Publication 525

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What’s New

Hurricane Katrina relief provisions.

At the time this publication went to print, Congress was considering legislation that would provide additional tax relief for individuals affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma. For more details, and to find out if this legislation was enacted, see Publication 4482.

The Katrina Emergency Tax Relief Act of 2005 provides tax relief for persons affected by Hurricane Katrina. Some of the provisions are covered in this publication. For information on other provisions, see Publication 4482.
that part of your salary is to be paid directly to resident alien, you must report income from your former spouse. You must include that income from sources outside the United States (foreign income) as well as unearned income (such as interest, dividends, capital gains, pensions, rents, and royalties). If you reside outside the United States, you may be able to exclude part or all of your foreign source earned income. For details, see Publication 54, Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens and Resident Aliens Abroad.

Introduction

You can receive income in the form of money, property, or services. This publication discusses many kinds of income and explains whether they are taxable or nontaxable. It includes discussions on employee wages and fringe benefits, and income from bartering, partnerships, S corporations, and royalties. It also includes information on disability pensions, life insurance proceeds, and welfare and other public assistance benefits. Check the index for the location of a specific subject.

Generally, an amount included in your income is taxable unless it is specifically exempt by law. Income that is taxable must be reported on your return and is subject to tax. Income that is nontaxable may have to be shown on your tax return but is not taxable.

Constructively received income. You are generally taxed on income that is available to you, regardless of whether it is actually in your possession.

A valid check that you received or that was made available to you before the end of the tax year is considered income constructively received in that year, even if you do not cash the check or deposit it to your account until the next year. For example, if the postal service tries to deliver a check to you on the last day of the tax year but you are not at home to receive it, you must include the amount in your income for that tax year. If the check was mailed so that it could not possibly reach you until after the end of the tax year, and you could not otherwise get the funds before the end of the year, you include the amount in your income for the next tax year.

Assignment of income. Income received by an agent for you is income you constructively received in the year the agent received it. If you agree by contract that a third party is to receive income for you, you must include the amount in your income when the third party receives it.

Example. You and your employer agree that part of your salary is to be paid directly to your former spouse. You must include that amount in your income when your former spouse receives it.

Prepaid income. Prepaid income, such as compensation for future services, is generally included in your income in the year you receive it. However, if you use an accrual method of accounting, you can defer prepaid income you receive for services to be performed before the end of the next calendar year. In this case, you include the payment in your income as you earn it by performing the services.

Comments and suggestions.

We welcome your comments about this publication and your suggestions for future editions.

You can write to us at the following address:

Internal Revenue Service
 Individual Forms and Publications Branch
 SE:W:CAR:MP:11
 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6406
 Washington, DC 20224

We respond to many letters by telephone. Therefore, it would be helpful if you would include your daytime phone number, including the area code, in your correspondence.

You can email us at taxforms@irs.gov. (The asterisk must be included in the address.) Please put "Publications Comment" on the subject line. Although we cannot respond individually to each email, we do appreciate your feedback and will consider your comments as we revise our tax products.

Tax questions. If you have a tax question, visit www.irs.gov or call 1-800-829-1040. We cannot answer tax questions at either of the addresses listed above.

Ordering forms and publications. Visit www.irs.gov/formspubs to download forms and publications, call 1-800-829-3676, or write to the National Distribution Center at the address shown under How To Get Tax Help in the back of this publication.

Useful items

You may want to see:

Publication

523 Selling Your Home

527 Residential Rental Property (Including Rental of Vacation Homes)

550 Investment Income and Expenses (Including Capital Gains and Losses)

559 Survivors, Executors, and Administrators

564 Mutual Fund Distributions

575 Pension and Annuity Income

915 Social Security and Equivalent Railroad Retirement Benefits

970 Tax Benefits for Education

See How To Get Tax Help, near the end of this publication, for information about getting these publications.

Employee Compensation

Generally, you must include in gross income everything you receive in payment for personal services. In addition to wages, salaries, commis-
sions, fees, and tips, this includes other forms of compensation such as fringe benefits and stock options.

You should receive a Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, from your employer showing the pay you received for your services. Include your pay on line 7 of Form 1040 or Form 1040A or on line 1 of Form 1040EZ, even if you do not re-

ceive a Form W-2.

Childcare providers. If you provide childcare, either in the child’s home or in your home or other place of business, the pay you receive must be included in your income. If you are not an employee, you are probably self-employed and must include your compensation for your services on Schedule C (Form 1040), Profit or Loss From Business, or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040), Net Profit From Business. You generally are not an employee unless you are subject to the will and control of the person who employs you as to what you are to do and how you are to do it.

Baby-sitting. If you baby-sit for relatives or neighborhood children, whether on a regular basis or only periodically, the rules for childcare providers apply to you.

Miscellaneous Compensation

This section discusses many types of employee compensation. The subjects are arranged in al-
hphabetical order.

Advance commissions and other earnings. If you receive advance commissions or other amounts for services to be performed in the future and you are a cash-method taxpayer, you must include these amounts in your income in the year you receive them. If you repay unearned commissions or other amounts in the same year you receive them, reduce the amount included in your income by the repayment. If you repay them in a later tax year, you can deduct the repayment as an item-
ized deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040), or you may be able to take a credit for that year. See Repayments, later.

Allowances and reimbursements. If you receive travel, transportation, or other business expense allowances or reimbursements from your employer, see Publication 463, Travel, Entertain-
tainment, Gift, and Car Expenses. If you are reimbursed for moving expenses, see Publica-
tion 516, Moving Expenses.

Back pay awards. Include in income amounts you are awarded in a settlement or judgment for back pay. These include payments made to you for damages, unpaid life insurance premiums, and unpaid health insurance premiums. They should be reported to you by your employer on Form W-2.

Bonuses and awards. Bonuses or awards you receive for work already included in your income and should be shown on your Form W-2. These include prizes such as vacation trips for meeting sales goals. If the prize or award you receive is good for goods or services, you must include the fair market value of the goods or services in your income. However, if your employer merely promises to pay you a bonus or award at some future time, it is not taxable until you receive it or it is made available to you.

Employee achievement award. If you re-
ceive tangible personal property (other than cash, a gift certificate, or an equivalent item) as an award for length-of-service or safety achieve-
ment, you generally can exclude its value from your income. However, the amount you can ex-
clude is limited to your employer's cost and cannot be more than $1,600 ($400 for awards that are not qualified plan awards) for all such awards you receive during the year. Your em-
ployer can tell you whether your award is a qualified plan award. Your employer must make the award as part of a meaningful presentation, under conditions and circumstances that do not create a significant likelihood of it being dis-
guised pay. However, the exclusion does not apply to the following awards.

A length-of-service award if you received it for less than 5 years of service or for which you received another length-of-service award during the year or the previous 4 years.

A safety achievement award if you are a manager, administrator, clerical employee, or other professional employee or if more than 10% of eligible employees previously received safety achievement awards dur-
ing the year.

Example. Ben Green received three em-
ployee achievement awards during the year: a nonqualified plan award of a watch valued at $250, and a qualified plan awards of a stereo valued at $1,000 and a set of golf clubs valued at $500. Assuming that the requirements for quali-
ied plan awards are otherwise satisfied, each award by itself would be excluded from income. However, because the $1,750 total value of the awards is more than $1,600, Ben must include $150 ($1,750 – $1,600) in his income.

Donated accrued leave. If your employer has adopted a leave-based donation program to aid victims of Hurricane Katrina, you must include the fair market value of the leave in your income. When you receive payments on the note, a propor-
tionate part of each payment is recovery of the fair market value that you previously in-
cluded in your income. Do not include that part again in your income. Include the rest of the payment in your income in the year of payment.

If your employer gives you a nonnegotiable unsecured note as payment for your services, payments for the note that satisfied the requirements of the principal amount of the note are compensa-
tion income when you receive them.

Severance pay. Amounts you receive as se-
vance pay are taxable. A lump-sum payment for cancellation of your employment contract must be included in your income in the tax year you receive it.

Accrued leave payment. If you are a fed-
eral employee and receive a lump-sum payment for accrued annual leave when you retire or resign, this amount will be included as wages on your Form W-2.

If you resign from one agency and are reem-
ployed by another agency, you may have to repay part of your lump-sum annual leave pay-
ment to the second agency. You can reduce gross wages by the amount you repay in the same tax year in which you received it. Attach to your tax return a copy of the receipt or statement given to you by the agency you repay to explain the difference between the wages on your return and the wages on your Form W-2.

Outplacement services. If you choose to ac-
cept a reduced amount of severance pay so that you can receive outplacement services (such as training in résumé writing and interview techniques), you must include the unreduced amount of the severance pay in income.

However, you can deduct the value of these outplacement services (up to the difference be-
 tween the severance pay included in income and the amount actually received) as a miscella-
nous deduction subject to the 2% of adjusted gross income (AGI) limit on Schedule A (Form 1040).

Sick pay. Pay you receive from your employer while you are sick or injured is part of your salary.
or wages. In addition, you must include in your income sick pay benefits received from any of the following payers:

- A welfare fund.
- A state sickness or disability fund.
- An association of employers or employees.
- An insurance company, if your employer paid for the plan.

However, if you paid the premiums on an accident or health insurance policy, the benefits you receive under the policy are not taxable. For more information, see Other Sickness and Injury Benefits under Sickness and Injury Benefits, later.

Social security and Medicare taxes paid by employer. If you and your employer have an agreement that your employer pays your social security and Medicare taxes without deducting them from your gross wages, you must report the amount of tax paid for you as taxable wages on your tax return. The payment is also treated as wages for figuring your social security and Medicare taxes and your social security and Medicare benefits. However, these payments are not treated as social security and Medicare wages if you are a household worker or a farm worker.

Stock appreciation rights. Do not include a stock appreciation right granted by your employer in income until you exercise (use) the right. When you use the right, you are entitled to a cash payment equal to the fair market value of the corporation’s stock on the date of use, minus the fair market value on the date the right was granted. You include the cash payment in income in the year you use the right.

Fringe Benefits

Fringe benefits received in connection with the performance of your services are included in your income as compensation unless you pay fair market value for them or they are specifically excluded by law. Abstaining from the performance of services (for example, under a covenant not to compete) is treated as the performance of services for purposes of these rules.

See Valuation of Fringe Benefits, later in this discussion, for information on how to determine the amount to include in income.

Recipient of fringe benefit. You are the recipient of a fringe benefit if you perform the services for which the fringe benefit is provided. You are considered to be the recipient even if it is given to another person, such as a member of your family. An example is a car your employer gives to your spouse for services you perform. The car is considered to have been provided to you and not to your spouse.

You do not have to be an employee of the provider to be a recipient of a fringe benefit. If you are a partner, director, or independent contractor, you can also be the recipient of a fringe benefit.

Provider of benefit. Your employer or another person for whom you perform services is the provider of a fringe benefit regardless of whether that person actually provides the fringe benefit to you. The provider can be a client or customer of an independent contractor.

Accounting period. You must use the same accounting period your employer uses to report your taxable noncash fringe benefits. Your employer has the option to report taxable noncash fringe benefits by using either of the following rules:

- The general rule: benefits are reported for a full calendar year (January 1 – December 31).
- The special accounting period rule: benefits provided during the last 2 months of the calendar year (or any shorter period) are treated as paid during the following calendar year. For example, each year your employer reports the value of benefits provided during the last 2 months of the prior year and the first 10 months of the current year.

Your employer does not have to use the same accounting period for each fringe benefit, but must use the same period for all employees who receive a particular benefit.

You must use the same accounting period to report the benefit to claim employee business deduction (for use of a car, for example).

Form W-2. Your employer reports your taxable fringe benefits in box 1 (Wages, tips, other compensation) of Form W-2. The total value of your fringe benefits may also be noted in box 14. The value of your fringe benefits may be added to your other compensation on one Form W-2, or you may receive a separate Form W-2 showing just the value of your fringe benefits in box 14 with a notation in box 14.

Accident or Health Plan

Generally, the value of accident or health plan coverage provided to you by your employer is not included in your income. Benefits you receive from the plan may be taxable, as explained, later, under Sickness and Injury Benefits.

Long-term care coverage. Contributions by your employer to provide coverage for long-term care services generally are not included in your income. However, contributions made through a flexible spending or similar arrangement (such as a cafeteria plan) must be included in your income. This amount will be reported as wages in box 1 of your Form W-2.

Archer MSA contributions. Contributions by your employer to your Archer MSA generally are not included in your income. Their total value will be reported in box 12 of Form W-2, with code R. You must report this amount on Form 8853. Archer MSAs and Long-Term Care Insurance Contracts. File the form with your return.

Health flexible spending arrangement (health FSA). If your employer provides a health FSA that qualifies as an accident or health plan, the amount of your salary reduction, and reimbursements of your medical care expenses and those of your spouse and dependents generally are not included in your income.

Health reimbursement arrangement (HRA). If your employer provides an HRA that qualifies as an accident or health plan, coverage and reimbursements of your medical care expenses and those of your spouse and dependents generally are not included in your income.

See also Reimbursement for medical care under Other Sickness and Injury Benefits, later.

Health savings accounts (HSA). If you are an eligible individual, you and any other person, including your employer or a family member, can make contributions to your HSA. Contributions to your HSA are deductible on your return whether or not you itemize deductions. Contributions made by your employer are not included in your income. Distributions not used for qualified medical expenses are not included in your income. Distributions used for qualified medical expenses are included in your income.

See Publication 969, Health Savings Accounts and Other Tax-Favored Health Plans, for more information.

Contributions by a partnership to a bona fide partner’s HSA are not contributions by an employer. The contributions are treated as a distribution of money and are not included in the partner’s gross income. Contributions by a partnership to a partner’s HSA for services rendered are treated as guaranteed payments that are includible in the partner’s gross income. In both situations, the partner can deduct the contribution made to the partner’s HSA.

Contributions by an S corporation to a 2% shareholder-employee’s HSA for services rendered are treated as guaranteed payments and are includible in the shareholder-employee’s gross income. The shareholder-employee can deduct the contribution made to the shareholder-employee’s HSA.

Adoption Assistance

You may be able to exclude from your income amounts paid or expenses incurred by your employer for qualified adoption expenses in connection with your adoption of an eligible child. See Instructions for Form 8839 (Qualified Adoption Expenses), for more information.

Adoption benefits are reported by your employer in box 12 of Form W-2 with code T. They also are included as social security and Medicare wages in boxes 3 and 5. However, they are not included as wages in box 1. To determine the taxable and nontaxable amounts, you must complete Part III of Form 8839, Qualified Adoption Expenses. File the form with your return.

Athletic Facilities

If your employer provides you with the free or low-cost use of an employer-operated gym or other athletic club on your employer’s premises, the value is not included in your compensation. The gym must be used primarily by employees, their spouses, and their dependent children.

If your employer pays for a fitness program provided to you at an off-site resort hotel or athletic club, the value of the program is included in your compensation.
De Minimis (Minimal) Benefits

If your employer provides you with a product or service and the cost of it is so small that it would be unreasonable for the employer to account for it, the value is not included in your income. Generally, the value of benefits such as discounts at company cafeterias, cab fares home when working overtime, and company picnics are not included in your income. Also see Employee Discounts, later.

Holiday gifts. If your employer gives you a turkey, ham, or other item of nominal value at Christmas or other holidays, do not include the value of the gift in your income. However, if your employer gives you cash, a gift certificate, or a similar item that you can easily exchange for cash, you include the value of that gift as extra salary or wages regardless of the amount involved.

Dependent Care Benefits

If your employer provides dependent care benefits under a qualified plan, you may be able to exclude these benefits from your income. Dependent care benefits include:

- Amounts your employer pays directly to either you or your care provider for the care of your qualifying person while you work, and
- The fair market value of care in a daycare facility provided or sponsored by your employer.

The amount you can exclude is limited to the lesser of:

- The total amount of dependent care benefits you received during the year,
- The total amount of qualified expenses you incurred during the year,
- Your earned income,
- Your spouse's earned income, or
- $5,000 ($2,500 if married filing separately).

Your employer must show the total amount of dependent care benefits provided to you during the year under a qualified plan in box 10 of your Form W-2. Your employer also will include any dependent care benefits over $5,000 in your wages shown in box 1 of your Form W-2.

To claim the exclusion, you must complete either Part III of Form 2441, Child and Dependent Care Expenses, or Part III of Schedule 2 (Form 1040A), Child and Dependent Care Expenses for Form 1040A Filers. (You cannot use Form 1040EZ.)

See the instructions for Form 2441 or Schedule 2 (Form 1040A) for more information.

Educational Assistance

You can exclude from your income up to $5,250 of qualified employer-provided educational assistance. For more information, see Publication 970.

Employee Discounts

If your employer sells you property or services at a discount, you may be able to exclude the value of the discount from your income. The exclusion applies to discounts on property or services offered to customers in the ordinary course of the line of business in which you work. However, it does not apply to discounts on real property or property commonly held for investment (such as stocks or bonds).

The exclusion is limited to the price charged to nonemployee customers multiplied by the following percentage:

- For a discount on property, your employer's gross profit percentage (gross profit divided by gross sales) on all property sold during the employer's previous tax year. (Ask your employer for this percentage.)
- For a discount on services, 20%.

Financial Counseling Fees

Financial counseling fees paid for you by your employer are included in your income and must be reported as part of wages. If the fees are for tax or investment counseling, they can be deducted on Schedule A (Form 1040) as a miscellaneous deduction (subject to the 2% of AGI limit).

Qualified retirement planning services paid for you by your employer may be excluded from your income. For more information, see Retirement Planning Services, later.

Group-Term Life Insurance

Generally, the cost of up to $50,000 of group-term life insurance coverage provided to you by your employer (or former employer) is not included in your income. However, you must include in income the cost of employer-provided insurance that is more than the cost of $50,000 of coverage reduced by any amount you pay toward the purchase of the insurance.

For exceptions to this rule, see Entire cost excluded, and Entire cost taxed, later.

If your employer provided more than $50,000 of coverage, the amount included in your income is reported as part of your wages in box 1 of your Form W-2. It is also shown separately in box 12 with code C.

Group-term life insurance. This insurance is term life insurance protection (insurance for a fixed period of time) that:

- Provides a general death benefit,
- Is provided to a group of employees,
- Is provided under a policy carried by the employer, and
- Provides an amount of insurance to each employee based on a formula that prevents individual selection.

Permanent benefits. If your group-term life insurance policy includes permanent benefits, such as a paid-up or cash surrender value, you must include in your income, as wages, the cost of the permanent benefits minus the amount you pay for them. Your employer should be able to tell you the amount to include in your income.

Accidental death benefits. Insurance that provides accidental or other death benefits but does not provide general death benefits (travel insurance, for example) is not group-term life insurance.

Former employer. If your former employer provided more than $50,000 of group-term life insurance coverage during the year, the amount included in your income is reported as wages in box 1 of Form W-2. Also, it is shown separately in box 12 with code C. Box 10 also will show the amount of uncollected social security and Medicare taxes on the excess coverage, with codes M and N. You must pay these taxes with your income tax return. Include them in your total tax on line 63, Form 1040, and enter “UT” and the amount of the taxes on the dotted line next to line 63.

Two or more employers. Your exclusion for employer-provided group-term life insurance coverage cannot exceed the cost of $50,000 of coverage, whether the insurance is provided by a single employer or multiple employers. If two or more employers provide insurance coverage that totals more than $50,000, the amounts reported as wages on your Forms W-2 will not be correct. You must figure how much to include in your income. Reduce the amount you figure by any amount reported with code C in box 12 of your Forms W-2, add the result to the wages reported in box 1, and report the total on your return.

Figuring the taxable cost. Use the following worksheet to figure the amount to include in your income.
Worksheet 1. Figuring the Cost of Group-Term Life Insurance To Include in Income

1. Enter the total amount of your insurance coverage from your employer(s) \( \ldots \) \( 1 \).

2. Limit on exclusion for employer-provided group-term life insurance coverage \( \ldots \) \( 2 \). \( 50,000 \)

3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 \( \ldots \) \( 3 \).

4. Divide line 3 by $1,000. \( \ldots \) \( 4 \).

5. Go to Table 1. Using your age on the last day of the tax year, find your age group in the left column, and enter the cost from the column on the right for your age group \( \ldots \) \( 5 \).

