withdrawal tax unless an exception applies.

Exceptions to the 10% additional tax

Exception	The distribution will NOT be subject to the 10% additional early distribution tax in the following circumstances:	Qualified plans (401(k), etc.)	IRA, SEP SIMPLE IRA* and SARSEP plans	Internal Revenue Code sections(s)
Age	after participant/IRA owner reaches age 59½	yes	yes	72(t)(2)(A)(i)
Automatic enrollment	permissive withdrawals from a plan with auto enrollment features	yes	yes for SIMPLE IRAs and SARSEPS	414(w)(1)(B)
Birth or adoption	distributions up to $5,000 per child for qualified birth or adoption expenses	yes	yes	72(t)(2)(H)
Corrective distributions	corrective distributions (and associated earnings) of excess contributions, excess aggregate contributions and excess deferrals, made timely	yes	n/a	401(k)(8)(D), 401(m)(7)(A), 402(g)(2)(C)
Death	after death of the participant/IRA owner	yes	yes	72(t)(2)(A)(ii)
Disability	total and permanent disability of the participant/IRA owner	yes	yes	72(t)(2)(A)(iii)
Disaster recovery distribution	up to $22,000 to qualified individuals who sustain an economic loss by reason of a federally declared disaster where they live	yes	yes	72(t)(2)(M), 72(t)(11)
Domestic abuse victim distribution	to a victim of domestic abuse by a spouse or domestic partner, up to the lesser of $10,000 or 50% of account (distributions made after 12/31/2023)	yes	yes	72(t)(2)(K)
Domestic relations	to an alternate payee under a Qualified Domestic Relations Order	yes	n/a	72(t)(2)(C)
Education	qualified higher education expenses	no	yes	72(t)(2)(E)
Emergency personal expense	one distribution per calendar year for personal or family emergency expenses, up to the lesser of $1,000 or vested account balance over $1,000 (made after 12/31/2023)	yes	yes	72(t)(2)(I)
Emergency savings account	distributions from a pension-linked emergency savings account (made after 12/31/2023)	yes	n/a	402A(e)(7)

Exception	The distribution will NOT be subject to the 10% additional early distribution tax in the following circumstances:	Qualified plans (401(k), etc.)	IRA, SEP SIMPLE IRA* and SARSEP plans	Internal Revenue Code sections(s)
Equal payments	series of substantially equal payments	yes	yes	72(t)(2)(A)(iv)
ESOP	dividend pass through from an ESOP	yes	n/a	72(t)(2)(A)(vi)
Homebuyers	qualified first-time homebuyers, up to $10,000	no	yes	72(t)(2)(F)
Levy	because of an IRS levy of the plan	yes	yes	72(t)(2)(A)(vii)
Medical 213(a)	amount of unreimbursed medical expenses (>7.5% AGI)	yes	yes	72(t)(2)(B)
Medical	health insurance premiums paid while unemployed	no	yes	72(t)(2)(D)
Military	certain distributions to qualified military reservists called to active duty	yes	yes	72(t)(2)(G)
Returned IRA contributions	if withdrawn by extended due date of return, not including earnings on these returned contributions	n/a	yes	408(d)(4)
Rollovers	in-plan Roth rollovers or eligible distributions contributed to another retirement plan or IRA within 60 days (also see FAQs: Waivers of the 60-day rollover requirement)	yes	yes	402(c), 402A(d)(3), 403(b)(8), 403(a)(4), 408(d)(3), 408A(d)(3)
Separation from service	the employee separates from service during or after the year the employee reaches age 55 (age 50 for public safety employees of a state, or political subdivision of a state, in a governmental defined benefit or defined contribution plan) **	yes	no	72(t)(2)(A)(v) 72(t)(10)
Terminal illness	distributions made to a terminally ill employee, on or after the date the employee has been certified by a physician as having a terminal illness	yes	n/a	401(k)(2)(B)(i)(I)
Unemployed health insurance	distributions equal to the amount paid for family health insurance by an individual who was unemployed for 12 weeks and received unemployment compensation in the year of the distribution or the subsequent year	n/a	yes	72(t)(2)(D)

*** Retirement plans:** The 10% additional tax generally applies to early distributions from qualified plans, 403(a) or (b) annuity plans and traditional IRAs, including IRAs that are connected to a SIMPLE IRA or SEP plan maintained by an employer. Qualified plans include traditional pension plans, cash balance plans, 401(k) plans and profit-sharing plans, among others. Distributions from a governmental 457(b) plan are not subject to the 10% additional tax except for distributions attributable to rollovers from another type of plan or IRA.

