# 20**19** Instructions for Form 1040-NR



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**Future developments.** For the latest information about developments related to Form 1040-NR and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to *IRS.gov/Form1040NR*.

### What's New

**IRA and pension reporting.** You will now report your IRA distributions and pensions and annuities on separate lines. Use lines 16a and 16b on Form 1040-NR to report your total IRA distributions and the taxable portion of your IRA distributions. Continue to use lines 17a and 17b to report your total pensions and annuities and the taxable portion of your pensions and annuities. See the instructions for lines 16a and 16b and lines 17a and 17b, later.

**Gross income limitation increase.** The limitation for gross income has increased from \$4,150 to \$4,200 for tax year 2019 for the following: for a child or stepchild of a qualifying widow(er), for a qualifying relative for the child tax credit, and for a person for whom the student loan interest deduction is claimed.

**Qualified disability trusts.** The exemption amount for a qualified disability trust increased to \$4,200 for 2019.

Qualified business income deduction. The simplified worksheet for figuring your qualified business income deduction is now Form 8995, Qualified Business Income Deduction Simplified Computation. If you don't meet the requirements to file Form 8995, use Form 8995-A, Qualified Business Income Deduction. For more information, see each form's instructions.

Virtual currency. Your transactions in virtual currency may result in income reportable on Form 1040-NR. See <u>Virtual currency</u>, later.

Alternative minimum tax (AMT) exemption amount increased. The AMT exemption amount is increased to \$71,700 (\$111,700 if you have checked box 6 on page 1 of Form 1040-NR; \$55,850 if you have checked box 5 on page 1 of Form 1040-NR). The income levels at which the AMT exemption begins to phase out have increased to \$510,300 (\$1,020,600 if you have checked box 6 on page 1 of Form 1040-NR).

Qualified opportunity investment.

If you held a qualified investment in a qualified opportunity fund (QOF) at any time during the year, you must file your return with Form 8997, Initial and Annual Statement of Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF) Investments, attached. See the Instructions for Form 8997 for additional reporting requirements.

**Form 1040-SR.** Do not file new Form 1040-SR, U.S. Tax Return for Seniors, in lieu of Form 1040-NR or Form 1040-NR-EZ. Form 1040-SR generally mirrors Form 1040 and can be filed in lieu of Form 1040 if certain criteria are met.

**Extended tax provisions.** Recent legislation extended certain tax benefits that had expired at the end of 2017. These tax benefits include the following.

• Nonbusiness energy property credit.

• Alternative fuel vehicle refueling credit.

• Indian employment credit.

If you are eligible for one or more of these benefits in 2019, you can claim them on your 2019 return. If you are eligible for one or more of these benefits for tax year 2018, you may need to file an amended return, Form 1040-X, to claim them. See <u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>Form1040X</u> for more information about amending a tax return.

**Disaster tax relief.** Disaster tax relief was enacted for 2018 and 2019 for those impacted by certain 2018 and 2019 federally declared disasters. The tax benefits provided by this relief include the following.

• For students and business apprentices from India eligible for the benefits of Article 21(2) of the United States-India Income Tax Treaty and taking the standard deduction, an

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service increased standard deduction based on their qualified disaster losses. See the instructions for line 7 and the instructions for Schedule A, later, for information on qualifying for and figuring the increased standard deduction.

• An election to use your prior year's earned income to figure your current

year's additional child tax credit. See the instructions for line 64 and the Instructions for Schedule 8812 for more information on this election.
Special benefits for certain retirement plan distributions if certain criteria are met. See Pub. 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs). If you are eligible for one or more of these benefits in 2019, you can claim them on your 2019 return. If you are eligible for one or more of these benefits for tax year 2018, you may need to file an amended return, Form 1040-X, to claim them. See <u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>Form1040X</u> for more information about amending a tax return.

You can electronically file (e-file) your Form 1040-NR.



makes doing your taxes faster and easier.

Have you tried IRS *e-file*? It's the fastest way to get your refund and reduce errors. See *Options* for *e-filing your returns* in these instructions or visit IRS.gov for details.

# Affordable Care Act—What You Need To Know

# **Requirement To Reconcile Advance Payments of the Premium Tax Credit**

The premium tax credit helps pay premiums for health insurance purchased from the Marketplace. Eligible individuals may have advance payments of the premium tax credit made on their behalf directly to the insurance company.

If you or a family member enrolled in health insurance through the Marketplace and advance payments of the premium tax credit were made to your insurance company to reduce your monthly premium payment, you must attach **Form 8962** to your return to **reconcile** (compare) the advance payments with your premium tax credit for the year.

The Marketplace is required to send Form 1095-A by January 31, 2020, listing the advance payments and other information you need to complete Form 8962.

- 1. You will need Form 1095-A from the Marketplace.
- 2. Complete Form 8962 to claim the credit and to reconcile your advance credit payments.
- 3. Include Form 8962 with your Form 1040-NR. (Do not include Form 1095-A.)

# Health Coverage Reporting

If you or someone in your family was an employee in 2019, the employer may be required to send you a **Form 1095-C**. **Part II** of **Form 1095-C** shows whether your employer offered you health insurance coverage and, if so, information about the offer. You should receive **Form 1095-C** by early **March 2020**. This information may be relevant if you purchased health insurance coverage for 2019 through the Health Insurance Marketplace and wish to claim the premium tax credit on **line 65**. You do not need to wait to receive your Form 1095-C to file your return. You may rely on other information received from your employer. Do not include Form 1095-C with your tax return. If you do not wish to claim the premium tax credit for 2019, you do not need the information in **Part II** of **Form 1095-C**. For more information on who is eligible for the premium tax credit, see the Instructions for Form 8962.

**Reminder: Health care coverage.** If you need health care coverage, go to *www.HealthCare.gov* to learn about health insurance options for you and your family, how to buy health insurance, and how you might qualify to get financial assistance to buy health insurance.

# Options for *e-filing* your returns—safely, quickly, and easily. Why do 89% of Americans file their taxes electronically? • Security—The IRS uses the latest encryption technology to safeguard your information. • Flexible Payments—File early; pay by the due date of your return (not counting extensions)—April 15, 2020, for most people. • Greater Accuracy—Fewer errors mean faster processing. • Quick Receipt—Get an acknowledgment that your return was received and accepted. • Go Green-Reduce the amount of paper used. Faster Refunds—Join the eight in 10 taxpayers who get their refunds faster by using direct deposit and *e-file*. IRS e-file: It's Safe. It's Easy. It's Time. Joining the more than 135 million Americans who already are using *e-file* is easy. Just ask your tax preparer or use commercial software. IRS *e-file* is the safest, most secure way to transmit your tax return to the IRS. Since 1990, the IRS has processed more than 1 billion e-filed tax returns safely and securely. There's no paper return to be lost or stolen. Most tax return preparers are now required to use IRS *e-file*. If you are asked if you want to *e-file*, just give it a try. IRS *e-file* is now the norm, not the exception. IRS.gov is the gateway to all electronic services offered by the IRS, as well as the spot to download forms at IRS.gov/Forms.

# Make your tax payments electronically—it's easy.

You can make electronic payments online, by phone, or from a mobile device. Paying electronically is safe and secure. The IRS uses the latest encryption technology and does not store the bank account number you use to submit your payment. When you use any of the IRS electronic payment options, it puts you in control of paying your tax bill and gives you peace of mind. You determine the payment date, and you will receive an immediate confirmation from the IRS. It's easy, secure, and much quicker than mailing in a check or money order. Go to *IRS.gov/Payments* to see all your electronic payment options.

# **General Instructions**

# **Items To Note**

**Form 1040-NR-EZ.** You may be able to use Form 1040-NR-EZ if your only income from U.S. sources is wages, salaries, tips, refunds of state and local income taxes, scholarship or fellowship grants, and nontaxable interest or dividends. You can't use Form 1040-NR-EZ if you are taking the qualified business income deduction or you had taxable interest or dividend income. For more details, see Form 1040-NR-EZ and its instructions.

Special rules for former U.S. citizens and former U.S. long-term residents. If you renounced your U.S. citizenship or terminated your long-term resident status, you may be subject to special rules. See <u>Special</u> <u>Rules for Former U.S. Citizens and</u> <u>Former U.S. Long-Term Residents</u> (<u>Expatriates</u>), later.

Self-employment tax. You must pay self-employment tax on your self-employment income if an international social security agreement in effect between your country of tax residence and the United States provides that you are covered under the U.S. social security system. Enter the tax on line 55. See the instructions for line 55 for additional information. Enter the deductible part of your self-employment tax on line 27. Attach Schedule SE (Form 1040 or 1040-SR). See the Instructions for Schedule SE (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) for additional information.

Social security or Medicare taxes withheld in error. If you are a

foreign student or exchange visitor on an F-1, J-1, M-1, or Q visa, and social security or Medicare taxes were withheld on your wages in error, you may want to file Form 843, Claim for Refund and Request for Abatement, to request a refund of these taxes. For more information, see *Students and Exchange Visitors* in chapter 8 of Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens.

**Other reporting requirements.** You may also have to file other forms, including the following.

• Form 8833, Treaty-Based Return Position Disclosure Under Section 6114 or 7701(b). Form 8840, Closer Connection

Exception Statement for Aliens.
Form 8843, Statement for Exempt Individuals and Individuals With a Medical Condition.

• Form 8938, Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets.

Dual resident taxpayer holding specified foreign financial assets. Special reporting requirements for Form 8938 apply to dual resident taxpayers holding specified foreign financial assets and taxed for all or a portion of the year as nonresident aliens under Regulations section 301.7701(b)-7. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 8938, and, in particular, Special rule for dual resident taxpayers under Who Must File.

Foreign-owned domestic disregarded entities. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and ending on or after December 13, 2017, if a foreign person wholly owns a domestic disregarded entity (DE), the domestic DE is treated as a domestic corporation separate from its owner (the foreign person) for the limited purposes of the requirements under section 6038A that apply to 25% foreign-owned domestic corporations. See the Instructions for Form 5472. Information Return of a 25% Foreign-Owned U.S. Corporation or a Foreign Corporation Engaged in a U.S. Trade or Business, for additional information and coordination with Form 5472 filing by the domestic DE. Also, note that because the domestic DE is generally a transparent entity, the foreign person will include (or continue to include) on Form 1040-NR any of the domestic DE's tax items that are subject to reporting.

# **Additional Information**

If you need more information, our free publications may help you. Pub. 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, will be the most beneficial, but the following publications may also help.

- Pub. 501 Dependents, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information
- Pub. 525 Taxable and Nontaxable Income
- Pub. 529 Miscellaneous Deductions Pub. 597 Information on the United States–Canada Income Tax Treaty
- Pub. 901 U.S. Tax Treaties

These free publications and the forms and schedules you will need are available from the IRS. You can download them at IRS.gov. Also see <u>How To Get Tax Help</u>, later, for other ways to get them (as well as information on receiving IRS assistance in completing the forms).

# Resident Alien or Nonresident Alien

If you are not a citizen of the United States, specific rules apply to determine if you are a resident alien or a nonresident alien for tax purposes. Generally, you are considered a resident alien if you meet either the green card test or the substantial presence test for 2019. (These tests are explained in <u>Green Card Test</u> and <u>Substantial Presence Test</u>, later.) Even if you do not meet either of these tests, you may be able to choose to be treated as a U.S. resident for part of 2019. See *First-Year Choice* in chapter 1 of Pub. 519 for details.

Generally, you are considered a nonresident alien for the year if you are not a U.S. resident under either of these tests. However, see *Dual-Resident Taxpayer*, later, if you are a resident of the United States under these tests but are eligible to claim benefits as a resident of a foreign country under a U.S. income tax treaty.

For more details on resident and nonresident status, the tests for residence, and the exceptions to them, see chapter 1 of Pub. 519.

### **Green Card Test**

You are a resident for tax purposes if you were a lawful permanent resident (immigrant) of the United States at any time during 2019. (Also see <u>Dual-Status Taxpayers</u>, later.) In most cases, you are a lawful permanent resident if the USCIS (or its predecessor organization, INS) has issued you an alien registration card, also known as a green card.

You continue to have resident status under this test unless the status is taken away from you or is administratively or judicially determined to have been abandoned.

An administrative or judicial determination of abandonment of resident status may be initiated by you, the USCIS, or a U.S. consular officer.

Your resident status is considered to have been taken away from you if the U.S. Government issues you a final administrative or judicial order of exclusion or deportation. When your resident alien status is considered to have been administratively or judicially determined to be abandoned depends on who initiates the determination.

If the USCIS or U.S. consular officer initiates this determination, your resident status will be considered to be abandoned when the final administrative order of abandonment is issued. If you initiate the determination, your resident status is considered to be abandoned when you file either of the following documents—along with your USCIS Alien Registration Receipt Card—with the USCIS or a U.S. consular officer. • USCIS Form I-407 (Record of

Abandonment of Lawful Permanent Resident Status).

• A letter stating your intent to abandon your resident status.

The USCIS Alien Registration Receipt Card is also referred to as a green card.

When filing by mail, you must send your filing by certified mail, return receipt requested (or the foreign equivalent), and keep a copy and proof that it was mailed and received.

Until you have proof your letter was received, you remain a resident for tax purposes even if the USCIS would not recognize the validity of your green card because it is more than 10 years old or because you have been absent from the United States for a period of time.

For more details, including special rules that apply if you give up your green card after holding it in at least 8 of the prior 15 years, see chapter 1 of Pub. 519. Also see <u>USCIS.gov/i-407</u>.

### **Substantial Presence Test**

You are considered a U.S. resident if you meet the substantial presence test for 2019. You meet this test if you were physically present in the United States for at least:

1. 31 days during 2019; and

2. 183 testing days during the 3-year period of 2019, 2018, and 2017, as calculated using the following chart.

(a) Year	(b) Days of physical presence	(c) Multiplier	(d) Testing days (multiply (b) times (c))
2019		1.000	
2018		0.333	
2017		0.167	
Total testing days (add column (d))			

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, there are exceptions to this rule. In general, do not count the following as days of presence in the United States for the substantial presence test.

1. Days you commute to work in the United States from a residence in Canada or Mexico if you regularly commute from Canada or Mexico.

2. Days you are in the United States for less than 24 hours when you are in transit between two places outside the United States.

3. Days you were temporarily in the United States as a regular crew member of a foreign vessel engaged in transportation between the United States and a foreign country or a possession of the United States unless you otherwise engaged in trade or business on such day.

4. Days you intend, but are unable, to leave the United States because of a medical condition that arose while you were in the United States.

5. Days you are in the United States under a NATO visa as a member of a force or civilian component to NATO. However, this exception does not apply to an immediate family member who is present in the United States under a NATO visa. A dependent family member must count every day of presence for purposes of the substantial presence test.

6. Days you are an <u>exempt</u> <u>individual</u> (defined next).

You may need to file Form 8843 to exclude days of presence in the United States if you meet (4) or (6) above. For more information on the requirements, see Form 8843 in chapter 1 of Pub. 519.

**Exempt individual.** For purposes of the substantial presence test, an exempt individual is anyone in one of the following categories.

• An individual temporarily present in the United States as a foreign government-related individual under an "A" or "G" visa, other than individuals holding "A-3" or "G-5" class visas.

• A teacher or trainee who is temporarily present under a "J" or "Q" visa, who substantially complies with the requirements of the visa.

• A student who is temporarily present under an "F," "J," "M," or "Q" visa, who substantially complies with the requirements of the visa.

• A professional athlete who is temporarily in the United States to compete in a charitable sports event.

**Note.** Alien individuals with "Q" visas are treated as students, teachers, or trainees and, as such, are exempt individuals for purposes of the substantial presence test if they otherwise qualify. "Q" visas are issued to aliens participating in certain international cultural exchange programs.

See chapter 1 of Pub. 519 for more details regarding exempt individuals and days of presence in the United States for the substantial presence test.

You cannot be an exempt individual indefinitely. Generally, you will not be an exempt individual as a teacher or trainee in 2019 if you were exempt as a teacher, trainee, or student for any part of 2 of the preceding 6 years. You will not be an exempt individual as a student in 2019 if you were exempt as a teacher, trainee, or student for any part of more than 5 calendar years. However, there are exceptions to these limits. See Substantial Presence Test in chapter 1 of Pub. 519 for more information.

### Closer Connection to Foreign Country

Even though you otherwise would meet the substantial presence test, you can be treated as a nonresident alien if you:

Were present in the United States for fewer than 183 days during 2019,
Establish that during 2019 you had

a tax home in a foreign country, and

• Establish that during 2019 you had a closer connection to one foreign country in which you had a tax home than to the United States unless you had a closer connection to two foreign countries.

You are not eligible for the closer connection exception if you have an application pending for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident or if you have applied, or have taken steps to apply, for lawful permanent residence. See chapter 1 of Pub. 519 for more information. You must file a fully completed Form 8840 with the IRS to claim the closer connection exception. See *Form 8840* in chapter 1 of Pub. 519. Each spouse must file a separate Form 8840 to claim the closer connection exception.

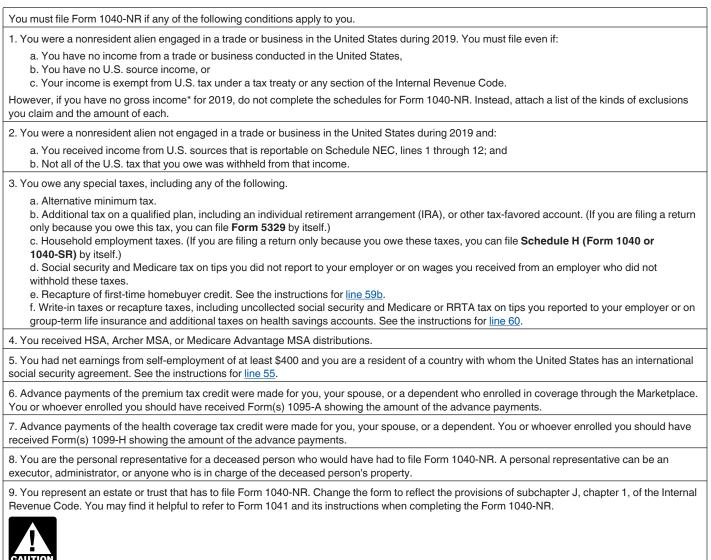
### **Dual-Resident Taxpayer**

You are a dual-resident taxpayer if you are a resident of both the United States and a foreign country under each country's tax laws. If the income tax treaty between the United States and that foreign country contains a provision for resolving conflicting claims of residence (often referred to as "tie-breaker" rules), and you determine that you are a resident of the foreign country under that provision, you can be treated as a nonresident of the United States for purposes of figuring out your income tax liability if you file a Form 1040-NR by the due date of the return (see When To File, later) and attach a Form 8833, Treaty-Based Return Position Disclosure Under Section 6114 or 7701(b). A dual-resident taxpaver who does not timely file Form 1040-NR may be eligible for U.S. competent authority assistance. See Rev. Proc. 2015-40, 2015-35 I.R.B. 236, or its successor. You can download the complete text of most U.S. tax treaties at IRS.gov. Go to IRS.gov, enter "tax treaties" in the search box at the top of the page, and click on United States Income Tax Treaties - A to Z. Technical explanations for many of those treaties are also available at that site.

### Who Must File

File Form 1040-NR if any of the conditions in Table A apply to you.

### Table A. Who Must File Form 1040-NR



If you are filing Form 1040-NR for a foreign trust, you may have to file Form 3520-A, Annual Information Return of Foreign Trust With a U.S. Owner, on or before the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the trust's tax year. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 3520-A.

10. You held a qualified investment in a qualified opportunity fund (QOF) at any time during the year. You must file your return with Form 8997 attached. See the Instructions for Form 8997 for additional reporting requirements.

\* Gross income means all income you received in the form of money, goods, property, and services that is not exempt from tax. In most cases, it includes only income from U.S. sources. Gross income includes gains, but not losses, from asset transactions. Gross income from a business means, for example, the amount on Schedule C (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 7; or Schedule F (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 9. But, in figuring gross income, do not reduce your income by any losses, including any loss on Schedule C (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 7; or Schedule F (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 9.



The personal services

exception, which previously CAUTION exempted nonresident aliens whose only U.S. trade or business is the performance of personal services and whose wage income did not exceed the personal exemption amount from filing, is not available for your 2019 return. Even if your only trade or business was the performance of personal services, you still must meet (1) or (2) below to be

exempt from filing a 2019 Form 1040-NR.

Exceptions. You do not need to file Form 1040-NR if you meet (1) or (2) below.

1. You were a nonresident alien student, teacher, or trainee who was temporarily present in the United States under an "F," "J," "M," or "Q" visa, and you have no income that is subject to tax under section 871 (that is, the income items listed on page 1

of Form 1040-NR, lines 8 through 21, and on page 4, Schedule NEC, lines 1 through 12).

2. You were a partner in a U.S. partnership that was not engaged in a trade or business in the United States during 2019 and your Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) includes only income from U.S. sources reportable on Schedule NEC, lines 1 through 12.



*If the partnership withholds* taxes on this income in 2020 CAUTION and the tax withheld and

reported in box 10 of Form 1042-S is more or less than the tax due on the income, you will need to file Form 1040-NR for 2020 to pay the underwithheld tax or claim a refund of the overwithheld tax.



Even if you do not otherwise have to file a return, you should file one if you can get

money back. For example, you should file if one of the following applies.

1. You are eligible to get a refund of any federal income tax withheld.

2. You are engaged in a U.S. trade or business and are eligible for any of the following credits.

- a. Additional child tax credit.
- b. Credit for federal tax on fuels.
- c. Premium tax credit.
- d. Health coverage tax credit.

You should also consider filing a return if you received a Form 1099-B (or substitute statement). See Pub. 501 for more details.

Premium tax credit. If advance payments of the premium tax credit were made for you or a dependent who enrolled in coverage through the Marketplace, you must file a 2019 return and attach Form 8962. You (or whoever enrolled you) should have received Form 1095-A from the Marketplace with information about your coverage and any advance payments. You must attach Form 8962 even if someone else enrolled you or your dependent. If you are a dependent who is claimed on someone else's 2019 return, you do not have to attach Form 8962.

Exception for certain children under age 19 or full-time students. If your child was under age 19 at the end of 2019 or was a full-time student under age 24 at the end of 2019, had income only from interest and dividends that are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, and that income totaled less than \$11,000, you can elect to report your child's income on your return. To do so, use Form 8814. If you make this election, your child does not have to file a return. For details, including the conditions for children under age 24, see Form 8814.

A child born on January 1, 1995, is considered to be age 24 at the end of 2019. Do not use Form 8814 for such a child.

Filing a deceased person's return. The personal representative must file the return for a deceased person who was required to file a return for 2019. A personal representative can be an executor, administrator, or anyone who is in charge of the deceased person's property.

Filing for an estate or trust. If you are filing Form 1040-NR for a nonresident alien estate or trust, change the form to reflect the provisions of subchapter J, chapter 1, of the Internal Revenue Code. You may find it helpful to refer to Form 1041 and its instructions when completing the Form 1040-NR.

If you are filing Form 1040-NR for a foreign trust, you may CAUTION have to file Form 3520-A, Annual Information Return of Foreign Trust With a U.S. Owner, on or before the 15th day of the 3rd month after the end of the trust's tax year. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 3520-A.

### **Simplified Procedure for** Claiming Certain Refunds

You can use this procedure only if you meet all of the following conditions for the tax year.

• You were a nonresident alien.

 You were not engaged in a trade or business in the United States at any time.

 You had no income that was effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

 Your U.S. income tax liability was fully satisfied through withholding of tax at source.

 You are filing Form 1040-NR solely to claim a refund of U.S. tax withheld at source under chapter 3 or tax withheld under chapter 4 (FATCA).

*Example.* John is a nonresident alien individual. The only U.S. source income he received during the year was dividend income from U.S. stocks. The dividend income was reported to him on Form(s) 1042-S. On one of the dividend payments, the withholding agent incorrectly withheld at a rate of 30% (instead of 15%). John is eligible to use the simplified procedure.

If you meet all of the conditions listed earlier for the Simplified Method for the tax year, complete Form 1040-NR as follows.

Page 1. Enter your name, identifying number (defined in Identifying Number, later), and all address information requested at the top of page 1. If your income is not exempt from tax by treaty, leave the rest of page 1 blank. If your income is exempt from tax by treaty, enter the exempt income on line 22 and leave the rest of page 1 blank.

Page 4—Schedule NEC, lines 1a through 12. Enter the amounts of gross income you received from dividends, dividend equivalents, interest, royalties, pensions, annuities, and other income. If any income you received was subject to backup withholding or withholding at source, you must include all gross income of that type that you received. The amount of each type of income should be shown in the column under the appropriate U.S. tax rate, if any, that applies to that type of income in your particular circumstances.

If you are entitled to a reduced rate of, or exemption from, withholding on the income pursuant to a tax treaty, the appropriate rate of U.S. tax is the same as the treaty rate. Use column (d) if the appropriate tax rate is other than 30%, 15%, or 10%, including 0%.

Example. Mary is a nonresident alien individual. The only U.S. source income she received during the year was as follows.

- 4 dividend payments.
- 12 interest payments.

All payments were reported to Mary on Form(s) 1042-S. On one of the dividend payments, the withholding agent incorrectly withheld at a rate of 30% (instead of 15%). There were no other withholding discrepancies. Mary must report all four dividend payments. She is not required to report any of the interest payments.

Note. Payments of gross proceeds from the sale of securities or regulated futures contracts are generally exempt from U.S. tax. If you received such payments and they were subjected to backup withholding. specify the type of payment on line 12 and show the amount in column (d).

Lines 13 through 15. Complete these lines as instructed on the form. **Page 5—Schedule OI.** You must answer all questions. For item L, identify the country, tax treaty article(s) under which you are applying for a refund of tax, the number of months in prior years that you claimed the treaty benefit, and the amount of exempt income in the current year. Also attach Form 8833 if required.

**Note.** If you are claiming a reduced rate of, or exemption from, tax based on a tax treaty, you must generally be a resident for income tax purposes of the particular treaty country within the meaning of the treaty and you cannot have a permanent establishment or fixed base in the United States. See Pub. 901 for more information on tax treaties.

If you are claiming an exemption from tax under chapter 4, you must qualify for a reduced rate of, or exemption from, tax for chapter 3 purposes unless the payment is not an amount subject to chapter 3 withholding. See Regulations section 1.1441-2(a).

Page 2—Lines 54 and 61. Enter on line 54 the tax on income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business from page 4, Schedule NEC, line 15. Enter your total income tax liability on line 61.

Line 62a. Enter the total amount of U.S. tax withheld from Form(s) 1099.

Line 62d. Enter the total amount of U.S. tax withheld on income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business from Form(s) 1042-S.

**Line 71.** Add lines 62a through 70. This is the total tax you have paid.

**Lines 72 and 73a.** Enter the difference between line 61 and line 71. This is your total refund.

You can have the refund deposited into more than one account. See *Lines 73a through 73e—Amount refunded to you*, later, for more details.

Line 73e. You may be able to have your refund check mailed to an address that is not shown on page 1. See <u>Line 73e</u>, later, for more details.

**Signature.** You must sign and date your tax return. See <u>Sign Your Return</u>, later.

Documentation. You must attach acceptable proof of the withholding for which you are claiming a refund. If you are claiming a refund of backup withholding tax based on your status as a nonresident alien, you must attach a copy of the Form 1099 that shows the income and the amount of backup withholding. If you are claiming a refund of U.S. tax withheld at source under chapter 3 or tax withheld under chapter 4, you must attach a copy of the Form 1042-S that shows the income and the amount of U.S. tax withheld. Attach the forms to the left margin of page 1.

### **Additional Information**

**Portfolio interest.** If you are claiming a refund of U.S. tax withheld from portfolio interest, include a description of the relevant debt obligation, including the name of the issuer, CUSIP number (if any), interest rate, and the date the debt was issued.

Interest payments on foreign bearer obligations issued on or after March 19, 2012, are not eligible for the portfolio interest exception to withholding. For more information, see Interest in Pub. 519 and Pub. 515.

Withholding on distributions. If you are claiming an exemption from withholding on a distribution from a U.S. corporation with respect to its stock because the corporation had insufficient earnings and profits to support dividend treatment, you must attach a statement that identifies the distributing corporation and provides the basis for the claim.

If you are claiming an exemption from withholding on a distribution from a mutual fund or real estate investment trust (REIT) with respect to its stock because the distribution was designated as long-term capital gain or a nondividend distribution, you must attach a statement that identifies the mutual fund or REIT and provides the basis for the claim.

If you are claiming an exemption from withholding on a distribution from a U.S. corporation with respect to its stock because, in your particular circumstances, the transaction qualifies as a redemption of stock under section 302, you must attach a statement that describes the transaction and presents the facts necessary to establish that the payment was a complete redemption, a disproportionate redemption, or not essentially equivalent to a dividend.

## When To File

Individuals. If you were an employee and received wages subject to U.S. income tax withholding, file Form 1040-NR by the 15th day of the 4th month after your tax year ends. A return for the 2019 calendar year is due by April 15, 2020.