6. Multiply line 4 by line 5 \( \ldots \) \( 6 \).

7. Enter the number of full

8. Multiply line 6 by line 7 \( \ldots \) \( 8 \).

9. Enter the premiums paid per month \( \ldots \) \( 9 \).

10. Enter the number of months you paid the premiums \( \ldots \) \( 10 \).

11. Multiply line 9 by line 10 \( \ldots \) \( 11 \).

12. Subtract line 11 from line 8. Include this amount in your income as wages \( \ldots \) \( 12 \).

If you pay any part of the cost of the insurance, your entire payment reduces, dollar for dollar, the amount you would otherwise include in your income. However, you cannot reduce the amount to include in your income by:

- Payments for coverage in a different tax year,
- Payments for coverage through a cafeteria plan, unless the payments are after-tax contributions, or
- Payments for coverage not taxed to you because of the exceptions discussed later under Entire cost excluded.

Example. You are 51 years old and work for employers A and B. Both employers provide group-term life insurance coverage for you for the entire year. Your coverage is $35,000 with employer A and $45,000 with employer B. You pay premiums of $4.15 a month under the employer B group plan. You figure the amount to include in your income as follows.

Worksheet 1. Figuring the Cost of Group-Term Life Insurance To Include in Income—Illustrated

1. Enter the total amount of your insurance coverage from your employer(s) \( \ldots \) \( 1 \). \( 80,000 \)

2. Limit on exclusion for employer-provided group-term life insurance coverage \( \ldots \) \( 2 \). \( 50,000 \)

3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 \( \ldots \) \( 3 \). \( 30,000 \)

4. Divide line 3 by $1,000. \( \ldots \) \( 4 \). \( 30.0 \)

5. Go to Table 1. Using your age on the last day of the tax year, find your age group in the left column, and enter the cost from the column on the right for your age group \( \ldots \) \( 5 \). \( 1.5 \)

6. Multiply line 4 by line 5 \( \ldots \) \( 6 \). \( 6.90 \)

7. Enter the number of full

8. Multiply line 6 by line 7 \( \ldots \) \( 8 \). \( 82.80 \)

9. Enter the premiums you paid per month \( \ldots \) \( 9 \). \( 4.15 \)

10. Enter the number of months you paid the premiums \( \ldots \) \( 10 \). \( 12 \)

11. Multiply line 9 by line 10 \( \ldots \) \( 11 \). \( 49.80 \)

12. Subtract line 11 from line 8. Include this amount in your income as wages \( \ldots \) \( 12 \). \( 32.30 \)

Table 1. Cost of $1,000 of Group-Term Life Insurance for One Month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 25</td>
<td>37.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 through 29</td>
<td>5.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 through 34</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 through 39</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 through 44</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 through 49</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 through 54</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 through 59</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 through 64</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 through 69</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 and older</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total amount to include in income for the cost of excess group-term life insurance is $33. Neither employer provided over $50,000 insurance coverage, so the wages shown on your Forms W-2 do not include any part of that $33. You must add it to the wages shown on your Forms W-2 and include the total on your return.

Entire cost excluded. You are not taxed on the cost of group-term life insurance if any of the following circumstances apply.

1. You are permanently and totally disabled and have ended your employment.
2. Your employer is the beneficiary of the policy for the entire period the insurance is in force during the tax year.
3. A charitable organization to which contributions are deductible is the only beneficiary of the policy for the entire period the insurance is in force during the tax year.

You are a key employee and your employer’s plan discriminates in favor of key employees.

Entire cost taxed. You are taxed on the entire cost of group-term life insurance if either of the following circumstances apply.

- The insurance is provided by your employer through a qualified employees’ trust, such as a pension trust or a qualified annuity plan.
- You are a key employee and your employer’s plan discriminates in favor of key employees.

Meals and Lodging

You do not include in your income the value of meals and lodging provided to you and your family by your employer at no charge if the following conditions are met.

1. The meals are:
   a. Furnished on the business premises of your employer, and
   b. Furnished for the convenience of your employer.
2. The lodging is:
   a. Furnished on the business premises of your employer,
   b. Furnished for the convenience of your employer, and
   c. A condition of your employment. (You must accept it in order to be able to properly perform your duties.)

You also do not include in your income the value of meals or meal money that qualifies as a de minimis fringe benefit. See De Minimis (Minimal) Benefits, earlier.

Faculty lodging. If you are an employee of an educational institution or an academic health center and you are provided with lodging that does not meet the three conditions above, you still may not have to include the value of the lodging in income. However, the lodging must be qualified campus lodging, and you must pay an adequate rent.

Academic health center. This is an organization that meets the following conditions.
• Its principal purpose or function is to pro-
vide medical or hospital care or medical
education or research.
• It receives payments for graduate medical
education under the Social Security Act.
• One of its principal purposes or functions
is to provide and teach basic and clinical
medical science and research using its
own faculty.

Qualified campus lodging. Qualified cam-
pus lodging is lodging furnished to you, your
spouse, or one of your dependents by, or on
behalf of, the institution or center for use as
a home. The lodging must be located on or near
a campus of the educational institution or aca-

demic health center.

Adequate rent. The amount of rent you pay
for the year for qualified campus lodging is con-
sidered adequate if it is at least equal to the lesser:
• 5% of the appraised value of the lodging,
or
• The average of rentals paid by individuals
(other than employees or students) for
comparable lodging held for rent by the
educational institution.

If the amount you pay is less than the lesser of
these amounts, you must include the difference
in your income.

The lodging must be appraised by an inde-
pendent appraiser and the appraisal must be
reviewed on an annual basis.

Example. Carl Johnson, a sociology profes-
sor for State University, rents a home from the
university that is qualified campus lodging. The
house is appraised at $100,000. The average
rent paid for comparable university lodging by
persons other than employees or students is
$7,000 a year. Carl pays an annual rent of
$5,500. Carl does not include in his income any
rent paid for comparable university lodging by
the special valuation rules. For an exception,
heightened special valuation rules are imple-
mented under the general valuation rule or under


Retirement Planning Services

If your employer has a qualified retirement plan, qualified retirement planning services provided to you (and your spouse) by your employer are not included in your income. Qualified services include retirement planning advice, information about your employer’s retirement plan, and in-
formation about how the plan may fit into your
overall individual retirement income plan. You
cannot exclude the value of any tax preparation,
accounting, legal, or brokerage services pro-
vided by your employer. Also, see Financial
Counseling Fees, earlier.

Transportation

If your employer provides you with a qualified transportation fringe benefit, it can be excluded from your income, up to certain limits. A qualified transportation fringe benefit includes:
• Transportation in a commuter highway vehi-
cle (such as a van) between your home
and work place,
• A transit pass,
or
• Qualified parking.

Cash reimbursement by your employer for these expenses under a bona fide reimbursement ar-
 rangement is also excludable. However, cash
reimbursement for a transit pass is excludable
only if a voucher or similar item that can be
exchanged only for a transit pass is not readily
available for direct distribution to you.

Exclusion limit. The exclusion for commuter
highway vehicle transportation and transit pass
fringe benefits cannot be more than a total of
$10,000 a month.

The exclusion for the qualified parking fringe
benefit cannot be more than $200 a month.

If the benefits have a value that is more than
these limits, the excess must be included in your
income.

Commuter highway vehicle. This is a high-
way vehicle that seats at least six adults (not
including the driver). At least 80% of the
vehicle’s mileage must reasonably be expected
to be:
• For transporting employees between their
homes and work place, and
• On trips during which employees occupy
at least half of the vehicle’s adult seating
capacity (not including the driver).

Transit pass. This is any pass, token, fare-
card, voucher, or similar item entitling a person
to ride mass transit (whether public or private)
free or at a reduced rate or to ride in a commuter
highway vehicle operated by a person in the
business of transporting persons for compensa-
tion.

Qualified parking. This is parking provided to
an employee at or near the employer’s place of
business. It also includes parking provided on or
near a location from which the employee com-
mutes to work by mass transit, in a commuter
highway vehicle, or by carpool. It does not in-
clude parking at or near the employee’s home.

Tuition Reduction

You can exclude a qualified tuition reduction from your income. This is the amount of a reduc-
tion in tuition:
• For education (below graduate level) fur-
ished by an educational institution to an
employee, former employee who retired or
became disabled, or his or her spouse and
dependent children.
• For education furnished to a graduate stu-
dent at an educational institution if the
graduate student is engaged in teaching or
research activities for that institution.

Representing payment for teaching, re-
search, or other services if you receive the
amount under the National Health Service
Corps Scholarship Program or the Armed
Forces Health Professions Scholarship
and Financial Assistance Program.
For more information, see Publication 970.

Working Condition Benefits

If your employer provides you with a product or
service and the cost of it would have been allow-
able as a business or depreciation deduction if
you paid for it yourself, the cost is not included in
your income.

Example. You work as an engineer and
your employer provides you with a subscription
to an engineering trade magazine. The cost of
the subscription is not included in your income
because the cost would have been allowable to
you as a business deduction if you had paid for
the subscription yourself.

Valuation of Fringe Benefits

If a fringe benefit is included in your income, the
amount included is generally its value deter-
mined under the general valuation rule or under
the special valuation rules. For an exception,
see Group-Term Life Insurance, earlier.

General valuation rule. You must include in
your income the amount by which the fair market
value of the fringe benefit is more than the sum of:

Moving Expense Reimbursements

Generally, if your employer pays for your moving
expenses (either directly or indirectly) and the
expenses would have been deductible if you
paid them yourself, the value is not included in
your income. See Publication 212 for more infor-
mation.

No-Additional-Cost Services

The value of services you receive from your
employer for free, at cost, or for a reduced price
is not included in your income if your employer:

• Offers the same service for sale to cus-
tomers in the ordinary course of the line of
business in which you work, and
• Does not have a substantial additional
cost (including any sales income given up)
1. The amount, if any, you paid for the bene-
fit, plus
2. The amount, if any, specifically excluded from
your income by law.
If you pay fair market value for a fringe benefit, no amount is included in your income.

Fair market value. The fair market value of a fringe benefit is determined by all the facts and cir-
cumstances. It is the amount you would have
to pay a third party to buy or lease the benefit. This is determined without regard to:
• Your perceived value of the benefit, or
• The amount your employer paid for the benefit.

Employer-provided vehicles. If your em-
ployer provides a car (or other highway motor
vehicle) to you, your personal use of the car is
usually a taxable noncash fringe benefit.
Under the general valuation rules, the value of
an employer-provided vehicle is the amount you
would have to pay a third party to lease the
same or a similar vehicle on the same or compa-
rable terms in the same geographic area where
you use the vehicle. An example of a compara-
able lease term is the amount of time the vehicle
is available for your use, such as a 1-year pe-
riod. The value cannot be determined by multi-
plying a cents-per-mile rate times the number of
miles driven unless you prove the vehicle could
have been leased on a cents-per-mile basis.

Flights on employer-provided aircraft. Under the general valuation rules, if your flight
on an employer-provided piloted aircraft is pri-
marily personal and you control the use of the
aircraft for the flight, the value is the amount it
would cost to charter the flight from a third party.
If there is more than one employee on the flight,
cost to charter the aircraft must be divided
among those employees. The division must be
based on all the facts, including which employee
or employees control the use of the aircraft.

Special valuation rules. You generally can
use a special valuation rule for a fringe benefit
only if your employer uses the rule. If your em-
ployer uses a special valuation rule, you cannot
use a different special rule to value that benefit.
You always can use the general valuation rule
discussed earlier, based on all the facts and cir-
cumstances, even if your employer uses a special
rule.
If you and your employer use a special valua-
tion rule, you must include in your income the
amount your employer determines under the spe-
cial rule minus the sum of:
1. Any amount you repaid your employer, plus
2. Any amount specifically excluded from in-
come by law.
The special valuation rules are the following.
• The automobile lease rule.
• The vehicle cents-per-mile rule.
• The commuting rule.
• The unsafe conditions commuting rule.
• The employer-operated eating-facility rule.
For more information on these rules, see Pub-
llication 15-B, Employer’s Tax Guide to Fringe
Benefits.

Retirement Plan Contributions
Your employer’s contributions to a qualified re-
tirement plan for you are not included in income
at the time contributed. (Your employer can tell
you whether your retirement plan is qualified.)
However, the cost of life insurance coverage
included in the plan may have to be included.

See Group-Term Life Insurance, earlier, under
Fringe Benefits.
If your employer pays into a nonqualified plan
for you, you generally must include the
contributions in your income as wages for the
tax year in which the contributions are made.
However, your interest in the plan is not trans-
ferrable or is subject to a substantial risk of forfei-
ture (you have a good chance of losing it) at the
time of the contribution, you do not have to
include the value of your interest in your income
until it is transferrable or is no longer subject to
a substantial risk of forfeiture.

Elective Deferrals
If you are covered by certain kinds of retirement
plans, you can choose to have part of your
compensation contributed by your employer to a
retirement fund, rather than have it paid to you.
The amount you set aside (called an elective
deferral) is treated as an employer contribution
to a qualified plan. It is not included in wages
subject to income tax at the time contributed.
However, it is included in wages subject to social
security and Medicare taxes.
Elective deferrals include elective contribu-
tions to the following retirement plans:
1. Cash or deferred arrangements (section
401(k) plans).
2. The Thrift Savings Plan for federal employ-
ees.
3. Salary reduction simplified employee pen-
sion plans (SARSEPs).
4. Savings incentive match plans for employ-
ees (SIMPLE plans).
5. Tax-sheltered annuity plans (403(b) plans).
6. Section 501(c)(18)(D) plans. (But see Re-
porting by employer, later.)
7. Section 457 plans.

Overall limit on deferrals. For 2005, you gen-
erally should not have deferred more than a total
of $14,000 of contributions to the plans listed in
(1) through (6) above. You should not have
defered more than the lesser of your includible
compensation (defined later) or $14,000 of con-
tributions to the plan listed in (7) above (section
457 plan).
Your employer or plan administrator should
apply the proper annual limit when figuring your
plan contributions. However, you are responsi-
ble for monitoring the total you defer to ensure
that the deferrals are not more than the overall
limit.

Catch-up contributions. You may be allowed
catch-up contributions (additional elective defer-
als) if you are age 50 or older by the end of your
year. For more information about catch-up con-
tributions to 403(b) plans, see chapter 6 of
Publication 571, Tax Sheltered Annuity Plans
(403(b) Plans).
For more information about additional elec-
tive deferrals to:
• SEPs (SARSEPs), see Salary Reduction
Simplified Employee Pension in Publica-
tion 560, Retirement Plans for Small Busi-
ness.
• SIMPLE plans, see How Much Can Be
Contributed on Your Behalf in chapter 3 of
Publication 590, Individual Retirement Ar-
rangements (IRAs).
• Section 457 plans, see Limit for deferrals
under section 457 plans, later.

Limit for deferrals under SIMPLE plans. If
you are a participant in a SIMPLE plan, you
generally should not have deferred more than
$10,000 in 2005. Amounts you defer under a
SIMPLE plan count toward the overall limit
($14,000 for 2005) and may affect the amount you
can defer under other elective deferral plans.

Limit for deferrals under section 457 plans. If
you are a participant in a section 457 plan (a
deferral compensation plan for employees of
state or local governments or tax-exempt orga-
nizations), you should have deferred no more
than the lesser of your includible compensation
or $14,000. However, if you are within 3 years
of normal retirement age, you may be allowed
an increased limit if the plan allows it. See In-
creased limit, later.

Includible compensation. This is the pay you
received for the year from the employer who
maintained the section 457 plan. It generally
includes all the following payments.
1. Wages and salaries.
2. Fees for professional services.
3. The value of any employer-provided quali-
ﬁﬁed transportation fringe beneﬁt (defined
under Transportation, earlier) that is not
included in your income.
4. Other amounts received (cash or noncash)
for personal services you performed, in-
cluding, but not limited to, the following
items:
• Commissions and tips.
• Fringe beneﬁts.
• Bonuses.
5. Employer contributions (elective deferrals)
to:
• The section 457 plan.
• Qualified cash or deferred arrange-
mants (section 401(k) plans) that are
not included in your income.
• A salary reduction simpliﬁed employee
pension (SARSEP).
d. A tax-sheltered annuity (section 403(b) plan).

e. A savings incentive match plan for employees (SIMPLE plan).

f. A section 125 cafeteria plan.

Instead of using the amounts listed above to determine your includible compensation, your employer can use any one of the following amounts:

- Your wages as defined for income tax purposes.
- Your wages as reported in box 1 of Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement.
- Your wages that are subject to social security withholding (including elective deferrals).

**Increased limit.** During any, or all, of the last 3 years ending before you reach normal retirement age under the plan, your plan may (reduced by the loss) be distributed to you. In the excess amount distributed to you, or recharacterized as after-tax employee earnings in your income in the year distributed, file Form 1040 to add the excess deferral amount to your wages on line 7. Do not use Form 1040A or Form 1040EZ to report excess deferral amounts.

**Excess not distributed.** If you do not take out the excess amount, you cannot include it in the cost of the contract even though you included it in your income. Therefore, you are taxed twice on the excess deferral left in the plan—once when you contribute it, and again when you receive it as a distribution.

**Excess distributed to you.** If you take out the excess after the year of the deferral and you receive the corrective distribution by April 15 of the following year, do not include it in your income in the year you receive it. If you do not receive the corrective distribution by April 15 of the following year, do not include it in your income for the year of the deferral. File Form 1040 to add the excess deferral amount to your wages on line 7. Do not use Form 1040A or Form 1040EZ to report excess deferral amounts.

**TIP**

Even though a corrective distribution of excess deferral would have occurred by April 15, you may be treated as a distribution from the plan. It cannot be rolled over into another plan, and it is not subject to the additional tax on early distributions.

**Excess Contributions**

If you are a highly compensated employee, the total of your voluntary deferrals and other contributions made for you in the current year, including contributions made by your employer and the amount included in your Code C distributions for the year, exceed the limits or restrictions. If you are within 3 years of retirement age and your plan provides the increased limit earlier, that limit may be higher.

**Limit for tax-sheltered annuities.** If you are a participant in a tax-sheltered annuity plan (403(b) plan), the limit on elective deferrals for 2005 generally is $14,000 ($15,000 for 2006). However, if you have at least 15 years of service with a public school system, a hospital, a home health service agency, a health and welfare service agency, a church, or a convention or association of churches (or associated organization), the limit on elective deferrals is increased by the least of the following amounts.

1. $3,000.
2. $15,000, reduced by increases to the overall limit that you were allowed in earlier years because of this years-of-service rule.
3. $5,000 times your number of years of service for the organization, minus the total elective deferrals under the plan for earlier years.

For more information, see Publication 571.
You should receive a Form 1099-R for the year in which the excess contributions are dis- tributed to you. Excess annual additions reported excess contributions or earnings shown on Form 1099-R for 2005 on your wages on your 2005 tax return if code "E" is in box 7. If code "I" or "D" is in box 7, you may have to file an amended 2004 or 2003 return on Form 1040X to add the excess contributions or earnings to your wages in the year of the contribution.

Even though a corrective distribution of excess contributions is reported on Form 1099-R, it is not otherwise treated as a distribution from the plan. It can be rolled over into another plan, and it is not subject to the additional tax on early distributions.

Excess Annual Additions
The amount contributed in 2005 to a defined contribution plan is generally limited to the lesser of 100% of your compensation or $42,000. Under certain circumstances, contribu- tions that exceed these limits (excess annual additions) may be corrected by a distribution of your elective deferrals or a return of your after-tax contributions and earnings from those contributions.

A corrective payment of excess annual addi- tions consisting of elective deferrals or earnings from your after-tax contributions is fully taxable in the year paid. A corrective payment consisting of your after-tax contributions is not taxable.

If you received a corrective payment of ex- cess annual additions, you should receive a separate Form 1099-R for the year of the pay- ment with the code "E" in box 7. Report the total payment shown in box 1 of Form 1099-R or line 16a of Form 1040 or line 12a of Form 1040A. Report the taxable amount shown in box 2a of Form 1099-R or line 16b of Form 1040 or line 12b of Form 1040A.

Even though a corrective distribution of excess contributions is reported on Form 1099-R, it is not otherwise treated as a distribution from the plan. It cannot be rolled over into another plan, and it is not subject to the additional tax on early distribu- tions.

