

From the Commissioner

These instructions contain the information you need to complete Form 1040A. Before starting Form 1040A, please check to see if you should file Form 1040 instead. See pages 3 and 4 of the instructions—"Form 1040A or Form 1040?"

Generally, you can file Form 1040A if: you do not itemize deductions; all of your income is from wages, salaries, tips, and unemployment compensation; and you do not have more than \$400 of interest or \$400 of dividends. Also, your income must be \$40,000 or less if you are married filing a joint return, and \$20,000 or less otherwise.

Most of the lines on the form are the same as last year. See **Highlights for 1980** on page 2 for a brief summary of important reminders.

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

There is no need for you to figure your own tax. The Internal Revenue Service will do it for you. To have the IRS figure your tax, stop after line 12a, sign and date the return, and attach your W-2 Forms. If you file on time and you owe tax, we will bill you and give you 30 days to

pay. If you have a refund coming, we will send it as quickly as if you figured the tax yourself. We will also figure your Earned Income Credit if you are eligible.

If your income is less than \$10,000 and you had a child, 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 12 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 1980, report them on line 14b of Form 1040A. If you expect to qualify for the Earned Income Credit in 1981 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 28 or 29, or visit an IRS office. If you have any suggestions for improvement of our forms or instructions, please write to us.

After you complete your return, please check to make sure it is correct, sign it, and then file it early. You should also keep a copy for your records. Thank you for your cooperation.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Highlights for 1980

Please note these important reminders for this year.

Estimated Tax Payments by Retirees

If you are retired now or plan to retire in 1981, you may have to make estimated tax payments. Or, you may choose to have income tax withheld from your pension or annuity. For more details, see **Publication 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.**

Advance Earned Income Credit (EIC) 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.

Do You Want More or Less Income Tax Withheld in 1981?

If the refund you receive or the amount you owe IRS is large, you may want to change your withholding for 1981. See **Income Tax Withholding for 1981** on page 14 for more details.

Unresolved Problems

IRS has a Problem Resolution Program for taxpayers who have been unable to resolve their problems with IRS. If you have a tax problem you have been unable to resolve through normal channels, call the toll-free number for your area and ask for the Problem Resolution Office.

Who Must File a Tax Return

Your income and your filing status generally determine whether you must file a tax return.

You must file a return for 1980, even if you owe no tax:

And your income was at least:

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 1980) and:

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

If you were **married filing a joint return** and were living with your spouse at the end of 1980 (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 were not living with your spouse at the end of 1980 **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**
 (A qualifying widow(er) who is required to file MUST use Form 1040.)

If you were allowed to **exclude income** from sources within U.S. possessions **1,000**

You must file a tax return for 1980 if you were **self-employed** and your net earnings from this work were at least **\$400.**

Note: Even if your income is less than the amounts shown, you must file a tax return:

- If you received any advance earned income credit (EIC) payments from your employer during 1980.
- If you owe any taxes, such as FICA (Social Security) on tips you did not report to your employer during 1980.

These rules apply to all U.S. citizens and resident aliens. They also apply to those nonresident aliens who are married to citizens or residents of the United States at the end of 1980 and file a joint return as discussed on page 7, under **Filing Status.**

Different rules apply if you were a nonresident alien at any time during 1980 (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 a Tax Return

Even if you do not have to file a tax return, you should do so if **Federal income tax was withheld** from your pay, or if you can take the **earned income credit.** If either of these apply, you may be able to get money back from the government.

When to File Your Tax Return

You should file as soon as you can after January 1, but not later than **April 15, 1981.** If you file late, you may have to pay penalties and interest. Please see the instructions for **Penalties and Interest** on page 14.

Voluntary Income Tax Assistance (VITA) and Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE)

In addition to the tax assistance available in most local IRS offices, free help is available in most communities to lower income, elderly, handicapped, and non-English-speaking individuals in preparing Form 1040A and the basic Form 1040. Call the toll-free telephone number for your area for the location of the volunteer assistance site near you.

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

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
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

Form 1040A or Form 1040?

You Should Be Able to Use Form 1040A if:

- You had **only** wages, salaries, tips, interest, dividends, and unemployment compensation.
- You did not have more than \$400 in interest or \$400 in dividends. *Exception:* If you had more than \$400 in interest or dividends, you can still use Form 1040A if you are filing only to get a refund of the Earned Income Credit.
- Your total income is \$20,000 or less (\$40,000 or less if you are married filing a joint return).
- You do not itemize your deductions.
- You do not claim adjustments to income.
- You do not claim credits other than the Earned Income Credit or the Political Contributions Credit.

You may WANT TO use Form 1040 and you may pay less tax if you can:

- Itemize your deductions.
- Claim adjustments to income.
- Claim credits you can't claim on Form 1040A.

You may HAVE TO use Form 1040 because of:

- The amount or kind of income you receive.
- Your filing status.
- The number of exemptions you claim.
- Forms or schedules you file, or other taxes that can be reported only on Form 1040.

You Must Use Form 1040 if:

Amount of Income

- Your total income is more than \$20,000 (more than \$40,000 if married filing a joint return).
- You received more than \$400 in interest, or \$400 in dividends. *Exception:* If you had more than \$400 of interest or dividends, you can still use Form 1040A if you are filing only to get a refund of the Earned Income Credit.
- You are required to complete Part III of Schedule B (Form 1040) because:
 - a. 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, OR
 - b. You were a grantor of or a transferor to a foreign trust that existed during 1980.

Kinds of Income

You had income other than wages, salaries, tips, interest, dividends, and unemployment compensation, such as:

- Bartering income (Fair market value of goods or services you received in return for your services).
- Income from self-employment (including farming).
- Gain from the sale of your home or other property, or capital gain distributions.
- Gain from the sale or exchange (including barter) of coins, gold, silver, gems, etc.
- Pensions or annuities, including lump-sum distributions.
- Alimony.

Number of Exemptions

You claim:

- 4 or more exemptions and are single or married filing a separate return.
- 9 or more exemptions and are a head of household.
- 10 or more exemptions and are married filing a joint return.

You Must Use Form 1040 if:—Cont'd

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 7 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** you had wages, salaries, or other earned income of less than:
 - a. \$2,300 if you are single, or
 - b. \$1,700 if you are married filing a separate return.

- You are a qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child. (This filing status lets you use lower tax rates.) If your spouse died in 1978 or 1979 and you did not remarry before the end of 1980, you can use this filing status if you meet tests **a., b., and c.** below:

- a. You could have filed a joint return with your spouse for the year your spouse died.

