

1979

Instructions for preparing Form 1040

Department of the Treasury / Internal Revenue Service

and instructions for Schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, R, RP, and SE (Tax Tables — pages 32 – 43)

From the Commissioner

These instructions contain information needed to complete Form 1040 and related schedules. Before starting Form 1040, please check to see if you can file Form 1040A instead. See page 4 of the instructions—"Which Form to File".

Most of the lines on the form are the same as last year. But changes in the law caused us to add some lines and change others. So please be careful if you use last year's return as a guide.

Recent changes in the tax law, such as a decrease in the tax rates and an increase in the personal exemption from \$750 to \$1,000, have already been figured into the Tax Tables. See **Highlights for 1979** on page 3 for a brief summary of this year's changes.

Some taxpayers receiving unemployment compensation may find that part or all of it is taxable. See page 10 of the instructions for further information.

If your income is less than \$10,000, you may be able to take the Earned Income Credit. This credit may entitle you to a payment from the government even if you paid no tax. Please read page 2 of the Instructions carefully.

If you are eligible for the Earned Income Credit, you may find that you can receive advance payments from your employer throughout the year. If you received advance payments in 1979, report them on line 53 of Form 1040. If you expect to qualify for the Earned Income Credit in 1980 and want to receive advance payments, file Form W-5 with your employer.

If you need help, please call us at the number listed for your area on page 48 or 49, or visit an IRS office. If you have any suggestions for improvement of our forms or instructions, please write to us at:

Internal Revenue Service, Room 5577
1111 Constitution Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20224

After you complete your return, please check to make sure it is correct, sign it and then file it early. Thank you for your cooperation.



Jerome Kurtz
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Earned Income Credit (If your income is less than \$10,000, and you have a child, read this page carefully.)

What Does the Earned Income Credit Do?

The earned income credit helps many taxpayers who have small incomes. If you can take the earned income credit, you can subtract it from tax you owe or get a refund even if you had no tax withheld from your pay. The credit can go as high as \$500.

What Is Earned Income?

In most cases, you had earned income if you worked last year.

Earned income includes:

- wages, salaries, and tips.
- anything else of value (money, goods, or services) you get from your employer for services you performed.
- earnings from self-employment—this is usually the amount shown on Schedule SE (Form 1040), line 13. If you had a net loss from self-employment, see the note on page 27.

Note: Members of the clergy who receive a housing allowance (or rental value of a parsonage) as part of their compensation for services as an employee should include that amount in line 1 of the worksheet.

Earned income does not include items such as interest, dividends, social security payments, welfare benefits, or veterans' benefits.

Who Can't Take the Earned Income Credit?

You can't take the credit if:

- you are single (Filing Status Box 1); or
- you are married filing a separate return (Filing Status Box 3); or
- you file Form 2555 to exclude income earned overseas; or
- you file Form 4563 to exclude income earned from sources in U.S. possessions; or
- your income is \$10,000 or more.

To see if you can take the Earned Income Credit, complete Form 1040 through line 31, and answer the questions below.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Is the amount you listed on Form 1040, line 31, less than \$10,000? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Does the amount on line 31 include any wages, salaries, or other earned income? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Did you have a child who lived with you in the same principal residence in the U.S. during 1979? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. If you checked Filing Status box 2 or box 5 on Form 1040, did you claim your child as a dependent on Form 1040, line 6c? OR
If you checked Filing Status box 4 on Form 1040 and your child was married for 1979, did you claim that child as a dependent on Form 1040, line 6c? OR
If you checked Filing Status box 4 on Form 1040 and your child was unmarried for 1979, did you enter that child's name on Form 1040, line 4 (or 6c if you claimed that child as a dependent)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Note—The term child includes:

- Your son or daughter.
- Your stepchild, adopted child, or a child placed with you by an authorized placement agency for legal adoption (even if the child became your stepchild or adopted child, or was placed with you, during the year).
- Any other child whom you cared for as your own child for the whole year, unless the child's natural or adoptive parents provided more than half of the support for that year.

If you answered **NO** to any question, you can't take the earned income credit. Do not fill in the worksheet.

If you answered **YES** to all the questions, you may be able to take the credit. Use the Earned Income Credit Worksheet to figure the amount of any credit.

Note: If you expect to answer **YES** to all of the above questions for 1980 and want to receive advance payments of the credit, file Form W-5 with your employer.

Earned Income Credit Worksheet

To figure your credit, follow the instructions below.

1. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 8. Caution: Include only amounts which were compensation for services. Do not include pensions or annuities.	\$
2. If you were self-employed, enter the amount, even if a loss, from Schedule SE, line 13. (If you have self-employment income that you reported on line 1 above, do not include it here.)	
3. Earned income. Add lines 1 and 2. However, if line 2 is a loss, subtract line 2 from line 1. If the amount on line 3 is \$0 or less, do not complete the rest of this worksheet; you cannot take the credit. If it is more than zero, complete 4 and either 5 or 6 below.	
4. Adjusted gross income. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 31.	
5. If line 4 above is \$6,000 or less , use the amount from line 3 above to find your credit in the table on page 45. Enter the credit here and on Form 1040, line 57.	
6. If line 4 above is over \$6,000: a. First find the amount from line 3 above, in the table on page 45, and enter the credit for that amount here \$..... b. Then find the amount from line 4 in the table and enter the credit for that amount here. \$..... c. Enter the amount from line 6a or 6b, whichever is smaller, here and on Form 1040, line 57.	\$

Do NOT file this worksheet with your return—Keep if for your tax records

Tax Rates Have Been Decreased and Personal Exemptions Have Been Increased

For most taxpayers, the tax rates have been decreased. The deduction for personal exemptions has been increased from \$750 to \$1,000. This increase also applies to the extra exemptions for age and blindness. These changes have already been figured into the Tax Tables.

Zero Bracket Amounts and Income Levels for Filing Have Been Increased

The Zero Bracket Amounts have been increased for all taxpayers. For those who file as Single or Head of household, the amount has been increased from \$2,200 to \$2,300. For Married taxpayers filing jointly and Qualifying widow(er)s with a dependent child, it has been increased from \$3,200 to \$3,400. For Married taxpayers who file separately, it has been increased from \$1,600 to \$1,700. The levels of income for which you must file a return are also higher. See "Who Must File" on page 4 for the new income levels.

General Tax Credit Has Expired

The general tax credit expired on December 31, 1978. You cannot claim it this year.

Earned Income Credit Has Been Increased

Both the maximum amount you can earn and the maximum credit you can get have been increased. The income ceiling for eligibility has been increased from \$8,000 to \$10,000. The credit can now go as high as \$500. For more details, see page 2.

New Advance Earned Income Credit Payments

If you received advance payments of the earned income credit from your employer, you must file a tax return even if your income was below the minimum level for your filing status. If your allowable credit is different from the advance payments you received, your tax liability will increase or decrease accordingly.

Unemployment Compensation May Be Taxable

If you received unemployment compensation payments after December 31, 1978, they may be taxable. See the instructions and worksheet on page 10 for more information.

Political Contributions

The limit for the credit allowed for political contributions has been doubled. For 1979, you can claim one-half of what you gave, but not more than \$50 (\$100 if you are married filing a joint return). However, you may no longer claim an itemized deduction for these contributions. See the instructions for line 38 on page 13.

No Deductions for State and Local Gasoline Taxes

You may no longer claim State or local gasoline taxes as an itemized deduction.

No Alternative Tax Computation

The alternative tax computation for capital gains expired on December 31, 1978. You can no longer use this method to figure your tax.

Minimum Tax Has Been Revised

The minimum tax was revised by the Revenue Act of 1978. There is also a new alternative minimum tax for which you may be liable. See the instructions for lines 49a and 49b on page 13 for more details.

Standard Mileage Rates Increased

The standard mileage rate for business use of a car or truck has been increased to 18½ cents per mile for the first 15,000 miles. For each mile over 15,000, the rate will continue to be 10 cents. The standard mileage rate for charitable, medical, or moving purposes has been increased to 8 cents per mile.

IRS Will Figure Credit for the Elderly

If you want us to figure your credit for the elderly, see **IRS Will Figure Your Tax and Some of Your Credits**, on pages 4 and 5 of the instructions.

Privacy Act Notice

The Privacy Act of 1974 says that each Federal agency that asks you for information must tell you:

- Its legal right to ask for the information and whether the law says you must give it.
- What major purposes the agency has in asking for it, and how it will be used.
- What could happen if the agency does not receive it.

For the Internal Revenue Service, the law covers:

- Tax returns and any papers filed with them.
- Any questions we need to ask you so we can:

Complete, correct, or process your return.

Figure your tax.

Collect tax, interest, or penalties.

Our legal right to ask for information is Internal Revenue Code sections 6001 and 6011 and their regulations. They say that you must file a return or statement with us for any tax you are liable for. Code section 6109 and its regulations say that you must show your social security number on what you file. This is so we know who you are, and can process your return and 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.

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

We may give the information to the Department of Justice and to other Federal agencies, as provided by law. We may also give it to States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths or possessions to carry out their tax laws. And we may give it to foreign

governments because of tax treaties they have with the United States.

If a return is not filed, or if we don't receive the information we ask for, the law provides that a penalty may be charged. And we may 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.

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.

This is the only notice we must give you to explain the Privacy Act. However, we may give you other notices if we have to examine your return or collect any tax, interest, or penalties.

Form 1040

General Instructions

Who Must File

Your income and your filing status generally determine whether or not you must file a tax return.

You must file a return for 1979, even if you owe no tax:

If you were single (this also means legally separated, divorced, or married with a dependent child and living apart from your spouse for all of 1979) and:

And your income was at least:

Under 65.....	\$3,300
65 or over.....	4,300

If you were married filing a joint return and living with your spouse at the end of 1979 (or on the date your spouse died), and:

Both were under 65.....	5,400
One was 65 or over.....	6,400
Both were 65 or over.....	7,400

If you were married filing a separate return or married but not living with your spouse at the end of 1979.....

1,000

If you could be claimed as a dependent on your parents' return, and had taxable dividends, interest, or other unearned income of \$1,000 or more.....

1,000

If you were a qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child and:

Under 65.....	4,400
65 or over.....	5,400

If you could exclude income from sources within U.S. possessions

1,000

If you were self-employed and your net earnings from this work were at least \$400

If you received any advance earned income credit payments from your employer(s) during 1979

Even if your income was less than the amounts shown above, you must file a return if you owe any taxes, such as:

- FICA (Social Security) on tips you did not report to your employer.
- Minimum Tax.
- Tax on an IRA (Individual Retirement Arrangement).
- Tax from recomputing a prior year investment credit.

These rules apply to all U.S. citizens and resident aliens, including those

under 21 years of age. They also apply to those nonresident aliens and resident aliens who are married to citizens or residents of the United States at the end of 1979 and who file a joint return as discussed on page 6, under **Filing Status**.

Note: Different rules apply if you were a nonresident alien at any time during 1979 (unless you file a joint return as mentioned above). You may have to file **Form 1040NR, U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return**. Also get Publication 519, *U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens*.

Who Should File

Even if you do not have to file, you should file to get a refund if income tax was withheld from your pay. Also file if you can take the earned income credit. If you file for either of these reasons only, you may be able to use Form 1040A.

Which Form to File

You MAY Be Able to Use Form 1040A if:

- You had only wages, salaries, tips, unemployment compensation, and not more than \$400 in interest or \$400 in dividends. (You may file Form 1040A even if your interest or dividend income was more than \$400 if you are filing only to get a refund of the earned income credit), AND
- Your total income is \$20,000 or less (\$40,000 or less if you are married and filing a joint return).

Since Form 1040A is easier to complete than Form 1040, you should use it if you can unless Form 1040 lets you pay less tax. However, even if you meet the above tests, you may still have to file Form 1040.

You MUST Use Form 1040 if:

- You itemize deductions.
- You claim more exemptions than are shown in the tax table for your filing status.
- Your spouse files a separate return and itemizes deductions. Exception: You can still use Form 1040A if you have a dependent child and can meet the tests on page 6 under **Married Persons Who Live Apart (and Abandoned Spouses)**.
- You can be claimed as a dependent on your parents' return AND had interest, dividends, or other unearned income of \$1,000 or more, AND had earned income of less than \$2,300 if single (less than \$1,700 if married filing a separate return).
- You are a qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child.
- You were a nonresident alien during any part of 1979 and do not file a joint return (or **Form 1040NR**).
- You were married to a nonresident alien at the end of 1979 who had U.S. source income and you do not file a joint return. Exception: You can still use Form 1040A if you meet the tests on page 6 under **Married Persons Who Live Apart (and Abandoned Spouses)**.

- You take any of the Adjustments to Income shown on Form 1040, lines 23 through 29.

- You file any of these forms:

Form 1040-ES, Declaration of Estimated Tax for Individuals, for 1979 (or if you want to apply any part of your 1979 overpayment to estimated tax for 1980).

Schedule G, Income Averaging.

Form 2210, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals.

Form 2555, Deduction from, or Exclusion of, Income Earned Abroad.

Form 4563, Exclusion of Income from Sources in United States Possessions.

- You owe any of the taxes on Form 1040, line 36 or lines 48 through 52.

- You claim any of the credits on Form 1040, lines 39 through 45.

- You claim any of the payments on Form 1040, lines 58, 60, or 61.

- You are required to fill in Part III of Schedule B for Foreign Accounts and Foreign Trusts (see page 19 of Instructions).

When to File

You should file as soon as you can after January 1, but not later than April 15, 1980. If you file late, you may have to pay penalties and interest. Please see the instructions for **Penalties and Interest** on page 15. If you know that you cannot meet the April 15 deadline, you should ask for an extension on **Form 4868**, Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return.

IRS Will Figure Your Tax and Some of Your Credits

If you want us to, we will figure your tax for you. If you paid too much, we will send you a refund. If you did not pay enough, we will bill you for the balance. You will not be charged interest or penalties if the bill for tax due is paid within 30 days of the notice date, or by the due date for your return, whichever is later.

We can figure your tax if you meet all of the conditions below:

- All of your income for 1979 was from one or more of these:
 - a. Salaries and Wages.
 - b. Tips.
 - c. Interest.
 - d. Dividends.
 - e. Pensions or Annuities.
- You do not itemize deductions.
- You do not file **Schedule G**, Income Averaging.
- You do not file **Form 2555**, Deduction from, or Exclusion of, Income Earned Abroad.

Where to File

Please use the addressed envelope that came with your return. If you do not have an addressed envelope, or if you moved during the year, mail your return to the Internal Revenue Service Center for the place where you live. No street address is needed.

Alabama—Atlanta, GA 31101
Alaska—Ogden, UT 84201
Arizona—Ogden, UT 84201
Arkansas—Austin, TX 73301
California—Fresno, CA 93888
Colorado—Ogden, UT 84201
Connecticut—Andover, MA 05501
Delaware—Philadelphia, PA 19255
District of Columbia—Philadelphia, PA 19255
Florida—Atlanta, GA 31101
Georgia—Atlanta, GA 31101
Hawaii—Fresno, CA 93888
Idaho—Ogden, UT 84201
Illinois—Kansas City, MO 64999

Indiana—Memphis, TN 37501
Iowa—Kansas City, MO 64999
Kansas—Austin, TX 73301
Kentucky—Memphis, TN 37501
Louisiana—Austin, TX 73301
Maine—Andover, MA 05501
Maryland—Philadelphia, PA 19255
Massachusetts—Andover, MA 05501
Michigan—Cincinnati, OH 45999
Minnesota—Ogden, UT 84201
Mississippi—Atlanta, GA 31101
Missouri—Kansas City, MO 64999
Montana—Ogden, UT 84201
Nebraska—Ogden, UT 84201
Nevada—Ogden, UT 84201
New Hampshire—Andover, MA 05501
New Jersey—Holtsville, NY 00501
New Mexico—Austin, TX 73301
New York—New York City and Counties of Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester—Holtsville, NY 00501

All Other Counties—Andover, MA 05501
North Carolina—Memphis, TN 37501
North Dakota—Ogden, UT 84201
Ohio—Cincinnati, OH 45999
Oklahoma—Austin, TX 73301
Oregon—Ogden, UT 84201
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, PA 19255
Rhode Island—Andover, MA 05501
South Carolina—Atlanta, GA 31101
South Dakota—Ogden, UT 84201
Tennessee—Memphis, TN 37501
Texas—Austin, TX 73301
Utah—Ogden, UT 84201
Vermont—Andover, MA 05501
Virginia—Memphis, TN 37501
Washington—Ogden, UT 84201
West Virginia—Memphis, TN 37501
Wisconsin—Kansas City, MO 64999
Wyoming—Ogden, UT 84201

Panama Canal Zone, American Samoa—Philadelphia, PA 19255
Guam—Commissioner of Revenue and Taxation, Agana, GU 96910
Puerto Rico (or if excluding income under Section 933)—Philadelphia, PA 19255
Virgin Islands: Non-permanent residents—Philadelphia, PA 19255
Virgin Islands: Permanent residents—Department of Finance, Tax Division, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI 00801
Foreign country and have an A.P.O. or F.P.O. address of: Miami—Atlanta, GA 31101
New York—Holtsville, NY 00501
San Francisco—Fresno, CA 93888
Seattle—Ogden, UT 84201
Foreign country: U.S. citizens and those excluding income under section 911 or 931, or claiming deductions under section 913—Philadelphia, PA 19255

- Your adjusted gross income (line 31) is not more than \$20,000 (not more than \$40,000 if you are married and filing a joint return or filing as a qualifying widow(er)).
- You (and your spouse if filing a joint return) sign and date your return and mail it on or before April 15, 1980.
- You give us enough information so that we can figure the tax. Please read the following instructions:
 - a. Fill in the parts of your return through line 31 that apply to you. The Line-By-Line Instructions which start on page 6 explain how to fill in your return.
 - b. If you are filing a joint return, use the space under the words "Adjustments to Income" on the front of your return to show your adjusted gross income and your spouse's adjusted gross income separately.
 - c. Read lines 38 through 61. Fill in the lines that apply to you, but do not fill in the Total lines. See the instruction below if you want us to figure your Credit for the Elderly or Earned Income Credit.
 - d. Fill in any forms or schedules asked for on the lines you completed, and attach them to the return when you file it.

We will figure some of your credits, too

Fill in your return through line 31 as explained above. Follow the instructions below and sign, date, and mail it before the due date. We will then figure these credits if you qualify:

Credit for the Elderly. Follow the instructions below. Be sure to attach the schedule to your return. Write "CFE" on Form 1040, line 39.

Schedule R.—Check the box for your filing status and age, and fill in line 2(a).

Schedule RP.—Enter the name of the public retirement system. Also check the box for your filing status and age, and fill in lines 2 and 5.

Earned Income Credit. On line 57 of your return write "EIC."

Other Information

Death of Taxpayer

Did the taxpayer die before filing a return for 1979?—If so, the taxpayer's spouse or personal representative must file a return for the person who died. A personal representative can be an executor, administrator, or anyone who is in charge of the taxpayer's property.

If the taxpayer did not have to file a return but had tax withheld, a return must be filed to get a refund.

If your spouse died in 1979 and you did not remarry in 1979, you can file a joint return. You can also file a joint return if your spouse died in 1980 before filing a return.

A joint return should show your spouse's 1979 income before death and your income for all of 1979. Please write "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. Show the date of death in the name and address space of Form 1040.

If you want more details, please get **Publication 559**, Tax Information for Survivors, Executors, and Administrators.

U.S. Citizens Living Abroad

Generally, foreign source income must be reported on your return. Please get **Publication 54**, Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens Abroad, for more information.

Steps for Preparing Your Return

We have set up this year's instructions using 9 steps. You should complete the first 4 steps that follow BEFORE you begin to fill out your return.

Then, you may find it helpful to follow the Line-By-Line Instructions. They begin on page 6 and end on page 15.

Finally, steps 6 through 9 are on page 15. They are the steps you should take after your Form 1040 (and other schedules and forms you need) are filled in.

If you follow these steps and read the Line-By-Line Instructions, we feel you can fill in your return quickly and accurately. If you have any questions, call or visit an Internal Revenue Service office.

Step 1

Get all of your income records together

These include any Forms **W-2**, **W-2G**, **W-2P**, **1087**, and **1099** that you may have. If you don't get a Form **W-2** by January 31, or if the one you get isn't correct, please contact your employer as soon as possible. Only your employer can give you a Form **W-2**, or correct it. If you cannot get a Form **W-2** by February 15, please contact an IRS office.

If you have someone prepare your return for you, make sure they have all your income records and expense records so they can fill in your return correctly. Remember, if someone else prepares your return incorrectly—you are still responsible.

Step 2

If you plan to take tax credits or itemize deductions, get all the information and expense records you will need

Pages 13 through 18 of these instructions tell you what credits and deductions you can take. Some of the records you may need are:

- Medical and dental payment records.
- Real estate and personal property tax receipts.
- Interest payment records for items such as a home mortgage and installment payments on cars or appliances.

Step 3

Get any forms, schedules, or publications you need

In general, we mail forms and schedules directly to you based on what you filed last year. Before you fill in your return, you may want to look it over to see if you need more forms or schedules.

If you think you will need any other forms, get them before you start to fill in your return. Your local bank or post office, or any IRS office, should have most of them. Or, you can use the order blank on the next to the last page of this instruction booklet. We will send you the forms, schedules, and publications you ask for.

Step 4

Use the mailing label from the forms booklet we sent you and make sure it is correct

If it isn't, please correct it. If the label is for a joint return and the social security numbers are not listed in the same order as the first names, show the numbers in the correct order.

If you have an apartment number that isn't shown on the label, please list it.

Do not attach your label to your return until you finish filling it in and check all entries.

If you don't have a social security number, please get **Form SS-5** from a Social Security Administration (SSA) office, post office, or IRS office. File it with your local SSA office early enough to get your number before April 15. If you do not get the number by then, file your return without it and write "Applied for" in the block for your social security number.

Step 5

Fill in your return

We have listed Line-By-Line Instructions for filling in the Form 1040. The instructions begin below and end on page 15. Please follow them.

Step 6 picks up on page 15.

Line-By-Line Instructions— Form 1040

Name, Address, and Social Security Number Blocks

Please use the mailing label from the forms booklet we sent you. If you did not receive a booklet with a label, print or type your name and address. If you are married, give social security numbers for both you and your spouse whether you file joint or separate returns.

If your spouse is a nonresident alien, has no income, and does not have a social security number, please write "NRA" in the block for your spouse's social security number.

If you are filing a joint return, please show the social security numbers in the same order that you show your first names. If you are filing a joint return and use different last names, please separate the last names with an "and." For example: "Brown and Smith." Be sure to show the last names in the same order that you showed the first names.

Remember to show your occupations in the spaces in the upper right corner just below the social security number blocks.

Presidential Election Campaign Fund

You may have \$1 go to this fund by checking the **Yes** box. On a joint return, both of you may choose to have \$1 go to this fund, or both may choose not to. One may choose to have \$1 go to this fund and the other may choose not to.

If you check **Yes**, it will not change the tax or refund shown on your return.

Do not claim this amount as a credit for contributions to candidates for public office on line 38.

Filing Status

Boxes 1 through 5

Were You Single or Married?

If you were single, divorced, or legally separated on December 31, consider yourself single for the whole year. State law governs whether you are married, divorced, or legally separated.

If you were married on December 31, consider yourself married for the whole year. If you meet the tests for *Married Persons Who Live Apart (and Abandoned Spouses)*, below, you may consider yourself single for the whole year.

If your spouse died during 1979, consider yourself married to that spouse for the whole year, unless you remarried before the end of 1979.

Married Persons

Joint or Separate Returns?

Joint Return. In most cases, married couples will pay less tax if they file a joint return. You must report all income, exemptions, deductions, and credits for you and your spouse. Both of you must sign the return, even if only one of you had income.

You and your spouse can file a joint return even if you did not live together for the whole year. Both of you are responsible for any tax due on a joint return, so if one of you does not pay, the other may have to.

If your spouse died in 1979, or in 1980 before filing a return for 1979, write in the signature area "Filing as surviving spouse." Show the date of death in the name and address space.

Tax Savings.—If you decide not to file a joint return and plan to file a separate

return, see if you can lower your tax by meeting the tests described below under *Married Persons Who Live Apart (and Abandoned Spouses)*. If you can, you should check Box 1 for Single or, if you qualify, Box 4 for Head of household.

Special Rule for Aliens.—If at the end of 1979, you were a nonresident alien married to a citizen or resident of the United States, you may be able to file a joint return with your spouse. If you do file a joint return, you and your spouse must agree to be taxed on your combined worldwide income.

For more details, please get **Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens**.

Separate Returns. You can file separate returns if both you and your spouse had income, or if only one of you had income. If you both file, you and your spouse must figure your tax the same way. This means if one itemizes deductions, the other must itemize. You each report only your own income, exemptions, deductions, and credits, and you are responsible only for the tax due on your own return.

If you file a separate return, write your spouse's full name in the space after Box 3 and your spouse's social security number in the block provided for that number.

If your spouse does not file, check the boxes on line 6b that apply if you can claim the exemptions for your spouse. Please see **Exemptions** on page 7.

Community Property States.—

Community property States are: Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Washington. If you and your spouse live in a community property State, you must follow State law to determine what is community income and what is separate income.

For more details, please get **Publication 555, Community Property and the Federal Income Tax**.

Married Persons Who Live Apart (and Abandoned Spouses).—Some married persons who do not live with their husband or wife (and abandoned spouses) may file as Single or as Head of household and use tax rates that are lower than those for married persons filing separate returns. This means that if your spouse itemizes deductions, you do not have to. You and your spouse can file this way if you both meet the tests.

You should check Box 1 for Single if you meet ALL of the following tests:

- You file a separate return,
- You paid more than half the cost to keep up your home in 1979,
- Your spouse did not live with you at any time during 1979, and
- For over 6 months of 1979, your home was the principal residence of your child or stepchild whom you can claim as a dependent.

You should check Box 4 for Head of household if your home in test d, above, was the dependent child's principal residence for ALL of 1979. The tax rates for Head of household are even lower than the rates for Single. You may also be able to claim the earned income credit.

Were You a Head of Household?

There are special tax rates for a person who can meet the tests for Head of household. These rates are lower than the rates for Single or Married filing a separate return.

You may use this filing status **ONLY IF** on December 31, 1979, you were unmarried (including certain married persons who live apart (and abandoned spouses)) or legally separated and meet test a. or b. below:

a. You paid more than half the cost of keeping up a home which was the principal residence of your father or mother whom you can claim as a dependent. (You did not have to live with that parent.) **OR**

b. You paid more than half the cost of keeping up the home in which you lived and in which one of the following also lived all year (except for temporary absences for vacation or school):

1. Your unmarried child, grandchild, foster child, or stepchild. (This person did not have to be your dependent.)

Note: If you are filing as Head of household because of an unmarried child, grandchild, foster child, or stepchild, who is not your dependent, enter that person's name in the space provided on line 4. Enter only one name. If any other person qualifies you for Head of household, no entry is needed.

2. Your married child, grandchild, foster child, or stepchild. (You must be entitled to claim this person as your dependent without a Multiple Support Agreement.)

3. Any other person listed below whom you can claim as a dependent. However, this person does not qualify you if he or she is your dependent under the rules on page 8 for Dependent Supported by Two or More Taxpayers.

Grandparent	Brother-in-law
Brother	Sister-in-law
Sister	Son-in-law
Stepbrother	Daughter-in-law, or
Stepsister	if related by blood:
Stepmother	Uncle
Stepfather	Aunt
Mother-in-law	Nephew
Father-in-law	Niece

Note: If you receive payments under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and use them to pay part of the cost of keeping up this home, you may not count these amounts as furnished by you.

If you were married to a nonresident alien, you may qualify as Head of household. Consult an IRS office for more information.

Were You a Qualifying Widow or Widower With a Dependent Child?

If so, you may be able to use joint return tax rates for 1979 and use Tax Table B or Tax Rate Schedule Y.

If your spouse died during 1978 or 1977 and you did not remarry before the end of 1979, file a return for 1979 showing only your own income, exemptions, deductions, and credits. However, you can figure your tax at joint return rates if you meet all 3 of the following tests:

a. You could have filed a joint return with your spouse for the year your spouse died. (It does not matter whether you actually filed a joint return.)

b. Your dependent child, stepchild, or foster child lived with you (except for temporary absences for vacation or school).

c. You paid over half the cost of keeping up the home for this child for the whole year.

Check Box 5, Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, and show the year your spouse died in the space provided. **Do not claim an exemption for your spouse.** (You can claim the exemption only for the year your spouse died.)

If your spouse died in 1979 and you did not remarry, consider yourself married for the whole year. If your spouse died before 1977 and you did not remarry, you may check Box 4 if you met the tests under **Were You a Head of Household?** Otherwise you must file as Single.

Exemptions

Line 6a Boxes

For Yourself

You can always take one exemption for yourself. Take two exemptions if you were blind, or 65 or over. Take three exemptions if you were blind and 65 or over. Be sure to check all the boxes on line 6a for the exemptions you can take for yourself.

You can take the extra exemptions for age 65 or over and blindness only for yourself and your spouse. You cannot take them for dependents.

Age and blindness are determined as of December 31. However, if your 65th birthday was on January 1, 1980, you can take the extra exemption for age for 1979.

Proof of Blindness

If you or your spouse is completely blind, attach a statement to this effect.

In cases of partial blindness, you must attach to your return each year a certified statement from an eye physician or registered optometrist that:

a. You cannot see better than 20/200 with glasses, or

b. Your field of view is not more than 20 degrees.

If this eye condition will never improve beyond the standards in a or b, you may submit a certified opinion to this effect from an examining eye physician. You must attach this certification to your return only once. In later years you can just include a statement referring to it.

Line 6b Boxes

For Your Spouse

You can take exemptions for your spouse if you file a joint return. If you file

a separate return you can take your spouse's exemptions only if your spouse is not filing a return, had no income, and was not the dependent of someone else.

Your spouse's exemptions are like your own. Take one exemption if your spouse was neither blind nor 65 or over. Take two exemptions if he or she was blind or 65 or over. Take three exemptions if blind and 65 or over. Be sure to check all the boxes on line 6b for the exemptions you can take for your spouse.

If at the end of 1979, you were divorced or legally separated, you cannot take an exemption for your former spouse. If you were separated by a divorce that is not final (interlocutory decree), you may take an exemption for your spouse if you file a joint return.

If your spouse died during 1979 and you did not remarry before the end of 1979, check the boxes for the exemptions you could have taken for your spouse on the date of death.

Nonresident Alien Spouse. If you do not file a joint return, you may claim your spouse's exemptions only if your spouse had no income from United States sources and is not the dependent of another taxpayer. Use the boxes on line 6b to claim exemptions for a nonresident alien spouse. When claiming your spouse's exemption, please write "NRA" above the word Spouse on line 6b.

Lines 6c and 6d

Children and Other Dependents

Please enter on line 6c the first names of your dependent children who lived with you. Fill in the total number in the box to the right of the arrow.

Please enter on line 6d the full names and other information for your other dependents. Fill in the total number in the box to the right of the arrow.

Each person you claim as a dependent has to meet ALL 5 of these tests:

- income;
- support;
- married dependent;
- citizenship or residence; and
- relationship.

These tests are explained below.

a. Income

The dependent received less than \$1,000 gross income. (This test does not have to be met for your child who was under 19 or a full-time student at least 5 months of the year. Please see instructions for Student Dependent on page 8.)

b. Support

The dependent received over half of his or her support from you, or is treated as receiving over half of his or her support from you, under the rules for **Children of Divorced or Separated Parents, or Dependent Supported by Two or More Taxpayers**, on page 8. If you file a joint return, the support can be from you or your spouse.

Support includes items such as food, a place to live, clothes, medical and dental care, and education. In figuring support, use the actual cost of these items. However, the cost of a place to live is figured at its fair rental value.

Do not include in support items such as income and social security taxes, premiums for life insurance, or funeral expenses.

Capital items—You must include capital items such as a car or furniture in figuring support, but only if they are actually given to, or bought by, the dependent for his or her use or benefit. Do not include the cost of a capital item such as furniture for the household or for use by persons other than the dependent.

In figuring total support, you must include money the dependent used for his or her own support, even if this money was not taxable (for example, social security benefits, gifts, savings, welfare benefits, etc.). If your child was a student, do not include amounts he or she received as scholarships.

c. Married Dependent

The dependent did not file a joint return with his or her spouse.

d. Citizenship or Residence

The dependent was a citizen or resident of the United States, a resident of Canada or Mexico, or an alien child adopted by and living with a U.S. citizen in a foreign country.

e. Relationship

The dependent met test **1.** or **2.** below.

1. Was related to you (or your spouse if you are filing a joint return) in one of the following ways:

Child	Stepbrother	Son-in-law
Stepchild	Stepsister	Daughter-in-law
Mother	Stepmother	or, if related by blood:
Father	Stepfather	
Grandparent	Mother-in-law	Uncle
Brother	Father-in-law	Aunt
Sister	Brother-in-law	Nephew
Grandchild	Sister-in-law	Niece

2. Was any other person who lived in your home as a member of your household for the whole year.

The term child includes:

- Your son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter.
- A child who lived in your home as a member of your family if placed with you by an authorized placement agency for legal adoption.
- A foster child who lived in your home as a member of your family for the whole year.

Student Dependent. Even if your child had income of \$1,000 or more, you can claim the child as a dependent if he or she can meet tests **b.**, **c.**, and **d.** above: **AND**

- was enrolled as a full-time student at a school during any 5 months of 1979, or
- took a full-time, on-farm training course during any 5 months of 1979. (The course had to be given by a school or a State, county, or local government agency.)

The school must have a regular teaching staff, a regular course of study, and a

regularly enrolled body of students in attendance.

The term school includes:

- elementary, junior and senior high schools;
- colleges and universities;
- technical, trade, and mechanical schools; and
- night schools in which the student is enrolled for the number of hours or classes that is considered full-time attendance at a similar day school.

The term *school* does not include on-the-job training courses or correspondence schools.

Children of Divorced or Separated Parents.

If a child's parents together paid more than half of the child's support, the parent who has custody for most of the year can generally take the exemption for that child. However, the parent who does **NOT** have custody (or who has the child for the shorter time), may take the exemption if **a** or **b** below, applies.

a. That parent gave at least \$600 toward the child's support in 1979, and the decree of divorce or separate maintenance (or a written agreement between the parents) states he or she can take the exemption, OR

b. That parent gave \$1,200 or more for each child's support in 1979, and the parent who had custody cannot prove that he or she gave more than the other parent.

Note: To figure the amount of support, a parent who has remarried and has custody may count the support provided by the new spouse.

Dependent Supported by Two or More Taxpayers.

Sometimes two or more taxpayers together pay more than half of another person's support, but no one alone pays over half of the support. One of the taxpayers may claim the person as a dependent only if the tests for income, married dependent, citizenship or residence, and relationship discussed earlier (tests **a**, **c**, **d**, and **e**) are met.

In addition, the taxpayer who claims the dependent must:

- a.** have paid more than 10% of the dependent's support; and
- b.** attach to his or her tax return a signed **Form 2120, Multiple Support Declaration**, from every other person who paid more than 10% of the support. This form states that the person who signs it will not claim an exemption in 1979 for the person he or she helped to support.

Birth or Death of Dependent. You can take an exemption for a dependent who was born or who died during 1979 if he or she met the tests for a dependent while alive. This means that a baby who lived only a few minutes can be claimed as a dependent.

For more information, please get **Publication 501, Exemptions.**

Line 7

Add the numbers you entered in the boxes for lines 6a, b, c, and d. Enter the total on line 7.

Income

Examples of Income You Do Not Report

- Federal social security benefits.
- Welfare benefits.
- Disability retirement payments and other benefits paid by the Veterans Administration.
- Workmen's compensation benefits, insurance damages, etc. for injury or sickness.
- Child support.
- Gifts, or money or other property you inherited or that was willed to you.
- Dividends on veterans' life insurance.
- Life insurance proceeds received because of a person's death.
- Interest on certain State and municipal bonds.
- Amounts you received from an insurance company because you lost the use of your home due to fire or other casualty to the extent the amounts were more than the cost of your normal expenses while living in your home. (You must report reimbursements for normal living expenses as income.)
- Amounts an employer contributed on your behalf and benefits provided to you as an employee or the spouse or dependent of an employee, under a qualified group legal services plan.

Examples of Income You Must Report

- The following kinds of income should be reported on Form 1040, or related forms and schedules. You may need some of the forms and schedules listed below.
- Wages, including salaries, bonuses, commissions, fees, and tips.
- Dividends (Schedule B).
- Interest (Schedule B) on:
 - tax refunds;
 - bank deposits, bonds, notes;
 - U.S. Savings Bonds;
 - certain arbitrage bonds issued by State and local governments; and
 - accounts with savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, credit unions, etc.
- Unemployment compensation (see page 10).
- Amounts received from accident and health plans in place of wages, if your employer paid for the policy.
- Fair market value of goods or services you received in return for your services.
- Business expense reimbursements you received that are more than you spent for these expenses.
- Alimony, separate maintenance or support payments received from and deductible by your spouse or former spouse.
- Refunds of State and local taxes if you deducted the taxes in an earlier year and got a tax benefit.
- Life insurance proceeds from a policy you cashed in if the proceeds are more than the premiums you paid.
- Profits from businesses and professions (Schedule C).
- Your share of profits from partnerships and small business corporations (Schedule E).
- Profits from farming (Schedule F).

Pensions, annuities, endowments (Schedule E), including lump-sum distributions (Form 4972 or Form 5544).
 Gains from the sale or exchange of real estate, securities, or other property (Schedule D or Form 4797).
 Gains from the sale of your personal residence (Schedule D and Form 2119).
 Rents and royalties (Schedule E).
 Your share of estate or trust income, (Schedule E) including accumulation distributions from trusts (Form 4970).
 Supplemental annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act (but not regular Railroad Retirement Act benefits).
 Prizes and awards (contests, raffles, lottery and gambling winnings).
 Earned income from sources outside the United States (Form 2555).
 Directors fees.
 Fees received for jury duty and precinct election board duty.
 Fees received as an executor or administrator of an estate.
 Embezzled or other illegal income.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

You may round off cents to the nearest whole dollar on your return and schedules. But, if you do round off, do so for all amounts. You can drop amounts under 50 cents. Increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar. For example: \$1.39 becomes \$1 and \$2.69 becomes \$3.

Line 8

Wages, Salaries, Tips, Etc.

Show the total of all wages, salaries, fees, commissions, tips, bonuses, supplemental unemployment benefits, and other amounts you were paid before taxes, insurance, etc. were taken out.

Include in this total:

- The amount shown on Form W-2 in the box **Wages, tips, other compensation**. Report all wages you received, even if you do not have a Form W-2.
- Tips you did not report to your employer. (Show any social security tax due on these tips on line 51a—see the instructions on page 13.)
- Certain disability retirement income if you are under age 65. (Form W-2P)
- Payments by insurance companies, etc., not included on Form W-2. If you receive sick-pay or a disability payment from anyone other than your employer, and it is not included in the wages shown on Form W-2, include it on line 8. Attach a statement showing the name and address of the payer and amount of sick-pay or disability income.
- Fair market value of meals and living quarters if given by your employer as a matter of your choice and not for your employer's convenience. (Don't report the value of meals given you at work if they were provided for your employer's convenience. Also do not report the value of living quarters you had to accept as a condition of employment.)

● Strike and lockout benefits paid by a union from union dues. Include cash and the fair market value of goods received. Don't report benefits that were meant as a gift.

Note: *You must report on line 8 all wages, etc., paid for your personal services, even if the income was signed over to a trust, another person, a corporation, or tax exempt organization.*

If you want more information on reporting income received in the form of goods, property, meals, stock options, educational assistance provided by your employer under a qualified written plan, etc., please get **Publication 525, Taxable and Nontaxable Income**.