Stock Options
If you receive a nonstatutory option to buy or sell stock or other property for payment for your services, you usually will have income when you receive the option, when you exercise the option (use it to buy or sell the stock or other property), or when you sell or otherwise dispose of the option. However, if your option is a statutory stock option (defined later), you will not have any income until you sell or exchange your stock.

Your employer can tell you which kind of option you hold.

Nonstatutory Stock Options
If you are granted a nonstatutory stock option, the amount of income to include and the time to include it depend on whether the fair market value of the option can be readily determined.

The fair market value of an option that is not traded on an established market.

property received as compensation. See Re- stricted Property, later.

Restricted person. If you transferred this kind of option in an arm's-length transaction to an unrelated person, you must include in your income the money or other property you re- ceived for the transfer, as if you had exercised the option.

Related person. If you transferred this kind of option in an arm's-length transaction to a related person after July 1, 2003, the option is not treated as exercised or closed at that time, and you do not include in your income the money or other property you received for the transfer at that time. See Regulations section 1.83-7 for the definition of a related person.

Recourse note in satisfaction of the exer- cise price of an option. If you are an em- ployee, and you issue a recourse note to your employer in satisfaction of the exercise price of an option to acquire your employer's stock, and your employer and you subsequently agree to reduce the stated principal amount of the note, you generally recognize compensation income at the time and in the amount of the reduction.

Tax form. If you receive compensation from employer-provided nonstatutory stock options, it is reported in box 1 of Form W-2. It is also reported in box 12 using code "V."

If you are a nonemployee spouse and you exercise nonstatutory stock options you re- ceived in connection to a divorce, the income is re- ported to you on Form 1099-MISC,Miscella- neous Income, in box 3.

Statutory Stock Options
There are two kinds of statutory stock options.

• Incenitive stock options (ISOs), and

• Options granted under employee stock purchase plans.

For either kind of option, you must be an employee of the company granting the option, or a related company, at all times beginning with the date the option is granted, until 3 months before you exercise the option (for an incentive stock option, 1 year before if you are disabled). Also, the option must be nontransferable except at death. If you do not meet the employment requirement, or you receive a transferable op- tion, your option is a nonstatutory stock option. See Nonstatutory Stock Options, earlier in this discussion.

If you receive a statutory stock option, do not include any amount in your income either when the option is granted or when you exercise it.

You have taxable income or a deductible loss when you sell the stock that you bought by exercising the option. Your income or loss is the difference between the amount you paid for the stock (the option price) and the amount you receive when you sell it. You generally treat this amount as capital gain or loss and report it on Schedule D (Form 1040), Capital Gains and Losses, for the year of the sale.

However, you may have ordinary income for the year that you sell or otherwise dispose of the stock in either of the following situations:

• You do not meet the holding period re- quirement. This situation generally applies if you sell the stock within 1 year after its transfer to you or within 2 years after the option was granted. However, you are considered to meet the holding period re- quirement for certain sales after October

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22, 2004, to comply with conflict-of-interest requirements.

- You meet the conditions described under Option granted at a discount, under Employee stock purchase plan, later.

Report your ordinary income as wages on Form 1040, line 7, for the year of the sale.

Incentive stock options (ISOs). If you sell stock acquired by exercising an ISO and meet the holding period requirement, your gain or loss from the sale is your capital gain or loss. If you do not meet the holding period requirement and you have a gain from the sale, the gain is ordinary income up to the amount by which the stock’s fair market value when you exercised the option exceeded the option price. Any excess gain is capital gain. If you have a loss from the sale, it is a capital loss and you do not have any ordinary income.

Example. Your employer, X Corporation, granted you an ISO on March 11, 2003, to buy 100 shares of X Corporation stock at $10 a share, its fair market value at the time. You exercised the option on January 14, 2004, when the stock was selling on the open market for $12 a share. On January 24, 2005, you sold the stock for $15 a share. Although you held the stock for more than a year, less than 2 years had passed from the time you were granted the option. In 2005, you must report the difference between the option price ($10) and the value of the stock when you exercised the option ($12) as wages. The rest of your gain is capital gain, figured as follows:

| Selling price ($15 × 100 shares) | . . . . | $ 1,500 |
| Purchase price ($10 × 100 shares) | . . . . | $ 1,000 |
| Gain | . . . . | $ 500 |
| Amount reported as wages | . . . . | $1,100 |
| Amount reported as capital gain | . . . . | $ 300 |

Alternative minimum tax (AMT). For the AMT, you must treat stock acquired through the exercise of an ISO as if no special treatment applied. This means that, when your rights in the stock are transferable or no longer subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture, you must include as an adjustment in figuring alternative minimum taxable income the amount by which the fair market value of the stock exceeds the option price. Enter this adjustment on line 13 of Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax—Individuals. Increase your AMT basis in any stock you acquire by exercising the ISO by the amount of the adjustment. However, no adjustment is required if you dispose of the stock in the same year you exercise the option.

See Restricted Property, later, for more information.

Your AMT basis in stock acquired through an ISO is likely to differ from your regular tax basis. Therefore, keep adequate records for both the AMT and regular tax so that you can figure your adjusted gain or loss.

Example. The facts are the same as in the previous example. On January 18, 2005, when the stock was selling on the open market for $14 a share, your rights to the stock first became transferable. You include $400 ($1,400 value when your rights first became transferable minus $1,000 purchase price) as an adjustment on Form 6251, line 13.

Employee stock purchase plan. If you sold stock acquired by exercising an option granted under an employee stock purchase plan, determine your ordinary income and your capital gain or loss as follows.

- Option granted at a discount. If at the time the option was granted, the option price per share was less than 100% (but not less than 85%) of the fair market value of the share, and you disposed of the share after meeting the holding period requirement, or you die while owning the share, you must include in your income as compensation, the lesser of:
  - The amount, if any, by which the price paid under the option was exceeded by the fair market value of the share at the time the option was granted;
  - The amount, if any, by which the price paid under the option was exceeded by the fair market value of the share at the time of the disposition or death.

For this purpose, if the option price was not fixed or determinable at the time the option was granted, the option price is figured as if the option had been exercised at the time it was granted.

Any excess gain is capital gain. If you have a loss from the sale, it is a capital loss, and you do not have any ordinary income.

Example. Your employer, Y Corporation, granted you an option under its employee stock purchase plan to buy 100 shares of Y Corporation stock for $20 a share at a time when the terms of the sale, the stock is under a substantial risk of forfeiture, you must include as additional compensation during the period the stock can be forfeited.

Holding period requirement not met. If you do not meet the holding period requirement, your ordinary income is the amount by which the stock’s fair market value when you exercised the option exceeded the option price. This ordinary income is not limited by your gain from the sale of the stock. Increase your basis in the stock by the amount of this ordinary income. The difference between your increased basis and the selling price of the stock is a capital gain or loss.

Example. The facts are the same as in the previous example, except that you sold the stock only 6 months after you exercised the option. You did not hold the stock long enough, so you must report $300 as wages and $700 as capital gain, figured as follows:

| Selling price ($30 × 100 shares) | . . . . | $ 3,000 |
| Purchase price (option price) ($20 × 100 shares) | . . . . | $ 2,000 |
| Gain | . . . . | $ 1,000 |
| Amount reported as wages ($200 fair market value × 100 shares) | . . . . | $20,000 |
| Amount reported as capital gain ($3,000 – ($2,000 + $300)) | . . . . | $ 700 |

Restricted Property

Generally, if you receive property for your services, you must include its fair market value in your income in the year you receive the property. However, if you receive stock or other property that has certain restrictions that affect its value, you do not include the value of the property in your income until it has been substantially vested. (You can choose to include the value of the property in your income in the year it is transferred to you, as discussed later, rather than the year it is substantially vested.)

Until the property becomes substantially vested, it is owned by the person who makes the transfer to you, usually your employer. However, any income from the property, or the right to use the property, is included in your income as additional compensation in the year you receive the income or have the right to use the property.

When the property becomes substantially vested, you must include its fair market value, minus any amount you paid for it, in your income for that year.

Example. Your employer, the RST Corporation, sells you 100 shares of its stock at $10 a share. At the time of the sale, the fair market value of the stock is $100 a share. Under the terms of the sale, the stock is under a substantial risk of forfeiture (you have a good chance of losing it) for a 5-year period. Your stock is not substantially vested when it is transferred, so you do not include any amount in your income in the year you buy it. At the end of the 5-year period, the fair market value of the stock is $200 a share. You must include $19,000 in your income [100 shares × ($200 fair market value – $10 you paid)]. Dividends paid by the RST Corporation on your 100 shares of stock are taxable to you as additional compensation during the period the stock can be forfeited.

Substantially vested. Property is substantially vested if:

- It is transferable, or
- It is not subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture. (You do not have a good chance of losing it.)

Transferable property. Property is transferable if you can sell, assign, or pledge your interest in the property to any person (other than the transferor), and if the person receiving your interest in the property is not required to give up the property, or its value, if the substantial risk of forfeiture occurs.

Substantial risk of forfeiture. A substantial risk of forfeiture exists if the rights in the property transferred depend on performing (or not performing) substantial services, or on a
condition related to the transfer, and the possi-
bility of forfeiture is substantial if the condition is
not satisfied.

**Example.** The Spin Corporation transfers to
you as compensation for services 100 shares of its corporate stock for $100 a share. Under the
terms of the transfer, you must resell the stock to
the corporation at $100 a share if you leave your
job within one year of the date of the transfer.
You must perform substantial services over a
period of time and you must resell the stock to
the corporation at $100 a share (regardless
of its value) if you do not perform the serv-
ices, so your rights to the stock are subject to
a substantial risk of forfeiture.

Choosing to include in income for year of
transfer. You can choose to include the value of
restricted property at the time of transfer (mi-
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Russ any amount you paid for the property) in
your income for the year it is transferred. If you
make this choice, the substantial vesting rules
do not apply and, generally, any later apprecia-
tion in value is not included in your compensa-
tion when the property becomes substantially
vested. Your basis for figuring gain or loss when
you sell the property is the amount you paid for it
plus the amount you included in income as com-
pensation.

If you make this choice, you cannot
revoke it without the consent of the
Internal Revenue Service. Consent
will be given only if you were under a mistake of
fact as to the underlying transaction.

If you forfeit the property after you have in-
cluded its value in income, your loss is the
amount you paid for the property minus any
amount you realized on the forfeiture.

You cannot make this choice for a
nonstatutory stock option.

**How to make the choice.** You make the
choice by filing a written statement with the Inter-

> nal Revenue Service Center where you file your
return. You must file this statement no later than 30
days after the date the property was trans-
ferred. A copy of the statement must be attached
to your tax return for the year the property was
transferred. You also must give a copy of this
statement to the person for whom you per-
formed the services and, if someone other than
you received the property, that person.

You must sign the statement and indicate
on it that you are making the choice under section
83(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. The state-
ment must contain all of the following informa-
tion:

• Your name, address, and taxpayer identifi-
cation number.
• A description of each property for which
you are making the choice.
• The date or dates on which the property
was transferred and the tax year for which
you are making the choice.
• The nature of any restrictions on the prop-
erty.
• The fair market value at the time of tran-
sfer (ignoring restrictions except those that
will never lapse) of each property for
which you are making the choice.

• Any amount that you paid for the property.
• A statement that you have provided copies
to the appropriate persons.

Dividends received on restricted stock.
Dividends you receive on restricted stock are
treated as compensation and not as dividend
income. Your employer should include these
amounts in your income for the year of sale. If
you receive a Form 1099-DIV showing these
dividends. Do not in-
clude the dividends in your wages on your re-

> turn. Report them as dividends.

Sale of property not substantially vested.
These rules apply to the sale or other disposition
of property that you did not choose to include in
your income in the year transferred and that is
not substantially vested.

If you sell or otherwise dispose of the prop-

> erty in an arm’s-length transaction, include in
your income as compensation for the year of
sale the amount realized minus the amount you
paid for the property. If you exchange the prop-
erty in an arm’s-length transaction for other
property that is not substantially vested, treat the
new property as if it were substituted for the
exchanged property.

The sale or other disposition of a nonstatu-
tory stock option to a related person is not con-
sidered an arm’s-length transaction. See
Regulations section 1.83-7 for the definition of a
related person.

If you sell the property in a transaction that is
not at arm’s length, include in your income as
compensation for the year of sale the total of any
money you received and the fair market value
of any substantially vested property you received
on the sale. In addition, you will have to report
income when the original property became
substantially vested, as if you still held it. Report
as compensation its fair market value minus the
total of the amount you paid for the property and
the amount included in your income from the
earlier sale.

**Example.** In 2002, you paid your employer
$50 for a share of stock that had a fair market
value of $100 and was subject to forfeiture until
2005. In 2004, you sold the stock to your spouse
for $10 in a transaction not at arm’s length. You
had compensation of $10 from this transaction.
In 2005, when the stock had a fair market value
of $120, it became substantially vested. For
2005, you must report additional compensation
of $60, figured as follows:

Fair market value of stock at time of
substantial vesting . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $120
Minus: Amount paid for stock . . . . . $50

Minus: Compensation previously
included in income from sale to spouse

Inherited property not substantially vested.
If you inherit property not substantially vested at
the time of the decedent’s death, any income
you receive from the property is considered in-
come in respect of a decedent and is taxed
according to the rules for restricted property
received for services. For information about in-
come in respect of a decedent, see Publication
559.

**Special Rules for Certain Employees**

This part of the publication deals with special
rules for people in certain types of employment:
members of the clergy, members of religious
orders, people working for foreign employers,
military personnel, and volunteers.

**Clergy**

If you are a member of the clergy, you must
include in your income offerings and fees you
receive for marriages, baptisms, funerals,
masses, etc., in addition to your salary. If the
offering is made to the religious institution, it is
not taxable to you.

If you are a member of a religious organiza-
tion and you give your outside earnings to the
organization, you still must include the earnings
in your income. However, you may be entitled to
a charitable contribution deduction for the
amount paid to the organization. See Publica-
tion 526, Also, see Members of Religious Or-
ders, later.

**Pension.** A pension or retirement pay for
a member of the clergy usually is treated as any
other pension or annuity. It must be reported on
lines 16a and 16b of Form 1040 or on lines 12a
and 12b of Form 1040A.

**Housing**

Special rules for housing apply to members of
the clergy. Under these rules, you do not include
in your income the rental value of a home (in-
cluding utilities) or a designated housing allow-
ance provided to you as part of your pay.
However, the exclusion cannot be more than the
reasonable pay for your service. If you pay for
the utilities, you can exclude any allowance des-
ignated for utility cost, up to your actual cost.

The home or allowance must be provided as
compensation for your services as an ordained,
licensed, or commissioned minister. However,
you must include the rental value of the home or
the housing allowance as earnings from self-employment on Schedule SE (Form 1040),
Self-Employment Tax, if you are subject to the
self-employment tax. For more information, see
Publication 517, Social Security and Other Infor-
mation for Members of the Clergy and Religious
Workers.
Members of Religious Orders

If you are a member of a religious order who has taken a vow of poverty, how you treat earnings that you renounce and turn over to the order depends on whether your services are performed for the order.

Services performed for the order. If you are performing the services as an agent of the order in the exercise of duties required by the order, do not include in your income the amounts turned over to the order.

If your order directs you to perform services for another agency of the supervising church or an associated institution, you are considered to be performing the services as an agent of the order. Any wages you earn as an agent of that order that you turn over to the order are not included in your income.

Example: You are a member of a church order and have taken a vow of poverty. You renounce any claims to your earnings and turn over to the order any salaries or wages you earn. You are a registered nurse, so your order assigns you to work in a hospital that is an associated institution of the church. However, you remain under the general direction and control of the order. You are considered to be an agent of the order and any wages you earn at the hospital that you turn over to your order are not included in your income.

Services performed outside the order. If you are directed to work outside the order, your services are not an exercise of duties required by the order unless they meet both of the following requirements:

- They are the kind of services that are ordinarily the duties of members of the order.
- They are part of the duties that you must exercise for, or on behalf of, the religious order as its agent.

If you are an employee of a third party, the services you perform for the third party will not be considered directed or required of you by the order. Amounts you receive for these services are included in your income, even if you have taken a vow of poverty.

Example 1. Mark Brown is a member of a religious order and has taken a vow of poverty. He renounces all claims to his earnings and turns over his earnings to the order.

Mark is a schoolteacher. He was instructed by the superiors of the order to get a job with a private tax-exempt school. Mark became an employee of the school, and, at his request, the school made the salary payments directly to the order.

Because Mark is an employee of the school, he is performing services for the school rather than as an agent of the order. The wages Mark earns working for the school are included in his income.

Example 2. Gene Dennis is a member of a religious order who, as a condition of membership, has taken vows of poverty and obedience. All claims to his earnings are renounced. Gene received permission from the order to establish a private practice as a psychologist and counselors members of religious orders as well as nonmembers. Although the order reviews Gene’s budget annually, Gene controls not only the details of his practice but also the means by which his work as a psychologist is accomplished.

Gene’s private practice as a psychologist does not make him an agent of the religious order. The psychological services provided by Gene are not the type of services that are provided by the order. The income Gene earns as a psychologist is earned in his individual capacity. Gene must include in his income the earnings from his private practice.

Foreign Employer

Special rules apply if you work for a foreign employer.

U.S. citizen. If you are a U.S. citizen who works in the United States for a foreign government, an international organization, a foreign embassy, or any foreign employer, you must include your salary in your income.

Social security and Medicare taxes. You are exempt from social security and Medicare employee taxes if you are employed in the United States by an international organization or a foreign government. However, you must pay self-employment tax on your earnings from services performed in the United States, even though you are not self-employed. This rule also applies if you are an employee of a qualifying wholly owned instrumentality of a foreign government.

Employees of international organizations or foreign governments. Your compensation for official services to an international organization is exempt from federal income tax if you are not a citizen of the United States or you are a citizen of the Philippines (whether or not you are a citizen of the United States). Your compensation for official services to a foreign government is exempt from federal income tax if all of the following are true:

- You are not a citizen of the United States or you are a citizen of the Philippines (whether or not you are a citizen of the United States).
- Your work is like the work done by employees of the United States in foreign service.
- The foreign government gives an equal exemption to employees of the United States in its country.

Waiver of alien status. If you are an alien who works for a foreign government or international organization and you file a waiver under section 247(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to keep your immigrant status, any salary you receive after the date you file the waiver is not exempt under this rule. However, it may be exempt under a treaty or agreement. See Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, for more information about treaties.

Nonwage income. This exemption applies only to employees’ wages, salaries, and fees. Pensions and other income do not qualify for this exemption.

Employment abroad. For information on the tax treatment of income earned abroad, see Publication 54.

Military

Payments you receive as a member of a military service generally are taxed as wages except for retirement pay, which is taxed as a pension. Allowances generally are not taxed. For more information on the tax treatment of military allowances and benefits, see Publication 3, Armed Forces’ Tax Guide.

Military retirement pay. If your retirement pay is based on age or length of service, it is taxable and must be included in your income as a pension on lines 16a and 16b of Form 1040 or on lines 12a and 12b of Form 1040A. Do not include in your income the amount of any reduction in retirement or retainer pay to provide a survivor annuity for your spouse or children under the Retired Serviceman’s Family Protection Plan or the Survivor Benefit Plan.

For a more detailed discussion of survivor annuities, see Publication 575.

Disability. If you are retired on disability, see Military and Government Disability Pensions under Sickness and Injury Benefits, later.

Veterans’ benefits. Do not include in your income any veterans’ benefits paid under any law, regulation, or administrative practice administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). The following amounts paid to veterans or their families are not taxable:

- Education, training, and subsistence allowances.
- Disability compensation and pension payments for disabilities paid either to veterans or their families.
- Grants for homes designed for wheelchair living.
- Grants for motor vehicles for veterans who lost their sight or the use of their limbs.
- Veterans’ insurance proceeds and dividends paid to veterans or their beneficiaries, including the proceeds of a veteran’s endowment policy paid before death.
- Interest on insurance dividends left on deposit with the VA.
- Benefits under a dependent-care assistance program.
- The death gratuity paid to a survivor of a member of the Armed Forces who died after September 10, 2001.

Rehabilitative program payments. VA payments to hospital patients and resident veterans for their services under the VA’s therapist or rehabilitative programs are not treated as nontaxable veterans’ benefits. Report these payments as income on Form 1040, line 21.

