

1999



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Instructions for Form 1040-C

U.S. Departing Alien Income Tax Return

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code.

General Instructions

Changes To Note

For details on these and other changes that may affect your 1999 Federal income tax, see **Pub. 553**, Highlights of 1998 Tax Changes, or **What's Hot** at www.irs.ustreas.gov.

Earned income credit. If you expect your 1999 investment income to be more than \$2,350, you **cannot** claim this credit.

Child tax credits. For 1999, the total of the child tax credit and the additional child tax credit can be as much as \$500 for each qualifying child.

Student loan interest deduction. The amount you may be able to deduct on your tax return for interest that is paid during 1999 on a qualified student loan has been increased to \$1,500.

IRA deduction restored for some people covered by retirement plans. You may be able to take an IRA deduction for 1999 if you are covered by a retirement plan and your modified adjusted gross income is less than: \$41,000 if single, head of household, or married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 1999; \$61,000 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er).

Section 179 expense deduction. For 1999, the deduction to expense certain property under section 179 generally has been increased to \$19,000.

Self-employed health insurance deduction. For 1999, you may be able to deduct up to 60% of your health insurance.

Purpose of Form

Form 1040-C is used by aliens who intend to leave the United States during the tax year to:

- Report income received or expected to be received for the entire tax year, and
- If required, to pay the expected tax liability on that income.

Form 1040-C must be filed **before** an alien leaves the United States. For more information, see **How To Obtain the Certificate** on page 2.

If you are a nonresident alien, use the 1998 Instructions for **Form 1040NR**, U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return, to help you complete Form 1040-C.

If you are a resident alien, the 1998 Instructions for **Form 1040**, U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, will help you complete Form 1040-C.

You can get tax forms, instructions, and publications from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). If you have a foreign address, send your order to the Eastern Area Distribution Center, P.O. Box 85627, Richmond, VA 23285-5627, U.S.A. Please specify the form(s) or publication(s) you want to receive. You can also download forms and publications from the IRS Internet web site at www.irs.ustreas.gov.

Alien status rules. If you are not a citizen of the United States, specific rules apply to determine if you are a resident alien or nonresident alien. Intent is not important in determining your residency status.

You are considered a resident alien if you meet either the **green card test** or the **substantial presence test**. However, even though you may otherwise meet the substantial presence test, you will not be considered a U.S. resident if you qualify for the **closer connection to a foreign country exception** or you are able to qualify as a nonresident alien by reason of a tax treaty. These tests and the exception are discussed in the instructions for Part I on page 3.

Additional information. For more information on taxation of resident and nonresident aliens, residency tests, and other special rules, get:

- **Pub. 519**, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens.
- **Pub. 901**, U.S. Tax Treaties.

In the United States, you can get tax forms, instructions, and publications from the IRS by calling 1-800-829-3676.

Treaty Benefits

If you take the position that a treaty of the United States overrides or modifies any provision of the Internal Revenue Code and that position reduces (or potentially reduces) your tax, you must file **Form 8833**, Treaty-Based Return Position Disclosure Under Section 6114 or 7701(b), with your final U.S. income tax return. See Pub. 519 for more information.

Final Return Required

A Form 1040-C is **not** a final return. You must file a final income tax return after your tax year ends.

If you are a U.S. citizen or resident alien on the last day of the year, you should file Form 1040, reporting your worldwide income. If you are not a U.S. citizen or resident alien on the last day of the year, you should generally file Form 1040NR or **Form 1040NR-EZ**, U.S. Income Tax Return for Certain Nonresident Aliens With No Dependents, whichever applies. However, certain individuals who were resident aliens at the beginning of the tax year but nonresident aliens at the end of the tax year must file a "dual-status" return. See **Dual-status tax year** on page 3.

Any tax you pay with Form 1040-C counts as a credit against tax on your final return. Any overpayment shown on Form 1040-C will be refunded only if and to the extent your final return for the tax year shows an overpayment.

Certificate of Compliance

Note: *The issuance of a certificate of compliance is **not** a final determination of your tax liability. If it is later determined that you owe more tax, you will have to pay the additional tax due.*

Form 1040-C or Form 2063. If you are an alien, you should not leave the United States or any of its possessions without getting a certificate of compliance from your IRS District Director on Form 1040-C or **Form 2063**, U.S. Departing Alien Income Tax Statement, unless you meet one of the **Exceptions** below.