Line 9

Interest Income

Enter your total interest income. If the total is more than \$400, first fill in Schedule B. (The instructions for Schedule B begin on page 18.)

Report any interest you received or that was credited to your account so you could withdraw it. (It does not have to be entered in your passbook.)

Interest Income You MUST Report

- Accounts with banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations.
- Building and loan accounts.
- Notes and loans.
- Tax refunds (report only the interest on them as interest income).
- Bonds and debentures. Also arbitrage bonds issued by State and local governments after October 9, 1969. (Do not report interest on other State and local bonds and securities.)
- The discount for the part of the year you held corporate bonds or other notes first issued at a discount after May 27, 1969.
- U.S. Savings Bonds. The interest is the yearly increase in the value of the bond. Interest on Series E bonds can be reported using method a or b below:
 - a. Report the total interest when you cash the bonds, or when they reach final maturity and no longer earn interest.
 - b. Or, each year on your return, report the yearly increase of the bonds' value.

If you change to method b, report the entire increase in all your bonds from the date they were issued. Each year after, report only the yearly increase. Once you have used method b to report your interest, you must continue to do so for all your U.S. Savings Bonds.

For more information, get **Publication 550, Investment Income and Expenses**, or **Publication 537, Installment and Deferred-Payment Sales**.

Line 10a

Dividends

Dividends are distributions of money, stock, or other property that corporations pay to stockholders. They also include dividends you receive through a partnership or an estate or trust. Payers include nominees or other agents.

If the total, including capital gain and nontaxable distributions, is more than \$400, first fill in Schedule B. (The instruc-

tions for Schedule B begin on page 18.) If you received \$400 or less in dividends, include only the ordinary dividends on line 10a.

Dividends Include

- **Ordinary dividends.** These are paid out of earnings and profits and are ordinary income. Assume that any dividend you receive is an ordinary dividend unless the paying corporation tells you otherwise.
- **Capital gain distributions.** If you have other capital gains or losses, you should also enter your capital gain distributions on Schedule D. If your capital gain distributions do not include any gains before Nov. 1, 1978, and you don't need Schedule D to report any other gains or losses, don't use it. Instead, show the taxable part of your capital gain distributions on Form 1040, line 15.
- **Nontaxable distributions.** In general, distributions that are NOT made out of earnings and profits are nontaxable. They are a return of your investment and will not be taxed until you recover your cost. You must reduce your cost (or other basis) by the amount of nontaxable distributions received. After you get back all of your cost (or other basis), you must report these distributions as capital gains.

Do Not Report as Dividends

- Mutual insurance company dividends that reduced the premiums you paid.
- Amounts paid on deposits or accounts from which you could withdraw your money. For example, dividends paid by savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, and credit unions are actually interest. Remember to report these amounts as interest on Form 1040, line 9.

For more information, please get **Publication 550, Investment Income and Expenses**.

Line 10b

Exclusion

You may exclude (subtract) up to \$100 of ordinary dividends you received from qualifying domestic corporations.

If both you and your spouse had dividend income from jointly or separately owned stock, you may each subtract up to \$100 of dividend income even if you file a joint return. However, neither of you can use any part of the \$100 exclusion not used by the other in the case of stock owned separately.

For example, you had \$300 in dividends and your spouse had \$20 on stock you each owned separately. Only \$120 may be excluded. If this stock was owned jointly, then you and your spouse could subtract \$200 (\$100 each).

Taxable dividends from the following corporations do not qualify for the dividends exclusion:

- Foreign corporations, including dividends from controlled foreign corporations.
- Exempt organizations (charitable, fraternal, etc.) and exempt farmers' cooperative organizations.

- Regulated investment companies, unless the companies have told you how much of the dividends qualify for the exclusion.

- Real estate investment trusts.

- Electing small business corporations to the extent the amounts are distributions out of current earnings and profits. For this purpose, current earnings and profits are limited to taxable income for the year.

Line 10c

Subtract line 10b from line 10a. Enter the result on this line.

Line 11

State and Local Income Tax Refunds

If you received a refund or credit in 1979 for State or local income taxes you paid in 1978 or a prior year, you may have to report the refund as income on your Federal income tax return.

Do not report the refund as income if it was for a tax you paid in a year for which you did not itemize deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040).

If the refund was for a tax you paid in a year for which you itemized deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040), report the entire refund as income if the entire deduction in the year of payment resulted in a Federal income tax savings.

If only part of the deduction resulted in a Federal income tax savings, report only that part of the refund that resulted in the savings. (If you need help in figuring this amount, please contact an Internal Revenue Service office.)

If you itemize deductions for 1979, do not reduce the deduction for taxes by any refund of those taxes for an earlier year.

Line 12

Alimony Received

Show amounts you received as alimony or separate maintenance on line 12. For more information, please get **Publication 504, Tax Information for Divorced or Separated Individuals**.

Line 13

Business Income or (Loss)

Please see the instructions for **Schedule C**. Enter your income or (loss) from Schedule C.

Line 14

Capital Gain or (Loss)

Please see the instructions for **Schedule D**. Enter the gain or (loss) from Schedule D.

Line 15

Capital Gain Distributions

If your capital gain distributions for the year do not include any gains before Nov. 1, 1978, and you do not need Schedule D for other transactions, enter 40% of your capital gain distributions for the year on line 15.

If your capital gain distributions include gains before this date, you must use Schedule D.

Line 16

Supplemental Gains or Losses

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

Enter the gain or (loss) from **Form 4797**.

Line 17

Fully Taxable Pensions and Annuities

Use this line to report pension and annuity income you did not report on Schedule E. This includes:

- Pensions and annuities if you paid no part of their cost.

- Military retirement pay from **Form W-2P**.

- Amounts you received as an annuity under the special rule if you recovered your cost before January 1, 1979. See the instructions for Schedule E for details.

Note: Also see Should You File a Declaration of Estimated Tax? on page 15.

Line 18

Pensions, Annuities, Rents, Royalties, Partnerships, Estates or Trusts

See the instructions for **Schedule E**.

Enter the income or (loss) from Schedule E.

Note: Use Schedule E to report a "roll over" of a profit sharing or retirement plan distribution into an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) or other profit sharing or retirement plan.

Line 19

Farm Income or (Loss)

See the instructions for **Schedule F**. Enter the income or (loss) from Schedule F.

Line 20

Unemployment Compensation

Under prior tax law, unemployment compensation payments were not included in gross income. However, the Revenue Act of 1978 provides that unemployment compensation you receive after 1978 may be subject to Federal income tax under certain conditions.

You should get a statement, on **Form 1099-UC**, showing the total unemployment compensation paid to you during the year. For payments in 1979, you should receive this statement by January 31, 1980.

Note: Supplemental unemployment benefits received from a company-financed supplemental unemployment benefit fund are wages. They are not considered unemployment compensation for purposes of this computation. Report these benefits on Form 1040, line 8.

If you received any unemployment compensation during 1979, please enter the total on line 20a. To see if any of the unemployment compensation is taxable, fill in the following worksheet:

Check only one box

- A.** Single.
- B.** Married filing a joint return.
- C.** Married not filing a joint return and lived with your spouse at any time during the year.
- D.** Married not filing a joint return but DID NOT live with your spouse at any time during the year.

1. Enter the total of the amounts on Form 1040, lines 8, 9, 10c through 19, and 21 (do not include any unemployment compensation in this figure) . . . _____
2. Enter the total of the amounts shown on Form 1040, lines 23 through 28 . . . _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 . . . _____
4. Total unemployment compensation from Form(s) 1099-UC . . . _____
5. Add lines 3 and 4 . . . _____
6. Enter

}	\$20,000 if you checked box A or D, or	}	_____
	25,000 if you checked box B, or		
	-0- if you checked box C		
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5. If zero or less, stop here and enter -0- on Form 1040, line 20b . . . _____
8. Enter one-half (50%) of the amount on line 7 . . . _____
9. Taxable unemployment compensation. Enter the amount from line 4 or line 8, whichever is smaller. Also enter on Form 1040, line 20b . . . _____

Line 21

Other Income

Use line 21 to report any income you can't find a place for on your return or other schedules. Also show the nature and source of the income. **Note: Do not report any income from self-employment on line 21. If you do have any income from self-employment, you must use Schedule C or Schedule F.**

Examples of income to be reported on line 21 are:

- Prizes, awards and gambling winnings. Proceeds from lotteries, raffles, etc., are gambling winnings. (If you had any gambling losses, you may take them as an itemized deduction on Schedule A. However, you cannot deduct more losses than the winnings you report on this line.)
- Repayment of medical expenses or other items such as real estate taxes that you deducted in an earlier year, if they reduced your tax.
- Amounts you recovered on bad debts that you deducted in an earlier year.
- Amounts your employer paid you for business expenses that are more than you spent for the actual business expenses.

Net operating loss. If you had a net operating loss in an earlier year to carry forward to 1979, you should enter it as a minus figure on line 21. Attach a statement showing how you figured the amount.

Line 22

Total Income

Add the amounts in the columns for lines 8 through 21. Enter the total on line 22.

Adjustments to Income

Line 23

Moving Expense

Employees and self-employed persons (including partners) can deduct certain moving expenses. The move had to be in connection with your job or business.

You can take this deduction only if your change in job location has added at least 35 miles to the distance from your old residence to your work place. If you had no former principal work place, your new principal work place must be at least 35 miles from your former residence.

If you meet these requirements, you should see **Form 3903** for details. Use **Form 3903** to figure the amount of moving expenses to show on line 23. If you moved outside the United States or its possessions, see **Form 3903F**.

If your employer paid for any part of the move, you must report that as income on **Form 1040**, line 8. Your employer should give you **Form 4782** and include that amount in total wages, tips and other compensation on **Form W-2**.

Line 24

Employee Business Expenses

You can deduct certain business expenses that were not paid by your employer. Travel, transportation (but not commuting to and from work) and meals and lodging can be deducted on line 24 by using **Form 2106** even if you do not itemize deductions on Schedule A. All other business expenses such as union or professional dues, tools and uniforms, can be deducted only if you itemize deductions on Schedule A. Outside salespersons should claim their business expenses on line 24 by using **Form 2106**. For details, get **Publication 463**, *Travel, Entertainment and Gift Expenses*.

Note: If you have income earned abroad and claim excess foreign living expenses on **Form 2555**, enter your total deduction on line 24 and label it "Expenses from **Form 2555**".

Line 25

Payments to an IRA (Individual Retirement Arrangement)

Use the following worksheet to figure your deduction for payments to an IRA (including those made under a Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) plan). You may include payments made on or before the due date of this return (including any extensions). Do not include 1979 payments made before the due date of your 1978 income tax return and deducted on your 1978 tax return. If this is a joint return and both spouses work and both have IRAs, figure each spouse's deduction separately. Enter the total of the two deductions on line 25.

For more information, see **Publication 590**, *Tax Information on Individual Retirement Arrangements*.

Worksheet

1. Amount paid to your IRA. (Do not include rollovers or your employer's SEP payments.) . . . _____
 2. Your employer's SEP payments to your IRA _____
 3. Add lines 1 and 2 _____
 4. Amount paid to your non-working spouse's IRA. (Do not include rollovers.) _____
 5. Add lines 3 and 4. (If you made excess payments in 1978, you may be able to include them on this line. See instructions for **Form 5329**, line 3.) _____
 6. Wages and other earned income from **Form 1040**. (Do not include spouse's income.) . . . _____
 7. Enter employer's SEP payments _____
 8. Subtract line 7 from line 6. Enter result _____
- Complete limitation 9, 10, or 11 below, whichever applies to you. If your employer contributes to your IRA and your non-working spouse's IRA under a SEP, use the limitation on line 10.
9. **Regular IRA.** Enter \$1,500 or 15% of line 8, whichever is smaller _____
 10. **IRA for you and your non-working spouse.** Enter the smallest of: (a) 15% of line 8; or (b) \$1,750; or (c) 2 times the amount on line 3; or (d) 2 times the amount on line 4 . . . _____
 11. **Simplified Employee Pension (SEP).** Enter the smaller of: (a) 15% of line 8; or (b) the total of line 2 (but not more than \$7,500) and \$1,500 minus line 2 (but not less than zero) . . . _____
 12. **Allowable deduction.** Enter the smaller of: (a) the amount from line 5; or (b) your limitation from line 9, 10, or 11. Also enter on **Form 1040**, line 25 . . . _____

(If line 5 is larger than line 12 and you do not withdraw this excess payment before your return is due, you must file **Form 5329** and pay the tax due.)

Line 26

Payments to a Keogh (H.R. 10) Retirement Plan

Enter the allowable deduction for contributions to your Keogh (H.R. 10) plan on line 26. Sole proprietors should also file **Form 5500-K** or **Form 5500**. However, if the sole proprietor is the only person who has ever participated in the Keogh plan, **Form 5500-K** does not have to be filed for 1979. Partners are not required to file returns for Keogh plans in which they participate.

Form 5500-K is for a plan with less than 100 participants and at least one owner-employee. **Form 5500** is for a plan with 100 or more participants.

File the form as a separate return on or before the last day of the 7th month following the end of the plan year. Do not attach it to your **Form 1040**. Avoid penalties by filing complete returns and statements when due. If you need help, contact an IRS office or get **Publication 560**, *Tax Information on Self-Employed Retirement Plans*.

Line 27

Interest Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings

The **Form 1099-INT** given to you by your bank or savings and loan association will show the amount of any interest penalty you were charged because you withdrew funds from your time savings deposit before its maturity. Enter this amount on line 27. (Be sure to include the interest income on **Form 1040**, line 9.)

Line 28

Alimony Paid

You can deduct periodic payments of alimony or separate maintenance made under a court decree. You can also deduct payments made under a written separation agreement entered into after August 16, 1954, or a decree for support entered into after March 1, 1954. Don't deduct lump sum cash or property settlements, voluntary payments not made under a court order or a written separation agreement, or amounts specified as child support. For details, get **Publication 504**, *Tax Information for Divorced or Separated Individuals*.

Line 29

Disability Income Exclusion

This exclusion is for persons who are retired on permanent and total disability.

You must meet ALL these tests:

- You had not reached mandatory retirement age on January 1, 1979.
- You were under age 65 on December 31, 1979.
- You were permanently and totally disabled—
 - a. when you retired, or
 - b. on January 1, 1976, or January 1, 1977, if you retired before the later date on disability or under circumstances which entitled you to retire on disability.

Use **Form 2440**, *Disability Income Exclusion*, to figure the amount of any exclusion. Enter the exclusion from **Form 2440** on this line.

Line 30

Total Adjustments

Add lines 23 through 29. Enter the total on this line.

Line 31

Adjusted Gross Income

Subtract line 30 from line 22. If line 31 is less than \$10,000, you may be eligible to claim the **Earned Income Credit**. Please see page 2 of the Instructions.

If line 31 is less than zero (\$0) you may have a net operating loss that you can carry to another tax year. If you carry the loss back to earlier years, see **Form 1045**. For more information, please get **Publication 535**, *Business Expenses and Operating Losses*.

Tax Computation

Line 32

Enter the amount from line 31.

Line 33

You will fall into one of the three classes below:

- You MUST itemize deductions, or
- You choose to itemize, or
- You do not itemize.

The three classes are described below.

You MUST Itemize Deductions

You must itemize deductions if:

A. You can be claimed as a dependent on your parents' return and had interest, dividends, or other unearned income of \$1,000 or more. Generally, this means that you must complete Schedule A and Schedule TC, Part II.

There are two exceptions to this rule:

1. You don't have to itemize or complete Schedule A, or Part II of Schedule TC, if you have earned income* of \$2,300 or more if single (\$1,700 or more if married filing a separate return). Enter zero (0) on line 33 and go on to line 34.

2. You don't have to itemize and use Schedule A if you know that your earned income* is more than your itemized deductions. In this case go directly to Schedule TC, Part II, after completing line 32 of Form 1040.

Note: If your unearned income is less than \$1,000, you don't have to use Schedule A or Schedule TC—enter zero (0) on line 33 and go on to line 34.

In any case, be sure to check the box on line 33.

B. You are married, filing a separate return, and your spouse itemizes. (There is an exception to this rule: You don't have to itemize if your spouse is described in item A above, and enters earned income* instead of itemized deductions when completing Part II of Schedule TC.)

C. You file Form 4563 and exclude income from sources in U.S. possessions. (Please see Form 4563, and Publication 570, Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens Employed in U.S. Possessions, for more details.)

D. You had dual status as a nonresident alien for part of 1979, and during the rest of the year you were either a resident alien or a U.S. citizen. However, you do not have

*Earned income is income you receive for personal services you have performed. It includes wages, salaries, and professional fees.

Generally, your earned income is the total of the amount(s) you reported on Form 1040, lines 8, 13, and 19.

Earned income does not include pay for your services that included a distribution of earnings and profits other than reasonable compensation for your work for a corporation.

If you were engaged in a trade or business in which both your services and capital were important income-producing factors, your earned income will be based on a reasonable allowance for the services you performed. However, the earned income may not be more than 30 percent of your share of the net profits from the business.

to itemize if you file a joint return with your spouse who was a U.S. citizen or resident at the end of 1979 and you and your spouse agree to be taxed on your combined worldwide income.

Generally, you must complete Schedule A (Itemized Deductions) if item A, B, C, or D, above applies to you. After you've completed Schedule A:

a. If Schedule A, line 40, is more than line 39, do not fill in Form 1040, line 33. Go to Schedule TC instead and complete Part II to figure the amount to enter on Form 1040, line 34.

b. If Schedule A, line 39, is more than line 40, enter the amount from Schedule A, line 41, on Form 1040, line 33.

You Choose to Itemize

You may choose to itemize your deductions if you are:

● Married and filing a joint return, or a Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, and your itemized deductions are more than \$3,400.

● Married and filing a separate return, and your itemized deductions are more than \$1,700.

● Single, or a Head of household, and your itemized deductions are more than \$2,300.

If you do itemize, complete Schedule A and enter the amount from Schedule A, line 41, on Form 1040, line 33.

Caution: Certain taxpayers must itemize even though their itemized deductions are less than the amount shown here for their filing status. See "You MUST Itemize Deductions" above.

You Do Not Itemize

If your itemized deductions are less than the amount shown above for your filing status (or you choose not to itemize), enter zero on line 33 unless you MUST itemize as described above.

Line 34

Subtract line 33 from line 32. Remember—if you completed Schedule TC, Part II, the amount on line 34 will be the amount from Schedule TC, Part II, line 5, and line 34 will be more than line 32.

Line 35

Tax

To figure your tax, you will use either the Tax Tables or Schedule TC, Part I. Read the conditions below to see which you should use.

Schedule TC

You must use Schedule TC, Part I, to figure your tax if:

● Line 34 is more than \$20,000 and you checked Form 1040, Filing Status Box 1, 3, or 4.

● Line 34 is more than \$40,000 and you checked Form 1040, Filing Status Box 2 or 5.

● You claim:

4 or more exemptions and checked

Form 1040, Filing Status Box 1 or 3;

9 or more exemptions and checked

Form 1040, Filing Status Box 4; or

10 or more exemptions and checked Form 1040, Filing Status Box 2 or 5.

Also use Schedule TC, Part I, if you figure your tax using either of the methods listed below.

Income Averaging, Schedule G.—You may want to use this method if there has been a large increase in your income this year. If so, fill in Schedule G.

Maximum Tax on Personal Service Income, Form 4726.—The tax on this income is limited to a maximum rate of 50 percent. You should get Form 4726 for more information if your taxable income, or personal service taxable income, was over:

a. \$41,500 and you checked Form 1040, Filing Status Box 1, OR

b. \$60,000 and you checked Form 1040, Filing Status Box 2 or 5, OR

c. \$44,700 and you checked Form 1040, Filing Status Box 4.

You can't use Form 4726 if you checked Form 1040, Filing Status Box 3.

Tax Tables

If none of the above conditions apply to you, you MUST use the Tax Tables to find your tax.

Be sure you use the correct Tax Table. If you checked Form 1040:

● Filing Status Box 1, use Tax Table A (Single),

● Filing Status Box 2 or 5, use Tax Table B (Married Filing a Joint Return and Qualifying Widow(er)s),

● Filing Status Box 3, use Tax Table C (Married Filing a Separate Return), or

● Filing Status Box 4, use Tax Table D (Head of Household).

Instructions for using the Tax Tables are at the beginning of each table. After you have found the correct tax, enter that amount on line 35.

Allowances for the zero bracket amount and personal exemptions have already been built into the Tax Tables for you.

Line 36

Additional Taxes

Use this line to report any of the additional taxes listed below. Check the box(es) on line 36 for the taxes that apply to you.

Form 4970, Tax on Accumulation Distribution of Trusts.

Form 4972, Special 10-Year Averaging Method.

Form 5544, Multiple Recipient Special 10-Year Averaging Method.

Form 5405, Recapture of Credit for Purchase or Construction of New Principal Residence.

Section 72(m)(5) penalty tax. If you are or were an owner-employee, and received income from a premature or excessive distribution from a Keogh (H.R. 10) plan or trust, you will have to pay a penalty tax of 10 percent of the distribution. The penalty is in addition to the regular income tax. (Note: Only the credits on lines 38, 39, 40, and 45 can be used to reduce this tax. On a separate sheet, show how you applied any of these credits.) See Publication 560,

Tax Information on Self-Employed Retirement Plans, for more details.

Line 37 Total

Add lines 35 and 36. Enter the total on line 37.

Credits

Line 38

Credit for Contributions to Candidates for Public Office

You may take a tax credit on this line for contributions to candidates for public office, political committees, and newsletter funds of candidates and elected public officials.

Do not take this credit for the \$1 or \$2 you checked to go to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.

To figure your credit, add up the amounts you gave. Enter half of this total on line 38, but do not enter more than the smaller of the following:

- \$50 (\$100 if you are married and filing a joint return), or
- The amount on line 37 reduced by the credits on lines 39, 41, and 42.

For more information, please see **Publication 585**, Voluntary Tax Methods to Help Finance Political Campaigns.

Line 39

Credit for the Elderly

You may be able to take this credit and reduce your tax if you are:

- Age 65 or over, or
- Under age 65 and retired under a public retirement system.

For more information, please see the instructions for **Schedules R & RP**. Enter the credit on this line.

If you want IRS to figure the credit for you, see **IRS Will Figure Your Tax and Some of Your Credits** on pages 4 and 5.

Line 40

Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses

You may be able to take a credit on line 40 for payments you made for child and disabled dependent care while you or your spouse worked or looked for work.

The credit is allowed if you kept up a home that included a child under age 15 or your dependent or spouse who could not care for himself or herself.

Please see **Form 2441** for more information, including a special rule for divorced or separated taxpayers.

Line 41

Investment Credit

You are allowed a credit for investing in certain types of trade or business property. Use **Form 3468** to figure the amount of any credit. Enter the credit from Form 3468 on this line.

Line 42

Foreign Tax Credit

Form 1116 explains when you can take this credit for payment of income tax to a

foreign country. Also see **Publication 514**, Foreign Tax Credit for U.S. Citizens and Resident Aliens. Enter the credit from Form 1116 on this line.

Line 43

Credit for Wages Paid or Incurred in Work Incentive (WIN) Programs

You may be able to take a credit on this line for hiring employees under a WIN program. You may also claim a credit for employing certain persons who receive AFDC payments. For more details, get **Form 4874**.

Line 44

Jobs Credit

Business employers who hire individuals who are members of special targeted groups may qualify for this credit.

Please get **Form 5884** and **Publication 906**, Targeted Jobs and Win Credits, for more information.

Line 45

Residential Energy Credits

Generally, if you installed energy saving items in your principal residence during 1979, or you have an unused energy credit carryover from the previous tax year, you may take a credit against your tax. **Form 5695**, Energy Credits, tells you which energy saving items qualify and how to take the credit. Also, please see **Publication 903**, Energy Credits for Individuals, for more information.

Line 46

Total Credits

Add lines 38 through 45. Enter the total on this line.

Line 47

Balance

Subtract line 46 from line 37 and enter the result on this line. If the amount is less than zero, enter zero.

Other Taxes

Line 48

Self-Employment Tax

If you had self-employment income in 1979, and earned under \$22,900 in wages from which FICA or RRTA tax was withheld, you may have to pay self-employment tax. Please see **Schedule SE** and instructions. If you have to pay self-employment tax, enter the amount from Schedule SE, line 18.

Line 49a

Minimum Tax

You may be liable for minimum tax if you have any of the following tax preference items:

- accelerated depreciation;
- amortization;
- reserves for bad debts of financial institutions;
- stock options;
- depletion; and
- intangible drilling costs.

Attach **Form 4625** and enter the tax on this line if you have:

- Items of tax preference of more than \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing a separate return) even if there is no minimum tax; or
- any minimum tax liability deferred from an earlier tax year.

See **Form 4625** for more information.

Line 49b

Alternative Minimum Tax

You may be liable for the alternative minimum tax if you have tax preference items for long-term capital gains or adjusted itemized deductions. You may also be liable for this tax if Form 1040, line 34, is more than \$21,000 (\$11,000 if you are married filing a separate return) and you have an entry on line 46 for tax credits.

In general, you have adjusted itemized deductions if your itemized deductions exceed 60% of your adjusted gross income.

For more information, see **Form 6251**, Alternative Minimum Tax Computation.

Line 50

Tax from Recomputing Prior Year Investment Credit

You may owe this tax if you:

- held investment credit property for less than seven years; and
- disposed of it before the end of its useful life.

See **Form 4255** for details. Enter any tax from Form 4255 on this line.

You may also need Form 4255 if you disposed of more than one-third of your interest in a partnership or small business corporation.

Line 51a

Social Security (FICA) 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 or railroad retirement tax on the unreported tips.

To figure the amount of social security tax on unreported tips, complete **Form 4137** and attach it to your Form 1040. Enter the tax on this line.

To determine the amount of railroad retirement tax on unreported tips, contact your nearest Railroad Retirement Board office. On line 51a, enter the tax and next to it, write "RRTA" in the margin.

Be sure all your tips are included as income on Form 1040, line 8.

Line 51b

Uncollected Employee FICA and RRTA Tax on Tips

If you did not have enough wages to cover the social security tax (FICA) or railroad retirement tax (RRTA) due on tips you reported to your employer, the amount of tax due will be shown on your **Form W-2**. Enter that amount on line 51b.

Line 52

Tax on an IRA

If you have an IRA (Individual Retirement Arrangement), add any taxes from **Form 5329**. Enter the total taxes on line 52.

Line 53

Advance Earned Income

Credit Payments

Enter the total of the advance earned income credit payments as shown on your Forms W-2. (The amount of earned income credit to which you are actually entitled will be figured on page 2 of these Instructions and entered later on line 57.)

Recapture Tax from Recomputing a Prior Year Work Incentive (WIN) Credit

If a WIN employee is dismissed within the first 180 days of employment, the employer may have to repay any tax credit previously taken on salaries and wages paid to that employee. **Publication 906**, Targeted Jobs and WIN Credits, has additional details.

Include the tax in your total for line 54. On the dotted line next to this total, please write "WIN Tax," and show the amount.

Line 54

Total Tax

Add lines 47 through 53. Include any WIN Recapture Tax. Put the total on line 54.

Payments

Line 55

Total Federal Income Tax Withheld

Add the Federal income tax withheld as shown on your Forms W-2, W-2G, and W-2P. Enter the total on this line.

Line 56

1979 Estimated Tax Payments

Enter on this line any payments you made on your estimated Federal income tax (**Form 1040-ES**) for 1979. Include any overpayment from your 1978 return that you applied to your 1979 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 a part of it. Please be sure to show both social security numbers on the separate returns.

If you or your spouse paid separate estimated tax, but you are now filing a joint income tax return, add the amounts you each paid.

Follow the above instructions even if your spouse died.

If you were divorced during 1979, you may have filed a joint declaration of estimated tax with your former spouse. If so, please enter your former spouse's social security number in the block provided on the front of Form 1040. In the upper right corner of the return, above the blocks for the social security numbers, write "DIV."

If you were divorced and remarried in 1979, enter your present spouse's social security number in the block provided on the front of Form 1040. Also, enter your former spouse's social security number in the upper right corner above the blocks and write "DIV" above that number.

Line 57

Earned Income Credit

If line 32 is under \$10,000, see the **Earned Income Credit Worksheet** on page 2 of the Instructions. If you can take the credit, enter on line 57 the credit from line 5 or line 6c of this worksheet, whichever applies.

If you want IRS to figure the credit for you, see **IRS Will Figure Your Tax and Some of Your Credits** on pages 4 and 5.

Line 58

Amount Paid with Form 4868 (Extension of Time to File)

If you filed Form 4868 to get an extension of time to file Form 1040, enter the amount you paid with Form 4868.

Line 59

Excess FICA and RRTA Tax Withheld—Two or More Employers

If you had two or more employers in 1979 who together paid you more than \$22,900 in wages, too much social security tax (FICA) and railroad retirement tax (RRTA) may have been withheld from your wages. If so, you may be able to take credit for it against your income tax.

If you are filing a joint return, you must figure this separately for you and your spouse.

If you are a railroad employee and you take credit, attach a statement from your employer showing the amount of employee RRTA compensation and the amount of RRTA tax withheld.

Please follow the steps below to see if you can take credit.

Step 1. Add all FICA and RRTA tax withheld (but not more than \$1,403.77 for each employer).* Enter total here.....\$ _____

Step 2. From Form 1040, line 51b, enter all uncollected FICA or RRTA tax on tips, if any..... _____

Step 3. Add 1 and 2 above..... _____

Step 4. Less..... -1,403.77

Step 5. Subtract 4 from 3. Enter this amount on line 59..\$ _____

***Note:** If any one employer withheld more than \$1,403.77, you should ask the employer to refund the excess to you. You cannot take credit for it on your return.

Line 60

Credit for Federal Tax on Special Fuels and Oils

If you can take a credit for tax on gasoline, special fuels, and lubricating oils used in your business, please attach **Form 4136** or **Form 4136-T**. Enter the credit on line 60.

Line 61

Regulated Investment Company Credit

Enter on this line the total amount of the credit from **Form 2439**. Be sure to attach Copy B of Form 2439.

Refundable Business Energy Investment Credit

You are allowed a refundable credit for investing in certain types of trade or busi-

ness energy property. Use Schedule B (Form 3468) to figure the credit. Include the credit in your total for line 62. On the dotted line next to this total, please write "Refundable Business Energy Credit" and show the amount.

Line 62

Total

Add lines 55 through 61. Include any refundable Business Energy Investment Credit. Enter the total on line 62.

Refund or Balance Due

Line 63

Amount Overpaid (If line 62 is larger than line 54)

Subtract line 54 from line 62. You can choose to have all, or part, of this amount refunded to you (line 64). The remainder, if any, can be applied to your estimated tax for 1980 (line 65). If line 63 is under \$1, we will send you a refund only on written request.

Line 64

Refund

Enter the amount from line 63 that you want refunded to you. If your refund is large, you may want to have less income tax withheld from your pay. See the Instructions on page 15 for **Income Tax Withholding for 1980**.

Line 65

Credit to 1980 Estimated Tax

Subtract line 64 from line 63. This is the amount that will be credited to your estimated tax for 1980. Enter this amount on line 65.

We will apply amounts to your account unless you attach a request to apply it to your spouse's account. The request should include your spouse's social security number.

Line 66

Balance Due (If line 54 is larger than line 62)

Subtract line 62 from line 54. This is the amount you owe. Enter the amount on this line.

Attach your check or money order for the full amount when you file. Make it out to "Internal Revenue Service" and be sure to write your social security number on it. If line 66 is under \$1, you do not have to pay.

In most cases, people who have income tax withheld from their wages will find that the amount withheld will be fairly close to their tax for the year. Sometimes it is not, and this is more likely to happen if both you and your spouse worked.

If you do owe tax for 1979, you may want to increase the amount of income tax withheld from your pay. Otherwise, you may be required to file a Declaration of Estimated Tax on **Form 1040-ES**. See the Instructions on page 15 for **Income Tax Withholding for 1980** and **Should You File a Declaration of Estimated Tax?**

Underpayment of Estimated Tax.

If you underpaid your 1979 estimated tax liability for any payment period, you may owe a penalty. Get **Form 2210** (Form 2210F for farmers and fishermen) to see if you meet one of the exceptions. Please attach that form to Form 1040 to show how you figured the penalty or which exceptions you believe you meet.

If you attach Form 2210 or 2210F, be sure you check the box below line 66.

If you owe a penalty, show the amount in the space below line 66.

If you owe tax on line 66, include the penalty amount in with your payment. Or, if you are due a refund, we will subtract the penalty amount from the overpayment you show on line 63. But do not decrease the amount you show on line 63 or increase the amount on line 66 for this penalty.

If you have questions about whether a preparer is required to sign your return, please contact an IRS office.

The person required to sign your return MUST complete the required preparer information and:

- *Sign it, by hand, in the space provided for the preparer's signature. (Signature stamps or labels are not acceptable.)*
- *Give you a copy of your return in addition to the copy to be filed with IRS.*

Tax return preparers should be familiar with their responsibilities. **Publication 1045** Information for Preparers of Federal Income Tax Returns, lists some of the preparer's other responsibilities and penalties for which he or she may be liable. The publication also contains the regulation citations which govern their work.

Step 9

Attachments

Attach Copy B of **Forms W-2, W-2G, and W-2P** to the front of Form 1040. Attach schedules in alphabetical order and other forms in numerical order to the back of Form 1040.

If you need more space on forms or schedules, you should attach separate sheets and use the same arrangement as the printed forms, but show your totals on the printed forms. Please use sheets that are the same size as the forms and schedules. Be sure to put your name and social security number on these separate sheets.

If you owe tax, be sure to attach your payment to the front of Form 1040.

Now continue with step 6 below

Step 6

Check your return to make sure it is correct.

Step 7

Sign and date your return.

Form 1040 is not considered a return unless you sign it. Your spouse must also sign if it is a joint return.

Step 8

Did you have someone else prepare your return?

If you fill in your own return, the space under your signature should remain blank.

If someone prepares your return and **does not charge you**, that person **should not sign your return**. Certain others who prepare your return should not sign. For example, your regular, full-time employee or your partner in business does not have to sign. (This list is not all inclusive.)

Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare your tax return must sign your return and fill in the other blanks in the Paid Preparer's Information area of your return.

When more than one person prepares your return, the preparer with primary responsibility for the overall accuracy of your return must sign as the preparer.

If the preparer is self-employed (that is, is not employed by any person or business entity to prepare the return), he or she should **check the "self-employed" box**. Partners who prepare income tax returns as members of a partnership are considered to be employees for purposes of the income tax return preparer rules only, and should **not check the self-employed box** in the preparer's section of Form 1040. The partners are still considered self-employed for self-employment tax purposes.

Reminders

Penalties and Interest

a. Interest. Interest will be charged on taxes that are not paid on or before their due date, even if an extension of time to file is granted.

b. Late Filing of Return. The law provides a penalty of from 5 percent to 25 percent of the tax due for filing late unless you can show reasonable cause for the delay. If you file a return late, attach a full explanation to your return.

c. Late Payment of Tax. The penalty for not paying tax when due is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of the unpaid amount for each month or part of a month it remains unpaid. The maximum penalty is 25 percent of the unpaid amount. The penalty applies to any unpaid tax shown on a return. It also applies to any additional tax shown on a bill that is not paid within 10 days after the date of the bill. This penalty is in addition to the applicable interest charge on late payments.

Note: *If you include interest or either of these penalties with your payment, identify and enter these amounts in the bottom margin of Form 1040, page 2. Do not include the interest or penalty amounts in **Balance Due** on line 66.*

Income Tax Withholding for 1980

If the amount you overpaid (line 63) or

the balance you owe IRS (line 66) is large, please see your payroll office. Ask about filling out a new **Form W-4** to change the amount of income tax to be withheld from your wages. A working married couple may need to increase the amount of tax withheld from one or both of their wages to avoid owing a large payment when filing their return.

If the amount you owe IRS is large, you may have to file a Declaration of Estimated Tax for 1980. See **Should You File a Declaration of Estimated Tax?**, below.

If you go back to work after a period of unemployment, you may reduce the amount of income tax withheld if your employer agrees to use the part-year method of withholding. There are also other methods which could reduce your withholding.

For more details, see your employer or get **Publication 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax**.

Should You File a Declaration of Estimated Tax?

In general, you do not have to file a declaration if you expect that your 1980 Form 1040 will show a tax refund, or a tax balance due IRS of less than \$100. If your total estimated tax is \$100 or more, please get **Form 1040-ES**. You may have to file a declaration of estimated tax.

Address Change

If you move after you file your return and you are expecting a refund, you should notify the post office serving your old address. Also notify the IRS service center where you filed your return of your address change. This will help to forward your check to your new address as soon as possible.

Please be sure to include your social security number in any correspondence with the IRS.

How Long Should Records Be Kept?

Keep records of income, deductions, and credits shown on your tax return 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. Also keep copies of your filed tax returns as part of your records. You should keep some records longer. For example, property records (including those on your own home) should be kept as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property. For more details, get **Publication 552, Recordkeeping Requirements** and a List of Tax Publications.

Amended Return

Use **Form 1040X** to change an income tax return you have already filed (Form 1040 or Form 1040A).

If your return is changed for any reason, it may affect your State income tax liability. This would include changes made as a result of an examination of your return by the IRS. Contact your State tax agency for more information.

Instructions for Schedule A Itemized Deductions

Purpose

Some taxpayers must itemize their deductions and some should itemize because they will save money. See **You MUST Itemize Deductions and You Choose to Itemize** on page 12.

If you itemize, you can deduct part of your medical and dental expenses, and amounts you paid for certain taxes, interest, contributions, casualty and theft losses, and other miscellaneous expenses. These are explained below.

If your deductions are more than 60% of the amount on Form 1040, line 31, you may be liable for the alternative minimum tax. See the instructions for line 49b on page 13 for more information.

Lines 1 through 10

Medical and Dental Expenses

Before you can figure your total deduction for medical expenses, you must complete your Form 1040 through line 31.

Only that part of your medical and dental expense that is more than 3% of your adjusted gross income on Form 1040, line 31, is deductible.

However, you may deduct one-half of your medical insurance premiums, up to a maximum of \$150, without reducing that amount by 3 percent of your adjusted gross income. Include amounts you paid for hospital, medical, and extra Medicare (Medicare B) insurance. Show half of your payments, up to \$150, on line 1 and put the balance on line 5. You can deduct the amount on line 1, even if you had no other medical expenses.

Only medicine and drug costs that are more than 1% of Form 1040, line 31, are deductible as medical expenses, subject to the 3% limitation.

Lines 1 through 10 of Schedule A explain how to deduct your medical and dental expenses. When you figure them, you can include medical and dental bills you paid for:

- yourself;
- your spouse;
- all dependents you list on your return; and
- any person that you could have listed as a dependent on your return if that person had not received \$1,000 or more of gross income or had not filed a joint return. For example, you may have contributed more than half of the support for your mother, but you cannot list her as a dependent because she received \$1,000 of gross income during the year. If part of

your support was the payment of medical bills for her, you can include that part in your medical expenses.

You should include all amounts you paid during 1979, but do not include amounts repaid to you, or paid to anyone else, by hospital, health or accident insurance.