- b. Your dependent child or stepchild lived with you.

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

- You were a nonresident alien during any part of 1980 and do not file a joint return (or **Form 1040NR**).

- You were married to a nonresident alien or dual status alien at the end of 1980 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 7 under **Married Persons Who Live Apart (and Abandoned Spouses)**.

Itemized Deductions

You itemize deductions. Examples are:

- Payments for medical insurance and medical and dental care that are more than 3% of your adjusted gross income.

- Interest on loans and mortgages.

- Local, State, and real estate taxes.

- Gifts to churches, charities (such as the Cancer Society, Red Cross, United Way), and similar organizations.

- Union dues and safety helmets, tools, professional journals, or other materials used in your job.

- Net personal casualty or theft loss that is more than \$100.

Here Is a Test to Help You Decide Whether to Itemize

You should itemize if your deductions are more than:

- \$3,400 and you are Married, filing a joint return, or a Qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child.

- \$1,700 and you are Married filing a separate return.

- \$2,300 and you are either Single or a Head of household.

Other Forms

You file **any** of these forms:

- Form 1040-ES, Declaration of Estimated Tax for Individuals, for 1980 (or if you want to apply any part of your 1980 overpayment to estimated tax for 1981).

- Schedule G (Form 1040), Income Averaging.
- Form 2119, Sale or Exchange of Principal Residence.
- 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.
- Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return.

Other Taxes

You owe **any** of these taxes:

- Uncollected employee social security (FICA) tax on tips shown on your Form W-2.

- Social security (FICA) tax on tips if you received more than \$20 in any month and you did not report all of them to your employer (Form 4137).

- Tax on an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) (Form 5329).

- Tax on self-employment income (Schedule SE).

Adjustments to Income

You claim adjustments to income. Examples are:

- Moving expenses due to a change in jobs (Form 3903 or Form 3903F).

- Employee business expenses such as travel (Form 2106).

- Payments to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA).

- Interest penalty on early withdrawal of savings.

- Alimony paid.

- Disability income exclusion (Form 2440).

Tax Credits

You claim **any** of these tax credits:

- Credit for the elderly if you are 65 or over, or under 65 with a pension from a public (Federal, State, etc.) retirement plan (Schedules R and RP).

- Credit for child and dependent care expenses (Form 2441).

- Investment credit (Form 3468).

- Overpaid windfall profit tax (Form 6249).

- Foreign tax credit (Form 1116).

- WIN credit (Form 4874).

- Jobs credit (Form 5884).

- Credit for Federal tax on gasoline, special fuels, and lubricating oil (Form 4136).

- Credit or refund for Federal tax on gasoline, diesel fuel, and special fuels used in qualified taxicabs (Form 4136-T).

- Credit for taxes paid by a regulated investment company (Form 2439).

- Credit for residential energy saving items (Form 5695).

- Credit for alcohol used as fuel (Form 6478).

Use IRS label. Otherwise, please print or type.

Your first name and initial (if joint return, also give spouse's name and initial) **John T + Mary** Last name **Brown** Your social security number **516 04 1492**

Present home address (Number and street, including apartment number, or rural route) **885 Scott Street** **(1)** Spouse's social security no. **575 10 1778**

City, town or post office, State and ZIP code **Hometown, Maryland** **01234** Your occupation **Clerk** Spouse's occupation **Homemaker**

Presidential Election Campaign Fund **(2)** Do you want \$1 to go to this fund? Yes No **Note: Checking "Yes" will not increase your tax or reduce your refund.**

Requested by Census Bureau for Revenue Sharing **(3)** A Where do you live (actual location of residence)? (See page 6 of Instructions.) State **Md.** City, village, borough, etc. **Hometown** B Do you live within the legal limits of a city, village, etc.? Yes No C In what county do you live? **Home** D In what township do you live?

For Privacy Act Notice, see page 27 of Instructions

For IRS use only

Filing Status **(4)**

1 Single

2 Married filing joint return (even if only one had income)

3 Married filing separate return. Enter spouse's social security no. above and full name here

4 Head of household. (See pages 7 and 8 of Instructions.) If qualifying person is your unmarried child, enter child's name

Exemptions Always check the box labeled Yourself. Check other boxes if they apply.

5a Yourself **(5)** 65 or over Blind

b Spouse 65 or over Blind

c First names of your dependent children who lived with you **James**

Enter number of boxes checked on 5a and b **2**

Enter number of children listed on 5c **1**

d Other dependents:

(1) Name	(2) Relationship	(3) Number of months lived in your home.	(4) Do dependent have income of \$1,000 or more?	(5) Did you provide more than one-half of dependent's support?
SAMPLE				

Enter number of other dependents **3**

6 Total number of exemptions claimed

7	Wages, salaries, tips, etc. (Attach Forms W-2. See page 10 of Instructions)	(7)	7	(6)	9,000	00
8	Interest income (See pages 3 and 10 of Instructions)	8	8		80	00
9a	Dividends 220 00 (See pages 3 and 10 of Instructions)		9c		100	00
9b	Exclusion 120 00 Subtract line 9b from 9a		10b		-0	-
10a	Unemployment compensation (insurance). Total received from Form(s) 1099-NC 4,000 00		11	(10)	9,180	00
11	Adjusted gross income (add lines 7, 8, 9c, and 10b). If under \$10,000, see page 12 of Instructions on "Earned Income Credit"		12a	(11)		
12a	Credit for contributions to candidates for public office. (See page 11 of Instructions)		12b	(13)	457	00
12b	Total Federal income tax withheld (If line 7 is more than \$25,900, see page 11 of Instructions)		12c		103	00
12c	Earned income credit (from page 12 of Instructions)		13		560	00
13	Total (add lines 12a, b, and c)		14a	(15)	402	00
14a	Tax on the amount on line 11. (See page 13 of Instructions; then find your tax in the Tax Tables on pages 15-26)		14b	(16)	58	00
14b	Advance earned income credit (EIC) (from Form W-2)		15		460	00
15	Total (add lines 14a and 14b)		16		100	00
16	If line 13 is larger than line 15, enter amount to be REFUNDED TO YOU	(17)	17	(18)		
17	If line 15 is larger than line 13, enter BALANCE DUE. Attach check or money order for full amount payable to "Internal Revenue Service." Write your social security number on check or money order					

Please Sign Here Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

(19) Your signature **John T. Brown** Date **2/15/81** Spouse's signature (if filing jointly, BOTH must sign even if only one had income) **Mary Brown 2-15-81**

Paid Preparer's Use Only

Preparer's signature and date

Firm's name (or yours, if self-employed) and address

Check if self-employed

Preparer's social security no.

