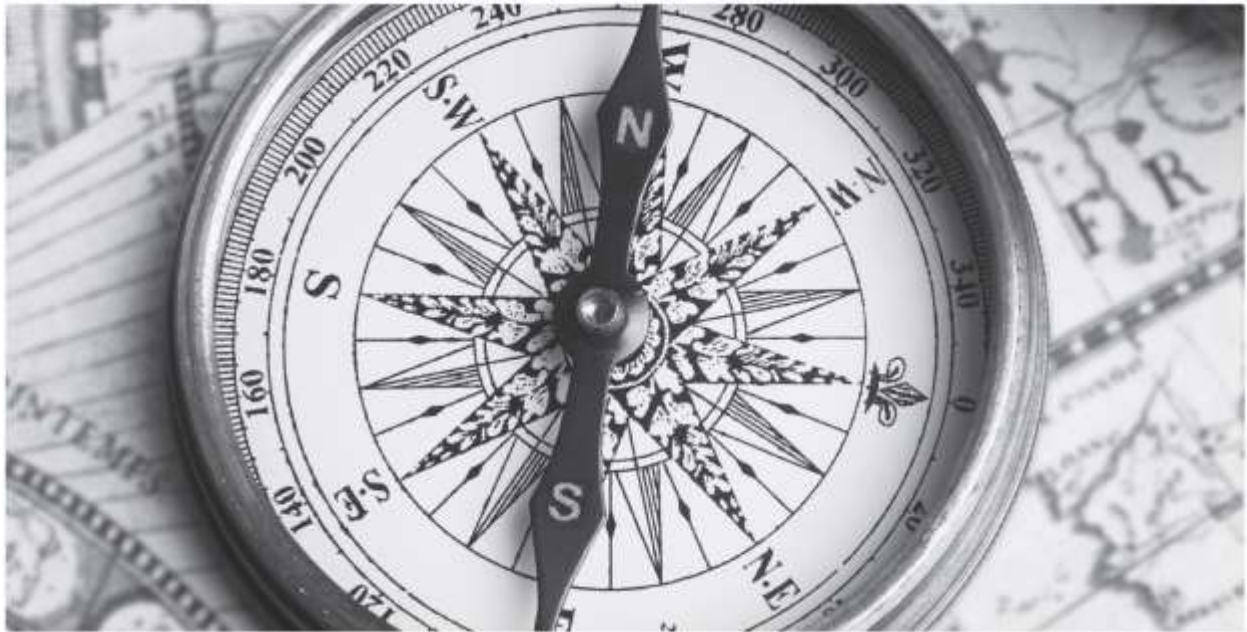


Instructions for 1040 (and 1040-SR)

Tax Year 2023



Volume 5 of 6



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service



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- Performing-arts-related expenses as a qualified performing artist.
- Business expenses of fee-basis state or local government officials.

For more details, see Form 2106.

Line 13

Health Savings Account (HSA) Deduction

You may be able to take this deduction if contributions (other than employer contributions, rollovers, and qualified HSA funding distributions from an IRA) were made to your HSA for 2023. See Form 8889.

Line 14

Moving Expenses

You can deduct moving expenses if you are a member of the Armed Forces on active duty and due to a military order you move because of a permanent change of station. Use [Tax Topic 455](#) or see Form 3903.

Line 15

Deductible Part 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. The deductible part of your self-employment tax is on line 13 of Schedule SE.

Line 16

Self-Employed SEP, SIMPLE, and Qualified Plans

If you were self-employed or a partner, you may be able to take this deduction. See Pub. 560 or, if you were a minister, Pub. 517.

Line 17

Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction

You may be able to deduct the amount you paid for health insurance for yourself, your spouse, and your dependents. The insurance

can also cover your child who was under age 27 at the end of 2023, even if the child wasn't your dependent. A child includes your son, daughter, stepchild, adopted child, or foster child (defined in *Who Qualifies as Your Dependent* in the Instructions for Form 1040).

One of the following statements must be true.

- You were self-employed and had a net profit for the year reported on Schedule C or F.
- You were a partner with net earnings from self-employment.
- You used one of the optional methods to figure your net earnings from self-employment on Schedule SE.
- You received wages in 2023 from an S corporation in which you were a more-than-2% shareholder. Health insurance premiums paid or reimbursed by the S

corporation are shown as wages on Form W-2.

The insurance plan must be established under your business. Your personal services must have been a material income-producing factor in the business. If you are filing Schedule C or F, the policy can be either in your name or in the name of the business.

If you are a partner, the policy can be either in your name or in the name of the partnership. You can either pay the premiums yourself or your partnership can pay them and report them as guaranteed payments. If the policy is in your name and you pay the premiums yourself, the partnership must reimburse you and report the premiums as guaranteed payments.

If you are a more-than-2% shareholder in an S corporation, the policy can be either in your name or in the name of the S corporation. You can either pay the premiums yourself or the S corporation can pay them and report

them as wages. If the policy is in your name and you pay the premiums yourself, the S corporation must reimburse you. You can deduct the premiums only if the S corporation reports the premiums paid or reimbursed as wages in box 1 of your Form W-2 in 2023 and you also report the premium payments or reimbursements as wages on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 1a.

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 2023, amounts paid for health insurance coverage for that month can't be used to figure the deduction. Also, if you were eligible for any month or part of a month to participate in any subsidized health plan maintained by the employer of either your dependent or your child who was under age 27 at the end of 2023, don't use amounts paid for coverage for that month to figure the deduction.



A qualified small employer health reimbursement arrangement (QSEHRA) is considered to be a subsidized health plan maintained by an employer.

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 can't use amounts paid for health insurance coverage for September through December to figure your deduction.

Medicare premiums you voluntarily pay to obtain insurance in your name that is similar to qualifying private health insurance can be used to figure the deduction. Amounts paid for health insurance coverage from retirement plan distributions that were nontaxable because you are a retired public safety officer can't be used to figure the deduction.

For more details, see Instructions for Form 7206.

Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction Worksheet—Schedule 1, Line 17

Before you begin: ✓ Be sure you have read the Exceptions in the instructions for this line to see if you can use this worksheet instead of Form 7206 to figure your deduction.	
1. Enter the total amount paid in 2023 for health insurance coverage established under your business (or the S corporation in which you were a more-than-2% shareholder) for 2023 for you, your spouse, and your dependents. Your insurance can also cover your child who was under age 27 at the end of 2023, even if the child wasn't your dependent. But don't include amounts for any month you were eligible to participate in an employer-sponsored health plan or amounts paid from retirement plan distributions that were nontaxable because you are a retired public safety officer	1. _____
2. Enter your net profit* and any other earned income** from the business under which the insurance plan is established, minus any deductions on Schedule 1, lines 15 and 16. Don't include Conservation Reserve Program payments exempt from self-employment tax	2. _____
3. Self-employed health insurance deduction. Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 2 here and on Schedule 1, line 17. Don't include this amount in figuring any medical expense deduction on Schedule A	3. _____
<i>*If you used either optional method to figure your net earnings from self-employment, don't enter your net profit. Instead, enter the amount from Schedule SE, line 4b.</i>	
<i>**Earned income includes net earnings and gains from the sale, transfer, or licensing of property you created. However, it doesn't 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 Medicare wages (box 5 of Form W-2) from that corporation.</i>	

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If you qualify to take the deduction, use the Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction Worksheet to figure the amount you can deduct.

Exceptions. Use Form 7206 instead of the Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction Worksheet in these instructions to figure your deduction if any of the following applies.

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

Use Pub. 974 instead of the worksheet in these instructions if the insurance plan was considered to be established under your business and was obtained through the Marketplace, and advance payments of the premium tax credit were made or you are claiming the premium tax credit.

Line 18

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 19a, 19b, and 19c

Alimony Paid

Line 19a

If you made payments to or for your spouse or former spouse under a divorce or separation agreement entered into on or before December 31, 2018, you may be able to take this deduction. You can't take a deduction for alimony payments you made to or for your spouse if you entered into your divorce or separation agreement after December 31, 2018, or if you entered into the agreement on or before December 31, 2018, and the agreement was changed after December 31, 2018, to expressly provide that

alimony received is not included in your former spouse's income. Use [Tax Topic 452](#) or see Pub. 504.

Line 19c

On line 19c, enter the month and year of your original divorce or separation agreement that relates to this deduction for alimony paid.

Line 20

IRA Deduction



If you made any nondeductible contributions to a traditional individual retirement arrangement (IRA) for 2023, you must report them on Form 8606.



You are entitled to a deduction to your IRA contribution regardless of age.

If you made contributions to a traditional IRA for 2023, 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 alimony and separate maintenance payments reported on Schedule 1, line 2a. If you were a member of the U.S. Armed Forces, earned income includes any nontaxable combat pay you received. If you were self-employed, earned income is generally your net earnings from self-employment if your personal services were a material income-producing factor. For more details, see Pub. 590-A. A statement should be sent to you by May 31, 2024, that shows all contributions to your traditional IRA for 2023.

Use the IRA Deduction Worksheet to figure the amount, if any, of your IRA deduction. But read the following list before you fill in the worksheet.

1. You can't deduct contributions to a Roth IRA. But you may be able to take the retirement savings contributions

credit (saver's credit). See the instructions for Schedule 3, line 4.

2. If you are filing a joint return and you or your spouse made contributions to both a traditional IRA and a Roth IRA for 2023, don't use the IRA Deduction Worksheet in these instructions. Instead, see Pub. 590-A to figure the amount, if any, of your IRA deduction.
3. You can't deduct elective deferrals to a 401(k) plan, 403(b) plan, section 457 plan, SIMPLE plan, or the federal Thrift Savings Plan. These amounts aren't included as income in box 1 of your Form W-2.
4. If you made contributions to your IRA in 2023 that you deducted for 2022, don't include them in the worksheet.
5. If you received income from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan or nongovernmental section 457

plan that is included in box 1 of your Form W-2, or in box 1 of Form 1099-NEC, don't include that income on line 8 of the worksheet. The income should be shown in (a) box 11 of your Form W-2, (b) box 12 of your Form W-2 with code Z, or (c) box 15 of Form 1099-MISC. If it isn't, contact your employer or the payer for the amount of the income.

6. 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 20.
7. Don't include rollover contributions in figuring your deduction. Instead, see the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040-SR, lines 4a and 4b.
8. Don't include trustees' fees that were billed separately and paid by you for your IRA.

9. Don't include any repayments of qualified reservist distributions. You can't deduct them. For information on how to report these repayments, see *Qualified reservist repayments* in Pub. 590-A.
10. If the total of your IRA deduction on line 20 plus any nondeductible contribution to your traditional IRAs shown on Form 8606 is less than your total traditional IRA contributions for 2023, see Pub. 590-A for special rules.

Were You Covered by a Retirement Plan?

If you were covered by a retirement plan (qualified pension, profit-sharing (including 401(k)), annuity, 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 can't deduct them. In any case, the income earned on your IRA contributions isn't taxed until it is paid to you.

The “Retirement plan” box in box 13 of your Form W-2 should be checked if you were covered by a plan at work even if you weren’t vested in the plan. You are also covered by a plan if you were self-employed and had a SEP, SIMPLE, or qualified retirement plan.


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

Married persons filing separately. If you weren’t covered by a retirement plan but your spouse was, you are considered covered by a plan unless you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2023.



You may be able to take the retirement savings contributions credit. See the Schedule 3, line 4, instructions.

