

Note. This booklet does not contain any tax forms.



1999 1040

Instructions

Taxpayer News

See page 6 for details.

Need Help?

Quick and easy access
to tax help and forms.
See page 7.

Explore



CLICK.ZIP.FAST ROUND TRIP

The *Fastest, Most Accurate Way*
To File Your Taxes

Increased Tax Benefits!

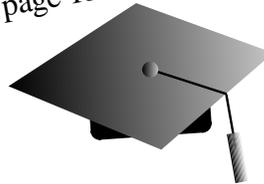
Larger Child Tax Credits!

You may be able to claim
credits of up
to \$500 for
each child
under 17.
See page 13.



More Student Loan Interest Deductible!

You may be able to
deduct up to \$1,500.
See page 13.



Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction Goes Up!

You may be able to
deduct up to 60% of
your health insurance.
See page 28.

Tax Return Page Reference

Questions about what to put on a line? Help is on the page number in the circle.

Form

1040

Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service

U.S. Individual Income Tax Return 1999

(99) IRS Use Only—Do not write or staple in this space.

Label (18) (See instructions on page 18.) Use the IRS label. Otherwise, please print or type.

L A B E L H E R E	Your first name and initial	Last name	Your social security number (18)
	If a joint return, spouse's first name and initial	Last name	Spouse's social security number (18)
FOR REFERENCE ONLY—DO NOT FILE			
	Home address (number and street). If you have a P.O. box, see page 18.	Apt. no.	
	City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code. If you have a foreign address, see page 18.		

Presidential Election Campaign (18) (See page 18.)

Do you want \$3 to go to this fund?									
If a joint return, does your spouse want \$3 to go to this fund?									

IMPORTANT!
You must enter your SSN(s) above.

	Yes	No	Note. Checking "Yes" will not change your tax or reduce your refund.

Filing Status (18) Check only one box.

1		Single
2		Married filing joint return (even if only one had income)
3		Married filing separate return. Enter spouse's social security no. above and full name here. ▶
4		Head of household (with qualifying person). (See page 18.) If the qualifying person is a child but not your dependent, enter this child's name here. ▶
5		Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child (year spouse died ▶ 19). (See page 18.)

Exemptions (18)

6a **Yourself.** If your parent (or someone else) can claim you as a dependent on his or her tax return, do not check box 6a

b **Spouse**

c Dependents:	(1) First name	Last name	(2) Dependent's social security number	(3) Dependent's relationship to you	(4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> if qualifying child for child tax credit (see page 19)
			(19)		(19)
					(19)
					(19)
					(19)
					(19)

If more than six dependents, see page 19. (19)

d Total number of exemptions claimed

No. of boxes checked on 6a and 6b
No. of your children on 6c who:
• lived with you
• did not live with you due to divorce or separation (see page 19)
Dependents on 6c not entered above
Add numbers entered on lines above ▶

Income (50) Attach Copy B of your Forms W-2 and W-2G here. Also attach Form(s) 1099-R if tax was withheld. (20) If you did not get a W-2, see page 20. Enclose, but do not staple, any payment. Also, please use Form 1040-V (49)

7	Wages, salaries, tips, etc. Attach Form(s) W-2		(20)
8a	Taxable interest. Attach Schedule B if required		(20)
b	Tax-exempt interest. DO NOT include on line 8a	8b	(20)
9	Ordinary dividends. Attach Schedule B if required	B-1	(20)
10	Taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of state and local income taxes (see page 21)		(21)
11	Alimony received		(21)
12	Business income or (loss). Attach Schedule C or C-EZ	NEW	(21)
13	Capital gain or (loss). Attach Schedule D if required. If not required, check here ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>		(22)
14	Other gains or (losses). Attach Form 4797		(22)
15a	Total IRA distributions	15a	(22)
b	Taxable amount (see page 22)		(22)
16a	Total pensions and annuities	16a	(22)
b	Taxable amount (see page 22)		(22)
17	Rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, trusts, etc. Attach Schedule E		
18	Farm income or (loss). Attach Schedule F		
19	Unemployment compensation		(24)
20a	Social security benefits	20a	(24)
b	Taxable amount (see page 24)		(24)
21	Other income. List type and amount (see page 24)	(24)	
22	Add the amounts in the far right column for lines 7 through 21. This is your total income ▶		

Adjusted Gross Income

23	IRA deduction (see page 26)		(26)
24	Student loan interest deduction (see page 26)	(26)	
25	Medical savings account deduction. Attach Form 8853	(28)	(28)
26	Moving expenses. Attach Form 3903	(28)	
27	One-half of self-employment tax. Attach Schedule SE	(28)	
28	Self-employed health insurance deduction (see page 28)	(28)	
29	Keogh and self-employed SEP and SIMPLE plans	(29)	
30	Penalty on early withdrawal of savings	(29)	
31a	Alimony paid	31a	(29)
b	Recipient's SSN ▶		
32	Add lines 23 through 31a		(29)
33	Subtract line 32 from line 22. This is your adjusted gross income ▶		(29)

A Message From the Commissioner

Dear Taxpayer,

As we begin the year 2000 tax filing season, the IRS continues to work to put service first for America's taxpayers. We want to build on the strong foundation we established last year and give you more support and help than ever before. Our goal is to provide the easiest and most efficient ways for you to get the information, service, and assistance you need not only during the tax filing season, but throughout the year.

Last year, we expanded our toll-free telephone hours to times that met your needs and busy schedules. More than 250 IRS offices across the nation also offered Saturday service on 13 weekends at times and locations convenient to you. We are also working to ensure that you receive complete and accurate service as well as correct information on your tax law questions and your account.

We now have a vigorous electronic tax filing program in place. On-line filing last year ran 161 percent ahead of the previous year's pace as more taxpayers discovered the advantages of electronically filing their returns. It is not only fast, safe, and virtually error free, but taxpayers filing by our *e-file* program receive refunds in half the time of paper returns—even faster with direct deposit.

If you used your personal computer to file last year, you may also have the opportunity for totally paperless filing. In addition, Form 1040 e-filers with a balance due can once again pay their taxes with a credit card.

We are also making it easier for taxpayers to get forms and information, whether it is by mail, toll-free telephone, our web site (www.irs.gov), fax machine, or CD-ROMs. In addition, we hope to be able to add even more services as we bring new technology online, and just as importantly, measure your satisfaction with our services.

As we enter the new millennium, the IRS is engaged in its most fundamental reorganization in almost a half century that will require change in almost every aspect of the agency. The modernized IRS will be built around serving taxpayer groups with specific needs such as yours. Through these changes we can succeed in producing an IRS that better serves America's taxpayers—both individually and collectively—but there are no quick fixes. This process will take years to accomplish, but we are convinced of the necessity and value to you of reaching this higher level of performance.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Charles O. Rossotti

The IRS Mission

Provide America's taxpayers top quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and by applying the tax law with integrity and fairness to all.

IRS Customer Service Standards



At the IRS our goal is to continually improve the quality of our services. To achieve that goal, we have developed customer service standards in the following areas:

- **Easier filing and payment options**
- **Access to information**
- **Accuracy**

- **Prompt refunds**
- **Initial contact resolution**
- **Canceling penalties**
- **Resolving problems**
- **Simpler forms**

If you would like information about the IRS standards and a report of our accomplishments, see **Pub. 2183**.

Help With Unresolved Tax Issues

Office of the Taxpayer Advocate

Contacting Your Taxpayer Advocate

If you have attempted to deal with an IRS problem unsuccessfully, you should contact your Taxpayer Advocate.

The Taxpayer Advocate independently represents your interests and concerns within the IRS by protecting your rights and resolving problems that have not been fixed through normal channels.

While Taxpayer Advocates cannot change the tax law or make a technical tax decision, they can clear up problems that resulted from previous contacts and ensure that your case is given a complete and impartial review.

Handling Your Tax Problems

Your assigned personal advocate will listen to your point of view and will work with you to address your concerns. You can expect the advocate to provide you with:

- A “fresh look” at your problem
- Timely acknowledgment
- The name and phone number of the individual assigned to your case
- Updates on progress
- Timeframes for action
- Speedy resolution
- Courteous service

Information You Should Be Prepared To Provide

- Your name, address, and social security number (or employer identification number)
- Your telephone number and hours you can be reached
- The type of tax return and year(s) involved
- A detailed description of your problem
- Your previous attempts to solve the problem and the office you contacted, and
- Description of the hardship you are facing (if applicable)

How To Contact Your Taxpayer Advocate

- Call the Taxpayer Advocate’s toll-free number: **1-877-777-4778**
- Call the general IRS toll-free number (1-800-829-1040) and ask for Taxpayer Advocate assistance
- Call, write, or fax the Taxpayer Advocate office in your area (see **Pub. 1546** for addresses and phone numbers)
- TTY/TDD help is available by calling 1-800-829-4059

Filing Your Taxes Was Never Easier!

Click into the 21st Century with



CLICK.ZIP.FAST ROUND TRIP

Take advantage of the benefits of IRS *e-file!*

- Get your refund in half the time, even faster with Direct Deposit
- File now and pay later — you can pay your balance due with a credit card or Direct Debit up until April 17, 2000
- Reduce your chance of receiving an error notice from the IRS — IRS *e-file* is more accurate than a paper return
- File your Federal and state tax returns together
- Get proof within 48 hours that your return has been accepted
- Use free or low-cost alternatives — on the IRS Web Site click on “Electronic Services” and then on “IRS *e-file* Partners”
- Privacy and security are assured

The *Fastest, Most Accurate* Way To File
Your Taxes

Get all the details on page 52 or
check out the IRS Web Site at www.irs.gov.

Quick and Easy Access to Tax Help and Forms

Note. If you live outside the United States, see **Pub. 54** to find out how to get help and forms.



PERSONAL COMPUTER

You can access the IRS's Internet Web Site 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at www.irs.gov to:

- Download Forms, Instructions, and Publications
- See Answers to Frequently Asked Tax Questions
- Search Publications On-Line by Topic or Keyword
- Figure Your Withholding Allowances Using our W-4 Calculator
- Send Us Comments or Request Help by E-Mail
- Sign up to Receive Local and National Tax News by E-Mail

You can also reach us using File Transfer Protocol at <ftp.irs.gov>



FAX

You can get over 100 of the most requested forms and instructions 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by fax. Just call **703-368-9694** from the telephone connected to the fax machine. See pages 8 and 9 for a list of the items available.



MAIL

You can order forms, instructions, and publications by completing the order blank on page 55. You should receive your order within 10 days after we receive your request.



PHONE

You can get forms, publications, and automated information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by phone.

Forms and Publications

Call **1-800-TAX-FORM** (1-800-829-3676) to order current and prior year forms, instructions, and publications. You should receive your order within 10 days.

TeleTax Topics

Call **1-800-829-4477** to listen to pre-recorded messages covering about 150 tax topics. See pages 10 and 11 for a list of the topics.

Refund Information

You can check the status of your 1999 refund using TeleTax's Refund Information service. See page 10.



WALK-IN

You can pick up some of the most requested forms, instructions, and publications at many IRS offices, post offices, and libraries. Some IRS offices and libraries have an extensive collection of products available to photocopy or print from a CD-ROM.



CD-ROM

Order **Pub. 1796**, Federal Tax Products on CD-ROM, and get:

- Current Year Forms, Instructions, and Publications
- Prior Year Forms, Instructions, and Publications
- Popular Tax Forms That May Be Filled in Electronically, Printed out for Submission, and Saved for Recordkeeping
- The Internal Revenue Bulletin

Buy the CD-ROM on the Internet at www.irs.gov/cdorders from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) for \$16 (plus a \$5 handling fee), and save 30% or call **1-877-CDFORMS** (1-877-233-6767) toll free to buy the CD-ROM for \$23 (plus a \$5 handling fee).

You can also get help in other ways—See page 52 for information.

Forms by Fax

The following forms and instructions are available through our **Tax Fax** service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Just call **703-368-9694** from the telephone connected to the fax machine. When you call, you will hear instructions on how to use the service. Select the option for getting forms. Then, enter the **Catalog No.** (Cat. No.) shown below for each item you want. When you hang up the phone, the fax will begin.

Name of Form or Instructions	Title of Form or Instructions	Cat. No.	No. of Pages	Name of Form or Instructions	Title of Form or Instructions	Cat. No.	No. of Pages
Form SS-4	Application for Employer Identification Number	16055	4	Schedule A (Form 990)	Organization Exempt Under Section 501(c)(3)	11285	6
Form SS-8	Determination of Employee Work Status for Purposes of Federal Employment Taxes and Income Tax Withholding	16106	4	Instr. Sch. A (Form 990)		11294	8
Form W-2c	Corrected Wage and Tax Statement	61437	8	Form 990-EZ	Short Form Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax	10642	2
Form W-3c	Transmittal of Corrected Wage and Tax Statements	10164	2	Instr. 990-EZ	Specific Instructions for Form 990-EZ	50003	9
Instr. W-2c and W-3c		25978	4	Form 1040	U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	11320	2
Form W-4	Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate	10220	2	Instr. 1040	Line Instructions for Form 1040	11325	33
Form W-4P	Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments	10225	4	Instr. 1040	General Information for Form 1040	24811	26
Form W-5	Earned Income Credit Advance Payment Certificate	10227	3	Tax Table and Tax Rate Sch.	Tax Table and Tax Rate Schedules (Form 1040)	24327	13
Form W-7	Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number	10229	3	Schedules A&B (Form 1040)	Itemized Deductions & Interest and Ordinary Dividends	11330	2
Form W-7A	Application for Taxpayer Identification Number for Pending U.S. Adoptions	24309	2	Instr. Sch. A&B		24328	8
Form W-7P	Application for Preparer Tax Identification Number	26781	1	Schedule C (Form 1040)	Profit or Loss From Business (Sole Proprietorship)	11334	2
Form W-9	Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification	10231	2	Instr. Sch. C		24329	9
Instr. W-9		20479	2	Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040)	Net Profit From Business (Sole Proprietorship)	14374	2
Form W-9S	Request for Student's or Borrower's Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification	25240	2	Schedule D (Form 1040)	Capital Gains and Losses	11338	2
Form W-10	Dependent Care Provider's Identification and Certification	10437	1	Instr. Sch. D		24331	7
Form 709	U.S. Gift (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return	16783	4	Schedule D-1 (Form 1040)	Continuation Sheet for Schedule D	10424	2
Instr. 709		16784	8	Schedule E (Form 1040)	Supplemental Income and Loss	11344	2
Form 709A	U.S. Short Form Gift Tax Return	10171	2	Instr. Sch. E		24332	6
Form 843	Claim for Refund and Request for Abatement	10180	1	Schedule EIC (Form 1040A or 1040)	Earned Income Credit	13339	2
Instr. 843		11200	2	Schedule F (Form 1040)	Profit or Loss From Farming	11346	2
Form 940	Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return	11234	2	Instr. Sch. F		24333	7
Instr. 940		13660	6	Schedule H (Form 1040)	Household Employment Taxes	12187	2
Form 940-EZ	Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return	10983	2	Instr. Sch. H		21451	8
Instr. 940-EZ		25947	4	Schedule J (Form 1040)	Farm Income Averaging	25513	2
Form 941	Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return	17001	3	Instr. Sch. J		25514	4
Instr. 941		14625	4	Schedule R (Form 1040)	Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled	11359	2
Form 941c	Supporting Statement To Correct Information	11242	4	Instr. Sch. R		11357	4
Form 990	Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax	11282	6	Schedule SE (Form 1040)	Self-Employment Tax	11358	2
Instr. 990 & 990-EZ	General Instructions for Forms 990 and 990-EZ	22386	14	Instr. Sch. SE		24334	4
Instr. 990	Specific Instructions for Form 990	50002	16	Form 1040A	U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	11327	2
				Schedule 1 (Form 1040A)	Interest and Ordinary Dividends for Form 1040A Filers	12075	1
				Schedule 2 (Form 1040A)	Child and Dependent Care Expenses for Form 1040A Filers	10749	2
				Schedule 3 (Form 1040A)	Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled for Form 1040A Filers	12064	2
				Instr. Sch. 3		12059	4
				Form 1040-ES	Estimated Tax for Individuals	11340	7
				Form 1040EZ	Income Tax Return for Single and Joint Filers With No Dependents	11329	2

Name of Form or Instructions	Title of Form or Instructions	Cat. No.	No. of Pages	Name of Form or Instructions	Title of Form or Instructions	Cat. No.	No. of Pages
Form 1040NR	U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return	11364	5	Form 6198	At-Risk Limitations	50012	1
Instr. 1040NR		11368	32	Instr. 6198		50013	7
Form 1040NR-EZ	U.S. Income Tax Return for Certain Nonresident Aliens With No Dependents	21534	2	Form 6251	Alternative Minimum Tax—Individuals	13600	2
Instr. 1040NR-EZ		21718	12	Instr. 6251		64277	8
Form 1040X	Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	11360	2	Form 6252	Installment Sale Income	13601	2
Instr. 1040X		11362	6	Instr. 6252		64262	2
Form 1116	Foreign Tax Credit	11440	2	Form 6781	Gains and Losses From Section 1256 Contracts and Straddles	13715	3
Instr. 1116		11441	12	Form 8271	Investor Reporting of Tax Shelter Registration Number	61924	2
Form 1310	Statement of Person Claiming Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer	11566	2	Form 8283	Noncash Charitable Contributions	62299	2
Form 2106	Employee Business Expenses	11700	2	Instr. 8283		62730	4
Instr. 2106		64188	4	Form 8300	Report of Cash Payments Over \$10,000 Received in a Trade or Business	62133	4
Form 2106-EZ	Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses	20604	2	Form 8332	Release of Claim to Exemption for Child of Divorced or Separated Parents	13910	1
Form 2120	Multiple Support Declaration	11712	1	Form 8379	Injured Spouse Claim and Allocation	62474	2
Form 2210	Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals, Estates, and Trusts	11744	3	Form 8582	Passive Activity Loss Limitations	63704	3
Instr. 2210		63610	5	Instr. 8582		64294	11
Form 2290	Heavy Highway Vehicle Use Tax Return	11250	3	Form 8586	Low-Income Housing Credit	63987	2
Instr. 2290		27231	8	Form 8606	Nondeductible IRAs	63966	2
Form 2441	Child and Dependent Care Expenses	11862	2	Instr. 8606		25399	6
Instr. 2441		10842	3	Form 8615	Tax for Children Under Age 14 Who Have Investment Income of More Than \$1,400	64113	2
Form 2553	Election by a Small Business Corporation	18629	2	Form 8718	User Fee for Exempt Organization Determination Letter Request	64728	1
Instr. 2553		49978	2	Form 8801	Credit for Prior Year Minimum Tax—Individuals, Estates, and Trusts	10002	4
Form 2555	Foreign Earned Income	11900	3	Form 8809	Request for Extension of Time To File Information Returns	10322	2
Instr. 2555		11901	4	Form 8812	Additional Child Tax Credit	10644	2
Form 2555-EZ	Foreign Earned Income Exclusion	13272	2	Form 8814	Parents' Election To Report Child's Interest and Dividends	10750	2
Instr. 2555-EZ		14623	3	Form 8815	Exclusion of Interest From Series EE and I U.S. Savings Bonds Issued After 1989	10822	2
Form 2688	Application for Additional Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	11958	2	Form 8822	Change of Address	12081	2
Form 2848	Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative	11980	2	Form 8824	Like-Kind Exchanges	12311	4
Instr. 2848		11981	3	Form 8829	Expenses for Business Use of Your Home	13232	1
Form 3903	Moving Expenses	12490	2	Instr. 8829		15683	4
Form 4136	Credit for Federal Tax Paid on Fuels	12625	4	Form 8839	Qualified Adoption Expenses	22843	2
Form 4137	Social Security and Medicare Tax on Unreported Tip Income	12626	2	Instr. 8839		23077	4
Form 4506	Request for Copy or Transcript of Tax Form	41721	2	Form 8850	Pre-Screening Notice and Certification Request for the Work Opportunity and Welfare-to-Work Credits	22851	2
Form 4562	Depreciation and Amortization	12906	2	Instr. 8850		24833	2
Instr. 4562		12907	11	Form 8853	Medical Savings Accounts and Long-Term Care Insurance Contracts	24091	2
Form 4684	Casualties and Thefts	12997	2	Instr. 8853		24188	8
Instr. 4684		12998	4	Form 8857	Request for Innocent Spouse Relief	24647	4
Form 4797	Sales of Business Property	13086	2	Form 8859	District of Columbia First-Time Homebuyer Credit	24779	2
Instr. 4797		13087	4	Form 8862	Information To Claim Earned Income Credit After Disallowance	25145	2
Form 4835	Farm Rental Income and Expenses	13117	2	Instr. 8862		25343	2
Form 4868	Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	13141	4	Form 8863	Education Credits	25379	3
Form 4952	Investment Interest Expense Deduction	13177	2	Form 9465	Installment Agreement Request	14842	2
Form 4972	Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions	13187	2				
Instr. 4972		13188	4				
Form 5329	Additional Taxes Attributable to IRAs, Other Qualified Retirement Plans, Annuities, Modified Endowment Contracts, and MSAs	13329	2				
Instr. 5329		13330	4				

What Is TeleTax?

Call TeleTax at **1-800-829-4477** for:

Refund Information. Check the status of your **1999** refund.

Recorded Tax Information. There are about 150 topics that answer many Federal tax questions. You can listen to up to three topics on each call you make.

How Do You Use TeleTax?

Refund Information

Refund information is not available until at least 4 weeks after you file your return (3 weeks if you file electronically), and sometimes is not available for up to 6 weeks. Please wait at least 4 weeks from the date you filed before calling to check the status of your refund. Do not send in a copy of your return unless asked to do so.

Be sure to have a copy of your 1999 tax return available because you will need to know the first social security number shown on your return, the filing status, and the **exact** whole-dollar amount of your refund. Then, call **1-800-829-4477** and follow the recorded instructions.



The IRS updates refund information every 7 days, over the weekend. Refunds are sent out weekly, on Fridays. If you call to check the status of your refund and are not given the date it will be issued, please wait until the next week before calling back.

Recorded Tax Information

Recorded tax information is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Select the number of the topic you want to hear. Then, call **1-800-829-4477**. Have paper and pencil handy to take notes.

Topics by Personal Computer

TeleTax topics are also available using a personal computer and modem (connect to www.irs.gov).

TeleTax Topics—All

topics are available in Spanish

Topic No.	Subject
IRS Help Available	
101	IRS services—Volunteer tax assistance, toll-free telephone, walk-in assistance, and outreach programs
102	Tax assistance for individuals with disabilities and the hearing impaired
103	Small Business Tax Education Program (STEP)—Tax help for small businesses
104	Taxpayer Advocate Service—Help for problem situations
105	Public libraries—Tax information tapes and reproducible tax forms
IRS Procedures	
151	Your appeal rights
152	Refunds—How long they should take
153	What to do if you haven't filed your tax return (Nonfilers)
154	Form W-2—What to do if not received
155	Forms and Publications—How to order
156	Copy of your tax return—How to get one
157	Change of address—How to notify IRS
158	Ensuring proper credit of payments

Topic No.	Subject
Collection	
201	The collection process
202	What to do if you can't pay your tax
203	Failure to pay child support and other Federal obligations
204	Offers in compromise
205	Innocent spouse relief
Alternative Filing Methods	
251	Form 1040PC tax return
252	Electronic filing
253	Substitute tax forms
254	How to choose a tax preparer
255	TeleFile
General Information	
301	When, where, and how to file
302	Highlights of tax changes
303	Checklist of common errors when preparing your tax return
304	Extensions of time to file your tax return
305	Recordkeeping
306	Penalty for underpayment of estimated tax
307	Backup withholding
308	Amended returns
309	Roth IRA contributions
310	Education IRA contributions
311	Power of attorney information

Topic No.	Subject
Filing Requirements, Filing Status, and Exemptions	
351	Who must file?
352	Which form—1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ?
353	What is your filing status?
354	Dependents
355	Estimated tax
356	Decedents
Types of Income	
401	Wages and salaries
402	Tips
403	Interest received
404	Dividends
405	Refunds of state and local taxes
406	Alimony received
407	Business income
408	Sole proprietorship
409	Capital gains and losses
410	Pensions and annuities
411	Pensions—The general rule and the simplified method
412	Lump-sum distributions
413	Rollovers from retirement plans
414	Rental income and expenses
415	Renting vacation property and renting to relatives
416	Farming and fishing income
417	Earnings for clergy
418	Unemployment compensation
419	Gambling income and expenses
420	Bartering income

TeleTax Topics

(Continued)

Topic No.	Subject
421	Scholarship and fellowship grants
422	Nontaxable income
423	Social security and equivalent railroad retirement benefits
424	401(k) plans
425	Passive activities—Losses and credits
426	Other income
427	Stock options
428	Roth IRA distributions
Adjustments to Income	
451	Individual retirement arrangements (IRAs)
452	Alimony paid
453	Bad debt deduction
454	Tax shelters
455	Moving expenses
456	Student loan interest deduction
Itemized Deductions	
501	Should I itemize?
502	Medical and dental expenses
503	Deductible taxes
504	Home mortgage points
505	Interest expense
506	Contributions
507	Casualty losses
508	Miscellaneous expenses
509	Business use of home
510	Business use of car
511	Business travel expenses
512	Business entertainment expenses
513	Educational expenses
514	Employee business expenses
515	Disaster area losses
Tax Computation	
551	Standard deduction
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853	Foreign earned income exclusion—General
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Topic numbers are effective
January 1, 2000.

