

Allocation of Individual Income Tax to the Virgin Islands

1998

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

▶ Attach to Form 1040.

For calendar year 1998, or fiscal year ending _____, 19__

Attachment
Sequence No. **85**

Your first name and initial	Last name	Your social security number
		: : : : : :
If a joint return, spouse's first name and initial	Last name	Spouse's social security number
		: : : : : :
Present home address (number and street)	Apt. no.	City, town or post office, state or territory, and ZIP code

Part I Income From the Virgin Islands

1	Wages, salaries, tips, etc.	1	
2	Taxable interest	2	
3	Ordinary dividends	3	
4	Taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of local Virgin Islands taxes	4	
5	Alimony received	5	
6	Business income or (loss)	6	
7	Capital gain or (loss)	7	
8	Other gains or (losses)	8	
9	IRA distributions (taxable amount)	9	
10	Pensions and annuities (taxable amount)	10	
11	Rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, trusts, etc.	11	
12	Farm income or (loss)	12	
13	Unemployment compensation	13	
14	Social security benefits (taxable amount)	14	
15	Other income. List type and amount. ▶	15	
16	Add lines 1 through 15. This is your total income	16	

Part II Adjustments to Income From the Virgin Islands

17	IRA deduction	17		
18	Student loan interest deduction	18		
19	Medical savings account deduction	19		
20	Moving expenses	20		
21	One-half of self-employment tax	21		
22	Self-employed health insurance deduction	22		
23	Keogh and self-employed SEP and SIMPLE plans	23		
24	Penalty on early withdrawal of savings	24		
25	Add lines 17 through 24. These are your total adjustments	25		
26	Subtract line 25 from line 16. This is your adjusted gross income	26		

Part III Allocation of Tax to the Virgin Islands

27	Enter amount from Form 1040, line 56	27		
28	Enter the total of the amounts from Form 1040, lines 50, 52, 59a, and 60; any uncollected employee social security and Medicare or RRTA tax or tax on golden parachute payments included on line 56; and any amount from Form 5329, Parts III, IV, V, VI, or VII, included on line 53	28		
29	Subtract line 28 from line 27	29		
30	Enter amount from Form 1040, line 34	30		
31	Divide line 26 above by line 30. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least 3 places)	31	×	
32	Multiply line 29 by line 31. This is your tax allocated to the Virgin Islands . Also, include this amount in the total on Form 1040, line 64. On the dotted line next to line 64, enter "Form 8689" and show the amount ▶	32		

Part IV Payments of Income Tax to the Virgin Islands

33	Income tax withheld by the Virgin Islands	33		
34	1998 estimated tax payments and amount applied from 1997 return	34		
35	Amount paid with Form 4868 (extension request)	35		
36	Add lines 33 through 35. These are your total payments	36		
37	If line 36 is more than line 32, subtract line 32 from line 36. This is the amount you OVERPAID to the Virgin Islands	37		
38	Amount of line 37 you want REFUNDED TO YOU	38		
39	Amount of line 37 you want APPLIED TO YOUR 1999 ESTIMATED TAX ▶	39		
40	If line 32 is more than line 36, subtract line 36 from line 32. This is the AMOUNT YOU OWE to the Virgin Islands	40		

Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

Purpose of form. If you were a citizen or resident of the United States and had income from sources in the Virgin Islands or income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the Virgin Islands, you may owe tax to the Virgin Islands on that income. Your Virgin Islands tax liability is a percentage of your U.S. tax liability. Use **Form 8689** to figure the amount of U.S. tax allocable to the Virgin Islands. **Do not** use this form if you were a bona fide resident of the Virgin Islands on the last day of the tax year.

Credit for U.S. tax allocable to the Virgin Islands. You can take a credit on your U.S. return for the U.S. tax allocable to the Virgin Islands only if you paid the tax to the Virgin Islands. To take the credit, you **must** complete Form 8689 and attach it to your Form 1040. The credit is claimed on Form 1040, line 64.

Where to file. You must file identical tax returns with the United States and the Virgin Islands. File your original Form 1040 (including Form 8689) with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255.

File a copy of your Form 1040 (with copies of all attachments, forms, and schedules, including Form 8689) with the Virgin Islands Bureau of Internal Revenue, 9601 Estate Thomas, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI 00802. They will accept a copy of your U.S. return and process it as an original return.

Note: If you file jointly and only one spouse qualifies as a bona fide resident of the Virgin Islands, the resident status for both spouses and subsequent tax treatment is determined by the spouse with the higher adjusted gross income (disregarding community property laws). File your original return in the jurisdiction (the Philadelphia Service Center or the Virgin Islands) of the spouse who had the higher adjusted gross income for the tax year.