You may file the shorter Form 2063 if you have filed all U.S. income tax returns you were required to file, you paid any tax due, and **either 1 or 2** below applies to you.

1. You have no taxable income for the year of departure and for the preceding year (if the time for filing the earlier year's return has not passed).

2. You are a resident alien with taxable income for the preceding year or for the year of departure, but the District Director has decided that your leaving will not hinder collecting the tax.

Exceptions. You do not need a certificate of compliance if:

1. You are a representative of a foreign government who holds a diplomatic passport; a member of the representative's household; a servant who accompanies the representative; an employee of an international organization or foreign government whose pay is

exempt from U.S. taxes; or a member of the employee's household who was not paid by U.S. sources. However, if you signed a waiver of nonimmigrants' privileges as a condition of holding both your job and your status as an immigrant, this exception does not apply, and you must get a certificate.

2. You are a student, industrial trainee, or exchange visitor, or the spouse or child of such an individual. To qualify for this exception, you must have an F-1, F-2, H-3, H-4, J-1, J-2, or Q visa. Additionally, you must not have received any income from sources in the United States other than:

- Allowances covering expenses incident to your study or training in the United States (including expenses for travel, maintenance, and tuition),
- The value of any services or accommodations furnished incident to such study or training,
- Income from employment authorized under U.S. immigration laws, or
- Interest on deposits, but only if that interest is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

3. You are a student, or the spouse or child of a student, with an M-1 or M-2 visa. To qualify, you must not have received any income from sources in the United States other than:

- Income from employment authorized under U.S. immigration laws, or
- Interest on deposits, but only if that interest is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

4. Any of the following applies:

- You are on a pleasure trip and have a B-2 visa.
- You are on a business trip, have a B-1 visa or a combined B-1/B-2 visa, and do not stay in the United States or any of its possessions for more than 90 days during the tax year.
- You are an alien passing through the United States or any of its possessions on a C-1 visa or under a contract, such as a bond agreement, between a transportation line and the U.S. Attorney General.
- You are an alien admitted on a border-crossing identification card.
- You do not need to carry passports, visas, or border-crossing identification cards because you are visiting for business or pleasure and do not stay in the United States or any of its possessions for more than 90 days during the tax year.
- You are passing through the United States or any of its possessions.
- You are a military trainee admitted for instruction under the Department of Defense and you will leave the United States on official military travel orders.
- You are a resident of Canada or Mexico who commutes frequently to the United States to work and your wages are subject to income tax withholding.

However, exception **4** does not apply if the District Director believes you had taxable income during the tax year, up through your departure date, or during the preceding tax year and that your leaving the United States would hinder collecting the tax.

How To Obtain the Certificate

To get a compliance certificate, go to your local IRS office at least 2 weeks before you leave the United States and file either Form 2063 or Form 1040-C, and any other tax returns that have not been filed as required. The certificate may not be issued more than 30 days before you leave. If both you and your spouse are aliens and are leaving together, both of you must go to the IRS office.

Please be prepared to furnish your anticipated date of departure and bring the following records with you if they apply.

1. A valid passport with your alien registration card or visa.
2. Copies of your U.S. income tax returns filed for the past 2 years. If you were in the United States for less than 2 years, bring copies of the income tax returns you filed for that period.
3. Receipts for income taxes paid on these returns.
4. Receipts, bank records, canceled checks, and other documents that prove your deductions, business expenses, and dependents claimed on the returns.
5. A statement from each employer you worked for this year showing wages paid and tax withheld. If you are self-employed, you must bring a statement of income and expenses up to the date you plan to leave.
6. Proof of any payments of estimated tax for the past year and the current year.
7. Documents showing any gain or loss from the sale of personal property, including capital assets and merchandise.
8. Documents concerning scholarship or fellowship grants such as: **(a)** verification of the grantor, source, and purpose of the grant; **(b)** copies of the application for, and approval of, the grant; **(c)** a statement of the amount paid, and your duties and obligations under the grant; and **(d)** a list of any previous grants.
9. Documents indicating qualification for special tax treaty benefits.