Calling the IRS

If you cannot answer your question by using one of the methods listed on page 7, please call us for assistance at **1-800-829-1040**. You will not be charged for the call unless your phone company charges you for local calls. This service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, from January 3, 2000, through April 17, 2000. Beginning April 18, 2000, this service is available Monday through Saturday from 7:00 a.m. until 11:00 p.m. local time. Holiday hours may vary.



If you want to check the status of your **1999 refund**, call **TeleTax** at **1-800-829-4477** (see page 10 for instructions).

Before You Call

IRS representatives care about the quality of the service we provide to you, our customer. You can help us provide accurate, complete answers to your questions by having the following information available.

- The tax form, schedule, or notice to which your question relates.
- The facts about your particular situation. The answer to the same question often varies from one taxpayer to another because of differences in their age, income, whether they can be claimed as a dependent, etc.
- The name of any IRS publication or other source of information that you used to look for the answer.

To maintain your account security, you may be asked for the following information, which you should also have available.

- Your social security number.
- The amount of refund and filing status shown on your tax return.
- The "Caller ID Number" shown at the top of any notice you received.
- Your personal identification number (PIN) if you have one.
- Your date of birth.

- The numbers in your street address.
- Your ZIP code.

If you are asking for an installment agreement to pay your tax, you will be asked for the highest amount you can pay each month and the date on which you can pay it.

Evaluation of Services Provided. The IRS uses several methods to evaluate the quality of this telephone service. One method is for a second IRS representative to sometimes listen in on or record telephone calls. Another is to ask some callers to complete a short survey at the end of the call.

Making the Call

Call **1-800-829-1040** (for TTY/TDD help, call 1-800-829-4059). If you have a pulse or rotary dial phone, stay on the line and one of our assisters will answer.

If you have a touch-tone phone, press **1** to enter our automated system. You can press the number for your topic as soon as you hear it. The system will direct you to the appropriate assistance. You may not need to speak to a representative to get your answer. You can do the following within the system.

- Order tax forms and publications.

- Find out the status of your refund or what you owe.

• Determine if we have adjusted your account or received payments you made.

- Request a transcript of your account.
- Find out where to send your tax return or payment.
- Request more time to pay or set up a monthly installment agreement.

Before You Hang Up

If you do not fully understand the answer you receive, or you feel our representative may not fully understand your question, our representative needs to know this. He or she will be happy to take additional time to be sure your question is answered fully.

By law, you are responsible for paying your share of Federal income tax. If we should make an error in answering your question, you are still responsible for the payment of the correct tax. Should this occur, however, you will not be charged any penalty.

Before You Fill In Form 1040

See **How To Avoid Common Mistakes** on page 50.

If you were in the Balkans or the Persian Gulf area (for example, you participated in Operation Joint Forge or Operation Allied Force), see **Pub. 3**.



For details on these and other changes, see **Pub. 553** or see **What's Hot** at www.irs.gov.

What's New for 1999?

Capital Gain Distributions—No Schedule D for Many People!

You may not have to file Schedule D just to report your capital gain distributions. See the instructions for line 13 on page 22. If you do not have to file Schedule D, be sure you check the box on line 13.

Child Tax Credits

If you have a child who was under age 17 at the end of 1999, you may be able to claim either or both of these credits:

- The Child Tax Credit.
- The Additional Child Tax Credit.

The total of these credits can be as much as \$500 for each qualifying child. To find out if you have a qualifying child, see the instructions for line 6c, column (4), on page 19. Figure the **child tax credit** first. See the instructions for line 43 on page 33.

If you have three or more qualifying children and you are not able to claim the full \$500 child tax credit for each child, you may be able to claim the **additional child tax credit**. See the instructions for line 60 on page 48. The additional child tax credit is refundable; that is, it may give you a refund even if you do not owe any tax. Use **Form 8812** to figure this credit.

Student Loan Interest Deduction

If you paid interest on a qualified student loan, you may be able to deduct up to \$1,500 of the interest on line 24. See the instructions for line 24 on page 26.

Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction

You may be able to deduct up to 60% of your health insurance. See the instructions for line 28 on page 28.

Did You Convert Part or All of an IRA to a Roth IRA in 1998?

If you did and you chose to report the taxable amount over 4 years, you must report the amount that is taxable in 1999 on line 15b. See **1998 Roth IRA Conversions** on page 22.

IRA Deduction Allowed to More People Covered by Retirement Plans

You may be able to take an IRA deduction if you were covered by a retirement plan and your modified adjusted gross income is less than the amount shown below that applies to you.

- Single, head of household, or married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 1999—\$41,000.
- Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—\$61,000.

See the instructions for line 23 on page 26.

Tax From Recapture of Education Credits

You may owe this tax if you claimed an education credit on your 1998 tax return and, in 1999, you, your spouse if filing jointly, or your dependent received:

- A refund of qualified tuition and related expenses, or
- Tax-free educational assistance.

See **Form 8863** for details.

Business Standard Mileage Rate

The rate for business use of a vehicle before April 1, 1999, is 32½ cents a mile. The rate for business use of a vehicle after March 31, 1999, is 31 cents a mile.

Earned Income Credit (EIC)

You may be able to take this credit if you earned less than \$30,580 (less than \$10,200 if you do not have any qualifying children). See the instructions for lines 59a and 59b that begin on page 38.

New Look for Child Tax Credit and EIC Instructions

You may notice that those instructions look different from the others in this booklet. We are trying this new approach as a way of simplifying our instructions to serve you better. To help us evaluate the effectiveness of the new instructions, we are interested in hearing your comments. See page 54 for details on how to send us your comments.

Photographs of Missing Children

The IRS is a proud partner with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Photographs of missing children selected by the Center may appear in this booklet 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.

What To Look for in 2000

Student Loan Interest Deduction

You may be able to deduct up to \$2,000 of the interest you pay on a qualified student loan.

IRA Deduction Allowed to More People Covered by Retirement Plans

You may be able to take an IRA deduction if you are covered by a retirement plan and your 2000 modified adjusted gross income is less than the amount shown below that applies to you.

- Single, head of household, or married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2000—\$42,000.
- Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—\$62,000.

Filing Requirements

These rules apply to all U.S. citizens, regardless of where they live, and resident aliens.

Do You Have To File?

Use **Chart A, B, or C** to see if you must file a return. U.S. citizens who lived in or had income from a U.S. possession should see **Pub. 570**. Residents of Puerto Rico can use TeleTax topic 901 (see page 10) to see if they must file.



Even if you do not otherwise have to file a return, you should file one to get a refund of any Federal income tax withheld.

You should also file if you are eligible for the earned income credit or the additional child tax credit.

Exception for Children Under Age 14

If you are planning to file a return for your child who was under age 14 on January 1, 2000, and certain other conditions apply, you may elect to report your child's income on your return. But you must use **Form 8814** to do so. If you make this election, your child does not have to file a return. For details, use TeleTax topic 553 (see page 10) or see Form 8814.

Nonresident Aliens and Dual-Status Aliens

These rules also apply to nonresident aliens and dual-status aliens who were married to U.S. citizens or residents at the end of 1999 and who have elected to be taxed as resident aliens. Other nonresident aliens and dual-status aliens have different filing requirements. They may have to file **Form 1040NR** or **Form 1040NR-EZ**. Specific rules apply to determine if you are a resident or nonresident alien. See **Pub. 519** for details, including the rules for students and scholars who are aliens.

When Should You File?

Not later than **April 17, 2000**. If you file after this date, you may have to pay penalties and interest. See page 53.

What if You Cannot File on Time?

You can get an automatic 4-month extension if, by April 17, 2000 you **either** file **Form 4868** or pay part or all of the tax you expect to owe for 1999 by phone using your credit card (American Express® Card, MasterCard®, or Discover® Card). For details on how to get an extension with your credit card, see Form 4868.



Filing Form 4868 or paying by credit card does not extend the time to pay your income tax. See Form 4868.

If you are a U.S. citizen or resident, you may qualify for an automatic extension of time to file without filing Form 4868 or paying by credit card, if, on the due date of your return, you meet one of the following conditions:

- You live outside the United States and Puerto Rico, AND your main place of business or post of duty is outside the United States and Puerto Rico.
- You are in military or naval service on duty outside the United States and Puerto Rico.

This extension gives you an extra 2 months to file and pay the tax, but interest will be charged from the original due date of the return on any unpaid tax. You must attach a statement to your return showing that you meet the requirements.

Where Do You File?

See the back cover of this booklet for filing instructions and addresses. For details on using a private delivery service to mail your return or payment, see page 17.

Chart A—For Most People

IF your filing status is . . .	AND at the end of 1999 you were* . . .	THEN file a return if your gross income** was at least . . .
Single	under 65	\$7,050
	65 or older	8,100
Married filing jointly***	under 65 (both spouses)	\$12,700
	65 or older (one spouse)	13,550
	65 or older (both spouses)	14,400
Married filing separately	any age	\$2,750
Head of household (see page 18)	under 65	\$9,100
	65 or older	10,150
Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child (see page 18)	under 65	\$9,950
	65 or older	10,800

* If you turned 65 on January 1, 2000, you are considered to be age 65 at the end of 1999.

** **Gross income** means all income you received in the form of money, goods, property, and services that is not exempt from tax including any income from sources outside the United States (even if you may exclude part or all of it). **Do not** include social security benefits unless you are married filing a separate return and you lived with your spouse at any time in 1999.

*** If you did not live with your spouse at the end of 1999 (or on the date your spouse died) and your gross income was at least \$2,750, you must file a return regardless of your age.

Chart B—For Children and Other Dependents (See the instructions for line 6c on page 19 to find out if someone can claim you as a dependent.)

If your parent (or someone else) can claim you as a dependent, use this chart to see if you must file a return.

In this chart, **unearned income** includes taxable interest, ordinary dividends, and capital gain distributions. **Earned income** includes wages, tips, and taxable scholarship and fellowship grants. **Gross income** is the total of your unearned and earned income.



If your gross income was \$2,750 or more, you usually cannot be claimed as a dependent unless you were under age 19 or a student under age 24. For details, see **Pub. 501**.

Single dependents. Were you **either** age 65 or older **or** blind?

No. You must file a return if **any** of the following apply.

- Your **unearned income** was over \$700.
- Your **earned income** was over \$4,300.
- Your **gross income** was more than the **larger** of—
 - \$700, **or**
 - Your earned income (up to \$4,050) plus \$250.

Yes. You must file a return if **any** of the following apply.

- Your unearned income was over \$1,750 (\$2,800 if 65 or older **and** blind).
- Your earned income was over \$5,350 (\$6,400 if 65 or older **and** blind).
- Your gross income was more than—

The larger of:	PLUS	This amount:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$700, or ● Your earned income (up to \$4,050) plus \$250 	}	\$1,050 (\$2,100 if 65 or older and blind)

Married dependents. Were you **either** age 65 or older **or** blind?

No. You must file a return if **any** of the following apply.

- Your unearned income was over \$700.
- Your earned income was over \$3,600.
- Your gross income was at least \$5 and your spouse files a separate return and itemizes deductions.
- Your gross income was more than the **larger** of—
 - \$700, **or**
 - Your earned income (up to \$3,350) plus \$250.

Yes. You must file a return if **any** of the following apply.

- Your unearned income was over \$1,550 (\$2,400 if 65 or older **and** blind).
- Your earned income was over \$4,450 (\$5,300 if 65 or older **and** blind).
- Your gross income was at least \$5 and your spouse files a separate return and itemizes deductions.
- Your gross income was more than—

The larger of:	PLUS	This amount:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$700, or ● Your earned income (up to \$3,350) plus \$250 	}	\$850 (\$1,700 if 65 or older and blind)

Chart C—Other Situations When You Must File

You must file a return if any of the four conditions below apply for 1999.

1. You owe any special taxes, such as:

- Social security and Medicare tax on tips you did not report to your employer,
- Uncollected social security and Medicare or RRTA tax on tips you reported to your employer or on group-term life insurance,
- Alternative minimum tax,
- Recapture taxes (see the instructions for line 40 on page 31 and line 56 on page 37), or
- Tax on an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), other retirement plan, or on a medical savings account (MSA). But if you are filing a return only because you owe this tax, you can file **Form 5329** by itself.

2. You received any advance earned income credit (EIC) payments from your employer. These payments are shown in box 9 of your W-2 form.

3. You had net earnings from self-employment of at least \$400.

4. You earned wages of \$108.28 or more from a church or qualified church-controlled organization that is exempt from employer social security and Medicare taxes.

Where To Report Certain Items From 1999 Forms W-2, 1098, and 1099

Report on Form 1040, line 57, any amounts shown on these forms as **Federal income tax withheld**. If you itemize your deductions, report on Schedule A, line 5, any amounts shown on these forms as **state or local income tax withheld**.

Form	Item and Box in Which it Should Appear	Where To Report if Filing Form 1040
W-2	Wages, salaries, tips, etc. (box 1)	Form 1040, line 7
	Allocated tips (box 8)	See Tip income on page 20
	Advance EIC payments (box 9)	Form 1040, line 54
	Dependent care benefits (box 10)	Form 2441, line 10
	Adoption benefits (box 13, code T)	Form 8839, line 22
	Employer contributions to an MSA (box 13, code R)	Form 8853, line 3b
W-2G	Gambling winnings (box 1)	Form 1040, line 21 (Schedule C or C-EZ for professional gamblers)
1098	Mortgage interest (box 1)	} Schedule A, line 10*
	Points (box 2)	
	Refund of overpaid interest (box 3)	Form 1040, line 21, but first see the instructions on Form 1098*
1098-E	Student loan interest (box 1)	See the instructions for Form 1040, line 24, on page 26*
1099-A	Acquisition or abandonment of secured property	See Pub. 544
1099-B	Stocks, bonds, etc. (box 2)	Schedule D
	Bartering (box 3)	See Pub. 525
	Futures contracts (box 9)	Form 6781
1099-C	Canceled debt (box 2)	Form 1040, line 21, but first see the instructions on Form 1099-C*
1099-DIV	Ordinary dividends (box 1)	Form 1040, line 9
	Total capital gain distributions (box 2a)	Form 1040, line 13, or, if required, Schedule D, line 13, column (f)
	28% rate gain (box 2b)	Schedule D, line 13, column (g)
	Unrecaptured section 1250 gain (box 2c)	See the worksheet for Schedule D, line 25, on page D-7
	Section 1202 gain (box 2d)	See the instructions for Schedule D
	Nontaxable distributions (box 3)	See the instructions for Form 1040, line 9, on page 20
	Investment expenses (box 5)	Schedule A, line 22
Foreign tax paid (box 6)	Form 1040, line 46, or Schedule A, line 8	
1099-G	Unemployment compensation (box 1)	Form 1040, line 19. But if you repaid any unemployment compensation in 1999, see the instructions for line 19 on page 24
	State or local income tax refund (box 2)	See the instructions for Form 1040, line 10, on page 21*
	Qualified state tuition program earnings (box 5)	Form 1040, line 21
	Taxable grants (box 6)	Form 1040, line 21*
	Agriculture payments (box 7)	See the Schedule F instructions or Pub. 225

* If the item relates to an activity for which you are required to file Schedule C, C-EZ, E, or F, or Form 4835, report the taxable or deductible amount allocable to the activity on that schedule or form instead.

Form	Item and Box in Which it Should Appear	Where To Report if Filing Form 1040
1099-INT	Interest income (box 1)	Form 1040, line 8a
	Early withdrawal penalty (box 2)	Form 1040, line 30
	Interest on U.S. savings bonds and Treasury obligations (box 3)	See the instructions for Form 1040, line 8a, on page 20
	Investment expenses (box 5)	Schedule A, line 22
	Foreign tax paid (box 6)	Form 1040, line 46, or Schedule A, line 8
1099-LTC	Long-term care and accelerated death benefits	See the instructions for Form 8853
1099-MISC	Rents (box 1)	See the instructions for Schedule E
	Royalties (box 2)	Schedule E, line 4 (timber, coal, iron ore royalties, see Pub. 544)
	Other income (box 3)	Form 1040, line 21*
	Nonemployee compensation (box 7)	Schedule C, C-EZ, or F (Form 1040, line 7, if you were not self-employed)
	Other (boxes 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10)	See the instructions on Form 1099-MISC
1099-MSA	Distributions from medical savings accounts	Form 8853
1099-OID	Original issue discount (box 1)	} See the instructions on Form 1099-OID
	Other periodic interest (box 2)	
	Early withdrawal penalty (box 3)	Form 1040, line 30
1099-PATR	Patronage dividends and other distributions from a cooperative (boxes 1, 2, 3, and 5)	Schedule C, C-EZ, or F, or Form 4835, but first see the instructions on Form 1099-PATR
	Credits (boxes 7 and 8)	Form 3468 or Form 5884
	Patron's AMT adjustment (box 9)	Form 6251, line 14j
1099-R	Distributions from IRAs**	See the instructions for Form 1040, lines 15a and 15b, on page 22
	Distributions from pensions, annuities, etc.	See the instructions for Form 1040, lines 16a and 16b, on page 22
	Capital gain (box 3)	See the instructions on Form 1099-R
1099-S	Gross proceeds from real estate transactions (box 2)	Form 4797, Form 6252, or Schedule D. But if the property was your home, see the instructions for Schedule D to find out if you must report the sale or exchange.
	Buyer's part of real estate tax (box 5)	See the instructions for Schedule A, line 6, on page A-2*

* If the item relates to an activity for which you are required to file Schedule C, C-EZ, E, or F, or Form 4835, report the taxable or deductible amount allocable to the activity on that schedule or form instead.

** This includes distributions from Roth, SEP, SIMPLE, and education IRAs.

Private Delivery Services

You can use certain private delivery services designated by the IRS to meet the "timely mailing as timely filing/paying" rule for tax returns and payments. The most recent list of designated private delivery services was published by the IRS in August 1999. The list includes only the following:

- Airborne Express (Airborne): Overnight Air Express Service, Next Afternoon Service, and Second Day Service.

- DHL Worldwide Express (DHL): DHL "Same Day" Service, and DHL USA Overnight.

- Federal Express (FedEx): FedEx Priority Overnight, FedEx Standard Overnight, and FedEx 2Day.

- United Parcel Service (UPS): UPS Next Day Air, UPS Next Day Air Saver, UPS 2nd Day Air, and UPS 2nd Day Air A.M.

The private delivery service can tell you how to get written proof of the mailing date.



Private delivery services cannot deliver items to P.O. boxes. You must use the U.S. Postal Service to mail any item to an IRS P.O. box address.

Line Instructions for Form 1040

Name and Address

Use the Peel-Off Label

Using your peel-off name and address label in this booklet will speed the processing of your return. It also prevents common errors that can delay refunds or result in unnecessary notices. Put the label on your return **after** you have finished it. Cross out any errors and print the correct information. Add any missing items, such as your apartment number.

Address Change

If the address on your peel-off label is not your current address, cross out your old address and print your new address. If you plan to move after filing your return, see page 51.

Name Change

If you changed your name, be sure to report the change to your local Social Security Administration office **before** filing your return. This prevents delays in processing your return and issuing refunds. It also safeguards your future social security benefits. If you received a peel-off label, cross out your former name and print your new name.

What If You Do Not Have a Label?

Print or type the information in the spaces provided. If you are married filing a separate return, enter your husband's or wife's name on line 3 instead of below your name.



If you filed a joint return for 1998 and you are filing a joint return for 1999 with the same spouse, be sure to enter your names and SSNs in the same order as on your 1998 return.

P.O. Box

Enter your box number instead of your street address **only** if your post office does not deliver mail to your home.

Foreign Address

Enter the information in the following order: city, province or state, and country. Follow the country's practice for entering the postal

code. Please **do not** abbreviate the country name.

Death of a Taxpayer

See page 51.

Social Security Number (SSN)

An incorrect or missing SSN may increase your tax or reduce your refund. **To apply for an SSN**, get **Form SS-5** from your local Social Security Administration (SSA) office or call the SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Fill in Form SS-5 and return it to the SSA. It usually takes about 2 weeks to get an SSN.

Check that your SSN is correct on your Forms W-2 and 1099. See page 51 for more details.

IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs) for Aliens

The IRS will issue you an ITIN if you are a nonresident or resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN. **To apply for an ITIN**, file **Form W-7** with the IRS. It usually takes about 30 days to get an ITIN. **Enter your ITIN wherever your SSN is requested on your tax return.**

Note. An ITIN is for tax use only. It does not entitle you to social security benefits or change your employment or immigration status under U.S. law.

Nonresident Alien Spouse

If your spouse is a nonresident alien and you file a joint or separate return, your spouse must have either an SSN or an ITIN.

Presidential Election Campaign Fund

This fund helps pay for Presidential election campaigns. The fund reduces candidates' dependence on large contributions from individuals and groups and places candidates on an equal financial footing in the general election. If you want \$3 to go to this fund, check the "Yes" box. If you are filing a joint return, your spouse may also have \$3 to go to

the fund. If you check "Yes," your tax or refund will not change.

Filing Status

Check **only** the filing status that applies to you. The ones that will usually give you the lowest tax are listed last.

- Married filing separately.
- Single.
- **Head of household.** This status is for unmarried people who paid over half the cost of keeping up a home for a qualifying person, such as a child or parent. Certain married people who lived apart from their spouse for the last 6 months of 1999 may also be able to use this status.

- Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child. The **Qualifying widow(er)** status is for certain people whose spouse died in 1997 or 1998 and who had a child living with them whom they can claim as a dependent.

Joint and Several Tax Liability. If you file a joint return, both you and your spouse are generally responsible for the tax and any interest or penalties due on the return. This means that if one spouse does not pay the tax due, the other may have to. However, see **Innocent Spouse Relief** on page 51.



More than one filing status may apply to you. Choose the one that will give you the lowest tax. If you are not sure about your filing status, use TeleTax topic 353 (see page 10) or see **Pub. 501**.

Exemptions

You usually can deduct \$2,750 on line 38 for each exemption you can take.

Line 6b

Spouse

Check the box on line 6b if you file either (1) a joint return, or (2) a separate return and your spouse had no income and is not filing a return. However, **do not** check the

box if your spouse can be claimed as a dependent on another person's return.

Line 6c

Dependents

You can take an exemption for each of your dependents. The following is a brief description of the five tests that must be met for a person to qualify as your dependent. If you have **more than six** dependents, attach a statement to your return with the required information.

Relationship Test. The person must be either your relative or have lived in your home as a family member all year. If the person is not your relative, the relationship must not violate local law.

Joint Return Test. If the person is married, he or she cannot file a joint return. But the person can file a joint return if the return is filed only as a claim for refund **and** no tax liability would exist for either spouse if they had filed separate returns.

Citizen or Resident Test. The person must be a U.S. citizen or resident alien, or a resident of Canada or Mexico. There is an exception for certain adopted children. To find out who is a **resident alien**, use TeleTax topic 851 (see page 10) or see **Pub. 519**.

Income Test. The person's gross income must be less than \$2,750. But your child's gross income can be \$2,750 or more if he or she was either **under age 19** at the end of 1999 or **under age 24** at the end of 1999 and was a **student**.

Support Test. You must have provided over half of the person's total support in 1999. But there are two exceptions to this test: one for children of divorced or separated parents and one for persons supported by two or more taxpayers.



For more details about the tests, including any exceptions that apply, see **Pub. 501**.

Line 6c, Column (2)

You must enter each dependent's social security number (SSN). If you do not enter the correct SSN, at the time we process your return, we may disallow the exemption claimed for the dependent and reduce or disallow any other tax benefits (such as the child tax credit and the earned income credit) based on the dependent.



For details on how your dependent can get an SSN, see page 18. If your dependent will not have a number by April 17, 2000, see **What if You Cannot File on Time?** on page 14.

If your dependent child was born and died in 1999 and you do not have an SSN for the child, you may attach a copy of the child's birth certificate instead and enter "DIED" in column (2).

Adoption Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ATINs). If you have a dependent who was placed with you by an authorized placement agency and you do not know his or her SSN, you must get an ATIN for the dependent from the IRS. See **Form W-7A** for details.

Line 6c, Column (4)

Check the box in this column if your dependent is a qualifying child for the child tax credit (defined below). If you have at least one qualifying child, you may be able to take the child tax credit on line 43.

Qualifying Child for Child Tax Credit. A qualifying child for purposes of the child tax credit is a child who:

- Is claimed as your dependent on line 6c, **and**
- Was **under age 17** at the end of 1999, **and**
- Is your son, daughter, adopted child, grandchild, stepchild, or foster child, **and**
- Is a United States citizen or resident alien.