IRA Deduction Worksheet—Schedule 1, Line 20

Before you begin: ✓ Be sure you have read the instructions for this line. You may not be able to use this worksheet. ✓ Figure any write-in adjustments to be entered on Schedule 1, line 24z (see the instructions for Schedule 1, line 24z). ✓ If you are married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2023, enter "D" on the dotted line next to Schedule 1, line 20. If you don't, you may get a math error notice from the IRS.		
	Your IRA	Spouse's IRA
1a. Were you covered by a retirement plan (see <i>Were You Covered by a Retirement Plan?</i>)?	1a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. 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 "No" on line 1b if married filing jointly), skip lines 2 through 6, enter the applicable amount below on line 7a (and line 7b, if applicable), and go to line 8. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$6,500, if under age 50 at the end of 2023.• \$7,500, if age 50 or older at the end of 2023. Otherwise, go to line 2.		
2. Enter the amount shown below that applies to you. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Single, head of household, or married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2023, enter \$83,000.• Qualifying surviving spouse, enter \$136,000.• Married filing jointly, enter \$136,000 in both columns. But if you checked "No" on either line 1a or 1b, enter \$228,000 for the person who wasn't covered by a plan.• Married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time in 2023, enter \$10,000.	2a. _____	2b. _____
3. Enter the amount from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 9	3. _____	
4. Enter the total of the amounts from Schedule 1, lines 11 through 19a, plus 23 and 25	4. _____	
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. If married filing jointly, 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. Follow the instruction below that applies to you. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If single, head of household, or married filing separately, and the result is \$10,000 or more, enter the applicable amount below on line 7 for that column and go to line 8.<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. \$6,500, if under age 50 at the end of 2023.ii. \$7,500, if age 50 or older at the end of 2023.• If married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse, and the result is \$20,000 or more (\$10,000 or more in the column for the IRA of a person who wasn't covered by a retirement plan), enter the applicable amount below on line 7 for that column and go to line 8.<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. \$6,500, if under age 50 at the end of 2023.ii. \$7,500, if age 50 or older at the end of 2023. Otherwise, go to line 7.	6a. _____	6b. _____

IRA Deduction Worksheet—Continued

		Your IRA	Spouse's IRA
7.	<p>Multiply lines 6a and 6b by the percentage below that applies to you. If the result isn't 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single, head of household, or married filing separately, multiply by 65% (0.65) (or by 75% (0.75) in the column for the IRA of a person who is age 50 or older at the end of 2023). • Married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse, multiply by 32.5% (0.325) (or by 37.5% (0.375) in the column for the IRA of a person who is age 50 or older at the end of 2023). But if you checked "No" on either line 1a or 1b, then in the column for the IRA of the person who wasn't covered by a retirement plan, multiply by 65% (0.65) (or by 75% (0.75) if age 50 or older at the end of 2023). 	7a.	7b.
8.	<p>Enter the total of your (and your spouse's if filing jointly):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wages, salaries, tips, etc. Generally, this is the amount reported in box 1 of Form W-2. Exceptions are explained earlier in these instructions for line 20. • Alimony and separate maintenance payments reported on Schedule 1, line 2a. • Nontaxable combat pay. This amount should be reported in box 12 of Form W-2 with code Q or reported on Form 1040, line 1i. 	8.	
9.	<p>Enter the earned income you (and your spouse if filing jointly) received as a self-employed individual or a partner. Generally, this is your (and your spouse's if filing jointly) net earnings from self-employment if your personal services were a material income-producing factor, minus any deductions on Schedule 1, lines 15 and 16. If zero or less, enter -0-. For more details, see Pub. 590-A</p>	9.	
10.	<p>Add lines 8 and 9</p>	10.	
<p>CAUTION If married filing jointly and line 10 is less than \$13,000 (\$14,000 if one spouse is age 50 or older at the end of 2023; \$15,000 if both spouses are age 50 or older at the end of 2023), stop here and use the worksheet in Pub. 590-A to figure your IRA deduction.</p>			
11.	<p>Enter traditional IRA contributions made, or that will be made by the due date of your 2023 return not counting extensions (April 15, 2024, for most people), for 2023 to your IRA on line 11a and to your spouse's IRA on line 11b</p>	11a.	11b.
12.	<p>On line 12a, enter the smallest of line 7a, 10, or 11a. On line 12b, enter the smallest of line 7b, 10, or 11b. This is the most you can deduct. Add the amounts on lines 12a and 12b and enter the total on Schedule 1, line 20. Or, if you want, you can deduct a smaller amount and treat the rest as a nondeductible contribution (see Form 8606)</p>	12a.	12b.

Line 21

Student Loan Interest Deduction

You can take this deduction only if all of the following apply.

- You paid interest in 2023 on a qualified student loan (defined later).
- Your filing status is any status except married filing separately.
- Your modified adjusted gross income (AGI) is less than: \$90,000 if single, head of household, or qualifying surviving spouse; \$185,000 if married filing jointly. Use lines 2 through 4 of the worksheet in these instructions to figure your modified AGI.
- You, or your spouse if filing jointly, aren't claimed as a dependent on someone else's (such as your parent's) 2023 tax return.

Don't include any amount paid from a a distribution of earnings made from a qualified tuition program (QTP) after 2018 to the extent the earnings are treated as tax free because they were used to pay student loan interest.

Use the worksheet in these instructions to figure your student loan interest deduction.

Exception. Use Pub. 970 instead of the worksheet in these instructions to figure your student loan interest deduction if you file Form 2555 or 4563, or you exclude income from sources within Puerto Rico.

Qualified student loan. A qualified student loan is any loan you took out to pay the qualified higher education expenses for any of the following individuals who were eligible students.

1. Yourself or your spouse.
2. Any person who was your dependent when the loan was taken out.

3. Any person you could have claimed as a dependent for the year the loan was taken out except that:
 - a. The person filed a joint return;
 - b. The person had gross income that was equal to or more than the exemption amount for that year or \$4,700 for 2023; or
 - c. You, or your spouse if filing jointly, could be claimed as a dependent on someone else's return.

However, a loan isn't a qualified student loan if (a) any of the proceeds were used for other purposes, or (b) 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. For details, see Pub. 970.

Qualified higher education expenses.

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 institution. An eligible educational institution includes most colleges, universities, and certain vocational schools. For details, see Pub. 970.