If you are filing Form 1040-C, file an original and one copy for the tax year in which you plan to leave. If the District Director has made a termination assessment against you, include on your Form 1040-C any income you expect to get through the departure date during the tax year. If you received a termination assessment but you received additional income during the current tax year, the District Director may make additional assessments. If the District Director has not made a termination assessment against you, include on your Form 1040-C

any income you have received and expect to receive during the entire tax year of departure.

Generally, a compliance certificate on Form 1040-C will be issued without your paying tax or posting bond if you have not received a termination assessment. This certificate applies to all your departures during the current tax year, subject to revocation on any later departure if the District Director believes your leaving would hinder collecting the tax.

If you owe income tax and the District Director determines that your departure will jeopardize the collection of the tax, a compliance certificate on Form 1040-C will be issued only when you pay the tax due or post bond, and the certificate will apply only to the departure for which it is issued.

If you go to the departure point without a certificate or proof that you do not need one, you may be subject to an income tax examination by an IRS employee. You will then have to complete the returns and any other required documents and either pay any income tax due or post bond.

Specific Instructions

Line A. If your employer is willing to furnish a letter guaranteeing that the tax will be paid, check the "Yes" box. You only need to sign the form and leave the remainder blank. Be sure to attach the letter from your employer to Form 1040-C. The letter should state specifically the period and type of tax covered.

Joint return. Nonresident aliens may not file a joint return. Resident aliens may file a joint return on Form 1040-C only if **both** of the following apply.

1. The alien and his or her spouse can reasonably expect to be eligible to file a joint return at the close of the tax period for which the return is made.
2. If the tax period of the alien is terminated, the tax period of his or her spouse is terminated at the same time.

If Form 1040-C is filed as a joint return, both spouses should enter their names, social security numbers, and passport or alien registration card numbers in the space provided on page 1 of the form. Also, both spouses should include their income and furnish the information requested in Part I of the form. If necessary, a separate Part I should be completed for each spouse.

IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). The IRS will issue you an ITIN if you are required to have a taxpayer identification number, but do not have **and are not eligible to get** a social security number (SSN). To apply for an ITIN, file **Form W-7** with the IRS. It usually takes about 30 days to get an ITIN.

Enter your ITIN wherever your SSN is requested on your return. If you are required to include another person's SSN on your return and that person does not have and cannot get an SSN, enter that person's ITIN.

Part I—Explanation of Status—Resident or Nonresident Alien

Generally, you are considered a resident alien if you meet either the **green card test** or the **substantial presence test** for 1999. You are considered a nonresident alien for the year if you do not meet either of these tests. For more information on resident and nonresident alien status, see Pub. 519.

Green card test. You are a resident alien for tax purposes if you are a lawful permanent resident of the United States at any time during 1999. You are a lawful permanent resident of the United States if you have been given the privilege, according to U.S. immigration laws, of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant. You generally have this status if the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has issued you an alien registration card, also known as a “green card.”

Substantial presence test. You are considered a resident alien for tax purposes if you meet the substantial presence test for 1999. You meet this test if you were physically present in the United States for at least:

- 31 days during 1999, and
- 183 days during the period 1999, 1998, and 1997, counting all the days of physical presence in 1999, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number of days of presence in 1998, and $\frac{1}{6}$ of the number of days in 1997.

Days of presence in the United States. Generally, you are treated as present in the United States on any day that you are physically present in the country at any time during the day. However, you do not count the following days of presence in the United States for purposes of the substantial presence test

- Days you regularly commuted to work in the United States from a residence in Canada or Mexico.
- Days you were in the United States for less than 24 hours while you were traveling between two places outside the United States.
- Days you were temporarily present in the United States as a regular member of the crew of a foreign vessel engaged in transportation between the United States and a foreign country or a possession of the United States. This rule does not apply to any day you were otherwise engaged in a trade or business in the United States.
- Days you were unable to leave the United States because of a medical condition or medical problem that developed while you were in the United States.
- Days you were an exempt individual. In general, an **exempt individual** is: (a) a foreign-government-related individual, (b) a teacher or trainee, (c) a student, or (d) a professional athlete who is temporarily present in the United States to compete in a charitable sports event.