If you file after this date, you may have to pay interest and penalties. See *Interest and Penalties*, later.

If you did not receive wages as an employee subject to U.S. income tax withholding, file Form 1040-NR by the 15th day of the 6th month after your tax year ends. A return for the 2019 calendar year is due by June 15, 2020.

**Estates and trusts.** If you file for a nonresident alien estate or trust that has an office in the United States, file the return by the 15th day of the 4th month after the tax year ends. If you file for a nonresident alien estate or trust that does not have an office in the United States, file the return by the 15th day of the 6th month after the tax year ends.

**Note.** If the due date for filing falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, file by the next business day.

**Extension of time to file.** If you cannot file your return by the due date, file Form 4868 to get an automatic 6-month extension of time to file. You must file Form 4868 by the regular due date of the return. Instead of filing Form 4868, you can apply for an automatic extension by making an electronic payment by the due date of your return.

An automatic 6-month extension to file does not extend the time to pay your tax. If you do not pay your tax by the original due date of your return, you will owe interest on the unpaid tax and may owe penalties. See Form 4868.

# Where To File

**E-file.** If you *e-file* your return, there is no need to mail it. See the *e-file* page, earlier, or IRS.gov for more

information. However, if you choose to mail it, filing instructions and addresses are below.

Individuals. If you are not enclosing a payment, mail Form 1040-NR to:

> Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Austin, TX 73301-0215 U.S.A.

If enclosing a payment, mail Form 1040-NR to:

> Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 1303 Charlotte, NC 28201-1303 U.S.A.

Estates and trusts. If you are not enclosing a payment, mail Form 1040-NR to:

> Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Kansas City, MO 64999 U.S.A.

If enclosing a payment, mail Form 1040-NR to:

> Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 1303 Charlotte, NC 28201-1303 U.S.A.

### **Private Delivery Services**

Filers can use certain private delivery services (PDS) designated by the IRS to meet the "timely mailing as timely filing" rule for tax returns. Go to *IRS.gov/PDS* for the current list of designated services.

The PDS can tell you how to get written proof of the mailing date.

For the IRS mailing address to use if you're using PDS, go to IRS.gov/ PDSStreetAddresses.



PDS cannot deliver items to IRS P.O. boxes. You must use CAUTION the U.S. Postal Service to mail any items to an IRS P.O. box address.

### Election To Be Taxed as a **Resident Alien**

You can elect to be taxed as a U.S. resident for the whole year if all of the following apply.

You were married.

 Your spouse was a U.S. citizen or resident alien on the last day of the tax year.

• You file a joint return for the year of the election using Form 1040 or 1040-SR.

To make this election, you must attach the statement described in Nonresident Spouse Treated as a Resident in chapter 1 of Pub. 519 to your return. Do not use Form 1040-NR or 1040-NR-EZ.

If you make the election to be treated as a resident alien, your worldwide income for the whole year must be included and will be taxed under U.S. tax laws. You must agree to keep the records, books, and other information needed to figure the tax. If you made the election in an earlier year, you can file a joint return or separate return for 2019. If you file a separate return, use Form 1040 or 1040-SR. You must include your worldwide income for the whole year whether you file a joint or separate return.

If you make this election, you may forfeit the right to claim CAUTION benefits otherwise available under a U.S. tax treaty. For more information about the benefits that otherwise might be available, see the specific treaty.

### **Dual-Status Taxpayers**

If you elect to be taxed as a resident alien (discussed in CAUTION Election To Be Taxed as a Resident Alien, earlier), the special instructions and restrictions discussed here do not apply.

### **Dual-Status Year**

A dual-status year is one in which you change status between nonresident and resident alien. Different U.S. income tax rules apply to each status.

Most dual-status years are the years of arrival or departure. Before you arrive in the United States, you are a nonresident alien. After you arrive, you may or may not be a resident, depending on the circumstances.

If you become a U.S. resident, you stay a resident until you leave the United States or are no longer a lawful permanent resident of the United States. You may become a nonresident alien when you leave if

you meet both of the following conditions.

 After leaving (or after your last day of lawful permanent residency if you met the green card test, defined earlier) and for the remainder of the calendar year of your departure, you have a closer connection to a foreign country than to the United States.

• During the next calendar year, you are not a U.S. resident under either the green card test or the substantial presence test, defined earlier.

See chapter 1 of Pub. 519 for more information.

### What and Where To File for a **Dual-Status Year**

If you were a U.S. resident on the last day of the tax year, file Form 1040 or 1040-SR. Enter "Dual-Status Return" across the top and attach a statement showing your income for the part of the year you were a nonresident. You can use Form 1040-NR as the statement: enter "Dual-Status Statement" across the top. Do not sign the Form 1040-NR. If you are not enclosing a payment, mail your return and statement to:

> Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Austin, TX 73301-0215 U.S.A.

If enclosing a payment, mail your return to:

> Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 1303 Charlotte, NC 28201-1303 U.S.A.

If you were a nonresident on the last day of the tax year, file Form 1040-NR. Enter "Dual-Status Return" across the top and attach a statement showing your income for the part of the year you were a U.S. resident. You can use Form 1040 or 1040-SR as the statement; enter "Dual-Status Statement" across the top. Do not sign the Form 1040 or 1040-SR. If you are not enclosing a payment, mail your return and statement to:

> Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Austin, TX 73301-0215 U.S.A.

If enclosing a payment, mail your return to:

Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 1303 Charlotte, NC 28201-1303 U.S.A.

**Statements.** Any statement you file with your return must show your name, address, and identifying number (defined in *Identifying Number*, later).

Former U.S. long-term residents are required to file Form 8854, Initial and Annual Expatriation Statement, with their dual-status return for the last year of U.S. residency. To determine if you are a former U.S. long-term resident, see *Expatriation Tax* in chapter 4 of Pub. 519.

### Income Subject to Tax for Dual-Status Year

As a dual-status taxpayer not filing a joint return, you are taxed on income from all sources for the part of the year you were a resident alien. Generally, you are taxed on income only from U.S. sources for the part of the year you were a nonresident alien. However, all income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States is taxable.

Income you received as a dual-status taxpayer from sources outside the United States while a resident alien is taxable even if you became a nonresident alien after receiving it and before the close of the tax year. Conversely, income you received from sources outside the United States while a nonresident alien is not taxable in most cases even if you became a resident alien after receiving it and before the close of the tax year. Income from U.S. sources is generally taxable whether you received it while a nonresident alien or a resident alien (unless specifically exempt under the Internal Revenue Code or a tax treaty provision).

# Restrictions for Dual-Status Taxpayers

**Standard deduction.** You cannot take the standard deduction even for the part of the year you were a resident alien.

**Head of household.** You cannot use the Head of household Tax Table column or Section D of the Tax Computation Worksheet in the Instructions for Forms 1040 and 1040-SR.

Joint return. You cannot file a joint return unless you elect to be taxed as a resident alien (see <u>Election To Be</u> <u>Taxed as a Resident Alien</u>, earlier) instead of a dual-status taxpayer.

**Tax rates.** If you were married and a nonresident of the United States for all or part of the tax year and you do not make the election discussed earlier to be taxed as a resident alien, you must use the Married filing separately column in the Tax Table or Section C of the Tax Computation Worksheet to figure your tax on income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. If you were married, you cannot use the Single Tax Table column or Section A of the Tax Computation Worksheet.

**Tax credits.** You cannot take the earned income credit, the credit for the elderly or disabled, or any education credit unless you elect to be taxed as a resident alien (see *Election To Be Taxed as a Resident Alien*, earlier) instead of a dual-status taxpayer.

See chapter 6 of Pub. 519 for information on other credits.

### How To Figure Tax for a Dual-Status Year

When you figure your U.S. tax for a dual-status year, you are subject to different rules for the part of the year you were a resident and the part of the year you were a nonresident.

All income for the period of residence and all income that is effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States for the period of nonresidence, after allowable deductions, is combined and taxed at the same rates that apply to U.S. citizens and residents. For the period of residence, allowable deductions include all deductions on Schedule A of Form 1040 or 1040-SR, including medical expenses, real property taxes, and certain interest.

See the Instructions for Schedule A (Form 1040 or 1040-SR).

Income that is not effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States for the period of nonresidence is subject to the flat 30% rate or lower treaty rate. No deductions are allowed against this income. If you were a resident alien on the last day of the tax year and you are filing Form 1040 or 1040-SR, include the tax on the noneffectively connected income on Schedule 2 (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), line 8. Enter "1040-NR" as the code on the space provided.

If you are filing Form 1040-NR, enter the tax from the Tax Table, Tax Computation Worksheet, Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet, Schedule D Tax Worksheet, Schedule J (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), or Form 8615 on Form 1040-NR, line 42; and the tax on the noneffectively connected income on line 54. Include any net investment income tax from Form 8960 for the part of the year you were a U.S. resident on line 60, check box b, and enter the code "NIIT." See Form 8960 and its instructions for more details.

**Credit for taxes paid.** You are allowed a credit against your U.S. income tax liability for certain taxes you paid, or are considered to have paid, or that were withheld from your income. These include the following.

1. Tax withheld from wages earned in the United States and taxes withheld at the source from various items of income from U.S. sources other than wages. This includes U.S. tax withheld on dispositions of U.S. real property interests.

• When filing Form 1040 or 1040-SR, show the total tax withheld on line 17. Enter amounts from the attached statement (Form 1040-NR, lines 62a through 62d) in the column to the right of line 17 and identify and include them in the amount on line 17.

• When filing Form 1040-NR, show the total tax withheld on lines 62a through 62d. Enter the amount from the attached statement (Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 17) in the column to the right of line 62a, and identify and include it in the amount on line 62a.

2. Estimated tax paid with Form 1040-ES or Form 1040-ES (NR).

3. Tax paid with Form 1040-C at the time of departure from the United States. When filing Form 1040 or 1040-SR, include the tax paid with Form 1040-C with the total payments on line 19. Identify the payment in the area to the left of the entry.

# How To Report Income on Form 1040-NR

### **Community Income**

If either you or your spouse (or both you and your spouse) were nonresident aliens at any time during the tax year and you had community income during the year, treat the community income according to the applicable community property laws except as follows.

• Earned income of a spouse, other than trade or business income or partnership distributive share income. The spouse whose services produced the income must report it on his or her separate return.

• Trade or business income, other than partnership distributive share income. Treat this income as received by the spouse carrying on the trade or business and report it on that spouse's return.

• Partnership distributive share income (or loss). Treat this income (or loss) as received by the spouse who is the partner and report it on that spouse's return.

• Income derived from the separate property of one spouse that is not earned income, trade or business income, or partnership distributive share income. The spouse with the separate property must report this income on his or her separate return.

Use Form 8958, Allocation of Tax Amounts Between Certain Individuals in Community Property States, to figure the portion of the income allocated to you. Attach your completed Form 8958 to your tax return. See Pub. 555, Community Property, for more details.

### **Kinds of Income**

You must divide your income for the tax year into the following three categories.

1. Income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. This income is taxed at the same rates that apply to U.S. citizens and residents. Report this income on page 1 of Form 1040-NR. Pub. 519 describes this income in greater detail.

2. U.S. income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. This income is taxed at 30% unless a treaty between your country of residence (as defined under the treaty) and the United States has set a lower rate that applies to you. Report this income on Schedule NEC on page 4 of Form 1040-NR. Pub. 519 describes this income in greater detail.

**Note.** Use line 58 to report the 4% tax on U.S. source gross transportation income.

3. Income exempt from U.S. tax. If the income is exempt from tax by treaty, complete item L of Schedule OI on page 5 of Form 1040-NR and line 22 on page 1.

Virtual currency. If, in 2019, you engaged in a transaction involving virtual currency, you may have income reportable on Form 1040-NR. A transaction involving virtual currency includes:

• The receipt or transfer of virtual currency for free (without providing any consideration), including from an air-drop or following a hard fork;

• An exchange of virtual currency for goods or services;

• A sale of virtual currency; and

• An exchange of virtual currency for other property, including for another virtual currency.

If you disposed of any virtual currency that was held as a capital asset, use Form 8949 to figure your capital gain or loss and report it on Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR).

If you received any virtual currency as compensation for services or disposed of any virtual currency that you held for sale to customers in a U.S. trade or business, you must report the income as you would report other income of the same type (for example, Form W-2 wages, or inventory or services from Schedule C).

Income from a sharing economy

activity. If you use one of the many online platforms available to provide goods and services, you may be involved in what is known as the sharing economy. If you receive income from a sharing economy activity, it is generally taxable even if you do not receive a Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income; Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement; or some other income statement. To learn more about this income, go to *IRS.gov/Sharing*.

### Dispositions of U.S. Real Property Interests

Gain or loss on the disposition of a U.S. real property interest (see Pub. 519 for definition) is taxed as if the gain or loss were effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

Report gains and losses on the disposition of U.S. real property interests on Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) and Form 1040-NR, line 14. Also, net gains may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. See <u>Line 43—Alternative</u> <u>minimum tax</u>, later. See <u>Real Property</u> Gain or Loss in chapter 4 of Pub. 519 for more information.

### Income You Can Elect To Treat as Effectively Connected With a U.S. Trade or Business

You can elect to treat some items of income as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. The election applies to all income from real property located in the United States and held for the production of income and to all income from any interest in such property. This includes:

- Gains from the sale or exchange of such property or an interest therein:
- Gains on the disposal of timber, coal, or iron ore with a retained economic interest;
- Rents from real estate; or

• Rents and royalties from mines, oil or gas wells, or other natural resources.

You do not need to make an election to treat gain from the disposition of a U.S. real property interest as effectively connected income. Dispositions of U.S. real property interests are automatically treated as effectively connected income. See <u>Dispositions</u> of U.S. Real Property Interests, earlier.

To make the election, attach a statement to your return for the year of the election. Include the following items in your statement.

1. That you are making the election.

2. A complete list of all of your real property, or any interest in real property, located in the United States (including location). Give the legal identification of U.S. timber, coal, or iron ore in which you have an interest. 3. The extent of your ownership in the real property.

4. A description of any substantial improvements to the property.

5. Your income from the property.

6. The dates you owned the property.

7. Whether the election is under section 871(d) or a tax treaty.

8. Details of any previous elections and revocations of the real property election.

**Note.** Once made, the section 871 election will remain in effect until revoked with the consent of the Commissioner. A new section 871 election may not be made until after the 5th year in which the revocation occurs.

# Foreign Income Taxed by the United States

You may be required to report some income from foreign sources on your U.S. return if the income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. For this foreign income to be treated as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, you must have an office or other fixed place of business in the United States to which the income can be attributed. For more information, including a list of the types of foreign source income that must be treated as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, see chapter 4 of Pub. 519.

### Special Rules for Former U.S. Citizens and Former U.S. Long-Term Residents (Expatriates)

The expatriation tax provisions apply to certain U.S. citizens who have lost their citizenship and long-term residents who have ended their residency. You are a former U.S. long-term resident if you were a lawful permanent resident of the United States (green card holder) in at least 8 of the last 15 tax years ending with the year your residency ends.

For more information on the expatriation tax provisions, see *Expatriation Tax* in chapter 4 of Pub. 519; the Instructions for Form 8854; and Notice 2009-85 (for expatriation after June 16, 2008), 2009-45 I.R.B. 598, available at <u>IRS.gov/irb/</u>2009-45\_IRB/ar10.html.

# Line Instructions for Form 1040-NR

### Name and Address

Individuals. Enter your name, street address, city or town, and country on the appropriate lines. Include an apartment number after the street address, if applicable. Check the box for "Individual."

**Estates and trusts.** Enter the name of the estate or trust and check the box for "Estate or Trust." You must include different information for estates and trusts that are engaged in a trade or business in the United States.

*Not engaged in a trade or business.* Attach a statement to Form 1040-NR with your name, title, address, and the names and addresses of any U.S. grantors and beneficiaries.

**Engaged in a trade or business in the United States.** Attach a statement to Form 1040-NR with your name, title, address, and the names and addresses of all beneficiaries.

**P.O. box.** Enter your box number only if your post office does not deliver mail to your home.

**Foreign address.** If you have a foreign address, enter the city name on the appropriate line. Do not enter any other information on that line, but also complete the spaces below that line.

**Country name.** Do not abbreviate the country name. Enter the name in uppercase letters in English. Follow the country's practice for entering the postal code and the name of the province, county, or state.

Address change. If you plan to move after filing your return, use Form 8822, Change of Address, to notify the IRS of your new address.

Name change. If you changed your name because of marriage, divorce, etc., and your identifying number is a social security number, be sure to report the change to the Social Security Administration (SSA) before filing your return. This prevents delays in processing your return and issuing refunds. It also safeguards your future social security benefits. See <u>Social</u> <u>security number (SSN)</u>, later, for how to contact the SSA.

**Death of a taxpayer.** See <u>Death of a</u> <u>Taxpayer</u> under General Information, later.

### **Identifying Number**

An incorrect or missing identifying number can increase your tax, reduce your refund, or delay your refund.

**Social security number (SSN).** If you are an individual, in most cases you are required to enter your SSN. If you do not have an SSN but are eligible to get one, you should apply for it. Get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, online at <u>SSA.gov/ssnumber</u>, from your local Social Security Administration (SSA) office, or by calling the SSA at 800-772-1213 (TTY 800-325-0778).

Fill in Form SS-5 and bring it to your local SSA office in person, along with original documentation showing your age, identity, immigration status, and authority to work in the United States. If you are an F-1 or M-1 student, you must also show your Form I-20. If you are a J-1 exchange visitor, you must also show your Form DS-2019. It usually takes about 2 weeks to get an SSN once the SSA has all the evidence and information it needs.

Check that both the name and SSN on your Forms W-2, 1040-NR, and 1099 agree with your social security card. If they do not, certain deductions and credits on your Form 1040-NR may be reduced or disallowed and you may not receive credit for your social security earnings. If your Form W-2 shows an incorrect SSN or name, notify your employer or the form-issuing agent as soon as possible to make sure your earnings are credited to your social security record. If the name or SSN on your social security card is incorrect, call the SSA at 800-772-1213 (TTY 800-325-0778).

**IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN).** If you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, you must enter your ITIN whenever an SSN is requested on your tax 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. For more information, see Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, and its instructions. Get Form W-7 online at IRS.gov. Enter "ITIN" in the search box. It takes about 7 weeks to get an ITIN.

Some ITINs must be renewed. If you haven't used your ITIN on a federal tax return at least once in the last 3 years, or if your ITIN has the middle digits 83, 84, 85, 86, or 87 (for example, 9NN-83-NNNN), it expired at the end of 2019 and must be renewed if you need to file a federal tax return in 2020. You don't need to renew your ITIN if you don't need to file a federal tax return. You can find more information at <u>IRS.gov/ITIN</u>.

ITINs with middle digits 70 through 82 have expired and must also be renewed if you need to file a tax return in 2020 and haven't already renewed the ITIN.

An ITIN is for tax use only. It does not entitle you to social security benefits or change your employment or immigration status under U.S. law.

If you receive an SSN after previously using an ITIN, stop using your ITIN. Use your SSN instead. Visit a local IRS office or write a letter to the IRS explaining that you now have an SSN and want all your tax records combined under your SSN. Details about what to include with the letter and where to mail it are at <u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>ITINinfo</u>.

**Employer identification number** (EIN). If you are filing Form 1040-NR for an estate or trust, enter the EIN of the estate or trust. If the entity does not have an EIN, you must apply for one. For details on how to get an EIN, see Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, and its instructions, which are available at IRS.gov. Enter "SS-4" in the search box. For more details, see <u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>Businesses/Small-Businesses-Self-Employed/How-To-Apply-for-an-EIN</u>.

# **Filing Status**

The amount of your tax depends on your filing status. Before you decide which box to check, read the following explanations. For more information about marital status, see Pub. 501. Remember to provide your country of residency, or that you are a U.S. national, on Schedule OI, item A or B, on page 5 of Form 1040-NR, as applicable. Certain tax benefits, such as the child tax credit and the credit for other dependents, are only available to residents of Canada and Mexico and to U.S. nationals, and, to a limited extent, to residents of South Korea and India.

**U.S. national.** A U.S. national is an individual who, although not a U.S. citizen, owes his or her allegiance to the United States. U.S. nationals include American Samoans and Northern Mariana Islanders who chose to become U.S. nationals instead of U.S. citizens.

### Were You Single or Married?

**Single.** You can check the box on line 2 if any of the following was true on December 31, 2019.

• You were never married.

• You were legally separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance. But if, at the end of 2019, your divorce was not final (an interlocutory decree), you are considered married and cannot check the box on line 2.

• You were widowed before January 1, 2019, and did not remarry before the end of 2019. But if you meet certain conditions, you may be able to use the qualifying widow(er) filing status. See the instructions for <u>line 6</u>, later.

• You meet the tests described under *Married persons who live apart*, later.

**Married.** If you were married on December 31, 2019, consider yourself married for the whole year, even if you did not live with your spouse at the end of 2019.

If your spouse died in 2019, consider yourself married to that spouse for the whole year, unless you remarried in 2019.

Married persons who live apart. Some married persons who have a child and who do not live with their spouse can file as single. If you meet all five of the following tests and you are a married resident of Canada or Mexico, you are a married U.S. national, or you are a married resident of South Korea, check the box on line 2. On Schedule OI, enter your country of residency (item B) or, if applicable, that you are a U.S. national (item A).

1. You file a separate return from your spouse.

2. You paid over half the cost of keeping up your home for 2019.

3. You lived apart from your spouse for the last 6 months of 2019. Temporary absences for special circumstances, such as for business, medical care, school, or military service, count as time lived in the home.

4. Your home was the main home of your child, stepchild, or foster child for more than half of 2019. Temporary absences by you or the child for special circumstances, such as school, vacation, business, or medical care, count as time the child lived in the home. If the child was born or died in 2019, you still can file as single as long as the home was that child's main home for more than half of the part of the year he or she was alive in 2019.

5. You could have claimed the child as a dependent or could claim the child except that the child's other parent claims him or her as a dependent under the rules for children of divorced or separated parents. See Form 8332, Release/Revocation of Release of Claim to Exemption for Child by Custodial Parent.

**Adopted child.** An adopted child is always treated as your own child. An adopted child includes a child lawfully placed with you for legal adoption.

**Foster child.** A foster child is any child placed with you by an authorized placement agency or by judgment, decree, or other order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Line 1—Reserved. Line 1 is reserved due to the suspension of the deduction for exemptions for individuals.

Line 2—Single nonresident alien. Check the box on line 2 if your filing status is single even if you are a U.S. national or a resident of Canada or Mexico. Be sure to complete Schedule OI, items A and B, with your citizenship, nationality, and/or residency.

Lines 3 and 4—Reserved. Lines 3 and 4 are reserved due to the

suspension of the deduction for exemptions for individuals.

Line 5—Married nonresident alien.

If your filing status is married, check the box on line 5.



Check the box on line 5 if your filing status is married even if CAUTION YOU are a U.S. national or a resident of Canada, Mexico, or South Korea. Be sure to complete Schedule OI, items A and B, with your

citizenship, nationality, and/or residency. Also, you no longer need to place spouse information on the form.

Line 6—Qualifying widow(er). You can check the box on line 6 if all of the following apply.

1. You were a resident of Canada, Mexico, or South Korea, or were a U.S. national. Or you were a student or business apprentice from India eligible for the benefits of Article 21(2) of the United States-India Income Tax Treaty.

2. Your spouse died in 2017 or 2018 and you did not remarry before the end of 2019.

3. You have a child or stepchild (not a foster child) whom you can claim as a dependent or could claim as a dependent except that, for 2019:

a. The child had gross income of \$4,200 or more,

b. The child filed a joint return, or

c. You could be claimed as a dependent on someone else's return.

If the child is not claimed as your dependent on line 7, enter the child's name in the space beneath line 6. If you do not enter the name, it will take us longer to process your return.

4. This child lived in your home for all of 2019. Temporary absences by you or the child for special circumstances, such as school, vacation, business, or medical care, count as time lived in the home.

A child is considered to have lived with you for all of 2019 if the child was born or died in 2019 and your home was the child's home for the entire time he or she was alive.

5. You paid over half the cost of keeping up your home. To find out what is included in the cost of keeping up a home, see Pub. 501.

6. You were a resident alien or U.S. citizen the year your spouse

died. This refers to your actual status, not the election that some nonresident aliens can make to be taxed as U.S. residents.

7. You could have filed a joint return with your spouse the year he or she died, even if you did not actually do so.

Adopted child. An adopted child is always treated as your own child. An adopted child includes a child lawfully placed with you for legal adoption.

# Dependents

You can no longer claim deductions for exemptions for yourself, your spouse, or your dependents regardless of your residency or nationality. Only trusts and estates can claim deductions for exemptions. Deductions for exemptions for estates and trusts are described in the instructions for line 39, later.

Only U.S. nationals, residents of Canada, Mexico, and South Korea, and students or business apprentices from India who are eligible for the benefits of Article 21(2) of the United States-India Income Tax Treaty may have a qualifying dependent on line 7. You will need to complete the appropriate item A or B on Schedule OI to identify your status as a U.S. national or your residency.

You do not need to list a qualifying dependent if your CAUTION qualifying dependent does not qualify you for any benefit.

Line 7—Dependents. If you have more than four dependents, include a statement showing the required information.

If you were a U.S. national or a resident of Canada or Mexico, you can claim a dependent on the same terms as U.S. citizens.

If you were a resident of South TIP Korea or India. see chapter 5 of Pub. 519.

In general, a dependent is a qualifying child or a qualifying relative. Three exceptions apply.

 An individual who is a dependent of a taxpayer is treated as having no dependents.

 An individual who files a joint return is not a dependent if the individual files a joint return, unless the joint

return is filed only to claim a refund of estimated or withheld taxes.

 An individual claimed as a dependent must be a citizen, national, or resident of the United States, or a resident of Canada or Mexico.

*Qualifying child.* A qualifying child for purposes of dependency is a child who meets the following requirements.

 The child is your son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, half sister, or a descendant of any of them (for example, your grandchild, niece, or nephew).

The child was one of the following.

1. Under age 19 at the end of 2019 and younger than you.

2. Under age 24 at the end of 2019, a full-time student, and younger than you.

3. Any age and permanently and totally disabled at any time during the vear.

 The child lived with you for more than half of 2019.

 The child did not provide over half of his or her own support for 2019.

• The child is not filing a joint return for 2019 or is filing a joint return for 2019 only to claim a refund of estimated or withheld taxes.

Qualifying relative. A qualifying relative for purposes of dependency is a person who meets the following requirements.

 The person was not a qualifying child of any taxpaver for 2019.

The person is one of the following.

1. Your son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, or a descendant of any of them (for example, your grandchild).

2. Your brother, sister, half brother, half sister, or a son or daughter of any of them (for example, your niece or nephew).

3. Your father, mother, or an ancestor or sibling of either of them (for example, your grandmother, grandfather, aunt, or uncle).

4. Your stepbrother, stepsister, stepfather, stepmother, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law.

5. Any other person (other than your spouse) who lived with you for all of 2019 as a member of your

household if your relationship did not violate local law.

· The person had gross income of less than \$4,200 in 2019.

 You provided over half of the person's support in 2019.

For special rules and additional information in CAUTION applying the definitions of a gualifying child and gualifying relative. see Dependents in Pub. 501.

### Children who did not live with you due to divorce or separation.

If you were a U.S. national or a resident of Canada or Mexico and are claiming a child who did not live with you as a dependent under the special rule for children of divorced or separated parents or parents who lived apart during the last 6 months of the year, include with your return a copy of the custodial parent's signed release of claim to exemption. The release may be on Form 8332 or may be a substantially similar statement whose only purpose is to release a claim to exemption for the child. The release must be unconditional.

If the divorce decree or separation agreement went into effect after 1984 and before 2009, the noncustodial parent may be able to include certain pages from the decree or agreement instead of Form 8332. See Form 8332 for details.



year.

You must include the required information even if you filed it CAUTION with your return in an earlier

Release of exemption revoked. A custodial parent who has revoked his or her previous release of a claim to exemption for a child must include a copy of the revocation with his or her return. For details, see Form 8332.

*Line 7, column (2).* You must enter each dependent's identifying number (SSN, ITIN, or ATIN). Otherwise, at the time we process your return, we may reduce or disallow tax benefits (such as the credit for other dependents) based on the person's status as your dependent.

For the child tax credit, your child must have the required SSN. The required SSN is one that is valid for employment and that is issued by the Social Security Administration (SSA) before the due date of your 2019 return (including extensions). If "Not Valid for Employment" is printed on the social security card and your child's immigration status has changed so that your child is now a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, ask the SSA for a new social security card without the legend. However, if "Valid for Work Only With DHS Authorization" is printed on your child's social security card, your child has the required SSN only as long as the DHS authorization is valid.

For the credit for other dependents, your dependent must have an SSN, ITIN, or ATIN issued on or before the due date of your 2019 return (including extensions). If the person has not been issued an SSN, ITIN, or ATIN by this date, you cannot use the person to claim the credit for other dependents on either your original or amended 2019 tax return. If you apply for the ITIN or ATIN on or before the due date of your 2019 return (including extensions) and the IRS issues the ITIN or ATIN for the person as a result of the application, the IRS will consider the ITIN or ATIN as issued on or before the due date of your 2019 return.