Examples of Medical and Dental Payments You CAN Deduct

To the extent you were not reimbursed, you can deduct what you paid for:

- Medicine, drugs, birth control pills, vaccines, and vitamins your doctor told you to take.
- Medical doctors, dentists, eye doctors, gynecologists, chiropractors, osteopaths, podiatrists, psychiatrists, psychologists, physical therapists, acupuncturists, and psychoanalysts (medical care only).
- Medical examinations, X-ray and laboratory services, insulin treatment, and whirlpool baths the doctor ordered.
- Nursing help. If you pay someone to do both nursing and housework, you can deduct only the cost of the nursing help.
- Hospital care (including meals and lodging), clinic costs, lab fees.
- Medical treatment at a center for drug addicts or alcoholics.
- Medical aids such as hearing aids (and batteries), false teeth, eyeglasses, contact lenses, braces, orthopedic shoes, crutches, wheelchairs, guide dogs and the cost of maintaining them.
- Ambulance service and other travel costs to get medical care. If you used your own car, you can figure what you spent for gas and oil to go to and from the place you received medical care, or you can figure costs at 8 cents a mile plus parking fees and tolls.

Examples of Medical and Dental Payments You CANNOT Deduct

Payments you made for the following are not deductible:

- The basic cost of Medicare insurance (Medicare A).
- Note:** If you are 65 or over and not entitled to Social Security benefits, you may deduct premiums you voluntarily paid for Medicare A coverage.
- Life insurance policies.
 - The 1.05% hospital insurance benefits tax withheld from your pay as part of the social security tax or paid as part of social security self-employment tax.
 - Nursing care for a healthy baby. (You may qualify for the child care credit; see Form 2441.)
 - Illegal operations or drugs.
 - Travel your doctor told you to take for rest or change.
 - Funeral, burial or cremation.

Publication 502, Medical and Dental Expenses, has a checklist of medical expenses that can be deducted and those that can't. It also explains when you can deduct capital expenditures and special care for handicapped persons.

Lines 11 through 16 Taxes

Taxes You CAN DEDUCT

• State and local income taxes (line 11)

List State and local income taxes that were withheld from your salary. Also list estimated payments made under a pay-as-you-go plan. Include payments you made in 1979 on a tax for a prior year.

If you received a refund of (or credit for) prior year taxes in 1979, see the Instructions for Form 1040, line 11. Do not reduce your itemized deductions by this amount.

• Real estate taxes (line 12)

Include taxes that you paid on property you own that was not used for business. **Publication 530, Tax Information for Homeowners**, and **Publication 588, Tax Information on Condominiums and Cooperative Apartments**, explain the deductions homeowners can take.

If you pay your real estate taxes as part of your mortgage payments, do not take a deduction for that amount. Deduct the taxes in the year the mortgage company actually paid them to the taxing authority.

• General sales taxes (line 13)

The Optional State Sales Tax Tables show how much you can deduct for your income and family size. You can add to the tax table amount the general sales tax you paid if you bought:

- a. A car, motorcycle, motor home, or truck. (Note: Vermont and West Virginia charge a higher sales tax for these than they do for other items. Figure how much tax you would have paid at the general sales tax rate and add only that amount to the tax table amount.)
- b. A boat, plane, home (including mobile or prefabricated) or materials to build a home if:

1. The tax rate was the same as the general sales tax rate, and
2. Your sales receipt or contract shows how much tax you paid.

The sales tax tables include income through \$40,000. When you figure your income, count all available income. This includes the amount on Form 1040, line 31, plus all amounts you received that are not taxed. The instructions at the top of each page of the tables give steps to help you figure your deduction.

If you kept records that show you paid more State sales tax than the tables list, you may deduct the larger amount. Include State or local selective sales or excise taxes if the rates were the same as the general sales tax rates.

If your available income was more than \$40,000, see the example below.

Example. Mr. & Mrs. Green live in Virginia and have a family size of 4. Their total available income is \$56,025.

Using the table for Virginia, they find the deduction for their family size (4) with income between \$38,001 and \$40,000. This amount is \$356.

For each \$5,000 or part of \$5,000 in excess of \$40,000, the deduction is increased by the amount on the \$40,001–\$100,000 line for their family size. This amount is \$18. The Greens' available income exceeds \$40,000 by 4 units of \$5,000 (or parts of \$5,000). So, they increase their sales tax deduction by $(\$18 \times 4) = \72 .

Their total sales tax deduction is $(\$356 + \$72) = \$428$. The Greens then decide if this figure is larger than their receipts show for sales tax actually paid. The Greens enter the larger figure on Schedule A, line 13.

● Personal property taxes (line 14)

This tax must be based on value alone. For example, if part of the fee you paid for the registration of your car was based on the car's value and part was based on its weight, you can deduct only the part based on value.

● Other (line 15)

If you had any deductible tax not listed on Schedule A, lines 11 through 14 (such as foreign income tax), describe the tax and show the amount on line 15.

If you paid tax to a foreign country or U.S. possession, you may want to list it as a credit instead of a deduction. Please see **Publication 514**, Foreign Tax Credit for U.S. Citizens and Resident Aliens.

Taxes You CANNOT Deduct

- Federal income tax.
- Social security tax (FICA).
- Railroad retirement tax (RRTA).
- Federal excise tax on personal property, transportation, telephone, and gasoline.
- Customs duties.
- Federal estate and gift taxes.
- Certain State and local taxes, including:
 - a. Tax on gasoline.
 - b. Car inspection fees.
 - c. Tax on liquor, beer, wine, cigarettes, and tobacco.
 - d. Assessments for sidewalks or other improvements to your property.
 - e. Taxes paid for your business or profession. (Use Schedule C, E, or F of Form 1040 to deduct these business taxes.)
 - f. Tax you paid for someone else.
 - g. License fees (marriage, driver's, dog, hunting, etc.)

Lines 17 through 20

Interest Expense

You should show on Schedule A interest on nonbusiness items only.

In general, a cash basis taxpayer who in 1979 paid interest that includes amounts that apply to any period after 1979, can deduct only the amount for 1979.

Interest Expense You CAN Deduct

Include the interest you paid on—

- Your home mortgage (line 17).
- Bank and other general purpose credit cards. Deduct the finance charge as interest if no part of it was for service charges,

membership fees, loan fees, credit investment fees, etc. (line 18).

- Revolving charge accounts. Deduct any finance charge a retail store added if the charges are based on your monthly unpaid balance (line 18).
- Your personal note for money you borrowed from a bank, a credit union, or another person.
- Loans on life insurance if you paid the interest in cash.
- Installment contracts on personal property, such as cars and televisions.
- Taxes you paid late. Show only the interest; do not include any amount that is considered a penalty. If the tax is deductible, show it under Taxes (lines 11 through 16 of this schedule).
- Loans on investment property. Report the nonbusiness part of interest on these loans on line 19. (If your total investment interest is more than \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing a separate return), you may have to complete **Form 4952**, Investment Interest Expense Deduction, to figure your correct deduction. Also see **Publication 550**, Investment Income and Expenses, for details.)

Interest Expense You CANNOT Deduct

Do not include the interest you paid for—

- Tax-exempt income. This includes interest on money you borrowed to buy or carry wholly tax-exempt securities.
- A loan on life insurance if the interest is added to the loan and you report on the cash basis.
- A debt to buy a single-premium life insurance or endowment contract.
- Any kind of business transaction. Use Schedule C, E, or F to report business interest expenses.

For more information, please get **Publication 545**, Interest Expense.

Lines 21a through 24

Contributions

You can deduct what you gave to organizations that are religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary in purpose. You can also deduct what you gave to organizations that work to prevent cruelty to children or animals.

Examples of these organizations are:

- Churches, temples, synagogues, Salvation Army, Red Cross, CARE, Goodwill Industries, United Way, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys Club of America, etc.
- Fraternal orders, if the gifts will be used for the purposes listed above.
- Veterans' groups and certain cultural groups.
- Nonprofit schools, hospitals, and organizations whose purpose is to find a cure for, or help people who have, arthritis, asthma, birth defects, cancer, cerebral palsy, cystic fibrosis, diabetes, heart disease, hemophilia, mental illness or retardation, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy and tuberculosis.
- Federal, State and local governments if the gifts are exclusively for public purposes.

If you contributed to a charitable organization and also received a benefit from it, you can deduct only the amount that is more than the benefit you received.

If you do not know whether you can deduct what you gave to an organization, check with that organization or an Internal Revenue Service office.

Contributions You CAN Deduct

Contributions can be cash, checks, money orders, property, or out-of-pocket expenses you paid to do volunteer work for the kinds of organizations described above. If you drive to and from the volunteer work, figure your expenses at 8 cents a mile or the actual cost of gas and oil. (But don't deduct any amounts that were repaid to you.)

If you gave property, attach a description of it. Include the date you gave the property, and show how you figured its value. Attach a signed copy of an appraisal for gifts worth more than \$200, and for each gift of capital gain or ordinary income property. Include in the description of each gift:

- a. Any conditions attached to the gift.
- b. How you got the property.
- c. The cost or other basis of the property if:
 1. you owned it less than 5 years, or
 2. you must reduce the contribution by any ordinary income or capital gain that would have resulted if the property had been sold at its fair market value.
- d. How you figured your deduction if you chose to reduce your deduction for contributions of capital gain property.

If you gave used clothing or furniture, deduct their fair market value at the time you gave them. Fair market value is what a willing buyer would pay a willing seller when neither has to buy or sell and both are aware of the conditions of the sale.

In some cases, you can deduct amounts you spent to take care of a student in your home. However, you must have a written agreement with a charitable or educational institution.

Special rules apply if your contributions are more than 20 percent of **Form 1040**, line 31. If you gave gifts of property that increased in value, made bargain sales to charity, or gave gifts of the use of property, other rules apply.

For additional information, please get **Publication 526**, Charitable Contributions.

Contributions You CANNOT Deduct

- Political contributions (but see instructions for Form 1040, line 38).
- Dues, fees, or bills paid to country clubs, lodges, fraternal orders, or similar groups.
- Cost of raffle, bingo, or lottery tickets.
- Tuition to a private school.
- The value of your time or services.
- Value of blood given to a blood bank.
- The transfer of a future interest in tangible personal property (generally, until the entire interest has been transferred).
- Gifts to:
 - a. Individuals.
 - b. Foreign organizations.

- c. Groups that are run for personal profit.
- d. Groups whose purpose is to lobby for changes in the laws.
- e. Civic leagues, social and sports clubs, labor unions, and chambers of commerce.

Lines 25 through 29

Casualty and Theft Losses

Use these lines to report casualty or theft losses of property that is not trade, business, rental or royalty property. Use the following worksheet if you had only one casualty or theft during the tax year and only one item was lost or damaged.

1. Cost or other basis _____
2. Fair Market Value of property before casualty or theft _____
3. Fair Market Value of property after casualty or theft _____
4. Subtract line 3 from line 2 _____
5. Enter line 1 or line 4, whichever is smaller. Also enter on Schedule A, line 25 _____

Use Form 4684 in the following cases:

- you had more than one casualty or theft during the tax year, or
- you had more than one item lost or damaged by casualty or theft, or
- you had a gain from casualty or theft, or
- your casualty or theft involved trade, business, rental or royalty property.

Losses You CANNOT Deduct

- Money or property you misplaced or lost.
- Breakage of china, glassware, furniture, and similar items under normal conditions.
- Damage to property (buildings, clothes, trees, etc.) caused by termites, moths, other insects, or disease.

Losses You CAN Deduct

You may be able to deduct all or part of each loss caused by theft, vandalism, fire, storm, and car, boat and other accidents or similar causes.

How to Deduct These Losses

On line 25, enter the amount from line 5 of the worksheet.

On line 26, fill in the amount paid by insurance or other sources.

Next, subtract line 26 from line 25, and enter the difference on line 27. If the amount is \$100 or less, you cannot deduct the casualty or theft loss.

On line 28, enter \$100 or the amount on line 27, whichever is smaller.

To figure your casualty or theft loss, subtract line 28 from line 27. Enter the result on line 29.

Use line 31 of Schedule A to deduct the costs of proving that you had a property loss. (Examples of these costs are appraisal fees and photographs used to establish the amount of your loss.)

For more details, get Publication 547, Tax Information on Disasters, Casualty Losses, and Thefts. It also gives information about Federal disaster area losses.

Lines 30 through 32

Miscellaneous Deductions

Miscellaneous Expenses You CAN Deduct

Business Use of Home. You can deduct expenses for business use of part of your home only if that part is used exclusively and continuously in connection with your work and for the convenience of your employer.

Publication 587, Business Use of Your Home, will give you detailed information.

Educational Expenses. Generally, you can deduct what you paid for education required by your employer, or by law or regulations, to keep your present salary or job. In most cases, you can also deduct the cost of maintaining or improving skills you must have in your present position.

Some educational expenses cannot be deducted. Among them are expenses for study that helps you meet minimum requirements for your job, or qualifies you to get a new job. Also, do not deduct expenses that were repaid to you.

For more details, see Publication 508, Educational Expenses.

Gambling Losses. You can deduct gambling losses, but not more than the gambling winnings you reported on Form 1040, line 21.

Employee Expenses. Examples of the expenses you can deduct (if you were not reimbursed for them) are:

- Union dues (line 30).
- Safety equipment, small tools, and supplies you needed for your job.
- Uniforms your employer said you must have, and which you cannot usually wear away from work.
- Protective clothing, such as hard hats and safety shoes.
- Physical examinations your employer said you must have.
- Dues to professional organizations and chambers of commerce.
- Subscriptions to professional journals.
- Fees to employment agencies and other costs to get a new job in your present trade or profession.

Expenses of Producing Income. You can deduct what you paid to produce or collect taxable income, or to manage or protect property held for producing income.

Examples of these expenses are:

- Safe deposit box rental.
- Certain legal and accounting fees, including amounts you paid in 1979 to have tax returns prepared.
- Clerical help.
- Office rent.
- Custodial (e.g. trust accounts) fees.

Miscellaneous Expenses You CANNOT Deduct

Examples of expenses you cannot deduct are:

- Political contributions (but see instructions for Form 1040, line 38).
- Legal fees for personal matters.
- Lost or misplaced cash or property.
- Expenses for meals during regular or extra work hours.

- The cost of entertaining friends.
- Expenses of going to or from work.
- Education that you need to meet minimum requirements for your job or that will qualify you for a new occupation.
- Fines and penalties.
- Expenses of producing tax-exempt income.

For more information, see Publication 529, Miscellaneous Deductions.

Lines 33 through 40

Summary of Itemized Deductions

If you have not already entered the totals from each group of deductions on lines 33 through 38, do so now. Add lines 33 through 38, and enter the total on line 39. Enter the amount for your filing status on line 40.

Line 41

If line 39 is more than line 40, subtract line 40 from line 39 and enter the difference on Schedule A, line 41, and on Form 1040, line 33.

Note: You will receive the full benefit of your itemized deductions because the zero bracket amount you entered on line 40 has been built into the tax tables and tax rate schedules for you.

If line 40 is more than line 39, enter zero on Schedule A, line 41, and on Form 1040, line 33, unless you are required to itemize deductions (see page 12 for **You MUST Itemize Deductions**). If you **MUST** itemize deductions, enter **TC** on line 41 and complete Schedule TC, Part II.

Instructions for Schedule B Interest and Dividend Income

Purpose

Use Schedule B to list interest and dividend income. Part III of the schedule asks you to answer questions about foreign accounts and trusts. You must use Schedule B if you:

- Had more than \$400 in interest,
- Had more than \$400 in dividends,
- Had a foreign account, or
- Were a grantor of, or transferor to, a foreign trust.

Please follow the instructions below.

Part I

Interest Income

To see what interest income you must report, read the instructions for Form 1040, line 9, on page 9. The payer will usually send you a Form 1099-INT or similar statement showing interest you

must report. If the total interest is over \$400, fill in Part I AND Part III of this schedule.

Line 1

Report all interest that you received or that was credited to your account so you could withdraw it. On this line list the name of each payer. Next to each name, show the amount of income.

Line 2

Add up all the interest and enter it on this line except as noted below in **Nominee and Accrued Interest**. Also enter it on Form 1040, line 9.

Nominee and Accrued Interest. When you buy bonds between interest payment dates and you pay accrued interest to the seller, this amount is taxable interest to the seller.

List on line 1 all interest received, including interest you received as a nominee or as a purchaser of a bond with accrued interest. Several lines above line 2, enter a subtotal of all interest income listed on line 1. Below this subtotal, write "Nominee Distribution" or "Accrued Interest" as appropriate and enter the interest amounts you paid to others. Subtract these amounts from the subtotal, and enter the result on line 2.

Part II

Dividend Income

To see what dividend income you must report, read the instructions for Form 1040, line 10a, on page 9.

The payer will usually send you a Form 1099-DIV or similar statement showing dividends you must report. If the total dividends are over \$400, fill in Part II AND Part III of this schedule.

Line 3

Report all of your dividend income on this line. Include cash and the value of stock, property, or merchandise you received as a dividend.

List the name of each payer. Next to each name, show the amount of income. Be sure to include capital gain and nontaxable distributions on this line. They will be deducted on lines 5 and 6.

Line 4

Add the amounts you listed on line 3 except as noted below in **Nominees**. Enter the total on this line.

Line 5

If you listed any capital gain distributions on line 3, add those amounts. Enter the total on this line.

Line 6

Enter the total of your nontaxable distributions on this line.

Line 7

Add lines 5 and 6. Enter the total on this line.

Line 8

Subtract line 7 from line 4. Enter on line 8 and on Form 1040, line 10a. (Be sure to take your exclusion on line 10b.)

Nominees. List on line 3 all dividends you received, including dividends you received as a nominee, even if you later distributed some or all of this income to others. Several lines above line 4, enter a subtotal of all dividend income listed on line 3. Below this subtotal write "Nominee Distributions" and enter the amounts distributed. Subtract these distributions from the subtotal and enter the result on line 4.

Part III

Foreign Financial Accounts and Foreign Trusts

Fill in this part if you completed Part I or Part II, if you had a foreign account, or if you were the grantor of, or transferor to, a foreign trust.

Question A. Check the **Yes** box if either 1 or 2 below applies to you.

1. At any time during the year you had an interest in or signature or other authority over a bank account, securities account, or other financial account in a foreign country. *Exception:* Check **No** if any of the following apply to you.

- The combined value of the accounts was \$1,000 or less during the whole year.
- The accounts were with a U.S. military banking facility operated by a U.S. financial institution.

- You are an officer or employee of a commercial bank that is supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; the account is in your employer's name; AND you do not have a personal financial interest in the account.

- You are an officer or employee of a domestic corporation with securities listed on national securities exchanges or with assets of more than \$1 million and 500 or more shareholders of record; the account is in your employer's name; you do not have a personal financial interest in the account; and the chief financial officer of the corporation has given you written notice that the corporation has filed a current report that includes the account.

2. You own more than 50% of the stock in any corporation that owns one or more foreign bank accounts.

Get Form 90-22.1 to see if you are considered to have an interest in or signature or other authority over a bank account, securities account, or other financial account in a foreign country.

If you checked **Yes** for Question A, file Form 90-22.1 by June 30, 1980, with the Department of the Treasury at the address shown on the form. Form 90-22.1 is not a tax return, so do not file it with the IRS. But be sure to file your Form 1040 with the IRS.

You can get Form 90-22.1 from many IRS offices or by writing to the IRS forms distribution center for your State, as shown on the inside back cover.

Question B. Check the **Yes** box if you were a grantor of or a transferor to a foreign trust that existed during the tax year.

Instructions for Schedule D Capital Gains and Losses

Purpose

Use Schedule D (Form 1040) to report the sale or exchange of a capital asset. See the definition of "capital asset" below.

In certain cases you may have to use **Form 4797**, Supplemental Schedule of Gains and Losses, instead of Schedule D. Use Form 4797 to report any of the following:

- The sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion (such as casualty or theft) of business property, certain depreciable and amortizable property, and certain oil and gas property.
- The involuntary conversion (such as casualty or theft) of certain capital assets.
- The disposition of other noncapital assets not mentioned above.

If a capital asset is involuntarily converted because of a casualty or theft, you may use **Form 4684**, Casualties and Thefts, instead of Form 4797, Part I, Section A.

Capital Asset

Most property you own and use for personal purposes, pleasure, or investment is a capital asset. For example, your house, furniture, car, and stocks and bonds are capital assets.

A transfer of patent rights is generally considered a sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than one year.

A nonbusiness bad debt must be treated as a short-term capital loss.

A capital asset as defined by law is any piece of property held by a taxpayer except the following:

- a. Stock in trade or other property included in inventory or held for sale to customers.
- b. Accounts or notes receivable you received for services in the ordinary course of your trade or business or from the sale of any property described in (a) or for services you performed as an employee.
- c. Depreciable property used in your trade or business even if it was fully depreciated.
- d. Real property (real estate) used in your trade or business.
- e. A copyright, literary, musical or artistic composition, letter, memorandum, or similar property
 1. created by your personal efforts, or
 2. prepared or produced for you (in the case of a letter, memorandum, or similar property), or
 3. that you received from a taxpayer mentioned in 1, or 2, in a way (such as by gift) that entitled you to the basis of the previous owner.
- f. U.S. Government publications (including the Congressional Record) that you received from the government other than by purchase at the normal sales price, or that you got from another taxpayer who had received it in a similar way if your basis is determined by reference to the previous owner.
- g. Certain government obligations issued at a discount on or after March 1, 1941,

payable without interest, and maturing at a fixed date not more than one year from the date of issue.

Short-Term or Long-Term

When you list your capital gains and losses, separate them according to how long you held or owned the property. The holding period for long-term capital gains and losses is more than one year.

For commodities futures contracts (but not options on futures contracts) the holding period for long-term gains and losses is more than 6 months.

To figure the holding period. When you figure the length of the period you held property, begin counting on the day after you got the property and include the day you disposed of it.

For rules on nontaxable exchanges, gifts of property, and inherited property, please see **Publication 544, Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets.**

Limits on Capital Losses

The limit on capital losses that can be used to offset other income is \$3,000. If you are married and filing separately, the limit is \$1,500.

Losses That Are Not Deductible

Do not deduct a loss from the sale or exchange of property directly or indirectly between any of the following:

- Members of a family.
- A corporation and an individual or a fiduciary owning more than 50 percent of the corporation's stock (not counting liquidations).
- A grantor and a fiduciary of a trust.
- A fiduciary and a beneficiary of the same trust.
- A fiduciary and a fiduciary or beneficiary of another trust created by the same grantor.
- An individual and a tax-exempt organization controlled by the individual or the individual's family.
- A partnership and a partner owning, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the capital interest, or profits interest in the partnership (other than a sale or exchange of an interest in the partnership).

Items for Special Treatment and Special Cases

The following items may require special treatment:

- Transactions by a securities dealer.
- Wash sales of stock or securities.
- Bonds and other evidence of indebtedness if an original issue discount is a factor.
- Certain real estate subdivided for sale which may be considered a capital asset.
- Distributions received from an employee pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan. (Please see **Form 4972, Special 10-Year Averaging Method, or Form 5544, Multiple Recipient Special 10-Year Averaging Method.**)
- Gain on the sale of depreciable property between husband and wife or between shareholder and a controlled corporation treated as ordinary gain.
- Gain on disposition of stock in a domestic international sales corporation.
- Gain or loss on options to buy or sell, including closing transactions.
- Transfer of property to a foreign

corporation as paid-in surplus or as a contribution to capital, or to a foreign trust or partnership.

- Transfer of property to a partnership which would be treated as an investment company if the partnership were incorporated.
- If you dispose of an asset used in an activity to which the "at risk" rules apply (see section 465 of the Code), combine the gain or loss on the disposition with the profit or loss from the activity. If you have a net loss, you may be subject to the "at risk" provisions.

Two publications you should find useful are **Publication 544, Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets**, and **Publication 550, Investment Income and Expenses.**

Transfer of Appreciated Property to a Political Organization

If you transfer property to a political organization when the fair market value of the property is more than your adjusted basis, treat the transaction as a property sale on the transfer date. Report the fair market value of the property at the time of the transfer as the sales price. Ordinary income or capital gains provisions apply as if a sale took place.

Exchange of Like Kind Property

When business or investment property is exchanged for property of a like kind, no gain or loss is recognized. However, you must report the transaction on Schedule D or Form 4797, whichever applies.

Sale or Exchange (Other Than by Casualty or Theft) of Capital Assets Held for Personal Use

This type of gain is a capital gain. Report it on Schedule D, Part I or Part II. Loss from the sale or exchange of this property is not deductible.

Small Business Stock

Subject to limitations, you may deduct the loss on the sale, exchange, or worthlessness of Small Business (section 1244) stock as an ordinary loss on Form 4797. However, gains are reported as capital gains on Schedule D (Form 1040).

Disposition of Partnership Interest

A sale or other disposition of interest in a partnership may result in ordinary income. Please see **Publication 541, Tax Information on Partnerships** and **Publication 544, Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets.**

Long-term Capital Gains from Regulated Investment Companies

Include in income as a long-term capital gain the amount(s) shown on Form 2439 that represents your share of the undistributed capital gains of a regulated investment company. Enter the tax paid by the company as shown on Form 2439 on Form 1040, line 61. Add to the basis of your stock, the excess of the amount included in income over the credit.

Sale of Personal Residence

Report a taxable gain from the sale of a personal residence on Schedule D (Form 1040). A loss from such sale is not deductible.

Use Form 2119, Sale or Exchange of

Personal Residence, to report the sale of your personal residence if:

- within 18 months before or after the sale, you purchase another principal residence and use it as such; or
- before the sale or within 18 months after the sale, you begin construction of a new principal residence and use it as such within 18 months before and 2 years after the sale.

Also use Form 2119, if you sold or exchanged your residence, were 55 or over before the date of sale or exchange, and elect to exclude gain. If you are thinking of replacing your residence but have not done so, see **Publication 523, Tax Information on Selling or Buying Your Home.**

Installment Sales

You may be able to use the installment method to report gain on personal property or real property you sold. For the sale to qualify as an installment sale, there must be one or more payments in each of two or more tax years.

If you elect the installment method, attach a computation titled "Installment Sale Computation."

For more information please get **Publication 537, Installment and Deferred-Payment Sales.**

Investment Interest Expense Deduction Adjustment

These instructions apply only if there is an entry on Form 4952, Investment Interest Expense Deduction, line 22; and Schedule D, lines 20 and 21 (or Form 4798, lines 8 and 9) both show a gain.

If so, part or all of Form 4952, line 22 will be treated as ordinary income.

The amount treated as ordinary income is the smallest of:

- the amount on Form 4952, line 22; or
- the amount on Schedule D, line 20 (or Form 4798, Part I, line 8), or
- the amount on Schedule D, line 21 (or Form 4798, Part I, line 9).

Enter this amount in the margin to the right of Schedule D, line 20 (or Form 4798, Part I, line 8). Identify by writing next to it: "From Form 4952." Subtract the ordinary income from the gains on Schedule D, lines 20 and 21 (or Form 4798, Part I, lines 8 and 9). In addition, enter the ordinary gain on Form 4797, Supplemental Schedule of Gains and Losses, Part II, line 10. If you do not use Form 4797 for other transactions, enter it on Form 1040, line 16, and identify it in the margin as "From Form 4952."

Specific Instructions

Column d

Sales Price Less Expense of Sale

Enter in this column the selling price of the property sold. Reduce this by any expense of sale such as broker's fee, commission, etc.

Column e

Cost or Other Basis, as Adjusted

In general, the cost or adjusted basis is the cost of the property plus improvements and minus depreciation, amortization,

and depletion. If you inherited the property or got it as a gift, tax-free exchange, involuntary conversion, or "wash sale" of stock, you may not be able to use the actual cash cost as the basis. If you do not use cash cost, please attach an explanation of your basis.

When selling stock, adjust your basis by subtracting all the nontaxable distributions you received before the sale. This includes nontaxable dividends from utility company stock and mutual funds. Also adjust your basis for any stock splits.

The basis of property acquired by gifts made before January 1, 1977, generally is the basis of the property in the hands of the donor plus any gift taxes paid on the gift. For gifts made after December 31, 1976, only the gift tax on the appreciation in value at the time of the gift is added to the basis of the property in the hands of the donor.

The basis of property acquired from a decedent is generally the fair market value at the date of death.

If a charitable contribution deduction is allowed because of a sale of property to a charitable organization, the adjusted basis for determining gain from the sale is an amount which has the same ratio to the adjusted basis as the amount realized has to the fair market value.

Line 5

Short-Term Capital Loss Carryover From Years Beginning After 1969

Enter the amount from your 1978 Schedule D (Form 1040), line 41 or 1978 Form 4798, Part II, line 14.

Lines 7 and 19

If the information you receive from the entity shows one amount for net gain or (loss) for the year and a different amount for net gain or (loss) after 10/31/78, you must make a side calculation to figure your net short or long-term gain or (loss) from transactions before 11/1/78. For more information, see **Publication 544**.

See Schedule(s) K-1 or other information supplied to you from the entity.

If you have a net gain that would be reported in line 7 or 19, and have an entry on line 5 or 17, the following instruction applies to you:

- Separate your short-term capital loss carryover from transactions before 11/1/78 and from transactions after 10/31/78.
- Reduce line 7 by your short-term capital loss carryover from transactions before 11/1/78. If the result is less than zero, enter a negative amount in brackets. Also reduce line 5 by this carryover.
- Separate your long-term capital loss carryover from transactions before 11/1/78 and from transactions after 10/31/78.
- Reduce line 19 by your long-term capital loss carryover from transactions before 11/1/78. If the result is less than zero, enter a negative amount in brackets. Also reduce line 17 by this carryover.

Line 17

Long-Term Capital Loss Carryover From Years Beginning After 1969

Enter the amount from your 1978 Schedule D (Form 1040), line 47 or 1978 Form 4798, Part II, line 26.

Note: If you used Form 4798 in 1978 and had an entry in Part II, lines 17 or 23, use Form 4798 in 1979 instead of completing Schedule D, Parts III or V.

Line 23b (iii)

(or Form 4798, line 30c)

Taxable Income, as Adjusted

Figure your taxable income, as adjusted with a separate calculation. Do this in the following way:

- Figure the amount from Form 1040, line 34, without regard to gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets.
- Subtract from the amount in a. one of the following:
 - \$2,300 if you are filing as single or head of household.
 - \$3,400 if you are married and filing jointly or if you are a qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child.
 - \$1,700 if you are married and filing separately.

Part IV

Complete this part if lines 20 and 21 show a gain and there is a net gain on line 7 or line 19. Use this part whether or not you have pre-1970 capital loss carryovers to 1979.

Instructions for

Schedule E

Supplemental Income

Purpose

Use Schedule E to report income (or loss) from pensions and annuities, rents and royalties, partnerships, estates and trusts, and small business corporations.

Part I

Pension and Annuity Income

Note: For more information about pension and annuity income, see **Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income**.

Generally, you must use Schedule E to report pension and annuity income if the amount of that income which you received in 1979 is not fully taxable. There are three methods of reporting your pension or annuity income.

Method 1

The pension or annuity payments you receive are fully taxable if:

- You did not make any contributions (including contributions withheld from your salary) to your pension or annuity, or
- You got back your entire contribution before 1979.

Report the total amount of income on Form 1040, line 17. You do not have to report this pension or annuity income on Schedule E.

Method 2

The pension or annuity payments you received may not be taxable until a later year if:

- Both you and your employer contributed, and

b. You will get back the full amount you contributed in 3 years or less beginning on the date you receive the first pension or annuity payment.

The pension or annuity payments you receive become taxable only when they add up to more than the amount you contributed.

After you get back the amount you contributed, all payments you receive are taxable. The amount you contributed includes contributions you made and any contributions your employer made and that you reported as income.

The amount you contributed does not include interest earned on your contributions to the pension or annuity, unless you reported the interest as income.

Example: While working, you contributed \$4,925 to your pension. Your employer's contribution to the pension was not included in your income. You retired in 1979 and began receiving \$200 a month from the pension. Since the amount you can expect to receive during the first 3 years (36 months × \$200 = \$7,200) is equal to or more than your contribution (\$4,925), you can exclude your pension until the payments total \$4,925. After that, they are fully taxable and should be reported on Form 1040, line 17.

Method 3

Use special rules to report your pension or annuity income if Methods 1 and 2 do not apply. For more information, see **Publication 575**.

Beneficiaries

If you receive pension and annuity payments as a beneficiary, you may have to report the income using Method 2 or Method 3. For example, if an employee dies before receiving any payments, Method 2 may apply to his or her beneficiary. For more information, please see **Publication 575**.

Total Distributions from Profit-Sharing, Retirement Plans and Individual Retirement Arrangements (Form 1099R)

Note: Use Schedule E to report a "rollover" of a profit-sharing or retirement plan distribution into an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) or other profit-sharing or retirement plan. Enter the amount of the distribution on line 2 and the amount of the rollover on line 3.

Generally, if you received a lump-sum distribution from a profit-sharing or retirement plan, you should not use Schedule E. Instead, report the capital gain part on Schedule D (Form 1040). Report the ordinary income part on Form 1040. Your lump-sum distribution is on Form 1099R, Statement for Recipients of Total Distributions from Profit-Sharing, Retirement Plans and Individual Retirement Arrangements. You may pay less tax on this distribution if you are eligible to use the special averaging method. For details, please see Form 4972, Special 10-Year Averaging Method, or Form 5544, Multiple Recipient Special 10-Year Averaging Method, and separate instructions. For more information, please see **Publication 575**.

You may be able to “roll over” your distribution into an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) tax free. For more information, please see **Publication 590**, Tax Information on Individual Retirement Arrangements.

Death Benefit Exclusion

You may be entitled to a death benefit exclusion of up to \$5,000 if either of the following applies:

- You are the beneficiary of a decedent who received no retirement pension or annuity payments, or
- You are the beneficiary of a decedent who received disability income payments that were not reported as pension or annuity income.

Note: If death benefits are paid as a pension or annuity, the death benefit exclusion may be added to the consideration paid for the pension or annuity. If so, you may not be eligible to use Method 2 to figure the amount of income to report.

For more information, please see **Publication 575**.

Disability Pension and Annuity Payments

Your disability payments may not be taxable if you meet certain tests about your age, date of retirement, whether you are permanently and totally disabled, etc.

DO NOT use Schedule E to report your disability payments if:

- You are using Form 2440, or
- Your disability payments are fully taxable.

For more information about disability payments, please get **Form 2440**, Disability Income Exclusion, and **Publication 522**, Disability Payments.

Use Schedule E to report your disability payments if you are reporting them as a regular pension or annuity which is not fully taxable.

Specific Instructions

Note: If you are reporting income from more than one pension or annuity using Method 2 or 3, attach a separate sheet to Schedule E listing the information required by lines 1 through 4. Enter the combined total of the taxable parts on Schedule E, line 4.

Line 1a

Check Yes or No. If you checked No, skip to line 2. If you checked Yes, go to line 1b.

Line 1b

Check Yes or No. If you checked No, skip to line 2. If you checked Yes, go to line 1c.

Line 1c

Enter the total amount you contributed to your pension or annuity on this line.

Line 1d

If you first started receiving pension or annuity payments in 1979, enter zero. If you started receiving payments before 1979, add together all amounts you received from the pension or annuity before 1979. Enter the total on this line.

Line 2

Enter the total payments you received in 1979.

Line 3

On this line enter the amount you do not have to report as income. This includes amounts you contributed and any amounts your employer contributed and which you reported as income.

Line 4

Subtract line 3 from line 2. Enter the result on this line. If you will not use Parts II and III of Schedule E (Form 1040), enter this amount on line 18. Also, enter this amount on Form 1040, line 18.

“At Risk” Rules

Generally, the special “at risk” rules of section 465 of the Internal Revenue Code apply to all activities except real estate (other than mineral property). The “at risk” rules may apply to a member of a partnership or joint venture; shareholder in a small business corporation; beneficiary of an estate or trust; or lessor of certain property (other than real estate). The “at risk” rules only apply if you have a loss from an activity carried on as a trade or business or for the production of income. Generally, the amount you have “at risk” limits the loss you can deduct for any tax year.

You are generally considered “at risk” for an activity for the cash and the adjusted basis of other property you contributed to the activity, and any amounts borrowed for use in the activity for which you are personally liable.

Your “at risk” amount does not include the proceeds from your share of any nonrecourse loan used to finance the activity or the acquisition of property used in the activity. However, you are “at risk” to the extent of the net fair market value of your own property (not used in the activity) which secures borrowed amounts for which you are not liable. You are not “at risk” for borrowed amounts from a person who is related to you under section 267(b), or any amount that is protected against loss by a guarantee, stop-loss agreement, or similar arrangement.

If you have amounts not “at risk” for an activity and you share in the loss for that activity, you must figure the allowable loss to report on Schedule E. Partners, beneficiaries, and shareholders should get a separate statement of income, expenses, deductions, and credits for each activity.

If you sell or otherwise dispose of an asset used in, or your interest in (either total or partial) an activity to which the “at risk” rules apply (see section 465 of the Internal Revenue Code), combine the gain or loss on the sale or disposition with the profit or loss from the activity to determine your net profit or loss from the activity. If you have a net loss, it may be limited because of the “at risk” rules.

● Part II—Enter in column (f) the loss from the activity or the amount “at risk” for the activity, whichever is smaller. If your “at risk” amount is smaller than zero, enter zero.

● Part III—Enter in column (c) the loss from the activity or the amount “at risk” for the activity, whichever is smaller. If your “at risk” amount is smaller than zero, enter zero.

Any loss from an activity not allowed for the tax year is treated as a deduction allocable to the activity in the next tax year.

Part II

Rent and Royalty Income or Loss

Generally, you should use this part to report rents from property you own or control. This includes room and other space rentals. However, if you provided services to the renter or if your business was selling real estate, report the income on Schedule C.

If you use Part II to report rent or royalty income, fill out the appropriate parts on page 2.

Your share of any loss from an activity (other than real estate) for the tax year may be allowed only for the total amount that you are “at risk” for the activity at the close of the tax year.

Rent

If you were not in the real estate sales business and you received rent from property you own or control, report it in column (b). If you received property, instead of money, as rent, report its fair market value.

You can deduct an expense for the depreciation of rental property. You can also deduct all normal expenses, such as taxes, interest, repairs, insurance, maintenance, and agent’s commissions. If your deduction for interest is more than \$10,000, see **Form 4952**, Investment Interest Expense Deduction.

Do not deduct the value of your own labor. Do not deduct capital investments or improvements; instead add these to the basis of the property for depreciation. Example: A landlord can deduct the cost of minor repairs, but not the cost of major improvements, such as a new roof.

Did You Rent Out Part of Your Home?

If you rent out only part of your property, deduct the part of your expenses that apply to the rented part. If you do not know the exact amount of these expenses, figure out what share of the total expenses applied to the rented part. Example: You rent out one-quarter of your home and live in the other part. Deduct depreciation on only one-quarter of the home. Deduct any other expenses that apply to the rented part.

Did You Rent Out a Vacation Home (Or Other Dwelling Unit)?

Generally, you may deduct only those expenses which apply to the time that the vacation home (or other dwelling unit) is rented out. Also, if you or your family used the property as a residence, certain expenses cannot be more than the gross rental income. Only interest, taxes, and casualty losses do not have to be limited. Generally, a vacation home (or other dwelling unit) is used as a residence if you or your family used it for personal purposes for more than the larger of:

- 14 days, or
- 10% of the number of days during 1979 that the property was actually rented out at a fair rental.

If you used the property as a residence and rented it out for less than 15 days, you may not deduct any rental expenses. If you itemized your deductions, you may deduct any interest, taxes, and casualty losses on Schedule A (Form 1040). You do not have to report the rental income.

Your family includes only your brothers, sisters, half brothers, half sisters, spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants.

Dwelling units include houses, apartments, condominiums, mobile homes, and boats, or similar property. For information on how to figure deductible expenses, see **Publication 530**, Tax Information for Homeowners.