E.I. No.

ZIP code

"Repayment" 300.00

Please Attach Copy B of Forms W-2 Here

Attach Payment Here

Here's How to Fill in Form 1040A

(Circled numbers on the sample form on page 5 are keyed to circled numbers in the explanations that follow.)

① Name, Address, and Social Security Number

Please use the mailing label from the tax forms booklet we sent you. If there is an error in your name, address, or social security number, mark through it and correct it on the label. Show your apartment number if you have one. Using the label helps us identify your account, saves processing time, and speeds refunds. If you did not receive a booklet with a label, print or type your name, address, and social security number on your return.

If you are married, please give social security numbers for both you and your spouse, whether you file joint or separate returns. If you have changed your name because of marriage, divorce, etc., make sure you immediately notify the Social Security Administration (SSA) so the name on your tax return is the same name SSA has on its records. This may prevent delays in issuing your refund.

On a joint return, show the social security numbers in the same order that you show your first names. Correct the label if necessary. If you file a joint return

and have different last names, please separate them with an "and." For example: "John Brown and Mary Smith."

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

Remember to show your occupation (and that of your spouse, for a joint return) in the space in the upper right corner just below the social security number blocks.

② Presidential Election Campaign Fund

This fund was established by Congress to support public financing of Presidential election campaigns. You may have \$1 go to the fund by checking the **Yes** box. On a joint return, both of you may choose to have \$1 go to the 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 12a.

The following Statement and Instructions have been supplied by the Bureau of the Census

③ Revenue Sharing Residence Questions

General Instructions

The residence questions, near the top of your tax return, are authorized under section 6017A of the Internal Revenue Code.

Answers to these residence questions will be given to the Bureau of the Census, and held by Census in strict confidence, to be used in developing current statistical estimates of population and per capita income. These estimates are used mainly to determine the distribution of general revenue sharing funds to State and local governments. Your answers to these questions are needed because your mailing address may not accurately identify the local jurisdiction(s) in which you live. A penalty may be imposed if you fail to give us this information and don't show reasonable cause.

If you have difficulty answering the residence questions (for example, the correct name of your municipality or whether you live within its legal boundaries), you may be able to get help from your local government officials. If they can't help you, please write to the Bureau of the Census, Residence Question, Washington, D.C.

20233, or call collect 812-288-3055 between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. (EST) Monday through Friday.

Specific Instructions

Question A.—Where do you live?

State.—Enter the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where you live. If you live outside the United States, enter "Outside U.S."

City, village, borough, etc.—Enter the name of the city, village, or borough in which you maintain your principal residence on the day you complete the tax form. If you are not sure of the name of the municipality in which you live, enter the name your area is known by.

- If you are filing a joint return, but not living with your spouse, answer the questions for either residence.
- If you are a college student away from home, answer the questions for the place where you live while attending college.
- If you are a member of the Armed Forces and live on base, answer the questions for this base. If you live off base, answer the questions for the place where you live off base.
- If you are a crew member on board a U.S. vessel and have no principal place of residence, answer the questions for the vessel's home port.

Question B.—Do you live within the legal limits of a city, village, etc.?

Every municipality has definite legal limits. If the area where you live is unincorporated or is outside the legal limits of the place you named in answer to Question A, check **NO** to Question B.

Question C.—In what county do you live?

County.—Enter the full name, not an abbreviation, of the county, parish (Louisiana), or organized borough (Alaska) in which you live. If you live in a city that is not part of any county (such as Baltimore City, Maryland; St. Louis City, Missouri; Fairfax City, Virginia, etc.), make no entry for county name. It is important to distinguish between Baltimore City and Baltimore County, St. Louis City and St. Louis County, and Fairfax City and Fairfax County.

Question D.—In what township do you live?

Enter the full name of your township or equivalent area (town, plantation, etc.) only if you live in one of the following States:

Connecticut (towns and precincts)	Nebraska (townships and precincts)
Illinois (townships and precincts)	New Hampshire (towns)
Indiana (townships)	New Jersey (townships)
Kansas (townships)	New York (towns)
Maine (towns and plantations)	North Dakota (townships)
Massachusetts (towns)	Ohio (townships)
Michigan (townships)	Pennsylvania (townships)
Minnesota (townships)	Rhode Island (towns)
Missouri (townships)	South Dakota (townships)
	Vermont (towns)
	Wisconsin (towns)

④ Boxes 1 through 4

Filing Status

Were You Single or Married?

Check only one box. Your tax rate depends on the box you check.

Filing Status Box 1

Single

This filing status applies if on December 31, 1980, you were **one** of the following:

- Not married;
- Separated from your spouse either by divorce or separate maintenance decree (You must follow State law to determine if you are divorced or legally separated.);
- A widow or widower (If your spouse died in 1980 and you had not remarried, see the instructions for Box 2. If your spouse died in 1978 or 1979 and you have a dependent child, read the filing status instructions on page 4 to see if you can file Form 1040 as a Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child and use joint tax rates to lower your tax.); **OR**
- Married and you do not file a joint return and you meet the tests under **Married Persons Who Live Apart (and Abandoned Spouses)**, explained in the instructions for Box 3.

Filing Status Box 2

Married Filing a Joint Return (even if only one of you had income)

In most cases, married couples will pay less tax if they file a joint return. You must report all income, exemptions, 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 1980, or in 1981 before filing a return for 1980, see the instructions for **Death of Taxpayer** on page 14. If your spouse died in 1978 or 1979 and you have a dependent child, see the instructions on page 4 under **Filing Status** to see if you can file Form 1040 as a Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child.

If you decide not to file a joint return and plan to file a separate return, see if you can reduce your tax by meeting the tests described under **Married Persons Who Live Apart (and Abandoned Spouses)** on this page. If you can, you should check Box 1 for Single or, if you qualify, Box 4 for Head of household.

Special Rule for Aliens

You may file a joint return with your spouse if, at the end of 1980, you were a nonresident alien married to a citizen or resident of the United States, and you and your spouse agree to be taxed on your combined worldwide income.

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

Note: If you are in doubt about whether to file a joint return or separate returns, figure your tax both ways before deciding. If you want us to figure your tax for you (see page 11 for more details), we will do it the way that gives you the smaller tax.