Note. The above requirements are not the same as the requirements to be a qualifying child for the earned income credit.

A child placed with you by an authorized placement agency for legal adoption is an **adopted child** even if the adoption is not final.

A **grandchild** is any descendant of your son, daughter, or adopted child and includes your great-grandchild, great-great-grandchild, etc.

A **foster child** is any child you cared for as your own child and who lived with you for all of 1999. A child who was born or died in 1999 is considered to have lived with you for all of 1999 if your home was the child's home for the entire time he or she was alive during 1999.

Children Who Did Not Live With You Due to Divorce or Separation

If you are claiming a child who did not live with you under the rules in **Pub. 501** for children of divorced or separated parents, attach **Form 8332** or similar statement to your return. But see **Exception** below. If your divorce decree or separation agreement went into effect after 1984 and it states you can claim the child as your dependent without regard to any condition, such as payment of support, you may attach a copy of the following pages from the decree or agreement instead.

1. Cover page (put the other parent's SSN on that page),
2. The page that states you can claim the child as your dependent, and
3. Signature page with the other parent's signature and date of agreement.

Note. You must attach the required information even if you filed it in an earlier year.

Exception. You do not have to attach Form 8332 or similar statement if your divorce decree or written separation agreement went into effect before 1985 and it states that you can claim the child as your dependent.

Other Dependent Children

Include the total number of children who did not live with you for reasons other than divorce or separation on the line labeled "Dependents on 6c not entered above." Include dependent children who lived in Canada or Mexico during 1999.

Income

Foreign-Source Income

You must report unearned income, such as interest, dividends, and pensions, from sources outside the United States unless exempt by law or a tax treaty. You must also report earned income, such as wages and tips, from sources outside the United States.

If you worked abroad, you may be able to exclude part or all of your earned income. For details, see **Pub. 54** and **Form 2555** or **2555-EZ**.

Community Property States

Community property states are Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. If you and your spouse lived in a community property state, you must usually

follow state law to determine what is community income and what is separate income. For details, see **Pub. 555**.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

To round off cents to the nearest whole dollar on your forms and schedules, drop amounts under 50 cents and increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar. If you do round off, do so for all amounts. But if you have to add two or more amounts to figure the amount to enter on a line, include cents when adding and only round off the total.

Line 7

Wages, Salaries, Tips, etc.

Enter the total of your wages, salaries, tips, etc. If a joint return, also include your spouse's income. For most people, the amount to enter on this line should be shown in box 1 of their **Form(s) W-2**. But the following types of income must also be included in the total on line 7.

- **Wages received as a household employee** for which you did not receive a W-2 form because your employer paid you less than \$1,100 in 1999. Also, enter "HSH" and the amount not reported on a W-2 form on the dotted line next to line 7.

- **Tip income** you did not report to your employer. Also include **allocated tips** shown on your W-2 form(s) unless you can prove that you received less. Allocated tips should be shown in box 8 of your W-2 form(s). They are not included as income in box 1. See **Pub. 531** for more details.



You may owe social security and Medicare tax on unreported or allocated tips. See the instructions for line 52 on page 36.

- **Dependent care benefits**, which should be shown in box 10 of your W-2 form(s). But first complete **Form 2441** to see if you may exclude part or all of the benefits.

- **Employer-provided adoption benefits**, which should be shown in box 13 of your W-2 form(s) with code **T**. But first complete **Form 8839** to see if you may exclude part or all of the benefits.

- **Scholarship and fellowship grants** not reported on a W-2 form. Also, enter "SCH" and the amount on the dotted line next to line 7. **Exception.** If you were a degree candidate, include on line 7 **only** the amounts you used for expenses other than tuition and course-related expenses. For ex-

ample, amounts used for room, board, and travel must be reported on line 7.

- **Excess salary deferrals.** The amount deferred should be shown in box 13 of your W-2 form and the "Deferred compensation" box in box 15 should be checked. If the total amount you (or your spouse if filing jointly) deferred for 1999 under **all** plans was more than \$10,000, include the excess on line 7. But a different limit may apply if amounts were deferred under a tax-sheltered annuity plan or an eligible plan of a state or local government or tax-exempt organization. See **Pub. 575** for details.



You may **not** deduct the amount deferred. It is not included as income in box 1 of your W-2 form.

- **Disability pensions** shown on **Form 1099-R** if you have not reached the minimum retirement age set by your employer. Disability pensions received after you reach that age and other pensions shown on **Form 1099-R** (other than payments from an IRA*) are reported on lines 16a and 16b. Payments from an IRA are reported on lines 15a and 15b.

- **Corrective distributions** shown on **Form 1099-R** of (1) excess salary deferrals plus earnings and (2) excess contributions plus earnings to a retirement plan. But do not include distributions from an IRA* on line 7. Instead, report them on lines 15a and 15b.

*This includes a Roth, SEP, SIMPLE, or education IRA.

Were You a Statutory Employee?

If you were, the "Statutory employee" box in box 15 of your W-2 form should be checked. Statutory employees include full-time life insurance salespeople, certain agent or commission drivers and traveling salespeople, and certain homeworkers. If you have related business expenses to deduct, report the amount shown in box 1 of your W-2 form on **Schedule C** or **C-EZ** along with your expenses.

Missing or Incorrect Form W-2?

If you do not get a W-2 form from your employer by January 31, 2000, use TeleTax topic 154 (see page 10) to find out what to do. Even if you do not get a Form W-2, you must still report your earnings on line 7. If you lose your Form W-2 or it is incorrect, ask your employer for a new one.

Line 8a

Taxable Interest

Each payer should send you a **Form 1099-INT** or **Form 1099-OID**. Report **all** of your taxable interest income on line 8a. But you must fill in and attach **Schedule B** if the total is over \$400 or any of the other conditions listed at the beginning of the Schedule B instructions (see page B-1) apply to you.

Interest credited in 1999 on deposits that you could not withdraw because of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the financial institution may not have to be included in your 1999 income. For details, see **Pub. 550**.



If you get a 1999 Form 1099-INT for U.S. savings bond interest that includes amounts you reported before 1999, see **Pub. 550**.

Line 8b

Tax-Exempt Interest

If you received any tax-exempt interest, such as from municipal bonds, report it on line 8b. Include any exempt-interest dividends from a mutual fund or other regulated investment company. **Do not** include interest earned on your IRA.

Line 9

Ordinary Dividends

Each payer should send you a **Form 1099-DIV**. Report your total ordinary dividends on line 9. But you must fill in and attach **Schedule B** if your total ordinary dividends are over \$400 or you received, as a nominee, dividends that actually belong to someone else.

Capital Gain Distributions

If you received any capital gain distributions, see the instructions for line 13 on page 22.

Nontaxable Distributions

Some distributions are nontaxable because they are a return of your cost. They will not be taxed until you recover your cost. You must reduce your cost (or other basis) by these distributions. After you get back all of your cost (or other basis), you must report these distributions as capital gains on **Schedule D**. For details, see **Pub. 550**.



Dividends on insurance policies are a partial return of the premiums you paid. **Do not** report them as dividends. Include them in income only if they exceed the total of all net premiums you paid for the contract.

Line 10

Taxable Refunds, Credits, or Offsets of State and Local Income Taxes



None of your refund is taxable if, in the year you paid the tax, you **did not** itemize deductions.

If you received a refund, credit, or offset of state or local income taxes in 1999, you may receive a **Form 1099-G**. If you chose to apply part or all of the refund to your 1999 estimated state or local income tax, the amount applied is treated as received in 1999. If the refund was for a tax you paid in 1998 and you itemized deductions for 1998, use the worksheet below to see if any of your refund is taxable.

Exceptions. See **Recoveries** in **Pub. 525** instead of using the worksheet below if **any** of the following apply.

- You received a refund in 1999 that is for a tax year other than 1998.
- You received a refund other than an income tax refund, such as a real property tax refund, in 1999 of an amount deducted or credit claimed in an earlier year.
- Your 1998 taxable income was less than zero.
- You made your last payment of 1998 estimated state or local income tax in 1999.
- You owed alternative minimum tax in 1998.
- You could not deduct the full amount of credits you were entitled to in 1998 because the total credits exceeded the tax shown on your 1998 Form 1040, line 40.
- You could be claimed as a dependent by someone else in 1998.

Also, see **Tax Benefit Rule** in **Pub. 525** instead of using the worksheet below if **all three** of the following apply.

1. You had to use the Itemized Deductions Worksheet in the 1998 Schedule A instructions because your 1998 adjusted gross income was over: \$124,500 if single, married filing jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); \$62,250 if married filing separately.

2. You could not deduct all of the amount on line 1 of the 1998 Itemized Deductions Worksheet.

3. The amount on line 8 of that 1998 worksheet would be more than the amount on line 4 of that worksheet if the amount on line 4 were reduced by 80% of the refund you received in 1999.

Line 11

Alimony Received

Enter amounts received as alimony or separate maintenance. You must let the person who made the payments know your social security number. If you do not, you may have to pay a \$50 penalty. For more details, use TeleTax topic 406 (see page 10) or see **Pub. 504**.

Line 12

Business Income or (Loss)

If you operated a business or practiced your profession as a sole proprietor, report your income and expenses on **Schedule C** or **C-EZ**.

State and Local Income Tax Refund Worksheet—Line 10

Keep for Your Records



<p>1. Enter the income tax refund from Form(s) 1099-G (or similar statement). But do not enter more than the amount on your 1998 Schedule A (Form 1040), line 5</p> <p>2. Enter your total allowable itemized deductions from your 1998 Schedule A (Form 1040), line 28</p> <p>Note. If the filing status on your 1998 Form 1040 was married filing separately and your spouse itemized deductions in 1998, skip lines 3, 4, and 5, and enter the amount from line 2 on line 6.</p> <p>3. Enter the amount shown below for the filing status claimed on your 1998 Form 1040.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single—\$4,250 • Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—\$7,100 • Married filing separately—\$3,550 • Head of household—\$6,250 <p>4. Did you fill in line 35a on your 1998 Form 1040?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. Enter -0-.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Multiply the number on line 35a of your 1998 Form 1040 by: \$850 if your 1998 filing status was married filing jointly or separately or qualifying widow(er); \$1,050 if your 1998 filing status was single or head of household</p> <p>5. Add lines 3 and 4</p> <p>6. Subtract line 5 from line 2. If zero or less, enter -0-</p> <p>7. Taxable part of your refund. Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 6 here and on Form 1040, line 10</p>	<p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>5. _____</p> <p>6. _____</p> <p>7. _____</p>
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Line 13

Capital Gain or (Loss)

If you had a capital gain or loss, including any **capital gain distributions** from a mutual fund, you **must** complete and attach **Schedule D**.

Exception. You do not have to file Schedule D if **all three** of the following apply.

1. The only amounts you have to report on Schedule D are capital gain distributions from box 2a of **Forms 1099-DIV** or substitute statements.

2. None of the Forms 1099-DIV or substitute statements have an amount in box 2b (28% rate gain), box 2c (unrecaptured section 1250 gain), or box 2d (section 1202 gain).

3. If you are filing **Form 4952** (relating to investment interest expense deduction), the amount on line 4e of that form is not more than zero.

If all three of the above apply, enter your capital gain distributions on line 13 and check the box on that line. Also, be sure you use the **Capital Gain Tax Worksheet** on page 32 to figure your tax.

Line 14

Other Gains or (Losses)

If you sold or exchanged assets used in a trade or business, see the Instructions for **Form 4797**.

Lines 15a and 15b

IRA Distributions

Note. If you converted part or all of an IRA to a Roth IRA in 1998 and you chose to report the taxable amount over 4 years, see **1998 Roth IRA Conversions** on this page.

You should receive a **Form 1099-R** showing the amount of the distribution from your individual retirement arrangement (IRA). Unless otherwise noted in the line 15a and 15b instructions, an IRA includes a traditional IRA, Roth IRA, education (Ed) IRA, simplified employee pension (SEP) IRA, and a savings incentive match plan for employees (SIMPLE) IRA. Leave line 15a blank and enter the total distribution on line 15b.

Exception. Do not enter your total IRA distribution on line 15b if **any** of the following apply.

1. You made nondeductible contributions to any of your traditional or SEP IRAs for 1999 or an earlier year. Instead, use **Form 8606** to figure the amount to enter on line 15b; enter the total distribution on line 15a. If you made nondeductible contributions to these IRAs for 1999, also see **Pub. 590**.

2. You converted part or all of a traditional, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA in 1999. Instead, use Form 8606 to figure the amount to enter on line 15b; enter the total distribution on line 15a.

3. You made an excess contribution in 1999 to your IRA and withdrew it during the period of January 1, 2000, through April 17, 2000. Enter the total distribution on line 15a and the taxable part (the earnings) on line 15b.

4. You received a distribution from an Ed or Roth IRA and the total distribution was not rolled over into another IRA of the same type. Instead, use Form 8606 to figure the amount to enter on line 15b; enter the total distribution on line 15a.

5. You rolled your IRA distribution over into another IRA of the same type (for example, from one traditional IRA to another traditional IRA). Enter the total distribution on line 15a and put "Rollover" next to line 15b. If the total on line 15a was rolled over, enter zero on line 15b. If the total was not rolled over, enter the part not rolled over on line 15b. But if item 1 above also applies, use Form 8606 to figure the taxable part.

If you rolled over the distribution (a) in 2000 or (b) from a conduit IRA into a qualified plan, attach a statement explaining what you did.



You may have to pay an additional tax if (1) you received an early distribution from your IRA and the total distribution was not rolled over, or (2) you were born before July 1, 1928, and received less than the minimum required distribution. See the instructions for line 53 that begin on page 36 for details.

1998 Roth IRA Conversions. If you converted an IRA to a Roth IRA in 1998 and you chose to report the taxable amount over 4 years, leave line 15a blank and enter on line 15b the amount from your **1998 Form 8606**, line 17. **But** you may have to enter a different amount on line 15b if **either** of the following applies.

• You received a distribution from a Roth IRA in 1998 or the owner of the Roth IRA died in 1999. See **Pub. 590** to figure the amount to enter on line 15b.

• You received a distribution from a Roth IRA in 1999. Use Form 8606 to figure the amount to enter on line 15b.

Note. If you received a distribution from another type of IRA, figure the taxable amount of the distribution and enter the total of the taxable amounts on line 15b.

Lines 16a and 16b

Pensions and Annuities

You should receive a **Form 1099-R** showing the amount of your pension and annuity payments. See page 24 for details on rollovers and lump-sum distributions. **Do not** include the following payments on lines 16a and 16b. Instead, report them on line 7.

• Disability pensions received before you reach the minimum retirement age set by your employer.

• Corrective distributions of excess salary deferrals or excess contributions to retirement plans.



Attach Form(s) 1099-R to Form 1040 if any Federal income tax was withheld.

Fully Taxable Pensions and Annuities

If your pension or annuity is fully taxable, enter it on line 16b; **do not** make an entry on line 16a. Your payments are fully taxable if **either** of the following applies:

• You did not contribute to the cost (see page 24) of your pension or annuity, or

• You got your entire cost back tax free before 1999.

Fully taxable pensions and annuities also include military retirement pay shown on Form 1099-R. For details on military disability pensions, see **Pub. 525**. If you received a **Form RRB-1099-R**, see **Pub. 575** to find out how to report your benefits.

Partially Taxable Pensions and Annuities

If your pension or annuity is partially taxable and your Form 1099-R does not show the taxable part, you must use the General Rule to figure the taxable part. The General Rule is explained in **Pub. 939**. However, if your annuity starting date (defined on page 23) was **after** July 1, 1986, you may be able to use the Simplified Method explained on page 23. But if your annuity starting date was **after** November 18, 1996, and items **1**, **2**, and **3** under **Simplified Method** apply,

you **must** use the Simplified Method to figure the taxable part.

You can ask the IRS to figure the taxable part for you for an \$80 fee. For details, see Pub. 939.

If your Form 1099-R shows a taxable amount, you may report that amount on line 16b. But you may be able to report a lower taxable amount by using the General Rule or the Simplified Method.

Once you have figured the taxable part of your pension or annuity, enter that amount on line 16b and the total on line 16a.

Annuity Starting Date

Your annuity starting date is the later of the first day of the first period for which you received a payment, or the date the plan's obligations became fixed.

Simplified Method

If your annuity starting date (defined earlier) was **after** July 1, 1986, and **all three** of the following apply, you can use this simpler method. But if your annuity starting date was **after** November 18, 1996, and **all three** of the following apply, you **must** use the Simplified Method.

1. The payments are for (a) your life or (b) your life and that of your beneficiary.
 2. The payments are from a qualified employee plan, a qualified employee annuity, or a tax-sheltered annuity.
 3. At the time the pension or annuity payments began, either you were under age 75 or the number of years of guaranteed payments was fewer than 5. See Pub. 575 for the definition of guaranteed payments.
- If all three apply, use the worksheet below to figure the taxable part of your pension or annuity. For more details on the Simplified Method, see Pub. 575 or **Pub. 721** for U.S. Civil Service retirement.

(Continued on page 24)

Simplified Method Worksheet—Lines 16a and 16b

Keep for Your Records

Note. If you had more than one partially taxable pension or annuity, figure the taxable part of each separately. Enter the total of the taxable parts on Form 1040, line 16b. Enter the total pension or annuity payments received in 1999 on Form 1040, line 16a.



1. Enter the total pension or annuity payments received this year. Also, enter this amount on Form 1040, line 16a **1.** _____
2. Enter your cost in the plan at the annuity starting date plus any death benefit exclusion (see page 24) **2.** _____
3. Enter the appropriate number from **Table 1** below. **But** if your annuity starting date was **after** 1997 **and** the payments are for your life and that of your beneficiary, enter the appropriate number from **Table 2** below **3.** _____
4. Divide line 2 by the number on line 3 **4.** _____
5. Multiply line 4 by the number of months for which this year's payments were made. If your annuity starting date was **before** 1987, skip lines 6 and 7 and enter this amount on line 8. Otherwise, go to line 6 **5.** _____
6. Enter the amount, if any, recovered tax free in years after 1986 **6.** _____
7. Subtract line 6 from line 2 **7.** _____
8. Enter the **smaller** of line 5 or line 7. **8.** _____
9. **Taxable amount.** Subtract line 8 from line 1. Enter the result, but not less than zero. Also, enter this amount on Form 1040, line 16b. If your Form 1099-R shows a larger amount, use the amount on this line instead of the amount from Form 1099-R **9.** _____

TABLE 1 FOR LINE 3 ABOVE

AND your annuity starting date was—

IF the age at annuity starting date (see page 24) was . . .	before November 19, 1996, enter on line 3 . . .	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3 . . .
55 or under	300	360
56–60	260	310
61–65	240	260
66–70	170	210
71 or older	120	160

TABLE 2 FOR LINE 3 ABOVE

IF the combined ages at annuity starting date (see page 24) were . . .	THEN enter on line 3 . . .
110 or under	410
111–120	360
121–130	310
131–140	260
141 or older	210



If you received U.S. Civil Service retirement benefits and you chose the lump-sum credit option, use the worksheet in Pub. 721. **Do not** use the worksheet on page 23.

Age (or Combined Ages) at Annuity Starting Date

If you are the retiree, use your age on the annuity starting date. If you are the survivor of a retiree, use the retiree's age on his or her annuity starting date. **But** if your annuity starting date was after 1997 and the payments are for your life and that of your beneficiary, use your combined ages on the annuity starting date.

If you are the beneficiary of an employee who died, see Pub. 575. If there is more than one beneficiary, see Pub. 575 or Pub. 721 to figure each beneficiary's taxable amount.

Changing Methods

If your annuity starting date was **after** July 1, 1986, and **before** November 19, 1996, you may be able to change from the General Rule to the Simplified Method (or the other way around). For details, see Pub. 575 or Pub. 721.

Cost

Your cost is generally your net investment in the plan as of the annuity starting date. It should be shown in box 9b of Form 1099-R for the first year you received payments from the plan.

Death Benefit Exclusion. If you are the beneficiary of a deceased employee or former employee who died **before** August 21, 1996, amounts paid to you by, or on behalf of, an employer because of the death of the employee may qualify for a death benefit exclusion of up to \$5,000. If you are entitled to this exclusion, add it to the amount you enter on line 2 of the worksheet on page 23. Do this even if the Form 1099-R shows a taxable amount. The payer of the annuity cannot add the death benefit exclusion to your cost when figuring the taxable amount. Special rules apply if you are the survivor under a joint and survivor's annuity. For details, see Pub. 939.

Rollovers

A rollover is a tax-free distribution of cash or other assets from one retirement plan that is contributed to another plan. Use lines 16a and 16b to report a rollover, including a direct rollover, from one qualified employer's plan to another or to an IRA or SEP.

Enter on line 16a the total distribution before income tax or other deductions were

withheld. This amount should be shown in box 1 of **Form 1099-R**. From the total on line 16a, subtract any contributions (usually shown in box 5) that were taxable to you when made. From that result, subtract the amount that was rolled over either directly or within 60 days of receiving the distribution. Enter the remaining amount, even if zero, on line 16b. Also, put "Rollover" next to line 16b.

Special rules apply to partial rollovers of property. For more details on rollovers, including distributions under qualified domestic relations orders, see Pub. 575.

Lump-Sum Distributions

If you received a lump-sum distribution from a profit-sharing or retirement plan, your Form 1099-R should have the "Total distribution" box in box 2b checked. You may owe an additional tax if you received an early distribution from a qualified retirement plan and the total amount was not rolled over. For details, see the instructions for line 53 that begin on page 36.

Enter the total distribution on line 16a and the taxable part on line 16b.



You may be able to pay less tax on the distribution if you were at least age 59½ on the date of the distribution, you meet certain other conditions, and you choose to use **Form 4972** to figure the tax on any part of the distribution. You may also be able to use Form 4972 if you are the beneficiary of a deceased employee who was either age 59½ or older on the date of death or was born before 1936. For details, see Form 4972.

Line 19

Unemployment Compensation

You should receive a **Form 1099-G** showing the total unemployment compensation paid to you in 1999.

If you received an overpayment of unemployment compensation in 1999 and you repaid any of it in 1999, subtract the amount you repaid from the total amount you received. Enter the result on line 19. Also, enter "Repaid" and the amount you repaid on the dotted line next to line 19. If, in 1999, you repaid unemployment compensation that you included in gross income in an earlier year, you may deduct the amount repaid on Schedule A, line 22. But if you repaid more than \$3,000, see **Repayments** in **Pub. 525** for details on how to report the repayment.

Lines 20a and 20b

Social Security Benefits

You should receive a **Form SSA-1099** showing in box 3 the total social security benefits paid to you. Box 4 will show the amount of any benefits you repaid in 1999. If you received railroad retirement benefits treated as social security, you should receive a **Form RRB-1099**.

Use the worksheet on page 25 to see if any of your benefits are taxable.

Exceptions. Do not use the worksheet on page 25 if **any** of the following apply.

- You made contributions to a traditional IRA for 1999 and you were covered by a retirement plan at work or through self-employment. Instead, use the worksheets in **Pub. 590** to see if any of your social security benefits are taxable and to figure your IRA deduction.

- You repaid any benefits in 1999 and your total repayments (box 4) were more than your total benefits for 1999 (box 3). **None** of your benefits are taxable for 1999. In addition, you may be able to take an itemized deduction for part of the excess repayments if they were for benefits you included in gross income in an earlier year. For more details, see **Pub. 915**.

- You file **Form 2555**, **2555-EZ**, **4563**, or **8815**, or you exclude employer-provided adoption benefits or income from sources within Puerto Rico. Instead, use the worksheet in Pub. 915.

Line 21

Other Income

Use this line to report any other income not reported on your return or other schedules. See examples that begin on page 25. List the type and amount of income. If necessary, show the required information on an attached statement. For more details, see **Miscellaneous Taxable Income** in **Pub. 525**.



Do not report any nontaxable income on line 21, such as child support; money or property that was inherited, willed to you, or received as a gift; or life insurance proceeds received because of a person's death.

Do not report on this line any income from **self-employment** or fees received as a notary public. Instead, you **must** use Schedule C, C-EZ, or F, even if you do not have any business expenses.

Examples of **income to report** on line 21 are:

- Prizes and awards.

- Gambling winnings, including lotteries, raffles, etc. For details on gambling losses, see the instructions for Schedule A, line 27, on page A-6.

- Jury duty fees. Also, see the instructions for line 32 on page 29.

- Alaska Permanent Fund dividends.

- Qualified state tuition program earnings.

- Reimbursements or other amounts received for items deducted in an earlier year, such as medical expenses, real estate taxes, or home mortgage interest. See **Recoveries** in Pub. 525 for details on how to figure the amount to report.

(Continued on page 26)

Social Security Benefits Worksheet—Lines 20a and 20b

Keep for Your Records

Before you begin:

- ✓ Complete Form 1040, lines 21, 23, and 25 through 31a, if they apply to you.
- ✓ Figure any amount to be entered on the dotted line next to line 32 (see page 29).
- ✓ If you are married filing separately and you **lived apart** from your spouse for all of 1999, enter “D” to the left of line 20a.
- ✓ Be sure you have read the **Exceptions** on page 24 to see if you must use a publication instead of this worksheet to find out if any of your benefits are taxable.