Student Loan Interest Deduction Worksheet—Schedule 1, Line 21

Before you begin: ✓ Figure any write-in adjustments to be entered on Schedule 1, line 24z (see the instructions for Schedule 1, line 24z).	
✓ Be sure you have read the Exception in the instructions for this line to see if you can use this worksheet instead of Pub. 970 to figure your deduction.	
1. Enter the total interest you paid in 2023 on qualified student loans (see the instructions for line 21). Don't enter more than \$2,500	1. <input type="text"/>
2. Enter the amount from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 9	2. <input type="text"/>
3. Enter the total of the amounts from Schedule 1, lines 11 through 20, and 23 and 25	3. <input type="text"/>
4. Subtract line 3 from line 2	4. <input type="text"/>
5. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status. • Single, head of household, or qualifying surviving spouse—\$75,000 • Married filing jointly—\$155,000	5. <input type="text"/>
6. Is the amount on line 4 more than the amount on line 5? <input type="checkbox"/> No. Skip lines 6 and 7, enter -0- on line 8, and go to line 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Subtract line 5 from line 4	6. <input type="text"/>
7. Divide line 6 by \$15,000 (\$30,000 if married filing jointly). Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000	7. <input type="text"/>
8. Multiply line 1 by line 7	8. <input type="text"/>
9. Student loan interest deduction. Subtract line 8 from line 1. Enter the result here and on Schedule 1, line 21. Don't include this amount in figuring any other deduction on your return (such as on Schedule A, C, E, etc.)	9. <input type="text"/>

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Line 22

Line 22 has been reserved for future use.

Line 23

Archer MSA Deduction See Form 8853.

Lines 24a Through 24z

Line 24a

Jury duty pay. Enter your jury duty pay if you gave the pay to your employer because your employer paid your salary while you served on the jury.

Line 24b

Enter the deductible expenses related to income reported on line 8l from the rental of personal property you engaged in for profit but were not in the business of renting such property.

Line 24c

Enter the nontaxable amount of the value of Olympic and Paralympic medals and USOC prize money reported on line 8m.

Line 24d

Enter reforestation amortization and expenses (see Instructions for Form 4562).

Line 24e

Enter repayment of supplemental unemployment benefits under the Trade Act of 1974 (see Pub. 525).

Line 24f

Enter contributions to section 501(c)(18) (D) pension plans (see Pub. 525).

Line 24g

Enter contributions by certain chaplains to section 403(b) plans (see Pub. 517).

Line 24h

Enter attorney fees and court costs for actions involving certain unlawful discrimination claims, but only to the extent of gross income from such actions (see Pub. 525).

Line 24i

Enter attorney fees and court costs you paid in connection with an award from the IRS for information you provided that helped the IRS detect tax law violations, up to the amount of the award includible in your gross income.

Line 24j

Enter the housing deduction from Form 2555.

Line 24k

Enter excess deductions of section 67(e) expenses from Schedule K-1 (Form 1041), box 11, code A. See the Instructions for Schedule K-1 (Form 1041).

Line 24z

Use line 24z to report any adjustments not reported elsewhere. List the type and amount of the adjustment.

Form 1099-K loss reporting. If you sold a personal item at a loss and you did not report the loss on Form 8949, enter the amount of the sale proceeds from Form 1099-K on line 24z that you reported on line 8z. In the entry space next to line 24z write "Form 1099-K Personal Item Sold at a Loss" and also enter the amount of the sale proceeds. For example, you bought a couch for \$1,000 and sold it through a third-party vendor for \$700, which was reported on your Form 1099-K. On line 24z you would enter \$700 and in the entry space next to line 24z you would write "Form 1099-K Personal Item Sold at a Loss \$700." See the instructions for line 8z.



If you sold more than one personal item at a loss or received more than one Form 1099-K for personal items you sold at a loss, and you entered the total amount of sale proceeds on line 8z, you should also enter the total amount of sale proceeds on line 24z.

Incorrect Form 1099-K. If you received a Form 1099-K that shows payments you didn't receive or is otherwise incorrect and you can't get it corrected, enter the amount on line 24z that you reported on line 8z. In the entry space next to line 24z write "Incorrect Form 1099-K" and also enter the amount that was incorrectly reported to you. For example, if you received a Form 1099-K that incorrectly showed \$800 of payments to you, you would enter \$800 on line 24z and in the entry space next to line 24z you would write "Incorrect Form 1099-K - \$800." See the instructions for line 8z.

Instructions for Schedule 2

Additional Taxes

General Instructions

Use Schedule 2 if you have additional taxes that can't be entered directly on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR.

Include the amount on Schedule 2, line 3, in the total on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 17.

Enter the amount on Schedule 2, line 21, on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 23; or 1040-NR, line 23b.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)

Alternative minimum tax (AMT) exemption amount increased. The AMT exemption amount is increased to \$81,300

(\$126,500 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse; \$63,250 if married filing separately). The income levels at which the AMT exemption begins to phase out has increased to \$578,150 (\$1,156,300 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse).

If you aren't sure whether you owe the AMT, complete the Worksheet To See if You Should Fill in Form 6251.

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

- Accelerated depreciation.
- Tax-exempt interest from private activity bonds.
- Intangible drilling, circulation, research, experimental, or mining costs.
- Amortization of pollution-control facilities or depletion.

- Income or (loss) from tax-shelter farm activities, passive activities, partnerships, S corporations, or activities for which you aren't at risk.
- Income from long-term contracts not figured using the percentage-of-completion method.
- Investment interest expense reported on Form 4952.
- Net operating loss deduction.
- Alternative minimum tax adjustments from an estate, trust, electing large partnership, or cooperative.
- Section 1202 exclusion.
- Stock by exercising an incentive stock option and you didn't dispose of the stock in the same year.
- Any general business credit claimed on Form 3800 if either line 6 (in Part I) or line 25 of Form 3800 is more than zero.

- Qualified electric vehicle credit.
- Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property tax.
- Credit for prior year minimum tax.
- Foreign tax credit.
- Net qualified disaster loss and you are reporting your standard deduction on Schedule A, line 16. See the instructions for Form 4684 for more information.

For help with the alternative minimum tax, go to [IRS.gov/AMT](https://www.irs.gov/AMT).

Line 2

Excess Advance Premium Tax Credit Repayment

The premium tax credit helps pay premiums for health insurance purchased from the Marketplace. Eligible individuals may have advance payments of the premium tax credit paid on their behalf directly to the insurance

company. If you, your spouse with whom you are filing a joint return, or your dependent was enrolled in coverage purchased from the Marketplace and advance payments of the premium tax credit were made for the coverage, complete Form 8962 to reconcile (compare) the advance payments with your premium tax credit. You (or whoever enrolled you) should have received Form 1095-A from the Marketplace with information about your coverage and any advance credit payments. If the advance credit payments were more than the premium tax credit you can claim, the amount you must repay will be shown on Form on line 2.