Filing Status Box 3

Married Filing a Separate Return

Some married taxpayers file separate returns because each wants to be responsible for only his or her own tax or wants to receive his or her own refund. Others file separate returns because their total tax may be less than the tax on a joint return.

If you file a separate return, enter your spouse's full name in the space after Box 3 and your spouse's social security number in the block provided. You each report only your own income, exemptions, and credits, and you are responsible only for the tax due on your own return. Both of you must figure your tax the same way. If you itemize your deductions, your spouse must itemize. (In that case, both of you must file Form 1040 instead of Form 1040A.) However, see the rules for **Married Persons Who Live Apart (and Abandoned Spouses)** on this page.

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 can file as Single or as Head of household and take advantage of tax rates that are lower than those for married persons filing separate returns. This means that you may be able to claim the earned income credit. It also means that if your spouse itemizes deductions, you do not have to. Both you and your spouse can file this way if you both meet the tests.

You should check Box 1 for Single, and lower your taxes, if you meet all of the following tests:

- a. You file a separate return;
- b. You paid more than half the cost to keep up your home for 1980;
- c. Your spouse did not live with you at any time during 1980; and
- d. For over 6 months of 1980, 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 1980. The tax rates for Head of household are even lower than the rates for Single.

Filing Status Box 4

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 and Married filing a separate return.

You may use this filing status **only if** on December 31, 1980, you were unmarried (including certain married persons who live apart or are legally separated) and meet test **a.** or **b.** below:

a. You paid more than half the cost of keeping up a home that was the principal residence of your father or mother whom you can claim as a dependent. (Your parent did not have to live with you, but you must be able to claim your parent as your dependent without a Multiple Support Declaration.) OR

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

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 (such as a dependent child) qualifies you for Head of Household, no entry is needed on line 4.

2. Your **married** child, grandchild, foster child, or stepchild 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 9 for **Dependent Supported by Two or More Taxpayers.**

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 9 for **Dependent Supported by Two or More Taxpayers.**

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

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

5 Lines 5a through 6 Exemptions

Line 5a Boxes For Yourself

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.

Age and blindness are determined as of December 31. However, if your 65th birthday was on January 1, 1981, you can take the extra exemption for age for 1980.

Proof of Blindness

If you are 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 over 20/200 in the better eye 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 attach a certified opinion to this effect from an examining eye physician. You must attach this certification to your return only once. In later years just include a statement referring to it.

Line 5b 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 taxable income, and was not the dependent of someone else.

Your spouse's exemptions are like your own. Take one exemption for your spouse who is neither blind nor 65 or over. Take two exemptions for your spouse who is blind or 65 or over. Take three exemptions for your spouse who is blind and 65 or over.

If at the end of 1980, 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 still take an exemption for your spouse if you file a joint return.

Death of Spouse

If your spouse died during 1980, and you did not remarry before the end of 1980, check the boxes for the exemptions you could have taken for your spouse on the date of death. Please see the instructions for **Death of Taxpayer** on page 14.

Lines 5c and 5d Boxes

Children and Other Dependents

Each person you claim as a dependent has to meet tests **a.** through **e.** 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 at the end of the year, or a full-time student at least 5 months of the year. Please see the instructions for **Student Dependent** on page 9.)

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 on page 9 for **Children of Divorced or Separated Parents**, or **Dependent Supported by Two or More Taxpayers.** If you file a joint return, the support can be from either 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 like income and social security taxes, premiums for life insurance, or funeral expenses for a deceased dependent.

You must include capital items such as a car or furniture in figuring total support, but only if these items are actually given to, or purchased by, the

dependent for the dependent's 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.

If you care for a foster child see **Publication 501**, Exemptions, for special rules that apply.

c. Married Dependent

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

Note: However, if neither the dependent nor the dependent's spouse is required to file, but they file a joint return to get a refund of tax withheld, you may claim him or her if the other four tests are met.

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 file a joint return) in one of the following ways:

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

2. Was any other person who lived in your home as a member of your household for the whole year. **A person is not a member of your household** if at any time during your tax year the relationship between you and that person is against local law.

The word *child* includes:

- Your son, daughter, stepson, 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; and
- A foster child (any child who lived in your home as a member of your family for the whole year).

Student Dependent

Even if your child had gross 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 1980, or
- took a full-time, on-farm training course during any 5 months of 1980. (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, course of study, and a regularly enrolled body of students in attendance.

The word *school* includes:

- elementary, junior and senior high schools;
- colleges and universities; and
- technical, trade, and mechanical schools.

However, 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. But there are exceptions. 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 1980, 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 1980, 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 furnished 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 that person's support. One of the taxpayers may claim the person as a dependent if all of the following tests are met:

1. The tests for income, married dependent, citizenship or residence, and relationship previously discussed,
2. The taxpayer paid more than 10% of the dependent's support, and
3. The taxpayer attaches to his or her return a signed **Form 2120**, Multiple Support Declaration, from every other qualifying person who paid more than 10% of the support. This form states that the person who signs it will not claim an exemption in 1980 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 1980 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 details, get **Publication 501**, Exemptions.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

You may round off cents to the nearest whole dollar on your return. 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. Example: \$1.39 becomes \$1 and \$2.69 becomes \$3.

6 Line 7 Wages, Salaries, Tips, etc.

Enter the total of all the wages shown on your W-2 forms. Report all wages you received even if you don't have a W-2 form. If all your tips are not shown on your W-2 forms, add these amounts in too. (If you had any social security tax due on tips you did not report to your employer, you must file Form 1040 to pay this tax.) For a joint return, add the totals for you and your spouse.

If you lose a W-2 form, ask your employer for a new one. If your employer does not give you a W-2 form by January 31, or if the one you have is not correct, contact your employer as soon as possible. Only your employer can issue your W-2 form or correct it. If you can't get a W-2 form from your employer by February 15, contact an Internal Revenue Service office.

7 Line 8 Interest Income

Enter your total interest income from banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, and others. Include any interest you received or which was credited to your account so you could withdraw it. (It does not have to be entered in your passbook.) Be sure to include interest on tax refunds.

8 Line 9 Dividends

Show all your ordinary dividends on line 9a. Fill in your exclusion (explained below) on 9b. Then subtract 9b from 9a and show the difference on 9c.