Volunteers

The tax treatment of amounts you receive as a volunteer is covered in the following discussions.
Mileage reimbursements to charitable volunteers providing relief relating to Hurricane Katrina. You can exclude from income amounts you receive as mileage reimbursements from qualified charitable organizations. You cannot claim a deduction or credit for amounts you receive as a mileage reimbursement.

The reimbursements must be for the use of a private passenger automobile for the benefit of the organization in providing relief related to Hurricane Katrina during the period beginning on August 25, 2005, and ending on December 31, 2006. You must keep records of miles driven, time, place (or use), and purpose of the mileage. The amount you can exclude from income can be up to the standard business mileage rate.

For expenses incurred after August 24, 2005, and before September 1, 2005, the standard business mileage rate is 40.5 cents per mile. For expenses incurred after August 31, 2005, and before January 1, 2006, the standard business mileage rate is 48.5 cents per mile.

Peace Corps. Living allowances you receive as a Peace Corps volunteer or volunteer leader for housing, utilities, household supplies, food, and clothing are exempt from tax.

Taxable allowances. The following allowances must be included in your income and reported as wages.

- Allowances paid to your spouse and minor children while you are a volunteer leader training in the United States.
- Living allowances designated by the Director of the Peace Corps as basic compensation. These are allowances for personal items such as domestic help, laundry and clothing maintenance, entertainment and recreation, transportation, and other miscellaneous expenses.
- Leave allowances.
- Readjustment allowances or termination payments. These are considered received by you when credited to your account.

Example. Gary Carpenter, a Peace Corps volunteer, gets $175 a month as a readjustment allowance during his period of service, to be paid to him in a lump sum at the end of his tour of duty. Although the allowance is not available to him until the end of his service, Gary must include it in his income as wages taxed at the rate credited to his account.

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). If you are a VISTA volunteer, you must include meal and lodging allowances paid to you in your income as wages.

National Senior Service Corps programs. Do not include in your income amounts you receive for supportive services or reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenses from the following programs.

- Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP).
- Foster Grandparent Program.
- Senior Companion Program.

Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE). If you receive amounts for supportive services or reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenses from SCORE, do not include these amounts in gross income.

Volunteer tax counseling. Do not include in your income any reimbursements you receive for transportation, meals, and other expenses you have in training for, or actually providing, volunteer federal income tax counseling for the elderly (TCE).

You can deduct as a charitable contribution your unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses in taking part in the volunteer income tax assistance (VITA) program.

Business and Investment Income

This section provides information on the treatment of income from certain rents and royalties, and from interests in partnerships and S corporations. For additional information about business and investment income, you may want to see the following publications.

- Publication 334, Tax Guide for Small Business (For Individuals Who Use Schedule C or C-EZ).
- Publication 527, Residential Rental Property (Including Rental of Vacation Homes).
- Publication 541, Partnerships.
- Publication 544, Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets.
- Publication 550, Investment Income and Expenses (Including Capital Gains and Losses).

Income from sales at auctions, including online auctions, may be business income. For more information, see Publication 334.

Rents From Personal Property

If you rent out personal property, such as equipment or vehicles, how you report your income and expenses is generally determined by:

- Whether or not the rental activity is a business, and
- Whether or not the rental activity is conducted for profit.

Generally, if your primary purpose is income or profit and you are involved in the rental activity with continuity and regularity, your rental activity is a business. See Publication 535, Business Expenses, for details on deducting expenses for both business and not-for-profit activities.

Reporting business income and expenses.

If you are in the business of renting personal property, report your rental income on Form 1040, line 21. List the type and amount of the income on the dotted line next to line 21.

Reporting nonbusiness income. If you are not in the business of renting personal property, report your rental income on Form 1040, line 21. List the type and amount of the income on the dotted line next to line 21.

Reporting nonbusiness expenses. If you rent personal property for profit, include your rental expenses in the total amount you enter on Form 1040, line 36. Also enter the amount and "PPR" on the dotted line next to line 36.

If you do not rent personal property for profit, your deductions are limited and you cannot report a loss to offset other income. See Activity not for profit Under Other Income in the discussion of Miscellaneous Income, later.

Royalties

Royalties from copyrights, patents, and oil, gas, and mineral properties are taxable as ordinary income.

You generally report royalties in Part I of Schedule E (Form 1040), Supplemental Income and Loss. However, if you hold an operating oil, gas, or mineral interest or are in business as a self-employed writer, inventor, artist, etc., report your income and expenses on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040).

Copyrights and patents. Royalties from copyrights on literary, musical, or artistic works, and similar property, or from patents on inventions, are amounts paid to you for the right to use copyrighted or patented materials. These are considered received by you when natural resources are extracted from your property. The royalties are based on units, such as barrels, tons, etc., and are paid to you by a person or company who leases the property from you.

Depletion. If you are the owner of an economic interest in mineral deposits or oil and gas wells, you can recover your investment through the depletion allowance. For information on this subject, see chapter 10 of Publication 535.

Coal and iron ore. Under certain circumstances, you can treat amounts you receive from the disposal of coal and iron ore as pay- ments from the sale of a capital asset, rather than as royalty income. For information about gain or loss from the sale of coal and iron ore, see Publication 544.

Sale of property interest. If you sell your complete interest in oil, gas, or mineral rights, the amount you receive is considered payment for the sale of section 1231 property, not royalty income. Under certain circumstances, the sale is subject to capital gain or loss treatment on Schedule D (Form 1040). For more information on selling section 1231 property, see chapter 3 of Publication 544.

If you retain a royalty, an overriding royalty, or a net profit interest in a mineral property for the life of the property, you have made a lease or a sublease, and any cash you receive for the assignment of other interests in the property is ordinary income subject to a depletion allowance.
Part of future production sold. If you own mineral property but sell part of the future production, you generally treat the money you receive from the buyer at the time of the sale as a loan from the buyer. Do not include it in your income or take depletion based on it. When production begins, you include all the proceeds in your income, deduct all the production expenses, and deduct depletion from that amount to arrive at your taxable income from the property.

Partnership Income
A partnership generally is not a taxable entity. The income, gains, losses, deductions, and credits of a partnership are passed through to the partners based on each partner’s distributive share of these items. For more information, see Publication 541, Partnerships.

Partner’s distributive share. Your distributive share of partnership income, gains, losses, deductions, or credits generally is based on the partnership agreement. You must report your distributive share of these items on your return whether or not they actually are distributed to you. However, your distributive share of the partnership losses is limited to the adjusted basis of your partnership interest at the end of the partnership year in which the losses took place.

Partnership agreement. The partnership agreement usually covers the distribution of profits, losses, and other items. However, if the agreement does not state how a specific item of gain or loss will be shared, or the allocation stated in the agreement does not have substantial economic effect, your distributive share is figured according to your interest in the partnership.

Partnership return. Although a partnership generally pays no tax, it must file an information return on Form 1065, U.S. Return of Partnership Income. This shows the result of the partnership’s operations for its tax year and the items that must be passed through to the partners.

Schedule K-1 (Form 1065). You should receive from each partnership in which you are a member a copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), Partner’s Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc., showing your share of income, deductions, credits, and tax preference items of the partnership for the tax year. Retain Schedule K-1 for your records. Do not attach it to your Form 1040.

Partner’s return. You generally must report partnership items on your individual return the same way as they are reported on the partnership return. That is, if the partnership had a capital gain, you report your share on Schedule D (Form 1040). You report your share of partner-ship ordinary income on Schedule E (Form 1040).

Generally, Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) will tell you where to report each item of income on your individual return.

S Corporation Income
In general, an S corporation does not pay tax on its income. Instead, the income, losses, deductions, and credits of the corporation are passed through to the shareholders based on each shareholder’s pro rata share. You must report your share of these items on your return. Generally, the items passed through to you will increase or decrease the basis of your S corporation stock as appropriate.

S corporation return. An S corporation must file a return on Form 1120S, U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation. This shows the results of the corporation’s operations for its tax year and the items of income, losses, deductions, or credits that affect the shareholders’ individual income tax returns.

Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S). You should receive from the S corporation in which you are a shareholder a copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S), Shareholder’s Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc., showing your share of income, losses, deductions, and credits, of the S corporation for the tax year. Retain Schedule K-1 for your records. Do not attach it to your Form 1040.

Shareholder’s return. Your distributive share of the items of income, losses, deductions, or credits of the S corporation must be shown separately on your Form 1040. The character of these items generally is the same as if you had realized or incurred them personally.

Generally, Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S) will tell you where to report each item of income on your individual return.

Distributions. Generally, S corporation dis- tributions are a nontaxable return of your basis in the corporation stock. However, in certain cases, part of the distributions may be taxable as a dividend, or as a long-term or short-term capital gain, or as both. The corporation’s distrib- utions may be in the form of cash or property.

More information. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 1120S.

Sickness and Injury Benefits
Generally, you must report as income any amount you receive for personal injury or sickness through or by an accident or health insurance plan that is paid for by your employer. If both you and your employer pay for the plan, only the amount you receive that is due to your employer’s payments is reported as income. However, certain payments may not be taxable to you. For information on nontaxable payments, see Military and Government Disability Pensions and Other Sickness and Injury Benefits, later in this discussion.

Do not report as income any amounts paid to reimburse you for medical expenses you incurred after the plan was established.

Cost paid by you. If you pay the entire cost of an accident or health plan, do not include any amounts you receive from the plan for personal injury or sickness as income on your tax return. If your plan reimbursed you for medical expenses you deducted in an earlier year, you may have to include some, or all, of the reimburse-ment in your income. See Recoveries under Miscellaneous Income, later.

Military and Government Disability Pensions
Certain military and government disability pen- sions are not taxable.

Service-connected disability. You may be able to exclude from income amounts you receive as a pension, annuity, or similar allowance for personal injury or sickness resulting from active service in one of the following government services:

- The armed forces of any country.
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
- The Public Health Service.
- The Foreign Service.

Conditions for exclusion. Do not include the disability payments in your income if any of the following conditions apply.
Long-Term Care Insurance Contracts

Long-term care insurance contracts generally are treated as accident and health insurance contracts. Amounts you receive from them (other than policyholder dividends or premium refunds) generally are excludable from income as amounts received for personal injury or sickness. To claim an exclusion for payments made on a per diem or other periodic basis under a long-term care insurance contract, you must file Form 8853 with your return. A long-term care insurance contract is an insurance contract that only provides coverage for qualified long-term care services. The contract must:

- Be guaranteed renewable,
- Not provide for a cash surrender value or other money that can be paid, assigned, pledged, or borrowed,
- Provide that refunds, other than refunds on the death of the insured or complete surrender or cancellation of the contract, and dividends under the contract may be used only to reduce future premiums or increase future benefits, and
- Generally not pay or reimburse expenses incurred for services or items that would be reimbursed under Medicare, except where Medicare is a secondary payer or where the contract makes per diem or other periodic payments without regard to expenses.

Qualified long-term care services. Qualified long-term care services are:

- Necessary diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, curing, treating, mitigating, rehabilitative services, and maintenance and personal care services, and
- Required by a chronically ill individual and provided pursuant to a plan of care prescribed by a licensed health care practitioner.

Chronically ill individual. A chronically ill individual is one who has been certified by a licensed health care practitioner within the previous 12 months as one of the following:

- An individual who, for at least 90 days, is unable to perform at least two activities of daily living without substantial assistance due to loss of functional capacity. Activities of daily living are eating, toileting, transferring, bathing, dressing, and continence.
- An individual who requires substantial supervision to be protected from threats to health and safety due to severe cognitive impairment.

Limit on exclusion. The exclusion for payments made on a per diem or other periodic basis under a long-term care insurance contract is subject to a limit. The limit applies to the total of these payments and any accelerated death benefits made on a per diem or other periodic basis under a life insurance contract because the insured is chronically ill. (For more information on accelerated death benefits, see Life Insurance Proceeds under Miscellaneous Income, later.)

Under this limit, the excludable amount for any period is figured by subtracting any reimbursement received (through insurance or otherwise) for the cost of qualified long-term care services during the period from the larger of the following amounts:

- The cost of qualified long-term care services during the period.
- The dollar amount for the period ($240 per day for any period in 2005).

See Section C of Form 8853 and its instructions for more information.

Workers’ Compensation

Amounts you receive as workers’ compensation for an occupational sickness or injury are fully exempt from tax if they are paid under a workers’ compensation act or a statute in the nature of a workers’ compensation act. The exemption also applies to your survivors. The exemption, however, does not apply to retirement plan benefits you receive based on your age, length of service, or prior contributions to the plan, even if you retired because of an occupational sickness or injury.

If part of your workers’ compensation reduces your social security or equivalent railroad retirement benefits received, that part is considered social security or equivalent railroad retirement benefits and may be taxable. For a discussion of the taxability of these benefits, see Other Income under Miscellaneous Income, later.

Return to work. If you return to work after qualifying for workers’ compensation, salary payments you receive for performing light duties are taxable as wages.

Disability pension. If your disability pension is paid under a statute that provides benefits only to employees with service-connected disabilities, part of it may be workers’ compensation. That part is exempt from tax. The rest of your pension, based on years of service, is taxable as pension or annuity income. If you die, the part of your survivors’ benefit that is a continuation of the workers’ compensation is exempt from tax.

Other Sickness and Injury Benefits

In addition to disability pensions and annuities, you may receive other payments for sickness or injury.

Railroad sick pay. Payments you receive as sick pay under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act are taxable and you must include them in your income. However, do not include them in your income if they are for an on-the-job injury.

Black lung benefit payments. These payments are similar to workers’ compensation and generally are not taxable.

Federal Employees’ Compensation Act (FECA). Payments received under this Act for personal injury or sickness, including payments...
to beneficiaries in case of death, are not taxable. However, you are taxed on amounts you receive under this plan within a year of a part of your function for 45 days while a claim is being decided. Report this income on line 7 of Form 1040 or Form 1040A or on line 1 of Form 1040EZ. Also, pay for sick leave while a claim is being processed is taxable and must be included in your income as wages.

If part of the payments you receive under FECA reduces your social security or equivalent railroad retirement benefits received, that part is considered social security (or equivalent railroad retirement) benefits and may be taxable. For a discussion of the taxability of these benefits, see Other Income under Miscellaneous Income, later.

You can deduct the amount you spend to buy back sick leave for an "earlier year to be eligible for nontaxable FECA benefits for that period. It is a miscellaneous deduction subject to the 2% of AGI limit on Schedule A (Form 1040). If you buy back sick leave in the same year you used it, the amount reduces your taxable sick leave pay. Do not deduct it separately.

Other compensation. Many other amounts you receive as compensation for sickness or injury are not taxable. These include the following amounts.

- Compensatory damages you receive for physical injury or physical sickness, whether paid in a lump sum or in periodic payments. See Court awards and damages under Other Income, later.
- Benefits you receive under an accident or health insurance policy on which either you or your family paid the premiums or your employer paid the premiums but you had to include them in your income.
- Disability benefits you receive for loss of income or earning capacity as a result of injuries under a no-fault car insurance policy.
- Compensation you receive for permanent loss of part or function of your body, or for your permanent disfigurement. This compensation must be based only on the injury and not on the period of your absence from work. These benefits are not taxable even if your employer pays for the accident and health plan that provides these benefits.

Reimbursement for medical care. A reimbursement for medical care generally is not taxable. However, it may reduce your medical expense deduction. If you receive reimbursement for an expense you deducted in an earlier year, see Recoveries, later.

If you receive "healthcare reimbursement" or "loan" for future medical expenses from your employer without regard to whether you suffered a personal injury or sickness or incurred medical expenses, that amount is included in your income, whether or not you incur uninsured medical expenses during the year.

Reimbursements received under your employer’s plan for expenses incurred before the plan was established are included in income. Reimbursements received under your employer’s plan of the amount paid for preprescription medicines and drugs (such as allergy medicine, pain reliever, and cold medicine) are not included in income. However, reimbursements of the amount paid for dietary supplements (such as vitamins) that are merely beneficial to your general health are included in income.

Miscellaneous Income

This section discusses various types of income. You may have taxable income from certain transactions even if no money changes hands. For example, you may have taxable income if you lend money at a below-market interest rate or if you receive goods you have canceled.

Bartering

Bartering is an exchange of property or services. You must include in your income, at the time received, the fair market value of property or services you receive in bartering. If you exchange services with another person and you both have agreed ahead of time as to the value of the services, that value will be accepted as fair market value unless the value can be shown to be otherwise.

Generally, you report this income on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040). However, if the barter involves an exchange of something other than services, such as in Example 4 below, you may have to use another form or schedule instead.

Example 1. You are a self-employed attorney who performs legal services for a client, a small corporation. The corporation gives you shares of its stock as payment for your services. You must include the fair market value of the shares in your income on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040) in the year you receive them.

Example 2. You are a self-employed accountant. You and a house painter are members of a barter club. Members get in touch with each other directly and bargain for the value of the services to be performed. In return for accounting services you provided, the house painter painted your home. You must report as your income on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040) the fair market value of the house painting services you received. The house painter must include in income the fair market value of the accounting services you provided.

Example 3. You are self-employed and a member of a barter club. The club uses credit units as a means of exchange. It adds credit units to your account for goods or services you provide to members, which you can use to purchase goods or services offered by other members of the barter club. The club subtracts credit units from your account when you receive goods or services from other members. You must include in your income the value of the credit units that are added to your account, even though you may not actually receive goods or services from other members until a later tax year.

Example 4. You own a small apartment building. In return for 6 months rent-free use of an apartment, an artist gives you a work of art she created. You must report as rental income on Schedule E (Form 1040) the fair market value of the artwork, and the artist must report as income on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040) the fair rental value of the apartment.

Form 1099-B from barter exchange. If you exchanged property or services through a barter exchange, Form 1099-B, Proceed from Broker and Barter Exchange Transactions, or a similar statement from the barter exchange should be sent to you by January 31, 2006. It should show the value of cash, property, services, credits, or scrip you received from exchanges during 2005. The IRS will also receive a copy of Form 1099-B.

Backup withholding. The income you receive from bartering generally is not subject to regular income tax withholding. However, backup withholding will apply in certain circumstances to ensure that income tax is collected on this income.

Under backup withholding, the barter exchange must withhold, as income tax, 28% of the income.

- You do not give the barter exchange your taxpayer identification number (generally a social security number or an employer identification number), or
- The IRS notifies the barter exchange that you gave it an incorrect identification number.

If you join a barter exchange, you must certify under penalties of perjury that your taxpayer identification number is correct and that you are not subject to backup withholding. If you do not make this certification, backup withholding may begin immediately. The barter exchange will give you a Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, or a similar form, for you to make this certification.

The barter exchange will withhold tax only up to the amount of any cash paid to you or deposited in your account and any scrip or credit issued to you (and converted to cash).

If tax is withheld from your barter income, the barter exchange will report the amount of tax withheld on Form 1099-B, or similar statement.

Canceled Debts

Generally, if a debt you owe is canceled or forgiven, other than as a gift or bequest, you must include the canceled amount in your income. You have no income from the canceled debt if it is intended as a gift to you. A debt includes any indebtedness for which you are liable or which attaches to property you hold.

If the debt is a nonbusiness debt, report the canceled amount on Form 1040, line 21. If it is a business debt, report the amount on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040) or on Schedule F (Form 1040). Profit or Loss From Farming, if the debt is farm debt and you are a farmer.

Form 1099-C. If a Federal Government agency, financial institution, or credit union cancels or forgives a debt you owe of $600 or more, you will receive a Form 1099-C, Cancellation of Debt. The amount of the canceled debt is shown in box 2.
Interest included in canceled debt. If any interest is forgiven and included in the amount of canceled debt in box 2, the amount of interest also will be shown in box 3. Whether or not you must include the interest portion of the canceled debt in your income depends on whether the interest would be deductible if you paid it. See Deductible debt under Exceptions, later.

If the interest would not be deductible (such as interest on a personal loan), include in your income the full amount of the canceled debt (the amount shown in box 2 less the interest amount shown in box 3).

Discounted mortgage loan. If your financial institution offers a discount for the early payment of your mortgage loan, the amount of the discount is canceled debt. You must include the canceled amount in your income.