You may have to repay excess advance payments of the premium tax credit even if someone else enrolled you, your spouse, or your dependent in Marketplace coverage. In that case, another individual may have received the Form 1095-A for the coverage. You may also have to repay excess advance

payments of the premium tax credit if you enrolled an individual in coverage through the Marketplace, you don't claim the individual as a dependent on your return, and no one else claims that individual as a dependent. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 8962.

Line 5

Unreported Social Security and Medicare Tax From Form 4137

Enter the total of any taxes from Form 4137.

If you received tips of \$20 or more in any month and you didn't report the full amount to your employer, you must pay the social security and Medicare or railroad retirement (RRTA) tax on the unreported tips.

Don't include the value of any noncash tips, such as tickets or passes. You don't pay social security and Medicare taxes or RRTA tax on these noncash tips.

To figure the social security and Medicare tax, use Form 4137. If you owe RRTA tax, contact your employer. Your employer will figure and collect the RRTA tax.



You may be charged a penalty equal to 50% of the social security and Medicare or RRTA tax due on tips you received but didn't report to your employer.

Worksheet To See if You Should Fill in Form 6251—Schedule 2, Line 1

Before you begin:

☒ Be sure you have read the **Exception** in the instructions for this line to see if you must fill in Form 6251 instead of using this worksheet.

1. Are you filing **Schedule A**?

☐ **No.**

Skip lines 1 and 2; subtract Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 13, or Form 1040-NR, line 13a, from Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 11, and enter the result on line 3 and go to line 4.

☐ **Yes.**

Enter the amount from Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 15

2. Enter the amount from Schedule A, line 7

3. Add lines 1 and 2

4. Enter any tax refund from Schedule 1, lines 1 and 8z

5. Subtract line 4 from line 3

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

• Single or head of household—\$81,300

• Married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse—\$126,500

• Married filing separately—\$63,250

}

7. Is the amount on line 5 more than the amount on line 6?

☐ **No.**

STOP

Don't complete the rest of this worksheet. You don't owe alternative minimum tax and don't need to fill out Form 6251. Leave Schedule 2, line 1, blank.

☐ **Yes.**

Subtract line 6 from line 5

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

• Single or head of household—\$578,150

• Married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse—\$1,156,300

• Married filing separately—\$578,150

}

9. Is the amount on line 5 more than the amount on line 8?

☐ **No.**

Enter -0-. Skip line 10. Enter on line 11 the amount from line 7, and go to line 12.

☐ **Yes.**

Subtract line 8 from line 5

10. Multiply line 9 by 25% (0.25) and enter the **smaller** of the result or line 6

11. Add lines 7 and 10

12. Is the amount on line 11 more than \$220,700 (\$110,350 if married filing separately)?

☐ **Yes.**

STOP

Fill in Form 6251 to see if you owe the alternative minimum tax.

☐ **No.**

Multiply line 11 by 26% (0.26)

13. Add Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 16 (minus any tax from Form 4972), and Schedule 2, line 2. (If you used Schedule J to figure your tax on the entry space on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 16, refigure that tax without using Schedule J before including it in this calculation)

Next. Is the amount on line 12 more than the amount on line 13?

☐ **Yes.**

Fill in Form 6251 to see if you owe the alternative minimum tax.

☐ **No.**

You don't owe alternative minimum tax and don't need to fill out Form 6251. Leave Schedule 2, line 1, blank.

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Line 6

Unreported Social Security and Medicare Tax From Form 8919

Enter the total of any taxes from Form 8919.

If you are an employee who received wages from an employer who didn't withhold social security and Medicare tax from your wages, use Form 8919 to figure your share of the unreported tax. Include on line 6 the amount from line 13 of Form 8919. Include the amount from line 6 of Form 8919 on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 1g.

Line 8

Additional Tax on IRAs, Other Qualified Retirement Plans, etc.

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. Also see Form 5329 and its instructions for definitions of the terms used here.

1. You received an early distribution from (a) an IRA or other qualified retirement plan, (b) an annuity, or (c) a modified endowment contract entered into after June 20, 1988, and the total distribution wasn't rolled over.
2. Excess contributions were made to your IRA, Coverdell education savings account (ESA), Archer MSA, health savings account (HSA), or ABLE account.
3. You received a taxable distribution from a Coverdell ESA, qualified tuition program, or ABLE account.
4. You didn't take the minimum required distribution from your IRA or other qualified retirement plan by April 1 of the year following the year you reached age 72 (age 73 if you reach age 72 in 2023).

Exception. If only item (1) applies and distribution code 1 is correctly shown in box 7 of all your Forms 1099-R, you don't have to file Form 5329. Instead, multiply the taxable amount of the distribution by 10% (0.10) and enter the result on line 8. The taxable amount of the distribution is the part of the distribution you reported on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 4b or 5b, or on Form 4972. Also check the box on line 8 to indicate that you don't have to file Form 5329. But you must file Form 5329 if distribution code 1 is incorrectly shown in box 7 of Form 1099-R or you qualify for an exception, such as the exceptions for qualified medical expenses, qualified higher education expenses, qualified first-time homebuyer distributions, or a qualified reservist distribution.

Line 9

Household Employment Taxes

Enter the household employment taxes you owe for having a household employee. 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 \$2,600 or more in 2023. Cash wages include wages paid by check, money order, etc. But don't count amounts paid to an employee who was under age 18 at any time in 2023 and was a student.
2. You withheld federal income tax during 2023 at the request of any household employee.
3. You paid total cash wages of \$1,000 or more in any calendar quarter of 2022 or 2023 to household employees.

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, housekeepers, yard workers, and similar domestic workers.

Line 10

First-Time Homebuyer Credit Repayment

Enter the first-time homebuyer credit you have to repay if you bought the home in 2008.

If you bought the home in 2008 and owned and used it as your main home for all of 2023, you can enter your 2023 repayment on this line without attaching Form 5405.