Rental Income From Farm Production or Crop Shares

Report farm rental income and expenses on **Form 4835**, Farm Rental Income and Expenses and Summary of Gross Income From Farming or Fishing, if you meet these two tests:

- a. You received rental income that was based on crops or livestock produced by the tenant.
- b. You did not manage or operate the farm to any great extent.

Note: For estimated tax penalty rules, income received from your share of crops and rental based on farm production is considered income from farming.

Report your crop shares only for the year in which they were sold or exchanged for merchandise or property. If you use **Form 4835**, report the appropriate amounts on line 7.

Royalties

Enter in column (c) royalties from oil, gas or mineral properties, copyrights, and patents. If you hold an operating oil, gas, or mineral interest, report gross income and expenses in Schedule C. Under certain circumstances, you can treat amounts received as "royalties" for transfer of a patent or amounts received on the disposal of coal and iron ore as the sale of a capital asset. For more information, please get **Publication 544**, Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets.

If State or local taxes were withheld from oil or gas payments you received, report in column (c) the gross amount of royalty, and include the taxes withheld by the producer in column (e).

Specific Instructions

Line 6a

You may elect to amortize rehabilitation expenditures or take accelerated depreciation for certain certified historic structures. Section 191 allows amortization to be figured using a period of 60 months. Section 167(o) allows an accelerated method of depreciation if you substantially rehabilitate a certified historic structure.

If you elect amortization for these expenditures or elect to take an accelerated method of depreciation:

1. answer "Yes" on this line,
2. attach to the return a copy of the final certification letter issued by the Department of the Interior approving the rehabilitation or, if no such letter has been issued,

3. attach to the return a copy of a completed first page of U.S. Department of the Interior Form FHR-8-253a, Historic Preservation Certification Application—Part 2 (as submitted to the Department of the Interior).

Line 6b

Include on this line the amortizable basis of the property. This is the amount that is permitted to be deducted over the 60 month period.

Part III

Income or Losses from Partnerships, Estates or Trusts, Small Business Corporations

Partnerships

If you are a member of a partnership or joint venture, include in this part your share of the partnership income (whether you received it or not) or net loss for the partnership tax year that ends during the year covered by your return.

For more information to fill out this part, please see copy B of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), Partner's Share of Income, Credits, Deductions, etc.

Part or all of your share of partnership income or loss from the operation of the business may be considered net earnings from self-employment that must be reported on Schedule SE. For more information, please get **Publication 541**, Tax Information on Partnerships.

Your share of any loss from an activity for the tax year may be allowed only for the total amount that you are "at risk" for the activity at the close of the tax year.

Estates and Trusts

If you are a beneficiary of an estate or trust, you should report your taxable part of the income (whether you received it or not) as follows:

- Dividends from qualifying domestic corporations—enter on Schedule B (Form 1040), Part II, line 3. If total dividends received from all sources are \$400 or less, enter the total on Form 1040, line 10a and do not list them on Schedule B.
- Short-term capital gains—Schedule D.
- Long-term capital gains—Schedule D.
- Other taxable income less deductions—Schedule E, Part III.

For more information on these items, please contact the fiduciary or see Schedule K-1 (Form 1041).

Include your share of tax preference items on **Form 4625**, Computation of Minimum Tax—Individuals.

Your share of any loss from an activity for the tax year may be allowed only for the total amount that you are "at risk" for the activity at the close of the tax year.

A U.S. person who transferred property to a foreign trust may have to include the income resulting from it in his or her income if, during 1979, the trust had a U.S. beneficiary. For more information, see **Form 3520-A**, Annual Return of Foreign Trust With U.S. Beneficiaries.

Small Business Corporations

If you are a shareholder in a small business corporation that elected to have its current taxable income taxed to its stockholders, you should report:

- Actual dividend distributions (whether taxable as ordinary income or long-term capital gain) as dividend income in Schedule B (Form 1040), Part II, line 3. Subtract from the actual dividend distribution the non-dividend (distribution of previously taxed income) part on Schedule B, Part II, line 6 and the long-term capital gain on Schedule B, Part II, line 5. Also include the long-term capital gain part on Schedule D.

- Constructive dividends reported to you on Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S) taxable as ordinary income or (loss), in Schedule E, Part III.
- Constructive dividends reported to you on Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S) taxable as long-term capital gain on Schedule D.

If you are a shareholder claiming a deduction for a net operating loss, please attach to your return a computation of the adjusted basis of your stock in the corporation and the adjusted basis of any debt the corporation owes you. Your net operating loss deduction is limited to that amount.

Your share of any loss from an activity for the tax year may be allowed only for the total amount that you are "at risk" for the activity at the close of the tax year.

Depreciation

You can deduct a reasonable allowance for wear and tear of business and investment property. The allowance does not apply to stock in trade, inventories, land, and personal assets. Please get **Form 4562**, Depreciation, or **Publication 534**, Depreciation, for methods, limits, and special rules.

Note: Your total additional first-year depreciation deduction from all sources is limited to \$2,000 (\$4,000 if filing jointly).

Part IV

Specific Instructions

Line 19

Enter on this line your share of:

- partnership gross income, and
- fiduciary taxable income, and
- gross farm rents as shown on **Form 4835**, from farming or fishing. You will not be charged a penalty for underpayment of estimated tax if you meet the following tests:
 - your gross farming or fishing income for 1978 or 1979 is at least two-thirds of your gross income, and
 - you file your 1979 tax return and pay the tax due on or before March 3, 1980.

Instructions for Schedules R and RP Credit for the Elderly

Purpose

Some elderly people can pay less tax by using a tax credit. To do this, they must file one of two schedules (R or RP). Your credit cannot be more than your tax (on line 37, Form 1040). The credit is available no matter how long you worked. The amount of the credit is based on your filing status and age, and, if you are married, on your spouse's age. Which schedule you use depends on your age and the kind of income you had.

Schedule R is for people who are 65 or over. However, if you are married filing a joint return and either you or your spouse is under 65 with income from a public retirement system, you may elect to use Schedule RP. The election is made by filing Schedule RP with your return.

Schedule RP is for people under 65 who were employees of Federal, State, or local governments, and who had income from a public retirement system.

Examples of these retired employees are: Federal civil service workers, public school

teachers, members of police and fire departments, and members of the armed forces. For more information, please get **Publication 524, Credit for the Elderly.**

If you lived with your spouse at any time in 1979, you must file a joint return to take the credit. If you and your spouse lived apart the whole year, you can file either a joint return or separate returns, but you may be limited in what schedule, if any, you can use. If your spouse is 65 or older and you are under 65 with public retirement system income, you cannot use Schedule RP unless your spouse makes the election with you to use Schedule RP. The election is made by both of you filing Schedule RP with your separate returns. If your spouse does not make the election with you, you cannot claim any credit for the elderly on your separate return.

A nonresident alien can take the credit if:

- a. he or she is married to a U.S. citizen or resident, and,
- b. the couple choose to file a joint return and be taxed on their worldwide income.

Figuring the Credit

If you want us to, we will figure your credit. Please see page 5, "We will figure some of your credits, too."

If you figure it yourself, first fill out Form 1040 through line 37. Then, read the instructions for the schedule (R or RP) you would use. If you are married and have a choice of schedules, figure your credit both ways to see which schedule will give you more credit.

Line-by-Line Instructions for Schedule R

Be sure to enter your name and social security number at the top.

Boxes A-D

Filing Status and Age

The largest amount you can use to figure the credit is based on your filing status and age, and, if you are married, on your spouse's age. "Single" includes Head of Household and Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child. Check only one box.

Line 1

Enter the amount for the box you checked.

Line 2a

Report pensions and annuities that are not taxed. (Do not include amounts you received from workers' compensation, insurance, damages, etc., for injury or sickness.) Include payments you received from:

- Social security (before deduction of medicare premiums).
- Railroad retirement (but not supplemental annuities).
- Veterans' pensions (but not military disability pensions).
- A matured U.S. Government life insurance endowment contract (after you subtract all amounts you paid for the contract).

Lines 2b, c, d, and e

Use these lines if your adjusted gross income on Form 1040, line 32, is MORE than the amount printed on line 2c for the box that you checked.

Line 3

Add lines 2a and 2e. Put total on line 3. If the amount on line 3 is more than the amount on line 1, you cannot take the credit; do not complete Schedule R.

Line 4

Subtract line 3 from line 1. This is the amount you use to figure your credit.

Line 5

Multiply line 4 by 15% (.15) and enter the result on line 5.

Line 6

Enter the tax from Form 1040, line 37. (If this amount is zero, you cannot take the credit; do not file Schedule R.)

Line 7

Enter the amount from line 5 or line 6, whichever is less. This is your Credit for the Elderly. Put the same amount on Form 1040, line 39.

Before You Start to Fill Out Your Schedule, Check This Table.

If your income for your age and filing status is less than the amount in the table, you may be able to take the credit.

If your income for your age and filing status is more than the amount in the table, you cannot take the credit for the elderly. **DO NOT FILL OUT** the SCHEDULE.

Complete Schedule R if you are:	And received nontaxable pensions (social security, etc.) of less than:	Or the amount on line 32, Form 1040 is less than:
Single (this includes Head of Household and Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child)	\$2,500	\$12,500
Married filing a joint return and		
• one spouse is 65 or over	\$2,500	\$15,000
• both are 65 or over	\$3,750	\$17,500
Married filing a separate return	\$1,875	\$ 8,750

Complete Schedule RP if you are:	And received nontaxable pensions (social security, etc.) of less than:	Or had earned income (wages, salaries, etc.) of less than:
Single (this includes Head of Household and Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child)		
• under 62	\$2,500	\$3,400
• at least 62 but under 65	\$2,500	\$3,950
Married filing a separate return and		
• under 62	\$1,875	\$2,775
• at least 62 but under 65	\$1,875	\$3,325
Married filing joint return—If Married filing joint return and are eligible to use Schedule RP, you may complete it if:		
a. either spouse received nontaxable pensions (social security, etc.) of less than \$2,500, and		
b. that spouse		
1. is at least 72, or		
2. is at least 62 but under 65 and had earned income (wages, salaries, etc.) of less than \$3,950, or		
3. is under 62 and had earned income (wages, salaries, etc.) of less than \$3,400.		

Line-by-Line Instructions for Schedule RP

Be sure to enter your name and social security number at the top.

Name of Public Retirement System

Please enter the name of the public retirement system of the spouse under 65. If both you and your spouse are under 65 and receive income from a public retirement system(s), enter the name of the public retirement system(s) of both you and your spouse. Identify the husband's public retirement system with an (H) and the wife's with a (W).

Boxes A-E

Filing Status and Age

The largest amount you can use to figure the credit is based on your filing status and age; and if you are married, on your spouse's age. "Single" includes Head of Household and Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child. Check only one box.

If you are filing a joint return and checked box C, use column (a) for the wife and column (b) for the husband. If you checked box B, the spouse under 65 should use column (b).

Community Property Income

If you use Schedule RP and file a joint return you should disregard community property laws in figuring the credit. (Community property States are: Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Washington.) Enter the total of all taxable and nontaxable income in the column of the spouse who received it.

Line 1

Enter the amount for the box you checked. If you file a joint return and you checked box B or C, the \$3,750 must be allocated between you and your spouse. No more than \$2,500 can be entered for either of you. Generally, you will get more credit if the larger amount is entered for the spouse with more retirement income.

Line 2a

Report pensions and annuities that are not taxed. (Do not include amounts you received from workers' compensation, insurance, damages, etc., for injury or sickness.) Include payments you received from:

- Social security (before deduction of medicare premiums).
- Railroad retirement (but not supplemental annuities).
- Veterans' pensions (but not military disability pensions).
- A matured U.S. Government life insurance endowment contract (after you subtract all amounts you paid for the contract).

Line 2b

Use this line if you had wages, salaries, or other earned income (including disability income that you reported on Form 1040, line 8) of more than:

- \$900 and you were under 62, or
- \$1,200 and you were at least 62 but under 72.

Skip this line and go to line 3 if you:

- were 72 or over, or
- had earned income of \$900 or less, or
- were at least 62 but under 72 and had earned income of \$1,200 or less.

See page 12 of instructions for definition of earned income.

If you use line 2b, please follow the instructions below.

If you were under 62 and had earned income of more than \$900, subtract \$900 from the amount you earned. Enter the result on line 2b(i).

If you were at least 62 but under 72, and had earned income of more than \$1,200 but not more than \$1,700, subtract \$1,200 from the amount of your earned income. Divide the balance by 2 and enter the result on line 2b(ii).

If you were at least 62 but under 72, and had earned income of more than \$1,700, subtract \$1,450 from your earned income. Enter the result on line 2b(ii).

Line 3

Add lines 2a, 2b(i), and 2b(ii). Put the total on line 3.

Line 4

Subtract line 3 from line 1. This is the largest amount of income you can use to figure your credit.

If the amount on line 3 is more than the amount on line 1 for a column, do not complete the rest of the lines in that column.

Line 5

The kind of retirement income you enter depends on whether you are under 65 or whether you are 65 or over. Do not include any amount from line 2a; those pensions are not taxable.

Line 5a

If you were under 65 on January 1, 1980, enter the pension or annuity payments you received from a public retirement system and reported as income. Do not enter social security income or railroad retirement that you excluded from gross income.

If your spouse died and you received payments from his or her public retirement plan, enter the payments you reported as income.

If you retired on disability, report your disability annuity payments as retirement income if:

- the payments are for periods after you reached minimum retirement age, and,
- the payments are not reportable on Form 1040, line 8.

Line 5b

If you were 65 or over on January 1, 1980, enter the amount that you reported as income from the sources listed below:

- Individual retirement arrangements (IRA), pension or annuity contracts, and retirement bonds.
- Interest.
- Dividends.
- Rents (before subtracting expenses).

Line 6

Enter the amount from line 4 or 5, whichever is less.

Line 7

If you are filing a joint return, add the amounts in columns (a) and (b) of line 6. Enter the total on line 7. If you are not filing a joint return, enter the amount from column (b) of line 6.

Line 8

Multiply line 7 by 15% (.15) and enter the result on this line.

Line 9

Enter the tax from Form 1040, line 37. (If this amount is zero, you cannot take the credit; do not file Schedule RP.)

Line 10

Enter the amount from line 8 or 9, whichever is less. This is your Credit for the Elderly. Enter the same amount on Form 1040, line 39.

Instructions for Schedule C Profit or (Loss) From Business or Profession

Purpose

If you operated a business or practiced a profession, complete Schedule C. If you had more than one business, or if you and your spouse had separate businesses, please complete a Schedule C for each business.

Farmers should use Schedule F.

For expenses which are part business and part personal, deduct only the business part. For example, if only half of your car usage was for business, deduct only half of the cost of operating the car.

Deduct interest, taxes, and casualty losses not related to your business as itemized deductions on Schedule A.

Report sales, exchanges, and involuntary conversions of trade or business property on Form 4797, Supplemental Schedule of Gains and Losses.

You must pay social security self-employment tax on income from any trade or business unless you are specifically exempted. Please see Schedule SE.

If you need more information about business income and expenses, get Publication 334, Tax Guide for Small Business.

Item A

Main Business Activity and Product

Report the business activity that accounted for the most income included on Schedule C, Part I, line 1a. Give the general field as well as the product or service. For example, "wholesale—groceries" or "retail—hardware."

Item C

Employer Identification Number

You don't need an employer identification number unless you had a Keogh (H.R. 10) plan or were required to file an employment, excise, or alcohol, tobacco, and firearms tax return.

Item D

Business Address

Use your home address only if you actually conducted the business from your home. You should show a street address instead of a box number.

Item E

Accounting Method

You must use the cash method on your return unless you kept account books. If you kept books, you can use the cash method, accrual method, or in some cases, the completed contract or percentage of completion method. The method used must clearly reflect your income.

If you want to change your accounting method (including the treatment of any item such as inventories or bad debts), you must usually first get the permission of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. File Form 3115 within the first 180 days of the tax year in which you want to make the change.

If you use the cash method, show all items of taxable income actually or con-

structurally received during the year (in cash, property, or services). Also show amounts actually paid during the year for deductible expenses. Income is constructively received when it is credited to your account or set aside for you to use.

If you use the **accrual method**, report income when you earn it and deduct expenses when you incur them, even if you do not pay them during the tax year.

Item F

Valuation Methods

Your inventories can be valued at:

- cost,
- cost or market value, whichever is lower, or
- any other method approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Item H

Business Use of Your Home

Within certain limits, you may deduct business expenses that apply to a part of your home **only** if that part is exclusively used on a regular basis:

- as your principal place of business, or
- as a place of business used by your patients, clients, or customers in meeting or dealing with you in the normal course of your trade or business, or
- in connection with your trade or business if it is a separate structure that is not attached to your home.

You may also deduct expenses that apply to space within your home if it is the **only** fixed location of your trade or business. The space must be used on a regular basis to store inventory held for use in your trade or business of selling products at retail or wholesale.

If you use space in your home on a regular basis in your trade or business of providing day care service, you may be able to deduct the business expenses even though you also use the same space for nonbusiness purposes.

Please get **Publication 587, Business Use of Your Home**, for more information.

Item I

Certified Historic Structures

You may elect to amortize rehabilitation expenditures or take accelerated depreciation for certain certified historic structures. Section 191 allows amortization to be figured using a period of 60 months. Section 167(o) allows an accelerated method of depreciation if you substantially rehabilitate a certified historic structure. For additional details on this election, including how to complete Item I, see the instructions on page 23 for lines 6a and b.

Information Returns

You may have to file information returns for wages paid to employees, certain payments of fees and other non-employee compensation, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, and pensions. For more information, see instructions for **Forms W-3** (Transmittal of Income and Tax Statements) and **1096** (Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns).

Part I

Income

(Lines 1 through 5)

Line 1a Gross Receipts or Sales

Enter gross receipts or sales from your business.

Installment Sales. If you use the installment method of reporting sales income, please attach a schedule showing separately for 1979 and the three preceding years: gross sales; cost of goods sold; gross profit; percentage of gross profits to gross sales; amounts collected; and gross profits on amounts collected.

Line 1b Returns and Allowances

You should enter on line 1b such items as returned sales, rebates, and allowances from the sales price.

Line 2

Cost of Goods Sold and/or Operations

Cost of Goods Sold. If you engaged in a trade or business in which the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise was an income-producing factor, merchandise inventories must be taken into account at the beginning and end of your tax year. Enter the amount from Schedule C-1, line 8.

Cost of Operations (Inventories Not an Income-Producing Factor). If the amount on line 2 includes the cost of operations, complete the appropriate lines on Schedule C-1.

Line 4 Other Income

Include finance reserve income, scrap sales, amounts recovered from bad debts, interest and other kinds of miscellaneous income from the business or profession.

Part II

Deductions

(Lines 6 through 33)

Line 7 Amortization

You may amortize the cost of pollution-control facilities, on-the-job training facilities, rehabilitation of certified historic buildings and child care facilities over a 60-month period instead of taking the depreciation deduction. You may also amortize amounts you paid for research, experiments, and a trademark or trade name over a period of at least 60 months.

Real property construction period interest and taxes generally cannot be fully deducted in the year you paid or incurred them. Amounts not allowed as a deduction in the current year must be capitalized and amortized. This rule does not apply to low-income housing.

For more information about amounts subject to amortization, please get **Publication 535, Business Expenses and Operating Losses**.

Line 8

Bad Debts from Sales or Services

Include debts and partial debts arising from sales or services that were included in income and are definitely known to be worthless. Instead of this, you may deduct a reasonable amount that was added during the tax year to a bad debt reserve.

If you later collect a debt that you deducted as a bad debt, include it as income

in the year you collect it unless you use the bad debt reserve method. For more information, please get **Publication 548, Deductions for Bad Debts**.

Line 10 Car and Truck Expenses

You can deduct the actual cost of running your car or truck or take the fixed mileage rate. You must use actual costs if you use more than one car or truck in your business. If you deduct actual cost, show depreciation on line 13.

The fixed rate is figured at 18½ cents a mile for the first 15,000 miles and 10 cents for each mile over 15,000. Add to this amount your parking fees and tolls.

For cars that have been or are considered fully depreciated, the rate is 10 cents a mile for all business mileage.

You can change methods of figuring your cost from year to year. But you cannot change to the fixed mileage rate if you claimed depreciation and did not use the straight line method, or if you claimed additional first-year depreciation.

Line 12 Depletion

Enter your total deduction for depletion on this line.

If you claim a deduction for timber depletion, please attach **Form T**.

Line 13 Depreciation

You can deduct a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property used in a trade or business, or property held for the production of income. The allowance does not apply to stock in trade, inventories, land, and personal assets.

You can either list items separately or group similar assets as one item when filing in **Schedule C-2**.

Please see **Form 4562, Depreciation**, for information on depreciation methods, limitations and special rules. **Publication 534, Depreciation**, also contains helpful information.

Note: Your total additional first-year depreciation deduction from all sources is limited to \$2,000 (\$4,000 if married filing a joint return).

Line 15

Employee Benefit Programs

Enter the amount of your contributions that are not an incidental part of a pension or profit-sharing plan included on line 22. Also include here contributions to insurance, health and welfare programs.

Line 18

Interest on Business Indebtedness

If you paid interest for years after 1979, deduct only the part you paid for 1979.

Don't take a deduction on Schedule C for interest you paid or accrued on debts from buying or carrying investment property. Deduct this interest on Schedule A. For more information, see **Publication 545, Interest Expense**.

Line 22

Pension and Profit-Sharing Plans

You should enter the amount you claim as a deduction for contributions to a pension, profit-sharing, or annuity plan, or plans, for the benefit of your employees. If the plan includes you as a self-employed person, you should enter contributions made as an employer on your behalf (but not voluntary contributions you made as an employee) on Form 1040, line 26, instead of on Schedule C, line 22. For filing requirements, please see instructions for Form 1040, line 26, on page 11.

Line 25 Repairs

You can deduct the cost of repairs including labor, supplies, and other items that do not add to the value or increase the life of the property. Do not deduct the value of your own labor. And do not deduct amounts you spent to restore or replace property. They are chargeable to capital accounts or to depreciation reserve, depending on how depreciation is charged on your books.

Line 29

Travel and Entertainment

You can deduct all ordinary and necessary travel and entertainment expenses paid or incurred in your trade or business. Be sure to fill in **Schedule C-3** to report expense account information.

Generally, for years ending after 1978, no deduction is allowed for any expense paid or incurred after 12/31/78 for a facility (such as a yacht or hunting lodge) that is used for any activity that is usually considered entertainment, amusement, or recreation. (See Section 274 of the Internal Revenue Code.)

Line 31 Wages

Enter on line 31a the total salaries and wages (other than salaries and wages deducted elsewhere on your return) paid or incurred for the tax year. Do not include any amount paid to yourself.

Enter on line 31b the jobs credit from **Form 5884** and on line 31c, the WIN credit from **Form 4874**. Subtract the total of these credits from wages shown on line 31a and enter the balance on 31e.

For more details, please get **Publication 906**, Targeted Jobs and WIN Credits.

Line 32

Other Business Expenses

Include all ordinary and necessary business expenses not deducted elsewhere on Schedule C. Do not include the cost of business equipment or furniture, replacements or permanent improvements to property, or personal living and family expenses.

Any loss from this activity that was not allowed as a deduction last year because of the "at risk" provisions, is treated as a deduction allocable to this activity in 1979.

Line 34

Net Profit or (Loss)

If you have a profit, stop here. Enter the amount here and on **Form 1040**, line 13, and **Schedule SE**, Part II, line 5a (or **Form 1041**, line 6).

If you have a loss, go on to line 35 before entering your loss on line 34.

Line 35 At Risk

Deductions for losses by persons who are engaged in a trade or business (other than real estate), or an activity for the production of income, are limited to the amount they have "at risk" in the business. You are "at risk" for an activity for the cash and adjusted basis of property you contributed to the activity and any amount borrowed for use in the activity for which you are personally liable. You are also "at risk" to the extent of the fair market value of your own property (not used in the activity) which secures borrowed amounts for which you are not liable.

Answer the question "YES" if you have any loans for this business that:

- you borrowed from a person who is related to you under section 267(b); OR
- you borrowed from a person who has an interest in the business (other than as a creditor); OR
- you are protected against loss by a guarantee, stop-loss agreement, or similar arrangement; OR
- you are not personally required to pay back the money.

If you do not have any of these kinds of loans or other amounts for which you are not "at risk" in this business, then answer the question "NO." Enter the full loss on line 34 and on **Form 1040**, line 13, and **Schedule SE**, Part II, line 5a (or **Form 1041**, line 6).

If you answered "YES" to the question on line 35, enter on line 34, either the amount of your loss, or the amount for which you are considered "at risk," whichever is smaller. For example, if your loss is \$1,000 and your amount "at risk" is \$400, you would enter "\$400" on line 34. Or, if your loss is \$1,000 and your amount "at risk" is \$1,200, enter "\$1,000" on line 34.

If your "at risk" amount is smaller than zero, enter zero.

Also enter this amount as your loss from **Schedule C** on **Form 1040**, line 13, and **Schedule SE**, Part II, line 5a (or **Form 1041**, line 6).

If you dispose of an asset used in an activity to which the "at risk" rules apply, (see section 465 of the I.R. Code), combine the gain or loss on the disposition with the profit or loss from the activity. If you have a net loss, you may be subject to the "at risk" provisions.

Schedule C-3

Expense Account Information

Enter here amounts which you are deducting on **Schedule C** that were:

- amounts other than wages and salaries, received as advances or reimbursements, and
- amounts you paid for expenses incurred by or for yourself or your employees. Include all amounts charged through any type of credit card, for which you claimed a deduction.

Do not include amounts you paid to buy goods to resell or use in the business. Also, do not include incidental expenses, like bus or taxi fares paid for local errands. Be sure to keep detailed records as proof of amounts spent for entertainment.

Foreign Conventions. Generally, no deduction is allowed for attendance at more than two foreign conventions during your tax year. The amount of expenses you can deduct is also subject to special limitations based on the amount of time actually devoted to business, etc.

In order to deduct any expenses for a foreign convention you must attach two signed statements to your tax return for the year in which you deduct the expenses.

a. Attach a statement, signed by you, indicating the total days of the trip, the days and amounts spent traveling, the number of hours each day devoted to scheduled business activities and a program of the business activities.

b. Attach a statement, signed by an officer of the organization or group sponsoring the convention, showing the schedule of business activities for each day of the convention and the number of hours each day such scheduled business activities were attended.

For more information, please get **Publication 463**, Travel, Entertainment, and Gift Expenses.

Instructions for Schedule SE Social Security Self-Employment Tax

Purpose

Schedule SE is used by the Social Security Administration to figure benefits under the social security program for self-employed people. Social security self-employment tax applies regardless of your age, and even if you are receiving social security benefits.

Who Must Use Schedule SE

You must use Schedule SE if:

1. You were self-employed,
2. Your net earnings from self-employment were \$400 or more, and
3. You did not have wages (including tips) of \$22,900 or more that were subject to social security tax or railroad retirement tax.

Who Should Use Schedule SE

You should use Schedule SE, even if your self-employment income is less than \$400 if you were self-employed and:

- **Form 1040**, line 31, is less than \$10,000 and you wish to claim the earned income credit; or
- If you use the optional method of computing self-employment income. See **Publication 533**, Self-Employment Tax.

Note: If you use either optional method of computing self-employment tax, you may be able to claim the earned income credit even if you had a net operating loss.

If you were eligible for the earned income credit in 1976, 1977, or 1978, you may be able to get a refund by filing **Form 1040X**, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return. However, to get the earned income credit for 1976, you must file **Form 1040X** by April 15, 1980.

For purposes of the earned income credit, earned income does not include income which is exempt from self-employment tax because you filed **Form 4029** or **Form 4361**, unless this income is wages, salaries, tips, or other employee compensation.

Example: During 1979 a minister received a part-time salary of \$2,800 and a housing allowance of \$1,200 as part of his salary. Although the housing allowance is not subject to income tax, and neither amount is subject to self-employment tax the entire \$4,000 would be used to figure his Earned Income Credit.

Which Parts to Use on Schedule SE

If you had ONLY farm income, complete Parts I and III.

If you had ONLY nonfarm income, complete Parts II and III.

If you had BOTH farm and nonfarm income, complete Parts I, II, and III.

General Information

To assure proper credit to your account, please enter your name and social security number on this schedule exactly as they are shown on your social security card.

Fiscal year filers must use the tax rate and earnings base that apply at the time their fiscal year begins. No proration of the tax or earnings base is required for a fiscal year that overlaps the date of a rate or earnings base change.

More Than One Business

If you farmed and had at least one other trade or business, your net earnings from self-employment are the combined earnings from all your businesses. If you had a loss in one trade or business, it reduces the income from another. In these cases, please use both Schedule F and Schedule C to figure net profit from the farm and nonfarm activities. Figure the combined self-employment tax on Schedule SE.

Joint Returns

Show the name of the spouse with self-employment income on Schedule SE. If both spouses have self-employment income, each must file a separate Schedule SE. Include the total profits or (losses) from all businesses on Form 1040, line 13 or 19, as appropriate. Then enter the combined self-employment tax on Form 1040, line 48.

Community Income

In figuring net earnings from self-employment, if any of the income from a business, including farming, is community income, all the income from that business is considered the income of the husband, unless the wife managed and controlled the business. In that case, all the income is considered the wife's.

If you file separate returns, please attach Schedules C and SE (for nonfarm business) or Schedules F and SE (for farm business) to the return of the spouse with the self-employment income. Community income included on these schedules must be divided, for income tax purposes, on the basis of the community property laws.

Partnerships

In figuring your combined net earnings from self-employment, you should include your entire share of earnings from a partnership, including any guaranteed payments. However, limited partners should not include their income or (loss) from a partnership, other than guaranteed payments, for tax years beginning after December 31, 1977. No part of that share can be treated as your spouse's even if the income, under State law, is community income. In a husband and wife farm partnership, enter the distributive share of each as partnership income on Schedule E (Form 1040), Part III, for income tax purposes, and on Schedule SE, line 1b, for self-employment tax purposes. Report nonfarm partnership income on Schedule SE, line 5b.

If a partner in a continuing partnership dies, that member's distributive share of partnership ordinary income or (loss) for the year must be included in that partner's net earnings from self-employment.

Share-Farming

If you produced crops or livestock on land belonging to another for a share of the crops or livestock produced, or the proceeds from them, you are considered to be an independent contractor and a self-employed person rather than an employee. Report your net earnings for income tax on Schedule F and for social security self-employment tax on Schedule SE.

In figuring net earnings from self-employment, do not include income or (loss) or any deductions for expenses connected with this income from the following:

- Salaries, fees, etc. from the performance of services as:
 - a public official, except as noted below,
 - an employee or employee representative under the railroad retirement system, or
 - an employee, except as noted below.
- Income you received as a retired partner under a written partnership plan that provides for lifelong periodic retirement payments, if you had no other interest in the partnership and did not perform services for it during the year.
- Real estate rentals, unless received in the course of a trade or business as a real estate dealer. These include cash and crop shares received from a tenant or sharefarmer. You should report these amounts on Schedule E, Part II.
- Dividends on shares of stock and interest on bonds, debentures, notes, certificates, or other evidence of corporate indebtedness unless received in the course of your trade or business as a dealer in stocks or securities.
- Gain or loss from:
 - the sale or exchange of a capital asset,
 - certain transactions in timber, coal, or domestic iron ore, or
 - the sale, exchange, involuntary conversion or other disposition of property unless the property is stock in trade or other property that would be includible in inventory, or held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the business.
- Net operating losses from other years.

In figuring your net earnings from self-employment, be sure to include:

- Rental income from a farm if the rental arrangement provides for material participation by the landlord and the landlord participated materially in the production or management of the production of farm products on this land. This income is farm earnings. Report it on Schedules F and SE. To determine whether you participated materially in farm management or production, do not consider the activities of any agent who acted for you.
- Payments for the use of rooms or other space when services are also provided to the occupant, such as rooms in hotels, boarding houses, tourist camps, or homes.
- Payments for space in parking lots, trailer parks, warehouses, or storage garages.
- Income from the retail sale of newspapers and magazines by an employee 18 or over if the employee kept the profits.
- Income received by certain crew members of fishing vessels with a crew of less than 10 individuals. Also, see Publication 595, Tax Guide for Commercial Fishermen.

Fee Basis State or Local Government Employees

Fees received for functions and services performed by these employees (including public officers who in this capacity are employees) are subject to self-employment tax if the functions and services are performed in positions which are: a. compensated solely on a fee basis; and b. not covered under a Federal-State social security coverage agreement.

Clergy

If you are a minister or member of a religious order, include in your earnings from self-employment (but not for income tax purposes) the rental value of a home furnished you or an allowance for it. You must also include the value of meals and lodging provided to you for the convenience of your employer.

If you are a duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed minister of a church, member of a religious order (who has not taken a vow of poverty) or a Christian Science practitioner, you are subject to social security self-employment tax. But you can, under certain conditions, request IRS approval to exempt your income from services as a minister, member, or practitioner by filing Form 4361. If you have received IRS approval and have no other income subject to social security self-employment tax, write "Exempt—Form 4361" on Form 1040, line 48. If you filed Form 4361, but have \$400 or more from other earnings subject to self-employment tax, you must complete Schedule SE.

Note: If you filed an effective waiver certificate, Form 2031, to pay social security self-employment tax, you cannot apply for an exemption.

Members of Certain Religious Sects

If you have conscientious objections to social security insurance because of your belief in the teachings of a recognized religious sect of which you are a member, you can file Form 4029 to be exempt from self-employment tax. If you filed Form 4029 and have received IRS approval, do not file Schedule SE. Instead, write "Exempt—Form 4029" on Form 1040, line 48.

Coverage for Overseas Missionaries

Ministers and members of religious orders who are U.S. citizens serving outside the U.S. may figure earnings from self-employment as if they were serving in the United States. This applies to those who have not elected exemption from coverage. Christian Science practitioners are not included in this provision.

For more information, please get Publication 517, Social Security for Members of the Clergy and Religious Workers.

U.S. Citizens Employed by Foreign Governments or International Organizations

You are subject to the social security self-employment tax if you are a U.S. citizen employed in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands by a foreign government, in certain cases an instrumentality wholly owned by a foreign government, or an international organization organized under the International Organizations Immunities Act. Report income from this employment on Schedule SE, line 5d.

Self-employed U.S. Citizens Temporarily Living Outside the U.S.

If you are a U.S. citizen self-employed outside the U.S. and keep your residence in

the U.S., figure your earnings from self-employment in the same way as those who are self-employed in the U.S. Exclusion of income earned abroad for income tax purposes does not apply to social security self-employment tax. This provision does not apply to U.S. citizens who have established residence in a foreign country.

Self-employed taxpayers residing in Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands should get **Publication 570, Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens Employed in U.S. Possessions**, for more details.

Optional Method for Figuring Net Earnings from Farm Self-Employment

If your gross farming profits for the year were not more than \$2,400, you can report two-thirds of your gross farm profits instead of your actual net earnings from farming.

If your gross farm profits were more than \$2,400, and your net farm earnings were less than \$1,600, you can report \$1,600 on line 3b.

There is no limit on how many times you can elect this optional method. If you use this method, you must apply it to all farm earnings from self-employment for the year. This method can be used to increase or decrease net farm earnings, even if the farming operation resulted in a loss. You may change the method (from actual net to optional net or the reverse) after you file your return.

For the optional method, figure your share of gross profits from the farm partnership according to the partnership agreement. With guaranteed payments, your share of the partnership's gross profits is your guaranteed payment plus your share of the gross profits after the gross profits are reduced by all guaranteed payments of the partnership.

Optional Method for Figuring Net Earnings from Nonfarm Self-Employment

You may be able to use an optional method to figure your net earnings from nonfarm self-employment if your actual earnings from nonfarm self-employment are less than \$1,600, and less than two-thirds of your gross nonfarm profits.

You may use this optional method if you are:

- regularly self-employed, or
- regularly a member of a partnership.

This requirement is met if you had actual net earnings from self-employment of \$400 or more (including your distributive share of the income or loss from any partnership of which you are a member) from nonfarm and farm businesses in at least 2 of the 3 years immediately before the year for which you use the nonfarm option.

In this optional method, you may report two-thirds of your gross nonfarm profits (but not more than \$1,600) as your net earnings from self-employment. The nonfarm optional method does not allow you to report less than your actual net earnings from nonfarm self-employment.

The limit for the optional method for nonfarm self-employment is 5 years. The 5 years need not be consecutive.

If both nonfarm and farm businesses are involved, the nonfarm option may be used only if your actual net earnings from nonfarm self-employment are less than \$1,600. In all combined cases, your net nonfarm earnings must be less than two-thirds of your gross nonfarm profits to use the nonfarm option. If you qualify to use both options, you may report less than actual total net earnings but not less than actual net earnings from nonfarm self-employment alone.

If you use both options in figuring net earnings from self-employment, your maximum combined total of net earnings from self-employment for any tax year cannot be more than \$1,600.

For the nonfarm optional method, figure your share of gross profits from a nonfarm partnership according to the partnership agreement. With guaranteed payments, your share of the partnership's gross profits is your guaranteed payment plus your share of the gross profits after the gross profits are reduced by all guaranteed payments of the partnership.

For more information, please get **Publication 533, Self-Employment Tax**.

Line-By-Line Instructions

Name of self-employed person. Please enter the name and social security number of the self-employed person as it appears on that person's social security card.

We have provided specific instructions for most of the lines on the schedule. Those lines that do not appear in the instructions are self-explanatory.

Part I

Computation of Net Earnings from Farm Self-Employment

Line 2

Exclude from line 2, any income or expense not included in figuring net earnings from farm self-employment and attach an explanation. Also exclude from line 2 any additional first-year depreciation or unreimbursed expenses from farm partnership income.

Line 3a

If you elect the farm optional method and if the total of: the amount from Schedule F, line 32, or line 89, and the amount from Form 1065, Schedule K-1, line 3, is not more than \$2,400, enter two-thirds of the total of the amount from Schedule F, line 32 or 89, and Form 1065, Schedule K-1, line 3.

Line 3b

If the total of the amount from Schedule F, line 32, or line 89, and Form 1065, Schedule K-1, line 3, is more than \$2,400, and line 1a is less than \$1,600, enter \$1,600.

The items taken from these lines may be subject to adjustment. See **Publication 533, Self-Employment Tax**.

Line 4

If you elect the Farm Optional Method, enter the amount from line 3; otherwise, enter the amount from line 2.

If you have only farm income, skip Part II and go to Part III.

Part II

Computation of Net Earnings from Nonfarm Self-Employment

Line 5b

Enter the amount of your net profit or (loss) from partnerships, joint ventures, etc. Do not include farming. If you have a loss enter only your deductible loss.

Line 5e

Enter the amount of your net profit or (loss) from other self-employment not covered in the previous items.

Line 7

Use line 7 to exclude any amounts reported in Schedule C that should not be taken into account in figuring your nonfarm self-employment income. Deduct additional first-year depreciation from nonfarm partnerships on this line.

Line 10

Enter the smaller of:

- \$1,600, or
- $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total of gross profits from Schedule C, line 3, plus the distributive share of gross profits from nonfarm partnerships (Schedule K-1, line 15b). Also include gross profits from services reported on lines 5c, 5d, and 5e, as adjusted by line 7.

Instructions for

Schedule F

Farm Income and Expenses

Purpose

Use Schedule F to report farm income and expenses if you file Forms 1040, 1041, or 1065. Please get **Publication 225, Farmer's Tax Guide**, for additional information. It has samples of filled-in forms and schedules. You may also want to get **Publication 534, Depreciation**.