SIMPLE IRA: Distributions made from a SIMPLE IRA plan within the first 2 years of participation incur a 25% additional tax instead of 10%.

**** Qualified public safety employees:** The separation from service exception for public safety employees who are age 50 or over also includes specified federal law enforcement officers, corrections officers, customs and border protection officers, federal firefighters, private-sector firefighters, and air traffic controllers. An exemption is allowed for distributions from defined benefit plans, defined contribution plans or other types of governmental plans, such as the TSP. See IRC Section 72(t)(10). This exemption also applies to private-sector firefighters.

Form **8915-F**
(Rev. January 2024)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Qualified Disaster Retirement Plan Distributions and Repayments

Attach to Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR.
Go to *www.irs.gov/Form8915F* for instructions and the latest information.

OMB No. 1545-0074
Attachment Sequence No. **915**

Name. If married, file a separate form for each spouse required to file Form 8915-F. See instructions. | **Your social security number**

Before you begin (see instructions for details):

- Use Form 8915-F for 2021 and later disasters. Also, use it after 2020 for coronavirus-related and other 2020 disasters instead of Form 8915-E.
- Major Disaster Declarations at *www.FEMA.gov/disaster/declarations* provides the only qualified disasters and their FEMA numbers for item C.
- "This year" (as used on this form) is the year of the form you check in item A next. For example, if you check 2022, "this year" is 2022.

Complete items A and B below. Complete item C and check the box in item D for the coronavirus, as applicable.

A Tax year for which you are filing form (check only one box): ☐ 2021 ☐ 2022 ☐ 2023 ☐ 2024 ☐ Other ________

B Calendar year in which qualified disaster(s) began (check only one box): ☐ 2020 ☐ 2021 ☐ 2022 ☐ 2023 ☐ Other ________

C FEMA number for each of your qualified disasters for the year checked in item B above. Use item D, **not** item C, for the coronavirus.

(1) ____________ (2) ____________ (3) ____________ (4) ____________ (5) ____________ (6) ____________

D If your only disaster, or one of your disasters, is the coronavirus, check this box ☐ Don't list the coronavirus in item C.

Which lines on this form should I use? See CHARTS 1 and 2 below.

CHART 1: Use if you checked the box for coronavirus in item D above and you *don't* have any disaster in item C.

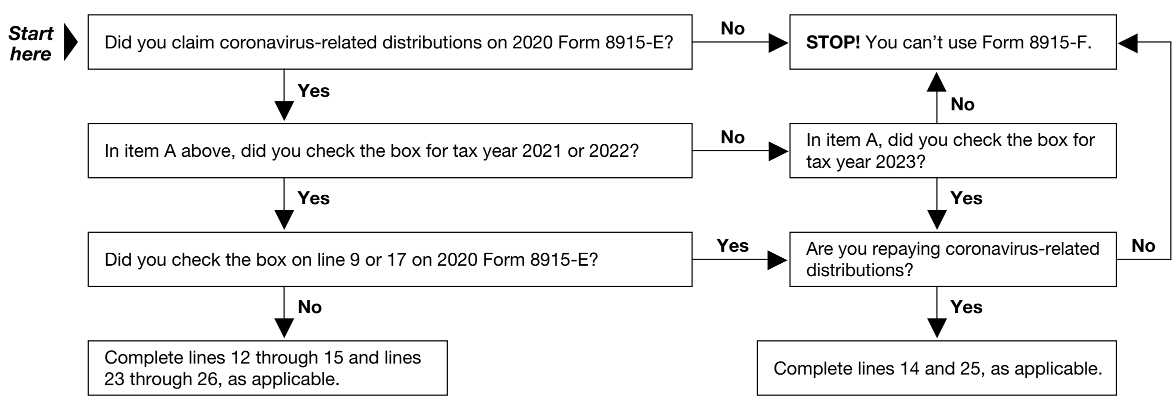
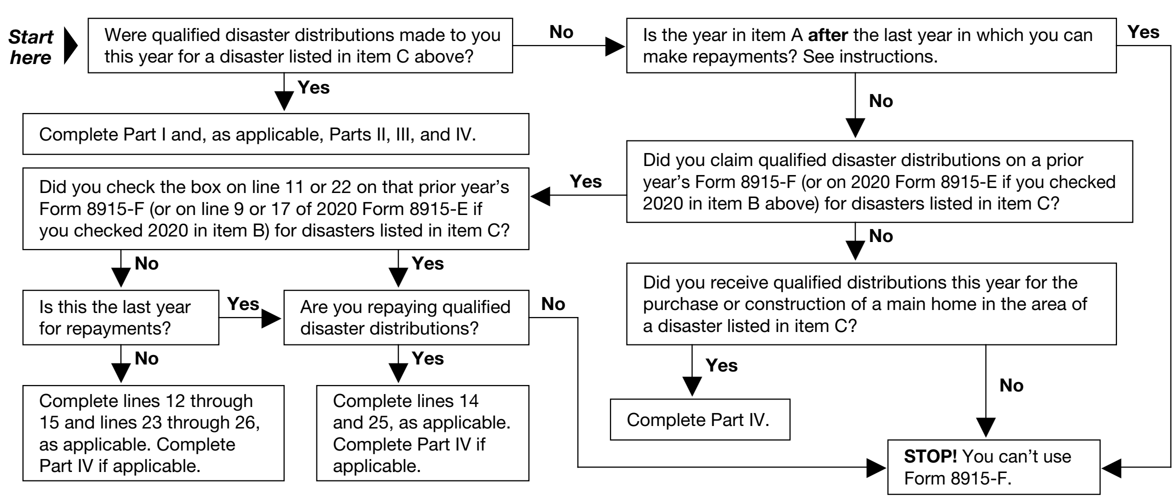