See the Form 5405 instructions for details and for exceptions to the repayment rule.

Line 11

Additional Medicare Tax

See Form 8959 and its instructions if the total of your 2023 wages and any self-employment income was more than:

- \$125,000 if married filing separately;
- \$250,000 if married filing jointly; or
- \$200,000 if single, head of household, or qualifying surviving spouse. Also see Form 8959 if you had railroad retirement (RRTA) compensation that was more than the amount just listed that applies to you.

If you are married filing jointly and either you or your spouse had wages or RRTA compensation of more than \$200,000, your employer may have withheld Additional Medicare Tax even if you don't owe the tax. In that case, you may be able to get a refund of the tax withheld. See the Instructions for

Form 8959 to find out how to report the withheld tax on Form 8959.

Line 12

Net Investment Income Tax

See Form 8960 and its instructions if the amount on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 11, is more than:

- \$125,000 if married filing separately,
- \$250,000 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse, or
- \$200,000 if single or head of household.

If you file Form 2555, see Form 8960 and its instructions if the amount on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR,

line 11, is more than:

- \$5,000 if married filing separately,
- \$130,000 if married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse, or

- \$80,000 if single or head of household.

Line 13

Uncollected social security and Medicare or RRTA tax on tips or group-term life insurance. This tax should be shown in box 12 of Form W-2 with codes A and B or M and N.

Line 14

Interest on Tax Due on Installment Income From the Sale of Certain Residential Lots and Timeshares

Enter interest on tax due on installment income from the sale of certain residential lots and timeshares under section 453(l)(3).

Line 15

Interest on the Deferred Tax on Gain From Certain Installment Sales With a Sales Price Over \$150,000

Enter interest on the deferred tax on gain from certain installment sales with a sales price over \$150,000 under section 453A(c).

Line 16

Recapture of Low-Income Housing Credit

Enter the amount from Form 8611, line 14.

Lines 17a Through 17z

Other Additional Taxes

Line 17a. Recapture of the following credits.

1. Investment credit (see Form 4255). Identify as "ICR."
2. Indian employment credit (see Form 8845). Identify as "IECR."
3. New markets credit (see Form 8874). Identify as "NMCR."

4. Credit for employer-provided childcare facilities (see Form 8882). Identify as "ECCFR."
5. Alternative motor vehicle credit (see Form 8910). Identify as "AMVCR."
6. Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit (see Form 8911). Identify as "ARPCR."
7. Qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle credit (see Form 8936). Identify as "8936R."

Line 17b. If you sold your home in 2023 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, you may owe a recapture tax on the mortgage subsidy. See Form 8828.

Line 17c. Enter any additional tax on health savings account (HSA) distributions you received from Form 8889, line 17b. See Form 8889, Part II.

Line 17d. Enter any additional tax for failure to remain an eligible individual during the testing period from Form 8889, line 21. See Form 8889, Part III.

Line 17e. Enter any additional tax on Archer MSA distributions from Form 8853, line 9b. See Form 8853.

Line 17f. Enter any additional tax on Medicare Advantage MSA distributions from Form 8853, line 13b. See Form 8853.

Line 17g. Enter any additional tax on recapture of a charitable contribution deduction relating to a fractional interest in tangible personal property. See Pub. 526 for more information.

Line 17h. Enter any additional tax on income you received from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan that fails to meet the requirements of section 409A. This income should be shown in box 12 of Form W-2 with code Z, or in box 15 of Form 1099-MISC. The

tax is 20% of the amount required to be included in income plus an interest amount determined under section 409A(a)(1)(B) (ii). See section 409A(a)(1)(B) for details.

Line 17i. Enter any additional tax on compensation you received from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan described in section 457A if the compensation would have been includible in your income in an earlier year except that the amount wasn't determinable until 2023. The tax is 20% of the amount required to be included in income plus an interest amount determined under section 457A(c)(2). See section 457A for details.

Line 17j. Enter any Section 72(m)(5) excess benefits tax. See Pub. 560 for more information.

Line 17k. If you received an excess parachute payment (EPP), you must pay a 20% tax on it. This tax should be shown in box 12 of Form W-2 with code K. If you

received a Form 1099-MISC, the tax is 20% of the EPP shown in box 14. Enter this amount on line 17k.

Line 17l. Enter any tax on accumulation distribution of trusts. See Form 4970 for more information.

Line 17m. Enter any excise tax on insider stock compensation from an expatriated corporation. See section 4985.

Line 17n. Enter any look-back interest under section 167(g) or 460(b). See Form 8697 or 8866 for more information.

Line 17o. Enter any tax on non-effectively connected income for any part of the year you were a nonresident alien. See the Instructions for Form 1040-NR for more information.

Line 17p. Enter any interest amount from Form 8621, line 16f, relating to distributions from, and dispositions of, stock of a section 1291 fund.

Line 17q. Enter any interest amount from Form 8621, line 24.

Line 17z. Use line 17z to report any taxes not reported elsewhere on your return or other schedules. List the type and amount of tax.

Other taxes to be listed include the following.

Form 8978 adjustment. Complete the Negative Form 8978 Adjustment Worksheet—Schedule 2 (Line 17z) if you are filing Form 8978 and completed the worksheet in the Schedule 3, line 6l, instructions and the amount on line 3 of that worksheet is negative.

Negative Form 8978 Adjustment Worksheet—Schedule 2 (Line 17z)

Complete this worksheet if you completed line 3 on the Negative Form 8978 Adjustment Worksheet in the Schedule 3, line 6l, instructions.

1. Enter the sum of any chapter 1 taxes* (other than your negative Form 8978 adjustment) reported in Part II of Schedule 2

1.
2. Enter as a positive number the negative amount from line 3 of the Negative Form 8978 Adjustment Worksheet in the Schedule 3, line 6l, instructions

2.
3. Is the amount on line 1 more than the amount on line 2?

☐ **Yes.** List the type (Form 8978 ADJ) and the amount from line 2 as a negative number (in parentheses) on line 17z.

☐ **No.** List the type (Form 8978 ADJ) and the amount from line 1 as a negative number (in parentheses) on line 17z.

