

Name(s) shown on return

Your social security number



You **cannot** take this credit if **either** of the following applies.

- The amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 8b; or Form 1040-NR, line 35, is more than \$32,000 (\$48,000 if head of household; \$64,000 if married filing jointly).
- The person(s) who made the qualified contribution or elective deferral (a) was born after January 1, 2002; (b) is claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2019 tax return; or (c) was a **student** (see instructions).

- Traditional and Roth IRA contributions, and ABLE account contributions by the designated beneficiary for 2019. **Do not** include rollover contributions
- Elective deferrals to a 401(k) or other qualified employer plan, voluntary employee contributions, and 501(c)(18)(D) plan contributions for 2019 (see instructions)
- Add lines 1 and 2
- Certain distributions received **after** 2016 and **before** the due date (including extensions) of your 2019 tax return (see instructions). If married filing jointly, include **both** spouses' amounts in **both** columns. See instructions for an exception
- Subtract line 4 from line 3. If zero or less, enter -0-
- In each column, enter the **smaller** of line 5 or \$2,000
- Add the amounts on line 6. If zero, **stop**; you can't take this credit
- Enter the amount from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 8b,* or Form 1040-NR, line 35
- Enter the applicable decimal amount from the table below.

	(a) You	(b) Your spouse
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

7	
8	

If line 8 is—		And your filing status is—		
Over—	But not over—	Married filing jointly	Head of household	Single, Married filing separately, or Qualifying widow(er)
Enter on line 9—				
---	\$19,250	0.5	0.5	0.5
\$19,250	\$20,750	0.5	0.5	0.2
\$20,750	\$28,875	0.5	0.5	0.1
\$28,875	\$31,125	0.5	0.2	0.1
\$31,125	\$32,000	0.5	0.1	0.1
\$32,000	\$38,500	0.5	0.1	0.0
\$38,500	\$41,500	0.2	0.1	0.0
\$41,500	\$48,000	0.1	0.1	0.0
\$48,000	\$64,000	0.1	0.0	0.0
\$64,000	---	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: If line 9 is zero, **stop**; you can't take this credit.

- Multiply line 7 by line 9
- Limitation based on tax liability. Enter the amount from the Credit Limit Worksheet in the instructions
- Credit for qualified retirement savings contributions.** Enter the **smaller** of line 10 or line 11 here and on Schedule 3 (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 4; or Form 1040-NR, line 48

7	
9	x 0 .
10	
11	
12	

* See Pub. 590-A for the amount to enter if you claim any exclusion or deduction for foreign earned income, foreign housing, or income from Puerto Rico or for bona fide residents of American Samoa.

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

Reminder

Contributions by a designated beneficiary to an Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account. A retirement savings contribution credit may be claimed for the amount of contributions you, as the designated beneficiary of an ABLE account, make before January 1, 2026, to the ABLE account. See Pub. 907, Tax Highlights for Persons With Disabilities, for more information.

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 8880 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/Form8880.

Purpose of Form

Use Form 8880 to figure the amount, if any, of your retirement savings contributions credit (also known as the saver's credit).



This credit can be claimed in addition to any IRA deduction claimed on Schedule 1 (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 19; or Form 1040-NR, line 32.

Who Can Take This Credit

You may be able to take this credit if you, or your spouse if filing jointly, made (a) contributions (other than rollover contributions) to a traditional or Roth IRA; (b) elective deferrals to a 401(k), 403(b), governmental 457(b), SEP, or SIMPLE plan; (c) voluntary employee contributions to a qualified retirement plan, as defined in section 4974(c) (including the federal Thrift Savings Plan); (d) contributions to a 501(c)(18)(D) plan; or (e) contributions, as a designated beneficiary of an ABLE account, to the ABLE account, as defined in section 529A.

However, you can't take the credit if either of the following applies.

- The amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 8b; or Form 1040-NR, line 35, is more than \$32,000 (\$48,000 if head of household; \$64,000 if married filing jointly).
- The person(s) who made the qualified contribution or elective deferral (a) was born after January 1, 2002; (b) is claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2019 tax return; or (c) was a student.