- Enter the total amount from **box 5** of **all** your **Forms SSA-1099** and **RRB-1099** **1.** _____
- Is the amount on line 1 more than zero?
 - No.** None of your social security benefits are taxable.
 - Yes.** Enter one-half of line 1 **2.** _____
- Add the amounts on Form 1040, lines 7, 8a, 9 through 14, 15b, 16b, 17 through 19, and 21. Do not include amounts from box 5 of Forms SSA-1099 or RRB-1099 **3.** _____
- Enter the amount, if any, from Form 1040, line 8b **4.** _____
- Add lines 2, 3, and 4 **5.** _____
- Add the amounts on Form 1040, lines 23, and 25 through 31a, and any amount you entered on the dotted line next to line 32 **6.** _____
- Subtract line 6 from line 5 **7.** _____
- Enter: \$25,000 if single, head of household, qualifying widow(er), or married filing separately and you **lived apart** from your spouse for all of 1999; \$32,000 if married filing jointly; -0- if married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time in 1999 **8.** _____
- Is the amount on line 8 less than the amount on line 7?
 - No.** None of your social security benefits are taxable. You do not have to enter any amounts on lines 20a or 20b of Form 1040. **But** if you are married filing separately and you **lived apart** from your spouse for all of 1999, enter -0- on line 20b. Be sure you entered “D” to the left of line 20a.
 - Yes.** Subtract line 8 from line 7 **9.** _____
- Enter: \$9,000 if single, head of household, qualifying widow(er), or married filing separately and you **lived apart** from your spouse for all of 1999; \$12,000 if married filing jointly; -0- if married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time in 1999 **10.** _____
- Subtract line 10 from line 9. If zero or less, enter -0- **11.** _____
- Enter the **smaller** of line 9 or line 10 **12.** _____
- Enter one-half of line 12 **13.** _____
- Enter the **smaller** of line 2 or line 13 **14.** _____
- Multiply line 11 by 85% (.85). If line 11 is zero, enter -0- **15.** _____
- Add lines 14 and 15 **16.** _____
- Multiply line 1 by 85% (.85). **17.** _____
- Taxable social security benefits.** Enter the **smaller** of line 16 or line 17 **18.** _____
 - Enter the amount from line 1 above on Form 1040, line 20a.
 - Enter the amount from line 18 above on Form 1040, line 20b.



If part of your benefits are taxable for 1999 **and** they include benefits paid in 1999 that were for an earlier year, you may be able to reduce the taxable amount. See Pub. 915 for details.

- Income from the rental of personal property if you engaged in the rental for profit but were not in the business of renting such property. Also, see the instructions for line 32 on page 29.

- Income from an activity not engaged in for profit. See **Pub. 535**.

- Loss on certain corrective distributions of excess deferrals. See **Pub. 575**.

Adjusted Gross Income

Line 23

IRA Deduction



If you made any nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA for 1999, you must report them on **Form 8606**.

If you made contributions to a traditional individual retirement arrangement (IRA) for 1999, you may be able to take an IRA deduction. But you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, must have had earned income to do so. For IRA purposes, earned income includes certain alimony received. See **Pub. 590** for details. You should receive a statement by May 31, 2000, that shows all contributions to your traditional IRA for 1999.

Use the worksheet on page 27 to figure the amount, if any, of your IRA deduction. **But read the following list before you fill in the worksheet.**

- If you were age 70½ or older at the end of 1999, you **cannot** deduct any contributions made to your traditional IRA for 1999 or treat them as nondeductible contributions.

- You **cannot** deduct contributions to a Roth IRA or an education IRA.



If you made contributions to both a traditional IRA and a Roth IRA for 1999, **do not** use the worksheet on page 27. Instead, use the worksheet in **Pub. 590** to figure the amount, if any, of your IRA deduction.

- You **cannot** deduct contributions to a 401(k) plan, SIMPLE plan, or the Federal Thrift Savings Plan. These amounts are not included as income in box 1 of your W-2 form.

- If you made contributions to your IRA in 1999 that you deducted for 1998, **do not** include them in the worksheet.

- If you received a distribution from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan or section 457 plan that is included in box 1 of your W-2 form, do not include that distribution on line 8 of the worksheet. The distribution should be shown in box 11 of your W-2 form.

- You must file a joint return to deduct contributions to your spouse's IRA. Enter the total IRA deduction for you and your spouse on line 23.

- Do not include rollover contributions in figuring your deduction. Instead, see the instructions for lines 15a and 15b on page 22.

- Do not include trustee's fees that were billed separately and paid by you for your IRA. These fees can be deducted only as an itemized deduction on Schedule A.

- If the total of your IRA deduction on Form 1040 plus any nondeductible contribution to your traditional IRAs shown on Form 8606 is less than your total traditional IRA contributions for 1999, see Pub. 590 for special rules.



By April 1 of the year after the year in which you turn age 70½, you must start taking minimum required distributions from your traditional IRA. If you do not, you may have to pay a 50% additional tax on the amount that should have been distributed. For details, including how to figure the minimum required distribution, see Pub. 590.

Were You Covered by a Retirement Plan?

If you were covered by a retirement plan (qualified pension, profit-sharing (including 401(k)), annuity, Keogh, SEP, SIMPLE, etc.) at work or through self-employment, your IRA deduction may be reduced or eliminated. But you can still make contributions to an IRA even if you cannot deduct them. In any case, the income earned on your IRA contributions is not taxed until it is paid to you.

The "Pension plan" box in box 15 of your W-2 form should be checked if you were covered by a plan at work even if you were not vested in the plan. You are also covered by a plan if you were self-employed and had a Keogh, SEP, or SIMPLE retirement plan.

If you were covered by a retirement plan and you file **Form 2555, 2555-EZ, or 8815**, or you exclude employer-provided adoption benefits, see Pub. 590 to figure the amount, if any, of your IRA deduction.

Married Persons Filing Separately. If you were not covered by a retirement plan but your spouse was, **you** are considered cov-

ered by a plan unless you **lived apart** from your spouse for all of 1999.

Line 24

Student Loan Interest Deduction

Use the worksheet on page 28 to figure your student loan interest deduction if **all five** of the following apply.

1. You paid interest in 1999 on a qualified student loan (see below).

2. At least part of the interest paid in 1999 was paid during the first 60 months that interest payments were required to be made. See **Example** below.

3. Your filing status is any status **except** married filing separately.

4. Your modified adjusted gross income (AGI) is less than: \$55,000 if single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); \$75,000 if married filing jointly. Most people can use lines 3 through 5 of the worksheet on page 28 to figure their modified AGI.

5. You are not claimed as a dependent on someone's (such as your parent's) 1999 tax return.

Example. You took out a qualified student loan in 1992 while in college. You had 6 years to repay the loan and your first monthly payment was due July 1994, after you graduated. You made a payment every month as required. If you meet items 3 through 5 listed above, you may use only the interest you paid for January through June 1999 to figure your deduction. June is the end of the 60-month period (July 1994–June 1999).

Qualified Student Loan. This is any loan you took out to pay the qualified higher education expenses for yourself, your spouse, or anyone who was your dependent when the loan was taken out. The person for whom the expenses were paid must have been an eligible student (see page 27). However, a loan is not a qualified student loan if (1) any of the proceeds were used for other purposes or (2) the loan was from either a related person or a person who borrowed the proceeds under a qualified employer plan or a contract purchased under such a plan. To find out who is a related person, see **Pub. 970**.

Qualified higher education expenses generally include tuition, fees, room and board, and related expenses such as books and supplies. The expenses must be for education in a degree, certificate, or similar program at an eligible educational institu-

tion. An eligible educational institution includes most colleges, universities, and certain vocational schools. You must reduce the expenses by the following nontaxable benefits.

• Employer-provided educational assistance benefits that are not included in box 1 of your W-2 form(s).

- Excludable U.S. series EE and I savings bond interest from **Form 8815**.
- Qualified distributions from an education IRA.
- Any scholarship, educational assistance allowance, or other payment (but **not** gifts, inheritances, etc.) excluded from income.

For more details on these expenses, see Pub. 970.

An **eligible student** is a person who:

- Was enrolled in a degree, certificate, or other program (including a program of study abroad that was approved for credit by the institution at which the student was enrolled) leading to a recognized educational credential at an eligible educational institution, **and**

IRA Deduction Worksheet—Line 23

Keep for Your Records

Before you begin:

- ✓ Complete Form 1040, lines 25 through 31a, if they apply to you.
- ✓ Figure any amount to be entered on the dotted line next to line 32 (see page 29).
- ✓ Be sure you have read the list on page 26.



	Your IRA	Spouse's IRA
1a. Were you covered by a retirement plan (see page 26)?	1a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
1b. If married filing jointly, was your spouse covered by a retirement plan?		1b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Next. If you checked "No" on line 1a, and, if married filing jointly, "No" on line 1b, skip lines 2–6, enter \$2,000 on line 7a (and 7b if applicable), and go to line 8. Otherwise, go to line 2.		
2. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single, head of household, or married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 1999, enter \$41,000 • Qualifying widow(er), enter \$61,000 • Married filing jointly, enter \$61,000 in both columns. But if you checked "No" on either line 1a or 1b, enter \$160,000 for the person who was not covered by a plan • Married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time in 1999, enter \$10,000 	} 2a. _____	} 2b. _____
3. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 22	3. _____	
4. Add amounts on Form 1040, lines 25 through 31a, and any amount you entered on the dotted line next to line 32	4. _____	
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. Enter the result in both columns	5a. _____	5b. _____
6. Is the amount on line 5 less than the amount on line 2?		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. None of your IRA contributions are deductible. For details on nondeductible IRA contributions, see Form 8606.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Subtract line 5 from line 2 in each column. If the result is \$10,000 or more, enter \$2,000 on line 7 for that column	6a. _____	6b. _____
7. Multiply lines 6a and 6b by 20% (.20). If the result is not a multiple of \$10, increase it to the next multiple of \$10 (for example, increase \$490.30 to \$500). If the result is \$200 or more, enter the result. But if it is less than \$200, enter \$200	7a. _____	7b. _____
8. Enter your wages, and your spouse's if filing jointly, and other earned income from Form 1040, minus any deductions on Form 1040, lines 27 and 29. Do not reduce wages by any loss from self-employment	8. _____	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;"> CAUTION If married filing jointly and line 8 is less than \$4,000, stop here and see Pub. 590 to figure your IRA deduction. </div>		
9. Enter traditional IRA contributions made, or that will be made by April 17, 2000, for 1999 to your IRA on line 9a and to your spouse's IRA on line 9b	9a. _____	9b. _____
10. On line 10a, enter the smallest of line 7a, 8, or 9a. On line 10b, enter the smallest of line 7b, 8, or 9b. This is the most you can deduct. Add the amounts on lines 10a and 10b and enter the total on Form 1040, line 23. Or, if you want, you may deduct a smaller amount and treat the rest as a nondeductible contribution (see Form 8606)	10a. _____	10b. _____

• Carried at least half the normal full-time workload for the course of study he or she was pursuing.

Line 25

Medical Savings Account Deduction

If you made contributions to a medical savings account for 1999, you may be able to take this deduction. See **Form 8853**.

Line 26

Moving Expenses

If you moved in connection with your job or business or started a new job, you may be able to take this deduction. But your new workplace must be at least 50 miles farther from your old home than your old home was from your old workplace. If you had no former workplace, your new workplace must be at least 50 miles from your old home. Use TeleTax topic 455 (see page 10) or see **Form 3903**.

Line 27

One-Half of Self-Employment Tax

If you were self-employed and owe self-employment tax, fill in **Schedule SE** to figure the amount of your deduction.

Line 28

Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction

You may be able to deduct part of the amount paid for health insurance for yourself, your spouse, and dependents if **either** of the following applies.

- You were self-employed and had a net profit for the year.
- You received wages in 1999 from an S corporation in which you were a more-than-2% shareholder. Health insurance benefits paid for you may be shown in box 14 of your W-2 form.

The insurance plan must be established under your business. But if you were also eligible to participate in any subsidized health plan maintained by your or your spouse's employer for any month or part of a month in 1999, amounts paid for health insurance coverage for that month cannot be used to figure the deduction. For example, if you were eligible to participate in a subsidized health plan maintained by your spouse's employer from September 30 through December 31, you cannot use amounts paid for health insurance coverage for September through December to figure your deduction. For more details, see **Pub. 535**.

If you qualify to take the deduction, use the worksheet on page 29 to figure the amount you can deduct.

Exception. Use Pub. 535 instead of the worksheet on page 29 to find out how to figure your deduction if **any** of the following apply.

- You had more than one source of income subject to self-employment tax.
- You file **Form 2555** or **2555-EZ**.
- You are using amounts paid for qualified long-term care insurance to figure the deduction.

Student Loan Interest Deduction Worksheet—Line 24

Keep for Your Records

Before you begin:

- ✓ Complete Form 1040, lines 25 through 31a, if they apply to you.
- ✓ Figure any amount to be entered on the dotted line next to line 32 (see page 29).
- ✓ See the instructions for line 24 that begin on page 26.



If you are filing **Form 2555**, **2555-EZ**, or **4563**, or you are excluding income from sources within Puerto Rico, skip lines 3 and 4 below and see Pub. 970 to figure your modified AGI to enter on line 5 below.

1. Enter the total interest you paid in 1999 on qualified student loans (defined on page 26). Do not include interest that was required to be paid after the first 60 months	1. _____
2. Enter the smaller of line 1 or \$1,500	2. _____
3. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 22	3. _____
4. Enter the total of the amounts from Form 1040, line 23, lines 25 through 31a, plus any amount you entered on the dotted line next to line 32	4. _____
5. Modified AGI. Subtract line 4 from line 3	5. _____
6. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.	
• Single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er)—\$40,000	
• Married filing jointly—\$60,000	6. _____
7. Is line 5 more than line 6?	
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Skip lines 7 and 8, enter -0- on line 9, and go to line 10.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Subtract line 6 from line 5	7. _____
8. Divide line 7 by \$15,000. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). Do not enter more than "1.000"	8. _____
9. Multiply line 2 by line 8	9. _____
10. Student loan interest deduction. Subtract line 9 from line 2. Enter the result here and on Form 1040, line 24. Do not include this amount in figuring any other deduction on your return (such as on Schedule A, C, E, etc.)	10. _____

Line 29

Keogh and Self-Employed SEP and SIMPLE Plans

If you were self-employed or a partner, you may be able to take this deduction. See **Pub. 560**.

Line 30

Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings

The **Form 1099-INT** or **Form 1099-OID** you received will show the amount of any penalty you were charged.

Lines 31a and 31b

Alimony Paid

If you made payments to or for your spouse or former spouse under a divorce or separation instrument, you may be able to take this deduction. Use TeleTax topic 452 (see page 10) or see **Pub. 504**.

Line 32

Include in the total on line 32 any of the following adjustments. To find out if you can take the deduction, see the form or publication indicated. On the dotted line next to line 32, enter the amount of your deduction and identify it as indicated.

- Performing-arts-related expenses (see **Form 2106** or **2106-EZ**). Identify as “QPA.”

- Jury duty pay given to your employer (see **Pub. 525**). Identify as “Jury Pay.”

- Deductible expenses related to income reported on line 21 from the rental of personal property engaged in for profit. Identify as “PPR.”

- Reforestation amortization (see **Pub. 535**). Identify as “RFST.”

- Repayment of supplemental unemployment benefits under the Trade Act of 1974 (see **Pub. 525**). Identify as “Sub-Pay TRA.”

- Contributions to section 501(c)(18) pension plans (see **Pub. 575**). Identify as “501(c)(18).”

- Deduction for clean-fuel vehicles (see **Pub. 535**). Identify as “Clean-Fuel.”

- Employee business expenses of fee-basis state or local government officials (see **Form 2106** or **2106-EZ**). Identify as “FBO.”

Line 33

If line 33 is less than zero, you may have a net operating loss that you can carry to another tax year. See **Pub. 536**.

Tax and Credits

Line 35a

If you were age 65 or older or blind, check the appropriate boxes on line 35a. If you were married and checked the box on line 6b of Form 1040 and your spouse was age 65 or older or blind, also check the appropriate boxes for your spouse. Be sure to enter the total number of boxes checked.

Age

If you were age 65 or older on January 1, 2000, check the “65 or older” box on your 1999 return.

Blindness

If you were partially blind as of December 31, 1999, you must get a statement certified by your eye doctor or registered optometrist that:

- You cannot see better than 20/200 in your better eye with glasses or contact lenses, or

- Your field of vision is 20 degrees or less.

If your eye condition is not likely to improve beyond the conditions listed above, you can get a statement certified by your eye doctor or registered optometrist to this effect instead.

You must keep the statement for your records.

Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction Worksheet—Line 28

Keep for Your Records

Before you begin:

- ✓ Be sure you have read the **Exception** on page 28 to see if you can use this worksheet instead of Pub. 535 to figure your deduction.
- ✓ Complete Form 1040, line 29, if it applies to you.



1. Enter the total amount paid in 1999 for health insurance coverage established under your business for 1999 for you, your spouse, and dependents. But do not include amounts for any month you were eligible to participate in an employer-sponsored health plan 1. _____
2. Multiply line 1 by 60% (.60) 2. _____
3. Enter your net profit and any other earned income* from the business under which the insurance plan is established, minus any deductions you claim on Form 1040, lines 27 and 29 3. _____
4. **Self-employed health insurance deduction.** Enter the **smaller** of line 2 or line 3 here and on Form 1040, line 28. **Do not** include this amount in figuring any medical expense deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040) 4. _____

* **Earned income** includes net earnings and gains from the sale, transfer, or licensing of property you created. It does not include capital gain income. If you were a more-than-2% shareholder in the S corporation under which the insurance plan is established, earned income is your wages from that corporation.

Line 35b

If your spouse itemizes deductions on a separate return or if you were a dual-status alien, check the box on line 35b. But if you were a dual-status alien and you file a joint return with your spouse who was a U.S. citizen or resident at the end of 1999 and you and your spouse agree to be taxed on your combined worldwide income, **do not** check the box.

Line 36

Itemized Deductions or Standard Deduction

In most cases, your Federal income tax will be less if you take the **larger** of:

- Your itemized deductions, or
- Your standard deduction.



If you checked the box on **line 35b**, your standard deduction is zero.

Itemized Deductions

To figure your itemized deductions, fill in **Schedule A**.

Standard Deduction Chart for People Age 65 or Older or Blind—Line 36

If someone can claim you (or your spouse if married filing jointly) as a dependent, use the worksheet below instead.

Enter the number from the box on line 35a of Form 1040

▶



Do not use the number of exemptions from line 6d.

IF your filing status is . . .	AND the number in the box above is . . .	THEN your standard deduction is . . .
Single	1	\$5,350
	2	6,400
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)	1	\$8,050
	2	8,900
	3	9,750
	4	10,600
Married filing separately	1	\$4,450
	2	5,300
	3	6,150
	4	7,000
Head of household	1	\$7,400
	2	8,450

Standard Deduction Worksheet for Dependents—Line 36

Keep for Your Records

Use this worksheet **only** if someone can claim you (or your spouse if married filing jointly) as a dependent.



1. Add \$250 to your earned income* . Enter the total	1.	
2. Minimum standard deduction	2.	700.00
3. Enter the larger of line 1 or line 2	3.	
4. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single—\$4,300 • Married filing separately—\$3,600 • Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—\$7,200 • Head of household—\$6,350 	}	4.
5. Standard deduction.		
a. Enter the smaller of line 3 or line 4. If under 65 and not blind, stop here and enter this amount on Form 1040, line 36. Otherwise , go to line 5b	5a.	
b. If 65 or older or blind, multiply the number on Form 1040, line 35a, by: \$1,050 if single or head of household; \$850 if married filing jointly or separately or qualifying widow(er)	5b.	
c. Add lines 5a and 5b. Enter the total here and on Form 1040, line 36	5c.	

**Earned income includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, and other compensation received for personal services you performed. It also includes any amount received as a scholarship that you must include in your income. Generally, your earned income is the total of the amount(s) you reported on Form 1040, lines 7, 12, and 18, minus the amount, if any, on line 27.*

Standard Deduction

Most people can find their standard deduction by looking at the instructions to the left of line 36 of Form 1040. But if you checked **any** box on **line 35a** **OR** you (or your spouse if filing jointly) can be claimed as a dependent, use the chart or worksheet on page 30 that applies to you to figure your standard deduction. Also, if you checked the box on **line 35b**, your standard deduction is zero, even if you were age 65 or older or blind.

Electing To Itemize for State Tax or Other Purposes

If you itemize even though your itemized deductions are less than your standard deduction, enter "IE" next to line 36.

Line 39

Taxable Income

If You Want, the IRS Will Figure Your Tax and Some of Your Credits

Tax. If you have paid too much, we will send you a refund. If you did not pay enough, we will send you a bill. For details, including who is eligible and what to do, see **Pub. 967**.

Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled. If you can take this credit and you want us to figure it for you, see the Instructions for **Schedule R**.

Earned Income Credit (EIC). Follow the steps that begin on page 38 to see if you can take this credit and, if you can, what to do if you want us to figure it for you.

Line 40

Tax

Use one of the following methods to figure your tax. Also include in the total on line 40 any of the following taxes.

- Tax from **Forms 4972** and **8814**. Be sure to check the appropriate box(es).
- Tax from recapture of an education credit (see page 13). Enter the amount and "ECR" on the dotted line next to line 40.

Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules

You must use the Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules to figure your tax unless:

- You are required to use **Form 8615, Schedule D**, or the **Capital Gain Tax Worksheet** on page 32, **or**
- You use **Schedule J** (for farm income).

If your taxable income is less than \$100,000, you **must** use the Tax Table, which starts on page 57. Be sure you use the correct column. If your taxable income is \$100,000 or more, use the Tax Rate Schedules on page 69.

(Continued on page 32)

Deduction for Exemptions Worksheet—Line 38

Keep for Your Records



1. Is the amount on Form 1040, line 34, more than the amount shown on line 4 below for your filing status?

No.  Multiply \$2,750 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040, line 6d, and enter the result on line 38.

Yes. *Continue* 

2. Multiply \$2,750 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040, line 6d 2. _____

3. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 34 3. _____

4. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Single—\$126,600 ● Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—\$189,950 ● Married filing separately—\$94,975 ● Head of household—\$158,300 	}		. . .		4. _____
---	---	--	-------	--	----------

5. Subtract line 4 from line 3 5. _____

Note. If line 5 is more than: \$122,500 if single, married filing jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); \$61,250 if married filing separately, **stop here**. You **cannot** take a deduction for exemptions. Enter -0- on Form 1040, line 38.

6. Divide line 5 by: \$2,500 if single, married filing jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); \$1,250 if married filing separately. If the result is not a whole number, increase it to the next higher whole number (for example, increase 0.0004 to 1) 6. _____

7. Multiply line 6 by 2% (.02) and enter the result as a decimal amount 7. _____

8. Multiply line 2 by line 7 8. _____

9. **Deduction for exemptions.** Subtract line 8 from line 2. Enter the result here and on Form 1040, line 38 9. _____

Form 8615

Form 8615 must generally be used to figure the tax for any child who was under age 14 on January 1, 2000, and who had more than \$1,400 of investment income, such as taxable interest or dividends. But if neither of the child's parents was alive on December 31, 1999, do not use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax.

Schedule D

If you had a net capital gain on Schedule D (both lines 16 and 17 of Schedule D are gains) and the amount on Form 1040, line 39, is more than zero, use Part IV of Schedule D to figure your tax.

Capital Gain Tax Worksheet

If you received capital gain distributions but you are not required to file Schedule D, use the worksheet below to figure your tax.

Schedule J

If you had income from farming, your tax may be less if you choose to figure it using income averaging on Schedule J.

Line 41

Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses

You may be able to take this credit if you paid someone to care for your child **under age 13** or your dependent or spouse who could not care for himself or herself. For details, use TeleTax topic 602 (see page 10) or see **Form 2441**.

Line 42

Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled

You may be able to take this credit if by the end of 1999 (1) you were age 65 or older, or (2) you retired on **permanent and total disability** and you had taxable disability income. But you usually **cannot** take the credit if the amount on Form 1040, line 34, is \$17,500 or more (\$20,000 if married filing jointly and only one spouse is eligible for the credit; \$25,000 if married filing jointly and both spouses are eligible; \$12,500 if married filing separately). See **Schedule R**.

Capital Gain Tax Worksheet—Line 40

Keep for Your Records

Before you begin:

- ✓ Be sure you do not have to file Schedule D (see the instructions for Form 1040, line 13, on page 22).
- ✓ Be sure you checked the box on line 13 of Form 1040.



1. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 39	1. _____	
2. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 13	2. _____	
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0-	3. _____	
4. Figure the tax on the amount on line 3. Use the Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules, whichever applies	4. _____	
5. Enter the smaller of:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount on line 1, or • \$25,750 if single; \$43,050 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er); \$21,525 if married filing separately; or \$34,550 if head of household. 	} . . . 5. _____	
6. Is the amount on line 3 equal to or more than the amount on line 5?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Leave lines 6 through 8 blank; go to line 9.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Enter the amount from line 3	6. _____	
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5	7. _____	
8. Multiply line 7 by 10% (.10)	8. _____	
9. Are the amounts on lines 2 and 7 the same?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Leave lines 9 through 12 blank; go to line 13.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 2	9. _____	
10. Enter the amount, if any, from line 7	10. _____	
11. Subtract line 10 from line 9. If zero or less, enter -0-	11. _____	
12. Multiply line 11 by 20% (.20)	12. _____	
13. Add lines 4, 8, and 12	13. _____	
14. Figure the tax on the amount on line 1. Use the Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules, whichever applies	14. _____	
15. Tax on all taxable income (including capital gain distributions). Enter the smaller of line 13 or line 14 here and on Form 1040, line 40	15. _____	

Line 43—Child Tax Credit

What Is the Child Tax Credit?

This credit is for people who have a qualifying child as defined in the instructions for line 6c, column (4), on page 19. It is in addition to the credit for child and dependent care expenses on Form 1040, line 41, and the earned income credit on Form 1040, line 59a.



If you only have one or two qualifying children and the amount on Form 1040, line 40, is zero, you cannot take this credit. You also cannot take the additional child tax credit on Form 1040, line 60.

Four Steps To Take the Child Tax Credit!

- Step 1.** Make sure you have a qualifying child for the child tax credit. See the instructions for line 6c, column (4), on page 19.
- Step 2.** Make sure you checked the box in column (4) of line 6c on Form 1040 for each qualifying child.
- Step 3.** If you are claiming an education credit (see the instructions for Form 1040, line 44, on page 35), complete Form 8863 and enter that credit on line 44.
- Step 4.** Answer the questions on this page to see if you may use the worksheet on page 34 to figure your credit or if you must use Pub. 972, Child Tax Credit. If you need Pub. 972, see page 7.

You
Will
Need:



Questions

Who Must Use Pub. 972



- Are you excluding income from Puerto Rico OR are you filing any of the following forms?
 - Form 2555 or 2555-EZ (relating to foreign earned income)
 - Form 4563 (exclusion of income for residents of American Samoa)

No. *Continue* → **Yes.** You must use Pub. 972 to figure your credit instead of the worksheet on page 34.
- Is the amount on Form 1040, line 34, more than the amount shown below for your filing status?
 - Married filing jointly – \$110,000
 - Single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er) – \$75,000
 - Married filing separately – \$55,000

No. *Continue* → **Yes.** You must use Pub. 972 to figure your credit instead of the worksheet on page 34.
- Do you have three or more qualifying children for the child tax credit?

No. Use the worksheet on page 34 to figure your credit. **Yes.** *Continue* →
- Are you claiming any of the following credits?
 - Adoption credit, Form 8839 (see the instructions for Form 1040, line 45, on page 35)
 - Mortgage interest credit, Form 8396 (see the instructions for Form 1040, line 47, on page 35)
 - District of Columbia first-time homebuyer credit, Form 8859

No. Use the worksheet on page 34 to figure your child tax credit. **Yes.** You must use Pub. 972 to figure your child tax credit instead of the worksheet on page 34. You will also need the form(s) listed above for any credit(s) you are claiming.

Child Tax Credit Worksheet—Line 43

Keep for Your Records



Do not use this worksheet if you answered “Yes” to question 1, 2, or 4 on page 33. Instead, use Pub. 972.



Before you begin: ✓ If you are claiming an education credit, be sure you have completed Form 8863.

1. Number of qualifying children: _____ × \$500. Enter the result. 1

2. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 40. 2

3. Add the amounts from Form 1040:

Line 41 _____

Line 42 + _____

Line 44 + _____ Enter the total. 3

4. Are the amounts on lines 2 and 3 the same?

Yes.

You cannot take this credit because there is no tax to reduce. However, see the **TIP** below before completing the rest of your Form 1040.

No. Subtract line 3 from line 2. 4

5. Is the amount on line 1 more than the amount on line 4?

Yes. Enter the amount from line 4. See the **TIP** below.

No. Enter the amount from line 1.

This is your child tax credit.

5

Enter this amount on Form 1040, line 43.



You may be able to take the **additional child tax credit** on Form 1040, line 60, only if you answered “Yes” on line 4 **or** line 5 above **AND** the amount on line 1 is \$1,500 or more.

- First, complete your Form 1040 through line 59b.
- Then, use Form 8812 to figure any additional child tax credit.

Line 44**Education Credits**

If you (or your dependent) paid expenses in 1999 for yourself, your spouse, or your dependent to enroll in or attend the first 2 years of post-secondary education, you may be able to take the Hope credit. For qualified expenses paid in 1999, you may be able to take the lifetime learning credit. See **Form 8863** for details. However, you **cannot** take either credit if:

- Your filing status is married filing separately, or
- You are claimed as a dependent on someone's (such as your parent's) 1999 tax return.

Line 45**Adoption Credit**

You may be able to take this credit if you paid expenses after 1996 to adopt a child. See **Form 8839** for details.

Line 46**Foreign Tax Credit**

If you paid income tax to a foreign country, you may be able to take this credit. But you must complete and attach **Form 1116** to do so.

Exception. You do not have to file Form 1116 to take this credit if **all five** of the following apply.

1. All of your gross foreign-source income is from interest and dividends and all of that income and the foreign tax paid on it is reported to you on **Form 1099-INT** or **Form 1099-DIV** (or substitute statement).
2. If you have dividend income from shares of stock, you held those shares for at least 16 days.
3. You are not filing **Form 4563** or excluding income from sources within Puerto Rico.
4. The total of your foreign taxes is not more than \$300 (not more than \$600 if married filing jointly).
5. All of your foreign taxes were:
 - Legally owed and not eligible for a refund, and
 - Paid to countries that are recognized by the United States and do not support terrorism.

If you meet all five requirements, enter your total foreign tax on line 46. If you do not, see Form 1116 to find out if you can take the credit and, if you can, if you have to file Form 1116. If you need more information about these requirements, see the Instructions for Form 1116.

Line 47**Other Credits**

Include in the total on line 47 any of the following credits and check the appropriate boxes. If box **d** is checked, also enter the form number. To find out if you can take the credit, see the form or publication indicated.

- Mortgage interest credit. If a state or local government gave you a mortgage credit certificate, see **Form 8396**.
- Credit for prior year minimum tax. If you paid alternative minimum tax in a prior year, see **Form 8801**.
- Qualified electric vehicle credit. If you placed a new electric vehicle in service in 1999, see **Form 8834**.
- General business credit. This credit consists of a number of credits that usually apply only to individuals who are partners, shareholders in an S corporation, self-employed, or who have rental property. See **Form 3800** or **Pub. 334**.
- Empowerment zone employment credit. See **Form 8844**.
- District of Columbia first-time homebuyer credit. See **Form 8859**.

Line 48

If you sold fuel produced from a nonconventional source, see Internal Revenue Code section 29 to find out if you can take the **nonconventional source fuel credit**. If you can, attach a schedule showing how you figured the credit. Include the credit in the total on line 48. Enter the amount and "FNS" on the dotted line next to line 48.

Other Taxes

Line 51**Alternative Minimum Tax**

Use the worksheet on page 36 to see if you should fill in **Form 6251**.

Exception. Fill in Form 6251 instead of using the worksheet on page 36 if you claimed or received any of the following items.

1. Accelerated depreciation.
2. Income from incentive stock options.
3. Tax-exempt interest from private activity bonds.
4. Intangible drilling, circulation, research, experimental, or mining costs.
5. Amortization of pollution-control facilities or depletion.
6. Income or (loss) from tax-shelter farm activities or passive activities.
7. Percentage-of-completion income from long-term contracts.
8. Interest paid on a home mortgage **not** used to buy, build, or substantially improve your home.
9. Investment interest expense reported on **Form 4952**.
10. Net operating loss deduction.
11. Alternative minimum tax adjustments from an estate, trust, electing large partnership, or a cooperative.
12. Section 1202 exclusion.



Form 6251 should be filled in for a child under age 14 if the child's adjusted gross income from Form 1040, line 34, exceeds the child's earned income by more than \$5,100.

Line 52

Social Security and Medicare Tax on Tip Income Not Reported to Employer

If you received tips of \$20 or more in any month and you did not report the full amount to your employer, you must pay the social security and Medicare or railroad retirement (RRTA) tax on the unreported tips. You must also pay this tax if your W-2 form(s) shows allocated tips that you are including in your income on Form 1040, line 7.

To figure the tax, use **Form 4137**. To pay the RRTA tax, contact your employer. Your employer will figure and collect the tax.



You may be charged a penalty equal to 50% of the social security and Medicare tax due on tips you received but did not report to your employer.

Line 53

Tax on IRAs, Other Retirement Plans, and MSAs

If **any** of the following apply, see **Form 5329** and its instructions to find out if you owe this tax and if you must file Form 5329.

1. You received any early distributions from (a) an IRA or other qualified retirement plan, (b) an annuity, or (c) a modified endowment contract entered into after June 20, 1988.
2. You made excess contributions to your IRA or MSA.

Worksheet To See if You Should Fill in Form 6251—Line 51

Keep for Your Records

Before you begin: Be sure you have read the **Exception** on page 35 to see if you must fill in Form 6251 instead of using this worksheet.



1. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 37		1. _____
2. Are you filing Schedule A?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Leave line 2 blank and go to line 3.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Enter your standard deduction from Form 1040, line 36, and go to line 5.		2. _____
3. Enter the smaller of the amount on Schedule A, line 4, or 2.5% (.025) of the amount on Form 1040, line 34.		3. _____
4. Add lines 9 and 26 of Schedule A and enter the total.		4. _____
5. Add lines 1 through 4 above.		5. _____
6. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.		
• Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—\$45,000	} 6. _____
• Married filing separately—\$22,500		
• Single or head of household—\$33,750		
7. Is the amount on line 5 more than the amount on line 6?		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. You do not need to fill in Form 6251.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Subtract line 6 from line 5		7. _____
8. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.		
• Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)—\$150,000	} 8. _____
• Married filing separately—\$75,000		
• Single or head of household—\$112,500		
9. Is the amount on line 5 more than the amount on line 8?		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Enter -0- here and on line 10 and go to line 11.	} 9. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Subtract line 8 from line 5.		
10. Multiply line 9 by 25% (.25) and enter the result but do not enter more than line 6 above		10. _____
11. Add lines 7 and 10		11. _____
12. Is the amount on line 11 more than the amount shown below for your filing status?		
• Single, married filing jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er)—\$175,000	} 12. _____
• Married filing separately—\$87,500		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Fill in Form 6251 to see if you owe the alternative minimum tax.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Multiply line 11 by 26% (.26)		12. _____
13. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 40, minus the total of any tax from Form 4972 and any amount on Form 1040, line 46.		13. _____
Next. Is the amount on line 12 more than the amount on line 13?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Fill in Form 6251 to see if you owe the alternative minimum tax.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Do not fill in Form 6251.		

3. You were born before July 1, 1928, and did not take the minimum required distribution from your IRA or other qualified retirement plan.

Exception. If only item 1 applies to you and distribution code 1 is shown in box 7 of your **Form 1099-R**, you do not have to file Form 5329. Instead, multiply the taxable amount of the distribution by 10% (.10) and enter the result on line 53. The taxable amount of the distribution is the part of the distribution you reported on line 15b or line 16b of Form 1040 or on Form 4972. Also, put “No” next to line 53 to indicate that you do not have to file Form 5329. **But** if distribution code 1 is incorrectly shown in box 7, you must file Form 5329.

Line 54

Advance Earned Income Credit Payments

Enter the total amount of advance earned income credit (EIC) payments you received. These payments are shown in box 9 of your W-2 form(s).

Line 55

Household Employment Taxes

If any of the following apply, see **Schedule H** and its instructions to find out if you owe these taxes.

1. You paid any one household employee (defined below) cash wages of \$1,100 or more in 1999. Cash wages include wages paid by checks, money orders, etc.

2. You withheld Federal income tax during 1999 at the request of any household employee.

3. You paid total cash wages of \$1,000 or more in any calendar quarter of 1998 or 1999 to household employees.



For item 1, do not count amounts paid to an employee who was under age 18 at any time in 1999 and was a student.

Household Employee. Any person who does household work is a household employee if you can control what will be done and how it will be done. Household work includes work done in or around your home by babysitters, nannies, health aides, maids, yard workers, and similar domestic workers.

Line 56

Total Tax

Include in the total on line 56 any of the following taxes. To find out if you owe the tax, see the form or publication indicated. On the dotted line next to line 56, enter the amount of the tax and identify it as indicated.

Recapture of the Following Credits.

- Investment credit (see **Form 4255**). Identify as “ICR.”
- Low-income housing credit (see **Form 8611**). Identify as “LIHCR.”
- Qualified electric vehicle credit (see **Pub. 535**). Identify as “QEVCR.”
- Indian employment credit. Identify as “IECR.”

Recapture of Federal Mortgage Subsidy.

If you sold your home in 1999 and it was financed (in whole or in part) from the proceeds of any tax-exempt qualified mortgage bond or you claimed the mortgage interest credit, see **Form 8828**. Identify as “FMSR.”

Section 72(m)(5) Excess Benefits Tax (see **Pub. 560**). Identify as “Sec. 72(m)(5).”

Uncollected Social Security and Medicare or RRTA Tax on Tips or Group-Term Life Insurance. This tax should be shown in box 13 of your Form W-2 with codes A and B or M and N. Identify as “UT.”

Golden Parachute Payments. If you received an excess parachute payment (EPP), you must pay a 20% tax on it. This tax should be shown in box 13 of your W-2 form with code K. If you received a **Form 1099-MISC**, the tax is 20% of the EPP shown in box 13. Identify as “EPP.”

Tax on Accumulation Distribution of Trusts. Enter the amount from **Form 4970** and identify as “ADT.”

Payments

Line 57

Federal Income Tax Withheld

Add the amounts shown as Federal income tax withheld on your **Forms W-2, W-2G, and 1099-R**. Enter the total on line 57. The amount withheld should be shown in box 2 of Form W-2 or W-2G, and in box 4 of Form

1099-R. If line 57 includes amounts withheld as shown on Form 1099-R, attach the Form 1099-R to the front of your return.

If you received a 1999 Form 1099 showing Federal income tax withheld on dividends, interest income, unemployment compensation, social security benefits, or other income you received, include the amount withheld in the total on line 57. This should be shown in box 4 of the 1099 form or box 6 of Form 1099-SSA.

Line 58

1999 Estimated Tax Payments

Enter any payments you made on your estimated Federal income tax (**Form 1040-ES**) for 1999. Include any overpayment from your 1998 return that you applied to your 1999 estimated tax.

If you and your spouse paid joint estimated tax but are now filing separate income tax returns, either of you can claim all of the amount paid. Or you can each claim part of it. See **Pub. 505** for details on how to report your payments. Be sure to show both social security numbers (SSNs) in the space provided on the separate returns. If you or your spouse paid separate estimated tax but you are now filing a joint return, add the amounts you each paid. Follow these instructions even if your spouse died in 1999 or in 2000 before filing a 1999 return.

Divorced Taxpayers

If you got divorced in 1999 and you made joint estimated tax payments with your former spouse, put your former spouse's SSN in the space provided on the front of Form 1040. If you were divorced and remarried in 1999, put your present spouse's SSN in the space provided on the front of Form 1040. Also, under the heading “Payments” to the left of line 58, put your former spouse's SSN, followed by “DIV.”

Name Change

If you changed your name because of marriage, divorce, etc., and you made estimated tax payments using your former name, attach a statement to the front of Form 1040. On the statement, explain all the payments you and your spouse made in 1999 and the name(s) and SSN(s) under which you made them.

Lines 59a and 59b— Earned Income Credit (EIC)

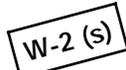
What Is the EIC?

The EIC is a credit for certain people who work. The credit may give you a refund even if you do not owe any tax.

To Take the EIC:

- Follow the steps below.
- Complete the worksheet that applies to you OR let the IRS figure the credit for you.
- If you have a qualifying child, complete and attach Schedule EIC.

You Will Need:



If you take the EIC even though you are not eligible and it is determined that your error is due to reckless or intentional disregard of the EIC rules, you will not be allowed to take the credit for 2 years even if you are otherwise eligible to do so. If you fraudulently take the EIC, you will not be allowed to take the credit for 10 years. You may also have to pay penalties.

Step 1 All Filers

1. Is the amount on Form 1040, line 34, less than \$30,580 (or \$10,200 if a child did not live with you in 1999)?
 Yes. *Continue* → **No.** You cannot take the credit.
2. Do you, and your spouse if filing a joint return, have a social security number that allows you to work (see page 41)?
 Yes. *Continue* → **No.** You cannot take the credit. Put "No" directly to the right of line 59a.
3. Is your filing status married filing separately?
 Yes. You cannot take the credit. **No.** *Continue* →
4. Are you filing Form 2555 or 2555-EZ (relating to foreign earned income)?
 Yes. You cannot take the credit. **No.** *Continue* →
5. Were you a nonresident alien for any part of 1999?
 Yes. See *Nonresident Aliens on page 41.* **No.** Go to Step 2.

Step 2 Investment Income

1. Add the amounts from Form 1040:
 Line 8a _____
 Line 8b + _____
 Line 9 + _____
 Line 13 + _____
Investment Income =

2. Is your investment income more than \$2,350?
 Yes. *Continue* → **No.** *Skip the next question; go to Step 3.*
3. Are you filing Form 4797 (relating to sales of business property)?
 Yes. See *Form 4797 Filers on page 41.* **No.** You cannot take the credit.

Step 3 Who Must Use Pub. 596

Some people must use Pub. 596, Earned Income Credit, to see if they can take the credit and how to figure it. To see if you must use Pub. 596, answer the following questions.

1. Are you filing Schedule E?
 No. *Continue* → **Yes.** →
 2. Are you claiming a loss on Form 1040, line 12, 13, or 18?
 No. *Continue* → **Yes.** →
 3. Are you reporting income or a loss from the rental of personal property not used in a trade or business?
 No. *Continue* → **Yes.** →
 4. Did you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, receive a distribution from a pension, annuity, or IRA that is not fully taxable?
 No. *Continue* → **Yes.** →
 5. Did you enter an amount other than zero on Form 1040, line 51?
 No. *Continue* → **Yes.** →
- You must use Pub. 596 to see if you can take the credit and how to figure it.
- To get Pub. 596, see page 7.
6. Did a child live with you in 1999?
 Yes. Go to Step 4 on page 39. **No.** Go to Step 5 on page 39.

(Continued on page 39)

Continued from page 38

Step 4 Qualifying Child

A qualifying child is a child who is your...

- Son Grandchild
- Daughter Stepchild
- Adopted child Foster child (see page 41)
- If the child was married, see page 41.



was at the end of 1999...

Under age 19

OR

Under age 24 and a student (see page 41)

OR

Any age and permanently and totally disabled (see page 41)



who...

Lived with you in the United States for more than half of 1999 or, if a foster child, for all of 1999.
If the child did not live with you for the required time, see Exception to "Time Lived With You" Condition on page 41.

1. Look at the qualifying child conditions above. Could you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, be a qualifying child of another person in 1999?

- Yes.** You cannot take the credit. Put "No" directly to the right of line 59a.
- No.** *Continue* ↘

2. Do you have at least one child who meets the above conditions to be your qualifying child?

- Yes.** *Continue* ↘
- No.** *Skip the next question; go to Step 5, question 2.*

3. Does the child meet the conditions to be a qualifying child of any other person (other than your spouse if filing a joint return) for 1999?

- Yes.** *See Qualifying Child of More Than One Person on page 41.*
- No.** This child is your qualifying child. The child must have a social security number as defined on page 41 unless the child was born and died in 1999. *Skip Step 5; go to Step 6.*

Step 5 Filers Without a Qualifying Child

1. Look at the qualifying child conditions in Step 4. Could you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, be a qualifying child of another person in 1999?

- Yes.** You cannot take the credit. Put "No" directly to the right of line 59a.
- No.** *Continue* ↘

2. Can you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, be claimed as a dependent on someone else's 1999 tax return?

- Yes.** You cannot take the credit.
- No.** *Continue* ↘

3. Were you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, at least age 25 but under age 65 at the end of 1999?

- Yes.** *Continue* ↘
- No.** You cannot take the credit. Put "No" directly to the right of line 59a.

4. Was your home, and your spouse's if filing a joint return, in the United States for more than half of 1999? Members of the military stationed outside the United States, see page 41 before you answer.

- Yes.** *Go to Step 6.*
- No.** You cannot take the credit. Put "No" directly to the right of line 59a.

Step 6 Modified Adjusted Gross Income

1. Add the amounts from Line 8b _____
Form 1040: Line 34 + _____

Modified Adjusted Gross Income = Box A

2. If you have:

- 2 or more qualifying children, is Box A less than \$30,580?
- 1 qualifying child, is Box A less than \$26,928?
- No qualifying children, is Box A less than \$10,200?

- Yes.** *Go to Step 7 on page 40.*
- No.** You cannot take the credit.

(Continued on page 40)

Continued from page 39

Step 7 Nontaxable and Taxable Earned Income

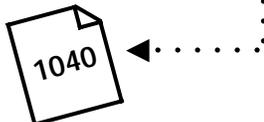
- Add all your nontaxable earned income, including your spouse's if filing a joint return. This includes anything of value (money, goods, or services) that is not taxable that you received from your employer for your work. Types of nontaxable earned income are listed below.
 - Salary deferrals, such as a 401(k) plan or the Federal Thrift Savings Plan, shown in box 13 of your W-2 form. See page 41.
 - Salary reductions, such as under a cafeteria plan, unless they are included in box 1 of your W-2 form. See page 41.
 - Mandatory contributions to a state or local retirement plan.
 - Military employee basic housing, subsistence, and combat zone compensation. These amounts are shown in box 13 of your W-2 form with code Q.
 - Meals and lodging provided for the convenience of your employer.
 - Housing allowances or rental value of a parsonage for clergy members. If filing Schedule SE, see Clergy on this page.
 - Excludable dependent care benefits from Form 2441, line 18, employer-provided adoption benefits from Form 8839, line 30, and educational assistance benefits (these benefits may be shown in box 14 of your W-2 form).
 - Certain amounts received by Native Americans. See Pub. 596.

Note. Nontaxable earned income does not include welfare benefits or workfare payments (see page 41), or qualified foster care payments.

Nontaxable Earned Income =

Box B	
----------	--

Enter the amount and type of your nontaxable earned income on Form 1040, line 59b.



2. Figure taxable earned income:
Form 1040, line 7 _____

Subtract:

- Any taxable scholarship or fellowship grant not reported on a W-2 form
- Any amount paid to an inmate in a penal institution for work (put "PRI" and the amount subtracted on the dotted line next to line 7 of Form 1040)

Taxable Earned Income =

Box C	
----------	--

3. Were you self-employed or are you filing Schedule C or C-EZ as a statutory employee?

- Yes.** Skip Steps 8 and 9; go to Worksheet B on page 43. **No.** Go to Step 8.

Step 8 Total Earned Income

1. Nontaxable Earned Income (Step 7, Box B) _____

Taxable Earned Income (Step 7, Box C) + _____

Total Earned Income =

Box D	
----------	--

2. If you have:

- 2 or more qualifying children, is Box D less than \$30,580?
- 1 qualifying child, is Box D less than \$26,928?
- No qualifying children, is Box D less than \$10,200?

Yes. Go to Step 9. **No.**

STOP

You cannot take the credit. Put "No" directly to the right of line 59a.

Step 9 How To Figure the Credit

1. Do you want the IRS to figure the credit for you?

- Yes.** See Credit Figured by the IRS below. **No.** Go to Worksheet A on page 42.

Definitions and Special Rules

(listed in alphabetical order)

Adopted Child. Any child placed with you by an authorized placement agency for legal adoption. The adoption does not have to be final.

Clergy. If you are filing Schedule SE and the amount on line 2 of that schedule includes an amount that was also reported on Form 1040, line 7:

- Put "Clergy" directly to the right of line 59a of Form 1040.
- Do not include any housing allowance or rental value of the parsonage as nontaxable earned income in Box B if it is required to be included on Schedule SE, line 2.
- Determine how much of the amount on Form 1040, line 7, was also reported on Schedule SE, line 2.
- Subtract that amount from the amount on Form 1040, line 7. Enter the result in the first space of Step 7, line 2.
- Be sure to answer "Yes" on line 3 of Step 7.

Credit Figured by the IRS. To have the IRS figure the credit for you:

- Put "EIC" directly to the right of line 59a of Form 1040.
- Be sure you entered the amount and the type of any nontaxable earned income (Step 7, Box B, on this page) on Form 1040, line 59b.
- If you have a qualifying child, complete and attach Schedule EIC. If your 1997 or 1998 EIC was reduced or disallowed, see Form 8862, Who Must File, on page 41.