Do not report the following income on Schedule F:

- Rent you received that was based on farm production or crop shares, if you did not run the farm yourself. Report this kind of income on **Form 4835** and **Schedule E (Form 1040)**. It is not subject to self-employment tax.
- Sales, exchanges, or involuntary conversions of certain trade or business property. Report this income on **Form 4797**.
- Sales of livestock held for draft, breeding, sport, or dairy purposes. Report this income on **Form 4797**.

Which Parts to Use

• Schedule F has 5 parts. The method of accounting you use to record your farm income determines which parts you must complete.

Under the **cash method**, you include all of your income in the year you actually receive it. Generally, you deduct your expenses when you pay them. If you use the cash method, fill in Parts I, II, and III.

Under the **accrual method**, you include your income in the year you earned it. It does not matter when you receive it. You deduct your expenses when you incur them. If you use the accrual method, fill in Parts II, III, IV, and V.

Employer Identification Number

You need an employer identification number only if:

- you had a Keogh (H.R. 10) plan, or
- you were required to file an employment tax, excise tax, or alcohol, tobacco or firearms tax return.

Part I

Farm Income

Cash Method

In Part I show the income you received for the items listed on lines 1 through 29. Count both the cash you received and the fair market value of goods or other property you received for these items.

If you ran the farm yourself, and received rents based on farm production or crop shares, report these rents as income on the line for the crop, or on line 30 as "other income".

Line 1

In column (b) show the amount you received from sales of livestock you bought for resale. In column (c) show the cost or other basis of the livestock.

Line 2

In column (b) show the amount you received from sales of other items you bought for resale. In column (c) show the cost or other basis of those items.

Line 4

If you sold livestock because of a drought, you can choose to count the income from the sale in the year after the drought, instead of the year of the sale. You can do this IF:

- your main business is farming, AND
- you can show that you sold the livestock only because of the drought, AND
- your area qualified for Federal aid.

You may include crop insurance proceeds and certain disaster payments in income in the tax year after the year of damage if you can show that it is your practice to report income from these crops in the later tax year.

Lines 5 through 21

Show the amount you got from the sale of livestock and produce you raised.

Line 22

Show the amount you were paid for the use of your farm machinery.

Line 23

Show patronage dividends you received in cash, and the dollar amount of qualified written notices of allocation. If you received property as patronage dividends, report the fair market value of the property as income. Include cash advances you received from a marketing cooperative.

You do not have to include as income patronage dividends from buying:

- personal or family items.
- capital assets.
- depreciable assets you use in your business.

If you do not report patronage dividends from these items as income, you must subtract the amount of the dividend from the cost or other basis of these items.

Line 24

If you receive per-unit retains in cash, show the amount of cash. If you receive qualified per-unit retain certificates, show the stated dollar amount of the certificate.

Line 26

Enter on line 26a cash you received as price support payments, diversion payments and cost-share payments (sight drafts).

On line 26b, show the amounts the Department of Agriculture paid for materials such as fertilizer or lime, or services such as grading or constructing dams.

Line 27

Report Commodity Credit Corporation loans you received as income if:

- the commodities are delivered or forfeited to the Corporation instead of sold in the market, OR
- you choose to report the loan as income when you receive it. If you do this, attach a statement showing the details of the loan. You must continue to report these loans as income unless the IRS permits you to change your accounting method.

Line 28

If you took a credit for Federal gasoline tax on your 1978 Form 1040, enter the amount of the credit here.

Line 29

Enter the amount of any State gasoline tax refund you got in 1979.

Line 30

Use this line to report income other than that shown on lines 1 through 29.

You should report the sale of commodity futures contracts on this line if they were made to protect you from price changes. These are a form of business insurance and are considered hedges. Enter any profit on line 30. If you had a loss in a closed futures contract, show it as a minus amount.

Purchase or sales contracts are not true hedges if they offset losses that already happened. If you bought or sold commodity futures with the hope of making a profit due to favorable price changes, do not report the profit or loss on this line. Report the gain or loss on Schedule D, (Form 1040, 1041, or 1065).

Part II

Farm Deductions

Cash and Accrual Method

Do not deduct:

- personal or living expenses (such as taxes, insurance, or repairs on your home) which do not produce farm income.
- expenses of raising anything you or your family used.
- the value of animals you raised that died.
- loss of inventory.
- personal losses.

● the cost of planting and growing citrus or almond groves for the first four years after you plant them. You must treat these items as part of the cost of the grove.

If you were repaid for any part of an expense, you must subtract the amount you were repaid from the deduction.

Farming Syndicates

A farming syndicate may be:

- a partnership, or
 - any other noncorporate group, or
 - a small business corporation, if
- a. the interests in the business have ever been for sale in a way that would require registration with any Federal or State agency, or
- b. more than 35 percent of the loss during any tax year is spread between limited partners or limited entrepreneurs.

(A limited partner or limited entrepreneur is a person who does not take any active part in managing the business, and who can lose only the amount he or she has invested.)

If you are a farming syndicate, your deductions are limited as follows:

● Generally, you can deduct feed, seed, fertilizers and other farm supplies only in the year you actually use them (or only in the year you can deduct them under your accounting method). However, if you bought supplies you could not use because of fire, storm, flood, disease, or other casualty, then you may deduct them in the year you bought them.

● You must spread the cost of poultry you bought to use in business or to resell over 12 months, or the useful life, whichever is less.

● You cannot deduct the cost of planting, cultivating, maintaining or developing groves, orchards or vineyards that produce fruit or nuts before the tax year in which they produce commercial quantities. You must treat these costs as part of the cost of the grove.

Line 33

Enter the amount you paid for farm labor. You can count the cost of boarding farm labor, but not the value of any products from the farm they used. You can count only what you paid household help to care for farm laborers. Do not count the value of your own or your family's labor.

Enter on line 33b the jobs credit from Form 5884 and on line 33c, the WIN credit from Form 4874. Subtract the total of these credits from labor hired on line 33a and enter the balance on 33e.

For more details, please get Publication 906, Targeted Jobs and WIN Credits.

Line 34

Enter what you paid for repairs and upkeep of farm buildings (but not your home), machinery and equipment. You can also include what you paid for tools of short life or small cost, such as shovels and rakes. If you use the Class Life Asset Depreciation Range (CLADR) system, include the total amount of the repair allowance under that system on this line.

Line 35

Show the interest you paid on your farm (but not your home) mortgage. Also include interest on other loans related to this farm. If you prepaid interest in 1979 for years after 1979, include only the part that applies to 1979.

Line 36

If you are a tenant farmer and pay the owner of the land a share of the crop rather than cash, show the cost of raising the crop. Do not enter the value of the crop.

Line 40

Show what you paid to rent machinery used on your farm.

Line 46

You can deduct the following taxes:

- real estate and personal property taxes on farm business assets.
- social security taxes you paid to match what you are required to withhold from farm employees' wages.

Do not deduct:

- Federal income taxes.
- estate and gift taxes.
- taxes assessed to pay for improvements such as paving, sewers, etc.
- taxes on your home or personal property.
- other taxes not related to the farm business.

Line 47

Show only the amount of premiums for fire, storm, crop, and theft insurance for this year for your farm business assets. Do not include insurance on personal assets, or medical, health or disability insurance on yourself or your family.

Line 48

Show what you paid for gas, electricity, water, etc. for business use on the farm. Do not include personal utilities.

Line 50

You can deduct what you spent to conserve soil or water, or to prevent erosion of your land. You can also deduct what you paid to a soil or water district for conservation expenses. Do not deduct more than 25 percent of your gross income from farming (excluding certain gains from selling assets such as farm machinery and land). If your conservation expenses are more than the limit, you can carry the excess over to following years.

Line 51

Show what you paid to clear land so you could farm it. Do not enter more than \$5,000, or 25 percent of your taxable income from farming, whichever is less.

Line 52

Enter the amount you paid to pension, profit-sharing, or annuity plans for your employees. If the plan included you as an owner-employee, see the instructions for Form 1040, line 26. Enter the amount you paid for yourself on that line.

Line 53

Enter any amounts you paid to programs for your employees that are not a part of the plans on line 52. Examples are insurance, health and welfare programs. Do not include amounts paid for yourself or your family here.

Line 54

Enter expenses not listed on another line, such as:

- office supplies.
- advertising.
- car and truck expenses. You can deduct what it cost you to run your car or truck,

or you can use a fixed mileage rate. The rate is 18½ cents a mile for the first 15,000 miles, and 10 cents a mile for each mile after that. However, if the car or truck is fully depreciated, you must use 10 cents a mile for all miles. If you use more than one vehicle for business, you must use the actual cost, and not the mileage rate. If you use the car for both personal and farm purposes, show only the miles (or costs) which apply to farming.

- Any loss from this activity that was not allowed as a deduction last year because of the "at risk" provisions, is treated as a deduction allocable to this activity in 1979.

Line 58

If you have a profit, stop here. Enter the amount here and on Form 1040, line 19, and Schedule SE, Part I, line 1a (or Form 1041, line 6). Partnerships should stop here and enter the profit or loss on this line and on Form 1065, line 9.

If you have a loss, go on to line 59 before entering your loss on line 58.

Line 59

Deductions for losses by persons who are engaged in farming as a trade or business, or for the production of income, are limited to the amount they have "at risk" in the farm. You are "at risk" for an activity for the cash and adjusted basis of property you contributed to the activity and any amount borrowed for use in the activity for which you are personally liable. You are also "at risk" to the extent of the fair market value of your own property (not used in the activity) which secures borrowed amounts for which you are not liable.

Answer the question "YES" if you have any loans for this farm that:

- you borrowed from a person who is related to you under section 267(b); OR
- you borrowed from a person who has an interest in the business (other than as a creditor); OR
- you are protected against loss by a guarantee, stop-loss agreement or similar arrangement; OR
- you are not personally required to pay back the money.

If you do not have any of these kinds of loans, or other amounts for which you are not "at risk" in this business, then answer the question "NO". Enter the full loss on line 58 and on Form 1040, line 19, and Schedule SE, Part I, line 1a (or Form 1041, line 6).

If you answered "YES" to the question on line 59 enter on line 58, either the amount of your loss, or the amount for which you are considered "at risk", whichever is smaller. For example, if your loss is \$1,000 and your amount "at risk" is \$400, you would enter (\$400) on line 58. Or, if your loss is \$1,000 and your amount "at risk" is \$1,200, enter (\$1,000) on line 58.

If your "at risk" amount is smaller than zero, enter zero.

Also enter this amount as your loss from farming on Form 1040, line 19, and Schedule SE, Part I, line 1a (or Form 1041, line 6).

If you dispose of an asset used in an activity to which the "at risk" rules apply (see Section 465 of the I.R. Code), combine the gain or loss on the disposition with the profit or loss from the activity. If you have a net loss, you may be subject to the "at risk" provisions.

Part III

Depreciation

You can deduct depreciation of buildings, improvements, cars and trucks, machinery, and other farm equipment of a permanent nature. Group similar assets as one item to report them in this part.

Do not include depreciation on:

- your home, furniture, or other personal items,
- land,
- livestock you bought or raised for resale, or
- other property in your inventory.

Line 60

You can choose to deduct an additional allowance for first-year depreciation on certain assets that have a useful life of 6 years or more. Please see **Publication 534** for more information. If you choose this additional allowance, enter the amount on line 60. You must subtract this amount from the cost or other basis of the asset on which you are taking the additional depreciation. This will reduce the cost or other basis amount on line 61.

Note: Your total additional first-year depreciation deduction from all sources is limited to \$2,000 (\$4,000 if married filing a joint return).

Line 61

Be sure to reduce the cost or other basis of assets for which you have chosen to take additional first-year depreciation on line 60.

If you need more space, use **Form 4562**.

Line 62

Add line 60 and line 61, column g. Enter the total on line 62 and in Part II, line 56.

Part IV

Farm Income

Accrual Method

If you used the accrual method, report farm income when you earned it, not when you received it. Generally, you must inventory your animals and crops if you use this method. See **Publication 225**, Farmer's Tax Guide, for exceptions, inventory methods, and how to change from accrual to cash methods of accounting.

Lines 63 through 76

For each item listed, fill in columns (b), (c), (d) and (e) across. See the line-by-line instructions for Part I for more information.

Part V

Summary of Income and Deductions

Accrual Method

Lines 80 and 81

See instructions for Part I, lines 26 and 27.

Line 82

If you take a credit for Federal gasoline tax on your 1979 income tax return, enter the amount of the credit on this line.

Line 83

If you are due a refund of State gasoline tax for 1979, enter the amount of the refund here.

Line 84

See instructions for Part I, line 30.

Lines 91 and 92

See instructions for Part I, lines 58 and 59.

1979 Tax Table A—SINGLE (Filing Status Box 1)

(For single persons with income of \$20,000 or less on Form 1040, line 34, who claim 3 or fewer exemptions)

To find your tax: Read down the income column until you find your income as shown on Form 1040, line 34. Read across to the column headed by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040, line 7. The amount shown where the two lines meet is your tax. Enter on Form 1040, line 35. The \$2,300 zero bracket amount and your deduction for exemptions have been taken into account in figuring the tax shown in this table. Do not take a separate deduction for them.

Caution: If you can be claimed as a dependent on your parent's return AND you have unearned income (interest, dividends, etc.) of \$1,000 or more AND your earned income is less than \$2,300, you must first use Schedule TC (Form 1040), Part II.

If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—			If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—			If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—		
Over	But not over	1	2	3	Over	But not over	1	2	3	Over	But not over	1	2	3
		Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is—		
If \$3,300 or less your tax is 0														
3,300	3,350	4	0	0	5,900	5,950	409	238	88	8,500	8,550	887	697	517
3,350	3,400	11	0	0	5,950	6,000	418	246	95	8,550	8,600	896	706	526
3,400	3,450	18	0	0	6,000	6,050	427	254	102	8,600	8,650	906	716	535
3,450	3,500	25	0	0	6,050	6,100	436	262	109	8,650	8,700	915	725	544
3,500	3,550	32	0	0	6,100	6,150	445	270	116	8,700	8,750	925	735	553
3,550	3,600	39	0	0	6,150	6,200	454	278	123	8,750	8,800	934	744	562
3,600	3,650	46	0	0	6,200	6,250	463	286	130	8,800	8,850	944	754	571
3,650	3,700	53	0	0	6,250	6,300	472	294	137	8,850	8,900	953	763	580
3,700	3,750	60	0	0	6,300	6,350	481	302	144	8,900	8,950	963	773	589
3,750	3,800	67	0	0	6,350	6,400	490	310	151	8,950	9,000	972	782	598
3,800	3,850	74	0	0	6,400	6,450	499	319	158	9,000	9,050	982	792	607
3,850	3,900	81	0	0	6,450	6,500	508	328	166	9,050	9,100	991	801	616
3,900	3,950	88	0	0	6,500	6,550	517	337	174	9,100	9,150	1,001	811	625
3,950	4,000	95	0	0	6,550	6,600	526	346	182	9,150	9,200	1,010	820	634
4,000	4,050	102	0	0	6,600	6,650	535	355	190	9,200	9,250	1,020	830	643
4,050	4,100	109	0	0	6,650	6,700	544	364	198	9,250	9,300	1,029	839	652
4,100	4,150	116	0	0	6,700	6,750	553	373	206	9,300	9,350	1,039	849	661
4,150	4,200	123	0	0	6,750	6,800	562	382	214	9,350	9,400	1,048	858	670
4,200	4,250	130	0	0	6,800	6,850	571	391	222	9,400	9,450	1,058	868	679
4,250	4,300	137	0	0	6,850	6,900	580	400	230	9,450	9,500	1,067	877	688
4,300	4,350	144	4	0	6,900	6,950	589	409	238	9,500	9,550	1,077	887	697
4,350	4,400	151	11	0	6,950	7,000	598	418	246	9,550	9,600	1,088	896	706
4,400	4,450	158	18	0	7,000	7,050	607	427	254	9,600	9,650	1,098	906	716
4,450	4,500	166	25	0	7,050	7,100	616	436	262	9,650	9,700	1,109	915	725
4,500	4,550	174	32	0	7,100	7,150	625	445	270	9,700	9,750	1,119	925	735
4,550	4,600	182	39	0	7,150	7,200	634	454	278	9,750	9,800	1,130	934	744
4,600	4,650	190	46	0	7,200	7,250	643	463	286	9,800	9,850	1,140	944	754
4,650	4,700	198	53	0	7,250	7,300	652	472	294	9,850	9,900	1,151	953	763
4,700	4,750	206	60	0	7,300	7,350	661	481	302	9,900	9,950	1,161	963	773
4,750	4,800	214	67	0	7,350	7,400	670	490	310	9,950	10,000	1,172	972	782
4,800	4,850	222	74	0	7,400	7,450	679	499	319	10,000	10,050	1,182	982	792
4,850	4,900	230	81	0	7,450	7,500	688	508	328	10,050	10,100	1,193	991	801
4,900	4,950	238	88	0	7,500	7,550	697	517	337	10,100	10,150	1,203	1,001	811
4,950	5,000	246	95	0	7,550	7,600	706	526	346	10,150	10,200	1,214	1,010	820
5,000	5,050	254	102	0	7,600	7,650	716	535	355	10,200	10,250	1,224	1,020	830
5,050	5,100	262	109	0	7,650	7,700	725	544	364	10,250	10,300	1,235	1,029	839
5,100	5,150	270	116	0	7,700	7,750	735	553	373	10,300	10,350	1,245	1,039	849
5,150	5,200	278	123	0	7,750	7,800	744	562	382	10,350	10,400	1,256	1,048	858
5,200	5,250	286	130	0	7,800	7,850	754	571	391	10,400	10,450	1,266	1,058	868
5,250	5,300	294	137	0	7,850	7,900	763	580	400	10,450	10,500	1,277	1,067	877
5,300	5,350	302	144	4	7,900	7,950	773	589	409	10,500	10,550	1,287	1,077	887
5,350	5,400	310	151	11	7,950	8,000	782	598	418	10,550	10,600	1,298	1,088	896
5,400	5,450	319	158	18	8,000	8,050	792	607	427	10,600	10,650	1,308	1,098	906
5,450	5,500	328	166	25	8,050	8,100	801	616	436	10,650	10,700	1,319	1,109	915
5,500	5,550	337	174	32	8,100	8,150	811	625	445	10,700	10,750	1,329	1,119	925
5,550	5,600	346	182	39	8,150	8,200	820	634	454	10,750	10,800	1,340	1,130	934
5,600	5,650	355	190	46	8,200	8,250	830	643	463	10,800	10,850	1,350	1,140	944
5,650	5,700	364	198	53	8,250	8,300	839	652	472	10,850	10,900	1,361	1,151	953
5,700	5,750	373	206	60	8,300	8,350	849	661	481	10,900	10,950	1,371	1,161	963
5,750	5,800	382	214	67	8,350	8,400	858	670	490	10,950	11,000	1,382	1,172	972
5,800	5,850	391	222	74	8,400	8,450	868	679	499	11,000	11,050	1,392	1,182	982
5,850	5,900	400	230	81	8,450	8,500	877	688	508	11,050	11,100	1,403	1,193	991

Continued next column

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Continued on next page

1979 Tax Table A—SINGLE (Filing Status Box 1) (Continued) (If your income or exemptions are not covered, use Schedule TC (Form 1040), Part I to figure your tax)

If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—			If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—			If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—		
Over	But not over	1	2	3	Over	But not over	1	2	3	Over	But not over	1	2	3
		Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is—		
11,100	11,150	1,413	1,203	1,001	14,100	14,150	2,118	1,873	1,633	17,100	17,150	2,943	2,643	2,378
11,150	11,200	1,424	1,214	1,010	14,150	14,200	2,131	1,885	1,645	17,150	17,200	2,958	2,658	2,391
11,200	11,250	1,434	1,224	1,020	14,200	14,250	2,144	1,897	1,657	17,200	17,250	2,973	2,673	2,404
11,250	11,300	1,445	1,235	1,029	14,250	14,300	2,157	1,909	1,669	17,250	17,300	2,988	2,688	2,417
11,300	11,350	1,455	1,245	1,039	14,300	14,350	2,170	1,921	1,681	17,300	17,350	3,003	2,703	2,430
11,350	11,400	1,466	1,256	1,048	14,350	14,400	2,183	1,933	1,693	17,350	17,400	3,018	2,718	2,443
11,400	11,450	1,476	1,266	1,058	14,400	14,450	2,196	1,945	1,705	17,400	17,450	3,033	2,733	2,456
11,450	11,500	1,487	1,277	1,067	14,450	14,500	2,209	1,957	1,717	17,450	17,500	3,048	2,748	2,469
11,500	11,550	1,497	1,287	1,077	14,500	14,550	2,222	1,969	1,729	17,500	17,550	3,063	2,763	2,482
11,550	11,600	1,508	1,298	1,088	14,550	14,600	2,235	1,981	1,741	17,550	17,600	3,078	2,778	2,495
11,600	11,650	1,518	1,308	1,098	14,600	14,650	2,248	1,993	1,753	17,600	17,650	3,093	2,793	2,508
11,650	11,700	1,529	1,319	1,109	14,650	14,700	2,261	2,005	1,765	17,650	17,700	3,108	2,808	2,521
11,700	11,750	1,539	1,329	1,119	14,700	14,750	2,274	2,017	1,777	17,700	17,750	3,123	2,823	2,534
11,750	11,800	1,550	1,340	1,130	14,750	14,800	2,287	2,029	1,789	17,750	17,800	3,138	2,838	2,547
11,800	11,850	1,561	1,350	1,140	14,800	14,850	2,300	2,041	1,801	17,800	17,850	3,153	2,853	2,560
11,850	11,900	1,573	1,361	1,151	14,850	14,900	2,313	2,053	1,813	17,850	17,900	3,168	2,868	2,573
11,900	11,950	1,585	1,371	1,161	14,900	14,950	2,326	2,066	1,825	17,900	17,950	3,183	2,883	2,586
11,950	12,000	1,597	1,382	1,172	14,950	15,000	2,339	2,079	1,837	17,950	18,000	3,198	2,898	2,599
12,000	12,050	1,609	1,392	1,182	15,000	15,050	2,352	2,092	1,849	18,000	18,050	3,213	2,913	2,613
12,050	12,100	1,621	1,403	1,193	15,050	15,100	2,365	2,105	1,861	18,050	18,100	3,228	2,928	2,628
12,100	12,150	1,633	1,413	1,203	15,100	15,150	2,378	2,118	1,873	18,100	18,150	3,243	2,943	2,643
12,150	12,200	1,645	1,424	1,214	15,150	15,200	2,391	2,131	1,885	18,150	18,200	3,258	2,958	2,658
12,200	12,250	1,657	1,434	1,224	15,200	15,250	2,404	2,144	1,897	18,200	18,250	3,273	2,973	2,673
12,250	12,300	1,669	1,445	1,235	15,250	15,300	2,417	2,157	1,909	18,250	18,300	3,288	2,988	2,688
12,300	12,350	1,681	1,455	1,245	15,300	15,350	2,430	2,170	1,921	18,300	18,350	3,303	3,003	2,703
12,350	12,400	1,693	1,466	1,256	15,350	15,400	2,443	2,183	1,933	18,350	18,400	3,318	3,018	2,718
12,400	12,450	1,705	1,476	1,266	15,400	15,450	2,456	2,196	1,945	18,400	18,450	3,333	3,033	2,733
12,450	12,500	1,717	1,487	1,277	15,450	15,500	2,469	2,209	1,957	18,450	18,500	3,348	3,048	2,748
12,500	12,550	1,729	1,497	1,287	15,500	15,550	2,482	2,222	1,969	18,500	18,550	3,363	3,063	2,763
12,550	12,600	1,741	1,508	1,298	15,550	15,600	2,495	2,235	1,981	18,550	18,600	3,378	3,078	2,778
12,600	12,650	1,753	1,518	1,308	15,600	15,650	2,508	2,248	1,993	18,600	18,650	3,393	3,093	2,793
12,650	12,700	1,765	1,529	1,319	15,650	15,700	2,521	2,261	2,005	18,650	18,700	3,408	3,108	2,808
12,700	12,750	1,777	1,539	1,329	15,700	15,750	2,534	2,274	2,017	18,700	18,750	3,423	3,123	2,823
12,750	12,800	1,789	1,550	1,340	15,750	15,800	2,547	2,287	2,029	18,750	18,800	3,438	3,138	2,838
12,800	12,850	1,801	1,561	1,350	15,800	15,850	2,560	2,300	2,041	18,800	18,850	3,453	3,153	2,853
12,850	12,900	1,813	1,573	1,361	15,850	15,900	2,573	2,313	2,053	18,850	18,900	3,468	3,168	2,868
12,900	12,950	1,825	1,585	1,371	15,900	15,950	2,586	2,326	2,066	18,900	18,950	3,483	3,183	2,883
12,950	13,000	1,837	1,597	1,382	15,950	16,000	2,599	2,339	2,079	18,950	19,000	3,498	3,198	2,898
13,000	13,050	1,849	1,609	1,392	16,000	16,050	2,613	2,352	2,092	19,000	19,050	3,513	3,213	2,913
13,050	13,100	1,861	1,621	1,403	16,050	16,100	2,628	2,365	2,105	19,050	19,100	3,528	3,228	2,928
13,100	13,150	1,873	1,633	1,413	16,100	16,150	2,643	2,378	2,118	19,100	19,150	3,543	3,243	2,943
13,150	13,200	1,885	1,645	1,424	16,150	16,200	2,658	2,391	2,131	19,150	19,200	3,558	3,258	2,958
13,200	13,250	1,897	1,657	1,434	16,200	16,250	2,673	2,404	2,144	19,200	19,250	3,573	3,273	2,973
13,250	13,300	1,909	1,669	1,445	16,250	16,300	2,688	2,417	2,157	19,250	19,300	3,591	3,288	2,988
13,300	13,350	1,921	1,681	1,455	16,300	16,350	2,703	2,430	2,170	19,300	19,350	3,608	3,303	3,003
13,350	13,400	1,933	1,693	1,466	16,350	16,400	2,718	2,443	2,183	19,350	19,400	3,625	3,318	3,018
13,400	13,450	1,945	1,705	1,476	16,400	16,450	2,733	2,456	2,196	19,400	19,450	3,642	3,333	3,033
13,450	13,500	1,957	1,717	1,487	16,450	16,500	2,748	2,469	2,209	19,450	19,500	3,659	3,348	3,048
13,500	13,550	1,969	1,729	1,497	16,500	16,550	2,763	2,482	2,222	19,500	19,550	3,676	3,363	3,063
13,550	13,600	1,981	1,741	1,508	16,550	16,600	2,778	2,495	2,235	19,550	19,600	3,693	3,378	3,078
13,600	13,650	1,993	1,753	1,518	16,600	16,650	2,793	2,508	2,248	19,600	19,650	3,710	3,393	3,093
13,650	13,700	2,005	1,765	1,529	16,650	16,700	2,808	2,521	2,261	19,650	19,700	3,727	3,408	3,108
13,700	13,750	2,017	1,777	1,539	16,700	16,750	2,823	2,534	2,274	19,700	19,750	3,744	3,423	3,123
13,750	13,800	2,029	1,789	1,550	16,750	16,800	2,838	2,547	2,287	19,750	19,800	3,761	3,438	3,138
13,800	13,850	2,041	1,801	1,561	16,800	16,850	2,853	2,560	2,300	19,800	19,850	3,778	3,453	3,153
13,850	13,900	2,053	1,813	1,573	16,850	16,900	2,868	2,573	2,313	19,850	19,900	3,795	3,468	3,168
13,900	13,950	2,066	1,825	1,585	16,900	16,950	2,883	2,586	2,326	19,900	19,950	3,812	3,483	3,183
13,950	14,000	2,079	1,837	1,597	16,950	17,000	2,898	2,599	2,339	19,950	20,000	3,829	3,498	3,198
14,000	14,050	2,092	1,849	1,609	17,000	17,050	2,913	2,613	2,352					
14,050	14,100	2,105	1,861	1,621	17,050	17,100	2,928	2,628	2,365					

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1979 Tax Table B—MARRIED FILING JOINT RETURN (Filing Status Box 2) and QUALIFYING WIDOW(ER)S (Filing Status Box 5)

(For married persons filing joint returns or qualifying widow(er)s with income of \$40,000 or less on Form 1040, line 34, who claim 9 or fewer exemptions)

To find your tax: Read down the income column until you find your income as shown on Form 1040, line 34. Read across to the column headed by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040, line 7. The amount shown where the two lines meet is your tax. Enter on Form 1040, line 35. The \$3,400 zero bracket amount and your deduction for exemptions have been taken into account in figuring the tax shown in this table. Do not take a separate deduction for them.

If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—								If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—								
Over	But not over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Over	But not over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Your tax is—										Your tax is—								
If \$5,400 or less your tax is 0										8,200	8,250	410	256	116	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,400	5,450	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,250	8,300	418	263	123	0	0	0	0	0	
5,450	5,500	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,300	8,350	426	270	130	0	0	0	0	0	
5,500	5,550	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,350	8,400	434	277	137	0	0	0	0	0	
5,550	5,600	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,400	8,450	442	284	144	4	0	0	0	0	
5,600	5,650	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,450	8,500	450	291	151	11	0	0	0	0	
5,650	5,700	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,500	8,550	458	298	158	18	0	0	0	0	
5,700	5,750	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,550	8,600	466	306	165	25	0	0	0	0	
5,750	5,800	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,600	8,650	474	314	172	32	0	0	0	0	
5,800	5,850	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,650	8,700	482	322	179	39	0	0	0	0	
5,850	5,900	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,700	8,750	490	330	186	46	0	0	0	0	
5,900	5,950	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,750	8,800	498	338	193	53	0	0	0	0	
5,950	6,000	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,800	8,850	506	346	200	60	0	0	0	0	
6,000	6,050	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,850	8,900	514	354	207	67	0	0	0	0	
6,050	6,100	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,900	8,950	522	362	214	74	0	0	0	0	
6,100	6,150	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,950	9,000	530	370	221	81	0	0	0	0	
6,150	6,200	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000	9,050	538	378	228	88	0	0	0	0	
6,200	6,250	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,050	9,100	546	386	235	95	0	0	0	0	
6,250	6,300	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,100	9,150	554	394	242	102	0	0	0	0	
6,300	6,350	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,150	9,200	562	402	249	109	0	0	0	0	
6,350	6,400	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,200	9,250	570	410	256	116	0	0	0	0	
6,400	6,450	144	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,250	9,300	578	418	263	123	0	0	0	0	
6,450	6,500	151	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,300	9,350	586	426	270	130	0	0	0	0	
6,500	6,550	158	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,350	9,400	594	434	277	137	0	0	0	0	
6,550	6,600	165	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,400	9,450	602	442	284	144	4	0	0	0	
6,600	6,650	172	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,450	9,500	610	450	291	151	11	0	0	0	
6,650	6,700	179	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,500	9,550	618	458	298	158	18	0	0	0	
6,700	6,750	186	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,550	9,600	626	466	306	165	25	0	0	0	
6,750	6,800	193	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,600	9,650	635	474	314	172	32	0	0	0	
6,800	6,850	200	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,650	9,700	644	482	322	179	39	0	0	0	
6,850	6,900	207	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,700	9,750	653	490	330	186	46	0	0	0	
6,900	6,950	214	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,750	9,800	662	498	338	193	53	0	0	0	
6,950	7,000	221	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,800	9,850	671	506	346	200	60	0	0	0	
7,000	7,050	228	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,850	9,900	680	514	354	207	67	0	0	0	
7,050	7,100	235	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,900	9,950	689	522	362	214	74	0	0	0	
7,100	7,150	242	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,950	10,000	698	530	370	221	81	0	0	0	
7,150	7,200	249	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,050	707	538	378	228	88	0	0	0	
7,200	7,250	256	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,050	10,100	716	546	386	235	95	0	0	0	
7,250	7,300	263	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,100	10,150	725	554	394	242	102	0	0	0	
7,300	7,350	270	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,150	10,200	734	562	402	249	109	0	0	0	
7,350	7,400	277	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,200	10,250	743	570	410	256	116	0	0	0	
7,400	7,450	284	144	4	0	0	0	0	0	10,250	10,300	752	578	418	263	123	0	0	0	
7,450	7,500	291	151	11	0	0	0	0	0	10,300	10,350	761	586	426	270	130	0	0	0	
7,500	7,550	298	158	18	0	0	0	0	0	10,350	10,400	770	594	434	277	137	0	0	0	
7,550	7,600	306	165	25	0	0	0	0	0	10,400	10,450	779	602	442	284	144	4	0	0	
7,600	7,650	314	172	32	0	0	0	0	0	10,450	10,500	788	610	450	291	151	11	0	0	
7,650	7,700	322	179	39	0	0	0	0	0	10,500	10,550	797	618	458	298	158	18	0	0	
7,700	7,750	330	186	46	0	0	0	0	0	10,550	10,600	806	626	466	306	165	25	0	0	
7,750	7,800	338	193	53	0	0	0	0	0	10,600	10,650	815	635	474	314	172	32	0	0	
7,800	7,850	346	200	60	0	0	0	0	0	10,650	10,700	824	644	482	322	179	39	0	0	
7,850	7,900	354	207	67	0	0	0	0	0	10,700	10,750	833	653	490	330	186	46	0	0	
7,900	7,950	362	214	74	0	0	0	0	0	10,750	10,800	842	662	498	338	193	53	0	0	
7,950	8,000	370	221	81	0	0	0	0	0	10,800	10,850	851	671	506	346	200	60	0	0	
8,000	8,050	378	228	88	0	0	0	0	0	10,850	10,900	860	680	514	354	207	67	0	0	
8,050	8,100	386	235	95	0	0	0	0	0	10,900	10,950	869	689	522	362	214	74	0	0	
8,100	8,150	394	242	102	0	0	0	0	0	10,950	11,000	878	698	530	370	221	81	0	0	
8,150	8,200	402	249	109	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	11,050	887	707	538	378	228	88	0	0	
										11,050	11,100	896	716	546	386	235	95	0	0	
										11,100	11,150	905	725	554	394	242	102	0	0	
										11,150	11,200	914	734	562	402	249	109	0	0	

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1979 Tax Table B—MARRIED FILING JOINT RETURN (Filing Status Box 2) and QUALIFYING WIDOW(ER)S (Filing Status Box 5)

(Continued)

(If your income or exemptions are not covered, use Schedule TC (Form 1040), Part I to figure your tax)

If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—								If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—							
Over	But not over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Over	But not over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Your tax is—										Your tax is—							
11,200	11,250	923	743	570	410	256	116	0	0	14,800	14,850	1,598	1,391	1,211	1,031	851	671	506	346
11,250	11,300	932	752	578	418	263	123	0	0	14,850	14,900	1,609	1,400	1,220	1,040	860	680	514	354
11,300	11,350	941	761	586	426	270	130	0	0	14,900	14,950	1,619	1,409	1,229	1,049	869	689	522	362
11,350	11,400	950	770	594	434	277	137	0	0	14,950	15,000	1,630	1,420	1,238	1,058	878	698	530	370
11,400	11,450	959	779	602	442	284	144	4	0	15,000	15,050	1,640	1,430	1,247	1,067	887	707	538	378
11,450	11,500	968	788	610	450	291	151	11	0	15,050	15,100	1,651	1,441	1,256	1,076	896	716	546	386
11,500	11,550	977	797	618	458	298	158	18	0	15,100	15,150	1,661	1,451	1,265	1,085	905	725	554	394
11,550	11,600	986	806	626	466	306	165	25	0	15,150	15,200	1,672	1,462	1,274	1,094	914	734	562	402
11,600	11,650	995	815	635	474	314	172	32	0	15,200	15,250	1,682	1,472	1,283	1,103	923	743	570	410
11,650	11,700	1,004	824	644	482	322	179	39	0	15,250	15,300	1,693	1,483	1,292	1,112	932	752	578	418
11,700	11,750	1,013	833	653	490	330	186	46	0	15,300	15,350	1,703	1,493	1,301	1,121	941	761	586	426
11,750	11,800	1,022	842	662	498	338	193	53	0	15,350	15,400	1,714	1,504	1,310	1,130	950	770	594	434
11,800	11,850	1,031	851	671	506	346	200	60	0	15,400	15,450	1,724	1,514	1,319	1,139	959	779	602	442
11,850	11,900	1,040	860	680	514	354	207	67	0	15,450	15,500	1,735	1,525	1,328	1,148	968	788	610	450
11,900	11,950	1,049	869	689	522	362	214	74	0	15,500	15,550	1,745	1,535	1,337	1,157	977	797	618	458
11,950	12,000	1,058	878	698	530	370	221	81	0	15,550	15,600	1,756	1,546	1,346	1,166	986	806	626	466
12,000	12,050	1,067	887	707	538	378	228	88	0	15,600	15,650	1,766	1,556	1,355	1,175	995	815	635	474
12,050	12,100	1,076	896	716	546	386	235	95	0	15,650	15,700	1,777	1,567	1,364	1,184	1,004	824	644	482
12,100	12,150	1,085	905	725	554	394	242	102	0	15,700	15,750	1,787	1,577	1,373	1,193	1,013	833	653	490
12,150	12,200	1,094	914	734	562	402	249	109	0	15,750	15,800	1,798	1,588	1,382	1,202	1,022	842	662	498
12,200	12,250	1,103	923	743	570	410	256	116	0	15,800	15,850	1,808	1,598	1,391	1,211	1,031	851	671	506
12,250	12,300	1,112	932	752	578	418	263	123	0	15,850	15,900	1,819	1,609	1,400	1,220	1,040	860	680	514
12,300	12,350	1,121	941	761	586	426	270	130	0	15,900	15,950	1,829	1,619	1,409	1,229	1,049	869	689	522
12,350	12,400	1,130	950	770	594	434	277	137	0	15,950	16,000	1,840	1,630	1,420	1,238	1,058	878	698	530
12,400	12,450	1,139	959	779	602	442	284	144	4	16,000	16,050	1,850	1,640	1,430	1,247	1,067	887	707	538
12,450	12,500	1,148	968	788	610	450	291	151	11	16,050	16,100	1,861	1,651	1,441	1,256	1,076	896	716	546
12,500	12,550	1,157	977	797	618	458	298	158	18	16,100	16,150	1,871	1,661	1,451	1,265	1,085	905	725	554
12,550	12,600	1,166	986	806	626	466	306	165	25	16,150	16,200	1,882	1,672	1,462	1,274	1,094	914	734	562
12,600	12,650	1,175	995	815	635	474	314	172	32	16,200	16,250	1,892	1,682	1,472	1,283	1,103	923	743	570
12,650	12,700	1,184	1,004	824	644	482	322	179	39	16,250	16,300	1,903	1,693	1,483	1,292	1,112	932	752	578
12,700	12,750	1,193	1,013	833	653	490	330	186	46	16,300	16,350	1,913	1,703	1,493	1,301	1,121	941	761	586
12,750	12,800	1,202	1,022	842	662	498	338	193	53	16,350	16,400	1,924	1,714	1,504	1,310	1,130	950	770	594
12,800	12,850	1,211	1,031	851	671	506	346	200	60	16,400	16,450	1,934	1,724	1,514	1,319	1,139	959	779	602
12,850	12,900	1,220	1,040	860	680	514	354	207	67	16,450	16,500	1,945	1,735	1,525	1,328	1,148	968	788	610
12,900	12,950	1,229	1,049	869	689	522	362	214	74	16,500	16,550	1,955	1,745	1,535	1,337	1,157	977	797	618
12,950	13,000	1,238	1,058	878	698	530	370	221	81	16,550	16,600	1,966	1,756	1,546	1,346	1,166	986	806	626
13,000	13,050	1,247	1,067	887	707	538	378	228	88	16,600	16,650	1,976	1,766	1,556	1,355	1,175	995	815	635
13,050	13,100	1,256	1,076	896	716	546	386	235	95	16,650	16,700	1,987	1,777	1,567	1,364	1,184	1,004	824	644
13,100	13,150	1,265	1,085	905	725	554	394	242	102	16,700	16,750	1,997	1,787	1,577	1,373	1,193	1,013	833	653
13,150	13,200	1,274	1,094	914	734	562	402	249	109	16,750	16,800	2,008	1,798	1,588	1,382	1,202	1,022	842	662
13,200	13,250	1,283	1,103	923	743	570	410	256	116	16,800	16,850	2,018	1,808	1,598	1,391	1,211	1,031	851	671
13,250	13,300	1,292	1,112	932	752	578	418	263	123	16,850	16,900	2,029	1,819	1,609	1,400	1,220	1,040	860	680
13,300	13,350	1,301	1,121	941	761	586	426	270	130	16,900	16,950	2,039	1,829	1,619	1,409	1,229	1,049	869	689
13,350	13,400	1,310	1,130	950	770	594	434	277	137	16,950	17,000	2,050	1,840	1,630	1,420	1,238	1,058	878	698
13,400	13,450	1,319	1,139	959	779	602	442	284	144	17,000	17,050	2,060	1,850	1,640	1,430	1,247	1,067	887	707
13,450	13,500	1,328	1,148	968	788	610	450	291	151	17,050	17,100	2,071	1,861	1,651	1,441	1,256	1,076	896	716
13,500	13,550	1,337	1,157	977	797	618	458	298	158	17,100	17,150	2,081	1,871	1,661	1,451	1,265	1,085	905	725
13,550	13,600	1,346	1,166	986	806	626	466	306	165	17,150	17,200	2,092	1,882	1,672	1,462	1,274	1,094	914	734
13,600	13,650	1,355	1,175	995	815	635	474	314	172	17,200	17,250	2,102	1,892	1,682	1,472	1,283	1,103	923	743
13,650	13,700	1,364	1,184	1,004	824	644	482	322	179	17,250	17,300	2,113	1,903	1,693	1,483	1,292	1,112	932	752
13,700	13,750	1,373	1,193	1,013	833	653	490	330	186	17,300	17,350	2,123	1,913	1,703	1,493	1,301	1,121	941	761
13,750	13,800	1,382	1,202	1,022	842	662	498	338	193	17,350	17,400	2,134	1,924	1,714	1,504	1,310	1,130	950	770
13,800	13,850	1,391	1,211	1,031	851	671	506	346	200	17,400	17,450	2,144	1,934	1,724	1,514	1,319	1,139	959	779
13,850	13,900	1,400	1,220	1,040	860	680	514	354	207	17,450	17,500	2,155	1,945	1,735	1,525	1,328	1,148	968	788
13,900	13,950	1,409	1,229	1,049	869	689	522	362	214	17,500	17,550	2,165	1,955	1,745	1,535	1,337	1,157	977	797
13,950	14,000	1,420	1,238	1,058	878	698	530	370	221	17,550	17,600	2,176	1,966	1,756	1,546	1,346	1,166	986	806
14,000	14,050	1,430	1,247	1,067	887	707	538	378	228	17,600	17,650	2,186	1,976	1,766	1,556	1,355	1,175	995	815
14,050	14,100	1,441	1,256	1,076	896	716	546	386	235	17,650	17,700	2,197	1,987	1,777	1,567	1,364	1,184	1,004	824
14,100	14,150	1,451	1,265	1,085	905	725	554	394	242	17,700	17,750	2,207	1,997	1,787	1,577	1,373	1,193	1,013	833
14,150	14,200	1,462	1,274	1,094	914	734	562	402	249	17,750	17,800	2,218	2,008	1,798	1,588	1,382	1,202	1,022	842
14,200	14,250	1,472	1,283	1,103	923	743	570	410	256	17,800	17,850	2,228	2,018	1,808	1,598	1,391	1,211	1,031	851
14,250	14,300	1,483	1,292	1,112	932	752	578	418	263	17,850	17,900	2,239							