You can exclude (subtract), on line 9b, up to \$100 of dividends 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. Thus, if you are married filing a joint return, you and your spouse may be able to subtract up to \$200 of dividend income. However, neither of you can use any part of the \$100 exclusion not used by the other when stock is owned separately.

For example, in our filled-in form on page 5, John Brown had \$200 in dividends and Mary Brown had \$20 in dividends on stock they owned separately. Only \$120 may be excluded. If this stock was owned jointly, then John and Mary could exclude \$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 (including Money Market Funds), unless the companies have told you how much of the dividends qualify for the exclusion.
- Real estate investment trusts (REITs).
- 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.

Note: Earnings from savings and loan associations, building and loan associations, or credit unions are often called dividends, but they are really interest and should be shown on line 8.

9 Lines 10a and 10b Unemployment Compensation

Unemployment compensation (insurance) you received may be taxable 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 1980, you should receive this statement by January 31, 1981.

Enter on line 10a the amount from Form 1099-UC.

Supplemental unemployment benefits received from a company-financed supplemental unemployment benefit fund are wages and are not considered unemployment compensation for purposes of this computation. Report these benefits on Form 1040A, line 7.

To see if any of the unemployment compensation you received is taxable, please complete the **worksheet below**.

Unemployment Compensation Worksheet

Check only one box:

- A. Single—enter \$20,000 on line 6 below.
- B. Married filing a joint return—enter \$25,000 on line 6 below.
- C. Married not filing a joint return and lived with your spouse at any time during the year—enter -0- on line 6 below.
- D. Married not filing a joint return and DID NOT live with your spouse at any time during the year—enter \$20,000 on line 6 below.

1. Enter total unemployment compensation from Form(s) 1099-UC here. Enter this amount on Form 1040A, line 10a.	
2. If you received an overpayment of unemployment compensation in 1980 and repaid it in 1980, enter the repayment here. Also, write "repayment" and the amount you repaid in the margin to the left of line 10a, Form 1040A.	
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the result here.	
4. Enter the total of the amounts shown on Form 1040A, lines 7, 8, and 9c.	
5. Add lines 3 and 4. Enter result here.	
6. Enter: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$20,000 \text{ if you checked} \\ \text{Box A or D above.} \\ \$25,000 \text{ if you checked Box B above.} \\ -0- \text{ if you checked Box C above.} \end{array} \right\}$	
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5. If zero or less, stop here and enter -0- on Form 1040A, line 10b.	
8. Enter one-half (50%) of the amount on line 7.	
9. Enter the smaller of line 3 or line 8. This is the taxable portion of your unemployment compensation. Enter this amount on Form 1040A, line 10b.	

For example, in our filled-in form, the Browns' taxable unemployment compensation was figured as shown on page 11:

Unemployment Compensation Worksheet

Check only one box:

SAMPLE

- A. Single—enter \$20,000 on line 6 below.
- B. Married filing a joint return—enter \$25,000 on line 6 below.
- C. Married not filing a joint return and lived with your spouse at any time during the year—enter **0** on line 6 below.
- D. Married not filing a joint return and DID NOT live with your spouse at any time during the year—enter \$20,000 on line 6 below.

1. Enter total unemployment compensation from Form(s) 1099-UC here. Enter this amount on Form 1040A, line 10a.	4,000.00				
2. If you received an overpayment of unemployment compensation in 1980 and repaid it in 1980, enter the repayment here. Also, write "repayment" and the amount you repaid in the margin to the left of line 10a, Form 1040A.	300.00				
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the result here.	3,700.00				
4. Enter the total of the amounts shown on Form 1040A, lines 7, 8, and 9c.	9,180.00				
5. Add lines 3 and 4. Enter result here.	12,880.00				
6. Enter: <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">\$20,000 if you checked Box A or D above.</td> <td rowspan="3" style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">25,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">\$25,000 if you checked Box B above.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">0 if you checked Box C above.</td> </tr> </table>	\$20,000 if you checked Box A or D above.	25,000.00	\$25,000 if you checked Box B above.	0 if you checked Box C above.	
\$20,000 if you checked Box A or D above.	25,000.00				
\$25,000 if you checked Box B above.					
0 if you checked Box C above.					
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5. If zero or less, stop here and enter 0 on Form 1040A, line 10b.					
8. Enter one-half (50%) of the amount on line 7.					
9. Enter the smaller of line 3 or line 8. This is the taxable portion of your unemployment compensation. Enter this amount on Form 1040A, line 10b.					

10 Line 11 Adjusted Gross Income

Add the amounts on lines 7, 8, 9c, and 10b. If line 11 is less than \$10,000, you may be eligible for the Earned Income Credit. Please see Earned Income Credit instructions on page 12.

If line 11 is \$20,000 or less (\$40,000 or less if married filing a joint return), please continue.

If line 11 is more than \$20,000 (more than \$40,000 if married filing a joint return) you CANNOT use Form 1040A. You MUST file Form 1040.

11 Line 12a Credit for Contributions to Candidates for Public Office

Add up the amounts you gave to help pay campaign expenses of candidates for public office, and to newsletter funds and political committees of candidates and elected public officials. If you are filing a separate return, enter HALF the amount you gave, but NOT MORE THAN \$50. If you are married filing a joint return, enter HALF the amount you gave, but NOT MORE THAN \$100.

Note: This credit cannot be larger than the amount of the tax shown on line 14a.

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

12 If You Qualify, IRS Will Figure Your Tax and Your Earned Income Credit

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. We will not charge you 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 do this if:

- a. You fill in the parts of your return through line 12a that apply to you. The instructions which start on page 6 explain how to fill in your return.
- b. You use the space between lines 7 and 8 to show your adjusted gross income and your spouse's adjusted gross income separately, if you file a joint return.
- c. You attach all your W-2 forms to your Form 1040A.
- d. You (and your spouse if filing a joint return) sign and date your return and mail it by April 15, 1981.

If you do not want IRS to figure your tax, complete the rest of your return as follows:

13 Line 12b Total Federal Income Tax Withheld

Enter the amount of Federal income tax withheld as shown on your W-2 form. If you have more than one W-2 form, add the amounts of Federal income tax withheld. If you are filing a joint return, add the amounts of Federal income tax withheld for you and your spouse.

Excess FICA and RRTA Tax Withheld

If you checked Filing Status Box 2 and had two or more employers in 1980 who together paid you more than \$25,900 in wages, too much social security (FICA) tax or railroad retirement tax (RRTA) may have been withheld from your wages. If so, you can add the excess amount to your income tax withheld. If you are filing a joint return, you must figure this separately for you and your spouse.