(Continued on page 41)

Continued from page 40

Exception to “Time Lived With You” Condition. A child is considered to have lived with you for all of 1999 if the child was born or died in 1999 and your home was this child’s home for the entire time he or she was alive in 1999. Temporary absences, such as for school, vacation, or medical care, count as time lived at home. If you were in the military stationed outside the United States, see Members of the Military below.

Form 4797 Filers. If the amount on Form 1040, line 13, includes an amount from Form 4797, you must use Pub. 596 to see if you can take the EIC and how to figure it. To get Pub. 596, see page 7. Otherwise, stop; you cannot take the EIC.

Form 8862, Who Must File. You must file Form 8862 if your 1997 or 1998 EIC was reduced or disallowed for any reason other than a math or clerical error. But do not file Form 8862 if, after your EIC was reduced or disallowed in an earlier year, you filed Form 8862 (or other documents) and your EIC was then allowed. Also do not file Form 8862 or take the credit if it was determined that your error was due to reckless or intentional disregard of the EIC rules or fraud.

Foster Child. Any child you cared for as your own child. For example, if you acted as the parent of your niece or nephew, this child is considered your foster child.

Grandchild. Any descendant of your son, daughter, or adopted child. For example, a grandchild includes your great-grandchild, great-great-grandchild, etc.

Married Child. A child who was married at the end of 1999 is a qualifying child only if (1) you can claim him or her as your dependent on Form 1040, line 6c, or (2) this child’s other parent claims him or her as a dependent under the rules in Pub. 501 for children of divorced or separated parents.

Members of the Military. If you were on extended active duty outside the United States, your home is considered to be in the United States during that duty period. Extended active duty is military duty ordered for an indefinite period or for a period of more than 90 days. Once you begin serving extended active duty, you are considered to be on extended active duty even if you serve fewer than 90 days.

Nonresident Aliens. If your filing status is married filing jointly, go to Step 2 on page 38. Otherwise, stop; you cannot take the EIC.

Permanently and Totally Disabled Child. A child who cannot engage in any substantial gainful activity because of a physical or mental condition and a doctor has determined that this condition:

- Has lasted or can be expected to last continuously for at least a year, or
- Can lead to death.

Qualifying Child of More Than One Person. If the child meets the conditions to be a qualifying child of more than one person, only the person who had the **highest** modified AGI (adjusted gross income) for 1999 may treat that child as a qualifying child. The other person(s) cannot take the EIC for people who do not have a qualifying child. If the other person is your spouse and you are filing a joint return, this rule does not apply. If you have the highest modified AGI, this child is your qualifying child. The child must have a social security number as defined on this page unless the child was born and died in 1999. Skip Step 5; go to Step 6 on page 39. If you do not have the highest modified AGI, stop; you cannot take the EIC. Put “No” directly to the right of line 59a.

Modified AGI is the total of the amounts on Form 1040, lines 8b and 34, increased by:

- Any loss claimed on Form 1040, line 13,

- Any loss from the rental of personal property not used in a trade or business,
- 75% of any losses on Form 1040, lines 12 and 18,
- Certain nontaxable distributions from a pension, annuity, or IRA (see Pub. 596), and
- Certain amounts reported on Schedule E (see Pub. 596).

Example. You and your 5-year-old daughter moved in with your mother in April 1999. You are not a qualifying child of your mother. Your daughter meets the conditions to be a qualifying child for both you and your mother. Your modified AGI for 1999 was \$8,000 and your mother’s was \$14,000. Because your mother’s modified AGI was higher, your daughter is your mother’s qualifying child. You **cannot** take any EIC, even if your mother does not claim the credit. You would put “No” directly to the right of line 59a.

Salary Deferrals. Contributions from your pay to certain retirement plans, such as a 401(k) plan or the Federal Thrift Savings Plan, shown in box 13 of your W-2 form. The “Deferred compensation” box in box 15 of your W-2 form should be checked.

Salary Reductions. Amounts you could have been paid but chose instead to have your employer contribute to certain benefit plans, such as a cafeteria plan. A cafeteria plan is a plan that allows you to choose to receive either cash or certain benefits that are not taxed (such as accident and health insurance).

Social Security Number (SSN). For purposes of taking the EIC, an SSN is a number issued by the Social Security Administration to a U.S. citizen or to a person who has permission from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to work in the United States. It does not include an SSN issued only to allow a person to apply for or receive Federally funded benefits. If your social security card, or your spouse’s if filing a joint return, says “Not valid for employment,” you cannot take the EIC.

To find out how to get an SSN, see page 18. If you will not have an SSN by April 17, 2000, see What if You Cannot File on Time? on page 14.

Student. A child who during any 5 months of 1999:

- Was 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 does not include on-the-job training courses, correspondence schools, or night schools.

Welfare Benefits, Effect of Credit on. Any refund you receive as a result of taking the EIC will not be used to determine if you are eligible for the following programs, or how much you can receive from them.

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).
- Medicaid and supplemental security income (SSI).
- Food stamps and low-income housing.

Workfare Payments. Cash payments certain people receive from a state or local agency that administers public assistance programs funded under the Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program in return for certain work activities such as:

- Work experience activities (including work associated with remodeling or repairing publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available, or
- Community service program activities.

Worksheet A—Earned Income Credit (EIC)—Lines 59a and 59b

Keep for Your Records



Before you begin:

Be sure you are using the correct worksheet. **Do not** use this worksheet if you were self-employed or you are filing Schedule C or C-EZ as a statutory employee. Instead, use Worksheet B on page 43.

Part 1

All Filers Using Worksheet A

1. Enter your total earned income from Step 8, Box D, on page 40. 1

2. Look up the amount on line 1 above in the EIC Table on pages 45–47 to find the credit. Enter the credit here. 2

If line 2 is zero, You cannot take the credit. Put “No” directly to the right of line 59a.

3. Enter your modified adjusted gross income from Step 6, Box A, on page 39. 3

4. Are the amounts on lines 3 and 1 the same?

Yes. Skip line 5; enter the amount from line 2 on line 6.

No. Go to line 5.

Part 2

Filers Who Answered “No” on Line 4

5. Is the amount on line 3 less than:

- \$5,700 if you do not have a qualifying child, OR
- \$12,500 if you have one or more qualifying children?

Yes. Leave line 5 blank; enter the amount from line 2 on line 6.

No. Look up the amount on line 3 in the EIC Table on pages 45–47 to find the credit. Enter the credit here. 5

Look at the amounts on lines 5 and 2. Then, enter the **SMALLER** amount on line 6.

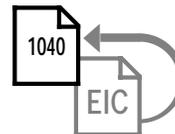
Part 3

Your Earned Income Credit

6. **This is your earned income credit.** 6

Reminder—

- ✓ Be sure you entered the amount and the type of any nontaxable earned income (Step 7, Box B, on page 40) on Form 1040, line 59b.
- ✓ If you have a qualifying child, complete and attach Schedule EIC.



Enter this amount on Form 1040, line 59a.



If your 1997 or 1998 EIC was reduced or disallowed, see page 41 to find out if you must file Form 8862 to take the credit for 1999.

Worksheet **B**—Earned Income Credit (EIC)—Lines 59a and 59b

Keep for Your Records



Use this worksheet if you were self-employed or you are filing Schedule C or C-EZ as a statutory employee.

- ✓ Complete the parts below (Parts 1–3) that apply to you. Then, continue to Part 4.
- ✓ If you are married filing a joint return, include your spouse’s amounts, if any, with yours to figure the amounts to enter in Parts 1 through 3.

Part 1 Self-Employed Filing Schedule SE	1a. Enter the amount from Schedule SE, Section A, line 3, or Section B, line 3, whichever applies.	1a	
	b. Enter the amount from Schedule SE, Section B, line 4b, if any.	+ 1b	
	c. Add lines 1a and 1b.	= 1c	
	d. Enter the amount from Schedule SE, Section A, line 6, or Section B, line 13, whichever applies.	– 1d	
	e. Subtract line 1d from 1c.	= 1e	

Part 2 Self-Employed NOT Filing Schedule SE <small>For example, your net earnings from self-employment were less than \$400.</small>	2. Do not include on these lines any statutory employee income or any amount exempt from self-employment tax as the result of the filing and approval of Form 4029 or Form 4361.	
	a. Enter any net farm profit from Schedule F, line 36, and from farm partnerships, Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), line 15a.	2a
	b. Enter any net profit from Schedule C, line 31; Schedule C-EZ, line 3; Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), line 15a (other than farming); and Schedule K-1 (Form 1065-B), box 9.	+ 2b
c. Add lines 2a and 2b.	= 2c	

Part 3 Statutory Employees Filing Schedule C or C-EZ	3. Enter the amount from Schedule C, line 1, or Schedule C-EZ, line 1, that you are filing as a statutory employee.	3
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Part 4 All Self-Employed and Statutory Employees <small>Note. If line 4d includes income on which you should have paid self-employment tax but did not, we may reduce your credit by the amount of self-employment tax not paid.</small>	4a. Add lines 1e, 2c, and 3.	4a	
	b. Enter your nontaxable earned income from Step 7, Box B, on page 40.	+ 4b	
	c. Enter your taxable earned income from Step 7, Box C, on page 40.	+ 4c	
	d. Add lines 4a, 4b, and 4c. This is your total earned income.	= 4d	
	5. If you have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 or more qualifying children, is line 4d less than \$30,580? • 1 qualifying child, is line 4d less than \$26,928? • No qualifying children, is line 4d less than \$10,200? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. If you want the IRS to figure your credit, see page 40. <i>If you want to figure the credit yourself, enter the amount from line 4d on line 6 (page 44).</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. You cannot take the credit. Put “No” directly to the right of line 59a.			

(Continued on page 44)

Worksheet **B**—Continued from page 43

Keep for Your Records

Part 5

All Filers Using Worksheet B

6. Enter your total earned income from Part 4, line 4d, on page 43. 6

7. Look up the amount on line 6 above in the EIC Table on pages 45–47 to find the credit. Enter the credit here. 7

If line 7 is zero,  You cannot take the credit. Put “No” directly to the right of line 59a.

8. Enter your modified adjusted gross income from Step 6, Box A, on page 39. 8

9. Are the amounts on lines 8 and 6 the same?
 Yes. Skip line 10; enter the amount from line 7 on line 11.
 No. Go to line 10.

10. Is the amount on line 8 less than:
 • \$5,700 if you do not have a qualifying child, OR
 • \$12,500 if you have one or more qualifying children?
 Yes. Leave line 10 blank; enter the amount from line 7 on line 11.
 No. Look up the amount on line 8 in the EIC Table on pages 45–47 to find the credit. Enter the credit here. 10
 Look at the amounts on lines 10 and 7. Then, enter the **SMALLER** amount on line 11.

Part 6

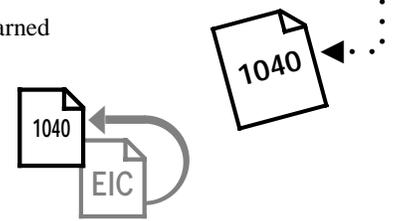
Your Earned Income Credit

11. **This is your earned income credit.** 11

Reminder—

- ✓ Be sure you entered the amount and the type of any nontaxable earned income (Step 7, Box B, on page 40) on Form 1040, line 59b.
- ✓ If you have a qualifying child, complete and attach Schedule EIC.

Enter this amount on Form 1040, line 59a.



If your 1997 or 1998 EIC was reduced or disallowed, see page 41 to find out if you must file Form 8862 to take the credit for 1999.

1999 Earned Income Credit (EIC) Table



This is not a tax table.

1. To find your credit, read down the "At least - But less than" columns and find the line that includes the amount you were told to look up from your EIC Worksheet.

2. Then, read across to the column that includes the number of qualifying children you have. Enter the credit from that column on your EIC Worksheet.

Example. If you have one qualifying child and the amount you are looking up from your EIC Worksheet is \$4,875, you would enter \$1,658.

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is—		And you have—		
		No children	One child	Two children
At least	But less than	Your credit is—		
4,800	4,850	347	1,641	1,930
4,850	4,900	347	1,658	1,950
4,900	4,950	347	1,675	1,970
4,950	5,000	347	1,692	1,990

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is—		And you have—			If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is—		And you have—			If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is—		And you have—							
		No children	One child	Two children			No children	One child	Two children			No children	One child	Two children					
At least	But less than	Your credit is—			At least	But less than	Your credit is—			At least	But less than	Your credit is—							
\$1	\$50	\$2	\$9	\$10	2,200	2,250	170	757	890	4,400	4,450	339	1,505	1,770	6,600	6,650	273	2,253	2,650
50	100	6	26	30	2,250	2,300	174	774	910	4,450	4,500	342	1,522	1,790	6,650	6,700	270	2,270	2,670
100	150	10	43	50	2,300	2,350	178	791	930	4,500	4,550	347	1,539	1,810	6,700	6,750	266	2,287	2,690
150	200	13	60	70	2,350	2,400	182	808	950	4,550	4,600	347	1,556	1,830	6,750	6,800	262	2,304	2,710
200	250	17	77	90	2,400	2,450	186	825	970	4,600	4,650	347	1,573	1,850	6,800	6,850	258	2,312	2,730
250	300	21	94	110	2,450	2,500	189	842	990	4,650	4,700	347	1,590	1,870	6,850	6,900	254	2,312	2,750
300	350	25	111	130	2,500	2,550	193	859	1,010	4,700	4,750	347	1,607	1,890	6,900	6,950	251	2,312	2,770
350	400	29	128	150	2,550	2,600	197	876	1,030	4,750	4,800	347	1,624	1,910	6,950	7,000	247	2,312	2,790
400	450	33	145	170	2,600	2,650	201	893	1,050	4,800	4,850	347	1,641	1,930	7,000	7,050	243	2,312	2,810
450	500	36	162	190	2,650	2,700	205	910	1,070	4,850	4,900	347	1,658	1,950	7,050	7,100	239	2,312	2,830
500	550	40	179	210	2,700	2,750	208	927	1,090	4,900	4,950	347	1,675	1,970	7,100	7,150	235	2,312	2,850
550	600	44	196	230	2,750	2,800	212	944	1,110	4,950	5,000	347	1,692	1,990	7,150	7,200	231	2,312	2,870
600	650	48	213	250	2,800	2,850	216	961	1,130	5,000	5,050	347	1,709	2,010	7,200	7,250	228	2,312	2,890
650	700	52	230	270	2,850	2,900	220	978	1,150	5,050	5,100	347	1,726	2,030	7,250	7,300	224	2,312	2,910
700	750	55	247	290	2,900	2,950	224	995	1,170	5,100	5,150	347	1,743	2,050	7,300	7,350	220	2,312	2,930
750	800	59	264	310	2,950	3,000	228	1,012	1,190	5,150	5,200	347	1,760	2,070	7,350	7,400	216	2,312	2,950
800	850	63	281	330	3,000	3,050	231	1,029	1,210	5,200	5,250	347	1,777	2,090	7,400	7,450	212	2,312	2,970
850	900	67	298	350	3,050	3,100	235	1,046	1,230	5,250	5,300	347	1,794	2,110	7,450	7,500	208	2,312	2,990
900	950	71	315	370	3,100	3,150	239	1,063	1,250	5,300	5,350	347	1,811	2,130	7,500	7,550	205	2,312	3,010
950	1,000	75	332	390	3,150	3,200	243	1,080	1,270	5,350	5,400	347	1,828	2,150	7,550	7,600	201	2,312	3,030
1,000	1,050	78	349	410	3,200	3,250	247	1,097	1,290	5,400	5,450	347	1,845	2,170	7,600	7,650	197	2,312	3,050
1,050	1,100	82	366	430	3,250	3,300	251	1,114	1,310	5,450	5,500	347	1,862	2,190	7,650	7,700	193	2,312	3,070
1,100	1,150	86	383	450	3,300	3,350	254	1,131	1,330	5,500	5,550	347	1,879	2,210	7,700	7,750	189	2,312	3,090
1,150	1,200	90	400	470	3,350	3,400	258	1,148	1,350	5,550	5,600	347	1,896	2,230	7,750	7,800	186	2,312	3,110
1,200	1,250	94	417	490	3,400	3,450	262	1,165	1,370	5,600	5,650	347	1,913	2,250	7,800	7,850	182	2,312	3,130
1,250	1,300	98	434	510	3,450	3,500	266	1,182	1,390	5,650	5,700	347	1,930	2,270	7,850	7,900	178	2,312	3,150
1,300	1,350	101	451	530	3,500	3,550	270	1,199	1,410	5,700	5,750	347	1,947	2,290	7,900	7,950	174	2,312	3,170
1,350	1,400	105	468	550	3,550	3,600	273	1,216	1,430	5,750	5,800	339	1,964	2,310	7,950	8,000	170	2,312	3,190
1,400	1,450	109	485	570	3,600	3,650	277	1,233	1,450	5,800	5,850	335	1,981	2,330	8,000	8,050	166	2,312	3,210
1,450	1,500	113	502	590	3,650	3,700	281	1,250	1,470	5,850	5,900	331	1,998	2,350	8,050	8,100	163	2,312	3,230
1,500	1,550	117	519	610	3,700	3,750	285	1,267	1,490	5,900	5,950	327	2,015	2,370	8,100	8,150	159	2,312	3,250
1,550	1,600	120	536	630	3,750	3,800	289	1,284	1,510	5,950	6,000	323	2,032	2,390	8,150	8,200	155	2,312	3,270
1,600	1,650	124	553	650	3,800	3,850	293	1,301	1,530	6,000	6,050	319	2,049	2,410	8,200	8,250	151	2,312	3,290
1,650	1,700	128	570	670	3,850	3,900	296	1,318	1,550	6,050	6,100	316	2,066	2,430	8,250	8,300	147	2,312	3,310
1,700	1,750	132	587	690	3,900	3,950	300	1,335	1,570	6,100	6,150	312	2,083	2,450	8,300	8,350	143	2,312	3,330
1,750	1,800	136	604	710	3,950	4,000	304	1,352	1,590	6,150	6,200	308	2,100	2,470	8,350	8,400	140	2,312	3,350
1,800	1,850	140	621	730	4,000	4,050	308	1,369	1,610	6,200	6,250	304	2,117	2,490	8,400	8,450	136	2,312	3,370
1,850	1,900	143	638	750	4,050	4,100	312	1,386	1,630	6,250	6,300	300	2,134	2,510	8,450	8,500	132	2,312	3,390
1,900	1,950	147	655	770	4,100	4,150	316	1,403	1,650	6,300	6,350	296	2,151	2,530	8,500	8,550	128	2,312	3,410
1,950	2,000	151	672	790	4,150	4,200	319	1,420	1,670	6,350	6,400	293	2,168	2,550	8,550	8,600	124	2,312	3,430
2,000	2,050	155	689	810	4,200	4,250	323	1,437	1,690	6,400	6,450	289	2,185	2,570	8,600	8,650	120	2,312	3,450
2,050	2,100	159	706	830	4,250	4,300	327	1,454	1,710	6,450	6,500	285	2,202	2,590	8,650	8,700	117	2,312	3,470
2,100	2,150	163	723	850	4,300	4,350	331	1,471	1,730	6,500	6,550	281	2,219	2,610	8,700	8,750	113	2,312	3,490
2,150	2,200	166	740	870	4,350	4,400	335	1,488	1,750	6,550	6,600	277	2,236	2,630	8,750	8,800	109	2,312	3,510

(Continued)

1999 Earned Income Credit (EIC) Table *Continued* (Caution: This is **not** a tax table.)

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is—		And you have—			If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is—		And you have—			If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is—		And you have—							
		No children	One child	Two children			No children	One child	Two children			No children	One child	Two children					
At least	But less than	Your credit is—			At least	But less than	Your credit is—			At least	But less than	Your credit is—							
8,800	8,850	105	2,312	3,530	13,850	13,900	0	2,086	3,518	16,650	16,700	0	1,638	2,928	19,450	19,500	0	1,191	2,339
8,850	8,900	101	2,312	3,550	13,900	13,950	0	2,078	3,507	16,700	16,750	0	1,630	2,918	19,500	19,550	0	1,183	2,328
8,900	8,950	98	2,312	3,570	13,950	14,000	0	2,070	3,497	16,750	16,800	0	1,622	2,907	19,550	19,600	0	1,175	2,318
8,950	9,000	94	2,312	3,590	14,000	14,050	0	2,062	3,486	16,800	16,850	0	1,614	2,897	19,600	19,650	0	1,167	2,307
9,000	9,050	90	2,312	3,610	14,050	14,100	0	2,054	3,476	16,850	16,900	0	1,606	2,886	19,650	19,700	0	1,159	2,297
9,050	9,100	86	2,312	3,630	14,100	14,150	0	2,046	3,465	16,900	16,950	0	1,598	2,876	19,700	19,750	0	1,151	2,286
9,100	9,150	82	2,312	3,650	14,150	14,200	0	2,038	3,455	16,950	17,000	0	1,591	2,865	19,750	19,800	0	1,143	2,275
9,150	9,200	78	2,312	3,670	14,200	14,250	0	2,030	3,444	17,000	17,050	0	1,583	2,855	19,800	19,850	0	1,135	2,265
9,200	9,250	75	2,312	3,690	14,250	14,300	0	2,022	3,434	17,050	17,100	0	1,575	2,844	19,850	19,900	0	1,127	2,254
9,250	9,300	71	2,312	3,710	14,300	14,350	0	2,014	3,423	17,100	17,150	0	1,567	2,834	19,900	19,950	0	1,119	2,244
9,300	9,350	67	2,312	3,730	14,350	14,400	0	2,006	3,413	17,150	17,200	0	1,559	2,823	19,950	20,000	0	1,111	2,233
9,350	9,400	63	2,312	3,750	14,400	14,450	0	1,998	3,402	17,200	17,250	0	1,551	2,812	20,000	20,050	0	1,103	2,223
9,400	9,450	59	2,312	3,770	14,450	14,500	0	1,990	3,392	17,250	17,300	0	1,543	2,802	20,050	20,100	0	1,095	2,212
9,450	9,500	55	2,312	3,790	14,500	14,550	0	1,982	3,381	17,300	17,350	0	1,535	2,791	20,100	20,150	0	1,087	2,202
9,500	9,550	52	2,312	3,816	14,550	14,600	0	1,974	3,371	17,350	17,400	0	1,527	2,781	20,150	20,200	0	1,079	2,191
9,550	9,600	48	2,312	3,816	14,600	14,650	0	1,966	3,360	17,400	17,450	0	1,519	2,770	20,200	20,250	0	1,071	2,181
9,600	9,650	44	2,312	3,816	14,650	14,700	0	1,958	3,350	17,450	17,500	0	1,511	2,760	20,250	20,300	0	1,063	2,170
9,650	9,700	40	2,312	3,816	14,700	14,750	0	1,950	3,339	17,500	17,550	0	1,503	2,749	20,300	20,350	0	1,055	2,160
9,700	9,750	36	2,312	3,816	14,750	14,800	0	1,942	3,328	17,550	17,600	0	1,495	2,739	20,350	20,400	0	1,047	2,149
9,750	9,800	33	2,312	3,816	14,800	14,850	0	1,934	3,318	17,600	17,650	0	1,487	2,728	20,400	20,450	0	1,039	2,139
9,800	9,850	29	2,312	3,816	14,850	14,900	0	1,926	3,307	17,650	17,700	0	1,479	2,718	20,450	20,500	0	1,031	2,128
9,850	9,900	25	2,312	3,816	14,900	14,950	0	1,918	3,297	17,700	17,750	0	1,471	2,707	20,500	20,550	0	1,023	2,118
9,900	9,950	21	2,312	3,816	14,950	15,000	0	1,910	3,286	17,750	17,800	0	1,463	2,697	20,550	20,600	0	1,015	2,107
9,950	10,000	17	2,312	3,816	15,000	15,050	0	1,902	3,276	17,800	17,850	0	1,455	2,686	20,600	20,650	0	1,007	2,096
10,000	10,050	13	2,312	3,816	15,050	15,100	0	1,894	3,265	17,850	17,900	0	1,447	2,676	20,650	20,700	0	999	2,086
10,050	10,100	10	2,312	3,816	15,100	15,150	0	1,886	3,255	17,900	17,950	0	1,439	2,665	20,700	20,750	0	991	2,075
10,100	10,150	6	2,312	3,816	15,150	15,200	0	1,878	3,244	17,950	18,000	0	1,431	2,655	20,750	20,800	0	983	2,065
10,150	10,200	2	2,312	3,816	15,200	15,250	0	1,870	3,234	18,000	18,050	0	1,423	2,644	20,800	20,850	0	975	2,054
10,200	12,500	0	2,312	3,816	15,250	15,300	0	1,862	3,223	18,050	18,100	0	1,415	2,633	20,850	20,900	0	967	2,044
12,500	12,550	0	2,302	3,802	15,300	15,350	0	1,854	3,213	18,100	18,150	0	1,407	2,623	20,900	20,950	0	959	2,033
12,550	12,600	0	2,294	3,792	15,350	15,400	0	1,846	3,202	18,150	18,200	0	1,399	2,612	20,950	21,000	0	951	2,023
12,600	12,650	0	2,286	3,781	15,400	15,450	0	1,838	3,192	18,200	18,250	0	1,391	2,602	21,000	21,050	0	943	2,012
12,650	12,700	0	2,278	3,771	15,450	15,500	0	1,830	3,181	18,250	18,300	0	1,383	2,591	21,050	21,100	0	935	2,002
12,700	12,750	0	2,270	3,760	15,500	15,550	0	1,822	3,171	18,300	18,350	0	1,375	2,581	21,100	21,150	0	927	1,991
12,750	12,800	0	2,262	3,750	15,550	15,600	0	1,814	3,160	18,350	18,400	0	1,367	2,570	21,150	21,200	0	919	1,981
12,800	12,850	0	2,254	3,739	15,600	15,650	0	1,806	3,149	18,400	18,450	0	1,359	2,560	21,200	21,250	0	911	1,970
12,850	12,900	0	2,246	3,729	15,650	15,700	0	1,798	3,139	18,450	18,500	0	1,351	2,549	21,250	21,300	0	903	1,960
12,900	12,950	0	2,238	3,718	15,700	15,750	0	1,790	3,128	18,500	18,550	0	1,343	2,539	21,300	21,350	0	895	1,949
12,950	13,000	0	2,230	3,708	15,750	15,800	0	1,782	3,118	18,550	18,600	0	1,335	2,528	21,350	21,400	0	887	1,939
13,000	13,050	0	2,222	3,697	15,800	15,850	0	1,774	3,107	18,600	18,650	0	1,327	2,518	21,400	21,450	0	879	1,928
13,050	13,100	0	2,214	3,686	15,850	15,900	0	1,766	3,097	18,650	18,700	0	1,319	2,507	21,450	21,500	0	871	1,917
13,100	13,150	0	2,206	3,676	15,900	15,950	0	1,758	3,086	18,700	18,750	0	1,311	2,497	21,500	21,550	0	863	1,907
13,150	13,200	0	2,198	3,665	15,950	16,000	0	1,750	3,076	18,750	18,800	0	1,303	2,486	21,550	21,600	0	855	1,896
13,200	13,250	0	2,190	3,655	16,000	16,050	0	1,742	3,065	18,800	18,850	0	1,295	2,476	21,600	21,650	0	847	1,886
13,250	13,300	0	2,182	3,644	16,050	16,100	0	1,734	3,055	18,850	18,900	0	1,287	2,465	21,650	21,700	0	839	1,875
13,300	13,350	0	2,174	3,634	16,100	16,150	0	1,726	3,044	18,900	18,950	0	1,279	2,454	21,700	21,750	0	831	1,865
13,350	13,400	0	2,166	3,623	16,150	16,200	0	1,718	3,034	18,950	19,000	0	1,271	2,444	21,750	21,800	0	823	1,854
13,400	13,450	0	2,158	3,613	16,200	16,250	0	1,710	3,023	19,000	19,050	0	1,263	2,433	21,800	21,850	0	815	1,844
13,450	13,500	0	2,150	3,602	16,250	16,300	0	1,702	3,013	19,050	19,100	0	1,255	2,423	21,850	21,900	0	807	1,833
13,500	13,550	0	2,142	3,592	16,300	16,350	0	1,694	3,002	19,100	19,150	0	1,247	2,412	21,900	21,950	0	799	1,823
13,550	13,600	0	2,134	3,581	16,350	16,400	0	1,686	2,992	19,150	19,200	0	1,239	2,402	21,950	22,000	0	792	1,812
13,600	13,650	0	2,126	3,571	16,400	16,450	0	1,678	2,981	19,200	19,250	0	1,231	2,391	22,000	22,050	0	784	1,802
13,650	13,700	0	2,118	3,560	16,450	16,500	0	1,670	2,970	19,250	19,300	0	1,223	2,381	22,050	22,100	0	776	1,791
13,700	13,750	0	2,110	3,550	16,500	16,550	0	1,662	2,960	19,300	19,350	0	1,215	2,370	22,100	22,150	0	768	1,781
13,750	13,800	0	2,102	3,539	16,550	16,600	0	1,654	2,949	19,350	19,400	0	1,207	2,360	22,150	22,200	0	760	1,770
13,800	13,850	0	2,094	3,529	16,600	16,650	0	1,646	2,939	19,400	19,450	0	1,199	2,349	22,200	22,250	0	752	1,759