1979 Tax Table B—MARRIED FILING JOINT RETURN (Filing Status Box 2) and QUALIFYING WIDOW(ER)S (Filing Status Box 5)

(Continued)

(If your income or exemptions are not covered, use Schedule TC (Form 1040), Part I to figure your tax)

If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—								If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—							
Over	But not over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Over	But not over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Your tax is—										Your tax is—							
18,400	18,450	2,367	2,144	1,934	1,724	1,514	1,319	1,139	959	22,000	22,050	3,231	2,991	2,751	2,511	2,271	2,060	1,850	1,640
18,450	18,500	2,379	2,155	1,945	1,735	1,525	1,328	1,148	968	22,050	22,100	3,243	3,003	2,763	2,523	2,283	2,071	1,861	1,651
18,500	18,550	2,391	2,165	1,955	1,745	1,535	1,337	1,157	977	22,100	22,150	3,255	3,015	2,775	2,535	2,295	2,081	1,871	1,661
18,550	18,600	2,403	2,176	1,966	1,756	1,546	1,346	1,166	986	22,150	22,200	3,267	3,027	2,787	2,547	2,307	2,092	1,882	1,672
18,600	18,650	2,415	2,186	1,976	1,766	1,556	1,355	1,175	995	22,200	22,250	3,280	3,039	2,799	2,559	2,319	2,102	1,892	1,682
18,650	18,700	2,427	2,197	1,987	1,777	1,567	1,364	1,184	1,004	22,250	22,300	3,294	3,051	2,811	2,571	2,331	2,113	1,903	1,693
18,700	18,750	2,439	2,207	1,997	1,787	1,577	1,373	1,193	1,013	22,300	22,350	3,308	3,063	2,823	2,583	2,343	2,123	1,913	1,703
18,750	18,800	2,451	2,218	2,008	1,798	1,588	1,382	1,202	1,022	22,350	22,400	3,322	3,075	2,835	2,595	2,355	2,134	1,924	1,714
18,800	18,850	2,463	2,228	2,018	1,808	1,598	1,391	1,211	1,031	22,400	22,450	3,336	3,087	2,847	2,607	2,367	2,144	1,934	1,724
18,850	18,900	2,475	2,239	2,029	1,819	1,609	1,400	1,220	1,040	22,450	22,500	3,350	3,099	2,859	2,619	2,379	2,155	1,945	1,735
18,900	18,950	2,487	2,249	2,039	1,829	1,619	1,409	1,229	1,049	22,500	22,550	3,364	3,111	2,871	2,631	2,391	2,165	1,955	1,745
18,950	19,000	2,499	2,260	2,050	1,840	1,630	1,420	1,238	1,058	22,550	22,600	3,378	3,123	2,883	2,643	2,403	2,176	1,966	1,756
19,000	19,050	2,511	2,271	2,060	1,850	1,640	1,430	1,247	1,067	22,600	22,650	3,392	3,135	2,895	2,655	2,415	2,186	1,976	1,766
19,050	19,100	2,523	2,283	2,071	1,861	1,651	1,441	1,256	1,076	22,650	22,700	3,406	3,147	2,907	2,667	2,427	2,197	1,987	1,777
19,100	19,150	2,535	2,295	2,081	1,871	1,661	1,451	1,265	1,085	22,700	22,750	3,420	3,159	2,919	2,679	2,439	2,207	1,997	1,787
19,150	19,200	2,547	2,307	2,092	1,882	1,672	1,462	1,274	1,094	22,750	22,800	3,434	3,171	2,931	2,691	2,451	2,218	2,008	1,798
19,200	19,250	2,559	2,319	2,102	1,892	1,682	1,472	1,283	1,103	22,800	22,850	3,448	3,183	2,943	2,703	2,463	2,228	2,018	1,808
19,250	19,300	2,571	2,331	2,113	1,903	1,693	1,483	1,292	1,112	22,850	22,900	3,462	3,195	2,955	2,715	2,475	2,239	2,029	1,819
19,300	19,350	2,583	2,343	2,123	1,913	1,703	1,493	1,301	1,121	22,900	22,950	3,476	3,207	2,967	2,727	2,487	2,249	2,039	1,829
19,350	19,400	2,595	2,355	2,134	1,924	1,714	1,504	1,310	1,130	22,950	23,000	3,490	3,219	2,979	2,739	2,499	2,260	2,050	1,840
19,400	19,450	2,607	2,367	2,144	1,934	1,724	1,514	1,319	1,139	23,000	23,050	3,504	3,231	2,991	2,751	2,511	2,271	2,060	1,850
19,450	19,500	2,619	2,379	2,155	1,945	1,735	1,525	1,328	1,148	23,050	23,100	3,518	3,243	3,003	2,763	2,523	2,283	2,071	1,861
19,500	19,550	2,631	2,391	2,165	1,955	1,745	1,535	1,337	1,157	23,100	23,150	3,532	3,255	3,015	2,775	2,535	2,295	2,081	1,871
19,550	19,600	2,643	2,403	2,176	1,966	1,756	1,546	1,346	1,166	23,150	23,200	3,546	3,267	3,027	2,787	2,547	2,307	2,092	1,882
19,600	19,650	2,655	2,415	2,186	1,976	1,766	1,556	1,355	1,175	23,200	23,250	3,560	3,280	3,039	2,799	2,559	2,319	2,102	1,892
19,650	19,700	2,667	2,427	2,197	1,987	1,777	1,567	1,364	1,184	23,250	23,300	3,574	3,294	3,051	2,811	2,571	2,331	2,113	1,903
19,700	19,750	2,679	2,439	2,207	1,997	1,787	1,577	1,373	1,193	23,300	23,350	3,588	3,308	3,063	2,823	2,583	2,343	2,123	1,913
19,750	19,800	2,691	2,451	2,218	2,008	1,798	1,588	1,382	1,202	23,350	23,400	3,602	3,322	3,075	2,835	2,595	2,355	2,134	1,924
19,800	19,850	2,703	2,463	2,228	2,018	1,808	1,598	1,391	1,211	23,400	23,450	3,616	3,336	3,087	2,847	2,607	2,367	2,144	1,934
19,850	19,900	2,715	2,475	2,239	2,029	1,819	1,609	1,400	1,220	23,450	23,500	3,630	3,350	3,099	2,859	2,619	2,379	2,155	1,945
19,900	19,950	2,727	2,487	2,249	2,039	1,829	1,619	1,409	1,229	23,500	23,550	3,644	3,364	3,111	2,871	2,631	2,391	2,165	1,955
19,950	20,000	2,739	2,499	2,260	2,050	1,840	1,630	1,420	1,238	23,550	23,600	3,658	3,378	3,123	2,883	2,643	2,403	2,176	1,966
20,000	20,050	2,751	2,511	2,271	2,060	1,850	1,640	1,430	1,247	23,600	23,650	3,672	3,392	3,135	2,895	2,655	2,415	2,186	1,976
20,050	20,100	2,763	2,523	2,283	2,071	1,861	1,651	1,441	1,256	23,650	23,700	3,686	3,406	3,147	2,907	2,667	2,427	2,197	1,987
20,100	20,150	2,775	2,535	2,295	2,081	1,871	1,661	1,451	1,265	23,700	23,750	3,700	3,420	3,159	2,919	2,679	2,439	2,207	1,997
20,150	20,200	2,787	2,547	2,307	2,092	1,882	1,672	1,462	1,274	23,750	23,800	3,714	3,434	3,171	2,931	2,691	2,451	2,218	2,008
20,200	20,250	2,799	2,559	2,319	2,102	1,892	1,682	1,472	1,283	23,800	23,850	3,728	3,448	3,183	2,943	2,703	2,463	2,228	2,018
20,250	20,300	2,811	2,571	2,331	2,113	1,903	1,693	1,483	1,292	23,850	23,900	3,742	3,462	3,195	2,955	2,715	2,475	2,239	2,029
20,300	20,350	2,823	2,583	2,343	2,123	1,913	1,703	1,493	1,301	23,900	23,950	3,756	3,476	3,207	2,967	2,727	2,487	2,249	2,039
20,350	20,400	2,835	2,595	2,355	2,134	1,924	1,714	1,504	1,310	23,950	24,000	3,770	3,490	3,219	2,979	2,739	2,499	2,260	2,050
20,400	20,450	2,847	2,607	2,367	2,144	1,934	1,724	1,514	1,319	24,000	24,050	3,784	3,504	3,231	2,991	2,751	2,511	2,271	2,060
20,450	20,500	2,859	2,619	2,379	2,155	1,945	1,735	1,525	1,328	24,050	24,100	3,798	3,518	3,243	3,003	2,763	2,523	2,283	2,071
20,500	20,550	2,871	2,631	2,391	2,165	1,955	1,745	1,535	1,337	24,100	24,150	3,812	3,532	3,255	3,015	2,775	2,535	2,295	2,081
20,550	20,600	2,883	2,643	2,403	2,176	1,966	1,756	1,546	1,346	24,150	24,200	3,826	3,546	3,267	3,027	2,787	2,547	2,307	2,092
20,600	20,650	2,895	2,655	2,415	2,186	1,976	1,766	1,556	1,355	24,200	24,250	3,840	3,560	3,280	3,039	2,799	2,559	2,319	2,102
20,650	20,700	2,907	2,667	2,427	2,197	1,987	1,777	1,567	1,364	24,250	24,300	3,854	3,574	3,294	3,051	2,811	2,571	2,331	2,113
20,700	20,750	2,919	2,679	2,439	2,207	1,997	1,787	1,577	1,373	24,300	24,350	3,868	3,588	3,308	3,063	2,823	2,583	2,343	2,123
20,750	20,800	2,931	2,691	2,451	2,218	2,008	1,798	1,588	1,382	24,350	24,400	3,882	3,602	3,322	3,075	2,835	2,595	2,355	2,134
20,800	20,850	2,943	2,703	2,463	2,228	2,018	1,808	1,598	1,391	24,400	24,450	3,896	3,616	3,336	3,087	2,847	2,607	2,367	2,144
20,850	20,900	2,955	2,715	2,475	2,239	2,029	1,819	1,609	1,400	24,450	24,500	3,910	3,630	3,350	3,099	2,859	2,619	2,379	2,155
20,900	20,950	2,967	2,727	2,487	2,249	2,039	1,829	1,619	1,409	24,500	24,550	3,924	3,644	3,364	3,111	2,871	2,631	2,391	2,165
20,950	21,000	2,979	2,739	2,499	2,260	2,050	1,840	1,630	1,420	24,550	24,600	3,938	3,658	3,378	3,123	2,883	2,643	2,403	2,176
21,000	21,050	2,991	2,751	2,511	2,271	2,060	1,850	1,640	1,430	24,600	24,650	3,952	3,672	3,392	3,135	2,895	2,655	2,415	2,186
21,050	21,100	3,003	2,763	2,523	2,283	2,071	1,861	1,651	1,441	24,650	24,700	3,966	3,686	3,406	3,147	2,907	2,667	2,427	2,197
21,100	21,150	3,015	2,775	2,535	2,295	2,081	1,871	1,661	1,451	24,700	24,750	3,980	3,700	3,420	3,159	2,919	2,679	2,439	2,207
21,150	21,200	3,027	2,787	2,547	2,307	2,092	1,882	1,672	1,462	24,750	24,800	3,994	3,714	3,434	3,171	2,931			

1979 Tax Table B—MARRIED FILING JOINT RETURN (Filing Status Box 2) and QUALIFYING WIDOW(ER)S (Filing Status Box 5)

(Continued)

(If your income or exemptions are not covered, use Schedule TC (Form 1040), Part I to figure your tax)

If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—								If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—									
Over	But not over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Over	But not over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
		Your tax is—											Your tax is—								
25,600	25,650	4,232	3,952	3,672	3,392	3,135	2,895	2,655	2,415	29,200	29,250	5,345	5,025	4,705	4,400	4,120	3,840	3,560	3,280		
25,650	25,700	4,246	3,966	3,686	3,406	3,147	2,907	2,667	2,427	29,250	29,300	5,361	5,041	4,721	4,414	4,134	3,854	3,574	3,294		
25,700	25,750	4,260	3,980	3,700	3,420	3,159	2,919	2,679	2,439	29,300	29,350	5,377	5,057	4,737	4,428	4,148	3,868	3,588	3,308		
25,750	25,800	4,274	3,994	3,714	3,434	3,171	2,931	2,691	2,451	29,350	29,400	5,393	5,073	4,753	4,442	4,162	3,882	3,602	3,322		
25,800	25,850	4,288	4,008	3,728	3,448	3,183	2,943	2,703	2,463	29,400	29,450	5,409	5,089	4,769	4,456	4,176	3,896	3,616	3,336		
25,850	25,900	4,302	4,022	3,742	3,462	3,195	2,955	2,715	2,475	29,450	29,500	5,425	5,105	4,785	4,470	4,190	3,910	3,630	3,350		
25,900	25,950	4,316	4,036	3,756	3,476	3,207	2,967	2,727	2,487	29,500	29,550	5,441	5,121	4,801	4,484	4,204	3,924	3,644	3,364		
25,950	26,000	4,330	4,050	3,770	3,490	3,219	2,979	2,739	2,499	29,550	29,600	5,457	5,137	4,817	4,498	4,218	3,938	3,658	3,378		
26,000	26,050	4,344	4,064	3,784	3,504	3,231	2,991	2,751	2,511	29,600	29,650	5,473	5,153	4,833	4,513	4,232	3,952	3,672	3,392		
26,050	26,100	4,358	4,078	3,798	3,518	3,243	3,003	2,763	2,523	29,650	29,700	5,489	5,169	4,849	4,529	4,246	3,966	3,686	3,406		
26,100	26,150	4,372	4,092	3,812	3,532	3,255	3,015	2,775	2,535	29,700	29,750	5,505	5,185	4,865	4,545	4,260	3,980	3,700	3,420		
26,150	26,200	4,386	4,106	3,826	3,546	3,267	3,027	2,787	2,547	29,750	29,800	5,521	5,201	4,881	4,561	4,274	3,994	3,714	3,434		
26,200	26,250	4,400	4,120	3,840	3,560	3,280	3,039	2,799	2,559	29,800	29,850	5,537	5,217	4,897	4,577	4,288	4,008	3,728	3,448		
26,250	26,300	4,414	4,134	3,854	3,574	3,294	3,051	2,811	2,571	29,850	29,900	5,553	5,233	4,913	4,593	4,302	4,022	3,742	3,462		
26,300	26,350	4,428	4,148	3,868	3,588	3,308	3,063	2,823	2,583	29,900	29,950	5,569	5,249	4,929	4,609	4,316	4,036	3,756	3,476		
26,350	26,400	4,442	4,162	3,882	3,602	3,322	3,075	2,835	2,595	29,950	30,000	5,585	5,265	4,945	4,625	4,330	4,050	3,770	3,490		
26,400	26,450	4,456	4,176	3,896	3,616	3,336	3,087	2,847	2,607	30,000	30,050	5,601	5,281	4,961	4,641	4,344	4,064	3,784	3,504		
26,450	26,500	4,470	4,190	3,910	3,630	3,350	3,099	2,859	2,619	30,050	30,100	5,617	5,297	4,977	4,657	4,358	4,078	3,798	3,518		
26,500	26,550	4,484	4,204	3,924	3,644	3,364	3,111	2,871	2,631	30,100	30,150	5,633	5,313	4,993	4,673	4,372	4,092	3,812	3,532		
26,550	26,600	4,498	4,218	3,938	3,658	3,378	3,123	2,883	2,643	30,150	30,200	5,649	5,329	5,009	4,689	4,386	4,106	3,826	3,546		
26,600	26,650	4,513	4,232	3,952	3,672	3,392	3,135	2,895	2,655	30,200	30,250	5,665	5,345	5,025	4,705	4,400	4,120	3,840	3,560		
26,650	26,700	4,529	4,246	3,966	3,686	3,406	3,147	2,907	2,667	30,250	30,300	5,681	5,361	5,041	4,721	4,414	4,134	3,854	3,574		
26,700	26,750	4,545	4,260	3,980	3,700	3,420	3,159	2,919	2,679	30,300	30,350	5,697	5,377	5,057	4,737	4,428	4,148	3,868	3,588		
26,750	26,800	4,561	4,274	3,994	3,714	3,434	3,171	2,931	2,691	30,350	30,400	5,713	5,393	5,073	4,753	4,442	4,162	3,882	3,602		
26,800	26,850	4,577	4,288	4,008	3,728	3,448	3,183	2,943	2,703	30,400	30,450	5,729	5,409	5,089	4,769	4,456	4,176	3,896	3,616		
26,850	26,900	4,593	4,302	4,022	3,742	3,462	3,195	2,955	2,715	30,450	30,500	5,745	5,425	5,105	4,785	4,470	4,190	3,910	3,630		
26,900	26,950	4,609	4,316	4,036	3,756	3,476	3,207	2,967	2,727	30,500	30,550	5,761	5,441	5,121	4,801	4,484	4,204	3,924	3,644		
26,950	27,000	4,625	4,330	4,050	3,770	3,490	3,219	2,979	2,739	30,550	30,600	5,777	5,457	5,137	4,817	4,498	4,218	3,938	3,658		
27,000	27,050	4,641	4,344	4,064	3,784	3,504	3,231	2,991	2,751	30,600	30,650	5,793	5,473	5,153	4,833	4,513	4,232	3,952	3,672		
27,050	27,100	4,657	4,358	4,078	3,798	3,518	3,243	3,003	2,763	30,650	30,700	5,809	5,489	5,169	4,849	4,529	4,246	3,966	3,686		
27,100	27,150	4,673	4,372	4,092	3,812	3,532	3,255	3,015	2,775	30,700	30,750	5,825	5,505	5,185	4,865	4,545	4,260	3,980	3,700		
27,150	27,200	4,689	4,386	4,106	3,826	3,546	3,267	3,027	2,787	30,750	30,800	5,841	5,521	5,201	4,881	4,561	4,274	3,994	3,714		
27,200	27,250	4,705	4,400	4,120	3,840	3,560	3,280	3,039	2,799	30,800	30,850	5,857	5,537	5,217	4,897	4,577	4,288	4,008	3,728		
27,250	27,300	4,721	4,414	4,134	3,854	3,574	3,294	3,051	2,811	30,850	30,900	5,873	5,553	5,233	4,913	4,593	4,302	4,022	3,742		
27,300	27,350	4,737	4,428	4,148	3,868	3,588	3,308	3,063	2,823	30,900	30,950	5,889	5,569	5,249	4,929	4,609	4,316	4,036	3,756		
27,350	27,400	4,753	4,442	4,162	3,882	3,602	3,322	3,075	2,835	30,950	31,000	5,905	5,585	5,265	4,945	4,625	4,330	4,050	3,770		
27,400	27,450	4,769	4,456	4,176	3,896	3,616	3,336	3,087	2,847	31,000	31,050	5,921	5,601	5,281	4,961	4,641	4,344	4,064	3,784		
27,450	27,500	4,785	4,470	4,190	3,910	3,630	3,350	3,099	2,859	31,050	31,100	5,937	5,617	5,297	4,977	4,657	4,358	4,078	3,798		
27,500	27,550	4,801	4,484	4,204	3,924	3,644	3,364	3,111	2,871	31,100	31,150	5,953	5,633	5,313	4,993	4,673	4,372	4,092	3,812		
27,550	27,600	4,817	4,498	4,218	3,938	3,658	3,378	3,123	2,883	31,150	31,200	5,969	5,649	5,329	5,009	4,689	4,386	4,106	3,826		
27,600	27,650	4,833	4,513	4,232	3,952	3,672	3,392	3,135	2,895	31,200	31,250	5,985	5,665	5,345	5,025	4,705	4,400	4,120	3,840		
27,650	27,700	4,849	4,529	4,246	3,966	3,686	3,406	3,147	2,907	31,250	31,300	6,001	5,681	5,361	5,041	4,721	4,414	4,134	3,854		
27,700	27,750	4,865	4,545	4,260	3,980	3,700	3,420	3,159	2,919	31,300	31,350	6,017	5,697	5,377	5,057	4,737	4,428	4,148	3,868		
27,750	27,800	4,881	4,561	4,274	3,994	3,714	3,434	3,171	2,931	31,350	31,400	6,033	5,713	5,393	5,073	4,753	4,442	4,162	3,882		
27,800	27,850	4,897	4,577	4,288	4,008	3,728	3,448	3,183	2,943	31,400	31,450	6,049	5,729	5,409	5,089	4,769	4,456	4,176	3,896		
27,850	27,900	4,913	4,593	4,302	4,022	3,742	3,462	3,195	2,955	31,450	31,500	6,065	5,745	5,425	5,105	4,785	4,470	4,190	3,910		
27,900	27,950	4,929	4,609	4,316	4,036	3,756	3,476	3,207	2,967	31,500	31,550	6,081	5,761	5,441	5,121	4,801	4,484	4,204	3,924		
27,950	28,000	4,945	4,625	4,330	4,050	3,770	3,490	3,219	2,979	31,550	31,600	6,097	5,777	5,457	5,137	4,817	4,498	4,218	3,938		
28,000	28,050	4,961	4,641	4,344	4,064	3,784	3,504	3,231	2,991	31,600	31,650	6,113	5,793	5,473	5,153	4,833	4,513	4,232	3,952		
28,050	28,100	4,977	4,657	4,358	4,078	3,798	3,518	3,243	3,003	31,650	31,700	6,129	5,809	5,489	5,169	4,849	4,529	4,246	3,966		
28,100	28,150	4,993	4,673	4,372	4,092	3,812	3,532	3,255	3,015	31,700	31,750	6,145	5,825	5,505	5,185	4,865	4,545	4,260	3,980		
28,150	28,200	5,009	4,689	4,386	4,106	3,826	3,546	3,267	3,027	31,750	31,800	6,161	5,841	5,521	5,201	4,881	4,561	4,274	3,994		
28,200	28,250	5,025	4,705	4,400	4,120	3,840	3,560	3,280	3,039	31,800	31,850	6,177	5,857	5,537	5,217	4,897	4,577	4,288	4,008		
28,250	28,300	5,041	4,721	4,414	4,134	3,854	3,574	3,294	3,051	31,850	31,900	6,193	5,873	5,553	5,233	4,913	4,593	4,302	4,022		
28,300	28,350	5,057	4,737	4,428	4,148	3,868	3,588	3,308	3,063	31,900	31,950	6,210	5,889	5,569	5,249	4,929	4,609	4,316	4,036		
28,350	28,400	5,073	4,753	4,442	4,162	3,882	3,602	3,322	3,075	31,950	32,000	6,229	5,905	5,585	5,265						

1979 Tax Table B—MARRIED FILING JOINT RETURN (Filing Status Box 2) and QUALIFYING WIDOW(ER)S (Filing Status Box 5)

(Continued)

(If your income or exemptions are not covered, use Schedule TC (Form 1040), Part I to figure your tax)

If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—								If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—							
Over	But not over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Over	But not over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Your tax is—																	
32,800	32,850	6,543	6,177	5,857	5,537	5,217	4,897	4,577	4,288	36,400	36,450	7,875	7,505	7,135	6,765	6,395	6,049	5,729	5,409
32,850	32,900	6,562	6,193	5,873	5,553	5,233	4,913	4,593	4,302	36,450	36,500	7,894	7,524	7,154	6,784	6,414	6,065	5,745	5,425
32,900	32,950	6,580	6,210	5,889	5,569	5,249	4,929	4,609	4,316	36,500	36,550	7,912	7,542	7,172	6,802	6,432	6,081	5,761	5,441
32,950	33,000	6,599	6,229	5,905	5,585	5,265	4,945	4,625	4,330	36,550	36,600	7,931	7,561	7,191	6,821	6,451	6,097	5,777	5,457
33,000	33,050	6,617	6,247	5,921	5,601	5,281	4,961	4,641	4,344	36,600	36,650	7,949	7,579	7,209	6,839	6,469	6,113	5,793	5,473
33,050	33,100	6,636	6,266	5,937	5,617	5,297	4,977	4,657	4,358	36,650	36,700	7,968	7,598	7,228	6,858	6,488	6,129	5,809	5,489
33,100	33,150	6,654	6,284	5,953	5,633	5,313	4,993	4,673	4,372	36,700	36,750	7,986	7,616	7,246	6,876	6,506	6,145	5,825	5,505
33,150	33,200	6,673	6,303	5,969	5,649	5,329	5,009	4,689	4,386	36,750	36,800	8,005	7,635	7,265	6,895	6,525	6,161	5,841	5,521
33,200	33,250	6,691	6,321	5,985	5,665	5,345	5,025	4,705	4,400	36,800	36,850	8,023	7,653	7,283	6,913	6,543	6,177	5,857	5,537
33,250	33,300	6,710	6,340	6,001	5,681	5,361	5,041	4,721	4,414	36,850	36,900	8,042	7,672	7,302	6,932	6,562	6,193	5,873	5,553
33,300	33,350	6,728	6,358	6,017	5,697	5,377	5,057	4,737	4,428	36,900	36,950	8,060	7,690	7,320	6,950	6,580	6,210	5,890	5,570
33,350	33,400	6,747	6,377	6,033	5,713	5,393	5,073	4,753	4,442	36,950	37,000	8,079	7,709	7,339	6,969	6,599	6,229	5,905	5,585
33,400	33,450	6,765	6,395	6,049	5,729	5,409	5,089	4,769	4,456	37,000	37,050	8,097	7,727	7,357	6,987	6,617	6,247	5,921	5,601
33,450	33,500	6,784	6,414	6,065	5,745	5,425	5,105	4,785	4,470	37,050	37,100	8,116	7,746	7,376	7,006	6,636	6,266	5,937	5,617
33,500	33,550	6,802	6,432	6,081	5,761	5,441	5,121	4,801	4,484	37,100	37,150	8,134	7,764	7,394	7,024	6,654	6,284	5,953	5,633
33,550	33,600	6,821	6,451	6,097	5,777	5,457	5,137	4,817	4,498	37,150	37,200	8,153	7,783	7,413	7,043	6,673	6,303	5,969	5,649
33,600	33,650	6,839	6,469	6,113	5,793	5,473	5,153	4,833	4,513	37,200	37,250	8,173	7,803	7,433	7,063	6,693	6,321	5,985	5,665
33,650	33,700	6,858	6,488	6,129	5,809	5,489	5,169	4,849	4,529	37,250	37,300	8,194	7,820	7,450	7,080	6,710	6,340	6,001	5,681
33,700	33,750	6,876	6,506	6,145	5,825	5,505	5,185	4,865	4,545	37,300	37,350	8,216	7,838	7,468	7,098	6,728	6,358	6,017	5,697
33,750	33,800	6,895	6,525	6,161	5,841	5,521	5,201	4,881	4,561	37,350	37,400	8,237	7,857	7,487	7,117	6,747	6,377	6,033	5,713
33,800	33,850	6,913	6,543	6,177	5,857	5,537	5,217	4,897	4,577	37,400	37,450	8,259	7,875	7,505	7,135	6,765	6,395	6,049	5,729
33,850	33,900	6,932	6,562	6,193	5,873	5,553	5,233	4,913	4,593	37,450	37,500	8,280	7,894	7,524	7,154	6,784	6,414	6,065	5,745
33,900	33,950	6,950	6,580	6,210	5,889	5,569	5,249	4,929	4,609	37,500	37,550	8,302	7,912	7,542	7,172	6,802	6,432	6,081	5,761
33,950	34,000	6,969	6,599	6,229	5,905	5,585	5,265	4,945	4,625	37,550	37,600	8,323	7,931	7,561	7,191	6,821	6,451	6,097	5,777
34,000	34,050	6,987	6,617	6,247	5,921	5,601	5,281	4,961	4,641	37,600	37,650	8,345	7,949	7,579	7,209	6,839	6,469	6,113	5,793
34,050	34,100	7,006	6,636	6,266	5,937	5,617	5,297	4,977	4,657	37,650	37,700	8,366	7,968	7,598	7,228	6,858	6,488	6,129	5,809
34,100	34,150	7,024	6,654	6,284	5,953	5,633	5,313	4,993	4,673	37,700	37,750	8,388	7,986	7,616	7,246	6,876	6,506	6,145	5,825
34,150	34,200	7,043	6,673	6,303	5,969	5,649	5,329	5,009	4,689	37,750	37,800	8,409	8,005	7,635	7,265	6,895	6,525	6,161	5,841
34,200	34,250	7,061	6,691	6,321	5,985	5,665	5,345	5,025	4,705	37,800	37,850	8,431	8,023	7,653	7,283	6,913	6,543	6,177	5,857
34,250	34,300	7,080	6,710	6,340	6,001	5,681	5,361	5,041	4,721	37,850	37,900	8,452	8,042	7,672	7,302	6,932	6,562	6,193	5,873
34,300	34,350	7,098	6,728	6,358	6,017	5,697	5,377	5,057	4,737	37,900	37,950	8,474	8,060	7,690	7,320	6,950	6,580	6,210	5,890
34,350	34,400	7,117	6,747	6,377	6,033	5,713	5,393	5,073	4,753	37,950	38,000	8,495	8,079	7,709	7,339	6,969	6,599	6,229	5,905
34,400	34,450	7,135	6,765	6,395	6,049	5,729	5,409	5,089	4,769	38,000	38,050	8,517	8,097	7,727	7,357	6,987	6,617	6,247	5,921
34,450	34,500	7,154	6,784	6,414	6,065	5,745	5,425	5,105	4,785	38,050	38,100	8,538	8,116	7,746	7,376	7,006	6,636	6,266	5,937
34,500	34,550	7,172	6,802	6,432	6,081	5,761	5,441	5,121	4,801	38,100	38,150	8,560	8,134	7,764	7,394	7,024	6,654	6,284	5,953
34,550	34,600	7,191	6,821	6,451	6,097	5,777	5,457	5,137	4,817	38,150	38,200	8,581	8,153	7,783	7,413	7,043	6,673	6,303	5,969
34,600	34,650	7,209	6,839	6,469	6,113	5,793	5,473	5,153	4,833	38,200	38,250	8,603	8,173	7,803	7,433	7,063	6,693	6,321	5,985
34,650	34,700	7,228	6,858	6,488	6,129	5,809	5,489	5,169	4,849	38,250	38,300	8,624	8,194	7,820	7,450	7,080	6,710	6,340	6,001
34,700	34,750	7,246	6,876	6,506	6,145	5,825	5,505	5,185	4,865	38,300	38,350	8,646	8,216	7,838	7,468	7,098	6,728	6,358	6,017
34,750	34,800	7,265	6,895	6,525	6,161	5,841	5,521	5,201	4,881	38,350	38,400	8,667	8,237	7,857	7,487	7,117	6,747	6,377	6,033
34,800	34,850	7,283	6,913	6,543	6,177	5,857	5,537	5,217	4,897	38,400	38,450	8,689	8,259	7,875	7,505	7,135	6,765	6,395	6,049
34,850	34,900	7,302	6,932	6,562	6,193	5,873	5,553	5,233	4,913	38,450	38,500	8,710	8,280	7,894	7,524	7,154	6,784	6,414	6,065
34,900	34,950	7,320	6,950	6,580	6,210	5,889	5,569	5,249	4,929	38,500	38,550	8,732	8,302	7,912	7,542	7,172	6,802	6,432	6,081
34,950	35,000	7,339	6,969	6,599	6,229	5,905	5,585	5,265	4,945	38,550	38,600	8,753	8,323	7,931	7,561	7,191	6,821	6,451	6,097
35,000	35,050	7,357	6,987	6,617	6,247	5,921	5,601	5,281	4,961	38,600	38,650	8,775	8,345	7,949	7,579	7,209	6,839	6,469	6,113
35,050	35,100	7,376	7,006	6,636	6,266	5,937	5,617	5,297	4,977	38,650	38,700	8,796	8,366	7,968	7,598	7,228	6,858	6,488	6,129
35,100	35,150	7,394	7,024	6,654	6,284	5,953	5,633	5,313	4,993	38,700	38,750	8,818	8,388	7,986	7,616	7,246	6,876	6,506	6,145
35,150	35,200	7,413	7,043	6,673	6,303	5,969	5,649	5,329	5,009	38,750	38,800	8,839	8,409	8,005	7,635	7,265	6,895	6,525	6,161
35,200	35,250	7,431	7,061	6,691	6,321	5,985	5,665	5,345	5,025	38,800	38,850	8,861	8,431	8,023	7,653	7,283	6,913	6,543	6,177
35,250	35,300	7,450	7,080	6,710	6,340	6,001	5,681	5,361	5,041	38,850	38,900	8,882	8,452	8,042	7,672	7,302	6,932	6,562	6,193
35,300	35,350	7,468	7,098	6,728	6,358	6,017	5,697	5,377	5,057	38,900	38,950	8,904	8,474	8,060	7,690	7,320	6,950	6,580	6,210
35,350	35,400	7,487	7,117	6,747	6,377	6,033	5,713	5,393	5,073	38,950	39,000	8,925	8,495	8,079	7,709	7,339	6,969	6,599	6,229
35,400	35,450	7,505	7,135	6,765	6,395	6,049	5,729	5,409	5,089	39,000	39,050	8,947	8,517	8,097	7,727	7,357	6,987	6,617	6,247
35,450	35,500	7,524	7,154	6,784	6,414	6,065	5,745	5,425	5,105	39,050	39,100	8,968	8,538	8,116	7,746	7,376	7,006	6,636	6,266
35,500	35,550	7,542	7,172	6,802	6,432	6,081	5,761	5,441	5,121	39,100	39,150	8,990	8,560	8,134	7,764	7,394	7,024	6,654	6,284
35,550	35,600	7,561	7,191	6,821	6,451	6,097	5,777	5,457	5,137	39,150	39,200	9,011	8,581	8,153	7,783	7,413	7,043	6,673	6,303
35,600	35,650	7,579	7,209	6,839	6,469	6,113	5,793	5,473	5,153	39,200	39,250	9,033	8,603	8,173	7,803	7,433	7,0		

1979 Tax Table C—MARRIED FILING SEPARATE RETURN (Filing Status Box 3)

(For married persons filing separate returns with income of \$20,000 or less on Form 1040, line 34, who claim 3 or fewer exemptions)

To find your tax: Read down the income column until you find your income as shown on Form 1040, line 34. Read across to the column headed by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040, line 7. The amount shown where the two lines meet is your tax. Enter on Form 1040, line 35. The \$1,700 zero bracket amount and your deduction for exemptions have been taken into account in figuring the tax shown in this table. Do not take a separate deduction for them.

Caution: If your spouse itemizes deductions and your itemized deductions are less than \$1,700 (or if you can be claimed as a dependent on your parent's return AND you have unearned income (interest, dividends, etc.) of \$1,000 or more AND your earned income is less than \$1,700), you must first use Schedule TC (Form 1040), Part II.