- Step 1. Add all FICA and/or RRTA tax withheld by employers from your wages for 1980 (but not more than \$1,587.67 for each employer).* Enter the total here \$ _____
- Step 2. Subtract 1,587.67
- Step 3. Add this amount to the Federal income tax withheld and enter it on Form 1040A, line 12b. If you included any excess FICA or RRTA tax on line 12b, write "excess FICA" and show the amount to the left of the line 12b entry space \$ _____

*Note: If any one employer withheld more than \$1,587.67, you should ask the employer to refund the excess to you. You cannot claim it on your return.

If you are a railroad employee and if you are adding the excess to your income tax withholding, attach a statement from your employer showing the amount of employee RRTA compensation and the amount of RRTA tax withheld.

Line 12c Earned Income Credit

What Does the Earned Income Credit Do?

The earned income credit helps many taxpayers who have incomes under \$10,000. 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, tips, and
- anything else of value (money, goods, or services) you get from your employer for services you performed regardless of whether it is taxable.

Note: The following are examples of amounts received from your employer that must be included in line 1 of the worksheet, but not on Form 1040A, line 7—

- Housing allowance (or rental value of a parsonage for members of the clergy).
- Meals and lodging.

Earned income does **not** include items such as interest, dividends, social security payments, welfare benefits, veterans' benefits, workmen's compensation, or unemployment compensation (insurance).

Who Can't Take the Earned Income Credit?

You can't take the earned income credit if:

- You are **Single** (Filing Status Box 1); **OR**
- You are **Married filing a separate return** (Filing Status Box 3); **OR**
- Your income is **\$10,000 or more**.

Note: If you got any advance earned income credit payments, you must file a tax return. Report these payments on line 14b of Form 1040A. If you expect to answer **YES** to all the questions on the right for 1981 and want to get advance payments of the credit, file Form W-5 with your employer.

If you are not required to file a return but can claim the earned income credit, file Form 1040A to get a refund of your credit.

All you need to do is:

- Fill in Form 1040A through line 11. Do not check the Presidential Election Campaign Fund box(es).
- Use the Earned Income Credit Worksheet on this page to figure your credit.
- Fill in Form 1040A, lines 12a through 13 and 16.
- Sign and date the return.
- Be sure to attach the first copy or Copy B of Form(s) W-2.

If you want IRS to figure your earned income credit for you, skip instructions 2. and 3. above, but please provide all the other information requested.

If you want IRS to figure your tax, including the Earned Income Credit, see page 11 of the instructions and do not fill in the Earned Income Credit Worksheet at the right.

To see if you can take the Earned Income Credit, fill in Form 1040A through line 11, and answer the following:

Yes No

- Is the amount you listed on Form 1040A, line 11, less than \$10,000? Yes No
- Did you receive any wages, salaries, tips, or other earned income (see "What is Earned Income?" on this page)? Yes No
- Did you have a child (see note 1 below) who lived with you in the same principal residence in the United States during all of 1980? Yes No
- If you checked Filing Status **Box 2** on Form 1040A, did you claim your child as a dependent on Form 1040A, line 5c? **OR**
If you checked Filing Status **Box 4** on Form 1040A, and your child was married for 1980, did you claim that child as a dependent on Form 1040A, line 5c? **OR** Yes No
If you checked Filing Status **Box 4** on Form 1040A, and your child was unmarried for 1980, did you enter that child's name on Form 1040A, line 4 (or 5c if you claimed that child as a dependent)? Yes No

Note 1: For this purpose, the word child means:

- 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. Instead, put "No" on line 12c.

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

Earned Income Credit Worksheet (Keep for your tax records)

1. Amount from Form 1040A, line 7. (See Note under "What is Earned Income?")	\$
2. Amount from Form 1040A, line 11.	
3. If line 2 above is not over \$6,000 , use the amount on line 1 to find the credit in the table on page 27. Enter the credit here and on Form 1040A, line 12c.	
4. If line 2 is over \$6,000 :	
a. First, find the amount from line 1 above in the table on page 27, and enter the credit for that amount here.	\$ _____
b. Second, find the amount from line 2 in the table, and enter the credit for that amount here.	\$ _____
c. Enter the amount from 4a or 4b, whichever is smaller, here and on Form 1040A, line 12c.	\$

For example, in our filled-in form, the Browns' earned income credit was figured as follows:

Earned Income Credit Worksheet

1. Amount from Form 1040A, line 7. (See Note under "What is Earned Income?")	\$9,000.00
2. Amount from Form 1040A, line 11.	\$9,180.00
3. If line 2 above is not over \$6,000 , use the amount on line 1 to find the credit in the table on page 27. Enter the credit here and on Form 1040A, line 12c.	SAMPLE
4. If line 2 is over \$6,000 :	
a. First, find the amount from line 1 above in the table on page 27, and enter the credit for that amount here.	<u>\$128.00</u>
b. Second, find the amount from line 2 in the table, and enter the credit for that amount here.	<u>\$103.00</u>
c. Enter the amount from 4a or 4b, whichever is smaller, here and on Form 1040A, line 12c.	\$103.00

15 Line 14a Income Tax

To find your tax, use the appropriate Tax Table.

If you checked Form 1040A:

Filing Status Box 1, use Tax Table A (Single) on pages 15-16.

Filing Status Box 2, use Tax Table B (Married Filing Joint Return) on pages 17-21.

Filing Status Box 3, use Tax Table C (Married Filing Separate Return) on pages 22-23.

Filing Status Box 4, use Tax Table D (Head of Household) on pages 24-26.

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 14a.

The tax shown in the tax tables has been figured so that it already includes your zero bracket amount and your deduction for exemptions.

Note: If your income or exemptions are not covered in the tax table for your filing status, you must file Form 1040 and Schedule TC (Form 1040).

16 Line 14b Advance Earned Income Credit (EIC) Payments

Enter the total of the Advance Earned Income Credit (EIC) Payments as shown on your W-2 form(s).

17 Line 16 Your Refund

If line 13 is larger than line 15, subtract line 15 from line 13 and show the difference on line 16. This is the amount that will be refunded to you.

If line 16 is less than \$1, we will not send you a refund unless you ask for it when you file your return.

If the refund IRS owes you is large, you should see your payroll office about reducing the amount of tax

that is withheld from your wages. See **Income Tax Withholding for 1981** on page 14.