Combine this amount with any other amounts reported on line 17z to complete the line 17z entry space.

** Chapter 1 taxes include taxes from sections 1 through 1400Z-2 of the Code, as well as certain amounts the Code treats as chapter 1 taxes. Generally, this does not include amounts reported on Schedule 2, lines 4, 7, 9, 11–13, 17k–17m, or 17z (other than chapter 1 taxes).*

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Instructions for Schedule 3

Additional Credits and Payments

General Instructions

Use Schedule 3 if you have nonrefundable credits, other than the child tax credit or the credit for other dependents, or other payments and refundable credits.

Include the amount on Schedule 3, line 8, in the amount entered on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 20.

Enter the amount on Schedule 3, line 15, on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 31.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

Foreign Tax Credit



If you are a shareholder in a controlled foreign corporation and made a section 962 election, see the instructions for Forms 1040 and 1040-SR, line 16, for the foreign tax credit you figured on Form 1118.

If you paid income tax to a foreign country or U.S. territory, you may be able to take this credit. Generally, you must complete and attach Form 1116 to do so.

Exception. You don't have to complete Form 1116 to take this credit if all of the following apply.

1. All of your foreign source gross income was from interest and dividends and all of that income and the foreign tax paid on it were reported to you on

Form 1099-INT, Form 1099-DIV, or Schedule K-3 (or substitute statement).

2. The total of your foreign taxes wasn't more than \$300 (not more than \$600 if married filing jointly).
3. You held the stock or bonds on which the dividends or interest were paid for at least 16 days and weren't obligated to pay these amounts to someone else.
4. You aren't filing Form 4563 or excluding income from sources within Puerto Rico.
5. All of your foreign taxes were:
 - a. Legally owed and not eligible for a refund or reduced tax rate under a tax treaty, and

- b. Paid to countries that are recognized by the United States and don't support terrorism.

For more details on these requirements, see the Instructions for Form 1116.

Do you meet all five requirements just listed?

- ☐ **Yes.** Enter on line 1 the smaller of (a) your total foreign taxes, or (b) the total of the amounts on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 16, and Schedule 2, line 2.
- ☐ **No.** See Form 1116 to find out if you can take the credit and, if you can, if you have to file Form 1116.

Line 2

Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses

You may be able to take this credit if, in order to work or look for work, you paid someone to care for:

- Your qualifying child under age 13
- whom you claim as your dependent,
- Your disabled spouse or any other disabled person who couldn't care for themselves, or
- Your child whom you couldn't claim as a dependent because of the rules for *Children of divorced or separated parents* under *Who Qualifies as Your Dependent*, earlier.

For details, use [Tax Topic 602](#) or see Form 2441.

Line 3

Education Credits

If you (or your dependent) paid qualified expenses in 2023 for yourself, your spouse, or your dependent to enroll in or attend an eligible educational institution, you may be able to take an education credit. See Form 8863 for details. However, you can't take an education credit if any of the following applies.

- You, or your spouse if filing jointly, are claimed as a dependent on someone else's (such as your parent's) 2023 tax return.
- Your filing status is married filing separately.
- The amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11, is \$90,000 or more (\$180,000 or more if married filing jointly).

- You, or your spouse, were a nonresident alien for any part of 2023 unless your filing status is married filing jointly.

You may be able to increase an education credit if the student chooses to include all or part of a Pell grant or certain other scholarships or fellowships in income.

For more information, see Pub. 970;

the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 29; and [IRS.gov/EdCredit](https://www.irs.gov/EdCredit).

Line 4

Retirement Savings Contributions Credit (Saver's Credit)

You may be able to take this credit if you, or your spouse if filing jointly, made (a) contributions, other than rollover contributions, to a traditional or Roth IRA; (b) elective deferrals to a 401(k) or 403(b) plan (including designated Roth contributions) or to a governmental 457, SEP, or SIMPLE plan;

(c) voluntary employee contributions to a qualified retirement plan (including the federal Thrift Savings Plan); (d) contributions to a 501(c)(18)(D) plan; or (e) contributions to an ABLE account by the designated beneficiary, as defined in section 529A.

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

1. The amount on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR, line 11, is more than \$36,500 (\$54,750 if head of household; \$73,000 if married filing jointly).
2. The person(s) who made the qualified contribution or elective deferral (a) was born after January 1, 2006, (b) is claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2023 tax return, or (c) was a student (defined next).

You were a student if during any part of 5 calendar months of 2023, you:

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

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

For more details, use [Tax Topic 610](#) or see Form 8880.

Line 5

Residential Energy Credits

Line 5a—Residential clean energy credit.

You may be able to take this credit by completing and attaching Form 5695 if you paid for any of the following during 2023.

- Qualified solar electric property for use in your home located in the United States.

- Qualified solar water heating property for use in your home located in the United States.
- Qualified small wind energy property for use in connection with your home located in the United States.
- Qualified geothermal heat pump property installed on or in connection with your home located in the United States.
- Qualified battery storage technology property for use in connection with your home located in the United States.
- Qualified fuel cell property installed on or in connection with your main home located in the United States.

Line 5b—Energy efficient home improvement credit. You may be able to take this credit by completing and attaching Form 5695 for any of the following

improvements to your main home located in the United States in 2023 if they are new and meet certain requirements for energy efficiency.

- Any insulation material or system primarily designed to reduce heat gain or loss in your home.
- Exterior windows (including skylights).
- Exterior doors.
- A metal roof or asphalt roof with pigmented coatings or cooling granules primarily designed to reduce the heat gain in your home.

You may also be able to take this credit for the cost of the following items if the items meet certain performance and quality standards.

- Certain electric heat pump water heaters; electric heat pumps; central air

conditioners; and natural gas, propane, or oil water heaters.

- A qualified furnace or hot water boiler that uses natural gas, propane, or oil.
- Qualified biomass stove or boiler.
- Qualified panelboard, subpanelboard branch circuits or feeders.

Condos and co-ops. If you are a member of a condominium management association for a condominium you own or a tenant-stockholder in a cooperative housing corporation, you are treated as having paid your proportionate share of any costs of such association or corporation for purposes of these credits.