If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—			If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—			If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—		
Over	But not over	1	2	3	Over	But not over	1	2	3	Over	But not over	1	2	3
		Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is—		
If \$2,700 or less your tax is 0														
2,700	2,725	2	0	0	5,200	5,250	392	223	74	8,000	8,050	928	718	536
2,725	2,750	5	0	0	5,250	5,300	401	231	81	8,050	8,100	938	728	545
2,750	2,775	9	0	0	5,300	5,350	410	239	88	8,100	8,150	949	739	554
2,775	2,800	12	0	0	5,350	5,400	419	247	95	8,150	8,200	959	749	563
2,800	2,825	16	0	0	5,400	5,450	428	255	102	8,200	8,250	970	760	572
2,825	2,850	19	0	0	5,450	5,500	437	263	109	8,250	8,300	980	770	581
2,850	2,875	23	0	0	5,500	5,550	446	271	116	8,300	8,350	991	781	590
2,875	2,900	26	0	0	5,550	5,600	455	279	123	8,350	8,400	1,001	791	599
2,900	2,925	30	0	0	5,600	5,650	464	287	130	8,400	8,450	1,012	802	608
2,925	2,950	33	0	0	5,650	5,700	473	295	137	8,450	8,500	1,022	812	617
2,950	2,975	37	0	0	5,700	5,750	482	303	144	8,500	8,550	1,033	823	626
2,975	3,000	40	0	0	5,750	5,800	491	311	151	8,550	8,600	1,043	833	635
3,000	3,050	46	0	0	5,800	5,850	500	320	159	8,600	8,650	1,054	844	644
3,050	3,100	53	0	0	5,850	5,900	509	329	167	8,650	8,700	1,064	854	653
3,100	3,150	60	0	0	5,900	5,950	518	338	175	8,700	8,750	1,075	865	662
3,150	3,200	67	0	0	5,950	6,000	527	347	183	8,750	8,800	1,085	875	671
3,200	3,250	74	0	0	6,000	6,050	536	356	191	8,800	8,850	1,096	886	680
3,250	3,300	81	0	0	6,050	6,100	545	365	199	8,850	8,900	1,106	896	689
3,300	3,350	88	0	0	6,100	6,150	554	374	207	8,900	8,950	1,117	907	698
3,350	3,400	95	0	0	6,150	6,200	563	383	215	8,950	9,000	1,127	917	707
3,400	3,450	102	0	0	6,200	6,250	572	392	223	9,000	9,050	1,139	928	718
3,450	3,500	109	0	0	6,250	6,300	581	401	231	9,050	9,100	1,151	938	728
3,500	3,550	116	0	0	6,300	6,350	590	410	239	9,100	9,150	1,163	949	739
3,550	3,600	123	0	0	6,350	6,400	599	419	247	9,150	9,200	1,175	959	749
3,600	3,650	130	0	0	6,400	6,450	608	428	255	9,200	9,250	1,187	970	760
3,650	3,700	137	0	0	6,450	6,500	617	437	263	9,250	9,300	1,199	980	770
3,700	3,750	144	4	0	6,500	6,550	626	446	271	9,300	9,350	1,211	991	781
3,750	3,800	151	11	0	6,550	6,600	635	455	279	9,350	9,400	1,223	1,001	791
3,800	3,850	159	18	0	6,600	6,650	644	464	287	9,400	9,450	1,235	1,012	802
3,850	3,900	167	25	0	6,650	6,700	653	473	295	9,450	9,500	1,247	1,022	812
3,900	3,950	175	32	0	6,700	6,750	662	482	303	9,500	9,550	1,259	1,033	823
3,950	4,000	183	39	0	6,750	6,800	671	491	311	9,550	9,600	1,271	1,043	833
4,000	4,050	191	46	0	6,800	6,850	680	500	320	9,600	9,650	1,283	1,054	844
4,050	4,100	199	53	0	6,850	6,900	689	509	329	9,650	9,700	1,295	1,064	854
4,100	4,150	207	60	0	6,900	6,950	698	518	338	9,700	9,750	1,307	1,075	865
4,150	4,200	215	67	0	6,950	7,000	707	527	347	9,750	9,800	1,319	1,085	875
4,200	4,250	223	74	0	7,000	7,050	718	536	356	9,800	9,850	1,331	1,096	886
4,250	4,300	231	81	0	7,050	7,100	728	545	365	9,850	9,900	1,343	1,106	896
4,300	4,350	239	88	0	7,100	7,150	739	554	374	9,900	9,950	1,355	1,117	907
4,350	4,400	247	95	0	7,150	7,200	749	563	383	9,950	10,000	1,367	1,127	917
4,400	4,450	255	102	0	7,200	7,250	760	572	392	10,000	10,050	1,379	1,139	928
4,450	4,500	263	109	0	7,250	7,300	770	581	401	10,050	10,100	1,391	1,151	938
4,500	4,550	271	116	0	7,300	7,350	781	590	410	10,100	10,150	1,403	1,163	949
4,550	4,600	279	123	0	7,350	7,400	791	599	419	10,150	10,200	1,415	1,175	959
4,600	4,650	287	130	0	7,400	7,450	802	608	428	10,200	10,250	1,427	1,187	970
4,650	4,700	295	137	0	7,450	7,500	812	617	437	10,250	10,300	1,439	1,199	980
4,700	4,750	303	144	4	7,500	7,550	823	626	446	10,300	10,350	1,451	1,211	991
4,750	4,800	311	151	11	7,550	7,600	833	635	455	10,350	10,400	1,463	1,223	1,001
4,800	4,850	320	159	18	7,600	7,650	844	644	464	10,400	10,450	1,475	1,235	1,012
4,850	4,900	329	167	25	7,650	7,700	854	653	473	10,450	10,500	1,487	1,247	1,022
4,900	4,950	338	175	32	7,700	7,750	865	662	482	10,500	10,550	1,499	1,259	1,033
4,950	5,000	347	183	39	7,750	7,800	875	671	491	10,550	10,600	1,511	1,271	1,043
5,000	5,050	356	191	46	7,800	7,850	886	680	500	10,600	10,650	1,523	1,283	1,054
5,050	5,100	365	199	53	7,850	7,900	896	689	509	10,650	10,700	1,535	1,295	1,064
5,100	5,150	374	207	60	7,900	7,950	907	698	518	10,700	10,750	1,547	1,307	1,075
5,150	5,200	383	215	67	7,950	8,000	917	707	527	10,750	10,800	1,559	1,319	1,085

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1979 Tax Table C—MARRIED FILING SEPARATE RETURN (Filing Status Box 3)

(Continued) (If your income or exemptions are not covered, use Schedule TC (Form 1040), Part I to figure your tax)

If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—			If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—			If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—		
Over	But not over	1	2	3	Over	But not over	1	2	3	Over	But not over	1	2	3
		Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is—		
10,800	10,850	1,571	1,331	1,096	13,800	13,850	2,421	2,120	1,840	16,800	16,850	3,424	3,061	2,741
10,850	10,900	1,583	1,343	1,106	13,850	13,900	2,437	2,134	1,854	16,850	16,900	3,443	3,077	2,757
10,900	10,950	1,595	1,355	1,117	13,900	13,950	2,453	2,148	1,868	16,900	16,950	3,461	3,093	2,773
10,950	11,000	1,607	1,367	1,127	13,950	14,000	2,469	2,162	1,882	16,950	17,000	3,480	3,110	2,789
11,000	11,050	1,619	1,379	1,139	14,000	14,050	2,485	2,176	1,896	17,000	17,050	3,498	3,128	2,805
11,050	11,100	1,631	1,391	1,151	14,050	14,100	2,501	2,190	1,910	17,050	17,100	3,517	3,147	2,821
11,100	11,150	1,644	1,403	1,163	14,100	14,150	2,517	2,204	1,924	17,100	17,150	3,535	3,165	2,837
11,150	11,200	1,658	1,415	1,175	14,150	14,200	2,533	2,218	1,938	17,150	17,200	3,554	3,184	2,853
11,200	11,250	1,672	1,427	1,187	14,200	14,250	2,549	2,232	1,952	17,200	17,250	3,572	3,202	2,869
11,250	11,300	1,686	1,439	1,199	14,250	14,300	2,565	2,246	1,966	17,250	17,300	3,591	3,221	2,885
11,300	11,350	1,700	1,451	1,211	14,300	14,350	2,581	2,261	1,980	17,300	17,350	3,609	3,239	2,901
11,350	11,400	1,714	1,463	1,223	14,350	14,400	2,597	2,277	1,994	17,350	17,400	3,628	3,258	2,917
11,400	11,450	1,728	1,475	1,235	14,400	14,450	2,613	2,293	2,008	17,400	17,450	3,646	3,276	2,933
11,450	11,500	1,742	1,487	1,247	14,450	14,500	2,629	2,309	2,022	17,450	17,500	3,665	3,295	2,949
11,500	11,550	1,756	1,499	1,259	14,500	14,550	2,645	2,325	2,036	17,500	17,550	3,683	3,313	2,965
11,550	11,600	1,770	1,511	1,271	14,550	14,600	2,661	2,341	2,050	17,550	17,600	3,702	3,332	2,981
11,600	11,650	1,784	1,523	1,283	14,600	14,650	2,677	2,357	2,064	17,600	17,650	3,720	3,350	2,997
11,650	11,700	1,798	1,535	1,295	14,650	14,700	2,693	2,373	2,078	17,650	17,700	3,739	3,369	3,013
11,700	11,750	1,812	1,547	1,307	14,700	14,750	2,709	2,389	2,092	17,700	17,750	3,757	3,387	3,029
11,750	11,800	1,826	1,559	1,319	14,750	14,800	2,725	2,405	2,106	17,750	17,800	3,776	3,406	3,045
11,800	11,850	1,840	1,571	1,331	14,800	14,850	2,741	2,421	2,120	17,800	17,850	3,794	3,424	3,061
11,850	11,900	1,854	1,583	1,343	14,850	14,900	2,757	2,437	2,134	17,850	17,900	3,813	3,443	3,077
11,900	11,950	1,868	1,595	1,355	14,900	14,950	2,773	2,453	2,148	17,900	17,950	3,831	3,461	3,093
11,950	12,000	1,882	1,607	1,367	14,950	15,000	2,789	2,469	2,162	17,950	18,000	3,850	3,480	3,110
12,000	12,050	1,896	1,619	1,379	15,000	15,050	2,805	2,485	2,176	18,000	18,050	3,868	3,498	3,128
12,050	12,100	1,910	1,631	1,391	15,050	15,100	2,821	2,501	2,190	18,050	18,100	3,887	3,517	3,147
12,100	12,150	1,924	1,644	1,403	15,100	15,150	2,837	2,517	2,204	18,100	18,150	3,905	3,535	3,165
12,150	12,200	1,938	1,658	1,415	15,150	15,200	2,853	2,533	2,218	18,150	18,200	3,924	3,554	3,184
12,200	12,250	1,952	1,672	1,427	15,200	15,250	2,869	2,549	2,232	18,200	18,250	3,942	3,572	3,202
12,250	12,300	1,966	1,686	1,439	15,250	15,300	2,885	2,565	2,246	18,250	18,300	3,961	3,591	3,221
12,300	12,350	1,980	1,700	1,451	15,300	15,350	2,901	2,581	2,261	18,300	18,350	3,979	3,609	3,239
12,350	12,400	1,994	1,714	1,463	15,350	15,400	2,917	2,597	2,277	18,350	18,400	3,998	3,628	3,258
12,400	12,450	2,008	1,728	1,475	15,400	15,450	2,933	2,613	2,293	18,400	18,450	4,016	3,646	3,276
12,450	12,500	2,022	1,742	1,487	15,450	15,500	2,949	2,629	2,309	18,450	18,500	4,035	3,665	3,295
12,500	12,550	2,036	1,756	1,499	15,500	15,550	2,965	2,645	2,325	18,500	18,550	4,053	3,683	3,313
12,550	12,600	2,050	1,770	1,511	15,550	15,600	2,981	2,661	2,341	18,550	18,600	4,072	3,702	3,332
12,600	12,650	2,064	1,784	1,523	15,600	15,650	2,997	2,677	2,357	18,600	18,650	4,092	3,720	3,350
12,650	12,700	2,078	1,798	1,535	15,650	15,700	3,013	2,693	2,373	18,650	18,700	4,113	3,739	3,369
12,700	12,750	2,092	1,812	1,547	15,700	15,750	3,029	2,709	2,389	18,700	18,750	4,135	3,757	3,387
12,750	12,800	2,106	1,826	1,559	15,750	15,800	3,045	2,725	2,405	18,750	18,800	4,156	3,776	3,406
12,800	12,850	2,120	1,840	1,571	15,800	15,850	3,061	2,741	2,421	18,800	18,850	4,178	3,794	3,424
12,850	12,900	2,134	1,854	1,583	15,850	15,900	3,077	2,757	2,437	18,850	18,900	4,199	3,813	3,443
12,900	12,950	2,148	1,868	1,595	15,900	15,950	3,093	2,773	2,453	18,900	18,950	4,221	3,831	3,461
12,950	13,000	2,162	1,882	1,607	15,950	16,000	3,110	2,789	2,469	18,950	19,000	4,242	3,850	3,480
13,000	13,050	2,176	1,896	1,619	16,000	16,050	3,128	2,805	2,485	19,000	19,050	4,264	3,868	3,498
13,050	13,100	2,190	1,910	1,631	16,050	16,100	3,147	2,821	2,501	19,050	19,100	4,285	3,887	3,517
13,100	13,150	2,204	1,924	1,644	16,100	16,150	3,165	2,837	2,517	19,100	19,150	4,307	3,905	3,535
13,150	13,200	2,218	1,938	1,658	16,150	16,200	3,184	2,853	2,533	19,150	19,200	4,328	3,924	3,554
13,200	13,250	2,232	1,952	1,672	16,200	16,250	3,202	2,869	2,549	19,200	19,250	4,350	3,942	3,572
13,250	13,300	2,246	1,966	1,686	16,250	16,300	3,221	2,885	2,565	19,250	19,300	4,371	3,961	3,591
13,300	13,350	2,261	1,980	1,700	16,300	16,350	3,239	2,901	2,581	19,300	19,350	4,393	3,979	3,609
13,350	13,400	2,277	1,994	1,714	16,350	16,400	3,258	2,917	2,597	19,350	19,400	4,414	3,998	3,628
13,400	13,450	2,293	2,008	1,728	16,400	16,450	3,276	2,933	2,613	19,400	19,450	4,436	4,016	3,646
13,450	13,500	2,309	2,022	1,742	16,450	16,500	3,295	2,949	2,629	19,450	19,500	4,457	4,035	3,665
13,500	13,550	2,325	2,036	1,756	16,500	16,550	3,313	2,965	2,645	19,500	19,550	4,479	4,053	3,683
13,550	13,600	2,341	2,050	1,770	16,550	16,600	3,332	2,981	2,661	19,550	19,600	4,500	4,072	3,702
13,600	13,650	2,357	2,064	1,784	16,600	16,650	3,350	2,997	2,677	19,600	19,650	4,522	4,092	3,720
13,650	13,700	2,373	2,078	1,798	16,650	16,700	3,369	3,013	2,693	19,650	19,700	4,543	4,113	3,739
13,700	13,750	2,389	2,092	1,812	16,700	16,750	3,387	3,029	2,709	19,700	19,750	4,565	4,135	3,757
13,750	13,800	2,405	2,106	1,826	16,750	16,800	3,406	3,045	2,725	19,750	19,800	4,586	4,156	3,776
13,800	13,850	2,421	2,120	1,840	16,800	16,850	3,424	3,061	2,741	19,800	19,850	4,608	4,178	3,794
13,850	13,900	2,437	2,134	1,854	16,850	16,900	3,443	3,077	2,757	19,850	19,900	4,629	4,199	3,813
13,900	13,950	2,453	2,148	1,868	16,900	16,950	3,461	3,093	2,773	19,900	19,950	4,651	4,221	3,831
13,950	14,000	2,469	2,162	1,882	16,950	17,000	3,480	3,110	2,789	19,950	20,000	4,672	4,242	3,850

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1979 Tax Table D—HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Filing Status Box 4)

(For unmarried (including certain married persons who live apart and abandoned spouses) or legally separated persons who qualify as heads of household with income of \$20,000 or less on Form 1040, line 34, who claim 8 or fewer exemptions)

To find your tax: Read down the income column until you find your income as shown on Form 1040, line 34. Read across to the column headed by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040, line 7. The amount shown where the two lines meet is your tax. Enter on Form 1040, line 35. The \$2,300 zero bracket amount and your deduction for exemptions have been taken into account in figuring the tax shown in this table. Do not take a separate deduction for them.

If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—								If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—								
Over	But not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Over	But not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Your tax is—										Your tax is—								
If \$3,300 or less your tax is 0										5,900	5,950	378	228	88	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,300	3,350	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,950	6,000	386	235	95	0	0	0	0	0	
3,350	3,400	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	6,050	394	242	102	0	0	0	0	0	
3,400	3,450	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,050	6,100	402	249	109	0	0	0	0	0	
3,450	3,500	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,100	6,150	410	256	116	0	0	0	0	0	
3,500	3,550	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,150	6,200	418	263	123	0	0	0	0	0	
3,550	3,600	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,200	6,250	426	270	130	0	0	0	0	0	
3,600	3,650	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,250	6,300	434	277	137	0	0	0	0	0	
3,650	3,700	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,300	6,350	442	284	144	4	0	0	0	0	
3,700	3,750	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,350	6,400	450	291	151	11	0	0	0	0	
3,750	3,800	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,400	6,450	458	298	158	18	0	0	0	0	
3,800	3,850	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,450	6,500	466	306	165	25	0	0	0	0	
3,850	3,900	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	6,550	474	314	172	32	0	0	0	0	
3,900	3,950	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,550	6,600	482	322	179	39	0	0	0	0	
3,950	4,000	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,600	6,650	490	330	186	46	0	0	0	0	
4,000	4,050	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,650	6,700	498	338	193	53	0	0	0	0	
4,050	4,100	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,700	6,750	506	346	200	60	0	0	0	0	
4,100	4,150	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,750	6,800	514	354	207	67	0	0	0	0	
4,150	4,200	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,800	6,850	522	362	214	74	0	0	0	0	
4,200	4,250	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,850	6,900	530	370	221	81	0	0	0	0	
4,250	4,300	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,900	6,950	538	378	228	88	0	0	0	0	
4,300	4,350	144	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,950	7,000	546	386	235	95	0	0	0	0	
4,350	4,400	151	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	7,050	554	394	242	102	0	0	0	0	
4,400	4,450	158	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,050	7,100	562	402	249	109	0	0	0	0	
4,450	4,500	165	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,100	7,150	570	410	256	116	0	0	0	0	
4,500	4,550	172	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,150	7,200	578	418	263	123	0	0	0	0	
4,550	4,600	179	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,200	7,250	586	426	270	130	0	0	0	0	
4,600	4,650	186	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,250	7,300	594	434	277	137	0	0	0	0	
4,650	4,700	193	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,300	7,350	602	442	284	144	4	0	0	0	
4,700	4,750	200	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,350	7,400	610	450	291	151	11	0	0	0	
4,750	4,800	207	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,400	7,450	618	458	298	158	18	0	0	0	
4,800	4,850	214	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,450	7,500	626	466	306	165	25	0	0	0	
4,850	4,900	221	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	7,550	635	474	314	172	32	0	0	0	
4,900	4,950	228	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,550	7,600	644	482	322	179	39	0	0	0	
4,950	5,000	235	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,600	7,650	653	490	330	186	46	0	0	0	
5,000	5,050	242	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,650	7,700	662	498	338	193	53	0	0	0	
5,050	5,100	249	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,700	7,750	671	506	346	200	60	0	0	0	
5,100	5,150	256	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,750	7,800	680	514	354	207	67	0	0	0	
5,150	5,200	263	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,800	7,850	689	522	362	214	74	0	0	0	
5,200	5,250	270	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,850	7,900	698	530	370	221	81	0	0	0	
5,250	5,300	277	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,900	7,950	707	538	378	228	88	0	0	0	
5,300	5,350	284	144	4	0	0	0	0	0	7,950	8,000	716	546	386	235	95	0	0	0	
5,350	5,400	291	151	11	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,050	725	554	394	242	102	0	0	0	
5,400	5,450	298	158	18	0	0	0	0	0	8,050	8,100	734	562	402	249	109	0	0	0	
5,450	5,500	306	165	25	0	0	0	0	0	8,100	8,150	743	570	410	256	116	0	0	0	
5,500	5,550	314	172	32	0	0	0	0	0	8,150	8,200	752	578	418	263	123	0	0	0	
5,550	5,600	322	179	39	0	0	0	0	0	8,200	8,250	761	586	426	270	130	0	0	0	
5,600	5,650	330	186	46	0	0	0	0	0	8,250	8,300	770	594	434	277	137	0	0	0	
5,650	5,700	338	193	53	0	0	0	0	0	8,300	8,350	779	602	442	284	144	4	0	0	
5,700	5,750	346	200	60	0	0	0	0	0	8,350	8,400	788	610	450	291	151	11	0	0	
5,750	5,800	354	207	67	0	0	0	0	0	8,400	8,450	797	618	458	298	158	18	0	0	
5,800	5,850	362	214	74	0	0	0	0	0	8,450	8,500	806	626	466	306	165	25	0	0	
5,850	5,900	370	221	81	0	0	0	0	0											

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1979 Tax Table D—HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Filing Status Box 4)

(Continued)

(If your income or exemptions are not covered, use Schedule TC (Form 1040), Part I to figure your tax)

If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—								If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—							
Over	But not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Over	But not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Your tax is—										Your tax is—							
8,500	8,550	815	635	474	314	172	32	0	0	11,500	11,550	1,428	1,208	995	815	635	474	314	172
8,550	8,600	824	644	482	322	179	39	0	0	11,550	11,600	1,439	1,219	1,004	824	644	482	322	179
8,600	8,650	833	653	490	330	186	46	0	0	11,600	11,650	1,450	1,230	1,013	833	653	490	330	186
8,650	8,700	842	662	498	338	193	53	0	0	11,650	11,700	1,461	1,241	1,022	842	662	498	338	193
8,700	8,750	851	671	506	346	200	60	0	0	11,700	11,750	1,472	1,252	1,032	851	671	506	346	200
8,750	8,800	860	680	514	354	207	67	0	0	11,750	11,800	1,483	1,263	1,043	860	680	514	354	207
8,800	8,850	869	689	522	362	214	74	0	0	11,800	11,850	1,494	1,274	1,054	869	689	522	362	214
8,850	8,900	878	698	530	370	221	81	0	0	11,850	11,900	1,505	1,285	1,065	878	698	530	370	221
8,900	8,950	887	707	538	378	228	88	0	0	11,900	11,950	1,516	1,296	1,076	887	707	538	378	228
8,950	9,000	896	716	546	386	235	95	0	0	11,950	12,000	1,527	1,307	1,087	896	716	546	386	235
9,000	9,050	905	725	554	394	242	102	0	0	12,000	12,050	1,538	1,318	1,098	905	725	554	394	242
9,050	9,100	914	734	562	402	249	109	0	0	12,050	12,100	1,549	1,329	1,109	914	734	562	402	249
9,100	9,150	923	743	570	410	256	116	0	0	12,100	12,150	1,560	1,340	1,120	923	743	570	410	256
9,150	9,200	932	752	578	418	263	123	0	0	12,150	12,200	1,571	1,351	1,131	932	752	578	418	263
9,200	9,250	941	761	586	426	270	130	0	0	12,200	12,250	1,582	1,362	1,142	941	761	586	426	270
9,250	9,300	950	770	594	434	277	137	0	0	12,250	12,300	1,593	1,373	1,153	950	770	594	434	277
9,300	9,350	959	779	602	442	284	144	4	0	12,300	12,350	1,604	1,384	1,164	959	779	602	442	284
9,350	9,400	968	788	610	450	291	151	11	0	12,350	12,400	1,615	1,395	1,175	968	788	610	450	291
9,400	9,450	977	797	618	458	298	158	18	0	12,400	12,450	1,626	1,406	1,186	977	797	618	458	298
9,450	9,500	986	806	626	466	306	165	25	0	12,450	12,500	1,637	1,417	1,197	986	806	626	466	306
9,500	9,550	995	815	635	474	314	172	32	0	12,500	12,550	1,648	1,428	1,208	995	815	635	474	314
9,550	9,600	1,004	824	644	482	322	179	39	0	12,550	12,600	1,659	1,439	1,219	1,004	824	644	482	322
9,600	9,650	1,013	833	653	490	330	186	46	0	12,600	12,650	1,670	1,450	1,230	1,013	833	653	490	330
9,650	9,700	1,022	842	662	498	338	193	53	0	12,650	12,700	1,681	1,461	1,241	1,022	842	662	498	338
9,700	9,750	1,032	851	671	506	346	200	60	0	12,700	12,750	1,692	1,472	1,252	1,032	851	671	506	346
9,750	9,800	1,043	860	680	514	354	207	67	0	12,750	12,800	1,703	1,483	1,263	1,043	860	680	514	354
9,800	9,850	1,054	869	689	522	362	214	74	0	12,800	12,850	1,714	1,494	1,274	1,054	869	689	522	362
9,850	9,900	1,065	878	698	530	370	221	81	0	12,850	12,900	1,726	1,505	1,285	1,065	878	698	530	370
9,900	9,950	1,076	887	707	538	378	228	88	0	12,900	12,950	1,738	1,516	1,296	1,076	887	707	538	378
9,950	10,000	1,087	896	716	546	386	235	95	0	12,950	13,000	1,750	1,527	1,307	1,087	896	716	546	386
10,000	10,050	1,098	905	725	554	394	242	102	0	13,000	13,050	1,762	1,538	1,318	1,098	905	725	554	394
10,050	10,100	1,109	914	734	562	402	249	109	0	13,050	13,100	1,774	1,549	1,329	1,109	914	734	562	402
10,100	10,150	1,120	923	743	570	410	256	116	0	13,100	13,150	1,786	1,560	1,340	1,120	923	743	570	410
10,150	10,200	1,131	932	752	578	418	263	123	0	13,150	13,200	1,798	1,571	1,351	1,131	932	752	578	418
10,200	10,250	1,142	941	761	586	426	270	130	0	13,200	13,250	1,810	1,582	1,362	1,142	941	761	586	426
10,250	10,300	1,153	950	770	594	434	277	137	0	13,250	13,300	1,822	1,593	1,373	1,153	950	770	594	434
10,300	10,350	1,164	959	779	602	442	284	144	4	13,300	13,350	1,834	1,604	1,384	1,164	959	779	602	442
10,350	10,400	1,175	968	788	610	450	291	151	11	13,350	13,400	1,846	1,615	1,395	1,175	968	788	610	450
10,400	10,450	1,186	977	797	618	458	298	158	18	13,400	13,450	1,858	1,626	1,406	1,186	977	797	618	458
10,450	10,500	1,197	986	806	626	466	306	165	25	13,450	13,500	1,870	1,637	1,417	1,197	986	806	626	466
10,500	10,550	1,208	995	815	635	474	314	172	32	13,500	13,550	1,882	1,648	1,428	1,208	995	815	635	474
10,550	10,600	1,219	1,004	824	644	482	322	179	39	13,550	13,600	1,894	1,659	1,439	1,219	1,004	824	644	482
10,600	10,650	1,230	1,013	833	653	490	330	186	46	13,600	13,650	1,906	1,670	1,450	1,230	1,013	833	653	490
10,650	10,700	1,241	1,022	842	662	498	338	193	53	13,650	13,700	1,918	1,681	1,461	1,241	1,022	842	662	498
10,700	10,750	1,252	1,032	851	671	506	346	200	60	13,700	13,750	1,930	1,692	1,472	1,252	1,032	851	671	506
10,750	10,800	1,263	1,043	860	680	514	354	207	67	13,750	13,800	1,942	1,703	1,483	1,263	1,043	860	680	514
10,800	10,850	1,274	1,054	869	689	522	362	214	74	13,800	13,850	1,954	1,714	1,494	1,274	1,054	869	689	522
10,850	10,900	1,285	1,065	878	698	530	370	221	81	13,850	13,900	1,966	1,726	1,505	1,285	878	698	530	530
10,900	10,950	1,296	1,076	887	707	538	378	228	88	13,900	13,950	1,978	1,738	1,516	1,296	887	707	538	538
10,950	11,000	1,307	1,087	896	716	546	386	235	95	13,950	14,000	1,990	1,750	1,527	1,307	896	716	546	546
11,000	11,050	1,318	1,098	905	725	554	394	242	102	14,000	14,050	2,002	1,762	1,538	1,318	905	725	554	554
11,050	11,100	1,329	1,109	914	734	562	402	249	109	14,050	14,100	2,014	1,774	1,549	1,329	914	734	562	562
11,100	11,150	1,340	1,120	923	743	570	410	256	116	14,100	14,150	2,026	1,786	1,560	1,340	923	743	570	570
11,150	11,200	1,351	1,131	932	752	578	418	263	123	14,150	14,200	2,038	1,798	1,571	1,351	932	752	578	578
11,200	11,250	1,362	1,142	941	761	586	426	270	130	14,200	14,250	2,050	1,810	1,582	1,362	941	761	586	586
11,250	11,300	1,373	1,153	950	770	594	434	277	137	14,250	14,300	2,062	1,822	1,593	1,373	950	770	594	594
11,300	11,350	1,384	1,164	959	779	602	442	284	144	14,300	14,350	2,074	1,834	1,604	1,384	959	779	602	602
11,350	11,400	1,395	1,175	968	788	610	450	291	151	14,350	14,400	2,086	1,846	1,615	1,395	968	788	610	610
11,400	11,450	1,406	1,186	977	797	618	458	298	158	14,400	14,450	2,098	1,858	1,626	1,406	977	797	618	618
11,450	11,500	1,417	1,197	986	806	626	466	306	165	14,450	14,500	2,110	1,870	1,637	1,417	986	806	626	626

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1979 Tax Table D—HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (Filing Status Box 4)

(Continued) (If your income or exemptions are not covered, use Schedule TC (Form 1040), Part I to figure your tax)

If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—								If Form 1040, line 34, is—		And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 is—							
Over	But not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Over	But not over	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Your tax is—										Your tax is—							
14,500	14,550	2,122	1,882	1,648	1,428	1,208	995	815	635	17,300	17,350	2,821	2,561	2,314	2,074	1,834	1,604	1,384	1,164
14,550	14,600	2,134	1,894	1,659	1,439	1,219	1,004	824	644	17,350	17,400	2,834	2,574	2,326	2,086	1,846	1,615	1,395	1,175
14,600	14,650	2,146	1,906	1,670	1,450	1,230	1,013	833	653	17,400	17,450	2,847	2,587	2,338	2,098	1,858	1,626	1,406	1,186
14,650	14,700	2,158	1,918	1,681	1,461	1,241	1,022	842	662	17,450	17,500	2,860	2,600	2,350	2,110	1,870	1,637	1,417	1,197
14,700	14,750	2,170	1,930	1,692	1,472	1,252	1,032	851	671	17,500	17,550	2,873	2,613	2,362	2,122	1,882	1,648	1,428	1,208
14,750	14,800	2,182	1,942	1,703	1,483	1,263	1,043	860	680	17,550	17,600	2,886	2,626	2,374	2,134	1,894	1,659	1,439	1,219
14,800	14,850	2,194	1,954	1,714	1,494	1,274	1,054	869	689	17,600	17,650	2,899	2,639	2,386	2,146	1,906	1,670	1,450	1,230
14,850	14,900	2,206	1,966	1,726	1,505	1,285	1,065	878	698	17,650	17,700	2,912	2,652	2,398	2,158	1,918	1,681	1,461	1,241
14,900	14,950	2,218	1,978	1,738	1,516	1,296	1,076	887	707	17,700	17,750	2,925	2,665	2,410	2,170	1,930	1,692	1,472	1,252
14,950	15,000	2,230	1,990	1,750	1,527	1,307	1,087	896	716	17,750	17,800	2,938	2,678	2,422	2,182	1,942	1,703	1,483	1,263
15,000	15,050	2,242	2,002	1,762	1,538	1,318	1,098	905	725	17,800	17,850	2,951	2,691	2,434	2,194	1,954	1,714	1,494	1,274
15,050	15,100	2,254	2,014	1,774	1,549	1,329	1,109	914	734	17,850	17,900	2,964	2,704	2,446	2,206	1,966	1,726	1,505	1,285
15,100	15,150	2,266	2,026	1,786	1,560	1,340	1,120	923	743	17,900	17,950	2,977	2,717	2,458	2,218	1,978	1,738	1,516	1,296
15,150	15,200	2,278	2,038	1,798	1,571	1,351	1,131	932	752	17,950	18,000	2,990	2,730	2,470	2,230	1,990	1,750	1,527	1,307
15,200	15,250	2,290	2,050	1,810	1,582	1,362	1,142	941	761	18,000	18,050	3,003	2,743	2,483	2,242	2,002	1,762	1,538	1,318
15,250	15,300	2,302	2,062	1,822	1,593	1,373	1,153	950	770	18,050	18,100	3,016	2,756	2,496	2,254	2,014	1,774	1,549	1,329
15,300	15,350	2,314	2,074	1,834	1,604	1,384	1,164	959	779	18,100	18,150	3,029	2,769	2,509	2,266	2,026	1,786	1,560	1,340
15,350	15,400	2,326	2,086	1,846	1,615	1,395	1,175	968	788	18,150	18,200	3,042	2,782	2,522	2,278	2,038	1,798	1,571	1,351
15,400	15,450	2,338	2,098	1,858	1,626	1,406	1,186	977	797	18,200	18,250	3,055	2,795	2,535	2,290	2,050	1,810	1,582	1,362
15,450	15,500	2,350	2,110	1,870	1,637	1,417	1,197	986	806	18,250	18,300	3,068	2,808	2,548	2,302	2,062	1,822	1,593	1,373
15,500	15,550	2,362	2,122	1,882	1,648	1,428	1,208	995	815	18,300	18,350	3,081	2,821	2,561	2,314	2,074	1,834	1,604	1,384
15,550	15,600	2,374	2,134	1,894	1,659	1,439	1,219	1,004	824	18,350	18,400	3,094	2,834	2,574	2,326	2,086	1,846	1,615	1,395
15,600	15,650	2,386	2,146	1,906	1,670	1,450	1,230	1,013	833	18,400	18,450	3,107	2,847	2,587	2,338	2,098	1,858	1,626	1,406
15,650	15,700	2,398	2,158	1,918	1,681	1,461	1,241	1,022	842	18,450	18,500	3,120	2,860	2,600	2,350	2,110	1,870	1,637	1,417
15,700	15,750	2,410	2,170	1,930	1,692	1,472	1,252	1,032	851	18,500	18,550	3,133	2,873	2,613	2,362	2,122	1,882	1,648	1,428
15,750	15,800	2,422	2,182	1,942	1,703	1,483	1,263	1,043	860	18,550	18,600	3,146	2,886	2,626	2,374	2,134	1,894	1,659	1,439
15,800	15,850	2,434	2,194	1,954	1,714	1,494	1,274	1,054	869	18,600	18,650	3,159	2,899	2,639	2,386	2,146	1,906	1,670	1,450
15,850	15,900	2,446	2,206	1,966	1,726	1,505	1,285	1,065	878	18,650	18,700	3,172	2,912	2,652	2,398	2,158	1,918	1,681	1,461
15,900	15,950	2,458	2,218	1,978	1,738	1,516	1,296	1,076	887	18,700	18,750	3,185	2,925	2,665	2,410	2,170	1,930	1,692	1,472
15,950	16,000	2,470	2,230	1,990	1,750	1,527	1,307	1,087	896	18,750	18,800	3,198	2,938	2,678	2,422	2,182	1,942	1,703	1,483
16,000	16,050	2,483	2,242	2,002	1,762	1,538	1,318	1,098	905	18,800	18,850	3,211	2,951	2,691	2,434	2,194	1,954	1,714	1,494
16,050	16,100	2,496	2,254	2,014	1,774	1,549	1,329	1,109	914	18,850	18,900	3,224	2,964	2,704	2,446	2,206	1,966	1,726	1,505
16,100	16,150	2,509	2,266	2,026	1,786	1,560	1,340	1,120	923	18,900	18,950	3,237	2,977	2,717	2,458	2,218	1,978	1,738	1,516
16,150	16,200	2,522	2,278	2,038	1,798	1,571	1,351	1,131	932	18,950	19,000	3,250	2,990	2,730	2,470	2,230	1,990	1,750	1,527
16,200	16,250	2,535	2,290	2,050	1,810	1,582	1,362	1,142	941	19,000	19,050	3,263	3,003	2,743	2,483	2,242	2,002	1,762	1,538
16,250	16,300	2,548	2,302	2,062	1,822	1,593	1,373	1,153	950	19,050	19,100	3,276	3,016	2,756	2,496	2,254	2,014	1,774	1,549
16,300	16,350	2,561	2,314	2,074	1,834	1,604	1,384	1,164	959	19,100	19,150	3,289	3,029	2,769	2,509	2,266	2,026	1,786	1,560
16,350	16,400	2,574	2,326	2,086	1,846	1,615	1,395	1,175	968	19,150	19,200	3,302	3,042	2,782	2,522	2,278	2,038	1,798	1,571
16,400	16,450	2,587	2,338	2,098	1,858	1,626	1,406	1,186	977	19,200	19,250	3,316	3,055	2,795	2,535	2,290	2,050	1,810	1,582
16,450	16,500	2,600	2,350	2,110	1,870	1,637	1,417	1,197	986	19,250	19,300	3,331	3,068	2,808	2,548	2,302	2,062	1,822	1,593
16,500	16,550	2,613	2,362	2,122	1,882	1,648	1,428	1,208	995	19,300	19,350	3,347	3,081	2,821	2,561	2,314	2,074	1,834	1,604
16,550	16,600	2,626	2,374	2,134	1,894	1,659	1,439	1,219	1,004	19,350	19,400	3,362	3,094	2,834	2,574	2,326	2,086	1,846	1,615
16,600	16,650	2,639	2,386	2,146	1,906	1,670	1,450	1,230	1,013	19,400	19,450	3,378	3,107	2,847	2,587	2,338	2,098	1,858	1,626
16,650	16,700	2,652	2,398	2,158	1,918	1,681	1,461	1,241	1,022	19,450	19,500	3,393	3,120	2,860	2,600	2,350	2,110	1,870	1,637
16,700	16,750	2,665	2,410	2,170	1,930	1,692	1,472	1,252	1,032	19,500	19,550	3,409	3,133	2,873	2,613	2,362	2,122	1,882	1,648
16,750	16,800	2,678	2,422	2,182	1,942	1,703	1,483	1,263	1,043	19,550	19,600	3,424	3,146	2,886	2,626	2,374	2,134	1,894	1,659
16,800	16,850	2,691	2,434	2,194	1,954	1,714	1,494	1,274	1,054	19,600	19,650	3,440	3,159	2,899	2,639	2,386	2,146	1,906	1,670
16,850	16,900	2,704	2,446	2,206	1,966	1,726	1,505	1,285	1,065	19,650	19,700	3,455	3,172	2,912	2,652	2,398	2,158	1,918	1,681
16,900	16,950	2,717	2,458	2,218	1,978	1,738	1,516	1,296	1,076	19,700	19,750	3,471	3,185	2,925	2,665	2,410	2,170	1,930	1,692
16,950	17,000	2,730	2,470	2,230	1,990	1,750	1,527	1,307	1,087	19,750	19,800	3,486	3,198	2,938	2,678	2,422	2,182	1,942	1,703
17,000	17,050	2,743	2,483	2,242	2,002	1,762	1,538	1,318	1,098	19,800	19,850	3,502	3,211	2,951	2,691	2,434	2,194	1,954	1,714
17,050	17,100	2,756	2,496	2,254	2,014	1,774	1,549	1,329	1,109	19,850	19,900	3,517	3,224	2,964	2,704	2,446	2,206	1,966	1,726
17,100	17,150	2,769	2,509	2,266	2,026	1,786	1,560	1,340	1,120	19,900	19,950	3,533	3,237	2,977	2,717	2,458	2,218	1,978	1,738
17,150	17,200	2,782	2,522	2,278	2,038	1,798	1,571	1,351	1,131	19,950	20,000	3,548	3,250	2,990	2,730	2,470	2,230	1,990	1,750
17,200	17,250	2,795	2,535	2,290	2,050	1,810	1,582	1,362	1,142										
17,250	17,300	2,808	2,548	2,302	2,062	1,822	1,593	1,373	1,153										

Continued next column

1979 Earned Income Credit Table

Caution: This is Not a Tax Table

To find your earned income credit:

Read down the column titled "If line 3 or 4 of the worksheet is—" and find the appropriate amount from the Earned Income Credit Worksheet on page 2. Read

across to the right and find the amount of the earned income credit. Enter that amount on line 5 or 6 of the worksheet, whichever applies.