You'll need to refigure the amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 8b, if you're filing Form 2555 or Form 4563 or you're excluding income from Puerto Rico. See Pub. 590-A at www.irs.gov/Pub590A for details.

You are a student if during any part of 5 calendar months of 2019 you:

- Were enrolled as a full-time student at a school; or
- Took a full-time, on-farm training course given by a school or a state, county, or local government agency.

A school includes technical, trade, and mechanical schools. It doesn't include on-the-job training courses, correspondence schools, or schools offering courses only through the Internet.

Specific Instructions

Column (b)

Complete column (b) only if you're filing a joint return.

Line 2

Include on line 2 any of the following amounts.

- Elective deferrals to a 401(k) or 403(b) plan (including designated Roth contributions under section 402A), or to a governmental 457(b), SEP, or SIMPLE plan.
- Voluntary employee contributions to a qualified retirement plan, as defined in section 4974(c) (including the federal Thrift Savings Plan).
- Contributions to a 501(c)(18)(D) plan.

These amounts may be shown in box 12 of your Form(s) W-2 for 2019.

Note: Contributions designated under section 414(h)(2) are treated as employer contributions and, as such, they aren't voluntary contributions made by the employee. They don't qualify for the credit and shouldn't be included on line 2.

Line 4

Enter the total amount of distributions you, and your spouse if filing jointly, received after 2016 and before the due date of your 2019 return (including extensions) from any of the following types of plans.

- Traditional or Roth IRAs (including *my*IRAs), or ABLE accounts.
- 401(k), 403(b), governmental 457(b), 501(c)(18)(D), SEP, or SIMPLE plans.
- Qualified retirement plans, as defined in section 4974(c) (including the federal Thrift Savings Plan).

Don't include any of the following.

- Distributions not taxable as the result of a rollover or a trustee-to-trustee transfer.
- Distributions that are taxable as the result of an in-plan rollover to your designated Roth account.
- Distributions from your eligible retirement plan (other than a Roth IRA) rolled over or converted to your Roth IRA.
- Loans from a qualified employer plan treated as a distribution.
- Distributions of excess contributions or deferrals (and income allocable to such contributions or deferrals).
- Distributions of contributions made to an IRA during a tax year and returned (with any income allocable to such contributions) on or before the due date (including extensions) for that tax year.
- Distributions of dividends paid on stock held by an employee stock ownership plan under section 404(k).
- Distributions from a military retirement plan (other than the federal Thrift Savings Plan).
- Distributions from an inherited IRA by a nonspousal beneficiary.

If you're filing a joint return, include both spouses' amounts in both columns.

Exception. Don't include your spouse's distributions with yours when entering an amount on line 4 if you and your spouse didn't file a joint return for the year the distribution was received.

Example. You received a distribution of \$5,000 from a qualified retirement plan in 2019. Your spouse received a distribution of \$2,000 from a Roth IRA in 2017. You and your spouse file a joint return in 2019, but didn't file a joint return in 2017. You would include \$5,000 in column (a) and \$7,000 in column (b).

Line 7

Add the amounts from line 6, columns (a) and (b), and enter the total.

Line 11

Before you complete the following worksheet, figure the amount of any credit for the elderly or the disabled you're claiming on Schedule 3 (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 6. See Schedule R (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) to figure the credit.

Credit Limit Worksheet

Complete this worksheet to figure the amount to enter on line 11.

1. Enter the amount from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 12b; or Form 1040-NR, line 45 **1.** _____
2. **Form 1040 or 1040-SR filers:** Enter the total of your credits from Schedule 3, lines 1 through 3, and Schedule R, line 22.
Form 1040-NR filers: Enter the total of your credits from lines 46 and 47 **2.** _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. Also enter this amount on Form 8880, line 11. But if zero or less, **stop;** you can't take the credit—don't file this form **3.** _____