More details. For details, see Form 5695.

Lines 6a Through 6z

Other Nonrefundable Credits

Line 6a. The general business 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.



The elective payment election amount from Form 3800, Part III, line 6, column (i) is reported on Schedule 3, line 13c.

Line 6b. Enter any credit for prior year minimum tax. See Form 8801.

Line 6c. You may be able to take the adoption credit if you paid expenses to adopt a child or you adopted a child with special needs and the adoption became final in 2023. See the Instructions for Form 8839.

Line 6d. Enter any credit for the elderly or the disabled. See Schedule R.

Line 6e. Line 6e has been reserved for future use.

Line 6f. Enter the personal use part of any credit for new clean vehicles. See Form 8936, Part III.

Line 6g. Enter any mortgage interest credit if a state or local government gave you a mortgage credit certificate. See Form 8396.

Line 6h. You can't claim the District of Columbia first-time homebuyer credit for a home you bought after 2011. You can claim it only if you have a credit carryforward from 2022. See Form 8859.

Line 6i. Enter any qualified electric vehicle credit. You can't claim this credit for a vehicle placed in service after 2006. You can claim this credit only if you have an electric vehicle passive activity credit carried forward from a prior year. See Form 8834.

Line 6j. Enter any alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit. See Form 8911.

Line 6k. Enter any credit to holders of tax credit bonds. See Form 8912.

Line 6l. Enter the amount from Form 8978, line 14 (relating to partner's audit liability under section 6226). If the amount on Form 8978, line 14, is negative, complete the following worksheet to figure the amount to enter on line 6l. If the amount on Form 8978, line 14, is positive, see the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 16.

Line 6m. Enter any credit for previously owned clean vehicles. See Form 8936, Part IV.

Line 6z. Other nonrefundable credits. Use line 6z to report any nonrefundable credits not reported elsewhere on your return or other schedules. List the type and amount of the credit.

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Negative Form 8978 Adjustment Worksheet—Schedule 3 (Line 6l)

Complete this worksheet if Form 8978, line 14, is negative.

1. Enter the amount from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 18

1.
2. Enter as a positive number the negative amount from Form 8978, line 14

2.
3. Is the amount on line 1 equal to or more than the amount on line 2?

☐ **Yes.** Enter the amount from line 2 on line 6l

☐ **No.** Enter the amount from line 1 on line 6l, and subtract line 2 from line 1*

3. ()

** Use this amount to complete the Negative Form 8978 Adjustment Worksheet in the Schedule 2, line 17z, instructions.*

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Line 9

Net Premium Tax Credit

The premium tax credit helps pay for health insurance purchased through the Marketplace. You may be eligible to claim the premium tax credit if you, your spouse, or a dependent enrolled in health insurance through the Marketplace. Eligible individuals may have advance payments of the premium tax credit made on their behalf directly to the insurance company. You (or whoever enrolled you) should have received Form 1095-A from the Marketplace with information about your coverage and any advance credit payments. Complete Form 8962 to determine the amount of your premium tax credit, if any. If the premium tax credit you can claim exceeds your advance credit payments, your net premium tax credit will be shown on Form 8962, line 26. Enter that amount, if any, on line 9. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 8962.

Line 10

Amount Paid With Request for Extension To File

If you got an automatic extension of time to file Form 1040, 1040-SR, or

1040-NR by filing Form 4868 or by making a payment, enter the amount of the payment or any amount you paid with Form 4868. If you paid a fee when making your payment, don't include on line 10 the fee you were charged. Also, include any amounts paid with Form 2350.

Line 11

Excess Social Security and Tier 1 RRTA Tax Withheld

If you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, had more than one employer for 2023 and total wages of more than \$160,200, too much social security or tier 1 railroad retirement (RRTA) tax may have been withheld. You can

take a credit on this line for the amount withheld in excess of \$9,932.40. But if any one employer withheld more than \$9,932.40, you can't claim the excess on your return. The employer should adjust the tax for you. If the employer doesn't adjust the overcollection, you can file a claim for refund using Form 843. Figure this amount separately for you and your spouse.

You can't claim a refund for excess tier 2 RRTA tax on Form 1040, 1040-SR, or 1040-NR. Instead, use Form 843.

Line 12

Credit for Federal Tax on Fuels

Enter any credit for federal excise taxes paid on fuels that are ultimately used for a nontaxable purpose (for example, an off-highway business use). Attach Form 4136.

Lines 13a Through 13z Other Payments or Refundable Credits

Line 13b

If you are claiming a credit for repayment of amounts you included in your income in an earlier year because it appeared you had a right to the income, enter the amount on line 13b. See Pub. 525 for details about this credit.

Line 13c

Enter any elective payment election amount from Form 3800, Part III, line 6, column (i).

Line 13d

If you elected to pay your net 965 tax liability in installments, report the deferred amount on line 13d. Enter the amount of net 965 tax liability remaining to be paid in future years.

Line 13z

Other payments or refundable credits.

Use line 13z if you made a tax payment that doesn't belong on any other line. Enter "Tax" and the amount of the payment. Use line 13z to report the following refundable credits. List the type and amount of the credit.

- Credit under section 960(c) with respect to an excess limitation account.
- Credit for qualified sick and family leave wages from Schedule H, line 8e.
- Credit for qualified sick and family leave wages from Schedule H, line 8f.

Tax Topics

You can read these Tax Topics at [IRS.gov/TaxTopics](https://www.irs.gov/TaxTopics).

List of Tax Topics

All topics are available in Spanish (and most topics are available in Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Russian).

Topic

No.

Subject

IRS Help Available

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 101 | IRS services—Volunteer tax assistance, outreach programs, and identity theft |
| 102 | Tax assistance for individuals with disabilities |
| 103 | Tax help for small businesses and the self-employed |
| 104 | Taxpayer Advocate Service—Your voice at the IRS |

- 105 Armed Forces tax information
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- 430 Receipt of stock in a demutualization
- 431 Canceled debt—Is it taxable or not?
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506 Charitable contributions

509 Business use of home

510 Business use of car

511 Business travel expenses

513 Work-related education expenses

515 Casualty, disaster, and theft losses