Note: If you qualify to exclude days of presence in the United States because you are an exempt individual (other than a foreign-government-related individual) or because of a medical condition or problem, file **Form 8843, Statement for Exempt Individuals and Individuals With a Medical Condition, with your final income tax return.**

Closer connection to a foreign country exception. Even though you would otherwise meet the substantial presence test, you are not treated as a U.S. resident for 1999 if you: (a) were present in the United States for fewer than 183 days during 1999, and (b) establish that during 1999 you had a tax home in a foreign country and had a closer connection to that country than to the United States.

Note: If you meet this exception, file **Form 8840, Closer Connection Exception Statement for Aliens, with your final income tax return.**

Dual-status tax year. Generally, if you leave the United States during the year with no intent to return, you have a dual-status tax year and are subject to dual-status restrictions in completing Form 1040-C. A dual-status tax year is one in which you have been both a resident alien and a nonresident alien. In figuring your income tax liability, different U.S. income tax rules apply to each status. See Pub. 519 for details.

Income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business—nonresident aliens. If you are a nonresident alien, the tax on your income depends on whether the income is or is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

Income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business (including wages earned by an employee) is taxed at the graduated rates that apply to U.S. citizens and resident aliens. Income you receive as a partner in a partnership or as a beneficiary of an estate or trust is considered effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business if the partnership, estate, or trust conducts a U.S. trade or business.

Income from U.S. sources that is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business is generally taxed at 30%. Your rate may be lower if the country of which you are a resident and the United States have a treaty setting lower rates. See Pub. 901 for more details.

For a list of the types of income not considered effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, see the instructions for Schedules A and B on page 4. If you are a nonresident alien in the United States to study or train, see Pub. 519.

Part II—Exemptions

If you are a resident alien, you may claim the same exemptions allowed U.S. citizens on Form 1040.

Nonresident aliens of Canada, India, Mexico, Japan, the Republic of Korea, or U.S. nationals (American Samoans)

engaged in a trade or business in the United States may claim the same number of exemptions they are entitled to on Form 1040NR. All other nonresident aliens engaged in a U.S. trade or business may claim only one exemption. For more details, see Pub. 519 or the Form 1040NR instructions.

If you are a nonresident alien not engaged in a trade or business in the United States, you cannot take any personal exemptions on income that is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

Line 14c, column (2). You must enter each dependent's social security number (SSN). Your dependent can apply for an SSN by filing **Form SS-5** with a Social Security Administration office.

Line 14c, column (4). Check the box in this column if your dependent is a qualifying child for the child tax credit. See the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040NR to find out who is a qualifying child.

Part III—Figuring Your Income Tax

Read the descriptions on line 1 of Form 1040-C for Groups I, II, and III to see which group(s) applies to you. If Group I or II applies, use lines 15-22 to figure your tax. If Group III applies, use lines 23 and 24 to figure your tax. If you are a nonresident alien to which both Groups II and III apply, use lines 15-24 to figure your tax.

Line 16—Adjustments. If you are a resident alien, you can take the adjustments allowed on Form 1040. The Form 1040 instructions have information on adjustments you can take.

If you are a nonresident alien and have income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you can take the adjustments allowed on Form 1040NR. See the Form 1040NR instructions.

If you are a nonresident alien with income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you cannot take any adjustments.

Line 19—Credits. If you are a resident alien, you can claim the same credits as on Form 1040. If you are a nonresident alien with income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you can generally claim the same credits as on Form 1040NR.

Line 21—Other taxes. Enter on line 21 any other taxes such as those listed below. See the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040NR for information on the additional taxes to include on this line.

• **Self-employment tax.** This tax applies only to resident aliens. Use Schedule SE (Form 1040), Form 1040-PR, or Form 1040-SS to figure your self-employment tax. The self-employment tax rate for 1999 is 15.3%. This includes a 2.9% Medicare tax and a 12.4% social security tax. For 1999, the maximum amount of self-employment income subject to social security tax is \$72,600. There is no limit on the amount of self-employment income subject to the Medicare tax.

• **Alternative minimum tax.** Use **Form 6251**, Alternative Minimum Tax—Individuals, to figure the tax.

• **Tax on accumulation distribution of trusts.** Use **Form 4970** to figure the tax.

• **Tax from recapture of investment credit.** Use **Form 4255** to figure the tax.

• **Tax from recapture of low-income housing credit.** Use **Form 8611** to figure the tax.