CHART 2: Use if CHART 1 doesn't apply to you. See the instructions for specific details.



Part I Total Distributions From All Retirement Plans (Including IRAs) (see instructions)

Caution: Complete Part I if, this year, you have qualified disaster distributions (see instructions) for disasters listed in item C earlier.

Part I Disaster Table. Provide the information requested below for the disaster(s) in item C earlier for which you are reporting qualified disaster distributions in this part.

Disaster FEMA number*	Disaster declaration date*	Disaster beginning date*

* Major Disaster Declarations at *www.FEMA.gov/disaster/declarations* provides the FEMA number, Disaster declaration date, and Disaster beginning date for the disaster(s) listed in the Part I Disaster Table. If more than two disasters, see instructions and check this box . . . . ☐

Date(s) of distribution(s) made this year ____________

If you completed Part I of two or more Forms 8915-F on which you checked the same year in item A but different years in item B, see *Part I* in the instructions to figure the amount for lines 2, 3, and 4 in column (a).

Line	Description		(a) Available distributions for this year (see instructions)	(b) Qualified disaster distributions for the disasters in the Part I Disaster Table (see instructions)
1	See line 1a below to determine whether you need to complete lines 1a through 1e. You must use Worksheet 1B in the instructions **if** you are directed to do so in line 1a. However, you can always choose to use Worksheet 1B.			
a	**(i) If you checked 2021 in item A and 2020 in item B, do one of the following.** • If either you didn't file 2020 Form 8915-E or, on 2020 Form 8915-E, you only reported disasters other than those listed in the Part I Disaster Table earlier, skip lines 1a through 1d, and on line 1e enter $100,000 times the number of disasters you entered in the Part I Disaster Table. • Otherwise, complete lines 1a through 1e, entering on line 1a $100,000 times the number of disasters you entered in the Part I Disaster Table that were also reported on 2020 Form 8915-E, but do not include the coronavirus. **(ii) If you checked 2021 or later in both item A and item B, do one of the following.** (For 2021 and later disasters, the limit is $22,000, not $100,000, per disaster.) • If you listed only one disaster in the Part I Disaster Table and a prior year's Form 8915-F doesn't list that disaster in item C, skip to line 1e and enter $22,000 there. • If you listed only one disaster in the Part I Disaster Table and a prior year's Form 8915-F lists that disaster in item C, complete lines 1a through 1e, entering $22,000 on line 1a. • If all of the distributions for this year occurred within the qualified disaster distribution period (see *Qualified disaster distribution period* in instructions) for each of the disasters listed in the Part I Disaster Table, complete lines 1a through 1e, entering on line 1a $22,000 times the number of disasters you entered in the Part I Disaster Table that were also entered in item C on a prior year's Form 8915-F. • Otherwise, for lines 1a through 5, you must use Worksheet 1B in the instructions .	1a		
b	Enter the total qualified disaster distributions made to you in prior year(s) for all disasters in the Part I Disaster Table. See *Part I* in the instructions	1b		
c	Subtract line 1b from line 1a	1c		
d	Enter $22,000 ($100,000 if you checked 2020 in item B) times the number of qualified disasters that you entered in the Part I Disaster Table but didn't enter in item C on a prior year's Form 8915-F, or in Part I of 2020 Form 8915-E if you checked 2020 in item B . .	1d		