Note: If you move after filing your return and you are expecting a refund, you should notify the post office that services your old address. Also, notify the Internal Revenue Service Center where you filed your return of your address change. This will help in forwarding 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.

18 Line 17 Balance Due IRS

If line 15 is larger than line 13, subtract line 13 from line 15 and show the difference on line 17. This is the balance you still owe. If line 17 is less than \$1, you do not have to pay.

You may pay by check or money order made payable to "Internal Revenue Service." Write your social security number, tax form number, and tax year on your check or money order and attach it to your return.

If your payment due IRS is large, you should see your payroll office about increasing the amount of tax withheld from your wages. See **Income Tax Withholding for 1981** on page 14.

19 Completing Your Return

Sign and Date Your Return

Form 1040A is not considered a return unless you sign it. Your spouse must also sign if it is a joint return. Be sure to attach the first copy or Copy B of Forms W-2 to your return.

Did You Have Someone Else Prepare Your Return?

If you fill in your own return, the Paid Preparer's space under your signature should remain blank. If someone prepares your return and **does not charge you**, that person should not sign your return.

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

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 in the preparer's section of Form 1040A.

A partner who prepares your income tax return as a member of a partnership should not check the "self-employed" box. However, partners are still considered self-employed for self-employment tax purposes.

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

The preparer 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 and Order Blanks 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 that govern their work.

General Information

Death of Taxpayer

Did the taxpayer die before filing a return for 1980? If so, the taxpayer's spouse or personal representative may have to file and sign 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 1980 and you did not remarry in 1980, you can file a joint return. You can also file a joint return if your spouse died in 1981 before filing a return for 1980. A joint return should show your spouse's 1980 income before death and your income for all of 1980. Write "deceased" after the deceased taxpayer's name and show the date of death in the name and address space of Form 1040A.

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.

If a refund is due, **Form 1310**, Statement of Person Claiming Refund Due a Deceased Taxpayer, must be filed with the return unless the person claiming the refund is a surviving spouse filing a joint return with the decedent.

For more details, get **Publication 559**, Tax Information for Survivors, Executors, and Administrators.

Recordkeeping

Keep records of income and credits appearing 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, keep property records (including those on your own home) 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.

Penalties and Interest

Late Filing of Return

The law provides a penalty of 5% of the tax due for each month, or part of a month, the return is late (maximum 25%) unless you can show reasonable cause for the delay. If you file a return late, attach a letter clearly explaining why you are filing late.

Late Payment of Tax

The penalty for not paying tax when due is 1/2 of 1% of the unpaid amount for each month, or part of a month, it remains unpaid. The maximum penalty is 25% 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 from the date of the bill. This penalty is in addition to the interest charge that applies on late payments.

Interest

Interest will be charged on taxes not paid by their due date.

Income Tax Withholding for 1981

If the amount due IRS on line 17 or the refund IRS owes you on line 16 is large, you should see your payroll office. Ask about filling out a new Form W-4 to change the amount of tax to be withheld from your wages. For example, working married couples and single persons with two or more jobs often need to have more tax withheld to avoid owing a large payment when the return is filed. You may also owe more tax because you have other income on which there is no withholding.

If the amount you owe IRS is large, you may have to file a Declaration of Estimated Tax for 1981. (See **Declaration of Estimated Tax**, below.)

Or, if you got a large refund, get a copy of Form W-4 from your employer and read the instructions. If you are entitled to additional allowances, file a new W-4 with your employer.

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.

If you expect your income in 1981 to be less than \$10,000, you may be eligible for advance payment of your earned income credit during 1981. See your payroll office for further information on filing Form W-5, Earned Income Credit Advance Payment Certificate.

Declaration of Estimated Tax

In general, you do not have to file a declaration if you expect that your 1981 tax return will show a tax refund, OR a tax balance due IRS of less than \$100. However, if you file a declaration for 1981, you **must** use Form 1040 to claim the payments you made. Please see **Form 1040-ES** for more details.

Penalty for Not Paying Enough Tax During the Year

If line 17 is \$100 or more and more than 20 percent of line 15, file **Form 1040** and attach **Form 2210**, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals. You may owe a penalty unless you meet one or more of the exceptions explained on Form 2210.

Amended Return

If you file your income tax return and later become aware of any other income, deductions, or credits you should have reported, file **Form 1040X**, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, to change the Form 1040 or 1040A you already filed.

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.

Married Filing Separate Return (Filing Status Box 3)

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.**

(For married persons filing separate returns with income of \$20,000 or less on Form 1040A, line 11, who claim 3 or fewer exemptions)

Caution: You must use Form 1040 if: (1) Your spouse itemizes deductions, OR (2) You can be claimed as a dependent on your parent's return AND you have unearned income (interest, dividends) of \$1,000 or more AND your earned income is less than \$1,700.

To find your tax: Read down the income column until you find your income as shown on Form 1040A, line 11. Read across to the column headed by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040A, line 6. The amount shown where the two lines meet

Table with 11 columns and multiple rows. Columns include 'If Form 1040A, line 11, is' (Over, But not over) and 'And the total number of exemptions claimed on line 6 is' (1, 2, 3). Rows list income brackets and corresponding tax values.

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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.

1980 Earned Income Credit Table (Caution—This is not a tax table)

Read down the column titled "If line 1 or 2 of the worksheet is—" and find the appropriate amount from the Earned Income

Credit Worksheet on page 12. Read across to the right and find the amount of your earned income credit. Enter that amount

on line 3 or 4 of the worksheet, whichever applies.