For details on how your TIP dependent can get an identifying number, see Identifying Number, earlier.

If your dependent child was born and died in 2019 and you do not have an identifying number for the child, enter "Died" in column (2) and attach a copy of the child's birth certificate, death certificate, or hospital records. The document must show the child was born alive.

If you did not have an SSN (or ITIN) issued on or before the due date of your 2019 return (including extensions), you cannot claim the child tax credit or credit for other dependents on either your original or an amended 2019 return. If you apply for an ITIN on or before the due date of your 2019 return (including extensions) and the IRS issues you an ITIN as a result of the application, the IRS will consider your ITIN as issued on or before the due date of your 2019 return.

Adoption taxpayer identification numbers (ATINs). If you have a

dependent who was placed with you for legal adoption and you do not know his or her SSN, you must get an ATIN for the dependent from the IRS. See Form W-7A, Application for Taxpayer Identification Number for Pending U.S. Adoptions, for details. If the dependent is not a U.S. citizen or resident alien, apply for an ITIN instead, using Form W-7. See IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), earlier.

Line 7, column (4), child tax *credit.* Check the box in this column if your dependent is a qualifying child for the child tax credit (defined next). If you have at least one qualifying child, you may be able to take the child tax credit on line 49 and the additional child tax credit on line 64.

Qualifying child for child tax credit. A qualifying child for purposes of the child tax credit is a qualifying child for purposes of dependency under Qualifying child earlier, except that the child must meet the following requirements.

• The child was under age 17 at the end of 2019.

 The child was a U.S. citizen, a U.S. national, or a U.S. resident alien.

You and the child must also meet the taxpaver CAUTION identification number requirements for the child tax credit in Line 7, column (2), earlier.

Line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents. Check the box in this column if your dependent is not a qualifying child for the child tax credit (defined above), but is a qualifying relative (defined earlier) and a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or U.S. resident alien.

You and the dependent must also meet the taxpayer CAUTION identification number requirements for the credit for other dependents in Line 7, column (2), earlier.

### **Rounding Off to Whole** Dollars

You can round off cents to whole dollars on your return and schedules. If you do round to whole dollars, you must round all amounts. To round, drop amounts under 50 cents and increase amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next dollar. For example, \$1.39 becomes \$1 and \$2.50 becomes \$3.

If you have to add two or more amounts to figure the amount to enter on a line, include cents when adding the amounts and round off only the total.

If you are entering amounts that include cents, make sure to include the decimal point. There is no cents column on the form.

## Income Effectively Connected With U.S. Trade or Business

The instructions for this section assume you have decided that the income involved is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business in which you were engaged. The tax status of income also depends on its source. Under some circumstances, items of income from foreign sources are treated as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. Other items are reportable as effectively connected or not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, depending on how you elect to treat them. See chapter 4 of Pub. 519.

Line 8—Wages, salaries, tips, etc. Enter the total of your effectively connected wages, salaries, tips, etc. Only U.S. source income is included on line 8 as effectively connected wages. For most people, the amount to enter on this line should be shown in box 1 of their Form(s) W-2.

Amounts exempt under a treaty. Wages, salaries, tips, etc. that you claim are exempt from U.S. tax under an income tax treaty should not be reported on line 8. Instead, include these amounts on line 22 and complete item L of Schedule OI on page 5 of Form 1040-NR. Generally, if you submitted a properly completed Form 8233, Exemption From Withholding on Compensation for Independent (and Certain Dependent) Personal Services of a Nonresident Alien Individual, to claim an exemption from withholding based on a treaty, your employer would not have withheld tax on the exempt amount and would have reported the exempt amount on a Form 1042-S and not in box 1 of Form W-2. However, if you did not submit a Form 8233 to your employer or if you submitted a Form

8233 to your employer but your employer withheld tax on the exempt amount because it could not readily determine your eligibility for the exemption, you can claim the exemption on Form 1040-NR by reducing your line 8 wages by the exempt amount. You will need to complete item L on Schedule OI and attach a statement to your return containing all information that otherwise would have been required on a Form 8233 to explain your eligibility for the exemption. See the examples next.

Example 1. Anna is a citizen of France who came to the United States on an F-1 visa in 2018 for the primary purpose of studying at an accredited university. In 2019, Anna completed a paid summer internship with a U.S. company as part of her optional practical training. Anna earned \$8,000 from this internship. Under Article 21 (Students and Trainees) of the income tax treaty with France, Anna can exempt up to \$5,000 of personal services income from U.S. tax. Anna submitted a valid Form 8233 to her employer to claim an exemption from withholding for the portion of her wages that is exempt under the treaty. She received a Form 1042-S from her employer showing the \$5,000 exempt amount and a Form W-2 showing \$3,000 of wages in box 1. On her 2019 Form 1040-NR. Anna should report \$3,000 on line 8, include \$5,000 on line 22, and complete item L on Schedule OI. Anna should attach both the Form W-2 and the Form 1042-S to her return.

Example 2. The facts are the same as above except that Anna did not realize she was eligible for a \$5,000 exemption when she began work and did not submit a Form 8233 to her employer claiming the exemption amount. All of Anna's wages from the internship were withheld upon and reported in box 1 on her Form W-2. On her Form 1040-NR, Anna should report \$3,000 on line 8, include \$5,000 on line 22, and complete item L on Schedule OI. Anna should attach the Form W-2 to her Form 1040-NR. She should also attach a statement to her Form 1040-NR containing all information that otherwise would have been required on a Form 8233 to justify the exemption claimed.

Services performed partly within and partly without the United States. If you performed services as an employee both inside and outside the United States, you must allocate your compensation between U.S. and non-U.S. sources.

Compensation (other than certain fringe benefits) is generally sourced on a time basis. To figure your U.S. source income, divide the number of days you performed labor or personal services within the United States by the total number of days you performed labor or personal services within and outside the United States. Multiply the result by your total compensation (other than certain fringe benefits).

*Fringe benefits.* Certain fringe benefits (such as housing and educational expenses) are sourced on a geographic basis. The source of the fringe benefit compensation is generally your principal place of work. The amount of the fringe benefit compensation must be reasonable and you must keep records that are adequate to support the fringe benefit compensation.

You may be able to use an alternative method to determine the source of your compensation and/or fringe benefits if the alternative method more properly determines the source of the compensation.

For 2019, if your total compensation (including fringe benefits) is \$250,000 or more and you allocate your compensation using an alternative method, check the "Yes" boxes in <u>item K</u> of Schedule OI on page 5. Also attach to Form 1040-NR a statement that contains the following information.

1. The specific compensation or the specific fringe benefit for which an alternative method is used.

2. For each such item, the alternative method used to allocate the source of the compensation.

3. For each such item, a computation showing how the alternative allocation was computed.

4. A comparison of the dollar amount of the compensation sourced within and outside the United States under both the alternative method and the time or geographical method for determining the source.

You must keep documentation showing why the alternative method more properly determines the source of the compensation.

Other types of income. The following types of income must also be included in the total on line 8. All wages received as a household employee. An employer is not required to provide a Form W-2 to you if he or she paid you wages of less than \$2,100 in 2019. If you received wages as a household employee and you did not receive a Form W-2 because an employer paid you less than \$2,100 in 2019, enter "HSH" and the amount not reported to you on a Form W-2 on the dotted line next to line 8. For information on employment taxes for household employees, see Tax Topic 756 at IRS.gov/TaxTopics. Tip income you did not report to

• Tip income you did not report to your employer. This should include any allocated tips shown in box 8 on your Form(s) W-2 unless you can prove that your unreported tips are less than the amount in box 8. Allocated tips are not included as income in box 1. See Pub. 531, Reporting Tip Income, for more details.

Also include the value of any noncash tips you received, such as tickets, passes, or other items of value. Although you do not report these noncash tips to your employer, you must report them on line 8.

You may owe social security and Medicare tax on unreported tips. See the instructions for line 56, later.

• Dependent care benefits, which should be shown in box 10 of your Form(s) W-2. But first complete Form 2441, Child and Dependent Care Expenses, to see if you can exclude part or all of the benefits.

• Employer-provided adoption benefits, which should be shown in box 12 of your Form(s) W-2 with code T. But see the Instructions for Form 8839, Qualified Adoption Expenses, to find out if you can exclude part or all of the benefits. You may also be able to exclude amounts if you adopted a child with special needs and the adoption became final in 2019.

• Excess elective deferrals. The amount deferred should be shown in

box 12 of your Form W-2, and the "Retirement plan" box in box 13 should be checked. If the total amount you deferred for 2019 under all plans was more than \$19,000 (excluding catch-up contributions as explained below), include the excess on line 8. This limit is (a) \$13,000 if you have only SIMPLE plans, or (b) \$22,000 for section 403(b) plans if you qualify for the 15-year rule in chapter 4 of Pub. 571. Although designated Roth contributions are subject to this limit, do not include the excess attributable to such contributions on line 8. They are already included as income in box 1 of your Form W-2.

A higher limit may apply to participants in section 457(b) deferred compensation plans for the 3 years before retirement age. Contact your plan administrator for more information.

If you were age 50 or older at the end of 2019, your employer may have allowed an additional deferral (catch-up contributions) of up to \$6,000 (\$3,000 for section 401(k)(11) and SIMPLE plans). This additional deferral amount is not subject to the overall limit on elective deferrals.

You cannot deduct the amount deferred. It is not included as income in box 1 of your Form W-2.

• Disability pensions shown on Form 1042-S or Form 1099-R if you have not reached the minimum retirement age set by your employer. Disability pensions received after you reach minimum retirement age and other payments shown on Form 1042-S, Form 1099-R (other than payments from an IRA\*) or payments from an IRA are reported on lines 16a and 16b.

• Corrective distributions from a retirement plan shown on Form 1042-S or Form 1099-R of excess elective deferrals or other excess contributions (plus earnings). But do not include distributions from an IRA\* on line 8. Instead, report distributions from an IRA on lines 16a and 16b.

\* This includes a Roth, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA.

• Wages from Form 8919, line 6.

*Missing or incorrect Form W-2.* Your employer is required to provide or send Form W-2 to you no later than January 31, 2020. If you do not receive it by early February, use Tax Topic 154 at <u>IRS.gov/TaxTopics</u> to find out what to do. Even if you do not get a Form W-2, you must still report your earnings on line 8. If you lose your Form W-2 or it is incorrect, ask your employer for a new one.

Line 9a—Taxable interest. Report on line 9a all of your taxable interest income from assets effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

For more details about reporting taxable interest, including market discount on bonds and adjustments for amortizable bond premium or acquisition premium, see Pub. 550.

If you received interest not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, report it on Schedule NEC, page 4, unless it is tax exempt under a treaty and the withholding agent did not withhold tax on the payment. If the interest is tax exempt under a treaty, include the tax-exempt amount on line 22 and complete item L of Schedule OI on page 5.

If the interest is tax exempt under a treaty but the withholding agent withheld tax, report the interest on Schedule NEC, line 2. Use column d and show 0% for the appropriate rate of tax.

See Pub. 901 for a quick reference guide to the provisions of U.S. tax treaties.

Interest from a U.S. bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or similar institution, and from certain deposits with U.S. insurance companies, is tax exempt to a nonresident alien if it is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

Interest credited in 2019 on deposits that you could not withdraw because of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the financial institution may not have to be included in your 2019 income.

See Pub. 550 for more details.

Line 9b—Tax-exempt interest. Certain types of interest income from investments in state and municipal bonds and similar instruments are not taxed by the United States. If you received such tax-exempt interest income (including any tax-exempt original issue discount (OID)), report the amount on line 9b. In general, your

stated tax-exempt interest should be shown in box 8 of Form 1099-INT or, for a tax-exempt OID bond, in box 2 of Form 1099-OID, and your tax-exempt OID should be shown in box 11 of Form 1099-OID. Enter the total on line 9b. Also include on line 9b any exempt-interest dividends from a mutual fund or other regulated investment company. This amount should be shown in box 10 of Form 1099-DIV. If you acquired a tax-exempt bond at a premium, there may be an amount in box 13 of Form 1099-INT or box 10 of Form 1099-OID if you had bond premium amortization allocable to interest paid on a tax-exempt covered security. Reduce the amount otherwise reportable on line 9b by the amount, if any, shown in box 13 of Form 1099-INT or box 10 of Form 1099-OID. Also, if you acquired a tax-exempt OID bond at an acquisition premium, only report the net amount of tax-exempt OID on line 9b (that is, the excess of the tax-exempt OID for the year over the amortized acquisition premium for the year). See Pub. 550 for more information about OID, bond premium, and acquisition premium.

Do not include interest earned on your IRA, health savings account, Archer or Medicare Advantage MSA, or Coverdell education savings account. Also, do not include interest from a U.S. bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or similar institution (or from certain deposits with U.S. insurance companies) that is exempt from tax under a tax treaty or under section 871(i) because the interest is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.



If you have interest income, you should report this income CAUTION on Form 1040-NR rather than Form 1040-NR-EZ.

Line 10a—Ordinary dividends. Each payer should send you a Form 1099-DIV. Enter your total ordinary dividends from assets effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business on line 10a. This amount should be shown in box 1a of Form(s) 1099-DIV.

Capital gain distributions. If you received any capital gain distributions, see the instructions for line 14, later.

Nondividend distributions. Some distributions are a return of your

cost (or other basis). They will not be taxed until you recover your cost (or other basis). You must reduce your cost (or other basis) by these distributions. After you get back all of your cost (or other basis), you must report these distributions as capital gains on Form 8949.

See chapter 1 of Pub. 550 for more details.

Dividends on insurance TIP policies are a partial return of the premiums you paid. Do not report them as dividends. Include them in income on line 21 only if they exceed the total of all net premiums you paid for the contract.

Line 10b—Qualified dividends. Enter your total gualified dividends on line 10b. Qualified dividends are also included in the ordinary dividend total required to be shown on line 10a. Qualified dividends are eligible for a lower tax rate than other ordinary income. Generally, these dividends are shown in box 1b of your Form(s) 1099-DIV.

See chapter 1 of Pub. 550 for the definition of qualified dividends if you received dividends not reported on Form 1099-DIV.

*Exception.* Some dividends may be reported as gualified dividends in box 1b of Form 1099-DIV but are not gualified dividends. These dividends include the following.

Dividends you received as a

nominee. See chapter 1 of Pub. 550. Dividends you received on any share of stock that you held for less than 61 days during the 121-day period that began 60 days before the ex-dividend date. The ex-dividend date is the first date following the declaration of a dividend on which the purchaser of a stock is not entitled to receive the next dividend payment. When counting the number of days you held the stock, include the day you disposed of the stock but not the day you acquired it. See the examples that follow. Also, when counting the number of days you held the stock, you cannot count certain days during which your risk of loss was diminished. See chapter 1 of Pub. 550 for more details.

 Dividends attributable to periods totaling more than 366 days that you received on any share of preferred stock held for less than 91 days

during the 181-day period that began 90 days before the ex-dividend date. When counting the number of days you held the stock, you cannot count certain days during which your risk of loss was diminished. See chapter 1 of Pub. 550 for more details. Preferred dividends attributable to periods totaling less than 367 days are subject to the 61-day holding period rule, just described.

 Dividends on any share of stock to the extent that you are under an obligation (including a short sale) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.

 Payments in lieu of dividends, but only if you know or have reason to know that the payments are not qualified dividends.

 Dividends from a corporation which first became a surrogate foreign corporation after December 22, 2017, other than a foreign corporation which is treated as a domestic corporation under section 7874(b).

Example 1. You bought 5,000 shares of XYZ Corp. common stock on July 8, 2019. XYZ Corp. paid a cash dividend of 10 cents a share. The ex-dividend date was July 16, 2019. Your Form 1099-DIV from XYZ Corp. shows \$500 in box 1a (ordinary dividends) and in box 1b (qualified dividends). However, you sold the 5,000 shares on August 11, 2019. You held your shares of XYZ Corp. for only 34 days of the 121-day period (from July 9, 2019, through August 11, 2019). The 121-day period began on May 17, 2019 (60 days before the ex-dividend date), and ended on September 14, 2019. You have no gualified dividends from XYZ Corp. because you held the XYZ Corp., stock for less than 61 days.

Example 2. The facts are the same as in *Example 1* except that you bought the stock on July 15, 2019 (the day before the ex-dividend date), and you sold the stock on September 16, 2019. You held the stock for 63 days (from July 16, 2019, through September 16, 2019). The \$500 of gualified dividends shown in box 1b of Form 1099-DIV are all qualified dividends because you held the stock for 61 days of the 121-day period (from July 16, 2019, through September 14, 2019).

Example 3. You bought 10,000 shares of ABC Mutual Fund common stock on July 8, 2019. ABC Mutual Fund paid a cash dividend of 10 cents a share. The ex-dividend date was July 16, 2019. The ABC Mutual Fund advises you that the part of the dividend eligible to be treated as gualified dividends equals 2 cents a share. Your Form 1099-DIV from ABC Mutual Fund shows total ordinary dividends of \$1,000 and qualified dividends of \$200. However, you sold the 10,000 shares on August 11, 2019. You have no gualified dividends from ABC Mutual Fund because you held the ABC Mutual Fund stock for less than 61 days.



Use the Qualified Dividends **TIP** and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet or the Schedule D Tax Worksheet, whichever applies, to

figure your tax. See the instructions for line 42 for details.

Line 11—Taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of state and local income taxes. If you received a refund, credit, or offset of state or local income taxes in 2018, you may be required to report this amount. If you did not receive a Form 1099-G, check with the government agency that made the payments to you. Your 2019 Form 1099-G may have been made available to you only in an electronic format, and you will need to get instructions from the agency to retrieve this document. Report any taxable refund you received even if vou did not receive Form 1099-G.

If you chose to apply part or all of the refund to your 2019 estimated state or local income tax, the amount applied is treated as received in 2019.

For details on how to figure the amount you must report as income, see Itemized Deduction Recoveries in Pub. 525, Taxable and Nontaxable Income.



None of your refund is taxable **TIP** *if, in the year you paid the tax,* you did not itemize

deductions on Schedule A. Currently, this exception only applies to students or business apprentices from India eligible for the benefits of Article 21(2) of the United States-India Income Tax Treaty. If you were a student or business apprentice from India eligible for the benefits of Article 21(2) of the United States-India Income Tax

Treaty in 2018 and you claimed the standard deduction on your 2018 tax return, none of your refund of 2018 taxes is taxable. See Students and business apprentices from India under Itemized Deductions in chapter 5 of Pub. 519. If none of your refund is taxable. leave line 11 blank.

### Line 12—Scholarship and fellow-

ship grants. If you received a scholarship or fellowship, part or all of it may be taxable. Amounts received in the form of a scholarship or fellowship that are payment for teaching, research, or other services are generally taxable as wages even if the services were required to get the scholarship or fellowship.

If you were a degree candidate, the amounts you used for expenses other than tuition and course-related expenses (fees, books, supplies, and equipment) are generally taxable. For example, amounts used for room, board, and travel are generally taxable.

If you were not a degree candidate, the full amount of the scholarship or fellowship is generally taxable.

If the grant was reported on Form(s) 1042-S, you must generally include the amount shown in box 2 of Form(s) 1042-S on line 12. However, if any or all of that amount is exempt by treaty, do not include the treaty-exempt amount on line 12. Instead, include the treaty-exempt amount on line 22 and complete item L of Schedule OI on page 5 of Form 1040-NR.

Attach any Form(s) 1042-S you received from the college or institution.

For more information about scholarships and fellowships in general, see chapter 1 of Pub. 970.

*Example 1.* You are a citizen of a country that does not have an income tax treaty in force with the United States. You are a candidate for a degree at ABC University (located in the United States). You are receiving a full scholarship from ABC University. You are not required to perform any services, such as teaching, research, or other services, to get the scholarship. The total amounts you received from ABC University during 2019 are as follows.

Tuition and	
fees	\$25,000
Books,	
supplies, and	
equipment	1,000
Room and	
board	9,000
	\$35,000

The Form 1042-S you received from ABC University for 2019 shows \$9,000 in box 2 and \$1,260 (14% of \$9,000) in box 10.

Note. Box 2 shows only \$9,000 because withholding agents (such as ABC University) are not required to report section 117 amounts (tuition, fees, books, supplies, and equipment) on Form 1042-S.

When completing Form 1040-NR, do the following.

 Enter on line 12 the \$9,000 shown in box 2 of Form 1042-S.

• Enter \$0 on line 31. Because section 117 amounts (tuition, fees, books, supplies, and equipment) were not included in box 2 of your Form 1042-S (and are not included on line 12 of Form 1040-NR), you cannot exclude any of the section 117 amounts on line 31.

 Include on line 62d the \$1,260 shown in box 10 of Form 1042-S.

Example 2. The facts are the same as in *Example 1*, except that you are a citizen of a country that has an income tax treaty in force with the United States that includes a provision that exempts scholarship income and you were a resident of that country for income tax purposes immediately before arriving in the United States to attend ABC University. Also, assume that, under the terms of the tax treaty, you are present in the United States only temporarily to finish your degree, and all of your scholarship income is exempt from tax because ABC University is a nonprofit educational organization.

Note. Under some treaties. scholarship or fellowship grant income is not exempt from tax if the income is received in exchange for the performance of services, such as teaching, research, or other services. Also, many tax treaties do not permit an exemption from tax on scholarship

or fellowship grant income unless the income is from sources outside the United States. If you are a resident of a treaty country, you must know the terms of the tax treaty between the United States and the treaty country to claim treaty benefits on Form 1040-NR. See the instructions for item L of Schedule OI, later, for details.

When completing Form 1040-NR, do the following.

• Enter \$0 on line 12. The \$9,000 reported to you in box 2 of Form 1042-S is reported on line 22 (not line 12).

• Enter \$9,000 on line 22.

• Enter \$0 on line 31. Because none of the \$9,000 reported to you in box 2 of Form 1042-S is included in your income, you cannot exclude it on line 31.

• Include on line 62d any withholding shown in box 10 of Form 1042-S.

• Provide all the required information in item L of Schedule OI, on page 5 of Form 1040-NR.

### Line 13—Business income or

(loss). If you operated a business or practiced your profession as a sole proprietor, report your effectively connected income and expenses on Schedule C (Form 1040 or 1040-SR).

Include any income you received as a dealer in stocks, securities, and commodities through your U.S. office or dependent agent. If you dealt in these items through an independent agent, such as a U.S. broker, custodian, or commissioned agent, your income may not be considered effectively connected with a U.S. business.

**Note.** For more information on tax provisions that apply to a small business, see Pub. 334, Tax Guide for Small Business.

Line 14—Capital gain or (loss). If you had effectively connected capital gains or losses, you must complete and attach Form 8949 and Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR). But see the *Exceptions* below.

Gains and losses from disposing of U.S. real property interests are reported on Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) and included on line 14 of Form 1040-NR. See <u>Dispositions of</u> <u>U.S. Real Property Interests</u>, earlier.

*Exception 1.* You do not have to file Form 8949 or Schedule D (Form

1040 or 1040-SR) if you are not deferring any capital gain by investing in a qualified opportunity zone fund and both of the following apply. However, you may need to file Form 8997 to report the investment.

1. You have no capital losses, and your only capital gains are capital gain distributions from Form(s) 1099-DIV, box 2a (or substitute statement(s)).

2. None of the Form(s) 1099-DIV (or substitute statement(s)) have an amount in box 2b (unrecaptured section 1250 gain), box 2c (section 1202 gain), or box 2d (collectibles (28%) gain).

**Exception 2.** You must file Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), but generally do not have to file Form 8949, if you are not deferring any capital gain by investing in a qualified opportunity zone fund, <u>Exception 1</u> does not apply, and your only capital gains and losses are:

Capital gain distributions;

• A capital loss carryover from 2018;

• A gain from Form 2439 or 6252 or Part I of Form 4797;

- A gain or loss from Form 4684, 6781, or 8824;
- A gain or loss from a partnership, S corporation, estate, or trust; or

• Gains and losses from transactions for which you received a Form 1099-B (or substitute statement) that shows basis was reported to the IRS and for which you do not need to make any adjustments in column (g) of Form 8949 or enter any codes in column (f) of Form 8949.

If *Exception 1* applies, enter your total effectively connected capital gain distributions (from box 2a of Form(s) 1099-DIV) on line 14 and check the box on that line. If you received capital gain distributions as a nominee (that is, they were paid to you but actually belong to someone else), report on line 14 only the amount that belongs to you. Include a statement showing the full amount you received as a nominee.

See chapter 1 of Pub. 550 for filing requirements for Forms 1099-DIV and 1096.

If you do not have to file Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), use the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet in the <u>line 42</u> instructions to figure your tax.

### Qualified opportunity

*investment.* If you deferred a capital gain into a qualified opportunity fund (QOF), you must file your return with Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), Form 8949, and Form 8997 attached. And you will need to file Form 8997 annually until you dispose of the investment. See the Form 8997 instructions.

Line 15—Other gains or (losses). If you sold or exchanged assets used in a U.S. trade or business, see the Instructions for Form 4797.

Lines 16a and 16b—IRA distributions. You should receive a Form 1099-R showing the total amount of any distribution from your individual retirement arrangement (IRA) before income tax or other deductions were withheld. This amount should be shown in box 1 of Form 1099-R.

Special rules may apply if you TIP received a distribution from your individual retirement arrangement (IRA) and your main home was in one of the federally declared disaster areas eligible for these special rules at any time during the incident period. Special rules may also apply if you received a distribution to buy or construct a main home in one of the federally declared disaster areas eligible for these special rules, but that home wasn't bought or constructed because of the disaster. See Pub. 590-B for details.

Unless otherwise noted in the line 16a and 16b instructions, an IRA includes a traditional IRA, Roth IRA, simplified employee pension (SEP) IRA, and a savings incentive match plan for employees (SIMPLE) IRA. Except as provided in the following exceptions, do not include the distribution on line 16a and include the total distribution (from box 1 of Form 1099-R) on line 16b.

**Exception 1.** The total distribution on line 16a if you rolled over part or all of the distribution from one:

Roth IRA to another Roth IRA, or
IRA (other than a Roth IRA) to a qualified plan or another IRA (other than a Roth IRA).

Also, enter "Rollover" next to line 16b. If the total distribution was rolled over, do not include any portion of the distribution on line 16b. If the

total distribution was not rolled over, include the part not rolled over on line 16b unless *Exception 2* applies to the part not rolled over. Generally, a rollover must be made within 60 days after the day you received the distribution. For more details on rollovers, see Can You Move Retirement Plan Assets? in chapter 1 of Pub. 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); and Pub. 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

If you rolled over the distribution into a gualified plan or you made the rollover in 2020, include a statement explaining what you did.

Exception 2. If any of the following apply, include the total distribution on line 16a and see Form 8606 and its instructions to figure the amount to include on line 16b.

1. You received a distribution from an IRA (other than a Roth IRA) and you made nondeductible contributions to any of your traditional or SEP IRAs for 2019 or an earlier year. If you made nondeductible contributions to these IRAs for 2019, also see How Much Can You Deduct? in chapter 1 of Pub. 590-A.

2. You received a distribution from a Roth IRA. But if either (a) or (b) below applies, do not include any of the distribution on line 16b; you do not have to see Form 8606 or its instructions.

a. Distribution code T is shown in box 7 of Form 1099-R and you made a contribution (including a conversion) to a Roth IRA for 2014 or an earlier year.

b. Distribution code Q is shown in box 7 of Form 1099-R.

3. You converted part or all of a traditional, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA in 2019.

4. You had a 2018 or 2019 IRA contribution returned to you, with the related earnings or less any loss, by the due date (including extensions) of your tax return for that year.

You made excess contributions to your IRA for an earlier year and had them returned to you in 2019.

6. You recharacterized part or all of a contribution to a Roth IRA as a contribution to another type of IRA, or vice versa.

Exception 3. If all or part of the distribution is a gualified charitable distribution (QCD), include the total distribution on line 16a. If the total amount distributed is a QCD, do not include any of the distribution on line 16b. If only part of the distribution is a QCD, include the part that is not a QCD on line 16b unless Exception 2 applies to that part. Enter "QCD" next to line 16b.

A QCD is a distribution made directly by the trustee of your IRA (other than an ongoing SEP or SIMPLE IRA) to an organization eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions (with certain exceptions). You must have been at least age 70<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> when the distribution was made.

Generally, your total QCDs for the year cannot be more than \$100,000. The amount of the QCD is limited to the amount that would otherwise be included in your income. If your IRA includes nondeductible contributions, the distribution is first considered to be paid out of otherwise taxable income. See Pub. 590-A for details.

income.

You cannot claim a charitable contribution deduction for any CAUTION QCD not included in your

Exception 4. An HFD is a health savings account (HSA) funding distribution. If all or part of the distribution is an HFD, include the total distribution on line 16a. If the total amount distributed is an HFD and you elect to exclude it from income, do not include any of the distribution on line 16b. If only part of the distribution is an HFD and you elect to exclude that part from income, include the part that is not an HFD on line 16b unless Exception 2 applies to that part. Enter "HFD" next to line 16b.