(Continued)

1999 Earned Income Credit (EIC) Table *Continued* (Caution: This is **not** a tax table.)

If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is—		And you have—			If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is—		And you have—			If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is—		And you have—							
		No children	One child	Two children			No children	One child	Two children			No children	One child	Two children	No children	One child	Two children		
At least	But less than	Your credit is—			At least	But less than	Your credit is—			At least	But less than	Your credit is—							
22,250	22,300	0	744	1,749	24,450	24,500	0	392	1,286	26,650	26,700	0	40	822	28,850	28,900	0	0	359
22,300	22,350	0	736	1,738	24,500	24,550	0	384	1,275	26,700	26,750	0	32	812	28,900	28,950	0	0	348
22,350	22,400	0	728	1,728	24,550	24,600	0	376	1,265	26,750	26,800	0	24	801	28,950	29,000	0	0	338
22,400	22,450	0	720	1,717	24,600	24,650	0	368	1,254	26,800	26,850	0	16	791	29,000	29,050	0	0	327
22,450	22,500	0	712	1,707	24,650	24,700	0	360	1,244	26,850	26,900	0	8	780	29,050	29,100	0	0	317
22,500	22,550	0	704	1,696	24,700	24,750	0	352	1,233	26,900	26,950	0	*	770	29,100	29,150	0	0	306
22,550	22,600	0	696	1,686	24,750	24,800	0	344	1,222	26,950	27,000	0	0	759	29,150	29,200	0	0	296
22,600	22,650	0	688	1,675	24,800	24,850	0	336	1,212	27,000	27,050	0	0	749	29,200	29,250	0	0	285
22,650	22,700	0	680	1,665	24,850	24,900	0	328	1,201	27,050	27,100	0	0	738	29,250	29,300	0	0	275
22,700	22,750	0	672	1,654	24,900	24,950	0	320	1,191	27,100	27,150	0	0	728	29,300	29,350	0	0	264
22,750	22,800	0	664	1,644	24,950	25,000	0	312	1,180	27,150	27,200	0	0	717	29,350	29,400	0	0	254
22,800	22,850	0	656	1,633	25,000	25,050	0	304	1,170	27,200	27,250	0	0	706	29,400	29,450	0	0	243
22,850	22,900	0	648	1,623	25,050	25,100	0	296	1,159	27,250	27,300	0	0	696	29,450	29,500	0	0	233
22,900	22,950	0	640	1,612	25,100	25,150	0	288	1,149	27,300	27,350	0	0	685	29,500	29,550	0	0	222
22,950	23,000	0	632	1,602	25,150	25,200	0	280	1,138	27,350	27,400	0	0	675	29,550	29,600	0	0	212
23,000	23,050	0	624	1,591	25,200	25,250	0	272	1,128	27,400	27,450	0	0	664	29,600	29,650	0	0	201
23,050	23,100	0	616	1,580	25,250	25,300	0	264	1,117	27,450	27,500	0	0	654	29,650	29,700	0	0	191
23,100	23,150	0	608	1,570	25,300	25,350	0	256	1,107	27,500	27,550	0	0	643	29,700	29,750	0	0	180
23,150	23,200	0	600	1,559	25,350	25,400	0	248	1,096	27,550	27,600	0	0	633	29,750	29,800	0	0	169
23,200	23,250	0	592	1,549	25,400	25,450	0	240	1,086	27,600	27,650	0	0	622	29,800	29,850	0	0	159
23,250	23,300	0	584	1,538	25,450	25,500	0	232	1,075	27,650	27,700	0	0	612	29,850	29,900	0	0	148
23,300	23,350	0	576	1,528	25,500	25,550	0	224	1,065	27,700	27,750	0	0	601	29,900	29,950	0	0	138
23,350	23,400	0	568	1,517	25,550	25,600	0	216	1,054	27,750	27,800	0	0	591	29,950	30,000	0	0	127
23,400	23,450	0	560	1,507	25,600	25,650	0	208	1,043	27,800	27,850	0	0	580	30,000	30,050	0	0	117
23,450	23,500	0	552	1,496	25,650	25,700	0	200	1,033	27,850	27,900	0	0	570	30,050	30,100	0	0	106
23,500	23,550	0	544	1,486	25,700	25,750	0	192	1,022	27,900	27,950	0	0	559	30,100	30,150	0	0	96
23,550	23,600	0	536	1,475	25,750	25,800	0	184	1,012	27,950	28,000	0	0	549	30,150	30,200	0	0	85
23,600	23,650	0	528	1,465	25,800	25,850	0	176	1,001	28,000	28,050	0	0	538	30,200	30,250	0	0	75
23,650	23,700	0	520	1,454	25,850	25,900	0	168	991	28,050	28,100	0	0	527	30,250	30,300	0	0	64
23,700	23,750	0	512	1,444	25,900	25,950	0	160	980	28,100	28,150	0	0	517	30,300	30,350	0	0	54
23,750	23,800	0	504	1,433	25,950	26,000	0	152	970	28,150	28,200	0	0	506	30,350	30,400	0	0	43
23,800	23,850	0	496	1,423	26,000	26,050	0	144	959	28,200	28,250	0	0	496	30,400	30,450	0	0	33
23,850	23,900	0	488	1,412	26,050	26,100	0	136	949	28,250	28,300	0	0	485	30,450	30,500	0	0	22
23,900	23,950	0	480	1,401	26,100	26,150	0	128	938	28,300	28,350	0	0	475	30,500	30,550	0	0	12
23,950	24,000	0	472	1,391	26,150	26,200	0	120	928	28,350	28,400	0	0	464	30,550	30,580	0	0	3
24,000	24,050	0	464	1,380	26,200	26,250	0	112	917	28,400	28,450	0	0	454	30,580 or more		0	0	0
24,050	24,100	0	456	1,370	26,250	26,300	0	104	907	28,450	28,500	0	0	443					
24,100	24,150	0	448	1,359	26,300	26,350	0	96	896	28,500	28,550	0	0	433					
24,150	24,200	0	440	1,349	26,350	26,400	0	88	886	28,550	28,600	0	0	422					
24,200	24,250	0	432	1,338	26,400	26,450	0	80	875	28,600	28,650	0	0	412					
24,250	24,300	0	424	1,328	26,450	26,500	0	72	864	28,650	28,700	0	0	401					
24,300	24,350	0	416	1,317	26,500	26,550	0	64	854	28,700	28,750	0	0	391					
24,350	24,400	0	408	1,307	26,550	26,600	0	56	843	28,750	28,800	0	0	380					
24,400	24,450	0	400	1,296	26,600	26,650	0	48	833	28,800	28,850	0	0	370					

*If the amount you are looking up from the worksheet is at least \$26,900 but less than \$26,928, your credit is \$2. Otherwise, you cannot take the credit.

Line 60

Additional Child Tax Credit

What Is the Additional Child Tax Credit?

This credit is for certain people who have three or more qualifying children as defined in the instructions for line 6c, column (4), on page 19. The additional child tax credit may give you a refund even if you do not owe any tax.

Two Steps To Take the Additional Child Tax Credit!

Step 1. Be sure you figured the amount, if any, of your child tax credit. See the instructions for Form 1040, line 43, that begin on page 33.

Step 2. Read the **TIP** at the end of your Child Tax Credit Worksheet. Use Form 8812 to see if you can take the additional child tax credit only if you meet the two conditions given in that TIP.

Line 61

Amount Paid With Request for Extension To File

If you either filed **Form 4868** or used your credit card to get an automatic extension of time to file Form 1040, enter any amount you paid with that form or credit card. If you paid by credit card, do not include on line 61 the convenience fee you were charged. Also, include any amounts paid with **Form 2688** or **2350**.

Line 62

Excess Social Security and RRTA Tax Withheld

If you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, had more than one employer for 1999 and total wages of more than \$72,600, too much social security tax may have been withheld. You can take a credit on this line for the amount withheld in excess of \$4,501.20. But if any one employer withheld more than \$4,501.20, you must ask that employer to refund the excess to you. You cannot claim it on your return. Figure this amount separately for you and your spouse.

If you had more than one railroad employer for 1999 and your total compensation was over \$53,700, too much railroad retirement (RRTA) tax may have been withheld.

For more details, see **Pub. 505**.

Line 63

Other Payments

Check the box(es) on line 63 to report any credit from **Form 2439** or **4136**.

Refund

Line 65

Amount Overpaid

If line 65 is under \$1, we will send a refund only on written request. If you want to check the status of your refund, please wait at least 4 weeks from the date you filed your return to do so. See page 10 for details.



If the amount you overpaid is large, you may want to decrease the amount of income tax withheld from your pay. See **Income Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax Payments for 2000** on page 51.

Refund Offset

If you owe past-due Federal tax, state income tax, child support, spousal support, or certain Federal nontax debts, such as student loans, all or part of the overpayment on line 65 may be used (offset) to pay the past-due amount. Offsets for Federal taxes are made by the IRS. All other offsets are made by the Treasury Department's Financial Management Service (FMS). You will receive a notice from FMS showing the amount of the offset and the agency receiving it. To find out if you may have an offset or if you have any questions about it, contact the agency(ies) you owe the debt to.

Injured Spouse Claim

If you file a joint return and your spouse has not paid past-due Federal tax, state income tax, child support, spousal support, or a Federal nontax debt, such as a student loan, part or all of the overpayment on line 65 may be used (offset) to pay the past-due amount. But **your** part of the overpayment may be refunded to you after the offset occurs if certain conditions apply and you complete **Form 8379**. For details, use TeleTax topic 203 (see page 10) or see Form 8379.

Lines 66b Through 66d

Direct Deposit of Refund

Complete lines 66b through 66d if you want us to directly deposit the amount shown on line 66a into your account at a bank or other financial institution (such as a mutual fund, brokerage firm, or credit union) instead of sending you a check.

Why Use Direct Deposit?

- You get your refund fast—even faster if you *e-file!*
- Payment is more secure—there is no check to get lost.
- More convenient. No trip to the bank to deposit your check.
- Saves tax dollars. A refund by direct deposit costs less than a check.



You can check with your financial institution to make sure your deposit will be accepted and to get the correct routing and account numbers.

Line 66b

The routing number **must** be **nine** digits. The first two digits must be 01 through 12 or 21 through 32. Otherwise, the direct deposit will be rejected and a check sent instead. On the sample check on page 49, the routing number is 250250025.

Your check may state that it is payable through a bank different from the financial institution at which you have your checking account. If so, do not use the routing number on that check. Instead, contact your financial institution for the correct routing number to enter on this line.

Line 66d

The account number can be up to 17 characters (both numbers and letters). Include hyphens but omit spaces and special symbols. Enter the number from left to right and leave any unused boxes blank. On the sample check below, the account number is 20202086. Be sure **not** to include the check number.



Some financial institutions will not allow a joint refund to be deposited into an individual account. The IRS is not responsible if a financial institution refuses a direct deposit.

Line 67

Applied to 2000 Estimated Tax

Enter on line 67 the amount, if any, of the overpayment on line 65 you want applied to your 2000 estimated tax. We will apply this amount to your account unless you attach a statement requesting us to apply it to your spouse's account. Include your spouse's social security number. This election to apply part or all of the amount overpaid to your 2000 estimated tax cannot be changed later.

Amount You Owe

Line 68

Amount You Owe



You do not have to pay if line 68 is under \$1.

Include any estimated tax penalty from line 69 in the amount you enter on line 68.

You can pay by check, money order, or credit card (American Express® Card, MasterCard®, or Discover® Card).

To pay by check or money order, make it payable to the **“United States Treasury”** for the full amount due. **Do not** send cash. Write “1999 Form 1040” and your name, address, daytime telephone number, and social security number (SSN) on your payment. If you are filing a joint return, enter the SSN shown first on your tax return.

To help us process your payment, enter the amount on the right side of the check like this: \$ XXX.XX. Do not use dashes or lines (for example, do not enter “\$ XXX-” or “\$ XXX ^{XX}/₁₀₀”).

Then, please complete **Form 1040-V** following the instructions on that form and enclose it in the envelope with your payment.

To pay by credit card, call **1-888-2PAY-TAX** (1-888-272-9829) toll-free and follow the instructions. A convenience fee will be charged by the credit card processor based on the amount you are paying. You will be told what the fee is when you call and you will have the option to either continue or cancel the call. You can also find out what the fee will be on the Internet at **www.8882paytax.com**. If you paid by credit card, enter the confirmation number you were given at the end of the call on page 1 of Form 1040 in the upper left corner.

Do not include any estimated tax payment in your check, money order, or amount you charge. Instead, make the estimated tax payment separately.



You may need to (a) increase the amount of income tax withheld from your pay or (b) make estimated tax payments for 2000.

See **Income Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax Payments for 2000** on page 51.

What if You Cannot Pay?

If you cannot pay the full amount shown on line 68 when you file, you may ask to make monthly installment payments. You may have up to 60 months to pay. However, you will be charged interest and may be charged a late payment penalty on the tax not paid by April 17, 2000, even if your request to pay in installments is granted. You must also pay a fee. To limit the interest and penalty charges, pay as much of the tax as possible when you file. But before requesting an installment agreement, you should consider other less costly alternatives, such as a bank loan.

To ask for an installment agreement, use **Form 9465**. You should receive a response to your request for installments within 30 days. But if you file your return after March 31, it may take us longer to reply.

Sample Check

WALTER MAPLE
MARIE MAPLE
123 Main Street
Anyplace, NJ 07000

PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____ \$ 1234

ANYPLACE BANK
Anyplace, NJ 07000

Routing number (line 66b): 250250025
Account number (line 66d): 20202086

Do not include the check number

1234

15-00000000

1: (250250025) | 20202086 | 1234

Note. The routing and account numbers may be in different places on your check.

Line 69

Estimated Tax Penalty



You must include household employment taxes reported on line 55 to see if you owe the penalty if line 57 is more than zero or you would owe the penalty even if you did not include those taxes. But if you entered an amount on Schedule H, line 7, include the total of that amount plus the amount on Form 1040, line 55.

(Continued on page 50)

You may owe this penalty if:

- Line 68 is at least \$1,000 and it is more than 10% of the tax shown on your return, or
- You did not pay enough estimated tax by any of the due dates. This is true even if you are due a refund.

For most people, the “tax shown on your return” is the amount on line 56 minus the total of any amounts shown on lines 59a and 60 and Forms 8828, 4137, 4136, and 5329 (Parts III, IV, V, VI, and VII only).

Exceptions. You will not owe the penalty if your 1998 tax return was for a tax year of 12 full months **AND either** of the following applies.

1. You had no tax liability for 1998 and you were a U.S. citizen or resident for all of 1998, or
2. The total of lines 57, 58, and 62 on your 1999 return is at least as much as the tax liability shown on your 1998 return. Your estimated tax payments for 1999 must have been made on time and for the required amount.



If your 1998 adjusted gross income was over \$150,000 (over \$75,000 if your 1999 filing status is married filing separately), item 2 above applies only if the total of lines 57, 58, and 62 on your 1999 return is at least 105% of the tax liability shown on your 1998 return. This rule does not apply to farmers and fishermen.

Figuring the Penalty

If the **Exceptions** above do not apply and you choose to figure the penalty yourself, see **Form 2210** (or **2210-F** for farmers and fishermen) to find out if you owe the penalty. If so, you can use the form to figure the amount. In certain situations, you may be able to lower your penalty. For details, see the Instructions for Form 2210 (or 2210-F). Enter the penalty on Form 1040, line 69. Add the penalty to any tax due and enter the total on line 68. If you are due a refund, subtract the penalty from the overpayment you show on line 65. **Do not** file Form 2210 with your return unless Form 2210 indicates that you must do so. Instead, keep it for your records.



Because Form 2210 is complicated, if you want to, you can leave line 69 blank and the IRS will figure the penalty and send you a bill. We will not charge you interest on the penalty if you pay by the date specified on the bill.

Sign Your Return

Form 1040 is not considered a valid return unless you sign it. If you are filing a joint return, your spouse must also sign. If you have someone prepare your return, you are still responsible for the correctness of the return. If you are filing a joint return as a surviving spouse, see **Death of a Taxpayer** on page 51.

Child's Return

If your child cannot sign the return, either parent may sign the child's name in the space provided. Then, add “By (your signature), parent for minor child.”

Daytime Telephone Number

Although providing your daytime telephone number is optional, doing so may help speed the processing of your return. We may have questions about items on your return, such as the earned income credit, credit for child and dependent care expenses, etc. By answering our questions over the telephone, we may be able to continue processing your return without mailing you a letter. If you are filing a joint return, you may enter either your or your spouse's daytime telephone number.

Paid Preparer Must Sign Your Return

Generally, anyone you pay to prepare your return must sign it by hand in the space provided. Signature stamps or labels cannot be used. The preparer must give you a copy of the return for your records. Someone who prepares your return but does not charge you should not sign your return.

Assemble Your Return

Assemble any schedules and forms behind Form 1040 in order of the “Attachment Sequence No.” shown in the upper right corner of the schedule or form. If you have supporting statements, arrange them in the same order as the schedules or forms they support and attach them last. **Do not** attach correspondence or other items unless required to do so. Attach the first copy or Copy B of Forms W-2, W-2G, and 2439 to the front of Form 1040. Also attach Form(s) 1099-R if tax was withheld.

How To Avoid Common Mistakes

Mistakes may delay your refund or result in notices being sent to you.

1. Be sure to enter your social security number (SSN) in the space provided on page 1 of Form 1040. If you are married filing a joint or separate return, also enter your spouse's SSN. Be sure to enter your SSN in the space next to your name.

2. Make sure you entered the correct name and SSN for each dependent you claim on line 6c. Also, make sure you check the box in column (4) of line 6c for each dependent who is also a qualifying child for the child tax credit.

3. Check your math, especially for the child tax credit, earned income credit, taxable social security benefits, total income, itemized deductions or standard deduction, deduction for exemptions, taxable income, total tax, Federal income tax withheld, and refund or amount you owe.

4. Be sure you use the correct method to figure your tax. See the instructions for line 40 that begin on page 31.

5. Make sure your name and address are correct on the peel-off label. If not, enter the correct information.

6. If you are taking the standard deduction and you checked any box on line 35a or you (or your spouse if filing jointly) can be claimed as a dependent on someone's return, see page 30 to be sure you entered the correct amount on line 36.

7. If you are married filing jointly and did not get a peel-off label, enter your and your spouse's name in the same order as shown on your last return.

8. If you received capital gain distributions but were not required to file Schedule D, make sure you check the box on line 13.

9. Remember to **sign** and date Form 1040 and enter your occupation.

10. Attach your W-2 form(s) and other required forms and schedules. Put all forms and schedules in the proper order. See **Assemble Your Return** on this page.

11. If you owe tax and are paying by check or money order, be sure to include all the required information on your payment. See the instructions for line 68 on page 49 for details.

General Information

What Are Your Rights as a Taxpayer?

You have the right to be treated fairly, professionally, promptly, and courteously by IRS employees. Our goal at the IRS is to protect your rights so that you will have the highest confidence in the integrity, efficiency, and fairness of our tax system. To ensure that you always receive such treatment, you should know about the many rights you have at each step of the tax process. For details, see **Pub. 1**.

Innocent Spouse Relief

You may qualify for relief from liability for tax on a joint return if (1) there is an understatement of tax because your spouse omitted income or claimed false deductions or credits, (2) you are divorced, separated, or no longer living with your spouse, or (3) given all the facts and circumstances, it would be unfair to hold you liable for the tax. See **Form 8857** or **Pub. 971** for more details.

Income Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax Payments for 2000

If the amount you owe or the amount you overpaid is large, you may want to file a new **Form W-4** with your employer to change the amount of income tax withheld from your 2000 pay. In general, you do not have to make estimated tax payments if you expect that your 2000 Form 1040 will show a tax refund or a tax balance due the IRS of less than \$1,000. If your total estimated tax (including any household employment taxes or alternative minimum tax) for 2000 is \$1,000 or more, see **Form 1040-ES**. It has a worksheet you can use to see if you have to make estimated tax payments. For more details, see **Pub. 505**.

Do Both the Name and SSN on Your Tax Forms Agree With Your Social Security Card?

If not, your refund may be delayed or you may not receive credit for your social security earnings. If your Form W-2, Form 1099, or other tax document shows an incorrect SSN or name, notify your employer or the form-issuing agent as soon as possible to make sure your earnings are credited to your social security record. If the name or SSN on your social security card is incorrect, call the Social Security Administration at 1-800-772-1213.

How Do You Make a Gift To Reduce the Public Debt?