• **Tax from recapture of Federal mortgage subsidy.** Use **Form 8828** to figure the tax.

• **Tax from recapture of qualified electric vehicle credit.** For details on how to figure the tax, see **Pub. 535**, Business Expenses.

Line 24—Tax. Enter 30% of the amount on line 23. If you are entitled to a lower rate because of a treaty between your country and the United States, attach a statement showing your computation.

Line 26—U.S. income tax paid or withheld at source. Enter the amount from Schedule A, line 4, column (c), or amounts withheld as shown on Forms W-2, W-2G, 8288-A, 1099-R, 1042-S, 8805, etc.

Line 28—Other payments. Include on line 28 any of the following payments. See the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040NR for details on other payments to include on this line.

• **Earned income credit.** Enter any earned income credit that is due you.

• **Additional child tax credit** to which you are entitled.

• **U.S. income tax paid at previous departure during the tax period.** Enter any tax you paid if you previously departed the United States during this tax period.

• **Excess social security and RRTA tax withheld.** If you had two or more employers in 1999 who together paid you more than \$72,600 in wages, too much social security tax and tier 1 railroad retirement (RRTA) tax may have been withheld. See **Pub. 505**, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax. For 1999, the maximum social security tax and tier 1 RRTA tax is \$4,501.20.

• **Credit for Federal tax paid on fuels.** Use **Form 4136** to figure the credit.

Signature

Form 1040-C is not considered a valid return unless you sign it. You may have an agent in the United States prepare and sign your return if you are sick or otherwise unable to sign. However, you must have IRS approval to use an agent. To obtain approval, file a statement with the IRS office where you file Form 1040-C explaining why you cannot sign.

If an agent (including your spouse) signs for you, your authorization of the signature must be filed with the return.

Paid preparers must sign. Generally, anyone you pay to prepare your return must sign it by hand in the space provided. Signature stamps or labels cannot be used. The preparer must also

give you a copy of the return for your records. Someone who prepares your return but does not charge you should not sign your return.

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

Schedule A—Income

Line 1, column (d). Resident aliens should include income that would be included on Form 1040, such as wages, salaries, interest, dividends, rents, alimony, etc.

Line 1, column (e). Enter nonresident alien income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

Line 1, column (f). Enter nonresident alien income **not** effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, including:

• Interest, dividends, rents, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, and other fixed or determinable annual or periodic gains, profits, and income.

• Prizes, awards, and certain gambling winnings. Proceeds from lotteries, raffles, etc., are gambling winnings. You must report the full amount of your winnings. You cannot offset losses against winnings and report the difference.

• 85% of the U.S. social security benefits you receive. This amount is treated as U.S. source income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business and is subject to the 30% tax rate, unless exempt or taxed at a reduced rate under a U.S. tax treaty. Social security benefits include any monthly benefit under Title II of the Social Security Act or part of a tier 1 railroad retirement benefit treated as a social security benefit. They do not include any supplemental security income (SSI) payments.

Exempt income for nonresident aliens. The following income received by a nonresident alien is exempt from U.S. tax.

1. Interest on bank deposits or withdrawable accounts with savings and loan associations or credit unions that are chartered and supervised under Federal or state law, or amounts held by an insurance company under an agreement to pay interest on them, if the income is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. Certain portfolio interest on obligations issued after July 18, 1984, is also exempt income.

2. Your personal service income if you:

• Were in the United States 90 days or less during the tax year,

• Received \$3,000 or less for your services, **and**

• Performed the services as an employee of or under contract with a nonresident alien individual, foreign partnership, or foreign corporation not engaged in a U.S. trade or business; or for a foreign office of a U.S. partnership, corporation, citizen, or resident.

3. Capital gains not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business if you were in the United States fewer

than 183 days during the tax year.

Exception. Gain or loss on the disposition of a U.S. real property interest is not exempt.

4. U.S. bond income. Your income from series E, EE, H, or HH U.S. savings bonds that you bought while a resident of the Ryukyu Islands (including Okinawa) or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Caroline and Marshall Islands).

5. Annuities you received from qualifying annuity plans or trusts if both of the following conditions apply:

• The work done that entitles you to the annuity was done either in the United States for a foreign employer or outside the United States, **and**

• When the first amount was paid as an annuity, at least 90% of the employees covered by the plan (or plans that included the trust) were U.S. citizens or residents.