An HFD is a distribution made directly by the trustee of your IRA (other than an ongoing SEP or SIMPLE IRA) to your HSA. If eligible, you can generally elect to exclude an HFD from your income once in your lifetime. You cannot exclude more than the limit on HSA contributions or more than the amount that otherwise would be included in your income. If your IRA includes nondeductible contributions, the HFD is first considered to be paid out of otherwise taxable income.

See Pub. 969 for more details.

The amount of an HFD reduces the amount you can CAUTION contribute to your HSA for the year. If you fail to maintain eligibility for an HSA for the 12 months following the month of the HFD, you may have to report the HFD as income and pay an additional tax. See Form 8889, Part III.

More than one exception

applies. If more than one exception applies, include a statement showing the amount of each exception, instead of making an entry next to line 16b. For example: "Line 16b-\$1,000 Rollover and \$500 HFD." But you do not need to attach a statement if only *Exception 2* and one other exception apply.

More than one distribution. If you received more than one distribution, figure the taxable amount of each distribution and include the total of the taxable amounts on line 16b. Include the total amount of those distributions on line 16a.

You may have to pay an additional tax if (a) you CAUTION received an early distribution from your IRA and the total was not rolled over; or (b) you were born before July 1, 1948, and received less than the minimum required distribution from your traditional, SEP, and SIMPLE IRAs. See the instructions for line 57, later, for details.

More information. For more information about IRAs, see Pub. 590-A and Pub. 590-B.

Lines 17a and 17b—Pensions and annuities. You should receive a Form 1042-S or 1099-R showing the total amount of your pension and annuity payments before income tax or other deductions were withheld. This amount should be shown in box 1 of Form 1099-R or in box 2 of Form 1042-S. Pension and annuity payments include distributions from 401(k), 403(b), and governmental 457(b) plans. Rollovers and lump-sum distributions are explained later.

Special rules may apply if you **TIP** received a distribution from a retirement plan and your main home was in one of the federally declared disaster areas eligible for

these special rules at any time during the incident period. Special rules may also apply if you received a distribution on certain dates to buy or construct a main home in one of the federally declared disaster areas eligible for these special rules, but that home wasn't bought or constructed because of the disaster. See Pub. 575 for details.

Include the part of any distribution that is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States on lines 17a and 17b. In general, the gross amount of any distribution that is income not effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business is subject to 30% withholding (unless reduced or eliminated by treaty). Include this not effectively connected income on Schedule NEC, line 7.

Do not include the following payments on lines 17a and 17b. Instead, report them on line 8.

 Disability pensions received before you reach the minimum retirement age set by your employer.

 Corrective distributions (including) any earnings) of excess elective deferrals or other excess contributions to retirement plans. The plan must advise you of the year(s) the distributions are includible in income.



Attach Form 1042-S or 1099-R to Form 1040-NR if any federal income tax was withheld.

Effectively connected pension distributions. If you performed services in the United States while you were a nonresident alien, your income is generally effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. (See section 864 for details and exceptions.)

If you worked in the United States after December 31, 1986, the part of each pension distribution that is attributable to the services you performed after 1986 is income that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

Example. You worked in the United States from January 1, 1980, through December 31, 1989 (10 years). You now receive monthly pension payments from your former U.S. employer's pension plan. 70% of each payment is attributable to

services you performed during 1980 through 1986 (7 years) and 30% of each payment is attributable to services you performed during 1987 through 1989 (3 years). Include 30% of each pension payment in the total amount that you report on line 17a. Include 70% of each payment in the total amount that you report in the appropriate column on Schedule NEC, line 7.

In most cases, the effectively connected pension distribution will be fully taxable in the United States, so you must include it on line 17b. However, in some situations, you can report a lower amount on line 17b. The most common situations are where:

 All or a part of your pension payment is exempt from U.S. tax, A part of your pension payment is

attributable to after-tax contributions to the pension plan, or

 The payment is rolled over to another retirement plan.

See chapter 2 of Pub. 519; Pub. 575, Pension and Annuity Income; or Pub. 939, General Rule for Pensions and Annuities, for more information.

Fully taxable pensions and *annuities.* Your payments are fully taxable if (a) you did not contribute to the cost (see <u>Cost</u>, later) of your pension or annuity, or (b) you got your entire cost back tax free before 2019. If your pension or annuity is fully taxable, include the total pension or annuity payments on line 17b; do not include any portion of the payments on line 17a.

If you received a Form RRB-1099-R, see General Information in Pub. 575 to find out how to report your benefits.

Partially taxable pensions and annuities. Include the total pension or annuity payments (from box 1 of Form 1099-R and box 2 of Form 1042-S) on line 17a. If your Form 1042-S or Form 1099-R does not show the taxable amount, you must figure the taxable amount and include that amount on line 17b. If your annuity is paid under a qualified plan and your annuity starting date was after July 1, 1986, see Simplified *Method*, later.

If your annuity is paid under a nonqualified plan or paid under a qualified plan and your annuity

starting date was before July 2, 1986, you must generally use the General Rule. If you are required to use the General Rule, you can ask the IRS to figure the taxable part for a \$1,000 fee. For more information about the General Rule, see Pub. 939.

If your Form 1099-R shows a taxable amount, you can include that amount on line 17b. But you may be able to report a lower taxable amount by using the General Rule or the Simplified Method. If you received Form 1042-S, you must figure the taxable part by using the General Rule or the Simplified Method.

Simplified Method. You must use the Simplified Method if (a) your annuity starting date (defined later) was after July 1, 1986, and you used this method last year to figure the taxable part, or (b) your annuity starting date was after November 18, 1996, and both of the following apply. • The payments are from a qualified employee plan, a qualified employee annuity, or a tax-sheltered annuity. On your annuity starting date, either you were under age 75 or the number

of years of guaranteed payments was fewer than 5. See Taxation of Periodic Payments in Pub. 575 for the definition of guaranteed payments.

If you must use the Simplified Method, complete the Simplified Method Worksheet to figure the taxable part of your pension or annuity. See Taxation of Periodic Payments in Pub. 575 for more details on the Simplified Method.

Annuity starting date. Your annuity starting date is the later of the first day of the first period for which you received a payment or the date the plan's obligations became fixed.

Age (or combined ages) at annuity starting date. If you are the retiree, use your age on the annuity starting date. If you are the survivor of a retiree, use the retiree's age on his or her annuity starting date. But if your annuity starting date was after 1997 and the payments are for your life and that of your beneficiary, use your combined ages on the annuity starting date.

See Survivors and Beneficiaries in Pub. 575 if you are the beneficiary of an employee who died, or if there is more than one beneficiary and you

need to figure each beneficiary's taxable amount.

*Cost.* Your cost is generally your net investment in the plan as of the annuity starting date. It does not include pre-tax contributions. Your net investment should be shown in box 9b of Form 1099-R for the first year you received payments from the plan. You must figure your net investment if you received Form 1042-S.

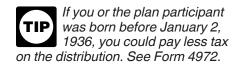
**Rollovers.** Generally, a rollover is a tax-free distribution of cash or other assets from one retirement plan that is contributed to another plan within 60 days of receiving the distribution. However, a rollover to a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account is generally not a tax-free distribution. Use lines 17a and 17b to report a qualified rollover, including a direct rollover, from one qualified employer's plan to another or to an IRA or SEP.

Enter on line 17a the distribution from box 1 of Form 1099-R or box 2 of Form 1042-S. From that result, subtract any contributions (usually shown in box 5 of Form 1099-R or figured by you if you received Form 1042-S) that were taxable to you when made. From that result, subtract the amount of the rollover. Include the remaining amount on line 17b. If the remaining amount is zero and you have no other distribution (pension, annuity, or IRA) to report on line 17b, enter -0- on line 17b. Also, enter "Rollover" next to line 17b.

See *Rollovers* in Pub. 575 for more details, including special rules that apply to rollovers from designated Roth accounts, partial rollovers of property, and distributions under qualified domestic relations orders.

*Lump-sum distributions.* If you received a lump-sum distribution from a profit-sharing or retirement plan, your Form 1099-R should have the "Total distribution" box in box 2b checked. You need to figure this on your own if you received Form 1042-S. You may owe an additional tax if you received an early distribution from a qualified retirement plan and the total amount was not rolled over in a rollover. For details, see the instructions for line 57, later.

Include the total distribution on line 17a and the taxable part on line 17b. For details, see *Taxation of Nonperiodic Payments* in Pub. 575.



Line 18—Rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, trusts, etc. Report income or loss from rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, estates, trusts, and residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs) on line 18. Use Schedule E (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) to figure the amount to enter on line 18 and attach Schedule E (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) to your return. For more information, see the Instructions for Schedule E (Form 1040 or 1040-SR).

If you are electing to treat income from real property located in the United States as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, report rental income or loss on line 18. See Income You Can Elect To Treat as Effectively Connected With a U.S. Trade or Business, earlier, for more details on how to make the election. If you have not made or do not make the election, report rental income on Schedule NEC, line 6. See Income From Real Property in chapter 4 of Pub. 519 for more details.

Line 19—Farm income or (loss). Report farm income and expenses on line 19. Use Schedule F (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) to figure the amount to enter on line 19 and attach Schedule F (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) to your return. For more information, see the Instructions for Schedule F (Form 1040 or 1040-SR). Also see Pub. 225, Farmer's Tax Guide, for a list of important dates that apply to farmers.

Line 20—Unemployment compensation. You should receive a Form 1099-G showing in box 1 the total unemployment compensation paid to you in 2019. Report this amount on line 20. However, if you made contributions to a governmental unemployment compensation program or to a governmental paid family leave program and you are not itemizing deductions, reduce the amount you report on line 20 by those contributions. If you are itemizing deductions, see the Instructions on Form 1099-G. If you received an overpayment of unemployment compensation in 2019 and you repaid any of it in 2019, subtract the amount you repaid from the total amount you received. Enter the result on line 20. Also, enter "Repaid" and the amount you repaid on the dotted line next to line 20. If, in 2019, you repaid more than \$3,000 of unemployment compensation that you included in gross income in an earlier year, see *Repayments* in Pub. 525 for details on how to report the repayment.

Line 21—Other income. Use line 21 to report any other income effectively connected with your U.S. business that is not reported elsewhere on your return or other schedules. List the type and amount of income. If necessary, include a statement showing the required information. For more details, see *Miscellaneous Income* in Pub. 525.

Examples of income to report on line 21 include the following.

Taxable distributions from a Coverdell education savings account (ESA) or a qualified tuition program (QTP). Distributions from these accounts may be taxable if (a) in the case of distributions from a QTP, they are more than the qualified higher education expenses of the designated beneficiary in 2019 or, in the case of distributions from an ESA, they are more than the qualified education expenses of the designated beneficiary in 2019; and (b) they were not included in a qualified rollover. See chapters 7 and 8 in Pub. 970.

Nontaxable distributions from these accounts, including rollovers, do not have to be reported on Form 1040-NR.

You may have to pay an additional tax if you received a taxable distribution from a Coverdell ESA or a QTP. See the Instructions for Form 5329.

Taxable distributions from a health savings account (HSA) or an Archer MSA. Distributions from these accounts may be taxable if (a) they are more than the unreimbursed qualified medical expenses of the account beneficiary or account holder in 2019, and (b) they were not included in a qualified rollover. See Pub. 969.

### Simplified Method Worksheet—Lines 17a and 17b

Keep for Your Records

**Before you begin:** If you are the beneficiary of a deceased employee or former employee who died **before** August 21, 1996, include any death benefit exclusion that you are entitled to (up to \$5,000) in the amount entered on line 2 below.

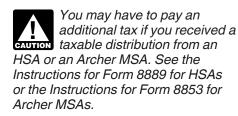
More than one pension or annuity. If you had more than one partially taxable pension or annuity, figure the taxable part of each separately. Include the total of the taxable parts on Form 1040-NR, line 17b. Include the total pension or annuity payments received in 2019 on Form 1040-NR, line 17a.

1. Enter the total pension 1040-NR. line 17a	n or annuity payments received in 2019. Also, include this am	ount on Form	1
2. Enter your cost in the	plan at the annuity starting date	2.	
<b>Note.</b> If you complete from line 4 of last year pension or annuity has	d this worksheet last year, skip line 3 and enter the amount d's worksheet on line 4 below (even if the amount of your s changed). Otherwise, go to line 3.		
date was <b>after</b> 1997 <b>a</b> beneficiary, enter the	number from <b>Table 1</b> below. <b>But</b> if your annuity starting and the payments are for your life and that of your appropriate number from <b>Table 2</b> below	3	
<ol> <li>Divide line 2 by the nu</li> </ol>	Imber on line 3	4	
made. If your annuity enter this amount on l	number of months for which this year's payments were starting date was <b>before</b> 1987, skip lines 6 and 7 and ine 8. Otherwise, go to line 6	5	
this worksheet last yea	ny, recovered tax free in years after 1986. If you completed ar, enter the amount from line 10 of last year's	6	
	ne 2		
	ne 5 or line 7		8
this amount on Form <sup>-</sup> amount, use the amou	btract line 8 from line 1. Enter the result, but not less than zer 1040-NR, line 17b. If your Form 1042-S or Form 1099-R show unt on this line instead of the amount from Form 1042-S or Fo	vs a larger orm	9.
10. Was your annuity star			
□ Yes.	Do not complete the rest of this worksheet.		
□ No.	Add lines 6 and 8. This is the <b>amount you have recovere</b> through 2019. You will need this number if you need to fill o worksheet next year	out this	10
<b>11. Balance of cost to be recovered.</b> Subtract line 10 from line 2. If zero or less, you will not have to complete this worksheet next year. The payments you receive next year will generally be fully taxable <b>11.</b>			
	Table 1 for Line 3 Above		
IF the age at annuity starting date (see <u>Age (or combined</u>	g Lages) at annuity		
starting date, earlier) was	AND your annuity s	tarting date was—	
	before November 19, 1996,	after Novemb	er 18, 1996,

	enter on line 3	enter on line 3
55 or under	300	360
56–60	260	310
61–65	240	260
66–70	170	210
71 or older	120	160

#### Table 2 for Line 3 Above

IF the combined ages at annuity starting date (see <i>Age (or combined ages) at <u>annuity starting date</u>, earlier) were</i>	THEN enter on line 3
110 or under	410
111–120	360
121–130	310
131–140	260
141 or older	210



**Taxable distributions from an ABLE account.** Distributions from this type of account may be taxable if (a) they are more than the designated beneficiary's qualified disability expenses, and (b) they were not included in a qualified rollover. Enter "ABLE" and the taxable amount on the dotted line next to line 21. See Pub. 907 for more information.

You may have to pay an additional tax if you received a taxable distribution from an ABLE account. See the Instructions for Form 5329.

Amounts deemed to be income from a health savings account (HSA) because you did not remain an eligible individual during the testing period. See Form 8889, Part III.

Reemployment trade adjustment assistance (RTAA) payments. These payments should be shown in box 5 of Form 1099-G.

Recapture of a charitable contribution deduction relating to the contribution of a fractional interest in tangible personal property. See Fractional Interest in Tangible Personal Property in Pub. 526, Charitable Contributions. Interest and an additional 10% tax apply to the amount of the recapture. See the instructions for line 60, later.

Recapture of a charitable contribution deduction if the charitable organization disposes of the donated property within 3 years of the contribution. See Recapture if no exempt use in Pub. 526.

*Canceled debts.* These amounts may be shown in box 2 of Form 1099-C or Form 1042-S. However, part or all of your income from the cancellation of debt may be nontaxable. See Pub. 4681 or go to IRS.gov and enter "canceled debt" or "foreclosure" in the search box. **Taxable part of disaster relief payments.** See *Miscellaneous Income* in Pub. 525 to figure the taxable part, if any. If any of your disaster relief payment is taxable, attach a statement showing the total payment received and how you figured the taxable part.

*Income that is not effectively connected.* Report other income on Schedule NEC if it is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

*Net operating loss (NOL) deduction.* Include on line 21 any NOL deduction from an earlier year. Subtract it from any income on line 21 and enter the result. If the result is less than zero, enter it in parentheses. On the dotted line next to line 21, enter "NOL" and show the amount of the deduction in parentheses. See Pub. 536 for details.

Medicaid waiver payments to care provider. Certain Medicaid waiver payments you received for caring for someone living in your home with you may be nontaxable. If these payments were reported to you in box 1 of Form(s) W-2, include the amount on line 8. On line 21, subtract the nontaxable amount of the payments from any income on line 21 and enter the result. If the result is less than zero, enter it in parentheses. Enter "Notice 2014-7" and the nontaxable amount on the dotted line next to line 21. For more information about these payments, see Pub. 525.

Line 22—Treaty-exempt income. Report on line 22 the total of all your income that is exempt from tax by an income tax treaty, including both effectively connected income and not effectively connected income. Do not include this exempt income on line 23. You must complete <u>item L</u> of Schedule OI on page 5 of Form 1040-NR to report income that is exempt from U.S. tax.

Attach any Form 1042-S you received for treaty-exempt income. If required, attach Form 8833. See <u>Treaty-based return position</u> <u>disclosure</u>, later.

### Adjusted Gross Income

Line 24—Educator expenses. If you were an eligible educator in 2019, you can deduct on line 24 up to \$250 of qualified expenses you paid in 2019. However, you cannot deduct these expenses on your Form 1040-NR, Schedule A, anymore. An eligible educator is a kindergarten through grade 12 teacher, instructor, counselor, principal, or aide who worked in a school for at least 900 hours during a school year.

Qualified expenses include ordinary and necessary expenses paid:

• For professional development courses you have taken related to the curriculum you teach or to the students you teach; or

• In connection with books, supplies, equipment (including computer equipment, software, and services), and other materials used in the classroom.

An ordinary expense is one that is common and accepted in your educational field. A necessary expense is one that is helpful and appropriate for your profession as an educator. An expense does not have to be required to be considered necessary.

Qualified expenses do not include expenses for home schooling or for nonathletic supplies for courses in health or physical education.

You must reduce your qualified expenses by the following amounts. • Excludable U.S. series EE and I savings bond interest from Form

8815.

Nontaxable qualified tuition program earnings or distributions.
Any nontaxable distribution of Coverdell education savings account earnings.

• Any reimbursements you received for these expenses that were not reported to you in box 1 of your Form W-2.

For more details, use Tax Topic 458 at <u>IRS.gov/TaxTopics</u> or see Deductions for Unreimbursed Employee Expenses in Pub. 529.

Line 25—Health savings account (HSA) deduction. You may be able to take this deduction if contributions (other than employer contributions, rollovers, and qualified HSA funding distributions from an IRA) were made to your HSA for 2019. See Form 8889.

Line 26—Moving expenses of members of the Armed Forces. Members of the Armed Forces of the

United States on active duty can deduct certain moving expenses. The move must be pursuant to a military order and because of a permanent change of station.



You cannot deduct moving expenses if you are not a CAUTION member of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty.

Use Form 3903 to figure the amount to enter on this line.

Line 27—Deductible part of self-employment tax. If you were self-employed and owe self-employment tax, fill in Schedule SE (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) to figure the amount of your deduction. If you completed Section A of Schedule SE, the deductible part of your self-employment tax is on line 6. If you completed Section B of Schedule SE, it is on line 13.

Line 28—Self-employed SEP, SIM-PLE, and qualified plans. If you were self-employed or a partner, you may be able to take this deduction. See Pub. 560, Retirement Plans for Small Business; or, if you were a minister, Pub. 517, Social Security and Other Information for Members of the Clergy and Religious Workers.

Line 29—Self-employed health insurance deduction. You may be able to deduct the amount you paid for health insurance for yourself, your spouse, and your dependents. The insurance can also cover your child who was under age 27 at the end of 2019, even if the child was not your dependent. A child includes your son, daughter, stepchild, adopted child, or foster child (defined in the line 7 instructions).

One of the following statements must be true.

 You were self-employed and had a net profit for the year reported on Schedule C or F.

 You were a partner with net earnings from self-employment.

 You used one of the optional methods to figure your net earnings from self-employment on Schedule SE (Form 1040 or 1040-SR).

The insurance plan must be established under your business. Your personal services must have been a material income-producing factor in the business. If you are filing

Schedule C or F (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), the policy can be either in your name or in the name of the business.

If you are a partner, the policy can be either in your name or in the name of the partnership. Either you can pay the premiums yourself or your partnership can pay them and report them as guaranteed payments. If the policy is in your name and you pay the premiums yourself, the partnership must reimburse you and report the premiums as guaranteed payments.

But if you were also eligible to participate in any subsidized health plan maintained by your or your spouse's employer for any month or part of a month in 2019, amounts paid for health insurance coverage for that month cannot be used to figure the deduction. Also, if you were eligible for any month or part of a month to participate in any subsidized health plan maintained by the employer of either your dependent or your child who was under age 27 at the end of 2019, do not use amounts paid for coverage for that month to figure the deduction.

A qualified small employer health reimbursement CAUTION arrangement (QSEHRA) is considered to be a subsidized health plan maintained by an employer.

**Example.** If you were eligible to participate in a subsidized health plan maintained by your spouse's employer from September 30 through December 31, you cannot use amounts paid for health insurance coverage for September through December to figure your deduction.

Medicare premiums you voluntarily pay to obtain insurance in your name that is similar to qualifying private health insurance can be used to figure the deduction.

For more details, see Pub. 535.

If you qualify to take the deduction, use the Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction Worksheet to figure the amount you can deduct.

Exceptions. Use Worksheet 6-A in chapter 6 of Pub. 535 instead of the Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction Worksheet in these instructions to figure your deduction if either of the following applies.

 You had more than one source of income subject to self-employment tax.

 You are using amounts paid for qualified long-term care insurance to figure the deduction.

Use Pub. 974 instead of the worksheet in these instructions if the insurance plan was considered to be established under your business and was obtained through the Marketplace, and advance payments of the premium tax credit were made or you are claiming the premium tax credit.

Line 30—Penalty on early withdrawal of savings. The Form 1099-INT or Form 1099-OID you received will show the amount of any penalty you were charged.

Line 31—Scholarship and fellowship grants excluded. If you received a scholarship or fellowship grant and were a degree candidate, enter amounts used for tuition and course-related expenses (fees, books, supplies, and equipment), but only to the extent the amounts are included on line 12. See the examples in the instructions for line 12.

Line 32—IRA deduction. If you made contributions to a traditional individual retirement arrangement (IRA) for 2019, you may be able to take an IRA deduction. But you must have had earned income to do so. If you were self-employed, earned income is generally your net earnings from self-employment if your personal services were a material income-producing factor. See How Much Can You Deduct? in chapter 1 of Pub. 590-A for more details.

A statement should be sent to you by June 1, 2020, that shows all contributions to your traditional IRA for 2019.

If you made any **TIP** nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA for 2019, you must report them on Form 8606.

Use the IRA Deduction Worksheet to figure the amount, if any, of your IRA deduction. But read the following nine-item list before you fill in the worksheet.

1. If you were age  $70^{1/2}$  or older at the end of 2019, you cannot deduct any contributions made to your

**Before you begin:** √ If, during 2019, you were an eligible trade adjustment assistance (TAA) recipient, alternative TAA (ATAA) recipient, reemployment TAA (RTAA) recipient, or Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation pension payee, see the Instructions for Form 8885 to figure the amount to enter on line 1 of this worksheet.

Be sure you have read the *Exceptions* in the instructions for this line to see if you can use this worksheet instead of Pub. 535, Business Expenses, to figure your deduction.

1. Enter the total amount paid in 2019 for health insurance coverage established under your business for 2019 for you, your spouse, and your dependents. Your insurance can also cover your child who was under age 27 at the end of 2019, even if the child was not your dependent. But do not include amounts for any month you were eligible to participate in an	
employer-sponsored health plan (explained in the instructions for this line)	1
2. Enter your net profit* and any other earned income** from the business under which the insurance plan is established, minus any deductions on Form 1040-NR, lines 27 and 28. Do not include Conservation Reserve Program payments exempt from self-employment	
tax	2.
3. Self-employed health insurance deduction. Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 2 here and on Form 1040-NR, line 29	3

- \* If you used either optional method to figure your net earnings from self-employment, do not enter your net profit. Instead, enter the amount from Schedule SE (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), Section B, line 4b.
- \*\* **Earned income** includes net earnings and gains from the sale, transfer, or licensing of property you created. However, it does not include capital gain income.

traditional IRA for 2019 or treat them as nondeductible contributions.

2. You cannot deduct contributions to a Roth IRA. But you may be able to take the retirement savings contributions credit (saver's credit). See the instructions for line 48.

3. You cannot deduct elective deferrals to a 401(k) plan, 403(b) plan, section 457 plan, SIMPLE plan, or the federal Thrift Savings Plan. These amounts are not included as income in box 1 of your Form W-2. But you may be able to take the retirement savings contributions credit (saver's credit). See the instructions for line 48.

4. If you made contributions to your IRA in 2019 that you deducted for 2018, do not include them in the worksheet.

5. If you received income from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan or nongovernmental section 457 plan that is included in box 1 of your Form W-2, or in box 7 of Form 1099-MISC, do not include that income on line 8 of the worksheet. The income should be shown in (a) box 11 of your Form W-2, (b) box 12 of your Form W-2 with code Z, or (c)

box 15b of Form 1099-MISC. If it is not, contact your employer or the payer for the amount of the income.

6. You cannot deduct contributions to your spouse's IRA.

7. Do not include rollover contributions in figuring your deduction. Instead, see the instructions for lines 16a and 16b.

8. Do not include trustees' fees that were billed separately and paid by you for your IRA.

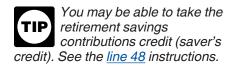
9. If the total of your IRA deduction on line 32 plus any nondeductible contribution to your traditional IRAs shown on Form 8606 is less than your total traditional IRA contributions for 2019, see *How Much Can Be Contributed?* in chapter 1 of Pub. 590-A for special rules.

By April 1 of the year after the year in which you turn age 701/2, you must start taking minimum required distributions from your traditional IRA. If you do not, you may have to pay a 50% additional tax on the amount that should have been distributed. For details, including how to figure the minimum required distribution, see When Must You Withdraw Assets? in chapter 1 of Pub. 590-B. Were you covered by a retirement plan? If you were covered by a retirement plan (qualified pension, profit-sharing (including 401(k)), annuity, SEP, SIMPLE, etc.) at work or through self-employment, your IRA deduction may be reduced or eliminated. But you can still make contributions to an IRA even if you cannot deduct them. In any case, the income earned on your IRA contributions is not taxed until it is paid to you.

The "Retirement plan" box in box 13 of Form W-2 should be checked if you were covered by a plan at work even if you were not vested in the plan. You are also covered by a plan if you were self-employed and had a SEP, SIMPLE, or qualified retirement plan.

If you were covered by a retirement plan and you file Form 8815 or you exclude employer-provided adoption benefits, see *How Much Can You Deduct?* in chapter 1 of Pub. 590-A to figure the amount, if any, of your IRA deduction.

Special rule for married individuals. If you checked filing status box 5, and you were not covered by a retirement plan but your spouse was, you are considered covered by a plan unless you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2019. See chapter 1 of Pub. 590-A for more details.



### IRA Deduction Worksheet—Line 32



If you were age 701/2 or older at the end of 2019, you cannot deduct any contributions made to your traditional IRA or treat them as nondeductible contributions. **Do not** complete this worksheet for anyone age 701/2 or older at the end of 2019.

Before you begin: $\checkmark$ Be sure you have read the nine-item list in the instructions for this line. You may not be able to use this			
worksheet. $\checkmark$ Figure any write-in adjustments to be entered on the dotted line next to line 34 (see the instructions for line 34,			
later). $\checkmark$ If you checked filing status box 5, and you lived apart from your spous	e for all of 2019, enter "D" on the dotted		
line next to Form 1040-NR, line 32. If you do not, you may get a math			
1.       Were you covered by a retirement plan (see <u>Were you covered by a retirement plan</u> , earlier)?         Next. If you checked "No" on line 1, skip lines 2 through 6, enter the applicable amount below on line 7, and go to line 8.	🗆 Yes 🔲 No		
<ul> <li>\$6,000, if under age 50 at the end of 2019.</li> <li>\$7,000, if age 50 or older but under age 70<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at the end of 2019. Otherwise, go to line 2.</li> </ul>			
2. Enter the amount shown below that applies to you.			
<ul> <li>You checked filing status box 2, or checked filing status box 5 and lived apart from your spouse for all of 2019, enter \$74,000.</li> <li>Qualifying widow(er), enter \$123,000.</li> </ul>	2.		
<ul> <li>You checked filing status box 5 and lived with your spouse at any time in 2019, enter \$10,000.</li> </ul>			
3.         Enter the amount from Form 1040-NR, line 23         3.			
4.       Enter the total of the amounts from Form         1040-NR, lines 24 through 31, plus any write-in         adjustments you entered on the dotted line next         to line 34			
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3	5		
6. Is the amount on line 5 less than the amount on line 2?			
<b>No.</b> None of your IRA contributions are deductible. For details on nondeductible IRA contributions, see Form 8606.			
<b>Yes.</b> Subtract line 5 from line 2. Follow the instruction below that applies to you.			
<ul> <li>If you checked filing status box 2 or box 5, and the result is \$10,000 or more, enter the applicable amount below on line 7 and go to line 8.</li> <li>i. \$6,000, if under age 50 at the end of 2019.</li> <li>ii. \$7,000, if age 50 or older but under age 70<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at the end of</li> </ul>			
2019.			
If the result is less than \$10,000, go to line 7.	6		
<ul> <li>If you checked filing status box 6, and the result is \$20,000 or more, enter the applicable amount below on line 7 and go to line 8.</li> <li>i. \$6,000, if under age 50 at the end of 2019.</li> <li>ii. \$7,000, if age 50 or older but under age 70<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> at the end of 2019.</li> </ul>			
If the result is less than \$20,000, go to line 7.			