Mortgage relief upon sale or other disposition. If you are personally liable for a mortgage (recourse debt), and you are relieved of the mortgage when you dispose of the property, you may realize gain or loss up to the fair market value of the property. To the extent the mortgage discharge exceeds the fair market value of the property, it is income from discharge of indebtedness unless it qualifies for exclusion under Excluded debt, later. Report any income from discharge of indebtedness on nonbusiness debt that does not qualify for exclusion as other income on Form 1040, line 21.

If you are not personally liable for a mortgage (nonrecourse debt), and you are relieved of the mortgage when you dispose of the property (such as through foreclosure or repossession), that relief is included in the amount you realize. You may have a taxable gain if the amount you realize exceeds your adjusted basis in the property. Report any gain on nonbusiness property as capital gain.

See Foreclosures and Reposessions in Publication 544 for more information.

Stockholder debt. If you are a stockholder in a corporation and the corporation cancels or forgives your debt to it, the canceled debt is a constructive distribution that is generally dividend income. For more information, see Publication 542, Corporations.

If you are a stockholder in a corporation and you cancel a debt owed to you by the corporation, you generally do not realize income. This is because the canceled debt is considered as a contribution to the capital of the corporation equal to the amount of debt principal that you canceled.

Repayment of canceled debt. If you included a canceled amount in your income and later pay the debt, you may be able to file a claim for refund for the year the amount was included in income. You can file a claim on Form 1040X if the statute of limitations for filing a claim is still open. The statute of limitations generally does not end until 3 years after the due date of your original return.

Exceptions
There are several exceptions to the inclusion of canceled debt in income. These are explained next.

Debt canceled as a result of Hurricane Katrina. If you qualify, you can exclude from income the amount of a canceled nonbusiness debt. The debt must be canceled by an applicable entity after August 24, 2005, and before January 1, 2007.

You qualify for this relief if your main home was located at
- In the core disaster area, or
- In the Hurricane Katrina disaster area (but outside the core disaster area) and you suffered economic loss that was caused by Hurricane Katrina.

For a definition of Hurricane Katrina disaster area and the core disaster area, see Publication 4492.

This exclusion does not apply to a canceled debt to the extent that real property, which was security for the debt, is located outside of the Hurricane Katrina disaster area.

Applicable entity. The term applicable entity means an executive, judicial, or legislative agency and an applicable financial entity as defined in Internal Revenue Code section 6050P(c).

Student loans. Certain student loans contain a provision that all or part of the debt incurred to attend the qualified educational institution will be canceled if you work for a certain period of time in certain professions for any of a broad class of employers.

You do not have income if your student loan is canceled after you agreed to this provision and then performed the services required. To qualify, the loan must have been made by:
- The Federal Government, a state or local government, or an instrumentality, agency, or subdivision thereof,
- A tax-exempt public benefit corporation that has assumed control of a state, county, or municipal hospital, and whose employees are considered public employees. See Exception, later, state law, or
- An educational institution:
  a. Under an agreement with an entity described in (1) or (2) that provided the funds to the institution to make the loan, or
  b. As part of a program of the institution designed to encourage students to serve in occupations or areas with unmet needs and under which the services provided are for or under the direction of a governmental unit or a tax-exempt section 501(c)(3) organization (defined later).

A loan to refinance a qualified student loan will also qualify if it was made by an educational institution or a tax-exempt section 501(a) organization under its program as described in (3)(b) above.

An educational institution is an organization with a regular faculty and curriculum and a regularly enrolled body of students in attendance at the place where the educational activities are carried on.

A section 501(c)(3) organization is any corporation, community chest, fund, or foundation organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the following purposes.
- Charitable.
- Educational.
- Fostering national or international amateur sports competition (but only if none of the organization’s activities involve providing athletic facilities or equipment).
- Literary.
- Preventing cruelty to children or animals.
- Religious.
- Scientific.
- Testing for public safety.

Exception. You do have income if your student loan was made by an educational institution and is canceled because of services you performed for the institution or other organization that provided the funds.

Deductible debt. You do not have income from the cancellation of a debt if your payment of the debt would be deductible. This exception applies only if you use the cash method of accounting. For more information, see chapter 5 of Publication 334.

Education loan repayment assistance. Education loan repayments made to you by the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program (NHSC Loan Repayment Program) or a state education loan repayment program eligible for funds under the Public Health Service Act are not taxable if you agree to provide primary health services in health professional shortage areas. For more information, see Publication 970.

Price reduced after purchase. Generally, if the seller reduces the amount of debt you owe for property you purchased, you do not have income from the reduction. The reduction of the debt is treated as a purchase price adjustment and reduces your basis in the property.

Excluded debt. Do not include a canceled debt in your gross income in the following situations.
- The debt is canceled in a bankruptcy case under title 11 of the U.S. Code. See Publication 908, Bankruptcy Tax Guide.
- The debt is canceled when you are insolvent. However, you cannot exclude any amount of canceled debt that is more than the amount by which you are insolvent. See Publication 908.
- The debt is qualified farm debt and is canceled by a qualified person. See chapter 3 of Publication 525, Farmer’s Tax Guide.
- The debt is qualified real property business debt. See chapter 5 of Publication 334.
- The cancellation is intended as a gift.
Host or Hostess
If you host a party at which sales are made, any gift you receive for giving the party is a payment for helping a direct seller make sales. You must report it as income at its fair market value.

Your out-of-pocket party expenses are subject to the 20% limit for meal and entertainment expenses. These expenses are deductible as miscellaneous itemized deductions subject to the 2% of AGI limit on Schedule A (Form 1040), but only up to the amount of income you receive for giving the party.

For more information about the 50% limit for meal and entertainment expenses, see 50% Limit in Publication 463.

Life Insurance Proceeds
Life insurance proceeds paid to you because of the death of the insured person are not taxable unless the policy was turned over to you for a price. This is true even if the proceeds were paid under an accident or health insurance policy or an endowment contract.

Proceeds not received in installments. If death benefits are paid to you in a lump sum, or other than at regular intervals, include in your income only the benefits that are more than the amount payable to you at the time of the insured person’s death. If the benefit payable at death is not specified, you include in your income the benefit payments that are more than the present value of the payments at the time of death.

Proceeds received in installments. If you re- ceive life insurance proceeds in installments, you can exclude part of each installment from your income.

To determine the excluded part, divide the amount held by the insurance company (gener- ally, the total lump sum payable at the time of the death of the insured person) by the number of install- ments to be paid. Include anything over this excluded part in your income as interest.

Example. The face amount of the policy is $75,000 and, as beneficiary, you choose to re- ceive 120 monthly installments of $1,000 each. The excluded part of each installment is $625 ($75,000 ÷ 120), or $7,500 for an entire year. The rest of each payment, $375 a month (or $4,500 for an entire year), is interest income to you.

Installments for life. If, as the beneficiary under an insurance contract, you are entitled to receive the proceeds in installments for the rest of your life without a refund or period-certain warranty, you figure the excluded part of each installment by dividing the amount held by the insurance company by your life expectancy. If there is a refund or period-certain guarantee, the amount held by the insurance company for this purpose is reduced by the actuarial value of the guarantee.

Surviving spouse. If your spouse died before October 23, 1986, and insurance pro- ceeds paid to you because of the death of your spouse are received in installments, you can exclude up to $1,000 a year of the interest in- cluded in the installments. If you remarried, you can continue to take the exclusion.

Interest option on insurance. If an insurance company pays you interest only on proceeds from life insurance left on deposit, the interest you are paid is taxable.

If your spouse died before October 23, 1986, and you chose to receive only the interest from your insurance proceeds, the $1,000 interest exclusion for a surviving spouse does not apply. If you later decide to receive the proceeds from the policy in installments, you can take the inter- est exclusion from the time you begin to receive the installments.

Surrender of policy for cash. If you surren- der a life insurance policy for cash, you must include in income any proceeds that are more than the cost of the life insurance policy. In general, your cost (or investment in the contract) is the total of premiums that you paid for the life insurance policy, less any refunded premiums, rebates, dividends, or unpaid loans that were not included in your income.

You should receive a Form 1099-R showing the total proceeds and the taxable part. Report these amounts on lines 16a and 16b of Form 1040 or on lines 12a and 12b of Form 1040A. For information on when the proceeds are excluded from income, see Accel- erated Death Benefits, later.

Split-dollar life insurance. Generally, a split-dollar life insurance arrangement is an ar- rangement between an owner and a non-owner of a life insurance contract under which each party to the arrangement pays all or part of the premiums, and one of the parties paying the premiums is entitled to recover all or part of those premiums from the proceeds of the con- tract. There are two mutually exclusive regimes to tax split-dollar life insurance arrangements.

1. Under the economic benefit regime, the owner of the life insurance contract is treated as providing current life insurance protection and other taxable economic benefits to the non-owner of the contract.

2. Under the loan regime, the non-owner of the life insurance contract is treated as loaning premium payments to the owner of the contract.

Only one of these regimes applies to any one policy. For more information, see sections 1.61-22 and 1.7972-15 of the regulations.

Endowment Contract Proceeds
An endowment contract is a policy under which you are paid a specified amount of money on a certain date unless you die before that date, in which case, the money is paid to your desig- nated beneficiary. Endowment proceeds paid in a lump sum to you at maturity are taxable only if the proceeds are more than the cost of the policy. To determine your cost, subtract any amount that you previously received under the contract and excluded from your income from the total premiums (or other consideration) paid for the contract. Include the part of the lump sum payment that is more than your cost in your income.

Endowment proceeds that you choose to receive in installments instead of a lump-sum payment at the maturity of the policy are taxed as an annuity. This is explained in Publication 575. For this treatment to apply, you must choose to receive the proceeds in installments before receiving any part of the lump sum. This election must be made within 60 days after the lump-sum payment first becomes payable to you.

Accelerated Death Benefits
Certain amounts paid as accelerated death ben- efits under a life insurance contract or viatical settlement before the insured’s death are ex- cluded from income if the insured is terminally ill or chronically ill.

Viatical settlement. This is the sale or assign- ment of any part of the death benefit under a life insurance contract to a viatical settlement pro- vider. A viatical settlement provider is a person who regularly engages in the business of pur- chasing or taking assignment of life insurance contracts on the lives of insured individuals who are termi- nally or chronically ill and who meets the require- ments of section 101(g)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Exclusion for terminal illness. Accelerated death benefits are fully excludable if the insured is a terminally ill individual. This is a person who has been certified by a physician as having an illness or physical condition that can reasonably be expected to result in death within 24 months from the date of the certification.

Exclusion for chronic illness. If the insured is a chronically ill individual who is not terminally ill, accelerated death benefits paid on the basis of costs incurred for qualified long-term care services are fully excludable. Accelerated death benefits paid on a per diem or other periodic basis are excluded up to a limit. This limit applies to the total of the accelerated death benefits and any periodic payments received from long-term care insurance contracts. For information on the limit and the definitions of chronically ill individual, qualified long-term care services, and long-term care insurance con- tracts, see Long-Term Care Insurance Con- tracts under Sickness and Injury Benefits, earlier.

Exception. The exclusion does not apply to any amount paid to a person (other than the insured) who has an insurable interest in the life of the insured because the insured:

• Is a director, officer, or employee of the person, or

• Has a financial interest in the person’s business.

Form 8853. To claim an exclusion for acceler- ated death benefits made on a per diem or other periodic basis, you must file Form 8853 with your return. You do not have to file Form 8853 to exclude accelerated death benefits paid on the basis of actual expenses incurred.

Recoveries
A recovery is a return of an amount you de- ducted or took a credit for in an earlier year. The most common recoveries are refunds, reim- bursements, and rebates of deductions itemized
on Schedule A (Form 1040). You also may have recoveries of non-itemized deductions (such as payments of previously deducted bad debts) and recoveries of items for which you previously claimed a tax credit.

Tax benefit rule. You must include a recovery in your income in the year you receive it up to the amount by which the deduction or credit you look for the recovered amount reduced your tax in the earlier year. For this purpose, any increase in personal exemptions in the current year that resulted from the deduction or credit is considered to have reduced your tax in the earlier year.

Federal income tax refund. Refunds of federal income taxes are not included in your income because they are never allowed as a deduction from income.

State tax refund. If you received a state or local income tax refund (or credit or offset) in 2005, you generally must include it in income if you deducted the tax in an earlier year. The payer should send Form 1099-G, Certain Government Payments, to you by January 31, 2006. The IRS also will receive a copy of the Form 1099-G. Use the worksheet in the 2005 Form 1040 instructions for line 10 to figure the amount (if any) to include in your income. For 2004 you could choose to deduct:

- State and local income taxes, or
- State and local general sales taxes.

For 2005, the refund that you must include in income is limited to the excess of the tax you chose to deduct over the tax you did not choose to deduct.

**Example 1.** For 2004 you can choose an $11,000 state income tax deduction or a $10,000 state general sales tax deduction. You choose to deduct the state income tax. In 2005 you receive a $2,000 state income tax refund. You must include $1,000 of the refund in your income since you could have deducted $10,000 in state sales tax.

**Example 2.** For 2004 you can choose an $11,500 state general sales tax deduction based on actual expenses or an $11,200 state income tax deduction. You choose to deduct the general sales tax deduction. In 2005 you return an item you had purchased and receive a $500 sales tax refund. In 2005 you also receive a $1,500 state income tax refund. You must include the $500 sales tax refund in your income since it is less than the excess of the tax deducted ($11,500) over the tax you did not choose to deduct ($11,200 - $1,500 = $9,700). Since you did not choose to deduct the state income tax, you do not include the state income tax refund in income.

Mortgage interest refund. If you received a refund or credit in 2005 of mortgage interest paid in an earlier year, the amount should be shown in box 3 of your Form 1098, Mortgage Interest Statement. Do not subtract the refund amount from the interest you paid in 2005. You may have to include it in your income under the rules explained in the following discussions.

Interest on recovery. Interest on any of the amounts you recover must be reported as interest income in the year received. For example, report any interest you received on state or local income tax refunds on Form 1040, line 8a.

Recovery and expense in same year. If the refund or other recovery and the expense occur in the same year, the recovery reduces the deduction or credit and is not reported as income.

Recovery for 2 or more years. If you receive a refund or other recovery that is for amounts paid in 2 or more separate years, you must allocate, on a pro rata basis, the recovered amount between the years in which you paid it. This allocation is not necessary to determine the amount of recovery from any earlier years and to determine the amount, if any, of your allowable deduction for this item for the current year.


You must allocate the $400 refund between 2004 and 2005, the years in which you paid the tax on which the refund is based. You paid 75% ($3,000 ÷ $4,000) of the estimated tax in 2004, so 75% of the $400 refund, or $300, is for amounts you paid in 2004 and is a recovery item. If all of the $300 is a taxable recovery item, you will include $300 on Form 1040, line 10, for 2005, and attach a copy of your computation showing why that amount is less than the amount shown on the Form 1099-G you received from the state.

The balance ($100) of the $400 refund is for your January 2005 estimated tax payment. When you figure your deduction for state and local income taxes paid during 2005, you will reduce the $1,000 paid in January by $100. Your deduction for state and local income taxes paid during 2005 will include the January net amount of $900 ($1,000 – $100), plus any estimated state and local income taxes paid during 2005 for 2006, and any state income tax withheld during 2005.

Deductions not itemized. If you did not itemize deductions for the year for which you received the recovery of an expense that was deductible only if you itemized, do not include any of the recovery amount in your income.

**Example.** You claimed the standard deduction on your 2004 federal income tax return. In 2005 you received a refund of your 2004 state income tax. Do not report any of the refund in your income because you did not itemize deductions for 2004.

**Itemized Deduction Recoveries**

The following discussion explains how to determine the amount to include in your income from a recovery of an amount deducted in an earlier year as an itemized deduction. However, you generally do not need to use this discussion if the recovery is for state or local income taxes paid in 2004. Instead, use the worksheet in the 2005 Form 1040 instructions for line 10 to figure the amount (if any) to include in your income.

You cannot use the Form 1040 worksheet and must use this discussion if any of the following statements are true.

1. The recovery is for a tax year other than 2004.
2. The recovery is for a deducted item other than state or local income taxes, such as a general sales tax or real property tax refund.
3. On your 2004 Form 1040, line 41 was more than line 40.
4. You received a refund of state and local income taxes in 2005 that was more than the excess of your 2004 state and local income tax deduction over the amount you could have deducted for your 2004 state and local general sales tax.
5. You made your last payment of 2004 state or local estimated tax in 2005.
7. You could not deduct all your tax credits for 2004 because their total was more than the amount of tax shown on your 2004 Form 1040, line 45.
8. You could be claimed as a dependent by someone else in 2004.
9. You had to use the Itemized Deductions Worksheet in the 2004 Schedule A instructions because your 2004 adjusted gross income was over $142,700 ($71,350 if married filing separately) and both of the following apply.
   a. You could not deduct all of the amount on the 2004 Itemized Deductions Worksheet, line 1.
   b. The amount on line 8 of that 2004 worksheet would be more than the amount on line 4 of that worksheet if the amount on line 4 were reduced by 80% of the refund you received in 2005.

If you also recovered an amount deducted as a non-itemized deduction, figure the amount of that recovery to include in your income and add it to your adjusted gross income before applying the rules explained here. See Non-Itemized Deduction Recoveries, later.

Total recovery included in income. If you recover any amount that you deducted in an earlier year on Schedule A (Form 1040), you generally must include the full amount of the recovery in your income in the year you receive it. This rule applies if, for the earlier year, all of the following statements are true.

1. The itemized deductions exceeded the standard deduction by at least the amount of the recovery. (If your itemized deductions did not exceed the standard deduction by at least the amount of the recovery, see Standard deduction limit, later.)
2. You had taxable income. (If you had no taxable income, see Negative taxable income, later.)
3. Your deduction for the item recovered equals or exceeds the amount recovered. (If your deduction was less than the
amount recovered, see Recovery limited to deduction, later.)
4. Your itemized deductions were not subject to the limit on itemized deductions. (If your deductions were limited, see Itemized deductions limited, later.)
5. You had no unused tax credits. (If you had unused tax credits, see Unused tax credits, later.)
6. You were not subject to alternative minimum tax. (If you were subject to alternative minimum tax, see Subject to alternative minimum tax, later.)

If any of the above statements is not true, see Total recovery not included in income, later.

State tax refund. In addition to the previous six items, you must include in your income the full amount of a refund of state or local income tax or general sales tax if the excess of the tax you deducted over the tax you did not deduct is more than the refund of the tax deducted.

If the refund is more than the excess, see Total recovery not included in income, later.

Where to report. Enter your state or local income tax refund on Form 1040, line 10, and the total of all other recoveries as other income on Form 1040, line 21. You cannot use Form 1040A or Form 1040EZ.

Example. For 2004, you filed a joint return. Your taxable income was $60,000 and you were not entitled to any tax credits. Your standard deduction was $9,700, and you had itemized deductions of $11,000. In 2005, you received the following recoveries for amounts deducted on your 2004 return:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$200</td>
<td>Medical expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$400</td>
<td>Refund of mortgage interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$825</td>
<td>Total recoveries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None of the recoveries were more than the deductions taken for 2004. The difference between the state and local income tax you deducted and your local general sales tax was more than $400.

3. Subtract the result in (2) above from the amount of taxable recoveries. This is the amount you report as other income.

Example. In 2005 you recovered $2,500 of your 2004 itemized deductions, but the recoveries you must include in your 2005 income are only $1,500. Of the $2,500 you recovered, $500 was due to your state income tax refund. Your state income tax was more than your state general sales tax by $600. The amount you report as a state tax refund on Form 1040, line 10, is $300 ($500 − $2,500) × $1,500). The balance of the taxable recoveries, $1,200, is reported as other income on Form 1040, line 21.

Standard deduction limit. You generally are allowed to claim the standard deduction if you do not itemize your deductions. Only your itemized deductions that are more than your standard deduction are subject to the recovery rule (unless you are required to itemize your deductions). If your total deductions on the earlier year return were not more than your income for that year, include in your income this year the lesser of:

- Your recoveries, or
- The amount by which your itemized deductions exceeded the standard deduction.