Certain items of income may be exempt from Federal tax under a tax treaty. For more details, see Pub. 901.

Schedule B—Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Nonresident Alien's Property Not Effectively Connected With a U.S. Trade or Business

If you are a nonresident alien, use Schedule B to figure your gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. Include the following types of income. For more information on these types of income, see Pub. 519 and the Instructions for Form 1040NR.

1. **Capital gains.** Capital gains in excess of capital losses if you were in the United States at least 183 days during the year.

Note: *The gain or loss on the disposition of a U.S. real property interest is considered effectively connected and should be shown on Schedule A.*

2. **Income other than capital gains.**

• Gains on the disposal of timber, coal, or U.S. iron ore with a retained economic interest.

• Gains from the sale or exchange of patents, copyrights, secret processes and formulas, goodwill, trademarks, trade brands, franchises, and other like property, or of any interest in any such property. The gains must result from payments for the productivity, use, or disposition of the property or interest.

Original issue discount (OID). If you sold or exchanged the obligation, include only the OID that accrued while you held the obligation minus the amount previously included in income. If you received a payment on the obligation, see Pub. 519.

Schedule C—Itemized Deductions

If you are a resident alien, you can take the deductions allowed on Schedule A of

Form 1040. See the Schedule A (Form 1040) instructions.

If you are a nonresident alien and have income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you can take the deductions allowed on Schedule A of Form 1040NR. See the Schedule A (Form 1040NR) instructions. If you do not have income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you cannot take any deductions.

Note: *Nonresident aliens of India who were students or business apprentices may be able to take the standard deduction. See Pub. 519 for details.*

Line 2. If the amount on Form 1040-C, line 17, is over \$126,600 (\$63,300 if married filing separately), use the worksheet on this page to figure the amount to enter on line 2.

Schedule D—Tax Computation

Standard Deduction (Group I only)

If you do not itemize your deductions, you may take the 1999 standard deduction listed below:

Filing Status	Standard Deduction
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er).....	\$7,200*
Head of household.....	\$6,350*
Single.....	\$4,300*
Married filing separately.....	\$3,600*

*To these amounts, add the additional amount shown next.

Additional amount for the elderly or the blind. An additional standard deduction amount of \$850 is allowed for a married individual (whether filing jointly or

separately) or a qualifying widow(er) who is age 65 or older or blind (\$1,700 if the individual is both age 65 or older and blind, \$3,400 if both spouses are age 65 or older and blind). An additional standard deduction amount of \$1,050 is allowed for an unmarried individual (single or head of household) who is age 65 or older or blind (\$2,100 if the individual is both age 65 or older and blind).

Note: *If you will turn age 65 on January 1, 2000, you are considered to be age 65 for 1999.*

Limited standard deduction for dependents. If you can be claimed as a dependent on another person's 1999 return, your standard deduction is the **greater** of:

- \$700, or
- Your earned income plus \$250 (up to the standard deduction amount).

To this amount add any additional amount for the elderly or the blind.

Lines 6 and 12

Include in the total on line 6 or line 12, whichever applies, any tax from **Form 4972**, Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions, and **Form 8814**, Parents' Election To Report Child's Interest and Dividends.

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.

We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. Sections 6001, 6011, 6012(a), 6851, and their regulations require that you give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to

allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, and the District of Columbia to carry out their tax laws. If you do not give the information asked for, you may be charged penalties and, in certain cases, you may be subject to criminal prosecution.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by section 6103.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is: **Recordkeeping**, 2 hr., 5 min.; **Learning about the law or the form**, 46 min.; **Preparing the form**, 2 hr., 12 min.; and **Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS**, 1 hr., 13 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to the Tax Forms Committee, Western Area Distribution Center, Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001. **DO NOT** send the tax form to this address. Instead, see **How To Obtain the Certificate** on page 2.