### IRA Deduction Worksheet—Line 32 Continued from the previous page

7.	Multiply line 6 by the percentage below that applies to you. If the result is not a multiple of \$10, increase it to the next multiple of \$10 (for example, increase \$490.30 to \$500). If the result is \$200 or more, enter the result. But if it is less than \$200, enter \$200.
	<ul> <li>You checked filing status box 2 or box 5, multiply by 60% (0.60) (or by 70% (0.70) if you are age 50 or older at the end of 2019).</li> </ul>
	You checked filing status box 6, multiply by 30% (0.30) (or by 35% (0.35) if you are age 50 or older at the end of 2019). But if you checked "No" on line 1, then multiply by 60% (0.60) (or by 70% (0.70) if age 50 or older at the end of 2019).     7.
8.	Enter the total of your wages, salaries, tips, etc.Generally, this is the amount reported in box 1 ofForm W-2. Exceptions are explained earlier in theseinstructions for line 328.
9.	Enter the earned income you received as a self-employed individual or a partner. Generally, this is your net earnings from self-employment if your personal services were a material income-producing factor, minus any deductions on Form 1040-NR, lines 27 and 28. If zero or less, enter -0 For more details, see Pub. 590-A
10.	Add lines 8 and 9 10.
11.	Enter traditional IRA contributions made, or that will be made by the due date of your 2019 return not counting extensions (for most people), for 2019 to your11.IRA11.
12.	Enter the smallest of line 7, 10, or 11. This is the most you can deduct. Enter this amount on Form 1040-NR, line 32. Or, if you want, you can deduct a smaller amount and treat the rest as a nondeductible contribution (see Form 8606)12.

### Line 33—Student loan interest deduction. You can take this deduction only if all of the following apply.

• You paid interest in 2019 on a <u>qualified student loan</u> (explained later).

• You checked filing status box 2 or box 6.

• Your modified adjusted gross income (AGI) is less than \$85,000. Use lines 2 through 4 of the <u>Student</u> <u>Loan Interest Deduction Worksheet</u> to figure your modified AGI.

• You are not claimed as a dependent on someone else's (such as your parent's) 2019 tax return.

Use the <u>Student Loan Interest</u> <u>Deduction Worksheet</u> to figure your student loan interest deduction.

**Qualified student loan.** A qualified student loan is any loan you took out to pay the qualified higher

education expenses for any of the following individuals who was an eligible student.

1. Yourself.

2. Any person who was your dependent when the loan was taken out.

3. Any person you could have claimed as a dependent for the year the loan was taken out except that:

a. The person filed a joint return,

b. The person had gross income that was equal to or more than the exemption amount for that year or \$4,200 for 2019, or

c. You could be claimed as a dependent on someone else's return.

However, a loan is not a qualified student loan if (a) any of the proceeds were used for other purposes, or (b) the loan was from either a related person or a person who borrowed the proceeds under a qualified employer plan or a contract purchased under such a plan. For details, see Pub. 970.

Qualified higher education expenses. Qualified higher education expenses generally include tuition, fees, room and board, and related expenses such as books and supplies. The expenses must be for education in a degree, certificate, or similar program at an eligible educational institution. An eligible educational institution includes most colleges, universities, and certain vocational schools.

For more details about this deduction, see Pub. 970.

**Line 34.** Include in the total on line 34 any of the following write-in adjustments that are related to your effectively connected income. To find out if you can take the deduction, see the form or publication indicated. On the dotted line next to line 34, enter the amount of your deduction and identify it as indicated.

• Archer MSA deduction (see Form 8853). Identify as "MSA."

• Performing-arts-related expenses (see Form 2106). Identify as "QPA."

• Reforestation amortization and expenses (see Pub. 535). Identify as

"RFST."
Repayment of supplemental unemployment benefits under the Trade Act of 1974 (see Pub. 525). Identify as "Sub-Pay TRA."

Contributions to section 501(c)(18)
(D) pension plans (see Pub. 525).
Identify as "501(c)(18)(D)."

• Contributions by certain chaplains to section 403(b) plans (see Pub. 517). Identify as "403(b)."

• Attorney fees and court costs for actions involving certain unlawful discrimination claims, but only to the extent of effectively connected gross income from such actions (see Pub. 525). Identify as "UDC."

• Attorney fees and court costs you paid in connection with an award from the IRS for information you provided that helped the IRS detect tax law violations, up to the amount of the award includible in your gross income. Identify as "WBF."

#### Line 35—Adjusted gross income. If line 35 is less than zero, you may have a net operating loss that you can carry to another tax year. See Form 1045 and its instructions for details.

## Tax Computation on Income Effectively Connected With a U.S. Trade or Business

Line 37—Itemized deductions. Enter the total itemized deductions from line 8 of Schedule A on page 3 of the form. See the instructions for Schedule A, line 8, for more details.

Students or business apprentices may be able to take the standard deduction instead of their itemized deductions if they are eligible for benefits under Article 21(2) of the United States-India Income Tax Treaty. However, if their spouse has itemized, they must itemize their deductions also. See chapter 5 of Pub. 519 for details. They may also be able to claim a net qualified disaster loss. See the Instructions for Form 4684 and Pub. 547.

### Line 38

### Qualified Business Income Deduction (Section 199A Deduction)

To figure your qualified business income deduction, use Form 8995 or Form 8995-A as applicable.

Use Form 8995 if:

• You have qualified business income (loss), qualified REIT dividends, or qualified PTP income (loss);

• Your 2019 taxable income before the qualified business income deduction is less than or equal to \$160,700 (\$160,725 if you have checked box 5 on page 1 of Form 1040-NR); and

• You are not a patron in a specified agricultural or horticultural cooperative.

If you do not meet these requirements, use Form 8995-A, Qualified Business Income Deduction, instead. See the instructions for Forms 8995 and 8995-A for more information for figuring and reporting your qualified business income deduction.

#### Line 39—Deduction for exemptions for estates and trusts only. A trust or estate can claim an exemption

### Student Loan Interest Deduction Worksheet—Line 33

Keep for Your Records

<b>Before you begin:</b> $\checkmark$ Figure any write-in adjustments to be entered on the dotted line next to line 34 (see the instructions for line 34).			
1.	Enter the total interest you paid in 2019 on qualified student loans (see <u>Qualified student</u> <u>loan</u> , earlier). <b>Do not</b> enter more than \$2,500	1	
2.	Enter the amount from Form 1040-NR, line 23 2.		
3.	Enter the total of the amounts from Form 1040-NR, lines 24 through 32,         plus any write-in adjustments you entered on the dotted line next to         line 34       3.		
4.	Subtract line 3 from line 2		
5.	Is line 4 more than \$70,000?		
	$\Box$ No. Skip lines 5 and 6, enter -0- on line 7, and go to line 8.		
	Yes. Subtract \$70,000 from line 4		
6.	Divide line 5 by \$15,000. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000		
7.	Multiply line 1 by line 6	7	
8.	<b>Student loan interest deduction.</b> Subtract line 7 from line 1. Enter the result here and on Form 1040-NR, line 33. <b>Do not</b> include this amount in figuring any other deduction on your return (such as on Form 1040-NR, Schedule A; Schedule C (Form 1040 or 1040-SR); Schedule E (Form 1040 or 1040-SR); etc.)	8	

only to the extent of its income that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.



You can't claim an exemption deduction in 2019 if you are an individual.

Estates. Enter \$600 on line 39.

*Trusts.* If you are filing for a trust whose governing instrument requires it to distribute all of its income currently, enter \$300 on line 39.

If you are filing for a qualified disability trust (defined in section 642(b)(2)(C)(ii)), enter \$4,200 on line 39.

If you are filing for any other trust, enter \$100 on line 39.

**Line 42—Tax.** Include in the total on line 42 all of the following taxes that apply.

• Tax on your taxable income. Figure the tax using one of the methods described here.

• Tax from Form 8814 (relating to the election to report child's interest or dividends). Check the appropriate box.

• Tax from Form(s) 4972 (relating to lump-sum distributions). Check the appropriate box.

• Repayment of any excess advance payments of the health coverage tax credit from Form 8885. Enter "HCTC" and the amount of the repayment on the line to the right of box c on line 42. Check box c.

• The amount from Form 8978, line 14 (relating to partner's audit liability under section 6226), but only if the amount is positive. Enter "Form 8978" and that amount on the line to the right of box c on line 42. Check box c. If the amount on Form 8978, line 14, is negative, see <u>Line 51</u>, later.

Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet. If you are filing for an estate or trust, use the <u>Tax Rate</u> <u>Schedules</u>, later.

Individuals. If your taxable income (line 41) is less than \$100,000, you must use the Tax Table, later in the instructions, to figure your tax. Be sure you use the correct column. If you checked filing status box 5, you must use the *Married filing separately* column. If your taxable income is \$100,000 or more, use the <u>Tax</u> <u>Computation Worksheet</u> after the Tax Table. However, do not use the Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet to figure your tax if any of the following applies.

• You are required to figure your tax using Form 8615, the Schedule D Tax Worksheet, or the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet.

• You use Schedule J (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) (for farming or fishing income) to figure your tax.

**Form 8615.** Form 8615 must be filed for a child (including a nonresident alien child) if they meet all of the following conditions.

1. They had more than \$2,200 of unearned income (such as taxable interest, ordinary dividends, or capital gains (including capital gain distributions)) that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

2. They are required to file a tax return.

3. They were either:

a. Under age 18 at the end of 2019,

b. Age 18 at the end of 2019 and did not have earned income that was more than half of their support, or

c. A full-time student at least age 19 but under age 24 at the end of 2019 and did not have earned income that was more than half of their support.

4. At least one of their parents was alive at the end of 2019.

5. They do not file a joint return in 2019.

But if the child files a joint return for 2019 or if neither of the child's parents was alive at the end of 2019, do not use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax.

A child born on January 1, 2002, is considered to be age 18 at the end of 2019; a child born on January 1, 2001, is considered to be age 19 at the end of 2019; a child born on January 1, 1996, is considered to be age 24 at the end of 2019.

Your parent may be able to elect to report your interest, ordinary dividends, and capital gain distributions on his or her return. If your parent makes this election, you won't have to file a return or Form 8615. However, the federal income tax on your income, including qualified dividends and capital gain distributions, may be higher if this election is made. For more details, see Form 8814, Parents' Election To Report Child's Interest and Dividends.

Schedule D Tax Worksheet. If you have to file Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), and line 18 or 19 of Schedule D is more than zero, use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet in the Instructions for Schedule D to figure the amount to enter on Form 1040-NR, line 42.

Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet. Use the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet to figure your tax if you do not have to use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet and if any of the following applies.

• You reported qualified dividends on Form 1040-NR, line 10b.

• You do not have to file Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) and you reported capital gain distributions on Form 1040-NR, line 14.

• You are filing Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) and Schedule D, lines 15 and 16, are both more than zero.

Schedule J (Form 1040 or

**1040-SR).** If you had income from farming or fishing (including certain amounts received in connection with the Exxon Valdez litigation), your tax may be less if you choose to figure it using income averaging on Schedule J (Form 1040 or 1040-SR).

Line 43—Alternative minimum tax. The tax law gives special treatment to some kinds of income and allows special deductions and credits for some kinds of expenses. If you benefit from these provisions, you may have to pay a minimum amount of tax through the alternative minimum tax. This tax is figured on Form 6251 for individuals. If you are filing for an estate or trust, see Schedule I (Form 1041) and its instructions to find out if you owe this tax.

If you have any of the adjustments or preferences from the list in <u>Adjustments and Preferences</u>, later, you must complete Form 6251. Otherwise, to see if you should complete Form 6251, add together the amounts on the following lines. • Form 1040-NR, line 41 if an

• Form 1040-NR, line 41 if an individual (line 41 reduced by the amount on line 39 if a trust or an estate).

### Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet—Line 42

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Keep for Your Records

Befo	<ul> <li>J See the instructions for Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain T instructions for line 42 to see if you can use this worksheet to fi</li> <li>J Before completing this worksheet, complete Form 1040-NR the J If you do not have to file Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) a distributions, be sure you checked the box on line 14 of Form 1</li> </ul>	gure your tax. rough line 41. and you received capital gain
1.	Enter the amount from Form 1040-NR, line 41	. 1
2.	Enter the amount from Form 1040-NR, line 10b 2.	
3.	Are you filing Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR)?	
	Yes. Enter the smaller of line 15 or line 16 of Schedule D. If either line 15 or line 16 is blank or a loss, enter -0	
	□ <b>No.</b> Enter the amount from Form 1040-NR, line 14 <b>3.</b>	
4.	Add lines 2 and 3 4.	
	Subtract line 4 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0-	. 5
6.	<ul><li>If you checked the filing status:</li><li>Box 2 or box 5, enter \$39,375</li></ul>	
	<ul> <li>Box 6, enter \$78,750</li> </ul>	6.
7.	Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 6	. 7.
8.	Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 7	. 8.
9.	Subtract line 8 from line 7. This amount is taxed at 0%	9.
10.	Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 4	. 10
11.	Enter the amount from line 9	. 11.
12.	Subtract line 11 from line 10	. 12
	If you checked the filing status: • Box 2, enter \$434,550 • Box 5, enter \$244,425 • Box 6, enter \$488,850	
	Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 13	
15.	Add lines 5 and 9	. 15
	Subtract line 15 from line 14. If zero or less, enter -0-	
	Enter the smaller of line 12 or line 16	
	Add lines 9 and 17          Subtract line 19 from line 10	
	Multiply line 20 by 20% (0.20)	
	Figure the tax on the amount on line 5.	
22.	<ul> <li>If the amount on line 5 is less than \$100,000, use the Tax Table to figure the tax.</li> <li>If the amount on line 5 is \$100,000 or more, use the <u>Tax Computation</u> <u>Worksheet</u>*</li> </ul>	
23.	Add lines 18, 21, and 22	
	<ul> <li>Figure the tax on the amount on line 1.</li> <li>If the amount on line 1 is less than \$100,000, use the Tax Table to figure the tax.</li> <li>If the amount on line 1 is \$100,000 or more, use the <u>Tax Computation Workshee</u></li> </ul>	
25.	<b>Tax on all taxable income.</b> Enter the smaller of line 23 or line 24. Also include thi Form 1040-NR, line 42	s amount on
* Esta	ates and trusts must use the <u>Tax Rate Schedules</u> .	

• Form 1040-NR, Schedule A, line 1b.

If the total is more than the dollar amount shown below that applies to you, fill in Form 6251.

• \$71,700 if you checked filing status box 2.

• \$55,850 if you checked filing status box 5.

• \$111,700 if you checked filing status box 6.

**Disposition of U.S. real property interests.** If you disposed of a U.S. real property interest at a gain, you must make a special computation to see if you owe this tax. For details, see *Nonresident Aliens* in the Instructions for Form 6251.

#### Adjustments and Preferences.

Accelerated depreciation.

• Stock received by exercising an incentive stock option and you did not dispose of the stock in the same year.

• Tax-exempt interest from private activity bonds.

• Intangible drilling, circulation, research, experimental, or mining costs.

• Amortization of pollution-control facilities or depletion.

• Income or (loss) from tax-shelter farm activities, passive activities, partnerships, or activities for which you are not at risk.

• Income from long-term contracts not figured using the percentage-of-completion method.

- Net operating loss deduction.
- Alternative minimum tax

adjustments from an estate, trust, electing large partnership, or cooperative.

Section 1202 exclusion.

• Any general business credit claimed on Form 3800 if either line 6 (in Part I) or line 25 of Form 3800 is more than zero.

- Qualified electric vehicle credit.
- Credit for prior year minimum tax.
- Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property tax.
- Foreign tax credit.

• Net qualified disaster loss if you are a student or business apprentice eligible for benefits under Article 21(2) of the United States-India Income Tax Treaty and you reported a standard deduction on Form 1040-NR (Schedule A), line 7. See the Instructions for Form 4684 for more information. Form 6251 should be filled in for a child if Form 8615 must be used to figure the child's tax and the child's AGI on Form 1040-NR, line 35, exceeds the child's earned income by more than \$7,750. To find out when Form 8615 must be used, see Form 8615 in the instructions for line 42.

For help with the alternative minimum tax, go to *IRS.gov/AMT*.

Line 44—Excess advance premium tax credit repayment. The premium tax credit helps pay premiums for health insurance purchased from the Marketplace. Eligible individuals may have advance payments of the premium tax credit paid on their behalf directly to the insurance company. If you, your spouse, or your dependent was enrolled in coverage purchased from the Marketplace and advance payments of the premium tax credit were made for the coverage, complete Form 8962 to reconcile (compare) the advance payments with your premium tax credit. You (or whoever enrolled you) should have received Form 1095-A from the Marketplace with information about your coverage and any advance credit payments. If the advance credit payments were more than the premium tax credit you can claim, the amount you must repay will be shown on Form 8962, line 29. Enter that amount, if any, on line 44.

You may have to repay excess advance premium tax credit payments even if someone else enrolled you, your spouse, or your dependent. You may also have to repay excess advance premium tax credit payments if you enrolled someone in coverage through the Marketplace whom you do not claim as a dependent on your return, and no one else claims that individual as a dependent. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 8962.

### Credits

Line 46—Foreign tax credit. If you paid income tax to a foreign country or U.S. possession, you may be able to take this credit, but only if you:

1. Report income from foreign sources (see *Foreign Income Taxed by the United States*, earlier), and

2. Have paid or owe foreign tax on that income.

Generally, you must complete and attach Form 1116 to take this credit.

*Exception.* You do not have to complete Form 1116 to take this credit if all of the following apply.

1. Form 1040-NR is being filed for a nonresident alien individual and not an estate or trust.

2. The total of your foreign taxes was not more than \$300.

3. All of your foreign source gross income was from the passive category (which includes most interest and dividend income).

4. All the income and any foreign taxes paid on it were reported to you on qualified payee statements, such as Form 1099-INT, Form 1099-DIV, or similar substitute statements.

5. You held the stock or bonds on which the dividends or interest were paid for at least 16 days and were not obligated to pay these amounts to someone else.

6. All of your foreign taxes were:

a. Legally owed and not eligible for a refund or reduced tax rate under a tax treaty, and

b. Paid to countries that are recognized by the United States and do not support terrorism.

**Note.** If you need more information about these requirements, see the Instructions for Form 1116.

If you meet all six requirements, enter on line 46 the smaller of (a) your total foreign tax, or (b) the total of the amounts on Form 1040-NR, lines 42 and 44.

If you do not meet all six requirements, see Form 1116 to find out if you can take the credit. For additional information, see Pub. 514, Foreign Tax Credit.

Line 47—Credit for child and dependent care expenses. You may be able to take this credit if you paid someone to care for:

• Your qualifying child under age 13 whom you claim as your dependent,

• Your disabled spouse or any other disabled person who could not care for himself or herself, or

• Your child whom you could not claim as a dependent because of the rules for children who did not live with

you due to divorce or separation in the instructions for line 7. For details, use Tax Topic 602 at *IRS.gov/TaxTopics* or see Form 2441.

Line 48—Retirement savings contributions credit (saver's credit). You may be able to take this credit if you made (a) contributions, other than rollover contributions, to a traditional or Roth IRA; (b) elective deferrals to a 401(k) or 403(b) plan (including designated Roth contributions) or to a governmental 457, SEP, or SIMPLE plan; (c) voluntary employee contributions to a qualified retirement plan (including the federal Thrift Savings Plan); (d) contributions to a 501(c)(18)(D) plan; or (e) contributions to an ABLE account by the designated beneficiary, as defined in section 529A.

However, you cannot take the credit if either of the following applies. • The amount on Form 1040-NR, line 35, is more than \$32,000. • You:

1. Were born after January 1, 2002;

2. Are claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2019 tax return; or

3. Were a student (defined next).

You were a student if during any part of 5 calendar months of 2019 you:

• Were enrolled as a full-time student at a school; or

• Took a full-time, on-farm training course given by a school or a state, county, or local government agency.

A school includes a technical, trade, or mechanical school. It does not include an on-the-job training course, correspondence school, or school offering courses only through the Internet. For more details, use Tax Topic 610 at <u>IRS.gov/TaxTopics</u> or see Form 8880.

Line 49—Child tax credit and credit for other dependents. The child tax credit is for people who have a qualifying child as defined in the instructions for line 7, column (4), child tax credit. It is in addition to the credit for child and dependent care expenses on Form 1040-NR, line 47. The credit for other dependents is for people who have dependents who cannot be claimed for the child tax credit, as explained in the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents. Complete the Child Tax Credit and Credit for Other **Dependents Worksheet to determine** if you can take these credits.

To qualify for the child tax credit or credit for other dependents, the person claimed must be a U.S citizen, U.S. national, or U.S. resident alien.

To claim the child tax credit or credit for other dependents in full, you must be a U.S. national or a resident of Canada or Mexico. Residents of South Korea and India can claim the credits to the extent described in Pub. 519.

*Form 8862, who must file.* You must file Form 8862 to claim the child tax credit or credit for other

dependents if your child tax credit or additional child tax credit for a year after 2015 was denied or reduced for any reason other than a math or clerical error. Attach a completed Form 8862 to your 2019 return. Don't file Form 8862 if you filed Form 8862 for 2018 and the child tax credit or additional child tax credit was allowed for that year. See Form 8862 and its instructions for details.

If you take the child tax credit or credit for other dependents CAUTION even though you are not eligible and it is determined that vour error is due to reckless or intentional disregard of the rules for these credits, you will not be allowed to take either credit or the additional child tax credit for 2 years even if you are otherwise eligible to do so. If you take the child tax credit or credit for other dependents even though you aren't eligible and it is later determined that you fraudulently took either credit, you will not be allowed to take either credit or the additional child tax credit for 10 years. You may also have to pay penalties.

If your qualifying child did not have an SSN issued before the due date of your 2019 return (including extensions), you can't claim the child tax credit for that child on either your original or amended return. However, you may be able to claim the credit for other dependents for that child.

# 2019 Child Tax Credit and Credit for Other Dependents Worksheet—Line 49

<ol> <li>To be a qualifying child for the child tax credit, the child must be your dependent, be under age 17 at the end of 2019, a the conditions in the instructions for line 7, column (4), child tax credit. Make sure you check the "child tax credit" box on Form in 7, column (4), for each qualifying child.</li> <li>If you do not have a qualifying child, you cannot claim the child tax credit; but you may be able to claim the credit for other dependents for that child. Make sure you check the "credit for other dependents" box on Form 1040-NR, line 7, column (4), for each qualifying relative qualifies you to take the credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, see the instructions for line 7, column (4), credit for other dependents, caller.</li> </ol>	rm 1040-NR, her each such
<ul> <li><u>credit for other dependents</u>, earlier.</li> <li>4. Be sure to see the instructions for line 7, column (2), to determine if the dependent has the required taxpayer identifica number.</li> </ul>	cation
<ol> <li>Do NOT use this worksheet, but use Pub. 972 instead if you are claiming the adoption credit, mortgage interest credit, a carryforward of the District of Columbia first-time homebuyer credit, or residential energy efficient property credit.</li> </ol>	a
PART 1       1.       Number of qualifying children under age 17 with the required social security number:X \$2,000.       1	
2.       Number of other dependents, including qualifying children without the required social security number: X \$500.       2	
3. Add lines 1 and 2.	
CAUTION Don't include yourself, your spouse, or anyone who is not a U.S. citizen, U.S. national, or U.S. resid	ident alien on line 1
or line 2. Also, don't include on line 2 anyone you included on line 1.	
4. Enter the amount from Form 1040-NR, line 35. 4	
4.     Enter the amount from Form 1040-NR, line 35.     4	
5. Enter \$200,000. 5	
6. Is the amount on line 4 more than the amount on line 5?	
<b>No.</b> Leave line 6 blank. Enter -0- on line 7, and go to line 8.	
Yes. Subtract line 5 from line 4.If the result is not a multiple of \$1,000, increase it to the next multiple of \$1,000. For example, increase \$425 to \$1,000, increase \$1,025 to \$2,000, etc.6	1
7.     Multiply the amount on line 6 by 5% (0.05). Enter the result.     7	
8. Is the amount on line 3 more than the amount on line 7?	
No. You cannot take the child tax credit on Form 1040-NR, line 49. You also cannot take the additional child tax credit on Form 1040-NR, line 64. Complete the rest of your Form 1040-NR.	
Yes. Subtract line 7 from line 3. Enter the result.	
Go to Part 2 on the next page.	

Keep for Your Records

PART 2       9. Enter the amount from Form 1040-NR, line 45.       9         10. Add any amounts from: Form 1040-NR, line 48	Before you	ı begin Paı	t 2: Figure the amount of any credits you are claiming o	on For	rm 5695, Part II;* Form 891	10; or Form 89	36.	
10.       Add any amounts from:         Form 1040-NR, line 46         Form 1040-NR, line 47         Form 1040-NR, line 48         Form 5895, line 30         Form 8930, line 15         Form 8930, line 23         Image: the amounts on lines 9 and 10 the same?         Image: the amounts on lines 9 and 10 the same?         Image: the amounts on lines 9 and 10 the same?         Image: the amount on line 8 more than the amount on line 1 in 1 is more than zero. See the TIP below.         Image: the amount on line 8 more than the amount on line 11?         Image: the amount on line 8 more than the amount on line 11?         Image: the amount from line 9.         11.         12.         Is the amount on line 8 more than the amount on line 11?         Image: the additional child tax credit if line 1 is more than zero. See the TIP below.         Image: the additional child tax credit or other dependents.         Image: the amount from line 8.         Enter the amount from line 8.         Enter the amount from line 8.         Enter the amount from line 8.         Image: the amou								
Form 1040-NR, line 46	PART 2	9.	Enter the amount from Form 1040-NR, line 45.			9		
Form 1040-NR, line 46								
Form 1040-NB, line 47       +         Form 1040-NB, line 48       +         Form 5695, line 30       +         Form 8910, line 15       +         Form 8936, line 23       +         Image: Control 1000 -		10.	Add any amounts from:					
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Form 8910, line 15       +         Form 8936, line 23       +			Form 1040-NR, line 48		+			
Form 8936, line 23       +			Form 5695, line 30		+			
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			line 64, if you answered "Yes" on line 11 <b>or</b> line 12 above		dit on Form 1040-NR,			
		-	Then, use Schedule 8812 (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) to credit.	o figure	e any additional child tax			
If your child tax credit or additional child tax credit for a year after 2015 was reduced or disallowed, see Form 8862 to find out if you must file Form 8862 to take the credit for 2019.			If your child tax credit or additional child tax			educed or disal	lowed, see Form	

Line 50—Residential energy credits. Enter the residential energy credits on line 50.

**Residential energy efficient property credit.** You may be able to take this credit by completing and attaching Form 5695 if you paid for any of the following during 2019.
Qualified solar electric property for use in your home located in the United States. • Qualified solar water heating property for use in your home located in the United States.

• Qualified fuel cell property installed on or in connection with your main home located in the United States. • Qualified small wind energy property for use in connection with your home located in the United States.

• Qualified geothermal heat pump property installed on or in connection with your home located in the United States.

Also complete Form 5695 if you only have a carryforward of a residential energy efficient property credit from 2018.

*Nonbusiness energy property credit.* You may be able to take this credit by completing and attaching Form 5695 for any of the following improvements to your main home located in the United States in 2019 if they are new and meet certain requirements for energy efficiency.

• Any insulation material or system primarily designed to reduce heat gain or loss in your home.

• Exterior windows (including skylights).

Exterior doors.

• A metal roof or asphalt roof with pigmented coatings or cooling granules primarily designed to reduce the heat gain in your home.

• You may also be able to take this credit for the cost of the following items if the items meet certain performance and quality standards.

• Certain electric heat pump water heaters; electric heat pumps; central air conditioners; and natural gas, propane, or oil water heaters.

The electric heat pump water heater must now be at least a Uniform Energy Factor of 2.2. And the measure for the natural gas, propane, or oil water heater is now the Uniform Energy Factor.

• A qualified furnace or hot water boiler that uses natural gas, propane, or oil.

• A stove that burns biomass fuel to heat your home or to heat water for use in your home.

• An advanced main air circulating fan used in a natural gas, propane, or oil furnace.