Standard deduction for earlier years. To determine if amounts recovered in 2005 must be included in your income, you must know the standard deduction for your filing status for the year the deduction was claimed. The standard deduction tables for 2004, 2003, and 2002 are shown in Tables 2, 3, and 4. If you need the standard deduction amounts for years before 2002, see the copy of your return for that year.
Worksheet 2. Recoveries of Itemized Deductions

To determine whether you should complete this worksheet to figure the part of a recovery amount to include in income on your 2005 Form 1040, see Total recovery not included in income under Itemized Deduction Recoveries. If you recovered amounts from more than one year, such as a state income tax refund from 2004 and a casualty loss reimbursement from 2003, complete a separate worksheet for each year. Use information from Schedule A (Form 1040) for the year the expense was deducted.

A recovery is included in income only to the extent of the deduction amount that reduced your tax in the prior year (year of the deduction). If you were subject to the alternative minimum tax or your tax credits reduced your tax to zero, see Unused tax credits and Subject to alternative minimum tax under Itemized Deduction Recoveries. If your recovery was for an itemized deduction that was limited, you should read Itemized deductions limited under Itemized Deduction Recoveries.

1. State/local income tax refund or credit\(^1\) ....................................... 1.
2. Enter the total of all other Schedule A refunds or reimbursements (excluding the amount you entered on line 1)\(^2\) .................................. 2.
3. Add lines 1 and 2 ........................................................ 3.
4. Itemized deductions for the prior year (for example, line 28 of Schedule A for 2004) .................. 4.
5. Enter any amount previously refunded to you (do not enter an amount from line 1 or line 2) .................. 5.
6. Subtract line 5 from line 4 ................................ 6.
8. Subtract line 7 from line 6. If the result is zero or less, stop here. The amounts on lines 1 and 2 are not taxable .................................. 8.
9. Enter the smaller of line 3 or line 8 ........................................... 9.
10. Taxable income for prior year\(^3\) (for example, line 42, Form 1040 for 2004) .................. 10.
11. Amount to include in income for 2005:
   • If line 10 is zero or more, enter the amount from line 9.
   • If line 10 is a negative amount, add lines 9 and 10 and enter the result (but not less than zero).\(^4\) ............................................... 11.

If line 11 equals line 3—
Enter the amount from line 1 on line 10, Form 1040. Enter the amount from line 2 on line 21, Form 1040.

If line 11 is less than line 3 and either line 1 or line 2 is zero—
If there is an amount on line 1, enter the amount from line 11 on line 10, Form 1040. If there is an amount on line 2, enter the amount from line 11 on line 21, Form 1040.

If line 11 is less than line 3, and there are amounts on both lines 1 and 2, complete the following worksheet.

A. Divide the amount on line 1 by the amount on line 3. Enter the percentage ................................................................. A.
B. Multiply the amount on line 11 by the percentage on line A. Enter the result here and on line 10, Form 1040 .............................. B.
C. Subtract the amount on line B from the amount on line 11. Enter the result here and on line 21, Form 1040 .............................. C.

\(^1\) Do not enter more than the amount deducted for the prior year. Do not enter more than the excess of your state and local income tax deduction over your state and local general sales taxes you could have deducted.
\(^2\) Do not enter more than the amount deducted for the prior year. If you deducted state and local general sales taxes and received a refund of those taxes, include the amount on line 2, but do not enter more than the excess of your sales tax deduction over your state and local income tax you could have deducted.
\(^3\) If taxable income is a negative amount (for example, line 41 was more than line 40 on your 2004 Form 1040), enter that amount in brackets. Do not enter zero unless your taxable income is exactly zero. Taxable income will have to be adjusted for any net operating loss carryover. For more information, see Publication 536, Net Operating Losses (NOLs) for Individuals, Estates, and Trusts.
\(^4\) For example, $700 + ($400) = $300.
Table 2. 2004 Standard Deduction Tables

Table I. Standard Deduction Chart for Most People*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filing Status</th>
<th>Your Standard Deduction is ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single or married separately</td>
<td>$4,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married filing joint return or Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child</td>
<td>9,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of household</td>
<td>7,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*DO NOT use this chart if you were born before January 2, 1940, or you are blind. If someone else can claim an exemption for you (or your spouse if married filing jointly), use Table II or III instead.

Table II. Standard Deduction Chart for People Who Were Born Before January 2, 1940, or Were Blind*

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filing Status</th>
<th>AND the Number in the Box Above is ...</th>
<th>THEN Your Standard Deduction is ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$6,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married filing joint return or Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child</td>
<td>1 to 3</td>
<td>$5,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married filing separate return</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
<td>$8,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of household</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
<td>$9,350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

*If someone else can claim an exemption for you (or your spouse if married filing jointly), use Table III, instead.