e	**Total available qualified disaster distribution amount for this year.** Enter the sum of lines 1c and 1d. **If the amount on line 1e is zero**, complete lines 2 through 4 in column (a), skip line 5, enter -0- on line 6, and do NOT include, in Part II or III later, amounts for disasters listed in the Part I Disaster Table	1e		
2	Enter, in column (a), distributions from retirement plans (other than IRAs) made this year	2		
3	Enter, in column (a), distributions from traditional, traditional SEP, and traditional SIMPLE IRAs made this year	3		
4	Enter, in column (a), distributions from Roth, Roth SEP, and Roth SIMPLE IRAs made this year	4		
5	Do (1) through (3) below in the order indicated. **(1)** Enter on line 5, column (a), the sum of lines 2 through 4 in column (a) reduced by the total distributions from lines 2 through 4 in column (a) that aren't qualified disaster distributions. **(2)** Enter on line 5, column (b), the smaller of the amount on line 5, column (a), or line 1e. **(3)** Enter on lines 2 through 4 in column (b) the amounts from lines 2 through 4, respectively, in column (a) **allocated, if needed**, by any reasonable method so that the sum of lines 2 through 4 in column (b) equals the amount on line 5, column (b)	5		
6	**Total qualified disaster distributions.** Enter the amount from line 5, column (b). The additional tax for early withdrawals is waived for this amount (see instructions). See Parts II and III, later, for the tax on this amount	6		
7	**Taxable amount.** Enter the excess of the sum of lines 2 through 4 in column (a) over the amount on line 6. Report this excess as IRA and/or pension and annuity distributions, as applicable, in accordance with the instructions for your tax return. All or part of the amount on line 7 may be eligible for the tax benefits in Part IV. See instructions	7		

Part II Qualified Disaster Distributions From Retirement Plans (Other Than IRAs) for the Coronavirus and Disaster(s) Listed in Item C

8	Did you enter an amount on line 2, column (b)? ☐ **No.** Skip lines 8 through 11, and go to line 12. ☐ **Yes.** Enter the amount from line 2, column (b) . .	8	
9	Enter the applicable cost of distributions, if any. See instructions	9	
10	Subtract line 9 from line 8. This is the taxable amount of your other-than-IRA retirement plan qualified disaster distributions	10	
11	The entire taxable amount on line 10 will be spread over 3 years unless you elect to have it taxed in this year. **If you elect NOT to spread the taxable amount over 3 years, check this box** ☐ **and enter the amount from line 10 (see instructions). Otherwise, enter the amount from line 10 divided by 3.0.** You must check the box on this line if you check the box on line 22	11	
12	Enter the amount, if any, from Worksheet 2 in the instructions. This is your income for prior years from other-than-IRA retirement plan qualified disaster distributions	12	
13	Add lines 11 and 12. This is your total income this year from other-than-IRA retirement plan qualified disaster distributions	13	
14	**Total repayment.** Enter the amount, if any, from Worksheet 3. This is your total repayment for this year of other-than-IRA retirement plan qualified disaster distributions	14	
15	**Amount subject to tax this year.** Subtract line 14 from line 13. If zero or less, enter -0-. Include this amount in the total on line 5b of this year's Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR. See instructions	15	

* **Part III Qualified Disaster Distributions From IRAs for the Coronavirus and Disaster(s) Listed in Item C**

Before you begin: Complete this year's Form 8606, Nondeductible IRAs, if required.