The recent legislation also has made the nonbusiness energy property credit available for 2018. If you are eligible to claim this credit for 2018, you may need to file an amended return, Form 1040-X. See <u>IRS.gov/Form1040X</u> for more information about amending a tax return. If you are claiming the nonbusiness energy property credit for both 2018 and 2019, complete your 2018 Form 5695 first. There is a lifetime limitation on this credit.

**Condos and co-ops.** If you are a member of a condominium management association for a condominium you own or a tenant-stockholder in a cooperative housing corporation, you are treated as having paid your proportionate share of any costs of such association or corporation for purposes of these credits.

*More details.* For details on the residential energy credits, see Form 5695 and its instructions.

Line 51—Other credits. Enter the total of the following credits on line 51 and check the appropriate box(es). Check all boxes that apply. If box c is checked, also enter the applicable form number. To find out if you can take the credit, see the form or publication indicated.

• General business credit. This credit consists of a number of credits that usually apply only to individuals who are partners or self-employed or who have rental property. See Form 3800 or Pub. 334.

• Credit for prior year minimum tax. If you paid alternative minimum tax in a prior year, see Form 8801.

• Mortgage interest credit. If a state or local government gave you a mortgage credit certificate, see Form 8396.

• Adoption credit. You may be able to take this credit if you paid expenses to adopt a child or you adopted a child with special needs and the adoption became final in 2019. See the Instructions for Form 8839.

• District of Columbia first-time homebuyer credit. See Form 8859. You cannot claim this credit for a home you bought after 2011. You can only claim the credit if you have a credit carryforward from 2018.

• Qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle credit. See Form 8936.

• Qualified electric vehicle credit. You cannot claim this credit for a vehicle placed in service after 2006. You can claim this credit only if you have an electric vehicle passive activity credit carried forward from a prior year. See Form 8834.

• Alternative motor vehicle credit. See Form 8910.

Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit. See Form 8911.
The amount from Form 8978, line 14 (relating to partner's audit liability under section 6226), but only if the amount is negative. Include that negative amount as a positive amount on line 51. If the amount on Form 8978, line 14, is positive, report it on Form 1040-NR, line 42. See <u>Line 42</u>, earlier.

• Credit to holders of tax credit bonds. See Form 8912.

## **Other Taxes**

Line 55—Self-employment tax. Enter the amount of any taxes from Schedule SE (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), Section A, line 5, or Section B, line 12. See the Instructions for Schedule SE (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) for more information.

If you are a self-employed nonresident alien, you must pay self-employment tax only if an international social security agreement (often called a totalization agreement) in effect determines that you are covered under the U.S. social security system. See the Instructions for Schedule SE (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) for information about international social security agreements. Information about totalization agreements is available at IRS.gov. Enter "totalization agreement" in the search box. You can also find information at <u>SSA.gov/</u> international under "International Agreements."

If you are not required to pay self-employment tax but do so anyway, you will not be eligible to receive social security benefits.

Line 56—Unreported social security and Medicare tax from Forms 4137 and 8919. Enter the total of any taxes from Form 4137 and Form 8919. Check the appropriate box(es).

*Form 4137.* If you received tips of \$20 or more in any month and you did not report the full amount to your employer, you must pay the social security and Medicare or railroad retirement (RRTA) tax on the unreported tips.

Do not include the value of any noncash tips, such as tickets or passes. You do not pay social security and Medicare taxes or RRTA tax on these noncash tips.

To figure the social security and Medicare tax, use Form 4137. If you owe RRTA tax, contact your employer. Your employer will figure and collect the RRTA tax.

You may be charged a penalty equal to 50% of the social security and Medicare or RRTA tax due on tips you received but did not report to your employer.

*Form 8919.* If you are an employee who received wages from an employer who did not withhold social security and Medicare tax from your wages, use Form 8919 to figure your share of the unreported tax. Include on line 56 the amount from line 13 of Form 8919. Include the amount from line 6 of Form 8919 on Form 1040-NR, line 8.

# Line 57—Additional tax on IRAs, other qualified retirement plans,

etc. If any of the following apply, see Form 5329 and its instructions to find out if you owe this tax and if you must file Form 5329. Also see Form 5329 and its instructions for definitions of the terms used here.

1. You received an early distribution from (a) an IRA or other qualified retirement plan, (b) an annuity, or (c) a modified endowment contract entered into after June 20, 1988, and the total distribution was not rolled over.

2. Excess contributions were made to your IRA, Coverdell education savings account (ESA), Archer MSA, health savings account (HSA), or ABLE account.

3. You received a taxable distribution from a Coverdell ESA, qualified tuition program, or ABLE account.

4. You were born before July 1, 1948, and did not take the minimum required distribution from your IRA or other qualified retirement plan.

*Exception.* If only item (1) applies and distribution code 1 is correctly shown in box 7 of all your Forms 1099-R, you do not have to file Form 5329. Instead, multiply the taxable amount of the distribution by 10% (0.10) and enter the result on line 57.

The taxable amount of the distribution is the part of the distribution you reported on Form 1040-NR, line 16b or 17b, or on Form 4972. Also, enter "No" under the heading *Other Taxes* to the left of line 57 to indicate that you do not have to file Form 5329.

However, you must file Form 5329 if distribution code 1 is incorrectly shown in box 7 of Form 1099-R, you received a Form 1042-S for the distribution, or you qualify for an exception, such as the exceptions for qualified higher education expenses or qualified first-time homebuyer distributions.

Line 58—Transportation tax.

Nonresident alien individuals are subject to a 4% tax on U.S. source gross transportation income that is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. However, the term "U.S. source gross transportation income" does not include any such income that is taxable in a possession of the United States under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code as applied to that possession.

For purposes of this tax, transportation income will be treated as not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States unless:

1. You had a fixed place of business in the United States involved in the earning of transportation income, and

2. At least 90% of your U.S. source gross transportation income was attributable to regularly scheduled transportation. Or, in the case of income from the leasing of a vessel or aircraft, it was attributable to a fixed place of business in the United States. See chapter 4 of Pub. 519 for rules, definitions, and exceptions.

You may be exempt from this tax because of a treaty or an exchange of notes between the United States and the country of which you are a resident. If the country of which you are a resident does not impose tax on the shipping or aircraft income of U.S. persons, you may also be exempt from this tax. If you are exempt from the tax by treaty or exchange of notes, complete Form 8833 and attach it to this return. Also, complete <u>item L</u> of Schedule OI on page 5 and include the amount on line 22 on page 1 of Form 1040-NR. If you are exempt from the tax for any other reason, you must attach a statement to Form 1040-NR identifying your country of residence and the law and provisions under which you claim exemption from the tax.

If you owe this tax, you must attach a statement to your return that includes the information described in Pub. 519.

Line 59a—Household employment taxes. Enter the household employment taxes you owe for having a household employee. If any of the following apply, see Schedule H (Form 1040 or 1040-SR) and its instructions to find out if you owe these taxes.

1. You paid any one household employee (defined below) cash wages of \$2,100 or more in 2019. Cash wages include wages paid by check, money order, etc. But do not count amounts paid to an employee who was under age 18 at any time in 2019 and was a student.

2. You withheld federal income tax during 2019 at the request of any household employee.

3. You paid total cash wages of \$1,000 or more in any calendar quarter of 2018 or 2019 to household employees.

Any person who does household work is a household employee if you can control what will be done and how it will be done. Household work includes work done in or around your home by babysitters, nannies, health aides, housekeepers, yard workers, and similar domestic workers.

Line 59b—First-time homebuyer credit repayment. Enter the first-time homebuyer credit you have to repay if you bought the home in 2008.

If you bought the home in 2008 and owned and used it as your main home for all of 2019, you can enter your 2019 repayment on this line without attaching Form 5405.

See the Form 5405 instructions for details and for exceptions to the repayment rule.

Line 60—Other taxes. Use line 60 to report any taxes not reported elsewhere on your return or other schedules. To find out if you owe the tax, see the form or publication indicated. Enter on line 60 the total of all the following taxes you owe.

Additional Medicare Tax. See Form 8959 and its instructions if the total of your 2019 wages and any self-employment income was more than \$125,000 if married (box 5 on page 1 of Form 1040-NR), or \$200,000 if single or qualifying widow(er) (box 2 or box 6 on page 1 of Form 1040-NR).

If you checked box 5 on page 1 of Form 1040-NR, you must use the threshold amount for married filing separately of \$125,000 when you complete Form 8959.

In addition, see Form 8959 and its instructions if your railroad retirement (RRTA) compensation was more than the applicable threshold above.

Check box a if you owe the tax.

For the following taxes, check box b and in the space next to that box, enter the amount of the tax and the code that identifies it. If you need more room, attach a statement listing the amount of each tax and the code.

If you owe interest on the tax due on installment income under section 453(I) or interest on the deferred tax on gain from certain installment sales under section 453A, list those amounts, and the applicable code, first before listing any other taxes you may owe and report on this line.

1. Interest on the tax due on installment income from the sale of certain residential lots and timeshares. Identify as "453(I)(3)."

2. Interest on the deferred tax on gain from certain installment sales with a sales price over \$150,000. Identify as "453A(c)."

3. Net investment income tax if you are a dual-status taxpayer (see <u>Dual-Status Taxpayers</u>, earlier). You may owe this tax for the part of the year you were a U.S. resident (see Form 8960 and its instructions). Identify as "NIIT."

4. Additional tax on health savings account (HSA) distributions (see Form 8889, Part II). Identify as "HSA."

5. Additional tax on an HSA because you did not remain an eligible individual during the testing

period (see Form 8889, Part III). Identify as "HDHP."

6. Additional tax on Archer MSA distributions (see Form 8853). Identify as "MSA."

7. Additional tax on Medicare Advantage MSA distributions (see Form 8853). Identify as "Med MSA."

8. Recapture of the following credits.

a. Investment credit (see Form 4255). Identify as "ICR."

b. Low-income housing credit (see Form 8611). Identify as "LIHCR."

c. Indian employment credit (see Form 8845). Identify as "IECR."

d. New markets credit (see Form 8874). Identify as "NMCR."

e. Credit for employer-provided childcare facilities (see Form 8882). Identify as "ECCFR."

f. Alternative motor vehicle credit (see Form 8910). Identify as "AMVCR."

g. Alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit (see Form 8911). Identify as "ARPCR."

h. Qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle credit (see Form 8936). Identify as "8936R."

9. Recapture of federal mortgage subsidy. If you sold your home in 2019 and it was financed (in whole or in part) from the proceeds of any tax-exempt qualified mortgage bond or you claimed the mortgage interest credit, see Form 8828. Identify as "FMSR."

10. Section 72(m)(5) excess benefits tax (see chapter 4 of Pub. 560). Identify as "Sec. 72(m)(5)."

11. Uncollected social security and Medicare or RRTA tax on tips or group-term life insurance. This tax should be shown in box 12 of Form W-2 with codes A and B or M and N. Identify as "UT."

12. Golden parachute payments. If you received an excess parachute payment (EPP), you must pay a 20% tax on it. This tax should be shown in box 12 of Form W-2 with code K. If you received a Form 1099-MISC, the tax is 20% of the EPP shown in box 13. Identify as "EPP."

13. Tax on accumulation distribution of trusts (see Form 4970). Identify as "ADT." 14. Excise tax on insider stock compensation from an expatriated corporation. See section 4985. Identify as "ISC."

15. Additional tax on recapture of a charitable contribution deduction relating to a fractional interest in tangible personal property. See *Contributions of Property* in Pub. 526. Identify as "FITPP."

16. Look-back interest under section 167(g) or 460(b). See Form 8697 or 8866. Identify as "From Form 8697" or "From Form 8866."

17. Additional tax on income you received from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan that fails to meet the requirements of section 409A. This income should be shown in box 12 of Form W-2 with code Z, or in box 15b of Form 1099-MISC. The tax is 20% of the amount required to be included in income plus an interest amount determined under section 409A(a)(1)(B)(ii). See section 409A(a) (1)(B) for details. Identify as "NQDC."

18. Additional tax on compensation you received from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan described in section 457A if the compensation would have been includible in your income in an earlier year except that the amount was not determinable until 2019. The tax is 20% of the amount required to be included in income plus an interest amount determined under section 457A(c)(2). See section 457A for details. Identify as "457A."

### **Payments**

Lines 62a through 62d—Federal income tax withheld. Enter all federal income tax withheld.

*Line 62a.* Enter on line 62a the total of any federal income tax withheld and shown on Form(s) W-2 and Form(s) 1099. The amount withheld should be shown in box 2 of Form W-2, and in box 4 of Form 1099-R. Attach Form(s) W-2 to the front of your return. Attach Form(s) 1099-R to the front of your return if federal income tax was withheld.

If you had Additional Medicare Tax withheld by your employer(s) in 2019, include the amount shown on Form 8959, line 24, in the total on line 62a. Attach Form 8959.

Also include on line 62a any federal income tax withheld as reported on Schedule(s) K-1.

*Line 62b.* Enter on line 62b any tax withheld by a partnership and shown on Form(s) 8805. Attach a copy of all Form(s) 8805 to the back of your return.

Line 62c. Enter on line 62c any tax withheld under section 1445 (related to dispositions of U.S. real property interests) or under section 1446(f)(1) (related to dispositions of interests in partnerships engaged in the conduct of a trade or business in the United States) and shown on Form(s) 8288-A. Attach a copy of all Form(s) 8288-A to the front of your return

Line 62d. Enter on line 62d the total amount shown as federal income tax withheld under chapter 3 or 4 on your Form(s) 1042-S. The withholding credit should be shown in box 10 of your Form(s) 1042-S. Attach all Form(s) 1042-S to the front of your return.



Be sure to attach to the front of your return a copy of all

Form(s) W-2, 1042-S. SSA-1042S, RRB-1042S, and 8288-A. Attach to the front of your return Form(s) 1099-R if tax was withheld. Be sure to attach to the back of your return all Form(s) 8805. A foreign trust or estate must also attach to the back of Form 1040-NR copies of the Form(s) 8805 it must furnish to its beneficiaries with the Schedule(s) T completed.



later.

Refunds of taxes shown on Forms 8805, 8288-A, or CAUTION 1042-S may be delayed for up to 6 months. See Refund Information,

Line 63-2019 estimated tax payments. Enter any estimated federal income tax payments you made for 2019. Include any overpayment that you applied to your 2019 estimated tax from:

- Your 2018 return, or
- An amended return (Form 1040-X).

Name change. If you changed your name, and you made estimated tax payments using your former name, attach a statement to the front of Form 1040-NR that explains all the payments you made in 2019 and the

name(s) and SSN(s) under which you made them.

### Line 64—Additional child tax credit.

You may be able to use your TIP 2018 earned income to figure your additional child tax credit if (a) your 2018 earned income is more than your 2019 earned income, and (b) your main home was located in one of the federally declared disaster areas eligible for this relief at any time during the incident period. For details, see the Instructions for Form 8812.

If you make the election to use your 2018 earned income to figure your additional child tax credit, enter "PYEI" and the amount of your 2018 earned income on the dotted line next to line 64. For more information, see the Instructions for Schedule 8812.

This credit is for certain people who have at least one qualifying child for the child tax credit (as defined in the instructions for line 7, column (4), child tax credit). The additional child tax credit may give you a refund even if you do not owe any tax or did not have any tax withheld.

To qualify for the additional child tax credit (ACTC), the child must be a U.S citizen, U.S. national, or U.S. resident alien.

To claim the child tax credit. additional child tax credit, or credit for other dependents in full, you must be a U.S. national or a resident of Canada or Mexico. Residents of South Korea and India can claim the credits to the extent described in Pub. 519.

If your qualifying child did not have an SSN valid for CAUTION employment issued before the due date of your 2019 return (including extensions), you can't claim the additional child tax credit for that child on either your original or an amended 2019 return.

### Two Steps To Take the Additional Child Tax Credit!

Step 1. Be sure you figured the amount, if any, of your child tax credit and credit for other dependents. See the instructions for line 49.

Step 2. Read the TIP at the end of your Child Tax Credit and Credit for Other Dependents Worksheet. Use

Schedule 8812 to see if you can take the ACTC, but only if you meet the condition given in that TIP.

Refunds for returns claiming **TIP** the additional child tax credit cannot be issued before mid-February 2020. This delay applies to the entire refund, not just the portion associated with the additional child tax credit.

Form 8862, who must file. You must file Form 8862 if your child tax credit or additional child tax credit for a year after 2015 was denied or reduced for any reason other than a math or clerical error. Attach a completed Form 8862 to your 2019 return to claim the credit for 2019. Do not file Form 8862 if you filed Form 8862 for 2018 and the child tax credit or additional child tax credit was allowed for that year. See Form 8862 and its instructions for details.

If you take the additional child tax credit even though you are CAUTION not eligible and it is determined that your error is due to reckless or intentional disregard of the additional child tax credit rules, you will not be allowed to take the child tax credit, the credit for other dependents, or the additional child tax credit for 2 years even if you are otherwise eligible to do so. If you take the additional child tax credit even though you aren't eligible and it is later determined that you fraudulently took the credit, you will not be allowed to take the child tax credit, the credit for other dependents, or the additional child tax credit for 10 years. You may also have to pay penalties.

### Line 65—Net premium tax credit.

You may be eligible to claim the premium tax credit if you, your spouse, or a dependent enrolled in health insurance through the Marketplace. The premium tax credit helps pay for this health insurance. Complete Form 8962 to determine the amount of your premium tax credit, if any. If the premium tax credit you can claim exceeds your advance credit payments, your net premium tax credit will be shown on Form 8962, line 26. Enter that amount, if any, on line 65. See Pub. 974 and the Instructions for Form 8962 for more information.

Line 66—Amount paid with request for extension to file. If you got an automatic extension of time to file Form 1040-NR by filing Form 4868 or by making a payment, enter the amount of the payment or any amount you paid with Form 4868. If you paid by debit or credit card, do not include on line 66 the convenience fee you were charged.

Line 67—Excess social security and tier 1 RRTA tax withheld. If you had more than one employer for 2019 and total wages of more than \$132,900, too much social security or tier 1 railroad retirement (RRTA) tax may have been withheld. You can take a credit on this line for the amount withheld in excess of \$8,239.80. But if any one employer withheld more than \$8,239.80, you cannot claim the excess on your return. The employer should adjust the tax for you. If the employer does not adjust the overcollection, you can file a claim for refund using Form 843.

You cannot claim a refund for excess tier 2 RRTA tax on Form 1040-NR. Instead, use Form 843.

See chapter 3 of Pub. 505 for more details.

Line 68—Credit for federal tax on fuels. Enter any credit for federal excise taxes paid on fuels that are ultimately used for a nontaxable purpose (for example, an off-highway business use). Attach Form 4136.

Line 69—Other payments. Check the box(es) on line 69 to report any credit from Form 2439 or 8885.

If you are claiming a credit for repayment of amounts you included in your income in an earlier year because it appeared you had a right to the income, include the credit on line 69, check box d, and enter "I.R.C. 1341" in the space next to that box. See Pub. 525 for details about this credit.

If you made a tax payment that does not belong on any other line, include the payment on line 69. Check box d and enter "Tax" in the space next to that box.

If you check more than one box, enter the total of the line 69 credits and payments.

**Line 70—Credit for amount paid with Form 1040-C.** Enter any amount you paid with Form 1040-C for 2019.

# Refund

**Line 72—Amount overpaid.** If line 72 is under \$1, we will send a refund only on written request.

Refund offset. If you owe past-due federal tax, state income tax, state unemployment compensation debts, child support, spousal support, or certain federal nontax debts, such as student loans, all or part of the overpayment on line 72 may be used (offset) to pay the past-due amount. Offsets for federal taxes are made by the IRS. All other offsets are made by the Treasury Department's Bureau of the Fiscal Service. For federal tax offsets, you will receive a notice from the IRS. For all other offsets, you will receive a notice from the Fiscal Service. To find out if you may have an offset or if you have any questions about it, contact the agency to which you owe the debt.

Lines 73a through 73e—Amount refunded to you. If you want to check the status of your refund, just use the IRS2Go phone app or go to *Where's My Refund?* at <u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>Refunds</u>. See <u>Refund Information</u>, later. Information about your return will generally be available 4 weeks after you mail your return. Have your 2019 tax return handy so you can enter your social security number or individual taxpayer identification number, your filing status, and the exact whole dollar amount of your refund.

Where's My Refund? will provide an actual personalized refund date as soon as the IRS processes your tax return and approves your refund.

If you request a refund of tax withheld on a Form 1042-S, Form 8805, or Form 8288-A, we may need additional time to process the refund. Allow up to 6 months for these refunds to be issued.

# DIRECT DEPOSIT

Simple. Safe. Secure.

Fast Refunds! Join the eight in 10 taxpayers who choose direct deposit—a fast, simple, safe, secure way to have your refund deposited automatically to your checking or savings account, including an individual retirement arrangement (IRA). See the information about <u>IRAs</u>, later.

If you want us to directly deposit the amount shown on line 73a to your checking or savings account, including an IRA, at a bank or other financial institution (such as a mutual fund, brokerage firm, or credit union) in the United States:

• Complete lines 73b through 73d (if you want your refund deposited to only one account), or

• Check the box on line 73a and attach Form 8888 if you want to split the direct deposit of your refund into more than one account or use all or part of your refund to buy paper series I savings bonds.

If you do not want your refund directly deposited to your account, do not check the box on line 73a. Draw a line through the boxes on lines 73b and 73d. We will send you a check instead.

Account must be in your name. Do not request a deposit of any part of your refund to an account that is not in your name. Although you may owe your tax return preparer a fee for preparing your return, do not have any part of your refund deposited into the preparer's account to pay the fee.

The number of refunds that can be directly deposited to a single account or prepaid debit card is limited to three a year. After this limit is reached, paper checks will be sent instead. Learn more at <u>IRS.gov/DepositLimit</u>.

### Why Use Direct Deposit?

• You get your refund faster by direct deposit than you do by check.

• Payment is more secure. There is no check that can get lost or stolen.

• It is more convenient. You do not have to make a trip to the bank to deposit your check.

• It saves tax dollars. It costs the government less to refund by direct deposit.

• It's proven itself. Nearly 98% of social security and veterans' benefits

are sent electronically using direct deposit.

**IRA.** You can have your refund (or part of it) directly deposited to a traditional IRA, Roth IRA, or SEP-IRA, but not a SIMPLE IRA. You must establish the IRA at a U.S. bank or other financial institution in the United States before you request direct deposit. Make sure your direct deposit will be accepted.

You must also notify the trustee or custodian of your account of the year to which the deposit is to be applied (unless the trustee or custodian will not accept a deposit for 2019). If you do not, the trustee or custodian can assume the deposit is for the year during which you are filing the return. For example, if you file your 2019 return during 2020 and do not notify the trustee or custodian in advance, the trustee or custodian can assume the deposit to your IRA is for 2020.

If you designate your deposit to be for 2019, you must verify that the deposit was actually made to the account by the due date of the return (not counting extensions). If the deposit is not made by that date, the deposit is not an IRA contribution for 2019. In that case, you must file an amended 2019 return and reduce any IRA deduction and any retirement savings contributions credit (saver's credit) you claimed.

You may be able to contribute up to \$6,000 (\$7,000 if age 50 or older at the end of 2019) to a traditional IRA or Roth IRA for 2019. You may owe a penalty if your contributions exceed these limits, and the limits may be lower depending on your compensation and income. For more information on IRA contributions, see Pub. 590-A.

For more information on IRAs, see Pub. 590-A and Pub. 590-B.

**TreasuryDirect®.** You can request a deposit of your refund (or part of it) to a TreasuryDirect® online account to buy U.S. Treasury marketable securities and savings bonds. For more information, go to *go.usa.gov/3KvcP*.

Form 8888. You can have your refund directly deposited into more than one account or use it to buy up to \$5,000 in paper series I savings bonds. You do not need a TreasuryDirect® account to do this. For more information, see the Form 8888 instructions.

The number of direct deposits to a single account or prepaid debit card is limited to three refunds a year. After this limit is exceeded, paper checks will be sent instead. Learn more at IRS.gov.

*Line 73b.* The routing number must be nine digits. The first two digits must be 01 through 12 or 21 through 32. On the <u>sample check</u> shown here, the routing number is 250250025. Rufus and Mary Maple would use that routing number unless their financial institution instructed them to use a different routing number for direct deposits.

Ask your financial institution for the correct routing number to enter on line 73b if:

• The routing number on a deposit slip is different from the routing number on your checks,

• Your deposit is to a savings account that does not allow you to write checks, or

• Your checks state they are payable through a financial institution different from the one at which you have your checking account.

*Line 73c.* Check the appropriate box for the type of account. Do not check more than one box. If the deposit is to an account such as an IRA, health savings account, brokerage account, or other similar account, ask your financial institution whether you should check the "Checking" or "Savings" box. You must check the correct box to ensure your deposit is accepted. If your deposit is to a TreasuryDirect® online account, check the "Savings" box.

*Line 73d.* The account number can be up to 17 characters (both numbers and letters). Include hyphens but omit spaces and special symbols. Enter the number from left to right and leave any unused boxes blank. On the <u>sample check</u>, the account number is 20202086. Do not include the check number.

If the direct deposit to your account(s) is different from the amount you expected, you will receive an explanation in the mail about 2 weeks after your refund is deposited.

**Reasons your direct deposit request will be rejected.** If any of the following apply, your direct deposit request will be rejected and a check will be sent instead.

• The name on your account does not match the name on the refund, and your financial institution(s) will not allow a refund to be deposited unless the name on the refund matches the name on the account.

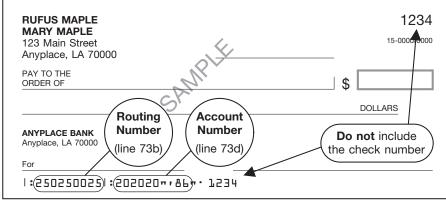
• Three direct deposits of tax refunds have already been made to the same account or prepaid debit card.

• You have not given a valid account number.

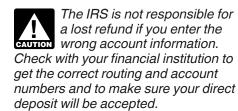
• You file your 2019 return after November 30, 2020.

• Any numbers or letters on lines 73b through 73d are crossed out or whited out.

## Sample Check – Lines 73b Through 73d Sample Check – Lines 73b Through 73d



Note. The routing and account numbers may appear in different places on your check.



*Line 73e.* If you want your refund mailed to an address not listed on page 1 of Form 1040-NR, enter that address on line 73e. See Foreign address, earlier, for information on entering a foreign address.

**Note.** If the address on page 1 of Form 1040-NR is not in the United States, you can enter an address in the United States on line 73e. However, if the address on page 1 of Form 1040-NR is in the United States, the IRS cannot mail a refund to a different address in the United States.

Line 74—Applied to your 2020 estimated tax. Enter on line 74 the amount, if any, of the overpayment on line 72 you want applied to your 2020 estimated tax.



This election to apply part or all of the amount overpaid to CAUTION your 2020 estimated tax cannot be changed later.

# **Amount You Owe**

To avoid interest and TIP penalties, pay your taxes in full by the due date of your return (not including extensions). See When To File, earlier. You do not have to pay if line 75 is under \$1.

Include any estimated tax penalty from line 76 in the amount you enter on line 75. Do not include any estimated tax payment for 2020 in this payment. Instead, make the estimated tax payment separately.

Bad check or payment. The penalty for writing a bad check to the IRS is \$25 or 2% of the check, whichever is more. However, if the amount of the check is less than \$25, the penalty equals the amount of the check. This penalty also applies to other forms of payment if the IRS does not receive the funds. Use Tax Topic 206 at IRS.gov/TaxTopics.

### Line 75—Amount You Owe

The IRS offers several payment options. You can pay online, by

phone, mobile device, cash (maximum \$1,000 per day and per transaction), check, or money order. Go to IRS.gov/Payments for payment options.

### Pay Online

The IRS offers an electronic payment option that is right for you. Paying online is convenient and secure and helps make sure we get your payments on time. To pay your taxes online or for more information, go to IRS.gov/Payments. You can pay using any of the following methods.

 IRS Direct Pay. For online transfers directly from your checking or savings account at a U.S. bank or other financial institution in the United States at no cost to you, go to IRS.gov/Payments.

 Pay by Card. To pay by debit or credit card, go to IRS.gov/Payments. A convenience fee is charged by these service providers.

 Electronic Funds Withdrawal (EFW) is an integrated *e-file*/e-pay option offered when filing your federal taxes electronically using tax preparation software, through a tax professional, or the IRS at IRS.gov/ <u>EFW</u>.

 Online Payment Agreement. If you cannot pay in full by the due date of your tax return, you can apply for an online monthly installment agreement at IRS.gov/OPA. Once you complete the online process, you will receive immediate notification of whether your agreement has been approved. A user fee is charged unless you are a low-income taxpayer meeting certain criteria.

• IRS2Go is the mobile application of the IRS; you can access Direct Pay or Pay by Card by downloading the application.

### Pay by Phone

Paying by phone is another safe and secure method of paying electronically. Use one of the following methods: (1) call one of the debit or credit card service providers, or (2) use the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS).

Debit or credit card. Call one of our service providers. Each charges a fee that varies by provider, card type, and payment amount.

