



# Earnings Calculation Worksheet

(Returning this worksheet is optional and is not required for processing.)

Consult your tax advisor for a detailed explanation of the tax ramifications associated with the removal of a contribution. This information is being offered as a guideline; please defer to competent counsel for final tax and legal advice. **If you are removing the entire IRA, do not complete this earnings worksheet.** To remove an IRA contribution, the earnings (or loss) attributable to the original contribution must also be removed. Determine the amount with your tax advisor using the following formula from Treasury Regulation Section 1.408-11 for the removal of an excess contribution or 1.408A-5 Q&A2 for recharacterization. For more information, see IRS Publication 590.

<b>ATTRIBUTABLE EARNINGS OR LOSS</b>		
<b>Attributable Earnings/Loss Calculation</b>		
Step 1	Enter Contribution Amount to Remove	\$ _____
<b>Establish Date Range for Calculation</b>		
Step 2	Enter date over-contribution occurred (date used in section A on page 1): ____/____/____	
Step 3	Enter date used for current IRA valuation: ____/____/____	
<b>Calculate Account Earnings/Losses for the Effective Valuation Period</b>		
Step 4	Current IRA Account Value	\$ _____
Step 5	All Distributions since month in Step 2 including consolidations and transfers out	+ \$ _____
Step 6	All Contributions since month in Step 2, including amount in Step 1, consolidations and transfers in	- \$ _____
Step 7	IRA month end Account Value immediately prior to date in Step 2 above (can use prior month end)	- \$ _____
Step 8	Calculate Account Earnings/Loss for the date range above	= \$ _____
<b>Calculate Account Balance Less Contributions</b>		
Step 9	Enter amount from Step 6 above	\$ _____
Step 10	Enter amount from Step 7 above	+ \$ _____
Step 11	Calculate Account Value	= \$ _____
Step 12	Determine Attributable Earnings/Loss $\frac{(\text{Step 1 Amount}) \times (\text{Step 8 Amount})}{(\text{Step 11 Result})}$	= \$ _____ (Enter this amount into Section B on page 1)

## IRA Removal Of Excess Contributions and Recharacterizations: Additional Information

**Removal of Excess Contribution.** An excess contribution could be the result of your own contribution, your spouse's contribution, your employer's contribution, or an ineligible rollover contribution. Traditional contributions for the year you reach age 70½ and any later year are also excess contributions. The IRS 6% penalty tax assessed on excess contributions may be avoided if, for the year in which the contribution was deposited, you (1) withdraw before your tax return is due the excess contributions and attributable earnings; (2) timely file your tax return and withdraw the excess contribution and the attributable earnings within 6 months after the tax return due date (which is October 15 if your tax return due date is April 15), and file an amended tax return; or (3) you filed for an extension to file your tax return and you withdraw the excess contribution and the attributable earnings prior to your tax filing due date, including extensions. The distributed earnings may be subject to a 10% (or 25%) penalty tax. Please note that the earnings are taxable in the year the contribution is deposited, which is not necessarily the year the earnings are distributed from the IRA. If the excess contribution for a year is not withdrawn by the dates outlined in (1), (2), or (3), you may be subject to additional taxes, including a 6% IRS penalty tax. You must pay the 6% tax for each year the excess amount remains in your IRA account. Please contact your tax advisor, as there may be additional taxes and/or penalties. For more information, see IRS Publication 590.

**Reallocation/Redeposit.** If electing to redeposit, you must have cash in the account. If you remove the excess **before** the contribution deadline, your principal and earnings amount cannot exceed the current year contribution limits or they will not be redeposited. If the distribution is removed **after** the tax filing deadline, no earnings or loss are calculated and you will owe a 6% excise tax on the excess. Additionally, if your aggregate contribution limit for the year exceeds the annual amount, then the excess may be taxable at ordinary income rates and subject to the 10% IRS penalty if you are under age 59½. If you would owe tax and the 10% penalty, you may choose the carryover method. Please speak to your tax preparer about this option.

**Recharacterization.** You may be eligible to irrevocably elect to recharacterize a contribution that has been made to one IRA as having been originally made to a second IRA. To recharacterize, the amount to be recharacterized must be transferred from the first IRA (the one to which it was originally made) to the second IRA. The amount to be recharacterized, as well as any net income (or loss) attributable, must be completed by your tax filing due date (including extensions) for the year during which the contribution was made to the first IRA. A Roth IRA contribution can be recharacterized to a Traditional IRA, a mistaken rollover (or transfer) from a Traditional IRA to a SIMPLE IRA can be recharacterized back to a Traditional IRA. Employer contributions under a SEP or SIMPLE IRA plan (including elective deferrals) cannot be recharacterized. The recharacterization of a contribution is not treated as a rollover for the purposes of the 1-year waiting period for rollovers. If you elect to recharacterize a contribution to one IRA as a contribution to another IRA, you must report the recharacterization on your tax return as directed by IRS Form 8606 and its instructions. For more information, see IRS Publication 590.