16	Did you enter an amount on line 3, column (b), or line 4, column (b)? ☐ **Yes.** Go to line 17. ☐ **No.** Skip lines 17 through 22, and go to line 23.		
17	Did you receive a qualified disaster distribution from an IRA that is required to be reported on this year's Form 8606? ☐ **Yes.** Go to line 18. ☐ **No.** Skip lines 18 and 19, and go to line 20.		
18	Enter the amount, if any, from this year's Form 8606, line 15b. But if you are entering amounts here and on other Forms 8915-F for this year, only enter on line 18 the amount on Form 8606, line 15b, attributable to Form 8915-F distributions for this form. See the instructions for Form 8606, line 15b	18	
19	Enter the amount, if any, from this year's Form 8606, line 25b. But if you are entering amounts here and on other Forms 8915-F for this year, only enter on line 19 the amount on Form 8606, line 25b, attributable to Form 8915-F distributions for this form. See the instructions for Form 8606, line 25b	19	
20	Enter the amount from line 3, column (b), if any. Don't include on line 20 any amounts reported on Form 8606	20	
21	Add lines 18, 19, and 20. This is the taxable amount of your IRA qualified disaster distributions	21	
22	The entire taxable amount on line 21 will be spread over 3 years unless you elect to have it taxed in this year. **If you elect NOT to spread the taxable amount over 3 years, check this box** ☐ **and enter the amount from line 21 (see instructions). Otherwise, enter the amount from line 21 divided by 3.0.** You must check the box on this line if you check the box on line 11	22	
23	Enter the amount, if any, from Worksheet 4 in the instructions. This is your income for prior years from IRA qualified disaster distributions	23	
24	Add lines 22 and 23. This is your total income this year from IRA qualified disaster distributions	24	
25	**Total repayment.** Enter the amount, if any, from Worksheet 5. This is your total repayment for this year of IRA qualified disaster distributions	25	
26	**Amount subject to tax.** Subtract line 25 from line 24. If zero or less, enter -0-. Include this amount in the total on line 4b of this year's Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR. See instructions	26	

Part IV Qualified Distributions for the Purchase or Construction of a Main Home in the Area of Disaster(s) Listed in Item C

Before you begin: Complete this year's Form 8606, Nondeductible IRAs, if required.

Caution: Complete Part IV if, this year, you received a qualified distribution (as defined in the instructions) for the purchase or construction of a main home in the area of a disaster listed in item C earlier. You can only repay the distribution during the disaster's qualified distribution repayment period (see *Qualified distribution repayment period* in the instructions). If you are allowed to repay the distribution, in whole or in part, after this year, see the instructions. For the applicability of Part IV to other years for disasters listed in item C, see the instructions.

Part IV Disaster Table. Provide the information requested below for the disaster(s) in item C earlier for which you are reporting qualified distributions in this part.

Disaster FEMA number*	Disaster declaration date*	Disaster beginning date*	Disaster ending date*

* Major Disaster Declarations at *www.FEMA.gov/disaster/declarations* provides the FEMA number, Disaster declaration date, Disaster beginning date, and Disaster ending date for the disaster(s) listed in the Part IV Disaster Table.

Date(s) of qualified distribution(s) received this year ____________________

27 Did you receive a qualified distribution, for the purchase or construction of a main home in the area of a disaster listed in the Part IV Disaster Table earlier, that is from an IRA and that is required to be reported on this year's Form 8606?

☐ **Yes.** Complete lines 28 through 32 only if you also had qualified distributions not required to be reported on this year's Form 8606; otherwise, stop here.

☐ **No.** Go to line 28.

28 Enter the total amount of qualified distributions you received this year for the purchase or construction of a main home in the area of disaster(s) listed in the Part IV Disaster Table. Don't include any amounts reported on this year's Form 8606. Also, don't include any distributions you reported on line 8 or 20, or on other Forms 8915 for this year, if any . . . **28**

29 Enter the applicable cost of distributions, if any. See instructions . . . **29**

30 Subtract line 29 from line 28 . . . **30**

31 Enter the total amount of any repayments you made. See instructions for allowable repayments. Don't include any repayments treated as rollovers on this year's Form 8606. See instructions . . . **31**

32 **Taxable amount.** Subtract line 31 from line 30. If the distribution is:
- From an IRA, include this amount in the total on line 4b of this year's Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR.
- From a retirement plan (other than an IRA), include this amount in the total on line 5b of this year's Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR.

Note: You may be subject to an additional tax on the amount on line 32. See instructions. . . . **32**