Link2Gov Corporation 888-PAY-1040<sup>™</sup> (888-729-1040) PAY1040.com

WorldPay US, Inc. 844-PAY-TAX-8<sup>™</sup> (844-729-8298) PayUSAtax.com

Official Payments 888-UPAY-TAX<sup>™</sup> (888-872-9829) OfficialPayments.com

EFTPS. To use EFTPS, you must be enrolled either online or have an enrollment form mailed to you. To make a payment using EFTPS, call 800-555-4477 (English) or 800-244-4829 (Español). People who are deaf, or hard of hearing, or have a speech disability and who have access to TTY/TDD equipment can call 800-733-4829. For more information about EFTPS, go to IRS.gov/Payments or EFTPS.gov.

### Pay by Mobile Device

To pay through your mobile device, download the IRS2Go application.

## Pay by Cash

Cash is an in-person payment option for individuals provided through retail partners with a maximum of \$1,000 per day per transaction. To make a cash payment, you must first be registered online at

OfficialPayments.com/fed, our Official Payment provider.

### Pay by Check or Money Order

Before submitting a payment through the mail, please consider alternative methods. One of our safe, quick, and easy electronic payment options might be right for you. If you choose to mail a tax payment, make your check or money order payable to "United States Treasury" for the full amount due. Do not send cash. Do not attach the payment to your return. Write "2019 Form 1040-NR" and your name, address, daytime phone number, and SSN or ITIN on your payment and attach Form 1040-V. For the most up-to-date information on Form 1040-V, go to *IRS.gov/Form1040V*.

To help us process your payment, enter the amount on the right side of the check like this: \$ XXX.XX. Do not use dashes or lines (for example, do not enter "\$ XXX-" or "\$ XXX XX/100").

Mail your 2019 tax return, payment, and Form 1040-V to the address to which a return with a payment is mailed under <u>Where To File</u>, earlier.

Notice to taxpayers presenting checks. When you provide a check as payment, you authorize us either to use information from your check to make a one-time electronic fund transfer from your account or to process the payment as a check transaction. When we use information from your check to make an electronic fund transfer, funds may be withdrawn from your account as soon as the same day we receive your payment, and you will not receive your check back from your financial institution.

No checks of \$100 million or more accepted. The IRS can't accept a single check (including a cashier's check) for amounts of \$100,000,000 (\$100 million) or more. If you are sending \$100 million or more by check, you will need to spread the payments over two or more checks, with each check made out for an amount less than \$100 million.

If you are mailing a check or money order without a return, you should include a completed Form 1040-V with your payment. Mail the payment and the Form 1040-V to the same address you would mail a return with a payment. See Where To File, earlier.

### What if You Cannot Pay?

If you cannot pay the full amount shown on line 75 when you file, you can ask for:

- An installment agreement, or
- An extension of time to pay.

Installment agreement. Under an installment agreement, you can pay all or part of the tax you owe in monthly installments. However, even if an installment agreement is granted, you will be charged interest and may be charged a late payment penalty on the tax not paid by April 15, 2020 (or June 15, 2020, if you did not receive wages as an employee subject to U.S. income tax withholding). You must also pay a fee. To limit the interest and penalty charges, pay as much of the tax as possible when you file or with your extension request. But before requesting an installment

agreement, you should consider other less costly alternatives, such as a bank loan or credit card payment.

To ask for an installment agreement, you can apply online or use Form 9465. To apply online, go to <u>IRS.gov/OPA</u>.

Extension of time to pay. If paying the tax when it is due would cause you an undue hardship, you can ask for an extension of time to pay by filing Form 1127, Application for Extension of Time for Payment of Tax Due to Undue Hardship, by April 15, 2020 (or June 15, 2020, if you did not receive wages as an employee subject to U.S. income tax withholding). An extension will generally not be granted for more than 6 months. You will be charged interest on the tax not paid by April 15, 2020 (or June 15, 2020, if you did not receive wages as an employee subject to U.S. income tax withholding). You must pay the tax before the extension runs out. Penalties and interest will be imposed until taxes are paid in full. For the most up-to-date information on Form 1127, go to IRS.gov/Form1127.

### Line 76—Estimated Tax Penalty

You may owe this penalty if: • Line 75 is at least \$1,000 and it is more than 10% of the tax shown on your return, or

• You did not pay enough estimated tax by any of the due dates. This is true even if you are due a refund.

For most people, the "tax shown on your return" is the amount on your 2019 Form 1040-NR, line 61, minus the total of any amounts shown on lines 64, 65, and 68, and Forms 8828, 4137, 5329 (Parts III through IX only), 8885, and 8919.

Also, subtract from line 61 any:

- Tax on an excess parachute
- payment,

• Excise tax on insider stock compensation of an expatriated corporation,

Uncollected social security and Medicare or RRTA tax on tips or group-term life insurance, and
Look-back interest due under section 167(g) or 460(b).

When figuring the amount on line 61, include household employment taxes (line 59a) only if the total of lines 62a through 62d is more than zero or you would owe the penalty even if you did not include those taxes.

**Exception.** You will not owe the penalty if your 2018 tax return was for a tax year of 12 full months and either of the following applies.

1. You had no tax shown on your 2018 return and you were a U.S. citizen or resident for all of 2018.

2. The total of lines 62a through 62d, 63, 67, and 70 on your 2019 return is at least 100% of the tax shown on your 2018 return. (But see Caution, below.) Your estimated tax payments for 2019 must have been made on time and for the required amount.

If your 2018 AGI was over \$150,000 (over \$75,000 if you checked filing status box 5 for 2018), item (2) applies only if the total of lines 62a through 62d, 63, 67, and 70 on your 2019 tax return is at least 110% of the tax shown on your 2018 return. This rule does not apply to farmers and fishermen.

For most people, the "tax shown on your 2018 return" is the amount on your 2018 Form 1040NR, line 61, minus the total of any amounts shown on lines 64, 65, and 68 and Forms 8828, 4137, 5329 (Parts III through IX only), 8885, and 8919.

- Also, subtract from line 61 any:
- Tax on an excess parachute payment,

• Excise tax on insider stock compensation of an expatriated corporation,

Uncollected social security and Medicare or RRTA tax on tips or group-term life insurance, and
Look-back interest due under section 167(g) or 460(b).

When figuring the amount on line 61, include household employment taxes only if the total of lines 62a through 62d is more than zero or you would have owed the estimated tax penalty for 2018 even if you did not include those taxes.

If the *Exception* just described doesn't apply, see the Instructions for Form 2210 for other situations in which you may be able to lower your penalty by filing Form 2210.

**Figuring the penalty.** If you choose to figure the penalty yourself, use

Form 2210 (or Form 2210-F for farmers and fishermen).

Enter any penalty on line 76. Add the penalty to any tax due and enter the total on line 75.

However, if you have an overpayment on line 72, subtract the penalty from the amount you would otherwise enter on line 73a or 74. Lines 73a, 74, and 76 must equal line 72.

If the penalty is more than the overpayment on line 72, enter -0- on lines 73a and 74. Then subtract line 72 from line 76 and enter the result on line 75.

Do not file Form 2210 with your return unless Form 2210 indicates that you must do so. Instead, keep it for your records.

Because Form 2210 is complicated, you can leave line 76 blank and the IRS will figure the penalty and send you a bill. We will not charge you interest on the penalty if you pay by the date specified on the bill. If your income varied during the year, the annualized income installment method may reduce the amount of your penalty. But you must file Form 2210 because the IRS cannot figure your penalty under this method.

# **Third Party Designee**

If you want to allow your preparer, a friend, a family member, or any other person you choose to discuss your 2019 tax return with the IRS, check the "Yes" box in the "Third Party Designee" area of your return. Also, enter the designee's name, U.S. phone number, and any five digits the designee chooses as his or her personal identification number (PIN).

If you check the "Yes" box, you are authorizing the IRS to call the designee to answer any questions that may arise during the processing of your return. You are also authorizing the designee to:

• Give the IRS any information that is missing from your return;

• Call the IRS for information about the processing of your return or the status of your refund or payment(s);

• Receive copies of notices or transcripts related to your return, upon request; and

• Respond to certain IRS notices about math errors, offsets, and return preparation.

You are not authorizing the designee to receive any refund check, bind you to anything (including any additional tax liability), or otherwise represent you before the IRS. If you want to expand the designee's authorization, see Pub. 947.

The authorization will end automatically no later than the due date (not counting extensions) for filing your 2020 tax return.

## Sign Here

See <u>Sign Your Return</u>, later, after you complete pages 3, 4, and 5 of the form.

## Instructions for Schedule A, Itemized Deductions

Do not include on Form 1040-NR, Schedule A, items deducted elsewhere, such as on Form 1040-NR or Schedule C, E, or F (Form 1040 or 1040-SR).

**Note.** Except as provided in the exception below, include only deductions and losses properly allocated and apportioned to income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. Do not include deductions and/or losses that relate to exempt income or to income that is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. See section 861(b).

*Exception.* You can deduct certain charitable contributions and casualty and theft losses even if they do not relate to your effectively connected income. See *Gifts to U.S. Charities* and *Casualty and Theft Losses*, later.

### State and Local Income Taxes

Line 1a. You can deduct state and local income taxes you paid or that were withheld from your salary during 2019 on income connected with a U.S. trade or business. If, during 2019, you received any refunds of, or credits for, income tax paid in earlier years, do not subtract them from the amount you deduct here. Also do not reduce your deduction by any state or local income tax refund or credit you expect to receive for 2019. Instead, see the instructions for Form 1040-NR, line 11, earlier.

Safe harbor for certain charitable contributions made in exchange for a state or local income tax credit. If you made a charitable contribution in exchange for a state or local income tax credit and your charitable contribution deduction must be reduced as a result of receiving or expecting to receive the tax credit, you may qualify for a safe harbor that allows you to treat some or all of the disallowed charitable contribution as a payment of state and local income taxes.

The safe harbor applies if you meet the following conditions. You made a cash contribution to an entity described in section 170(c). In return for the cash contribution, you received a state or local income tax credit. You must reduce your charitable contribution amount by the amount of the state or local income tax credit you receive.

If you meet these conditions, and to the extent you apply the state or local income tax credit to this or a prior year's state or local income tax liability, you may include this amount on line 1a. To the extent you apply a portion of the credit to offset your state or local income tax liability in a subsequent year (as permitted by law), you may treat this amount as state or local income tax paid in the year the credit is applied.

For more information about this safe harbor and examples, see Notice 2019-12 at *IRS.gov/pub/irs-drop/* <u>n-19-12.pdf</u>.

**Line 1b.** The deduction for state and local taxes is limited to \$10,000 (\$5,000 if box 5 is checked). Enter the amount which is the smaller of state and local income taxes from line 1a and \$10,000 (\$5,000 if box 5 is checked) on entry line 1b.

### Gifts to U.S. Charities

### Lines 2 Through 4

You can deduct contributions or gifts you gave to U.S. organizations that are religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary in purpose. You can also deduct what you gave to organizations that work to prevent cruelty to children or animals. Certain whaling captains may be able to deduct expenses paid in 2019 for Native Alaskan subsistence bowhead whale hunting activities. See Pub. 526 for details.

To verify an organization's charitable status, you can do the following.

• Check with the organization to which you made the donation. The organization should be able to provide you with verification of its charitable status.

• Use our online search tool at <u>IRS.gov/TEOS</u> to see if an organization is eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions (Pub. 78 data). Click on <u>Tax Exempt</u> <u>Organization Search</u>.

Examples of U.S. qualified charitable organizations include the following.

• Churches, mosques, synagogues, temples, and other religious organizations.

• Boy Scouts, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, CARE, Girl Scouts, Goodwill Industries, Red Cross, Salvation Army, United Way, etc.

Fraternal orders, if the gifts will be used for the purposes listed earlier.
Veterans' and certain cultural groups.

Nonprofit hospitals and medical research organizations.

 Most nonprofit educational organizations, such as colleges, but only if your contribution is not a substitute for tuition or other enrollment fees.

• Federal, state, and local governments if the gifts are solely for public purposes.

### Contributions you can deduct.

Contributions can be in cash, property, or out-of-pocket expenses you paid to do volunteer work for the kinds of organizations described earlier. If you drove to and from the volunteer work, you can take the actual cost of gas and oil or 14 cents a mile. Add parking and tolls to the amount you claim under either method. But do not deduct any amounts that were repaid to you.

**Gifts from which you benefit.** If you made a gift and received a benefit in return, such as food, entertainment, or merchandise, you can generally deduct only the amount that is more than the value of the benefit. But this rule does not apply to certain membership benefits provided in

return for an annual payment of \$75 or less or to certain items or benefits of token value. For details, see Pub. 526.

**Example.** You paid \$70 to a charitable organization to attend a fund-raising dinner and the value of the dinner was \$40. You can deduct only \$30.

**Gifts of \$250 or more.** You can deduct a gift of \$250 or more only if you have a statement from the charitable organization showing the information in (1) and (2) next.

1. The amount of any money contributed and a description (but not value) of any property donated.

2. Whether the organization did or did not give you any goods or services in return for your contribution. If you did receive any goods or services, a description and estimate of the value must be included. If you received only intangible religious benefits (such as admission to a religious ceremony), the organization must state this, but it does not have to describe or value the benefit.

In figuring whether a gift is \$250 or more, do not combine separate donations. For example, if you gave your church \$25 each week for a total of \$1,300, treat each \$25 payment as a separate gift. If you made donations through payroll deductions, treat each deduction from each paycheck as a separate gift. See Pub. 526 if you made a separate gift of \$250 or more through payroll deduction.

You must get the statement by the date you file your return or the due date (including extensions) for filing your return, whichever is earlier. Do not attach the statement to your return. Instead, keep it for your records.

**Limit on the amount you can deduct.** See Pub. 526 to figure the amount of your deduction if any of the following applies.

1. Your cash contributions or contributions of ordinary income property are more than 30% of the amount on Form 1040-NR, line 35.

2. Your gifts of capital gain property are more than 20% of the amount on Form 1040-NR, line 35.

3. You gave gifts of property that increased in value or gave gifts of the use of property.

### Amounts you cannot deduct.

• Certain contributions to charitable organizations, to the extent that you receive a state or local tax credit in return for your contribution. See Pub. 526 for more details and exceptions.

See Safe harbor for certain charitable contributions made in exchange for a state or local income tax credit, earlier, under Line 1a, if your cash contribution is disallowed because you received or expected to receive a credit.

• An amount paid to or for the benefit of a college or university in exchange for the right to purchase tickets to an athletic event in the college's or university's stadium.

• Travel expenses (including meals and lodging) while away from home, unless there was no significant element of personal pleasure, recreation, or vacation in the travel.

• Political contributions.

• Dues, fees, or bills paid to country clubs, lodges, fraternal orders, or similar groups.

• Cost of raffle, bingo, or lottery tickets.

• Value of your time or services.

• Value of blood given to a blood bank.

• The transfer of a future interest in tangible personal property. Generally, no deduction is allowed until the entire interest has been transferred.

• Gifts to individuals and groups that are operated for personal profit.

• Gifts to foreign organizations. But you may be able to deduct gifts to certain U.S. organizations that transfer funds to foreign charities and certain Canadian, Israeli, and Mexican charities. For details and exceptions, see Pub. 526.

• Gifts to organizations engaged in certain political activities that are of direct financial interest to your trade or business. See section 170(f)(9).

• Gifts to groups whose purpose is to lobby for changes in the laws.

• Gifts to civic leagues, social and sports clubs, labor unions, and chambers of commerce.

• Value of benefits received in connection with a contribution to a charitable organization. See Pub. 526 for exceptions.

• Cost of tuition.

### Line 2—Gifts by Cash or Check

Enter on line 2 the total value of gifts you made in cash or by check (including out-of-pocket expenses) unless a limit on deducting gifts applies to you. For more information about the limits on deducting gifts, see <u>Limit on amount you can deduct</u>, earlier. If your deduction is limited, you may have a carryover to next year. See Pub. 526 for more information.

Deduction for gifts by cash or check limited. If your deduction for the gifts you made in cash or by check is limited, see Pub. 526 to figure the amount you can deduct. Only enter on line 2 the deductible value of gifts you made in cash or by check.

**Recordkeeping.** For any contribution made in cash, regardless of the amount, you must maintain as a record of the contribution a bank record (such as a canceled check or credit card statement) or a written record from the charity. The written record must include the name of the charity, date, and amount of the contribution. If you made contributions through payroll deduction, see Pub. 526 for information on the record syou must keep. Do not attach the record to your tax return. Instead, keep it with your other tax records.

# Line 3—Other Than by Cash or Check

Enter on line 3 your contributions of property other than by cash or check unless a limit on deducting gifts applies to you. For more information about the limits on deducting gifts, see <u>Limit on amount you can deduct</u>, earlier. If your deduction is limited, you may have a carryover to next year. See Pub. 526 for more information.

If you gave used items, such as clothing or furniture, deduct their fair market value at the time you gave them. Fair market value is what a willing buyer would pay a willing seller when neither has to buy or sell and both are aware of the conditions of the sale. For more details on determining the value of donated property, see Pub. 561.

If the amount of your deduction is more than \$500, you must complete and attach Form 8283. For this purpose, the "amount of your deduction" means your deduction before applying any income limits that could result in a carryover of contributions.

If you deduct more than \$500 for a contribution of a motor vehicle, boat, or airplane, you must also attach a statement from the charitable organization to your return. The organization may use Form 1098-C to provide the required information.

If your total deduction is over \$5,000 (\$500 for certain contributions of clothing and household items (see below)), you may also have to get appraisals of the values of the donated property.

See Form 8283 and its instructions for details.

**Contributions of clothing and household items.** A deduction for these contributions will be allowed only if the items are in good used condition or better. However, this rule does not apply to a contribution of any single item for which a deduction of more than \$500 is claimed and for which you include a qualified appraisal and Form 8283 with your tax return.

Deduction for gifts other than by cash or check limited. If your deduction for the contributions of property other than by cash or check is limited, see Pub. 526 to figure the amount you can deduct. Only enter on line 3 the deductible value of your contributions of property other than by cash or check.

**Recordkeeping.** If you gave property, you should keep a receipt or written statement from the organization you gave the property to, or a reliable written record, that shows the organization's name and address, the date and location of the gift, and a description of the property. For each gift of property, you should also keep reliable written records that include the following.

• How you figured the property's value at the time you gave it. If the value was determined by an appraisal, keep a signed copy of the appraisal.

• The cost or other basis of the property if you must reduce it by any ordinary income or capital gain that

would have resulted if the property had been sold at its fair market value.

 How you figured your deduction if you chose to reduce your deduction for gifts of capital gain property.
 Any conditions attached to the gift.

If your total deduction for gifts of property is over \$500, you gave less than your entire interest in the property, or you made a qualified conservation contribution, your records should contain additional information. See Pub. 526 for details.

### Line 4—Carryover From Prior Year

You may have contributions that you could not deduct in an earlier year because they exceeded the limits on the amount you could deduct. In most cases, you have 5 years to use contributions that were limited in an earlier year. The same limits apply this year to your carryover amounts as applied to those amounts in the earlier year. After applying those limits, enter the amount of your carryover that you are allowed to deduct this year. See Pub. 526 for details.

### **Casualty and Theft Losses**

In 2019, you can only deduct a nonbusiness casualty or theft loss if it is from a federally declared disaster. You cannot deduct other nonbusiness casualty and theft losses.

### Line 6—Casualty or Theft Loss(es)

Complete and attach Form 4684 to figure the amount of your loss. Only enter the amount from Form 4684, line 18, on line 6.

Do not enter a net qualified disaster loss from Form 4684, line 15, on line 6. Instead, enter that amount, if any, on line 7. See Line 7, later, for information about reporting a net qualified disaster loss.

You may be able to deduct part or all of each loss caused by theft, vandalism, fire, storm, or similar causes; car, boat, and other accidents; and corrosive drywall. You may also be able to deduct money you had in a financial institution but lost because of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the institution. See Pub. 547 for the limitations. You can only deduct nonbusiness/ personal casualty or theft losses resulting from a federally declared disaster and only to the extent that:

1. The amount of each separate casualty or theft loss is more than \$100; and

2. The total amount of all losses during the year (reduced by the \$100 limit discussed in (1)) is more than 10% of the amount shown on Form 1040-NR, line 35.

An exception to the rule limiting the deduction for personal casualty and theft losses to disaster losses applies where you have personal casualty gains not attributable to a federally declared disaster. In this case, you may deduct personal casualty losses that are not attributable to a federally declared disaster to the extent they don't exceed your personal casualty gains.

See the Instructions for Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, and Pub. 547, Casualties, Disasters, and Thefts, for more information.

### **Other Itemized Deductions**

### Line 7—Other

### Net qualified disaster loss report-

ing. If you have a net qualified disaster loss on Form 4684, line 15, of property located in the United States, list the amount from Form 4684, line 15. on the dotted lines next to line 7 as "Net Qualified Disaster Loss" and include with your other miscellaneous deductions on line 7. Also be sure to attach Form 4684. If vou are a student or business apprentice from India who is eligible for the benefits of Article 21(2) of the United States-India Income Tax Treaty and who is electing the standard deduction, see instead Net Loss in the Instructions for Form 4684; you will include the loss in your standard deduction amount.



Don't include your net qualified disaster loss on line 6.

Only the expenses listed next can be deducted on this line. List the type and amount of each expense from the following list on the dotted lines next to line 7 and enter the total of these expenses on line 7. If you are filing a paper return and you cannot fit all your expenses on the dotted lines next to line 7, attach a statement instead showing the type and amount of each expense. Enter one total on line 7. These expenses are as follows.

• Casualty and theft losses of income-producing property from Form 4684, lines 32 and 38b, or Form 4797, line 18a.

• Deduction for repayment of amounts under a claim of right if over \$3,000. See Pub. 525 for details.

• Certain unrecovered investment in a pension.

• Impairment-related work expenses of a disabled person.

For more details, see Pub. 529.

# Total Itemized Deductions

### Line 8

Enter the total of lines 1b, 5, 6, and 7 on line 8. Also enter this amount on Form 1040-NR, line 37.

**Note.** In 2019, your total itemized deductions are not limited by your adjusted gross income as it was in previous years.

## Instructions for Schedule NEC, Tax on Income Not Effectively Connected With a U.S. Trade or Business

Enter your income in the row that lists the correct category of income and in the column that lists the correct tax rate under a tax treaty or the general U.S. tax rules. Use column (d) if the income is subject to a 0% rate. Include income only to the extent it is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

### Withholding of tax at the source.

Tax must be withheld at the source on income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business that is paid to nonresident aliens. The withholding is generally at a 30% rate. The tax must be withheld by the person who pays the income. For details, see Pub. 519, Pub. 515, and section 1441 and its regulations.

Certain amounts paid for guarantees of indebtedness issued after September 27, 2010, are U.S. source income. If the payments are not made in connection with a U.S. trade or business, tax must be withheld. *Exceptions.* There are exceptions to the general rule. The withholding tax rate may be lower or the income may be exempt if your country of tax residence and the United States have a treaty setting lower rates. See Treaty Table 1, Tax Rates on Income Other Than Personal Service Income Under Chapter 3, Internal Revenue Code, and Income Tax Treaties, available at *IRS.gov/Individuals/International-Taxpayers/Tax-Treaty-Tables*.

The 30% tax applies only to amounts included in gross income. For example, the tax applies only to the part of a periodic annuity or pension payment that is subject to tax. It does not apply to the part that is a return of your cost.

### Categories of Noneffectively Connected Income

The following list gives only a general idea of the types of income to include on Schedule NEC. The instructions for a specific line include more information and any exceptions to withholding. For more information, see Pub. 519 and Pub. 515.

1. Income that is fixed or periodic, such as interest (see below for original issue discount), dividends, rents, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, other compensation, or certain alimony received (see Caution below). Other items of income, such as royalties, may also be subject to the 30% tax.

2. Gains, other than capital gains, from the sale or exchange of patents, copyrights, and other intangible property.

Alimony pursuant to a divorce or separation agreement entered into **on or before** December 31, 2018, is income on your 2019 Form 1040-NR unless that agreement was changed after December 31, 2018, to expressly provide that alimony received isn't included in your income. Alimony received is not included in your income if you entered into the divorce or separation agreement after December 31, 2018.

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

4. Capital gains in excess of capital losses from U.S. sources during 2019. Include these gains only if you were in the United States at least 183 days during 2019.

5. Prizes, awards, and certain gambling winnings. Proceeds from lotteries, raffles, etc., are gambling winnings (see Pub. 519 for exceptions). You must report the full amount of your winnings unless you are a resident of Canada.



See Lines 10a Through 10c—Gambling Winnings—Residents of

Canada and Line 11—Gambling Winnings—Residents of Countries Other Than Canada, later.

# Lines 1a, 1b, and 1c—Dividends

Except as provided next, include all dividends paid by U.S. corporations on line 1a. Include all U.S. source dividends paid by foreign corporations on line 1b. Include all dividend equivalent payments received with respect to section 871(m) transactions on line 1c. A dividend includes a substitute dividend payment made to the transferor of a security in a securities lending transaction or a sale-repurchase transaction that would be treated as a dividend if it were a distribution on the transferred security.

### Dividend equivalent payments.

Dividends also include all dividend equivalent payments made after September 13, 2010. Currently, dividend equivalent payments include (1) substitute dividends, (2) payments made pursuant to a specified notional principal contract, and (3) payments made pursuant to a specified equity-linked instrument that are (directly or indirectly) contingent on, or determined by reference to, the payment of a dividend from U.S. sources.

An NPC that is treated as a specified notional principal contract as of January 1, 2017, will remain a specified notional principal contract after January 1, 2017.

For payments made on or after January 1, 2017, a notional principal contract is a simple notional principal contract under Regulations section

1.871-15(d)(2)(i) or a complex notional principal contract under Regulations section 1.871-15(d)(2)(ii). In 2017 and 2018, a simple notional principal contract that has a delta of one with respect to an underlying security when the notional principal contract is issued is a specified notional principal contract. Beginning in 2019, these rules will also apply to certain non-delta-one notional principal contracts. Similar rules apply to a complex notional principal contract; however, a complex notional principal contract is subject to the substantial equivalence test rather than the delta test. See Regulations section 1.871-15(h) for rules relating to the substantial equivalence test.

For more information on dividend equivalent payments, see Pub. 519 and Pub. 515. For information on payments with respect to notional principal contracts and equity-linked instruments, see Regulations section 1.871-15.

*Exceptions.* The following items of dividend income that you received as a nonresident alien are generally exempt from the 30% tax.

• Interest-related dividends received from a mutual fund.

Short-term capital gain dividends from a mutual fund only if you were present in the United States for less than 183 days during the tax year.
If a U.S. corporation in existence on January 1, 2019, received most of its gross income from the active conduct of a foreign business, and continues to receive most of its gross income from the active conduct of a foreign business, the part of the dividend attributable to the foreign gross income.

• U.S. source dividends paid by certain foreign corporations. For more information, including other exceptions to withholding, see *Dividends* in Pub. 519 and Pub. 515.

Lines 2a Through 2c—Interest Include all interest on the appropriate line 2a, 2b, or 2c.

**Exceptions.** The following items of interest income that you received as a nonresident alien are generally exempt from the 30% tax.

• Interest from a U.S. bank, savings and loan association, or similar institution, and from certain deposits with U.S. insurance companies. • Portfolio interest on obligations issued after July 18, 1984.

Interest payments on foreign bearer obligations (bonds not issued in registered format and held by non-U.S. holders) issued on or after March 19, 2012, are not eligible for the portfolio interest exception to withholding.

For more information, including other exceptions to withholding, see *Interest* in Pub. 519 and Pub. 515.

### Line 6—Real Property Income and Natural Resources Royalties

Enter income from real property on line 6. Do not include any income that you elected to treat as effectively connected and included on line 18 on Form 1040-NR, page 1. For more information, see the instructions for line 18, earlier.

### Line 8—Social Security Benefits (and Tier 1 Railroad Retirement Benefits Treated as Social Security)

85% of the U.S. social security and equivalent railroad retirement benefits you received are taxable. This amount is treated as U.S. source income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. It 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 the part of a tier 1 railroad retirement benefit treated as a social security benefit. They do not include any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments.

You should receive a Form SSA-1042S showing the total social security benefits paid to you in 2019 and the amount of any benefits you repaid in 2019. If you received railroad retirement benefits treated as social security, you should receive a Form RRB-1042S.

Enter 85% of the total amount from box 5 of all of your Forms SSA-1042S and Forms RRB-1042S in the appropriate column of line 8 of Schedule NEC. Attach a copy of each Form SSA-1042S and RRB-1042S to the front of Form 1040-NR.