If line 3 or line 4 of the worksheet is—		Your earned income credit is—	If line 3 or line 4 of the worksheet is—		Your earned income credit is—	If line 3 or line 4 of the worksheet is—		Your earned income credit is—	If line 3 or line 4 of the worksheet is—		Your earned income credit is—
Over	But not over										
\$0	\$50	\$3	\$2,250	\$2,300	\$228	\$4,500	\$4,550	\$453	\$7,700	\$7,750	\$284
50	100	8	2,300	2,350	233	4,550	4,600	458	7,750	7,800	278
100	150	13	2,350	2,400	238	4,600	4,650	463	7,800	7,850	272
150	200	18	2,400	2,450	243	4,650	4,700	468	7,850	7,900	266
200	250	23	2,450	2,500	248	4,700	4,750	473	7,900	7,950	259
250	300	28	2,500	2,550	253	4,750	4,800	478	7,950	8,000	253
300	350	33	2,550	2,600	258	4,800	4,850	483	8,000	8,050	247
350	400	38	2,600	2,650	263	4,850	4,900	488	8,050	8,100	241
400	450	43	2,650	2,700	268	4,900	4,950	493	8,100	8,150	234
450	500	48	2,700	2,750	273	4,950	5,000	498	8,150	8,200	228
500	550	53	2,750	2,800	278	5,000	6,000	500	8,200	8,250	222
550	600	58	2,800	2,850	283	6,000	6,050	497	8,250	8,300	216
600	650	63	2,850	2,900	288	6,050	6,100	491	8,300	8,350	209
650	700	68	2,900	2,950	293	6,100	6,150	484	8,350	8,400	203
700	750	73	2,950	3,000	298	6,150	6,200	478	8,400	8,450	197
750	800	78	3,000	3,050	303	6,200	6,250	472	8,450	8,500	191
800	850	83	3,050	3,100	308	6,250	6,300	466	8,500	8,550	184
850	900	88	3,100	3,150	313	6,300	6,350	459	8,550	8,600	178
900	950	93	3,150	3,200	318	6,350	6,400	453	8,600	8,650	172
950	1,000	98	3,200	3,250	323	6,400	6,450	447	8,650	8,700	166
1,000	1,050	103	3,250	3,300	328	6,450	6,500	441	8,700	8,750	159
1,050	1,100	108	3,300	3,350	333	6,500	6,550	434	8,750	8,800	153
1,100	1,150	113	3,350	3,400	338	6,550	6,600	428	8,800	8,850	147
1,150	1,200	118	3,400	3,450	343	6,600	6,650	422	8,850	8,900	141
1,200	1,250	123	3,450	3,500	348	6,650	6,700	416	8,900	8,950	134
1,250	1,300	128	3,500	3,550	353	6,700	6,750	409	8,950	9,000	128
1,300	1,350	133	3,550	3,600	358	6,750	6,800	403	9,000	9,050	122
1,350	1,400	138	3,600	3,650	363	6,800	6,850	397	9,050	9,100	116
1,400	1,450	143	3,650	3,700	368	6,850	6,900	391	9,100	9,150	109
1,450	1,500	148	3,700	3,750	373	6,900	6,950	384	9,150	9,200	103
1,500	1,550	153	3,750	3,800	378	6,950	7,000	378	9,200	9,250	97
1,550	1,600	158	3,800	3,850	383	7,000	7,050	372	9,250	9,300	91
1,600	1,650	163	3,850	3,900	388	7,050	7,100	366	9,300	9,350	84
1,650	1,700	168	3,900	3,950	393	7,100	7,150	359	9,350	9,400	78
1,700	1,750	173	3,950	4,000	398	7,150	7,200	353	9,400	9,450	72
1,750	1,800	178	4,000	4,050	403	7,200	7,250	347	9,450	9,500	66
1,800	1,850	183	4,050	4,100	408	7,250	7,300	341	9,500	9,550	59
1,850	1,900	188	4,100	4,150	413	7,300	7,350	334	9,550	9,600	53
1,900	1,950	193	4,150	4,200	418	7,350	7,400	328	9,600	9,650	47
1,950	2,000	198	4,200	4,250	423	7,400	7,450	322	9,650	9,700	41
2,000	2,050	203	4,250	4,300	428	7,450	7,500	316	9,700	9,750	34
2,050	2,100	208	4,300	4,350	433	7,500	7,550	309	9,750	9,800	28
2,100	2,150	213	4,350	4,400	438	7,550	7,600	303	9,800	9,850	22
2,150	2,200	218	4,400	4,450	443	7,600	7,650	297	9,850	9,900	16
2,200	2,250	223	4,450	4,500	448	7,650	7,700	291	9,900	9,950	9
									9,950	9,999	3

1979 Optional State Sales Tax Tables

Your itemized deduction for general sales tax paid can be estimated from these tables plus any qualifying sales taxes paid on the items listed on page 16.

To use the tables:

- Step 1—Figure your total available income.¹
- Step 2—Count the number of exemptions for you and your family. Do not count exemptions claimed for being 65 or over or blind as part of your family size.
- Step 3 A—If your total available income is not over \$40,000, find the income line for your State on the tables and read across to find the amount of sales tax for your family size.
- Step 3 B—If your income is over \$40,000 but not over \$100,000, find the deduction listed on the income line "\$38,001-\$40,000" for your family size and State. For each \$5,000 (or part of \$5,000) of income over \$40,000, increase the deduction by the amount listed for the line "\$40,001-\$100,000."
- Step 3 C—If your income is over \$100,000, your sales tax deduction is limited to the deduction for income of \$100,000. To figure your sales tax deduction, use Step 3 B but don't go over \$100,000.

On Schedule A, line 13, enter the larger of the sales tax estimate from this table or the amount your records show that you paid.

Income ¹	Alabama ²						Arizona ³						Arkansas						California ⁴										
	Family size					Over	Family size					Over	Family size					Over	Family size					Over					
	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5
\$1-\$8,000	93	115	122	131	142	160	107	133	140	149	159	178	78	97	102	109	116	132	125	147	155	164	125	147	155	164			
\$8,001-\$10,000	109	132	142	153	165	185	125	152	163	174	185	206	91	111	118	127	135	152	147	173	183	193	147	173	183	193			
\$10,001-\$12,000	124	147	161	173	187	208	141	169	184	196	209	232	103	123	134	143	153	170	167	198	208	219	167	198	208	219			
\$12,001-\$14,000	138	161	178	191	206	228	156	184	204	217	232	255	115	134	148	158	169	187	186	220	232	243	186	220	232	243			
\$14,001-\$16,000	152	174	194	209	225	248	171	199	222	237	253	277	125	145	161	173	184	202	204	242	255	266	204	242	255	266			
\$16,001-\$18,000	164	186	210	226	242	266	185	213	240	256	273	298	135	154	174	186	198	217	222	263	276	288	222	263	276	288			
\$18,001-\$20,000	176	197	225	242	259	284	198	225	257	274	292	317	145	163	186	192	211	231	238	282	297	309	238	282	297	309			
\$20,001-\$22,000	188	208	239	257	275	301	210	237	273	291	310	336	154	172	198	212	225	245	254	301	317	330	254	301	317	330			
\$22,001-\$24,000	199	218	253	271	290	317	222	249	288	308	328	354	163	181	209	224	238	258	270	320	336	349	270	320	336	349			
\$24,001-\$26,000	210	228	266	285	305	332	234	261	303	324	345	372	172	189	220	235	250	270	285	338	355	368	285	338	355	368			
\$26,001-\$28,000	221	238	279	299	320	347	245	272	318	339	362	389	180	197	230	246	262	282	299	355	373	386	299	355	373	386			
\$28,001-\$30,000	231	247	291	313	334	362	256	283	332	354	378	405	188	204	240	257	273	294	313	372	391	404	313	372	391	404			
\$30,001-\$32,000	241	256	303	326	347	376	267	293	346	369	393	421	196	211	250	268	284	305	327	389	408	422	327	389	408	422			
\$32,001-\$34,000	251	265	315	338	360	390	278	303	359	384	408	437	204	218	260	278	295	316	341	405	425	439	341	405	425	439			
\$34,001-\$36,000	261	274	327	350	373	403	288	313	372	398	423	452	211	225	270	288	306	326	354	421	441	455	354	421	441	455			
\$36,001-\$38,000	271	282	338	362	386	416	298	322	385	411	438	466	218	232	279	298	316	336	367	436	457	471	367	436	457	471			
\$38,001-\$40,000	280	290	349	374	399	429	308	331	398	424	452	480	225	239	288	308	326	346	380	451	473	487	380	451	473	487			
\$40,001-\$100,000	14	15	17	19	20	21	15	17	20	21	23	24	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	23	24	24	19	23	24	24			

Income ¹	Colorado ³						Connecticut					Dist. of Columbia						Florida						Georgia ²						Hawaii					
	Family size					Over	Family size					Over	Family size					Over	Family size					Over	Family size					Over					
	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5
\$1-\$8,000	74	93	97	104	112	126	112	121	127	74	90	102	102	107	116	72	83	83	88	93	82	103	110	116	125	141	158	180	183	190	204				
\$8,001-\$10,000	87	106	113	121	130	145	134	147	153	86	104	118	119	126	135	86	98	98	105	110	95	117	127	135	145	161	181	206	209	219	235				
\$10,001-\$12,000	98	117	128	137	146	163	154	172	178	97	117	134	136	143	152	99	113	114	121	127	107	130	143	152	163	180	201	228	234	245	263				
\$12,001-\$14,000	109	128	141	151	161	179	174	195	202	108	128	148	152	160	168	111	127	129	136	142	118	141	157	167	179	198	220	249	256	269	288				
\$14,001-\$16,000	119	138	154	165	176	193	193	218	225	118	139	161	167	175	184	123	140	144	151	157	129	152	171	182	195	214	238	268	277	292	312				
\$16,001-\$18,000	129	147	166	177	189	207	211	240	248	127	149	173	181	190	198	134	153	158	165	171	139	162	184	196	210	229	254	286	297	313	335				
\$18,001-\$20,000	138	156	177	189	202	221	228	261	270	136	159	185	195	205	212	145	165	172	179	185	149	171	196	209	224	244	270	303	315	333	356				
\$20,001-\$22,000	147	164	188	201	214	233	245	282	291	144	168	197	208	219	225	156	177	185	192	199	158	180	208	222	237	258	285	319	333	352	377				
\$22,001-\$24,000	155	172	199	212	226	245	261	302	312	152	177	208	221	232	238	166	189	198	205	212	167	189	219	234	250	271	299	335	350	371	397				
\$24,001-\$26,000	163	180	209	223	237	257	277	322	332	160	186	219	234	245	250	176	200	211	217	224	176	198	230	246	262	283	313	350	366	389	416				
\$26,001-\$28,000	171	187	219	234	248	268	293	342	352	168	194	229	246	258	262	186	211	224	229	236	184	206	240	258	274	295	326	364	382	406	434				
\$28,001-\$30,000	179	194	229	244	259	279	308	361	372	175	202	239	258	270	274	192	222	236	241	248	192	213	250	269	286	307	339	378	397	425	451				
\$30,001-\$32,000	187	201	238	254	269	290	323	380	391	182	210	249	270	282	285	205	232	248	253	260	200	220	260	280	297	319	351	391	412	439	468				
\$32,001-\$34,000	195	208	247	264	279	300	338	398	410	189	218	259	281	294	296	214	242	260	265	272	208	227	270	290	308	330	363	404	426	454	485				
\$34,001-\$36,000	202	214	256	273	289	310	353	416	429	196	225	268	292	305	307	223	252	272	276	283	215	234	279	300	319	341	375	416	440	469	501				
\$36,001-\$38,000	209	220	265	282	299	320	367	434	448	203	232	277	303	316	318	232	262	283	287	294	222	241	288	310	330	352	386	428	454	484	517				
\$38,001-\$40,000	215	226	273	291	308	329	381	452	466	209	239	286	314	327	328	241	272	294	298	305	229	247	297	320	340	362	397	440	467	499	533				
\$40,001-\$100,000	11	11	14	15	15	16	19	23	23	10	12	14	16	16	16	12	14	15	15	15	11	12	15	16	17	18	20	22	23	25	27				

Income ¹	Idaho						Illinois ⁵						Indiana						Iowa						Kansas ²					
	Family size					Over	Family size					Over	Family size					Over	Family size					Over	Family size					Over
	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	2	3	4	5	5
\$1-\$8,000	68	84	89	97	106	120	119	151	161	173	187	214	93	110	118	124	71	79	85	75	94	100	107	113	129					
\$8,001-\$10,000	80	96	104	113	123	138	139	171	187	201	216	243	109	130	138	145	83	93	100	88	108	116	124	132	149					
\$10,001-\$12,000	91	107	118	128	138	155	157	189	210	225	242	270	124	148	157	165	195	95	107	114	99	120	131	141	149	167				
\$12,001-\$14,000	101	117	131	142	153	170	174	206	232	249	267	294	138	165	175	183	106	120	127	110	131	145	156	165	183					
\$14,001-\$16,000	111	127	143	155	166	184	190	222	252	270	290	316	151	181	191	200	116	132	139	120	142	159	170	181	199					
\$16,001-\$18,000	120	136	155	167	179	197	206	236	271	291	311	337	164	196</																

1979 Optional State Sales Tax Tables—Cont.

Your itemized deduction for general sales tax paid can be estimated from these tables plus any qualifying sales taxes paid on the items listed on page 16.

To use the tables:

Step 1—Figure your total available income.¹

Step 2—Count the number of exemptions for you and your family. Do not count exemptions claimed for being 65 or over or blind as part of your family size.

Step 3 A—If your total available income is not over \$40,000, find the income line for your State on the tables and read across to find the amount of sales tax for your family size.

Step 3 B—If your income is over \$40,000 but not over \$100,000, find the deduction listed on the income line "38,001-\$40,000" for your family size and State. For each \$5,000 (or part of \$5,000) of income over \$40,000, increase the deduction by the amount listed for the line "40,001-\$100,000."

Step 3 C—If your income is over \$100,000, your sales tax deduction is limited to the deduction for income of \$100,000. To figure your sales tax deduction, use Step 3 B but don't go over \$100,000.

On Schedule A, line 13, enter the larger of the sales tax estimate from this table or the amount your records show that you paid.

Income ¹	Mississippi						Missouri ²						Nebraska ²						Nevada ³					
	Family size		3		Over		Family size		3		Over		Family size		3		Over		Family size		3		Over	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
\$1-\$8,000	142	174	185	195	206	230	82	102	107	114	122	138	79	98	103	111	119	135	72	84	87	94	103	
\$8,001-\$10,000	166	199	215	227	241	266	95	116	124	132	142	158	92	111	120	129	138	154	81	99	103	110	120	
\$10,001-\$12,000	187	222	243	256	272	299	108	128	140	149	160	177	104	123	135	145	155	172	96	113	118	125	136	
\$12,001-\$14,000	207	243	268	283	301	330	119	140	154	165	176	194	115	134	149	160	171	189	107	126	132	140	151	
\$14,001-\$16,000	226	262	293	309	329	358	130	151	168	179	191	210	125	145	162	174	185	204	117	138	145	153	165	
\$16,001-\$18,000	244	281	316	333	355	385	140	161	181	193	206	225	135	154	174	187	199	218	127	150	158	166	178	
\$18,001-\$20,000	262	298	337	357	380	411	150	170	193	206	220	239	145	163	186	199	213	232	136	161	170	179	191	
\$20,001-\$22,000	278	314	358	379	404	435	160	179	205	219	233	253	154	172	198	211	226	245	145	172	182	191	203	
\$22,001-\$24,000	294	330	379	400	427	459	169	188	216	231	246	266	163	180	209	223	238	257	154	183	193	202	215	
\$24,001-\$26,000	310	345	398	421	450	481	178	196	227	243	258	279	171	188	219	234	250	269	162	193	203	212	226	
\$26,001-\$28,000	325	360	417	441	471	503	187	204	238	254	270	291	179	196	229	245	261	281	170	203	215	224	237	
\$28,001-\$30,000	339	374	436	461	492	524	195	212	248	265	282	303	187	203	239	256	272	292	178	213	226	235	248	
\$30,001-\$32,000	353	388	454	480	513	545	203	219	258	276	293	314	195	210	249	266	283	303	186	222	236	245	259	
\$32,001-\$34,000	367	401	471	499	533	565	211	226	268	287	304	325	203	217	258	276	293	314	199	231	246	255	269	
\$34,001-\$36,000	380	414	488	517	552	585	219	233	278	297	315	336	210	224	267	286	303	324	202	240	256	265	279	
\$36,001-\$38,000	393	427	505	535	571	604	226	240	287	307	325	346	217	230	276	295	313	334	209	249	266	275	289	
\$38,001-\$40,000	406	439	521	552	590	622	233	246	296	316	335	356	224	235	285	304	323	343	216	257	275	284	298	
\$40,001-\$100,000 (See Step 3B)	20	22	26	28	30	31	12	12	15	16	17	18	11	12	14	15	16	17	11	13	14	14	15	

Income ¹	New Jersey			New Mexico ²					New York ⁴					North Carolina ⁵					North Dakota					Ohio ²					Oklahoma ²				
	Family size		Over	Family size		3		Over		Family size		3		Over		Family size		3		Over		Family size		3		Over		Family size		3		Over	
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
\$1-\$8,000	73	79	117	144	152	158	167	185	86	99	103	108	92	114	121	130	139	159	58	64	68	71	67	75	78	81	52	63	68	71	76	85	
\$8,001-\$10,000	87	95	136	165	177	185	195	214	103	118	123	128	108	131	141	151	162	183	69	77	81	84	80	90	94	97	61	72	78	82	88	99	
\$10,001-\$12,000	100	111	153	184	199	209	221	241	118	136	141	147	123	146	159	171	182	204	79	89	93	97	92	104	109	113	69	80	88	93	99	111	
\$12,001-\$14,000	112	126	169	201	220	231	244	266	132	152	159	165	137	159	176	189	202	224	89	100	105	109	104	118	123	127	76	88	97	103	110	122	
\$14,001-\$16,000	124	141	184	217	239	252	267	290	146	168	176	182	150	172	192	206	220	243	98	111	116	120	115	131	136	141	83	95	106	113	120	132	
\$16,001-\$18,000	135	155	198	232	258	272	288	312	159	183	192	198	162	184	207	222	237	261	107	122	127	131	126	144	149	155	90	101	114	122	129	142	
\$18,001-\$20,000	146	169	211	246	275	292	308	333	174	198	208	214	174	195	222	237	253	277	115	132	137	141	136	157	162	168	97	107	122	130	138	151	
\$20,001-\$22,000	156	182	224	259	292	310	328	353	184	212	223	229	185	206	236	252	268	293	123	142	147	151	146	169	174	181	103	113	129	138	147	160	
\$22,001-\$24,000	166	195	236	272	308	328	347	373	196	226	238	244	196	216	249	266	283	308	131	152	157	161	156	181	186	193	109	119	136	145	155	168	
\$24,001-\$26,000	176	208	248	284	324	345	365	392	208	240	252	258	207	226	262	280	298	323	139	161	166	170	166	192	198	205	115	125	143	154	163	176	
\$26,001-\$28,000	186	221	260	296	339	362	382	410	219	253	266	272	217	236	273	293	312	337	146	170	175	179	175	203	209	217	121	130	149	162	171	184	
\$28,001-\$30,000	195	233	271	307	354	378	399	428	229	266	280	286	227	245	287	306	325	351	153	179	184	188	184	214	220	228	126	135	155	169	179	192	
\$30,001-\$32,000	204	245	282	318	368	394	416	445	241	278	293	299	237	254	299	319	338	364	160	188	193	197	193	225	231	239	131	140	161	176	186	200	
\$32,001-\$34,000	213	257	293	329	381	409	432	462	252	290	306	312	247	263	310	331	351	377	167	197	202	206	202	236	242	250	136	145	167	183	193	207	
\$34,001-\$36,000	222	269	303	340	395	424	448	478	262	301	319	325	257	271	321	343	364	390	173	206	210	214	210	247	253	261	141	149	173	189	200	214	
\$36,001-\$38,000	231	281	313	350	408	439	464	494	272	314	332	337	266	279	332	355	376	402	180	214	218	222	218	257	263	272	146	153	179	195	207	221	
\$38,001-\$40,000	240	292	322	360	421	453	479	510	282	326	345	349	275	287	343	366	388	414	186	222	226	230	226	267	273	283	151	157	185	201	214	228	
\$40,001-\$100,000 (See Step 3B)	12	15	16	18	21	23	24	26	14	16	17	17	14	14	17	18	19	21	9	11	11	12	11	13	14	14	8	8	9	10	11	11	

Income ¹	Pennsylvania			Rhode Island			South Carolina					South Dakota ⁶					Tennessee ²					Texas ²									
	Family size		Over	Family size		Over	Family size		3		Over		Family size		3		Over		Family size		3		Over		Family size		3		Over		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
\$1-\$8,000	73	78	88	88	94	105	129	136	145	157	176	111	136	142	150	159	179	114	137	146	155	167	192	67	77	82	87	79	92	98	104
\$8,																															

To Call IRS Toll-Free for Answers to Your Federal Tax Questions, Use Only the Number Listed Below for Your Area

Caution:

"Toll-free" is a telephone call for which you pay only local charges with no long-distance charge. Please use a local city number only if it is not a long-distance call for you. Otherwise, use the general toll-free number given.

We are happy to answer questions to help you prepare your return. But you should know that you are responsible for the accuracy of your return. If we do make an error, you are still responsible for the payment of the correct tax.

To make sure that courteous and correct answers are given to taxpayers, a

second IRS employee sometimes listens in on telephone calls. No record is kept of any taxpayer's name, address, or social security number.

If you find it necessary to write instead of calling, please address your letter to your IRS District Director for a prompt reply.

Alabama

Birmingham, 252-1155
Decatur, 355-1855
Huntsville, 539-2751
Mobile, 433-5532
Montgomery, 264-8441
Muscle Shoals Area, 767-0301
Tuscaloosa, 758-4434
Elsewhere in Alabama, 800-292-6300

Alaska

Anchorage, 276-1040
Elsewhere in Alaska, call operator and ask for Zenith 3700

Arizona

Phoenix, 257-1233
Tucson, 882-4181
Elsewhere in Arizona, 800-352-6911

Arkansas

Little Rock, 376-4401
Elsewhere in Arkansas,
1-800-482-9350

California

Please call the telephone number shown in the white pages of your local telephone directory under U.S. Government, Internal Revenue Service, Federal Tax Assistance

Colorado

Denver, 825-7041
Elsewhere in Colorado,
1-800-332-2060

Connecticut

Hartford, 249-8251
Elsewhere in Connecticut,
1-800-343-9000

Delaware

Wilmington, 573-6400
Elsewhere in Delaware,
1-800-292-9575

District of Columbia

Call 488-3100

Florida

Fort Lauderdale, 522-0704
Jacksonville, 354-1760
Miami, 358-5072
Orlando, 422-2550
St. Petersburg, 823-7459
Sarasota, 371-4526
Tampa, 223-9741
West Palm Beach, 655-7250
Elsewhere in Florida, 1-800-342-8300

Georgia

Atlanta, 522-0050
Augusta, 724-9946
Columbus, 327-7491
Macon, 746-4993
Savannah, 355-1045
Elsewhere in Georgia, 1-800-222-1040

Hawaii

Hawaii, 935-4895
Oahu, 546-8660
Kauai, 245-2731
Lanai, call operator and ask for Enterprise 8036
Maui, 244-7654
Molokai, call operator and ask for Enterprise 8034

Idaho

Boise, 336-1040
Elsewhere in Idaho, 800-632-5990

Illinois

Chicago, 435-1040
Elsewhere in area code 312 (except city of Chicago) and residents in Joliet Region Telephone Directory, 800-972-5400
Belleville, 277-5500
Danville, 443-6755
Decatur, 429-5025
East St. Louis, 875-5100
Peoria, 673-0002
Springfield, 789-4220
Elsewhere in all other locations in Illinois, 800-252-2921

Indiana

Evansville, 424-6481
Fort Wayne, 426-8300
Gary, 938-0560
Hammond, 938-0560
Indianapolis, 269-5477
South Bend, 232-3981
Elsewhere in Indiana, 1-800-382-9740

Iowa

Des Moines, 284-4850
Elsewhere in Iowa, 800-362-2600

Kansas

Kansas City, 722-2910
Wichita, 263-2161
Elsewhere in Kansas, 1-800-362-2190

Kentucky

Lexington, 255-2333
Louisville, 584-1361
Northern Kentucky (Covington dialing area), 628-0055
Elsewhere in Kentucky,
1-800-428-9100

Louisiana

Baton Rouge, 387-2206
New Orleans, 581-2440
Elsewhere in Louisiana,
1-800-362-6900

Maine

Augusta, 622-7101
Portland, 775-7401
Elsewhere in Maine, 1-800-452-8750

Maryland

Baltimore, 962-2590
Prince Georges County, 488-3100
Montgomery County, 488-3100
Elsewhere in Maryland,
800-492-0460

Massachusetts

Boston, 523-1040
Elsewhere in Massachusetts,
1-800-392-6288

Michigan

Ann Arbor, 769-9850
Detroit, 237-0800
Flint, 767-8830
Grand Rapids, 774-8300
Mount Clemens, 469-4200
Pontiac, 858-2530
Elsewhere in area code 313, call 1-800-462-0830
Elsewhere in area codes 517, 616, and 906, call 1-800-482-0670

Minnesota

Minneapolis, 291-1422
St. Paul, 291-1422
Elsewhere in Minnesota, 800-652-9062

Mississippi

Biloxi, 868-2122
Gulfport, 868-2122
Jackson, 948-4500
Elsewhere in Mississippi,
1-800-241-3868

Missouri
Columbia, 874-4040
Jefferson City, 635-9141
Joplin, 781-8500
Kansas City, 474-0350
St. Joseph, 364-3111
St. Louis, 342-1040
Springfield, 887-5000
Elsewhere in Missouri, 800-392-4200

Montana
Helena, 443-2320
Elsewhere in Montana,
1-800-332-2275

Nebraska
Lincoln, 477-6081
Omaha, 422-1500
Elsewhere in Nebraska, 800-642-9960

Nevada
Las Vegas, 385-6291
Reno, 784-5521
Elsewhere in Nevada, 800-492-6552

New Hampshire
Portsmouth, 436-8810
Elsewhere in New Hampshire,
1-800-582-7200

New Jersey
Camden, 966-7333
Hackensack, 646-1919
Jersey City, 622-0600
Newark, 622-0600
Paterson, 279-9400
Trenton, 394-7113
Elsewhere in New Jersey,
800-242-6750

New Mexico
Albuquerque, 243-8641
Elsewhere in New Mexico,
1-800-527-3880

New York
Albany District
(Eastern Upstate New York)
Albany, 449-3120
Poughkeepsie, 452-7800
Elsewhere in Eastern Upstate New
York, 1-800-342-3700

Brooklyn District
Brooklyn, 596-3770
Nassau, 294-3600
Queens, 596-3770
Suffolk, 724-5000

Buffalo District
(Central and Western New York)
Buffalo, 855-3955
Rochester, 263-6770
Syracuse, 425-8111
Elsewhere in Central and Western New
York, 1-800-462-1560

Manhattan District
Bronx, 732-0100
Manhattan, 732-0100
Rockland County, 352-8900
Staten Island, 732-0100
Westchester County, 997-1510

North Carolina
Charlotte, 372-7750
Greensboro, 274-3711
Raleigh, 828-6278
Winston-Salem, 761-1622
Elsewhere in North Carolina,
800-822-8800

North Dakota
Fargo, 293-0650
Elsewhere in North Dakota,
800-342-4710

Ohio
Cleveland District
Akron, 253-1141
Canton, 455-6781
Cleveland, 522-3000
Toledo, 255-3730
Youngstown, 746-1811
Elsewhere in Northern Ohio,
1-800-362-9050

Cincinnati District
Cincinnati, 621-6281
Columbus, 228-0520
Dayton, 228-0557
Elsewhere in Southern Ohio,
1-800-582-1700

Oklahoma
Oklahoma City, 272-9531
Tulsa, 583-5121
Elsewhere in Oklahoma,
1-800-962-3456

Oregon
Eugene, 485-8285
Medford, 779-3375
Portland, 221-3960
Salem, 581-8720
Elsewhere in Oregon, 800-452-1980

Pennsylvania
Allentown, 437-6966
Bethlehem, 437-6966
Erie, 453-5671
Harrisburg, 783-8700
Philadelphia, 574-9900
Pittsburgh, 281-0112
Elsewhere in area codes 215 and 717,
call 800-462-4000
Elsewhere in area codes 412 and 814,
call 800-242-0250

Rhode Island
Providence, 274-1040
Elsewhere in Rhode Island,
1-800-662-5055

South Carolina
Charleston, 722-1601
Columbia, 799-1040
Greenville, 242-5434
Elsewhere in South Carolina,
1-800-241-3868

South Dakota
Aberdeen, 225-9112
Elsewhere in South Dakota,
800-592-1870

Tennessee
Chattanooga, 892-3010
Knoxville, 637-0190
Memphis, 522-1250
Nashville, 259-4601
Elsewhere in Tennessee,
1-800-342-8420

Texas
Austin, 472-1974
Beaumont, 835-5076
Corpus Christi, 888-9431
Dallas, 742-2440
El Paso, 532-6116
Ft. Worth, 335-1370
Houston, 965-0440
Lubbock, 747-4361
San Antonio, 229-1700
Waco, 752-6535
Wichita Falls, 723-6702
Elsewhere in Texas, 1-800-492-4830

Utah
Salt Lake City, 524-4060
Elsewhere in Utah, 1-800-662-5370

Vermont
Burlington, 658-1870
Elsewhere in Vermont,
1-800-642-3110

Virginia
Baileys Crossroads (Northern Virginia),
557-9230
Chesapeake, 461-3770
Norfolk, 461-3770
Portsmouth, 461-3770
Richmond, 649-2361
Virginia Beach, 461-3770
Elsewhere in Virginia, 800-552-9500

Washington
Everett, 259-0861
Seattle, 442-1040
Spokane, 456-8350
Tacoma, 383-2021
Elsewhere in Washington,
800-732-1040

West Virginia
Charleston, 345-2210
Huntington, 523-0213
Parkersburg, 485-1601
Wheeling, 233-4210
Elsewhere in West Virginia,
1-800-642-1931

Wisconsin
Milwaukee, 271-3780
Elsewhere in Wisconsin, 800-452-9100

Wyoming
Call 1-800-525-6060

**Telephone Assistance Services for
Deaf/Hearing Impaired Taxpayers
Who Have Access to TV—phone/
Teletypewriter Equipment.**
Hours of Operation
8:30 A.M. to 6:45 P.M. EST
Indiana residents, 1-800-382-4059
Elsewhere in contiguous, U.S.,
1-800-428-4732

How To Get Forms

Generally, we mail forms and schedules directly to you based on what seems to be right for you. Schedules and forms you may need are listed below. You can get them from any Internal Revenue Service office, at many banks and post offices, or by using the order blank on page 51.

Schedule A for itemized deductions

Schedule B for dividends and other distributions on stock if more than \$400, for interest income if more than \$400, and for answering the Foreign Accounts or Foreign Trust Questions

Schedule C for income from a personally owned business

Schedule D for income from the sale or exchange of capital assets

Schedule E for income from pensions, annuities, rents, royalties, partnerships, estates, trusts, etc.

Schedule F for income from farming

Schedule G for income averaging

Schedules R&RP credit for the elderly

Schedule SE for reporting net earnings from self-employment

Schedule TC for tax computation if Tax Tables are not used

Form 5695, Energy Credits

These forms are available only at Internal Revenue Service offices:

Form 1040-ES to make estimated tax payments

Form 1310, Statement of Person Claiming Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer

Form 2106, Employee Business Expenses

Form 2120, Multiple Support Declaration

Form 2210, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals

Form 2440, Disability Income Exclusion

Form 2441, Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses

Form 2555, Deduction from, or Exclusion of, Income Earned Abroad

Form 3468, Computation of Investment Credit

Form 3903, Moving Expense Adjustment

Form 4136, Computation of Credit for Federal Tax on Gasoline, Special Fuels, and Lubricating Oil

Form 4137, Computation of Social Security Tax on Unreported Tip Income

Form 4562, Depreciation

Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts

Form 4726, Maximum Tax on Personal Service Income

Form 4797, Supplemental Schedule of Gains and Losses

Form 4798, Carryover of Pre-1970 Capital Losses

Form 4835, for farm rental income and expenses

Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return

Form 4972, Special 10-year Averaging Method

Some helpful publications you can send for:

17 Your Federal Income Tax

54 Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens Abroad

334 Tax Guide for Small Business

501 Exemptions

502 Medical and Dental Expenses

503 Child and Disabled Dependent Care

504 Tax Information for Divorced or Separated Individuals

506 Income Averaging

521 Moving Expenses

522 Disability Payments

523 Tax Information on Selling or Buying Your Home

524 Credit for the Elderly

526 Charitable Contributions

529 Miscellaneous Deductions

530 Tax Information for Homeowners

545 Interest Expense

552 Recordkeeping Requirements and a List of Tax Publications

553 Highlights of 1979 Tax Changes

554 Tax Benefits for Older Americans

903 Energy Credits for Individuals

Other publications and forms referred to in the instructions are available without cost from any District Director.

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in America**



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Where to Send Your Order for Free Forms and Publications.

Please send your order to the "Forms Distribution Center" for your State. If there is more than one Center for your State, send the order to the Center nearest you.

Alabama—Caller No. 848, Atlanta, GA 30301
Alaska—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
Arizona—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
Arkansas—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769
California—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
Colorado—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769
Connecticut—P.O. Box 1040, Wilmington, MA 01887
Delaware—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
District of Columbia—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
Florida—Caller No. 848, Atlanta, GA 30301
Georgia—Caller No. 848, Atlanta, GA 30301
Hawaii—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
Idaho—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
Illinois—P.O. Box 24711, Kansas City, MO 64131
Indiana—P.O. Box 636, Florence, KY 41042
Iowa—P.O. Box 24711, Kansas City, MO 64131
Kansas—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769
Kentucky—P.O. Box 636, Florence, KY 41042
Louisiana—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769
Maine—P.O. Box 1040, Wilmington, MA 01887
Maryland—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
Massachusetts—P.O. Box 1040, Wilmington, MA 01887
Michigan—P.O. Box 636, Florence, KY 41042
Minnesota—P.O. Box 24711, Kansas City, MO 64131
Mississippi—Caller No. 848, Atlanta, GA 30301
Missouri—P.O. Box 24711, Kansas City, MO 64131
Montana—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
Nebraska—P.O. Box 24711, Kansas City, MO 64131
Nevada—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
New Hampshire—P.O. Box 1040, Wilmington, MA 01887

New Jersey—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260

New Mexico—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769

New York—

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Index to Instructions

A
 Abandoned Spouses—Married Persons Who Live Apart 6
 Address Change 15
 Addresses of Internal Revenue Service Centers 5
 Adjustments to Income 11
 Alimony Income 10
 Alimony Paid 11
 Alternative Minimum Tax 13
 Amended Return 15
 Annuities 10 and 21
 At Risk Limitations 22, 27, and 31
 Attachments to the Return 15

B
 Balance Due (or Refund) 14
 Birth or Death of Dependent 8
 Blindness—Proof of 7
 Business Income and Expenses (Schedule C) 25
 Business Use of Home 18 and 26

C
 Capital Gains and Losses (Schedule D) 19
 Capital Gain Distributions 10
 Casualty and Theft Losses 18
 Child and Dependent Care Expenses—Credit for 13
 Community Property States 6
 Contributions to Charity 17
 Credit for Earned Income 2
 Credit for the Elderly 23
 Credits Against Tax 13

D
 Death of Taxpayer 5
 Dependents—Exemptions 7
 Disability Income Exclusion 11
 Dividends, Other Distributions 9 and 19
 Divorced or Separated Parents 8

E
 Earned Income Credit 2
 Earned Income Credit Table 45
 Education Expenses 18
 Employee Business Expenses 11 and 17
 Estates and Trusts 23
 Estimated Tax 14
 Excess FICA and RRTA Tax Withheld 14
 Exemptions 7

F
 Farm Income and Expenses (Schedule F) 29
 Filing Requirements—
 Extension of Time to File 4
 When to File 4
 Where to File 5
 Which Form to File 4
 Who Must File 4
 Who Should File 4

Filing Status
 Foreign Accounts and Foreign Trusts 19
 Forms—See "Order Blank" 51

G
 Gasoline Tax 17

H
 Head of Household 7
 Highlights for 1979 3

I
 Income Averaging (Schedule G) 12
 Income Tax Withholding (Federal) 14 and 15
 Income—To be Reported 8
 Income—Not to be Reported 8
 Individual Retirement Arrangement 11
 Interest Expense 17
 Interest Income 9 and 18
 Interest—Late Payment of Tax 15
 Interest—Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings 11
 Itemized Deductions—
 You Choose to Itemize Deductions 12
 You MUST Itemize Deductions 12

M
 Married Persons—
 Joint or Separate Returns 6
 Special Rule for Aliens 6
 Married Persons Who Live Apart (and Abandoned Spouses) 6
 Maximum Tax 12
 Medical and Dental Expenses 16
 Minimum Tax 13
 Miscellaneous Itemized Deductions 18
 Moving Expenses 11

N
 Nonresident Alien—
 Exemption for Spouse 7
 Filing a Joint Return 6
 Who Must File 4
 Nontaxable Income (Examples) 8

O
 Other Income 10
 Other Taxes 13

P
 Partnerships 23
 Payments 14
 Penalty—
 Late Filing 15
 Late Payment 15
 Underpayment of Estimated Tax 14
 Pensions and Annuities 10 and 21
 Personal Residence, Sale of 20
 Political Campaigns—
 Presidential Election \$1 Check-off 6
 Credit 13
 Preparer—Did You Have Someone Else Prepare your Return? 15
 Privacy Act Notice 3
 Publications—See "Order Blank" 51

R
 Records—How Long to Keep 15
 Refund or Balance Due 14
 Reminders 15
 Rent—Income 22
 Residential Energy Credit 13
 Retirement Plan Payments 11
 Rounding-off to Whole Dollars 9
 Royalties 22

S
 Sale of Personal Residence 20
 Sales Tax Tables—
 State (Optional) 46 and 47
 Additions to the Table 16
 Self-employment Tax 13 and 27
 Small Business Corporation 23
 Social Security Income—Examples of Income You Do Not Report 8
 Social Security Number 6
 Steps for Preparing Your Return 5
 Student Dependents—Exemption 8

T
 Tax—
 Computation 12
 Computation by IRS 4
 Other Methods of Computing 12
 Other—
 Accumulation Distributions of Trusts 12
 Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRA) 13
 Lump-Sum Distributions—10 Year Averaging 12
 Minimum Tax on Tax Preference Items 13
 Penalty Under Section 72(m)(5) 13
 Prior Year Investment Credit 13
 Prior Year WIN Credit 14
 Self-employment Income 13 and 27
 Tip Income 9 and 13
 Tax Rate Schedules 44
 Tax Tables 32-43
 Taxes You Can Deduct 16
 Telephone Assistance—
 Deaf/Hearing Impaired Taxpayer 49
 Federal Tax Information 48 and 49
 Trusts—Foreign 19

U
 Unemployment Compensation 10
 U.S. Citizens Living Abroad 5

V
 Vacation Homes 22

W
 When to File 4
 Where to File 5
 Which Form to File 4
 Who Must File 4
 Who Should File 4
 Widows and Widowers, Qualifying 7
 Winnings—Prizes, Gambling and Lotteries (Other Income) 10
 Withholding—Federal Tax 14 and 15

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