Additional information. Pub. 570, Tax Guide for Individuals With Income From U.S. Possessions, has an example of how to complete Form 8689. See **Quick and Easy Access to Tax Help and Forms** in the Instructions for Form 1040.

Part I—Income From the Virgin Islands

Source of income. The rules for determining the source of income are discussed in detail in sections 861 through 865. Some general rules are:

- The source of wages, salaries, or tips is generally where the services are performed. If you worked both in and outside the Virgin Islands, include on line 1 only wages, salaries, or tips earned while you were in the Virgin Islands.
- The source of interest income is generally where the payer is located. For example, interest from a certificate of deposit issued by a Virgin Islands bank or a Virgin Islands branch of a U.S. bank is Virgin Islands source income.
- Generally, dividends are sourced where the paying corporation is incorporated.
- Taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of local Virgin Islands income taxes only include nonmirror code income taxes.
- Alimony received from a person who is a bona fide resident of the Virgin Islands is Virgin Islands source income.
- See section 863(c) for rules on determining the source of income attributable to transportation services that begin or end in the United States or a U.S. possession. See section 863(d) for rules on income from space or ocean activities.

Personal property. The source of income from the sale of nondepreciable personal property is the country of the seller's residence. There is a special rule, however, for U.S. citizens and resident aliens who sell personal property while maintaining a tax home abroad. Any gain from such sales may be treated as foreign source income only if a tax of at least 10% of the gain is paid to a foreign country. Income from the sale of inventory is generally sourced where the title to the property passes.

The portion of gain from the sale of depreciable personal property used in a trade or business that reflects allowable depreciation deductions and gain (to the extent of amortization deductions) from the sale of intangible property, such as a patent, copyright, trademark, franchise, or similar property, is sourced where the original deductions of the property were sourced. For depreciable personal property, gain in excess of these depreciation deductions is sourced as if the property were inventory. For intangible property, gain in excess of amortization deductions is sourced under the general residence of the seller rule if the payments **are not** contingent on productivity, use, or disposition of the intangible property, and under the place of use rule for royalties if the payments **are** contingent. See section 865 for details.

U.S.-owned foreign corporations. Part of the following types of income derived from a U.S.-owned foreign corporation that has income from U.S. sources may be required to be treated as U.S. source income.

- Foreign personal holding company income included in gross income.
- Subpart F income included in gross income.
- Interest.
- Dividends.

Part II—Adjustments to Income From the Virgin Islands

Line 17. Enter your and your spouse's IRA deduction attributable to Virgin Islands compensation or earned income (as defined in section 219(f)(1)). To figure this amount:

1. Divide your Virgin Islands compensation or earned income by the total amount of your compensation or earned income, **then**

2. Multiply the amount of your IRA deduction by the result in 1.

Figure the amount of your spouse's IRA deduction similarly. Add your and your spouse's IRA deduction and enter the total on line 17.

Line 19. Enter your and your spouse's MSA deduction attributable to Virgin Islands compensation or earned income (as described in section 220(b)(4)). To figure this amount:

1. Divide your total Virgin Islands compensation or earned income by the total amount of your compensation or earned income, **then**

2. Multiply the amount of your MSA deduction by the result in 1.

Figure the amount of your spouse's MSA deduction similarly. Add your and your spouse's MSA deduction and enter the total on line 19.

Lines 21–23. Follow these steps to help figure the deduction amounts for self-employment tax, self-employed health insurance, and self-employed retirement plans.

1. Divide the amount of Virgin Islands-source self-employment income by your total self-employment income, **then**

2. Multiply the amount for each deduction that applies to you by the result in 1.

3. Enter the amount(s) from 2 on the appropriate line(s).

Line 24. Enter the amount of penalties on early withdrawal of savings from accounts in Virgin Islands banks or Virgin Islands branches of U.S. banks. The Form 1099-INT or, if applicable, Form 1099-OID given to you by your bank will show the amount of any penalty you were charged because you withdrew funds from your time savings deposit before its maturity.

Part IV—Payments of Income Tax to the Virgin Islands

Note: Amounts overpaid to the United States will not be applied to the amount you owe to the Virgin Islands. Similarly, amounts overpaid to the Virgin Islands will not be applied to the amount you owe to the United States.

Penalty for failure to furnish information. If you do not furnish the information we require, you may have to pay a penalty of \$100 for each failure unless you can show your failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. This penalty is in addition to any criminal penalty provided by law.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

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. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is:

Recordkeeping, 33 min.; **Learning about the law or the form**, 19 min.; **Preparing the form**, 1 hr., 1 min.; and **Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS**, 20 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write or call the IRS. See the Instructions for Form 1040.