If you wish to do so, make a check payable to "Bureau of the Public Debt." You can send it to: Bureau of the Public Debt, Department G, P.O. Box 2188, Parkersburg, WV 26106-2188. Or, you can enclose the check with your income tax return when you file. Do not add your gift to any tax you may owe. See page 49 for details on how to pay any tax you owe.



If you itemize your deductions for 2000, you may be able to deduct this gift.

Address Change

If you move after you file, always notify in writing the Internal Revenue Service Center where you filed your last return, or the Chief, Customer Service Division, at your local IRS district office. You can use **Form 8822** to notify us of your new address.

How Long Should Records Be Kept?

Keep a copy of your tax return, worksheets you used, and records of all items appearing on it (such as W-2 and 1099 forms) until the statute of limitations runs out for that return. Usually, this is 3 years from the date the return was due or filed, or 2 years from the date the tax was paid, whichever is later. You should keep some records longer. For example, keep property records (including those on your home) as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property. For more details, see **Pub. 552**.

Amended Return

File **Form 1040X** to change a return you already filed. Generally, Form 1040X must be filed within 3 years after the date the original return was filed, or within 2 years after the date the tax was paid, whichever is later. But you may have more time to file Form 1040X if you are physically or mentally unable to manage your financial affairs. See **Pub. 556** for details.

Need a Copy of Your Tax Return?

If you need a copy of your tax return, use **Form 4506**. If you have questions about your account, call or write your local IRS office. If you want a printed copy of your account, it will be mailed to you free of charge.

Death of a Taxpayer

If a taxpayer died before filing a return for 1999, the taxpayer's spouse or personal representative may have to file and sign a return for that taxpayer. A personal representative can be an executor, administrator, or anyone who is in charge of the deceased taxpayer's property. If the deceased taxpayer did not have to file a return but had tax withheld, a return must be filed to get a refund. The person who files the return should enter "DECEASED," the deceased taxpayer's name, and the date of death across the top of the return.

If your spouse died in 1999 and you did not remarry in 1999, you can file a joint return. You can also file a joint return if your spouse died in 2000 before filing a 1999 return. A joint return should show your spouse's 1999 income before death and your income for all of 1999. Enter "Filing as surviving spouse" in the area where you sign the return. If someone else is the personal representative, he or she must also sign.

The surviving spouse or personal representative should promptly notify all payers of income, including financial institutions, of the taxpayer's death. This will ensure the proper reporting of income earned by the taxpayer's estate or heirs. A deceased taxpayer's social security number should not be used for tax years after the year of death, except for estate tax return purposes.

Claiming a Refund for a Deceased Taxpayer

If you are filing a joint return as a surviving spouse, you only need to file the tax return to claim the refund. If you are a court-appointed representative, file the return **and** attach a copy of the certificate that shows your appointment. All other filers requesting the deceased taxpayer's refund must file the return and attach **Form 1310**.

For more details, use TeleTax topic 356 (see page 10) or see **Pub. 559**.



CLICK. ZIP. FAST ROUND TRIP

Explore IRS e-file!

- Fast
- Accurate
- Secure

Millions of people just like you file their tax returns electronically using an IRS *e-file* option because of the many advantages:

- A fast refund in half the time—even faster with Direct Deposit
- File now, pay later—with a credit card or Direct Debit you can wait to pay up until April 17, 2000
- Less chance of receiving an error notice from the IRS because IRS *e-file* is more accurate than a paper return
- File your Federal and state tax returns together
 - An acknowledgement of IRS receipt within 48 hours
 - Free and low-cost alternatives available

- Privacy and security are assured
- Chance of an audit is not greater than a paper return

Here's How You Can Participate With IRS e-file

Use an Authorized IRS e-file Provider



Many tax professionals file tax returns electronically for their clients. You can prepare your own return and have a professional electronically transmit it to the IRS or you can have your return prepared and transmitted by the tax professional. Depending on the tax professional and the specific services requested, a fee may be charged. Look for the "Authorized IRS *e-file* Provider" sign.

IRS e-file Through Your Personal Computer

You can file your tax return in a fast, convenient way through your personal computer right from home. Tax preparation software is available at your local computer retailer or through various web sites over the Internet. For a list of participating software companies, go to www.irs.gov, click on "Electronic Services" and then click on "On-Line Filing Companies." You can also find a list of IRS partners that provide free or low-cost IRS *e-file* options by clicking on "Electronic Services" and then on "IRS *e-file* Partners." Depending on which software program you use to file your taxes, you will need a modem and/or Internet access. You can file 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

IRS e-file Using a Telephone



For millions of eligible taxpayers, TeleFile is the easiest way to file. TeleFile allows you to file your simple Federal tax return using a touch-tone phone. Only taxpayers who receive the TeleFile Tax Package in the mail are eligible to use this IRS *e-file* option. Just fill in the tax record in the booklet, pick up a phone, and call the toll-free number any time day or night. TeleFile is completely paperless—there are no forms to mail. It usually takes about 10 minutes and is absolutely free. **Parents! If your children receive a TeleFile Tax Package, please encourage them to use TeleFile!**

IRS e-file Through Employers and Financial Institutions

Some businesses offer free e-filing to their employees. Others offer it for a fee to customers. Ask your employer or financial institution if they offer IRS *e-file* to employees, members, or customers.

Visit a VITA or TCE Site

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) and Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) sites are open to low-income individuals, others who need help with their tax returns, and the elderly. Both programs are free and can be found in community locations such as libraries, colleges, universities, shopping malls, and retirement and senior centers. Ask for IRS *e-file* at these sites.

Electronic Payment Options

If you have a balance due, you can make your payment electronically. To pay by credit card, call **1-888-2PAY-TAX** (1-888-272-9829). You can also pay by authorizing a Direct Debit from your checking or savings account on the date you choose—any time up to April 17, 2000.

Other Ways To Get Help

Send Your Written Questions to the IRS

You may send your written tax questions to your IRS District Director. You should get an answer in about 30 days. If you do not have the address, call us. See page 12. Do not send questions with your return.

Assistance With Your Return

IRS offices can help you prepare your return. An assister will explain a Form 1040EZ, 1040A, or 1040 with Schedules A and B to you and other taxpayers in a group setting. You may also be able to file your return electronically by computer free of charge at some IRS offices. To find the IRS office nearest you, look in the phone book under "United States Government, Internal Revenue Service" or call us. See page 12 for the number.

VITA and TCE

These programs help older, disabled, low-income, and non-English-speaking people fill in their returns. For details, call us. See page 12 for the number. If you received a Federal income tax package in the mail, take it with you when you go for help. Also take a copy of your 1998 tax return if you have it. **Or** to find the nearest AARP Tax-Aide site, visit AARP's Internet Web Site at www.aarp.org/taxaide or call **1-877-227-7844**.

On-Line Services

If you subscribe to an on-line service, ask about on-line filing or tax information.

Large-Print Forms and Instructions

Pub. 1614 has large-print copies of Form 1040, Schedules A, B, D, E, EIC, and R, and Form 1040-V, and their instructions. You can use the large-print forms and schedules as worksheets to figure your tax, but you cannot file on them. You can get Pub. 1614 by phone or mail. See pages 7 and 55.

Help for People With Disabilities

Telephone help is available using TTY/TDD equipment. See page 12 for the number. Braille materials are available at libraries that have special services for people with disabilities.

Interest and Penalties



You do not have to figure the amount of any interest or penalties you may owe. Because figuring these amounts can be complicated, we will do it for you if you want. We will send you a bill for any amount due.

If you include interest or penalties (other than the estimated tax penalty) with your payment, identify and enter the amount in the bottom margin of Form 1040, page 2. Please **do not** include interest or penalties (other than the estimated tax penalty) in the **amount you owe** on line 68.

Interest

We will charge you interest on taxes not paid by their due date, even if an extension of time to file is granted. We will also charge you interest on penalties imposed for failure to file, negligence, fraud, substantial valuation misstatements, and substantial understatements of tax. Interest is charged on the penalty from the due date of the return (including extensions).

Penalties

Late Filing

If you do not file your return by the due date (including extensions), the penalty is usually 5% of the amount due for each month or part of a month your return is late, unless you have a reasonable explanation. If you do, attach it to your return. The penalty cannot usually be more than 25% of the tax due. If your return is more than 60 days late, the minimum penalty will be \$100 or the amount of any tax you owe, whichever is smaller.

Late Payment of Tax

If you pay your taxes late, the penalty is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the unpaid amount for each month or part of a month the tax is not paid. The penalty cannot be more than 25% of the unpaid amount. It applies to any unpaid tax on the return. This penalty is in addition to interest charges on late payments.

Frivolous Return

In addition to any other penalties, the law imposes a penalty of \$500 for filing a frivolous return. A frivolous return is one that does not contain information needed to figure the correct tax or shows a substantially incorrect tax because you take a frivolous position or desire to delay or interfere with the tax laws. This includes altering or striking out the preprinted language above the space where you sign.

Other

Other penalties can be imposed for negligence, substantial understatement of tax, and fraud. Criminal penalties may be imposed for willful failure to file, tax evasion, or making a false statement. See **Pub. 17** for details on some of these penalties.

Disclosure, Privacy Act, and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, the Privacy Act of 1974, and Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 require that when we ask you for information we must first tell you our legal right to ask for the information, why we are asking for it, and how it will be used. We must also tell you what could happen if we do not receive it and whether your response is voluntary, required to obtain a benefit, or mandatory under the law.

This notice applies to all papers you file with us, including this tax return. It also applies to any questions we need to ask you so we can complete, correct, or process your return; figure your tax; and collect tax, interest, or penalties.

Our legal right to ask for information is Internal Revenue Code sections 6001, 6011, and 6012(a) and their regulations. They say that you must file a return or statement with us for any tax you are liable for. Your response is mandatory under these sections. Code section 6109 requires that you provide your social security number or individual taxpayer identification number on what you file. This is so we know who you are, and can process your return and other papers. You must fill in all parts of the tax form that apply to you. But you do not have to check the boxes for the Presidential Election Campaign Fund or provide your daytime telephone number.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law.

We ask for tax return information to carry out the tax laws of the United States. We need it to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

If you do not file a return, do not provide the information we ask for, or provide fraudulent information, you may be charged penalties and be subject to criminal prosecution. We may also have to disallow the exemptions, exclusions, credits, deductions, or adjustments shown on the tax return. This could make the tax higher or delay any refund. Interest may also be charged.

Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as stated in Code section 6103. However, Code section 6103 allows or requires the Internal Revenue Service to disclose or give the information shown on your tax return to others as described in the Code. For example, we may disclose your tax information to the Department of Justice, to enforce the tax laws, both civil and criminal, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, U.S. commonwealths or possessions, and certain foreign governments to carry out their tax laws. We may disclose your tax information to the Department of Treasury and contractors for tax administration purposes; and to other persons as necessary to obtain information which we cannot get in any other way in order to determine the amount of or to collect the tax you owe. We may disclose your tax information to the Comptroller General of the United States to permit the Comptroller General to review the Internal Revenue Service. We may also disclose your tax information to Committees of Congress; Federal, state, and local child support agencies; and to other Federal agencies for the purposes of determining entitlement for benefits or the eligibility for and the repayment of loans.

Please keep this notice with your records. It may help you if we ask you for other information. If you have questions about the rules for filing and giving information, please call or visit any Internal Revenue Service office.

The Time It Takes To Prepare Your Return

We try to create forms and instructions that can be easily understood. Often this is difficult to do because our tax laws are very complex. For some people with income mostly from wages, filling in the forms is easy. For others who have businesses, pensions, stocks, rental income, or other investments, it is more difficult.

We Welcome Comments on Forms

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimates shown below or suggestions for making these forms simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can e-mail us your suggestions and comments through the IRS Internet Home Page (www.irs.gov/help/email.html) or write to the Tax Forms Committee, Western Area Distribution Center, Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001. **DO NOT** send your return to this address. Instead, see the back cover.

Estimated Preparation Time

The time needed to complete and file Form 1040, its schedules, and accompanying worksheets will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average times are:

Form	Recordkeeping	Learning about the law or the form	Preparing the form	Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS	Totals
Form 1040	3 hr., 15 min.	2 hr., 39 min.	6 hr., 22 min.	35 min.	12 hr., 51 min.
Sch. A	3 hr., 5 min.	40 min.	1 hr., 34 min.	20 min.	5 hr., 39 min.
Sch. B	33 min.	8 min.	24 min.	20 min.	1 hr., 25 min.
Sch. C	6 hr., 26 min.	1 hr., 11 min.	2 hr., 7 min.	35 min.	10 hr., 19 min.
Sch. C-EZ	46 min.	4 min.	34 min.	20 min.	1 hr., 44 min.
Sch. D	1 hr., 4 min.	2 hr., 16 min.	1 hr., 39 min.	35 min.	5 hr., 34 min.
Sch. D-1	13 min.	1 min.	11 min.	35 min.	1 hr.
Sch. E	2 hr., 52 min.	1 hr., 7 min.	1 hr., 16 min.	35 min.	5 hr., 50 min.
Sch. EIC	-----	2 min.	14 min.	20 min.	36 min.
Sch. F:					
Cash Method	4 hr., 2 min.	36 min.	1 hr., 14 min.	20 min.	6 hr., 12 min.
Accrual Method	4 hr., 22 min.	25 min.	1 hr., 19 min.	20 min.	6 hr., 26 min.
Sch. H	46 min.	30 min.	52 min.	35 min.	2 hr., 43 min.
Sch. J	20 min.	7 min.	50 min.	20 min.	1 hr., 37 min.
Sch. R	20 min.	15 min.	29 min.	35 min.	1 hr., 39 min.
Sch. SE:					
Short	20 min.	14 min.	13 min.	14 min.	1 hr., 1 min.
Long	13 min.	20 min.	34 min.	20 min.	1 hr., 27 min.

Order Blank for Forms and Publications

The most frequently ordered forms and publications are listed on the order blank below. See pages 8 and 9 for the titles of the forms. We will mail you two copies of each form and one copy of each publication you order. To help reduce waste, please order only the items you need to prepare your return.



For faster ways of getting the items you need, such as by computer or fax, see page 7.

How To Use the Order Blank

Circle the items you need on the order blank below. Use the blank spaces to order items not listed. If you need more space, attach a separate sheet of paper.

Print or type your name and address accurately in the space provided below. An accurate address is necessary to ensure delivery of your order. Cut the order blank on the dotted line. Enclose the order blank in your own envelope and send it to the IRS address shown on this page that applies to you. You

should receive your order within 10 days after we receive your request.

Do not send your tax return to any of the addresses listed on this page. Instead, see the back cover.



Where To Mail Your Order Blank for Free Forms and Publications

IF you live in the . . .	THEN mail to . . .	AT this address . . .
Western United States	Western Area Distribution Center	Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001
Central United States	Central Area Distribution Center	P.O. Box 8903 Bloomington, IL 61702-8903
Eastern United States or a foreign country	Eastern Area Distribution Center	P.O. Box 85074 Richmond, VA 23261-5074

Detach at this line

Order Blank

Fill in your name and address.

Name		
Number and street	Apt./Suite/Room	
City	State	ZIP code
Foreign country	International postal code	
Daytime telephone number (optional) ()		

The items in bold may be picked up at many IRS offices, post offices, and libraries. You may also download all these items from the Internet at www.irs.gov or place an electronic order for them.

Circle the forms and publications you need. The instructions for any form you order will be included.

1040	Schedule F (1040)	Schedule 3 (1040A)	2441	8812	Pub. 463	Pub. 527	Pub. 910
Schedules A&B (1040)	Schedule H (1040)	1040EZ	3903	8822	Pub. 501	Pub. 529	Pub. 926
Schedule C (1040)	Schedule J (1040)	1040-ES (2000)	4562	8829	Pub. 502	Pub. 535	Pub. 929
Schedule C-EZ (1040)	Schedule R (1040)	1040-V	4868	8863	Pub. 505	Pub. 550	Pub. 936
Schedule D (1040)	Schedule SE (1040)	1040X	5329	9465	Pub. 508	Pub. 554	Pub. 970
Schedule D-1 (1040)	1040A	2106	8283	Pub. 1	Pub. 521	Pub. 575	Pub. 972
Schedule E (1040)	Schedule 1 (1040A)	2106-EZ	8582	Pub. 17	Pub. 523	Pub. 590	
Schedule EIC (1040A or 1040)	Schedule 2 (1040A)	2210	8606	Pub. 334	Pub. 525	Pub. 596	

N

Major Categories of Federal Income and Outlays for Fiscal Year 1998

On or before the first Monday in February of each year, the President is required by law to submit to the Congress a budget proposal for the fiscal year that begins the following October. The budget plan sets forth the President's proposed receipts, spending, and the surplus or deficit for the Federal government. The plan includes recommendations for new legislation as well as recommendations to change, eliminate, and add programs. After receipt of the President's proposal, the Congress reviews the proposal and makes changes. It first passes a budget resolution setting its own targets for receipts, outlays, and the surplus or deficit. Individual spending and revenue bills are then enacted consistent with the goals of the budget resolution.

In fiscal year 1998 (which began on October 1, 1997, and ended on September 30, 1998), Federal income was \$1,722 billion and outlays were \$1,653 billion, leaving a surplus of \$69 billion.

Federal Income

Income and social insurance taxes are, by far, the largest source of receipts. In 1998, individuals paid \$829 billion in income taxes and corporations paid \$189 billion. Social security and other insurance and retirement contributions were \$572 billion. Excise taxes were \$58 billion. The remaining \$75 billion of receipts were from Federal Reserve deposits, customs duties, estate and gift taxes, and other miscellaneous receipts.

Federal Outlays

All outlays were financed by tax receipts. Government receipts finance a wide range of public services. The following is the breakdown of total outlays for fiscal year 1998*:

1. Social security, Medicare, and other retirement: \$650 billion. These programs were about 37% of total outlays. They provide income support for the retired and disabled and medical care for the elderly.

2. National defense, veterans, and foreign affairs: \$323 billion. About 15% of total outlays were to equip, modernize, and pay our armed forces and to fund other national defense activities; about 2% went for veterans benefits and services; and about 1% went for international activities, including military and economic assistance to foreign countries and the maintenance of U.S. embassies abroad.

3. Net interest: \$243 billion. About 14% of total outlays were for net interest payments on the debt held by the public.

4. Physical, human, and community development: \$144 billion. About 8% of total outlays were for agriculture; natural resources and environmental programs; transportation programs; aid for elementary and secondary education and direct assistance to college students; job training programs; deposit insurance, commerce and housing credit, and community development; and space, energy, and general science programs.

5. Social programs: \$303 billion. The Federal Government spent about 12% of total outlays to fund Medicaid, food stamps, temporary assistance for needy families, supplemental security income, and related

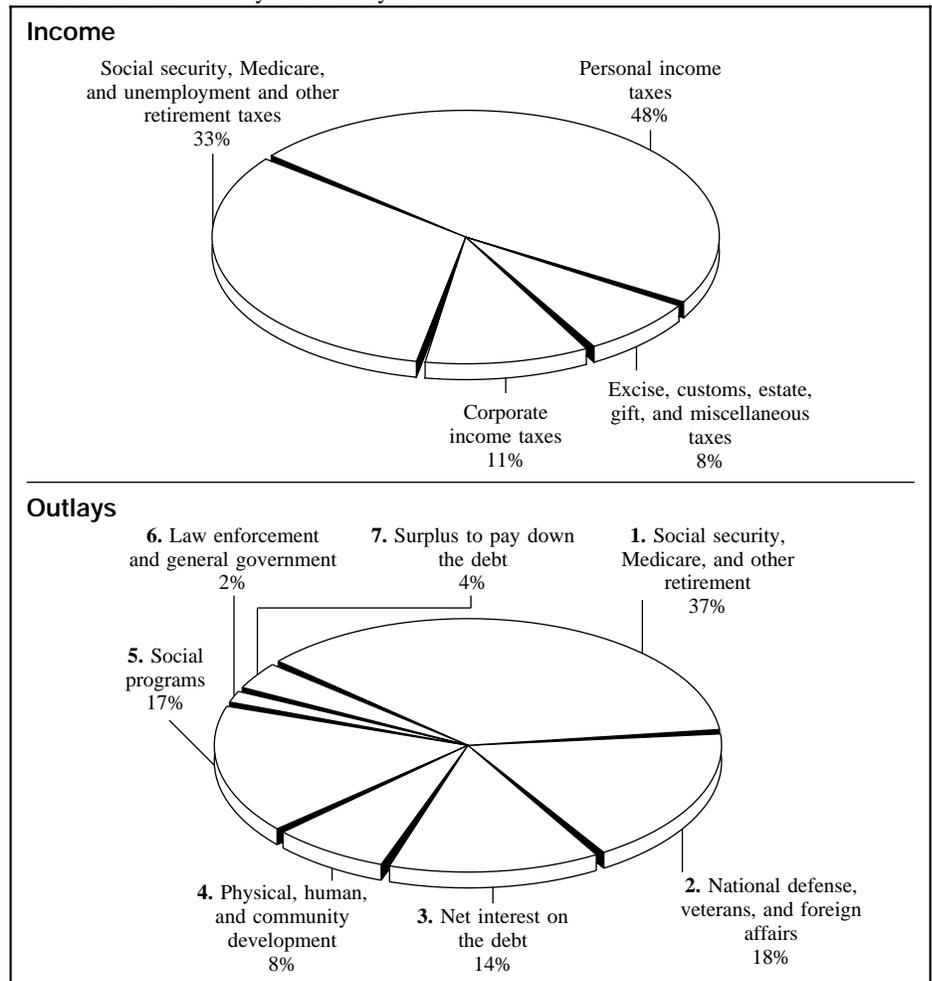
programs. About 6% was spent for health research and public health programs, unemployment compensation, assisted housing, and social services.

6. Law enforcement and general government: \$36 billion. About 2% of total outlays were for judicial activities, Federal law enforcement, and prisons; and to provide for the general costs of the Federal Government, including the collection of taxes and legislative activities.

7. Surplus to pay down the debt: The \$69 billion surplus, about 4% of Federal income, was used to pay down the debt held by the public.

Note. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Income and Outlays. These pie charts show the relative sizes of the major categories of Federal income and outlays for fiscal year 1998.



* The percentages on this page exclude undistributed offsetting receipts, which were -\$47 billion in fiscal year 1998. In the budget, these receipts are offset against spending in figuring the outlay totals shown above. These receipts are for the U.S. Government's share of its employee retirement programs, rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf, and proceeds from the spectrum auction.

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* These items may not be included in this package. To reduce printing costs, we have sent you only the forms you may need based on what you filed last year.



Where Do You File?

If an envelope addressed to "Internal Revenue Service Center" came with this booklet, please use it. If you do not have one or if you moved during the year, mail your return to the **Internal Revenue Service Center** shown that applies to you.



Envelopes without enough postage will be returned to you by the post office. If your envelope contains more than five pages or is oversized, it may need additional postage. Also, include your complete return address.

IF you live in...	THEN use this address if you:	
	Are requesting a refund...	Are not requesting a refund...
Florida, Georgia, South Carolina	Internal Revenue Service Center Atlanta, GA 39901-0102	Internal Revenue Service Center Atlanta, GA 39901-0002
New Jersey, New York (<i>New York City and counties of Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester</i>)	Internal Revenue Service Center Holtsville, NY 00501-0102	Internal Revenue Service Center Holtsville, NY 00501-0002
New York (<i>all other counties</i>), Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Internal Revenue Service Center Andover, MA 05501-0102	Internal Revenue Service Center Andover, MA 05501-0002
Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin	Internal Revenue Service Center Kansas City, MO 64999-0102	Internal Revenue Service Center Kansas City, MO 64999-0002
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia	Internal Revenue Service Center Philadelphia, PA 19255-0102	Internal Revenue Service Center Philadelphia, PA 19255-0002
Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia	Internal Revenue Service Center Cincinnati, OH 45999-0102	Internal Revenue Service Center Cincinnati, OH 45999-0002
Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Internal Revenue Service Center Austin, TX 73301-0102	Internal Revenue Service Center Austin, TX 73301-0002
Alaska, Arizona, California (<i>counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba</i>), Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	Internal Revenue Service Center Ogden, UT 84201-0102	Internal Revenue Service Center Ogden, UT 84201-0002
California (<i>all other counties</i>), Hawaii	Internal Revenue Service Center Fresno, CA 93888-0102	Internal Revenue Service Center Fresno, CA 93888-0002
Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee	Internal Revenue Service Center Memphis, TN 37501-0102	Internal Revenue Service Center Memphis, TN 37501-0002
All APO and FPO addresses, American Samoa, nonpermanent residents of Guam or the Virgin Islands*, Puerto Rico (<i>or if excluding income under Internal Revenue Code section 933</i>), a foreign country: U.S. citizens and those filing Form 2555, 2555-EZ, or 4563	Internal Revenue Service Center Philadelphia, PA 19255-0215 USA	Internal Revenue Service Center Philadelphia, PA 19255-0215 USA

* Permanent residents of Guam should use: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam, P.O. Box 23607, GMF, GU 96921; permanent residents of the Virgin Islands should use: V.I. Bureau of Internal Revenue, 9601 Estate Thomas, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI 00802.

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