Table III. Standard Deduction Worksheet for Dependents*

```
1. Enter your earned income (defined below). If none, enter -0-. 1. $0
2. Additional amount 2. $250
3. Add lines 1 and 2. 3. $250
4. Minimum standard deduction 4. $800
5. Enter the larger of line 3 or line 4. 5. $800
6. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.
   a. Single or married filing separately, enter $4,850
   b. Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, enter $9,700
   c. Head of household, enter $7,150 6. $800
7. Standard deduction
   a. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 6. If born after January 1, 1940, and not blind, stop here. This is your standard deduction. Otherwise, go on to line 7b.
   b. If born before January 2, 1940, or blind, multiply $1,200 ($950 if married or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child) by the number in the box above.
c. Add lines 7a and 7b. This is your standard deduction for 2004. 7a. ________
7b. ________
7c. ________

*Use this worksheet ONLY if someone else can claim an exemption for you (or your spouse if married filing jointly).

Example. You filed a joint return for 2004 with taxable income of $45,000. Your itemized deductions were $10,350. The standard deduction that you could have claimed was $9,700. In 2005, you recovered $2,100 of your 2004 itemized deductions. None of the recoveries were more than the actual deductions for 2004. Include $650 of the recoveries in your 2005 income, rather than your income for 2005 is $200—the amount actually deducted.

Negative taxable income. If your taxable income was a negative amount, reduce the recovery you must otherwise include in your income by the negative amount. For example, line 41 was more than line 40 on your 2004 Form 1040.

Example. The facts are the same as in the previous example except line 41 was $400 more than line 40 on your 2004 Form 1040 giving you a negative taxable income of $400. You must include $250 in your 2005 income, rather than $650.

Recovery limited to deduction. You do not include in your income any amount of your recovery that is more than the amount you deducted in the earlier year. The amount you include in your income is limited to the smaller of:

- The amount deducted on Schedule A (Form 1040), or
- The amount recovered.

Example. During 2004, you paid $1,700 for medical expenses. From this amount you subtracted $1,000, which was 7.5% of your adjusted gross income. Your actual medical expense deduction was $200. In 2005, you received a $500 reimbursement from your medical insurance for your 2004 expenses. The only amount of the $500 reimbursement that must be included in your income for 2005 is $200—the amount actually deducted.

Itemized deductions limited. You were subject to the limit on itemized deductions in the earlier year if your adjusted gross income (AGI) was more than a base amount. For example, this amount was:

- For 2004, $142,700 ($71,350 if married filing separately)
- For 2003, $139,500 ($69,750 if married filing separately), and
- For 2002, $137,300 ($68,650 if married filing separately).

If the limit applied, your itemized deductions were reduced by the smaller of the following amounts.
The type and rule above prints on all proofs including departmental reproduction proofs. MUST be removed before printing.

Table 3. 2003 Standard Deduction Tables

| Table I. Standard Deduction Chart for Most People* | Your Standard Deduction is ...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IF Your Filing Status is ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single or Married filing separate return</td>
<td>$4,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married filing joint return or Qualifying widower(with dependent child)</td>
<td>$9,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of household</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*DO NOT use this chart if you were born before January 2, 1939, or you are blind.

Table II. Standard Deduction Chart for People Who Were Born Before January 2, 1939, or Were Blind*

| IF Your Filing Status is ... | AND the Number in the Box Above is ... | THEN Your Standard Deduction is ...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$5,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married filing joint return or Qualifying widower(with dependent child)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married filing separate return</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of household</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If someone else can claim an exemption for you (or your spouse if married filing jointly), use Table III instead.

Example.

Eileen Martin is single. She had an AGI of $1,142,700 and gambling losses. She is not entitled to any credit against income tax for 2003. She is subject to alternative minimum tax and was not entitled to any credit against income tax for 2003. Her only allowable deduction was $40,000 of state income taxes. Her state general sales tax was $20,000. Eileen deducted only $10,000 of her state income taxes in 2004 because her otherwise allowable deductions of $40,000 were reduced by $30,000. In 2005, she received a $5,000 refund of her state income taxes for 2004.

The following shows how Eileen figured the $30,000 reduction and other amounts from the Itemized Deduction Worksheet in the 2004 Schedule A (Form 1040) instructions. These amounts are needed to figure the part of the

3. The standard deduction for the earlier year, or
b. The amount of itemized deductions you would have been allowed for the earlier year (after taking into account the limit on itemized deductions) if you had figured them using only the net amount of the recovery item. The net amount is the amount you actually paid reduced by the recovery amount.

Note. If you were required to itemize your deductions in the earlier year, use step 1(b) and not step 1(a).

2. Subtract the amount in step 1 from the amount of itemized deductions actually allowed in the earlier year after applying the limit on itemized deductions.

The result of step 2 is the amount of the recovery to include in your income for the year you receive the recovery. If your taxable income for the earlier year was a negative amount, reduce your recovery by the negative amount.

If you had unused tax credits in the earlier year, see Unused tax credits on page 25.

For more information on this computation, see Revenue Ruling 93-75. This ruling is in Cumulative Bulletin 1993-2.

Example. Eileen Martin is single. She had an AGI of $1,142,700 and itemized her deductions on her federal income tax return for 2004. She was not subject to alternative minimum tax and was not entitled to any credit against income tax. Her only allowable deduction was $40,000 of state income taxes. Her state general sales tax was $20,000. Eileen deducted only $10,000 of her state income taxes in 2004 because her otherwise allowable deductions of $40,000 were reduced by $30,000. In 2005, she received a $5,000 refund of her state income taxes for 2004.

The following shows how Eileen figured the $30,000 reduction and other amounts from the Itemized Deduction Worksheet in the 2004 Schedule A (Form 1040) instructions. These amounts are needed to figure the part of the

3. The standard deduction for the earlier year, or
b. The amount of itemized deductions you would have been allowed for the earlier year (after taking into account the limit on itemized deductions) if you had figured them using only the net amount of the recovery item. The net amount is the amount you actually paid reduced by the recovery amount.

Note. If you were required to itemize your deductions in the earlier year, use step 1(b) and not step 1(a).

2. Subtract the amount in step 1 from the amount of itemized deductions actually allowed in the earlier year after applying the limit on itemized deductions.

The result of step 2 is the amount of the recovery to include in your income for the year you receive the recovery. If your taxable income for the earlier year was a negative amount, reduce your recovery by the negative amount.

If you had unused tax credits in the earlier year, see Unused tax credits on page 25.

For more information on this computation, see Revenue Ruling 93-75. This ruling is in Cumulative Bulletin 1993-2.
$5,000 refund that Eileen must include in her income for 2005. AGI for 2004: $1,412,700
State income taxes paid in 2004: $40,000
3% reduction (amount on 2004 Itemized Deduction Worksheet, line 8): $30,000
[($1,412,700 – $142,700) × 3%]...
80% reduction not applied (amount on 2004 Itemized Deduction Worksheet, line 4): $32,000
2004 deduction (amount on 2004 Itemized Deduction Worksheet, line 10): $10,000
Refund received in 2005 of state income tax: $5,000
Net amount of 2004 state income tax: ($40,000 – $5,000)...
Refund of $5,000 included in her income for 2005. If Eileen had used the $35,000 net amount of state income tax to figure her itemized deductions for 2004, the deduction allowed would have been $7,000. This is her otherwise allowable deduction of $35,000 reduced by $28,000 ($35,000 × 80%). By deducting the full $10,000 paid in 2004, she derived a tax benefit of $3,000 ($10,000 – $7,000). Therefore, only $3,000 of the $5,000 refund is included in her income for 2005.

Unused tax credits. If you recover an itemized deduction in an earlier year in which you had unused tax credits, you must refigure the earlier year’s tax to determine if you must include the recovery in your income. To do this, add the amount of the recovery to your earlier year’s taxable income and figure the tax and the credits on the recomputed amount. If the recomputed tax, after application of the credits, is more than the actual tax in the earlier year, include the recovery in your income up to the amount of the deduction that reduced the tax in the earlier year. For this purpose, any increase to a credit carried over to the current year that resulted from deducting the recovered credit in the earlier year is considered to have reduced your tax in the earlier year. If the recovery is for an itemized deduction claimed in a year in which the deductions were limited, see itemized deductions limited, earlier. If your tax, after application of the credits, does not change, you did not have a tax benefit from the deduction. Do not include the recovery in your income.

Example. In 2004, Jean Black filed as head of household and itemized her deductions. Her taxable income was $5,260 and her tax was $528. She claimed a child care credit of $1,200. The credit reduced her tax 3% from $528. She claimed a child care credit of $1,200. The credit reduced her tax to zero and she had credits on the recomputed amount. If the recomputed tax, after application of the credits, is more than the actual tax in the earlier year, include the recovery in your income up to the amount of the deduction that reduced the tax in the earlier year. For this purpose, any increase to a credit carried over to the current year that resulted from deducting the recovered credit in the earlier year is considered to have reduced your tax in the earlier year. If the recovery is for an itemized deduction claimed in a year in which the deductions were limited, see itemized deductions limited, earlier. If your tax, after application of the credits, does not change, you did not have a tax benefit from the deduction. Do not include the recovery in your income.
Amounts Recovered for Credits

If you received a recovery in 2005 for an item for which you claimed a tax credit in an earlier year, you must increase your 2005 tax by the amount of the recovery, up to the amount by which the credit reduced your tax in the earlier year. You had a recovery if there was a downward price adjustment or similar adjustment on the item for which you claimed a credit.

This rule does not apply to the investment credit or the foreign tax credit. Recoveries of these credits are covered by other provisions of the law. See Publication 514, Foreign Tax Credit for Individuals, or Form 4255, Recapture of Investment Credit, for details.

Survivor Benefits

Generally, payments made by or for an employer because of an employee’s death must be included in income. The following discussions explain the tax treatment of certain payments made to survivors. For additional information, see Publication 559.

Lump-sum payments. For lump-sum payments you receive from a decedent’s employer as the surviving spouse or beneficiary may be accrued salary payments; distributions from employee profit-sharing, pension, annuity, or stock bonus plans; or other items that should be treated separately for tax purposes. The tax treatment of these lump-sum payments depends on the type of payment.

Salary or wages. Salary or wages received after the death of the employee are usually ordinary income to you.

Qualified employee retirement plans. Lump-sum distributions from qualified employer retirement plans are subject to special tax treatment. For information on these distributions, see Publication 575 (or Publication 721, Tax Guide to U.S. Civil Service Retirement Benefits, if you are the survivor of a federal employee or retiree).

Public safety officer killed in the line of duty. If you are a survivor of a public safety officer who was killed in the line of duty, you may be able to exclude from income certain amounts you receive. For this purpose, the term public safety officer includes law enforcement officers, firefighters, chaplains, and rescue squad and ambulance crew members. For more information, see Publication 559.

Unemployment Benefits

The tax treatment of unemployment benefits you receive depends on the type of program paying the benefits.

Unemployment compensation. You must include in your income all unemployment compensation you receive. You should receive a Form 1099-G showing the amount paid to you. Generally, you enter unemployment compensation on line 19 of Form 1040, line 13 of Form 1040A, or line 3 of Form 1040EZ.

Types of unemployment compensation. Unemployment compensation generally includes any amount received under an unemployment compensation law of the United States or of a state. It includes the following benefits:

- Benefits paid by a state or the District of Columbia from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund.
- State unemployment insurance benefits.
- Railroad unemployment compensation benefits.
- Disability payments from a government program paid as a result of unemployment compensation. (Amounts received as workers’ compensation for injuries or illness are not unemployment compensation. See Workers’ Compensation under Sickness and Injury Benefits, earlier.)
- Trade readjustment allowances under the Trade Act of 1974.
- Unemployment assistance under the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Govermental program. If you contribute to a governmental unemployment compensation program and your contributions are not deductible, amounts you receive under the program are not included as unemployment compensation until you recover your contributions.

Repayment of unemployment compensation. If you repay in 2005 unemployment compensation you received in 2005, subtract the amount you repaid from the total amount you received and enter the difference on line 19 of Form 1040, line 13 of Form 1040A, or line 3 of Form 1040EZ. On the dotted line next to your entry, enter “Repaid” and the amount you repaid. If you repay unemployment compensation in 2005 that you included in your income in an earlier year, you can deduct the amount repaid on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 22, if you itemize deductions. If the amount is more than $3,000, see Repayments, later.

Tax withholding. You can choose to have federal income tax withheld from your unemployment compensation. To make this choice, complete Form W-4V, Voluntary Withholding Request, and give it to the paying office. Tax will be withheld at 10% of your payment.

If you do not choose to have tax withheld from your unemployment compensation, you may be liable for estimated tax. For more information on estimated tax, see Publication 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

Supplemental unemployment benefits. Benefits received from an employer-financed fund (to which the employees did not contribute) are not unemployment compensation. They are taxable as wages and are subject to withholding for income tax. They may be subject to social security and Medicare taxes. For more information, see Supplemental Unemployment Benefits in Publication 15-A, section 5, Employer’s Supplemental Tax Guide. Report these payments on line 7 of Form 1040 or Form 1040A or on line 1 of Form 1040EZ.

Repayment of benefits. You may have to repay some of your supplemental unemployment benefits to qualify for trade readjustment allowances under the Trade Act of 1974. If you
repay supplemental unemployment benefits in the same year you receive them, reduce the total benefits by the amount you repay. If you repay the benefits in a later year, you must include the full amount of the benefits in your income for the year you received them.

Deduct the repayment in the later year as an adjustment to gross income on Form 1040. (You cannot use Form 1040A or Form 1040EZ.) Include the repayment on Form 1040, line 36, and enter “Sub- Pay TRA” and the amount on the dotted line next to line 36. If the amount you repay is more than a later year is $3,000, you may be able to take a credit against your tax for the later year instead of deducting the amount repaid. For information on this, see Repayments, later.

Private unemployment fund. Unemploy- ment benefit payments from a private (non-union) fund to which you voluntarily contribute are taxable only if the amounts you receive are more than your total payments into the fund. Report the taxable amount on Form 1040, line 21.

Payments by a union. Benefits paid to you as an unemployed member of a union from regular union dues are included in your income on Form 1040, line 21. However, if the unemployment benefit payments are paid from a special fund to which you contributed, your payments to the fund are not deductible, and the benefit payments are includible in your income only to the extent they are more than your contributions.

Guaranteed annual wage. Payments you receive from your employer during periods of un- employment, under a union agreement that guarantees you full pay during the year, are taxable as wages. Include them on line 7 of Form 1040 or Form 1040A or on line 1 of Form 1040EZ.

State employees. Payments similar to a qualified disaster relief payment. A qualified disa- bility, you must include in income compensation you receive for services you perform unless the compensation is otherwise excluded. However, you do not include in income the value of goods, services, and cash that you receive, not in return for your services, but for your training and reha- bilitation because you have a disability. Excluda- ble amounts include payments for transportation and attendant care, such as interpreter services for the deaf, reader services for the blind, and services to help mentally retarded persons do their work.

Disaster relief grants. Do not include post-disaster grants received under the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in your income. If the grant payments are made to help you meet necessary expenses or serious needs for medical, dental, housing, personal property, transportation, or funeral expenses. Do not de- duct casualty losses or medical expenses that are specifically reimbursed by these disaster relief grants. Unemployment assistance pay- ments under the Act are taxable unemployment compensation. See Unemployment compensa- tion under Unemployment Benefits, earlier.

Disaster relief payments. You can exclude from income any amount you receive that is a qualified disaster relief payment. A qualified disas- ter relief payment is an amount paid to you: 1. To reimburse or pay reasonable and nec- essary personal, family, living, or funeral expenses that result from a qualified disas- ter, 2. To reimburse or pay reasonable and nec- essary expenses incurred for the repair or rehabilitation of your home or repair or re- placement of its contents to the extent it is due to a qualified disaster, 3. By a person engaged in the furnishing or sale of transportation as a common carrier because of the death of personal physical injury, and incurred as a result of a qualified disaster, or 4. By a federal, state, or local government, or agency or instrumentality in connection with a qualified disaster in order to pro- mote the general welfare.

You can only exclude this amount to the extent any expense it pays for is not paid for by insur- ance or otherwise. The exclusion does not apply if you were a participant or conspirator in a terrorist action or his or her representative. A qualified disaster is: • A disaster which results from an accident involving a common carrier, or from any other event, which is determined to be cat- astrophic by the Secretary of the Treasury or his or her delegate.

For amounts paid under item (4), a disaster is qualified if it is determined by an applicable federal, state, or local authority to warrant assist- ance from the Department of Health and Human Services, local govern- ment, agency, or instrumentality.

Disaster mitigation payments. You can also exclude from income any amount you re- ceive that is a qualified disaster mitigation pay- ment. Like qualified disaster relief payments, qualified disaster mitigation payments are also most commonly paid to you in the period imme- diately following damage to property as a result of a natural disaster. However, disaster mitiga- tion payments are grants you use to mitigate (reduce the severity of) potential damage from future natural disasters. They are paid to you through state and local governments based on the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act or the National Flood Insurance Act.

You cannot increase the basis or adjusted basis of your property for improvements made with nontaxable disaster mitigation payments.

If in a previous year you filed a tax return reporting disaster mitigation payments as tax- able income, you should file Form 1040X to claim a refund for tax years that are not closed by the statute of limitations. The statute of limita- tions generally does not end until 3 years after the due date of your original return.

Mortgage assistance payments. Payments made under section 235 of the National Housing Act for mortgage assistance payments included in the homeowner’s income. Interest paid for the homeowner under the mortgage assistance pro- gram cannot be deducted.

Replacement housing payments. Replace- ment housing payments made under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act for Federal and Feder- ally Assisted Programs are not includible in gross income, but are includible in the basis of the newly acquired property.

Relocation payments and home rehabilita- tion grants. A relocation payment under sec- tion 105(a)(11) of the Housing and Community Development Act made by a local jurisdiction to a displaced individual moving from a flood-dam- aged residence to another residence is not in- cludible in gross income. Home rehabilitation grants received by low-income homeowners in a defined area under the same act are also not includible in gross income.

Indian financing grants. Nonreimbursable grants under title IV of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 to Indians to expand profit-making Indian-owned economic enterprises on or near reservations are not includible in gross income.

Medicare. Medicare benefits received under title XVII of the Social Security Act are not includible in the gross income of the individuals for whom they are paid. This includes basic (part A (Hospital Insurance Benefits for the Aged)) and supplementary (part B (Supplementary Medical Insurance Benefits for the Aged)).
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits (OASDI). OASDI payments under section 202 of title II of the Social Security Act are not includable in the gross income of the individuals for whom they are paid. This applies to old-age insurance benefits, and insurance benefits for wives, husbands, children, widows, widowers, mothers and fathers, and parents, as well as the lump-sum death payment.

Nutrition Program for the Elderly. Food benefits you receive under the Nutrition Pro- gram for the Elderly are not taxable. If you pre- pare and serve free meals for the program, include in your income as wages the cash pay you receive, even if you are also eligible for food benefits.

Payments to reduce cost of winter energy. Payments made by a state to qualified people to reduce their cost of winter energy use are not taxable.

Other Income

The following brief discussions are arranged in alphabetical order. Income items that are dis- cussed in greater detail in another publication include a reference to that publication.

Activity not for profit. You must include on your return income from an activity from which you do not expect to make a profit. An example of this type of activity is a hobby or a farm you operate mostly for recreation and pleasure. Enter this income on Form 1040, line 21. Deduc- tions for expenses related to the activity are limited. They cannot total more than the income you report, and can be taken only if you itemize deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040). See Not-for-Profit Activities in chapter 1 of Publica- tion 535, for information on whether an activity is considered carried on for a profit.

Alaska Permanent Fund dividend. If you re- ceived a payment from Alaska’s mineral income fund (Alaska Permanent Fund dividend), report it as income on line 21 of Form 1040, line 15 of Form 1040A, or line 3 of Form 1040EZ. The state of Alaska sends each recipient a document that shows the amount of the payment with the check. The amount is also reported to the IRS.

Alimony. Include in your income on Form 1040, line 11, any alimony payments you re- ceive. Amounts you receive for child support are not income to you. For complete information, see publication 504, Divorced or Separated Indi- viduals.

Below-market loans. A below-market loan is a loan on which no interest is charged or on which the interest is charged at a rate below the applicable federal rate. If you make a below-market gift or demand loan, you must include the forgone interest (at the federal rate) as interest income on your return. These loans are considered a transaction in which you, the lender, are treated as having made:

- A loan to the borrower in exchange for a note that requires the payment of interest at the applicable federal rate, and
- An additional payment to the borrower, which the borrower transfers back to you as interest.

Depending on the transaction, the additional payment to the borrower is treated as:

- Gift,
- Dividend,
- Contribution to capital,
- Payment of compensation, or
- Another type of payment.

The borrower may have to report this payment as income, depending on its classification. For more information on below-market loans, see chapter 1 of Publication 550.

Bribes. If you receive a bribe, include it in your income.

Campaign contributions. These contribu- tions are not income to a candidate unless they are diverted to his or her personal use. To be exempt from tax, the contributions must be spent for campaign purposes or kept in a fund for use in future campaigns. However, interest earned on bank deposits, dividends received on contributed securities, and net gains realized on sales of contributed securities are taxable and must be reported on Form 1120-POL, U.S. In- come Tax Return for Certain Political Organiza- tions. Excess campaign funds transferred to an office account must be included in the officeholder’s income on Form 1040, line 21, in the year transferred.

Canceled sales contract. If you sell property (such as land or a residence) under a contract, but the contract is canceled and you return the buyer’s money in the same tax year as the original sale, you have no income from the sale. If the contract is canceled and you return the buyer’s money in a later tax year, you must include your gain in your income for the year of the sale. When you return the money and take back the property in the later year, you treat the transaction as a purchase that gives you a new basis in the property equal to the funds you return to the buyer.

Special rules apply to the reacquisition of real property where a secured indebtedness (mortgage) to the original seller is involved. For further information, see Repossession in Publi- cation 537, Installment Sales.

Car pools. Do not include in your income amounts you receive from the passengers for driving a car in a car pool to and from work. These amounts are considered reimbursement for your expenses. However, this rule does not apply if you have developed car pool arrange- ments into a profit-making business of transport- ing workers for hire.

Cash rebates. A cash rebate you receive from a dealer or manufacturer of an item you buy is not income, but you must reduce your basis by the amount of the rebate.

Example. You buy a new car for $9,000 cash and receive a $400 rebate check from the manufacturer. The $400 is not income to you. Your basis in the car is $8,600. This is your basis on which you figure gain or loss if you sell the car, and depreciation if you use it for business.

Casualty insurance and other reimbursements. You generally should not report these reimbursements on your return, un-

less you are figuring gain or loss from the casu- ally or theft. See Publication 547, Casualties, Disasters, and Thefts, for more information.

Charitable gift annuities. If you are the bene- ficiary of a charitable gift annuity, you must in- clude the yearly annuity or fixed percentage payment in your income.

The payer will report the types of income you received on Form 1099-R. Report the gross dis- tribution from box 1 on Form 1040, line 16a, or on Form 1040A, line 12a, and the part taxed as ordinary income (box 2a minus box 3) on Form 1040, line 16b, or on Form 1040A, line 12b. Report the portion taxed as capital gain (box 3) on Schedule D, line 8.

Child support payments. You should not re- port these payments on your return. See Publi- cation 504 for more information.

Court awards and damages. To determine if settlement amounts you receive by compromise or judgment must be included in your income, you must consider the item that the settlement replaces. Include the following as ordinary in- come.

1. Interest on any award.
2. Compensation for lost wages or lost profits in most cases.
3. Punitive damages. It does not matter if they relate to a physical injury or physical sickness.
4. Amounts received in settlement of pension rights (if you did not contribute to the plan).
5. Damages for:
   a. Patent or copyright infringement.
   b. Breach of contract, or
   c. Interference with business operations.
6. Back pay and damages for emotional dis- tress received to satisfy a claim under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
7. Attorney fees and costs (including contin- gent fees) where the underlying recovery is included in gross income.

Do not include in your income compensatory damages for personal physical injury or physical sickness (whether received in a lump sum or installments).

Emotional distress. Emotional distress it- self is not a physical injury or physical sickness, but damages you receive for emotional distress due to a physical injury or sickness are treated as received for the physical injury or sickness. Do not include them in your income.

If the emotional distress is due to a personal injury that is not due to a physical injury or sickness (for example, unlawful discrimination or injury to reputation), you must include the damages in your income, except for any dam- ages you receive for medical care due to that emotional distress. Emotional distress includes physical symptoms that result from emotional distress, such as headaches, insomnia, and stomach disorders.

Deduction for costs involved in unlawful discrimination suits. You may be able to de- duct attorney fees and court costs paid to re- cover a judgement or settlement for a claim of
unlawful discrimination under various provisions of federal, state, and local law listed in Internal Revenue Code section 62(e), a claim against the United States government, or a claim under section 1862(b)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act. You can claim this deduction as an adjustment to income on Form 1040, line 36. The following rules apply:

- The attorney fees and court costs may be paid by you or on your behalf in connection with the claim for unlawful discrimination, the claim against the United States government, or the claim under section 1862(b)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act.
- The deduction you are claiming cannot be more than the amount of the judgement or settlement you are including in income for the tax year.
- The judgement or settlement to which your attorney fees and court costs apply must occur after October 22, 2004.

Pre-existing agreement. If you receive damages under a written binding agreement, court decree, or mediation award that was in effect (or issued on or before) September 13, 1995, do not include in income any of those damages received on account of personal injuries or sickness.

Credit card insurance. Generally, if you receive benefits under a credit card disability or unemployment insurance plan, the benefits are taxable to you. These plans make the minimum monthly payment on your credit card account if you cannot make the payment due to injury, illness, disability, or unemployment. Report on Form 1040, line 21, the amount of benefits you received during the year that is more than the amount of the premiums you paid during the year.

Employment agency fees. If you get a job through an employment agency, and the fee is paid by your employer, the fee is not includible in your income if you are not liable for it. However, if you pay it and your employer reimburses you for it, it is includible in your income.

Energy conservation subsidies. You can exclude from gross income any subsidy provided, either directly or indirectly, by public utilities for the purchase or installation of an energy conservation measure for a dwelling unit.

Energy conservation measure. This includes installations or modifications that are primarily designed to reduce consumption of electricity or natural gas or improve the management of energy demand.

Dwelling unit. This includes a house, apartment, condominium, mobile home, boat, or similar property. If a building or structure contains both dwelling and other units, any subsidy must be properly allocated.

Estate and trust income. An estate or trust, unlike a partnership, may have to pay federal income tax. If you are a beneficiary of an estate or trust, you may be taxed on your share of its income distributed or required to be distributed to you. However, there is never a double tax. Estates and trusts file their returns on Form 1041, U.S. Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts, and your share of the income is reported to you on Schedule K-1 (Form 1041), Beneficiary’s Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.

Current income required to be distributed. If you are the beneficiary of an estate or trust that must distribute all of its current income, you must report your share of the distributable net income, whether or not you actually received it.

Current income not required to be distributed. If you are the beneficiary of an estate or trust and the fiduciary has the choice of whether to distribute all or part of the current income, you must report:

- All income that is required to be distributed to you, whether or not it is actually distributed, plus
- All other amounts actually paid or credited to you, up to the amount of your share of distributable net income.

How to report. Treat each item of income the same way that the estate or trust would treat it. For example, if a trust’s dividend income is distributed to you, you report the distribution as dividend income on your return. The same rule applies to distributions of tax-exempt interest and capital gains.

The fiduciary of the estate or trust must tell you the type of items making up your share of the estate or trust income and any credits you are allowed on your individual income tax return.

Losses. Losses of estates and trusts generally are not deductible by the beneficiaries.

Grantor trust. Income earned by a grantor trust is taxable to the grantor, not the beneficiary, if the grantor keeps certain control over the trust. (The grantor is the one who transferred property to the trust.) This rule applies if the property (or income from the property) is put into the trust or if the trust pays you. A grantor trust must report income on Schedule D (Form 1040).

Expenses paid by another. If your personal expenses are paid for by another person, such as a corporation, the payment may be taxable to you depending upon your relationship with that person and the nature of the payment. But if the payment makes up for a loss caused by that person, and only restores you to the position you were in before the loss, the payment is not includible in your income.