If line 1 or 2 of the worksheet is—			Your earned income credit is—			If line 1 or 2 of the worksheet is—			Your earned income credit is—			If line 1 or 2 of the worksheet is—			Your earned income credit is—			If line 1 or 2 of the worksheet is—			Your earned income credit is—		
Over	But not over		Over	But not over		Over	But not over		Over	But not over		Over	But not over		Over	But not over		Over	But not over		Over	But not over	
\$0	\$50	\$3	\$1,800	\$1,850	\$183	\$3,600	\$3,650	\$363	\$6,350	\$6,400	\$453	\$8,150	\$8,200	\$228									
50	100	8	1,850	1,900	188	3,650	3,700	368	6,400	6,450	447	8,200	8,250	222									
100	150	13	1,900	1,950	193	3,700	3,750	373	6,450	6,500	441	8,250	8,300	216									
150	200	18	1,950	2,000	198	3,750	3,800	378	6,500	6,550	434	8,300	8,350	209									
200	250	23	2,000	2,050	203	3,800	3,850	383	6,550	6,600	428	8,350	8,400	203									
250	300	28	2,050	2,100	208	3,850	3,900	388	6,600	6,650	422	8,400	8,450	197									
300	350	33	2,100	2,150	213	3,900	3,950	393	6,650	6,700	416	8,450	8,500	191									
350	400	38	2,150	2,200	218	3,950	4,000	398	6,700	6,750	409	8,500	8,550	184									
400	450	43	2,200	2,250	223	4,000	4,050	403	6,750	6,800	403	8,550	8,600	178									
450	500	48	2,250	2,300	228	4,050	4,100	408	6,800	6,850	397	8,600	8,650	172									
500	550	53	2,300	2,350	233	4,100	4,150	413	6,850	6,900	391	8,650	8,700	166									
550	600	58	2,350	2,400	238	4,150	4,200	418	6,900	6,950	384	8,700	8,750	159									
600	650	63	2,400	2,450	243	4,200	4,250	423	6,950	7,000	378	8,750	8,800	153									
650	700	68	2,450	2,500	248	4,250	4,300	428	7,000	7,050	372	8,800	8,850	147									
700	750	73	2,500	2,550	253	4,300	4,350	433	7,050	7,100	366	8,850	8,900	141									
750	800	78	2,550	2,600	258	4,350	4,400	438	7,100	7,150	359	8,900	8,950	134									
800	850	83	2,600	2,650	263	4,400	4,450	443	7,150	7,200	353	8,950	9,000	128									
850	900	88	2,650	2,700	268	4,450	4,500	448	7,200	7,250	347	9,000	9,050	122									
900	950	93	2,700	2,750	273	4,500	4,550	453	7,250	7,300	341	9,050	9,100	116									
950	1,000	98	2,750	2,800	278	4,550	4,600	458	7,300	7,350	334	9,100	9,150	109									
1,000	1,050	103	2,800	2,850	283	4,600	4,650	463	7,350	7,400	328	9,150	9,200	103									
1,050	1,100	108	2,850	2,900	288	4,650	4,700	468	7,400	7,450	322	9,200	9,250	97									
1,100	1,150	113	2,900	2,950	293	4,700	4,750	473	7,450	7,500	316	9,250	9,300	91									
1,150	1,200	118	2,950	3,000	298	4,750	4,800	478	7,500	7,550	309	9,300	9,350	84									
1,200	1,250	123	3,000	3,050	303	4,800	4,850	483	7,550	7,600	303	9,350	9,400	78									
1,250	1,300	128	3,050	3,100	308	4,850	4,900	488	7,600	7,650	297	9,400	9,450	72									
1,300	1,350	133	3,100	3,150	313	4,900	4,950	493	7,650	7,700	291	9,450	9,500	66									
1,350	1,400	138	3,150	3,200	318	4,950	5,000	498	7,700	7,750	284	9,500	9,550	59									
1,400	1,450	143	3,200	3,250	323	5,000	6,000	500	7,750	7,800	278	9,550	9,600	53									
1,450	1,500	148	3,250	3,300	328	6,000	6,050	497	7,800	7,850	272	9,600	9,650	47									
1,500	1,550	153	3,300	3,350	333	6,050	6,100	491	7,850	7,900	266	9,650	9,700	41									
1,550	1,600	158	3,350	3,400	338	6,100	6,150	484	7,900	7,950	259	9,700	9,750	34									
1,600	1,650	163	3,400	3,450	343	6,150	6,200	478	7,950	8,000	253	9,750	9,800	28									
1,650	1,700	168	3,450	3,500	348	6,200	6,250	472	8,000	8,050	247	9,800	9,850	22									
1,700	1,750	173	3,500	3,550	353	6,250	6,300	466	8,050	8,100	241	9,850	9,900	16									
1,750	1,800	178	3,550	3,600	358	6,300	6,350	459	8,100	8,150	234	9,900	9,950	9									
												9,950	9,999	3									

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
Huntsville, 539-2751
Mobile, 433-5532
Montgomery, 264-8441
Elsewhere in Alabama, 1-800-292-6300

Alaska

Anchorage, 276-1040
Elsewhere in Alaska, call operator and ask for Zenith 3700

Arizona

Phoenix, 257-1233
Tucson, 882-4181
Elsewhere in Arizona, 1-800-352-6911

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, 1-800-632-5990

Illinois

Chicago, 435-1040
Elsewhere in area code 312 (except city of Chicago) and residents in Joliet Region Telephone Directory, 800-972-5400
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

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

New Orleans, 581-2440
Elsewhere in Louisiana,
1-800-362-6900

Maine

Augusta, 622-7101
Elsewhere in Maine, 1-800-452-8750

Maryland

Baltimore, 962-2590
Prince Georges County, 488-3100
Montgomery County, 488-3100
Elsewhere in Maryland,
1-800-492-0460

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,
1-800-462-0830
Elsewhere in area codes 517, 616, and 906, 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, 1-800-492-6552

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
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
Elsewhere in North Carolina,
1-800-822-8800

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, 1-800-452-1980

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 1-800-462-4000
Elsewhere in area codes 412 and 814,
call 1-800-242-0250

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
Corpus Christi, 888-9431
Dallas, 742-2440
El Paso, 532-6116
Ft. Worth, 335-1370
Houston, 965-0440
San Antonio, 229-1700
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, 1-800-552-9500

Washington
Everett, 259-0861
Seattle, 442-1040
Spokane, 456-8350
Tacoma, 383-2021
Elsewhere in Washington,
1-800-732-1040

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/Telephone—
TTY Equipment.**

Hours of Operation
8:30 A.M. to 6:45 P.M. EST
Indiana residents, 1-800-382-4059
Elsewhere in U.S., including Alaska, Ha-
waii, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico,
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 most Internal Revenue Service offices, and at many banks and post offices, or by using the order blank on page 31.

Schedule A for itemized deductions

Schedule B for dividends and other distributions on stock if more than \$400, and 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

These forms are available only at IRS 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 2119, Sale or Exchange of Principal Residence

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 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 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

Form 5695, Energy Credits

Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax Computation

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 Your Home

524 Credit for the Elderly

526 Charitable Contributions

527 Rental Property

529 Miscellaneous Deductions

530 Tax Information for Homeowners

545 Interest Expense

552 Recordkeeping Requirements and a List of Tax Publications

553 Highlights of 1980 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.

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
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