Itemized Deductions Worksheet (keep for your records)	
1. Add the amounts in columns (b) and (d) of Schedule C, line 1	1. _____
2. Enter the total amount included on line 1 above for medical and dental expenses, investment interest expense, casualty or theft losses of personal use property, casualty and theft losses from income-producing property, and gambling losses	2. _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. If zero, stop here ; enter the amount from line 1 above on Schedule C, line 2.	3. _____
4. Multiply line 3 above by 80% (.80)	4. _____
5. Enter the amount from Form 1040-C, line 17	5. _____
6. Enter \$126,600 if single, married filing jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); \$63,300 if married filing separately	6. _____
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5. If zero or less, stop here ; enter the amount from line 1 above on Schedule C, line 2	7. _____
8. Multiply line 7 above by 3% (.03)	8. _____
9. Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 8	9. _____
10. Total itemized deductions. Subtract line 9 from line 1. Enter the result here and on Schedule C, line 2	10. _____

Deduction for Exemptions Worksheet (keep for your records)

1. Is the amount on Schedule D, line 1 or line 7, more than the amount shown on line 4 below for your filing status?
No. Stop. Multiply \$2,750 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040-C, line 14d, and enter the result on Schedule D, line 4 or line 10, whichever applies.
Yes. Go to line 2.
2. Multiply \$2,750 by the total number of exemptions claimed on Form 1040-C, line 14d **2.** _____
3. Enter the amount from Schedule D, line 1 or line 7 **3.** _____
4. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status:
 - Single, enter \$126,600
 - Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er), enter \$189,950
 - Married filing separately, enter \$94,975
 - Head of household, enter \$158,300
 } **4.** _____
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. If zero or less, **stop**; enter the amount from line 2 above on Schedule D, line 4 or line 10 **5.** _____
Note: If line 5 is over: \$122,500 if single, married filing jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); \$61,250 if married filing separately, **stop**; you **cannot** take a deduction for exemptions. Enter -0- on Schedule D, line 4 or line 10.
6. Divide line 5 by: \$2,500 if single, married filing jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); \$1,250 if married filing separately. If the result is not a whole number, round it up to the next higher whole number (for example, round 0.0004 to 1) **6.** _____
7. Multiply line 6 by 2% (.02) and enter the result as a decimal amount **7.** _____
8. Multiply line 2 by line 7. **8.** _____
9. **Deduction for exemptions.** Subtract line 8 from line 2. Enter the result here and on Schedule D, line 4 or line 10, whichever applies **9.** _____

1999 Tax Rate Schedules (Groups I and II)

Caution: Do not use these Tax Rate Schedules to figure your 1998 taxes. Use only to figure your **1999** taxes.

Schedule X—Single Taxpayers (Groups I and II)

If the amount on Schedule D, line 5 or 11, is: The tax is:

Over—	but not over—		of the amount over—	
\$0	\$25,750	-----	15%	\$0
25,750	62,450	\$3,862.50 +	28%	25,750
62,450	130,250	14,138.50 +	31%	62,450
130,250	283,150	35,156.50 +	36%	130,250
283,150	-----	90,200.50 +	39.6%	283,150

Schedule Z—Head of Household (Group I only)

If the amount on Schedule D, line 5, is: The tax is:

Over—	but not over—		of the amount over—	
\$0	\$34,550	-----	15%	\$0
34,550	89,150	\$5,182.50 +	28%	34,550
89,150	144,400	20,470.50 +	31%	89,150
144,400	283,150	37,598.00 +	36%	144,400
283,150	-----	87,548.00 +	39.6%	283,150

Schedule Y—Married Taxpayers and Qualifying Widows and Widowers

Married Filing Joint Return (Group I only) and Qualifying Widows and Widowers (Groups I and II)

If the amount on Schedule D, line 5 or 11, is: The tax is:

Over—	but not over—		of the amount over—	
\$0	\$43,050	-----	15%	\$0
43,050	104,050	\$6,457.50 +	28%	43,050
104,050	158,550	23,537.50 +	31%	104,050
158,550	283,150	40,432.50 +	36%	158,550
283,150	-----	85,288.50 +	39.6%	283,150

Married Filing Separate Return (Groups I and II)

If the amount on Schedule D, line 5 or 11, is: The tax is:

Over—	but not over—		of the amount over—	
\$0	\$21,525	-----	15%	\$0
21,525	52,025	\$3,228.75 +	28%	21,525
52,025	79,275	11,768.75 +	31%	52,025
79,275	141,575	20,216.25 +	36%	79,275
141,575	-----	42,644.25 +	39.6%	141,575