TIP

If you are not an employee and the fees for your services from the same person are $600 or more for the year, you may receive a Form 1099-MISC.

Corporate directors. Corporate director fees are self-employment income. Report these payments on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040).

Personal representatives. All personal representatives must include in their gross income fees paid to them from an estate. If you are not in the trade or business of being an executor (for instance, you are the executor of a friend’s or relative’s estate), report these fees on Form 1040, line 21. If you are in the trade or business of being an executor, report these fees as self-employment income on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040). The fee is not includible in income if it is waived.

Notary public. Report payments for these services on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040). These payments are not subject to self-employment tax. (See the separate instructions for Schedule SE (Form 1040) for details.)

Election precinct official. You should file a Form W-2 showing payments for services performed as an election official or election worker. Report these payments on line 7 of Form 1040 or Form 1040A or on line 1 of Form 1040EZ.

Food program payments to daycare providers. If you operate a daycare service and receive payments under the Child and Adult Care Food Program administered by the Department of Agriculture that are not for your services, the payments generally are not included in your income. However, you must include in your income any part of the payments you do not use to provide food to individuals eligible for help under the program.

Foreign currency transactions. If you have a gain on a personal foreign currency transaction because of changes in exchange rates, you do not have to include that gain in your income unless it is more than $200. If the gain is more than $200, report it as a capital gain.

Foster-care providers. Payments you receive from a state, political subdivision, or a qualified foster care placement agency for providing care to qualified foster individuals in your home generally are not included in your income. However, you must include in your income payments received for the care of more than 5 individuals age 19 or older and certain difficulty-of-care payments. A qualified foster individual is a person who:

1. Is living in a foster family home, and
2. Was placed there by:
   - An agency of a state or one of its political subdivisions, or
   - A qualified foster care placement agency.

Difficulty-of-care payments. These are additional payments that are designated by the payer as compensation for providing the additional care that is required for physically, mentally, or emotionally handicapped qualified foster
individuals. A state must determine that the ad-
ditional compensation is needed, and the care for
indigent individuals are made must be pro-
vided in your home.

You must include in your income:
- 10 qualified foster individuals under age 19.
- 5 qualified foster individuals age 19 or older.

Maintaining space in home. If you are paid to
maintain space in your home for emergency
foster care, you must include the payment in your
income.

Reporting taxable payments. If you re-
ceive payments that you must include in your
income, you are in business as a foster-care
provider and you are self-employed. Report the
payments on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form
1040). See Publication 587, Business Use of Your Home (Including Use by Daycare Providers), to help you determine the amount you can
deduct for the use of your home.

Found property. If you find and keep property
that does not belong to you that has been lost or
abandoned (treasure-trove), it is taxable to you at
its fair market value in the first year it is your
undisputed possession.

Free tour. If you received a free tour from a
travel agency for organizing a group of tourists,
you must include its value in your income. Re-
port the fair market value of the tour from Form
1040, line 21, if you are not in the trade or busi-
ness of organizing tours. You cannot deduct your
expenses in serving as the voluntary leader of
the group at the group’s request. If you organ-
zine tours as a trade or business, report the tour’s
value on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form
1040).

Gambling winnings. You must include your
gambling winnings in your income on Form
1040, line 21. If you itemize your deductions on
Schedule A (Form 1040), you can deduct gam-
bling losses you had during the year, but only up
to the amount of your winnings.

Lotteries and raffles. Winnings from lotter-
ies and raffles are gambling winnings. In addi-
tion to cash winnings, you must include in your
income the fair market value of bonds, cars,
houses, and other noncash prizes. However, the
difference between the fair market value and the
cost of an oil and gas lease obtained from the
government through a lottery is not includible in
income.

Installment payments. Generally, if you win a
state lottery prize payable in installments, you
must include in your gross income the an-
nual payments and any amounts you receive
designated as interest on the unpaid install-
ments. If you sell future lottery payments for a
lump sum, you must report the amount you re-
cieve from the sale as ordinary income (Form
1040, line 21) in the year you receive it.

Form W-2G. You may have received a
Form W-2G, Certain Gambling Winnings, show-
ing the amount of your gambling winnings and
any tax taken out of them. Include the amount
from box 1 on Form 1040, line 21. Include the
amount shown in box 2 on Form 1040, line 64,
as federal income tax withheld.

Gifts and inheritances. Generally, property
you receive as a gift, bequest, or inheritance is
in your income any payment you receive under
property you receive this way later produces income
such as interest, dividends, or rents, that income is
taxed to you. If property is given to a trust and the
income from it is paid, credited, or dis-
tributed to you, that income is also taxable to
you. If the gift, bequest, or inheritance is the
income from the property, that income is taxable
to you.

Inherited pension or IRA. If you inherited
a pension or an individual retirement arrangement
(IRA), you may have to include part of the inher-
ted amount in your income. See Survivors and
Beneficiaries in Publication 575, if you inherited
a pension. See What If You Inherit an IRA in
Publication 590, if you inherited an IRA.

Expected inheritance. If you sell an inter-
est in an expected inheritance from a living per-
son, include the entire amount you receive in
gross income on Form 1040, line 21.

Bequest for services. If you receive cash or
other property as a bequest for services you
performed while the decedent was alive, the
value is taxable compensation.

Historic preservation grants. Do not include
any payment you receive under the National His-
toric Preservation Act to pre-
serve a historically significant property.

Hobby losses. Losses from a hobby are not
deductible from other income. A hobby is an
activity from which you do not expect to make a
profit. See Activity not for profit, earlier under
Other Income.

If you collect stamps, coins, or other
items as a hobby for recreation and
assistance, and you sell any of the
items, your gain is taxable as a capital gain.
However, if you sell items from your collection at
a loss, you cannot deduct the loss.

Holocaust victims restitution. Restitution
payments you receive as a Holocaust victim (or
the heir of a Holocaust victim) and interest
earned on the payments, including interest
earned on amounts held in certain escrow ac-
counts or funds, are not taxable. You also do not
include them in any computations in which you
would ordinarily add deductible income to your
adjusted gross income, such as the computation
to determine the taxable part of social security
benefits. If the payments are made in property,
your basis in the property is its fair market value
when you receive it.

Excludable restitution payments are pay-
ments or distributions made by any country or
any other entity because of persecution of an
individual on the basis of race, religion, physical
or mental disability, or sexual orientation by Nazi
Germany, any other Axis regime, or any other
Nazified state, or in countries of occupation,
whether the payments are made under a law or as
a result of a legal action. They include compensa-
tion or reparation for property losses resulting
from Nazi persecution, including proceeds
under insurance policies issued before and dur-
ing World War II by European insurance compa-

Illegal income. Illegal income, such as money
from dealing illegal drugs, must be included in
your income on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form
1040) if from your self-employment activity.

Indian fishing rights. If you are a member of
a qualified Indian tribe that has fishing rights
secured by treaty, executive order, or an Act of
Congress as of March 17, 1988, do not include in
your income amounts you receive from activi-
ties related to those fishing rights. The income is
not subject to income tax, self-employment tax,
or employment taxes.

Interest on frozen deposits. In general, you
exclude from your income the amount of interest
earned on amounts held in certain escrow ac-
counts or funds, a deposit is frozen if, at the end of
the calendar year, you cannot withdraw any part
of the deposit because:
- The financial institution is bankrupt or in-
solvent,
or
- The state where the institution is located
has placed limits on withdrawals because
other financial institutions in the state are
bankrupt or insolvent.

Excludable amount. The amount of inter-
est you exclude from income for the year is the
interest that was credited on the frozen deposit
tax year minus the sum of:
- The net amount withdrawn from the de-
posit during that year,
or
- The amount that could have been with-
drawn at the end of that tax year (not re-
duced by any penalty for premature withdrawals
or premature withdrawals of a time deposit).

The excluded part of the interest is included in
your income in the tax year it becomes with-
drawable.

Interest on qualified savings bonds. You
may have received a payment from the interest
earned on qualified U.S. savings bonds you redeem
if you pay qualified higher educational expenses
are those you pay for tuition and re-
quired fees at an eligible educational institution
for you, your spouse, or your dependent. A qual-
ified U.S. savings bond is a series EE bond
issued after 1989 or a series I bond. The bond
must have been issued to you when you were 24
years of age or older. For more information on
this exclusion, see Education Savings Bond
Program in chapter 1 of Publication 550.

Interest on state and local government
obligations. The interest is usually exempt from
federal tax. However, you must show the
amount of any tax-exempt interest on your fed-
eral income tax return. For more information,
see State or Local Government Obligations in
chapter 1 of Publication 550.

Job interview expenses. If you are a prospective
employer asks you to appear for an interview and
whether you pay an allowance or reimburses you
for your transportation and other travel ex-
penses, the amount you receive generally is not
taxable. You include in income only the amount
you receive that is more than your actual ex-
penses.

Jury duty. Jury duty pay you receive must be
included in your income on Form 1040, line 21. If

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you must give the pay to your employer because your employer continues to pay your salary while you serve on the jury, you can deduct the amount turned over to your employer as an adjustment to income. Include the amount you repay your employer on Form 1040, line 36, Enter “Jury Pay” and the amount on the dotted line next to line 36.

Kickbacks. You must include kickbacks, side commissions, push money, or similar payments you receive on Form 1040, line 21, or on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040) if from your self-employment activity.

Example. You sell cars and help arrange car insurance for buyers. Insurance brokers pay back part of their commissions to you for referring customers to them. You must include the kickbacks in your income.

Manufacturer incentive payments. You must include as other income on Form 1040, line 21 (or Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040)) if you are self-employed incentive pay- ments from a manufacturer that you receive as a salesperson. This is true whether you receive the payment directly from the manufacturer or through your employer.

Example. You sell cars for an automobile dealership and receive incentive payments from the automobile manufacturer every time you sell a particular model of car. You report the incen- tive payments on Form 1040, line 21.

Medical savings accounts (Archer MSAs and Medicare Advantage MSAs). You generally do not include in income amounts you withdraw from your Archer MSA or Medicare Advantage MSA if you use the money to pay for qualified medical expenses. Generally, qualified medical expenses are those you can deduct on Schedule A (Form 1040). For more information about Archer MSAs or Medicare Advantage MSAs, see Publication 969.

Moving expense reimbursements. You gener- ally should not report these benefits on your return. See Publication 521 for more informa- tion.

Prizes and awards. If you win a prize in a lucky number drawing, television or radio quiz program, beauty contest, or other event, you must include it in your income. For example, if you win a $50 prize in a photography contest, you report this income on Form 1040, line 21. If you refuse to accept a prize, do not include its value in your income.

Prizes and awards in goods or services must be included in your income at their fair market value.

Employee awards or bonuses. Cash awards or bonuses given to you by your em- ployer for good work or suggestions generally must be included in your income as wages. However, certain noncash employee achieve- ment awards can be excluded from income. See Bonuses and awards under Miscellaneous Compensation, earlier.

Prize points. If you are a salesperson and receive prize points redeemable for merchan- dise, that are awarded by a distributor or manu- facturer to employees of dealers, you must include their fair market value in your income.

The prize points are taxable in the year they are paid or made available to you, rather than in the year you redeem them for merchandise. Patrizi, Nobel, and similar prizes. If you were awarded a prize in recognition of accom- plishments in religious, charitable, scientific, ar- tistic, educational, literary, or civic fields, you generally must include the value of the prize in your income. However, you do not include this prize in your income if you meet all of the follow- ing requirements.

1. You were selected without any action on your part to enter the contest or proceed- ing.
2. You are not required to perform substantial future services as a condition for receiving the prize or award.
3. The prize or award is transferred by the payer directly to a governmental unit or tax-exempt charitable organization as design- ingated by you. The following conditions apply to the transfer.
   a. You cannot use the prize or award before it is transferred.
   b. You should provide the designation before the prize or award is presented to prevent a disqualifying use. The des-ignation should contain:
      i. The purpose of the designation by making a reference to section 74(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
      ii. A description of the prize or award.
      iii. The name and address of the organ- ization to receive the prize or award.
      iv. Your name, address, and taxpayer identification number, and
      v. Your signature and the date signed.
   c. In the case of an unexpected presenta- tion, you must return the prize or award before using it (or spending, depositing, investing it, etc., in the case of money) and then prepare the statement as de- scribed in (b).
   d. After the transfer, you should receive from the payer a written response stat- ing when and to whom the designated amounts were transferred.

These rules do not apply to scholarship or fellowship awards. See Scholarships and fellow- ships, later.

Qualified tuition program (QTP). A qualified tuition program (also known as a 529 program) is a program set up to allow you to either prepay, or contribute to an account established for pay- ing, a student’s qualified higher education ex- penses at an eligible educational institution. A program can be established and maintained by a state, an agency or instrumentality of a state, or an eligible educational institution.

The part of a distribution representing the amount paid or contributed to a QTP is not included in income. This is a return of the invest- ment in the program.

The beneficiary generally does not include in income any earnings distributed from a QTP if the total distribution is less than or equal to adjusted qualified higher education expenses. See Publication 970, Tax Benefits for Education, for more information.

Railroad retirement annuities. The following types of payments are treated as pension or annuity income and are taxable under the rules explained in Publication 575.

• Tier 1 railroad retirement benefits that are more than the social security equivalent benefit.
• Tier 2 benefits.
• Vested dual benefits.

Rewards. If you receive a reward for providing information, include it in your income.

Sale of home. You may be able to exclude from income all or part of any gain from the sale or exchange of a personal residence. See Publi- cation 553.

Sale of personal items. If you sold an item you owned for personal use, such as a car, refrigerator, furniture, stereo, jewelry, or silverware, your gain is taxable as a capital gain. Report it on Schedule D (Form 1040). You can- not deduct a loss. However, if you sold an item held for investment, such as gold or silver bullion, coins, or gems, any gain is taxable as a capital gain and any loss is deductible as a capital loss.

Example. You sold a painting on an online auction website for $100. You bought the paint- ing for $20 at a garage sale years ago. Report your $80 gain as a capital gain on Schedule D (Form 1040).

Scholarships and fellowships. A candidate for a degree can exclude amounts received as a qualified scholarship or fellowship. A qualified scholarship or fellowship is any amount you re- ceive that is for:

• Tuition and fees to enroll at or attend an educational institution, or
• Fees, books, supplies, and equipment re- quired for courses at the educational institu- tion.

Amounts used for room and board do not qualify for the exclusion. See Publication 970 for more information on qualified scholarships and fellow- ship grants.

Payment for services. Generally, you must include in income the part of any scholarship or fellowship that represents payment for past, present, or future teaching, research, or other services. This applies even if all candidates for a degree must perform the services to receive the degree.

Do not include in income the part of any scholarship or fellowship representing payment for teaching, research, or other services if you receive the amount under the National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program or the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program.

For information about the rules that apply to a tax-free qualified tuition reduction provided to
employees and their families by an educational institution, see Publication 970.

VA payments. Allowances paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs are not included in your income. These allowances are not considered scholarship or fellowship grants.

Prizes. Scholarship prizes won in a contest are not scholarships or fellowships if you do not have to use the prizes for educational purposes. You must include these amounts in your income on Form 1040, line 21, whether or not you use the amounts for educational purposes.

Smallpox vaccine injuries. If you are an eligible individual who receives benefits under the Smallpox Emergency Personnel Protection Act of 2003 for a covered injury resulting from a covered countermeasure, you can exclude the payment from your income (to the extent it is not allowed as a medical and dental expense deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040)). Eligible individuals include health care workers, emergency personnel, and first responders in a smallpox emergency, who have received a smallpox vaccination.

Social security and equivalent railroad retirement benefits. Social security or equivalent railroad retirement benefits, if taxable, must be included in the income of the person who has the legal right to receive the benefits. Whether any of your benefits are taxable, and the amount that is taxable, depends on the amount of the benefits and your other income.

Social security benefits include any monthly benefit under Title II of the Social Security Act and any part of a tier I railroad retirement benefit treated as a social security benefit. Social security benefits do not include any supplementary security income (SSI) payments.

Form SSA-1099. If you received social security benefits during the year, you will receive Form SSA-1099. Social Security Benefit Statement. An IRS Notice 703 will be enclosed with your Form SSA-1099. This notice includes a worksheet you can use to figure whether any of your benefits are taxable.

For an explanation of the information found on your Form SSA-1099, see Publication 915.

Form RRB-1099. If you received equivalent railroad retirement or special guaranty benefits during the year, you will receive Form RRB-1099. Payments by the Railroad Retirement Board. You may be able to deduct some of these payments as a miscellaneous deduction subject to the 2% of AGI limit if they are related to your job and if you itemize deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040). For more information, see Publication 529, Miscellaneous Deductions.

Railroad retirement annuities, special annuities. Railroad retirement annuities (RAAs) are special annuities available to eligible railroad retirees. You can receive a RA as a lump-sum benefit or as a monthly benefit. You may be able to deduct a portion of your RA as a miscellaneous itemized deduction subject to the 2% of AGI limit.

Joint return. You are married and file a joint return, you and your spouse must combine your incomes and your social security and equivalent railroad retirement benefits when figuring whether any of your combined benefits are taxable. Even if your spouse did not receive any benefits, you must add your spouse’s income to yours when figuring if any of your benefits are taxable.

Taxable amount. Use the worksheet in the Form 1040 or Form 1040A instruction package to determine the amount of your benefits to include in your income. Publication 915 also has worksheets you can use. However, you must use the worksheets in Publication 915 if any of the following situations apply.

- You received a lump-sum benefit payment during the year that is for one or more earlier years.
- You exclude employer-provided adoption benefits or interest from qualified U.S. savings bonds.
- You take the foreign earned income exclusion for foreign housing benefits or devaluation, the exclusion of income from American Samoa, or the exclusion of income from Puerto Rico by bona fide residents of Puerto Rico.

Benefits may affect your IRA deduction. You must use the special worksheets in appendix B of Publication 950 to figure your taxable benefits and your IRA deduction if all of the following conditions apply.

- You receive social security or equivalent railroad retirement benefits.
- You have taxable compensation.
- You contribute to your IRA.
- You or your spouse is covered by a retirement plan at work.

How to report. If any of your benefits are taxable, you must use either Form 1040 or Form 1040A to report the taxable part. You cannot use Form 1040EZ. Report your net benefits (the amount in box 5 of your Forms SSA-1099 and RRB-1099) on line 20a of Form 1040 or line 14a of Form 1040A. Report the taxable part (from the last line of the worksheet) on line 20b of Form 1040 or on line 14b of Form 1040A.

Stolen property. If you steal property, you must report its fair market value in your income in the year you steal it unless in the same year, you return it to its rightful owner.

Transporting school children. Do not include in your income a school board mileage allowance for taking children to and from school if you are not in the business of taking children to school. You cannot deduct expenses for providing this transportation.

Union benefits and dues. Amounts deducted from your pay for union dues, assessments, contributions, or other payments to a union cannot be excluded from your income.

You may be able to deduct some of these payments as a miscellaneous deduction subject to the 2% of AGI limit if they are related to your job and if you itemize deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040). For more information, see Publication 529, Miscellaneous Deductions.

Strike and lockout benefits. Benefits paid to you by a union as strike or lockout benefits, including both cash and the fair market value of other property, usually are included in your income as compensation. You can exclude these benefits from your income only when the facts clearly show that the union intended them as gifts to you.

Reimbursed union convention expenses. If you are a delegate of your local union chapter and you attend the annual convention of the international union, do not include in your income amounts you receive from the international union to reimburse you for expenses of traveling away from home to attend the convention. You cannot deduct the reimbursement expenses, even if you are reimbursed in a later year. If you are reimbursed for lost salary, you must include that reimbursement in your income.

Utility rebates. If you are a customer of an electric utility company and you participate in the utility’s energy conservation program, you may receive on your monthly electric bill either:

- A reduction in the purchase price of electricity furnished to you (rate reduction), or
- A nonrefundable credit against the purchase price of the electricity.

The amount of the rate reduction or nonrefundable credit is not included in your income.

Repayments

If you had to repay an amount that you included in your income in an earlier year, you may be able to deduct the amount repaid from your income for the year in which you repaid it. Or, if the amount you repaid is more than $3,000, you may be able to take a credit against your tax for the year in which you repaid it. Generally, you can claim a deduction or credit only if the repayment qualifies as an expense or loss incurred in your trade or business or in a for-profit transaction.

Type of deduction. The type of deduction you are allowed in the year of repayment depends on the type of income you included in the earlier year. You generally deduct the repayment on the same form or schedule on which you previously reported it as income. For example, if you reported it as self-employment income, deduct it as a business expense on Schedule C or Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040) or Schedule F (Form 1040). If you reported it as a capital gain, deduct it as a capital loss on Schedule D (Form 1040). If you reported it as wages, unemployment compensation, or other nonbusiness income, deduct it as a miscellaneous itemized deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040).

If you repaid social security or equivalent railroad retirement benefits, see Publication 915.

Repayment of $3,000 or less. If the amount you repaid was $3,000 or less, deduct it from your income in the year you repaid it. If you must deduct it as a miscellaneous itemized deduction, enter it on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 22.

Repayment over $3,000. If the amount you repaid was more than $3,000, you can deduct the repayment (as explained earlier under Type of deduction). However, you can choose instead to take a tax credit for the year of repayment if you included the income under a claim of right. This means that at the time you included the income, it appeared that you had an unrestricted right to it. If you qualify for this choice, figure your tax under both methods and compare the results. Use the method (deduction or credit) that results in less tax.

Method 1. Figure your tax for 2005 claiming a deduction for the repaid amount. If you must...
deduct it as a miscellaneous itemized deduction, enter it on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 27.

Method 2. Figure your tax for 2005 claiming a credit for the repaid amount. Follow these steps.

1. Figure your tax for 2005 without deducting the repaid amount.
2. Refigure your tax from the earlier year without including in income the amount you repaid in 2005.
3. Subtract the tax in (2) from the tax shown on your return for the earlier year. This is the credit.
4. Subtract the answer in (3) from the tax for 2005 figured without the deduction (step 1).

If method 1 results in less tax, deduct the amount repaid. If method 2 results in less tax, claim the credit figured in (3) above on Form 1040, line 70, and enter "I.R.C. 1341" next to line 70.

Example. For 2004 you filed a return and reported your income on the cash method. In 2005 you repaid $5,000 included in your 2004 income under a claim of right. Your filing status in 2005 and 2004 is single. Your income and tax review. For more information, see Publication 525, Taxable Income under a Claim of Right.

HOW TO GET TAX HELP

You can get help with unresolved tax issues, order free publications and forms, ask tax questions, and get information from the IRS in several ways. By selecting the method that is best for you, you will have quick and easy access to tax help.

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

The Taxpayer Advocate independently represents your interests and concerns within the IRS by protecting your rights and resolving problems that have not been fixed through normal channels. While Taxpayer Advocates cannot change the tax law or make a technical decision, they can clear up problems that result from previous contacts and ensure that your case is given a complete and impartial review.

To contact your Taxpayer Advocate:

- Call the Taxpayer Advocate toll free at 1-877-777-4778.
- Call, write, or fax the Taxpayer Advocate office in your area.
- Call 1-800-829-4059 if you are a TTY/TDD user.

For more information, see Publication 1546, How To Get Help With Unresolved Tax Problems (now available in Chinese, Korean, Russian, and Vietnamese, in addition to English and Spanish).

Free tax services. To find out what services are available, get Publication 910, IRS Guide to Free Tax Services. It contains a list of free tax publications and an index of tax topics. It also describes other free tax information services, including tax education and assistance programs and a list of TeleTax topics.

Internet. You can access the IRS website 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at www.irs.gov: E-file your return. Find out about commercial tax preparation and e-file services available free to eligible taxpayers.

Check the status of your 2005 refund. Call on Where’s My Refund? Be sure to wait at least 6 weeks from the date you filed your return (3 weeks if you filed electronically). Have your 2005 tax return available because you will need to know your social security number, your filing status, and the exact whole dollar amount of your refund.

Search publications online by topic or keyword.

View Internal Revenue Bulletins (IRBs) published in the last few years.

Figure your withholding allowances using our Form W-4 calculator.

Sign up to receive local and national tax news by email.

Get information on starting and operating a small business.

Phone. Many services are available by phone.

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

- Asking tax questions. Call the IRS with your tax questions at 1-800-829-1040.

- Solving problems. You can get face-to-face help solving tax problems every business day in IRS Taxpayer Assistance Centers. An employee can explain IRS letters, request adjustments to your account, or help you set up a payment plan. Call your local Taxpayer Assistance Center for an appointment. To find the number, go to www.irs.gov/locatcontacts or look in the phone book under United States Government, Internal Revenue Service.

TTY/TDD equipment. If you have access to TTY/TDD equipment, call 1-800-829-4477 and press 2 to listen to pre-recorded messages covering various tax topics.

- Refund information. If you would like to check the status of your 2005 refund, call 1-800-829-4477 and press 1 for automated refund information or call 1-800-829-1954. Be sure to wait at least 6 weeks from the date you filed your return (3 weeks if you filed electronically). Have your 2005 tax return available because you will need to know your social security number, your filing status, and the exact whole dollar amount of your refund.

Evaluating the quality of our telephone services. To ensure that IRS representatives give accurate, courteous, and professional answers, we use several methods to evaluate the quality of our telephone services. One method is for a second IRS representative to sometimes listen in on or record telephone calls. Another is to ask some callers to complete a short survey at the end of the call.

Walk-in. Many products and services are available on a walk-in basis.

- Products. You can walk in to many post offices, libraries, and IRS offices to pick up certain forms, instructions, and publications. Some IRS offices, libraries, grocery stores, copy centers, city and county government offices, credit unions, and of-
Office supply stores have a collection of products available to print from a CD-ROM or photocopy from reproducible proofs. Also, some IRS offices and libraries have the Internal Revenue Code, regulations, Internal Revenue Bulletins, and Cumulative Bulletins available for research purposes.

- Services. You can visit your local Taxpayer Assistance Center every business day for personal, face-to-face tax help. An employee can explain IRS letters, request adjustments to your tax account, or help you set up a payment plan. If you need to resolve a tax problem, have questions about how the tax law applies to your individual tax return, or you’re more comfortable talking with someone in person, visit your local Taxpayer Assistance Center where you can spread out your records and talk with an IRS representative face-to-face. No appointment is necessary, but if you prefer, you can call your local Center and leave a message requesting an appointment to resolve a tax account issue. A representative will call you back within 2 business days to schedule an in-person appointment at your convenience. To find the number, go to www.irs.gov/localcontacts or look in the phone book under United States Government, Internal Revenue Service.

Mail. You can send your order for forms, instructions, and publications to the address below and receive a response within 10 business days after your request is received.

National Distribution Center
P.O. Box 8903
Bloomington, IL 61702-8903

CD-ROM for tax products. You can order Publication 1796, IRS Tax Products CD-ROM, and obtain:

- A CD that is released twice so you have the latest products. The first release ships in late December and the final release ships in late February.
- Current-year forms, instructions, and publications.
- Prior-year forms, instructions, and publications.
- Tax Map: an electronic research tool and finding aid.
- Tax law frequently asked questions (FAQs).
- Tax Topics from the IRS telephone response system.
- Fill-in, print, and save features for most tax forms.
- Internal Revenue Bulletins.

Toll-free and email technical support. Buy the CD-ROM from National Technical Information Service (NTIS) at www.irs.gov/cdorders for $25 (no handling fee) or call 1-877-233-6767 toll free to buy the CD-ROM for $25 (plus a $5 handling fee).

CD-ROM for small businesses. Publication 3207, The Small Business Resource Guide CD-ROM for 2005, has a new look and enhanced navigation features. This year’s CD includes:

- Helpful information, such as how to prepare a business plan, find financing for your business, and much more.
- All the business tax forms, instructions, and publications needed to successfully manage a business.
- Tax law changes for 2005.
- IRS Tax Map to help you find forms, instructions, and publications by searching on a keyword or topic.
- Web links to various government agencies, business associations, and IRS organizations.
- “Rate the Product” survey — your opportunity to suggest changes for future editions.

An updated version of this CD is available each year in early April. You can get a free copy by calling 1-800-829-3676 or by visiting www.irs.gov/smallbiz.
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