**Social security information.** Social security beneficiaries can now get a variety of information from the SSA

### Example—John Maple

Schedule NEC Example—John Maple

		Enter amour	nt of income un	ler the	appropriate rate	e of ta	ax (see instruc	ctions)		
Nature of income		(a) 10%	(b) 1	07	(c) 30%		(d) Other (specify)			
		(a) 10%	(b)	70	(C) 30%			%		%
1 Dividends paid by:										
<b>a</b> U.S. corporations			1,00	-						
<b>b</b> Foreign corporations	1b									
	$\sim\sim$		$\sim\sim\sim\sim$	$\sim\sim\sim$		$\bigvee \lor$	$\sim$	$\sim$		$\sim$
	$\sim$	$\wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge$	$\Lambda \Lambda \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge$	$\sim$		$\sim$	$\sim \sim \sim \sim$	$\sim \sim \sim$	$\sim \sim \sim \sim$	$\wedge$
	i i			1		ľ	1			Ì
Compling Desidents of Canada only Enter not income in column (a)										
Gambling—Residents of Canada only. Enter net income in column (c). If zero or less, enter -0										
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10c				500					
	100			_						-
Gambling winnings-Residents of countries other than Canada.	11									
Note: Losses not allowed										
			1.00	_	500					
2 Other (specify) ►	12		1.00	0	500					
2 Other (specify) ►         3 Add lines 1a through 12 in columns (a) through (d)	12			~						1
2 Other (specify) ▶         3 Add lines 1a through 12 in columns (a) through (d)         4 Multiply line 13 by rate of tax at top of each column	12 13 14		15	÷	150					
2 Other (specify) ►         3 Add lines 1a through 12 in columns (a) through (d)	12 13 14 ss. Add		15 through (d) of	ine 14	. Enter the tot					

website with a *my Social Security* account, including getting a replacement Form SSA-1099 or Form SSA-1042S if needed. For more information and to set up an account, go to <u>SSA.gov/myaccount</u>.

### Form RRB-1099 or Form

**RRB-1042S.** If you need a replacement Form RRB-1099 or Form RRB-1042S, call the Railroad Retirement Board at 877-772-5772 or go to <u>*RRB.gov*</u>.

### Line 9—Capital Gain

Enter the amount from Schedule NEC, line 18.

### Lines 10a Through 10c—Gambling Winnings—Residents of Canada

If you are a resident of Canada who is not engaged in the trade or business of gambling, enter all gambling winnings on line 10a. Include proceeds from lotteries and raffles. Do not include winnings from blackjack, baccarat, craps, roulette, or big-6 wheel. You can deduct your U.S. source gambling losses to the extent of your U.S. source gambling winnings. Enter your gambling losses on line 10b. Enter your net gambling income on line 10c, column (c). If line 10b is more than line 10a, enter -0- on line 10c. A net loss from gambling activities is not deductible.

### Line 11—Gambling Winnings—Residents of Countries Other Than Canada

Residents of one of the following countries who are not engaged in the trade or business of gambling enter all gambling winnings on line 11, column (d), specifying 0%: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Russia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Kingdom.

Residents of Malta who are not engaged in the trade or business of gambling enter all gambling winnings on line 11, column (a).

Residents of other countries who are not engaged in the trade or business of gambling enter all gambling winnings on line 11, column (c).

Include proceeds from lotteries and raffles. **Do not include** winnings from blackjack, baccarat, craps, roulette, or big-6 wheel. You cannot offset losses against winnings and report the difference unless the winnings and losses are from the same session.

If you have winnings from blackjack, baccarat, craps, roulette, or big-6 wheel, and the casino gave you a Form 1042-S showing that tax was withheld, enter these winnings on line 11, column (d), and enter 0% as the tax rate. You can claim a refund of the tax.

### Line 12—Other

Include all U.S. source income that has not been reported on another line or is not excluded from tax. This includes prizes and awards. It also includes the tax withheld pursuant to section 5000C on specified federal procurement payments.

Example. John Maple is a resident of Canada who purchased stock in XYZ, a U.S. corporation. In 2019, XYZ paid dividends of \$1,000 to John. The U.S. withholding tax rate on these dividends is 30%. However, Article X of the tax treaty between the United States and Canada limits the U.S. tax rate on these dividends to a maximum rate of 15%. John filed Form W-8BEN with XYZ to claim the lower treaty rate, and XYZ correctly withheld \$150. In addition, John has U.S. source gross gambling winnings of \$5,000 and U.S. source gambling losses of \$4,500. These items would be reported on Schedule NEC as shown in the example above.

### Lines 16 Through 18—Capital Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Property

Include these gains only if you were in the United States at least 183 days during 2019. They are not subject to U.S. tax if you were in the United States less than 183 days during the tax year. In determining your net gain, do not use the capital loss carryover. Losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets in excess of similar gains are not allowed. Enter the amount from line 18 on line 9. If you had a gain or loss on disposing of a U.S. real property interest, see *Dispositions of U.S. Real Property Interests*, earlier.

# Instructions for Schedule OI, Other Information

Answer all questions.

### Item A

List all countries of which you were a citizen or national during the tax year.

### Item B

List the foreign country in which you claimed residence for tax purposes during the tax year.

### Item C

If you have ever completed *immigration Form I-485* and submitted the form to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, or have ever completed a Form DS-230 and submitted it to the Department of State, you have applied to become a green card holder (lawful permanent resident) of the United States.

### Item D

If you checked "Yes" for D1 or D2, you may be a U.S. tax expatriate and special rules may apply to you. See *Expatriation Tax* in chapter 4 of Pub. 519 for more information.

### Item E

If you had a visa on the last day of the tax year, enter your visa type. Examples are the following.

- B-1 Visitor for business.
- F-1 Students—academic institutions.

• H-1B Temporary worker with specialty occupation.

• J-1 Exchange visitor.

If you do not have a visa, enter your U.S. immigration status on the last day of the tax year. For example, if you entered under the visa waiver program, enter "VWP" and the name of the Visa Waiver Program Country.

If you were not present in the United States on the last day of the tax year, and you have no U.S. immigration status, enter "Not present in U.S.—No U.S. immigration status."

### Item F

If you ever changed your visa type or U.S. immigration status, check the "Yes" box. For example, you entered the United States in 2018 on an F-1 visa as an academic student. On August 21, 2019, you changed to an H-1B visa as a teacher. You will check the "Yes" box and enter on the dotted line "Changed status from F-1 student to H-1B teacher on August 21, 2019."

### Item G

Enter the dates you entered and left the United States during 2019 on short business trips or to visit family, go on vacation, or return home briefly.

If you are a resident of Canada or Mexico and commute to work in the United States on more than 75% of the workdays during your working period, you are a regular commuter and do not need to enter the dates you entered and left the United States during the year. Commute means to travel to work and return to your residence within a 24-hour period. Check the appropriate box for Canada or Mexico and skip to item H. See *Days of Presence in the United States* in chapter 1 of Pub. 519.

If you were in the United States on January 1, enter 1/1 as the first date you entered the United States. If you were in the United States on December 31, do not enter any date departed.

### Item H

Review your entry and passport stamps or other records to count the number of days you were actually present in the United States during the years listed. A day of presence is any day that you are physically present in the United States at any time during the 24-hour period beginning at 12:01 a.m. For the list of exceptions to the days you must count as actually present in the United States, see *Days of Presence in the* United States in chapter 1 of Pub. 519. If you were not in the United States on any day of the year, enter -0-.

### Item I

If you filed a U.S. income tax return for a prior year, enter the latest year for which you filed a return and the form number you filed.

### Item J

If you are filing this return for a trust, check the first "Yes" box. Check the second "Yes" box if you checked the first "Yes" box and at least one of the following statements applies to the trust.

• The trust (or any part of the trust) is treated as a **grantor trust** under the grantor trust rules (sections 671 through 679), whether or not the person who is treated as the owner of the trust is a U.S. person.

• The trust made a **distribution** or **loan** to a U.S. person during the tax year. A distribution (direct or indirect) or loan includes the uncompensated use of trust property (section 643(i)(2) (E)).

• The trust received a **contribution** from a U.S. person during the tax year.

See the Instructions for Form 3520.

A U.S. person is a U.S. citizen or resident alien, a domestic partnership, a domestic corporation, an estate other than a foreign estate, or a domestic trust. See Pub. 519 for more information.

### Item K

If you received total compensation of \$250,000 or more for 2019, check the first "Yes" box. If you checked the first "Yes" box, check the second "Yes" box if you are using an alternative method to determine the source of the compensation. Total compensation includes all compensation from sources within and outside the United States.

If you check the second "Yes" box, you must attach a statement to your return. For details about the statement and the alternative method, see <u>Services performed partly within and</u> <u>partly without the United States</u>, earlier.

### Item L

If you are claiming exemption from income tax under a U.S. income tax treaty with a foreign country on Form 1040-NR, you must provide all the information requested in item L.

Line 1. If you are a resident of a treaty country (that is, you qualify as a resident of that country within the meaning of the tax treaty between the United States and that country), you must know the terms of the tax treaty between the United States and that

### Example. Item L—Income Exempt From Tax by Treaty

(a) Country	(b) Tax treaty article	(c) Number of months claimed in prior tax years	(d) Amount of exempt income in current tax year
Italy	20	4	\$40,000
(e) Total. Enter this amount of line 12	on Form 1040-NR, line 22. Do	not enter it on line 8 or	\$40,000

country to properly complete item L. You can download the complete text of most U.S. tax treaties at IRS.gov. Enter "Tax Treaties" in the search box. Technical explanations for many of those treaties are also available at that site. Also, see Pub. 901 for a quick reference guide to the provisions of U.S. tax treaties.

*Column (a), Country.* Enter the treaty country that qualifies you for treaty benefits.

*Column (b), Tax treaty article.* Enter the number of the treaty article that exempts the income from U.S. tax.

*Column (c), Number of months claimed in prior tax years.* Enter the number of months in prior tax years for which you claimed an exemption from U.S. tax based on the specified treaty article.

**Column (d), Amount of exempt income in current tax year.** Enter the amount of income in the current tax year that is exempt from U.S. tax based on the specified treaty article.

*Line (e), Total.* Add the amounts in column (d). Enter the total on line 1e and on Form 1040-NR, page 1, line 22. Do not include this amount in the amounts entered on Form 1040-NR, page 1, line 8 or 12.

Attach any Form 1042-S you received for treaty-exempt income. If required, attach Form 8833. See <u>Treaty-based return position</u> <u>disclosure</u>, later.

**Example.** Sara is a citizen of Italy and was a resident there until September 2018, when she moved to the United States to accept a position as a high school teacher at an accredited public school. Sara came to the United States on a J-1 visa (Exchange visitor) and signed a contract to teach for 2 years at this U.S. school. She began teaching in September 2018 and plans to continue teaching through May 2020. Sara's salary per school year is \$40,000. She plans to return to Italy in June 2020 and resume her Italian residence. For calendar year 2019, Sara earned \$40,000 from her teaching position. She completes the table in item L on her 2019 tax return as shown in the <u>example</u>.

Line 2. Check "Yes" if you were subject to tax in a foreign country on any of the income reported in line 1, column (d).

Line 3. Check "Yes" if you are claiming tax treaty benefits pursuant to a Competent Authority determination allowing you to do so. You must attach to your tax return a copy of the Competent Authority determination letter.

If you are claiming tax treaty benefits and you failed to submit adequate documentation to a withholding agent, you must attach to your tax return all information that would have otherwise been required on the withholding tax document (for example, all information required on Form W-8BEN (Individuals), Form W-8BEN-E (Entities), or Form 8233).

**Treaty-based return position disclosure.** 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 generally report certain information on Form 8833 and attach it to Form 1040-NR. If you fail to report the required information, you will be charged a penalty of \$1,000 for each failure, unless you show that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. For more details, see Form 8833 and its instructions.

*Exceptions.* You do not have to file Form 8833 for any of the following. See Pub. 519 for more items.

1. You claim a treaty that reduces the withholding tax on interest, dividends, rents, royalties, or other fixed or determinable annual or periodic income ordinarily subject to the 30% rate.

2. You claim a treaty that reduces or modifies the taxation of income from dependent personal services, pensions, annuities, social security and other public pensions, or income of artists, athletes, students, trainees, or teachers. This includes taxable scholarship and fellowship grants.

3. You claim an International Social Security Agreement, or a Diplomatic or Consular Agreement, reduces or modifies the taxation of income.

4. You are a partner in a partnership or a beneficiary of an estate or trust that reports the required information on its return.

5. The payments or items of income that are otherwise required to be disclosed total no more than \$10,000.

### Item M

Line 1. Check the box if 2019 is the first year you are making an election to treat income from real property located in the United States as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business under section 871(d). The election applies to all income from real property located in the United States and held for the production of income and to all income from any interest in that property.

The election will remain effective for all future tax years unless you revoke it. See chapter 4 of Pub. 519 for more details on how to make and revoke this election.

Line 2. Check the box if:

1. You have made an election in a previous tax year to treat income from real property located in the United States as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business under section 871(d), and

2. You haven't revoked that election.

# Sign Your Return

Form 1040-NR is not considered a valid return unless you sign it. Be sure to date your return and enter your occupation in the United States. If you have someone prepare your return, you are still responsible for the correctness of the return. If your return is signed by a representative for you, you must have a power of attorney attached that specifically authorizes the representative to sign your return. To do this, you can use Form 2848.

You can have an agent in the United States prepare and sign your return if you could not do so for one of the following reasons.

• You were ill.

• You were not in the United States at any time during the 60 days before the return was due.

• Other reasons approved by the IRS, which you explain in writing to:

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Austin, TX 73301-0215 U.S.A.

## Court-Appointed Conservator, Guardian, or Other Fiduciary

If you are a court-appointed conservator, guardian, or other fiduciary for a mentally or physically incompetent individual who has to file Form 1040-NR, sign your name for the individual and file Form 56.

**Child's return.** If your child cannot sign his or her return, either parent can sign the child's name in the space

provided. Then, enter "By (your signature), parent for minor child."

Paid preparer must sign your return. Generally, anyone you pay to prepare your return must sign it and include their Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN) in the space provided. The preparer must 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.

### **Electronic Return Signatures**

To electronically file (*e-file*) your return, you must sign the return electronically using a personal identification number (PIN). If you are filing online using software, you must use a Self-Select PIN. If you are filing electronically using a tax practitioner, you can use a Self-Select PIN or a Practitioner PIN.

**Practitioner PIN.** The Practitioner PIN method allows you to authorize your tax practitioner to enter or generate your PIN. The practitioner can provide you with details.

**Form 8453.** You must send in a paper Form 8453 if you have to attach certain forms or other documents that cannot be electronically filed. See Form 8453.

## **Identity Protection PIN**

For 2019, if you received an Identity Protection Personal Identification Number (IP PIN) from the IRS, enter it in the IP PIN spaces provided next to your occupation in the United States. You must correctly enter all six numbers of your IP PIN. If you did not receive an IP PIN, leave these spaces blank.

New IP PINs are issued every year. Enter the latest IP PIN you received. IP PINs for 2019 tax returns were generally sent in December 2019.

If you need more information, go to <u>IRS.gov/CP01A</u>. If you received an IP PIN but misplaced it, call 800-908-4490.

# **Assemble Your Return**

Assemble any schedules and forms behind Form 1040-NR in order of the "Attachment Sequence No." shown in the upper right corner of the schedule or form. If you have supporting statements, arrange them in the same order as the schedules or forms they support and attach them last. File your return, schedules, and other attachments on standard size paper. Cutting the paper may cause problems in processing your return. Do not attach correspondence or other items unless required to do so.

Attach a copy of Forms W-2, 1042-S, SSA-1042S, RRB-1042S, 2439, and 8288-A to the front of Form 1040-NR. If you received a Form W-2c (a corrected Form W-2), attach a copy of your original Forms W-2 and any Forms W-2c. Also attach Form(s) 1099-R to the front of Form 1040-NR if tax was withheld. Attach Form 8805 to the back of your return. Enclose, but do not attach, any payment.

# **General Information**

### How To Avoid Common Mistakes

Mistakes can delay your refund or result in notices being sent to you. One of the best ways to file an accurate return is to file electronically. Tax software does the math for you and will help you avoid mistakes. Join the eight in 10 taxpayers who get their refunds faster by using direct deposit and *e-file*.

• File your return on a standard size sheet of paper. Cutting the paper may cause problems in processing your return.

• Make sure you entered the correct name and SSN for each dependent you claim in the *Dependents* section as a qualifying child for the child tax credit. Check that each dependent's name and SSN agrees with his or her social security card. For each dependent who qualifies for the credit for other dependents, make sure you checked the appropriate box in column (4) of the *Dependents* section and that you entered the dependent's correct name and identifying number (SSN, ITIN, or ATIN).

• Check your math, especially for the child tax credit, total income, itemized deductions, taxable income, total tax, federal income tax withheld, and refund or amount you owe.

• Be sure to add the correct amounts on Form 1040-NR. Some lines require you to add across instead of down and some lines require you to add amounts from another form or schedule and then enter the total on Form 1040-NR.

• Be sure you used the correct method to figure your tax. See the instructions for line 42.

• Be sure to enter your identifying number in the space provided on page 1 of Form 1040-NR. Check that your name and identifying number agree with your identification document, such as your social security card or the IRS notice assigning your ITIN.

• Make sure your name and address are correct.

• If you live in an apartment, be sure to include your apartment number in your address.

• If you received capital gain distributions but were not required to file Schedule D (Form 1040 or 1040-SR), make sure you checked the box on line 14.

• Remember to sign and date Form 1040-NR and enter your occupation in the United States.

• Attach your Form(s) W-2 and other required forms and schedules. Put all forms and schedules in the proper order. See <u>Assemble Your Return</u>, earlier.

• If you owe tax and are paying by check or money order, be sure to include all the required information on your payment. See the instructions for line 75 for details.

• Do not file more than one original return for the same year, even if you have not gotten your refund or have not heard from the IRS since you filed. Filing more than one original return for the same year, or sending in more than one copy of the same return (unless we ask you to do so), could delay your refund.

 Make sure that if you, your spouse, or your dependent was enrolled in Marketplace coverage and advance payments of the premium tax credit were made on your or their behalf, that you attached Form 8962. You may have to repay excess advance payments even if someone else enrolled these individuals. See the instructions for line 44 and the Instructions for Form 8962. You or whoever enrolled you should have received Form 1095-A from the Marketplace with information about who was covered and any advance payments of the premium tax credit.

# Income Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax Payments for 2020

In general, you do not have to make estimated tax payments if you expect that your 2020 Form 1040-NR will show a tax refund or a tax balance due of less than \$1,000. If your total estimated tax for 2020 is \$1,000 or more, see Form 1040-ES (NR) and Pub. 505 for a worksheet you can use to see if you have to make estimated tax payments. For more details, see Pub. 505.

For more information on withholding or estimated tax payments, see Paying Tax Through Withholding or Estimated Tax in chapter 8 of Pub. 519.

## Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information, such as your name, social security number (SSN), or other identifying information, without your permission, to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and

• Be careful when choosing a tax preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter. For more information, see Pub. 5027, Identity Theft Information for Taxpayers.

If your SSN has been lost or stolen or you suspect you are a victim of tax-related identity theft, visit <u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>IdentityTheft</u> to learn what steps you should take.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a systemic problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the National Taxpayer Advocate helpline at 877-777-4778. People who are deaf, hard of hearing, or who have a speech disability and who have access to TTY/TDD equipment can call 800-829-4059. Persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, or who have a speech disability can also contact the IRS through relay services such as the Federal Relay Service, available at *GSA.gov/fedrelay*.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes.

Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common form is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request detailed personal information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward the message to *Phishing@irs.gov*. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, forms, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration toll free at 800-366-4484. People who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability and who have access to TTY/TDD equipment can call 800-877-8339. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) at SPAM@uce.gov or report them at FTC.gov/complaint. You may contact them at FTC.gov/idtheft or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been a victim of identity theft, see IdentityTheft.gov and Pub. 5027. People who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability and who have access to TTY/TDD equipment can call 866-653-4261.

Visit IRS.gov and enter "identity theft" in the search box to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

# How Do You Make a Gift To Reduce Debt Held By the Public?

If you wish to do so, make a check payable to "Bureau of the Fiscal Service." You can send it to:

> Bureau of the Fiscal Service Department G P.O. Box 2188 Parkersburg, WV 26106-2188 U.S.A.

Or you can enclose the check with your income tax return when you file. Do not add your gift to any tax you may owe. See the instructions for <u>line 75</u> for details on how to pay any tax you owe.

Go to <u>TreasuryDirect.gov</u> and click on "How to Make a Contribution to Reduce the Debt" for information on how to make this type of gift online.



You may be able to deduct this gift on your 2020 tax return.

# How Long Should Records Be Kept?

Keep a copy of your tax return, worksheets you used, and records of all items appearing on it (such as Forms W-2, 1042-S, and 1099) until the statute of limitations runs out for that return. Usually, this is 3 years from the date the return was due or filed or 2 years from the date the tax was paid, whichever is later. You should keep some records longer. For example, keep property records (including those on your home) as long as they are needed to figure the basis of the original or replacement property. For more details, see chapter 1 of Pub. 17.

# How Do You Amend Your Tax Return?

File Form 1040-X to change a return you already filed. Also, use Form 1040-X if you filed Form 1040-NR and you should have filed Form 1040 or 1040-SR, or vice versa. Generally, Form 1040-X must be filed within 3 years after the date the original return was filed or within 2 years after the date the tax was paid, whichever is later. But you may have more time to file Form 1040-X if you live in a federally declared disaster area or you are physically or mentally unable to manage your financial affairs. See Pub. 519 and Pub. 556 for details.

### Use the Where's My Amended

<u>Return?</u> application on IRS.gov to track the status of your amended return. It can take up to 3 weeks from the date you mailed it to show up in our system.

# How Do You Get a Copy of Your Tax Return Information?

Tax return transcripts are free and are generally used to validate income and tax filing status for mortgage applications, student and small business loan applications, and during tax preparation. To get a free transcript:

- Visit IRS.gov/Transcript;
- Use Form 4506-T or 4506T-EZ;
- If you are in the United States, call 800-908-9946; or

• If you are outside the United States, call 267-941-1000 (English speaking only). This number is not toll free.

If you need a copy of your actual tax return, use Form 4506. There is a fee for each return requested. See Form 4506 for the current fee. If your main home, principal place of business, or tax records are located in a federally declared disaster area, this fee will be waived.

# **Death of a Taxpayer**

If a taxpayer died before filing a return for 2019, the taxpayer's personal representative may have to file and sign a return for that taxpayer. A personal representative can be an executor, administrator, or anyone who is in charge of the deceased taxpayer's property. If the deceased taxpayer did not have to file a return but had tax withheld, a return must be filed to get a refund. The person that files the return must enter "Deceased," the deceased taxpaver's name, and the date of death across the top of the return. If this information is not provided, it may delay the processing of the return.

The personal representative should promptly notify all payers of income, including financial institutions, of the taxpayer's death. This will ensure the proper reporting of income earned by the taxpayer's estate or heirs. A deceased taxpayer's SSN or ITIN should not be used for tax years after the year of death, except for estate tax return purposes.

# Claiming a Refund for a Deceased Taxpayer

If you are a court-appointed representative, file Form 1040-NR for the decedent and include a copy of the certificate that shows your appointment. All other filers requesting the deceased taxpayer's refund, including the deceased taxpayer's spouse, must file the return and attach Form 1310.

For more details, use Tax Topic 356 at <u>IRS.gov/TaxTopics</u> or see Pub. 559, Survivors, Executors, and Administrators.

# **Past Due Returns**

If you or someone you know needs to file past due tax returns, use Tax Topic 153 at <u>IRS.gov/TaxTopics</u> or go to <u>IRS.gov/Individuals</u> for help in filing those returns. Send the return to the address shown in the latest Form 1040-NR instructions. For example, if you are filing a 2016 return in 2020, use the address in <u>Where To File</u>, earlier. However, if you got an IRS notice, mail the return to the address in the notice.

# How To Get Tax Help

If you have questions about a tax issue, need help preparing your tax return, or want to download free publications, forms, or instructions, go to IRS.gov and find resources that can help you right away.

Preparing and filing your tax re-

turn. After receiving your wage and earning statements (Form W-2, W-2G, 1099-R, 1099-MISC) from all employers and interest and dividend statements from banks (Forms 1099), you can find free options to prepare and file your return on IRS.gov or in your local community if you qualify.

The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program offers free tax help to people with low-to-moderate incomes, persons with disabilities, and limited-English-speaking taxpayers who need help preparing their own tax returns. The Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) program offers free tax help for all taxpayers, particularly those who are 60 years of age and older. TCE volunteers specialize in answering questions about pensions and retirement-related issues unique to seniors.

You can go to IRS.gov and click on the Filing tab to see your options for preparing and filing your return which include the following.

### • VITA. Go to IRS.gov/VITA,

download the free IRS2Go app, or call 800-906-9887 to find the nearest VITA location for free tax return preparation.

• **TCE.** Go to <u>IRS.gov/TCE</u>, download the free IRS2Go app, or call 888-227-7669 to find the nearest TCE location for free tax return preparation.



Getting answers to your tax law questions. On IRS.gov, get answers to your tax

questions anytime, anywhere.

• Go to <u>IRS.gov/Help</u> for a variety of tools that will help you get answers to some of the most common tax questions.

• Go to <u>IRS.gov/ITA</u> for the Interactive Tax Assistant, a tool that will ask you questions on a number of tax law topics and provide answers. You can print the entire interview and the final response for your records.

• Go to *IRS.gov/Forms* to search for our forms, instructions, and publications. You will find details on 2019 tax changes and hundreds of interactive links to help you find answers to your questions.

• You may also be able to access tax law information in your electronic filing software.

**Tax reform.** Tax reform legislation affects individuals, businesses, and tax-exempt and government entities. Go to <u>IRS.gov/TaxReform</u> for information and updates on how this legislation affects your taxes.

**IRS social media.** Go to <u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>SocialMedia</u> to see the various social media tools the IRS uses to share the latest information on tax changes, scam alerts, initiatives, products, and services. At the IRS, privacy and security are paramount. We use these tools to share public information with you. **Don't** post your social security number or other confidential information on social media sites. Always protect your identity when using any social networking site. The following IRS YouTube channels provide short, informative videos on various tax-related topics in English, Spanish, and ASL.

- Youtube.com/irsvideos.
- Youtube.com/irsvideosmultilingual.
- <u>Youtube.com/irsvideosASL</u>.

Watching IRS videos. The IRS Video portal (*IRSVideos.gov*) contains video and audio presentations for individuals, small businesses, and tax professionals.

### Getting tax forms and publica-

tions. Go to <u>IRS.gov/Forms</u> to view, download, or print all of the forms and publications you may need. You can also download and view popular tax publications and instructions (including the 1040 and 1040-SR instructions) on mobile devices as an eBook at no charge at <u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>eBooks</u>. Or you can go to <u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>OrderForms</u> to place an order and have them mailed to you within 10 business days.

### Access your online account (individual taxpayers only). Go to

<u>IRS.gov/Account</u> to securely access information about your federal tax account.

• View the amount you owe, pay online, or set up an online payment agreement.

- Access your tax records online.
- Review the past 24 months of your payment history.

• Go to <u>IRS.gov/SecureAccess</u> to review the required identity authentication process.

**Using direct deposit.** The fastest way to receive a tax return is to combine direct deposit and IRS *e-file*. Direct deposit securely and electronically transfers your refund directly into your financial account. Eight in 10 taxpayers use direct deposit to receive their refund. The IRS issues more than 90% of refunds in less than 21 days.

Delayed refund for returns claiming certain credits. The IRS can't issue refunds before mid-February 2020 for returns that claim the additional child tax credit (ACTC). This applies to the entire refund, not just the portion associated with this credit.

# Getting a transcript or copy of a

**return.** The quickest way to get a copy of your tax transcript is to go to <u>IRS.gov/Transcripts</u>. Click on either

"Get Transcript Online" or "Get Transcript by Mail" to order a copy of your transcript. If you prefer, you can order your transcript by calling 800-908-9946.

Using online tools to help prepare your return. Go to <u>IRS.gov/Tools</u> for the following.

• The <u>Online EIN Application</u> (<u>IRS.gov/EIN</u>) helps you get an employer identification number.

• The <u>Tax Withholding Estimator</u> (<u>IRS.gov/W4App</u>) makes it easier for everyone to pay the correct amount of tax during the year. The Estimator replaces the Withholding Calculator. The redesigned tool is a convenient, online way to check and tailor your withholding. It's more user-friendly for taxpayers, including retirees and self-employed individuals. The new and improved features include the following.

• Easy to understand language;

• The ability to switch between screens, correct previous entries, and skip screens that do not apply;

• Tips and links to help you determine if you qualify for tax credits and deductions;

- A progress tracker;
- A self-employment tax feature; and

• Automatic calculation of taxable social security benefits.

• The *First Time Homebuyer Credit* <u>Account Look-up</u> (<u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>Homebuyer</u>) tool provides information on your repayments and account balance.

# Resolving tax-related identity theft issues.

• The IRS does not initiate contact with taxpayers by email or telephone to request personal or financial information. This includes any type of electronic communication, such as text messages and social media channels.

• Go to <u>IRS.gov/IDProtection</u> for information.

• If your SSN has been lost or stolen or you suspect you are a victim of tax-related identity theft, visit <u>IRS.gov/</u> <u>IdentityTheft</u> to learn what steps you should take.

### Checking on the status of your refund.

• Go to IRS.gov/Refunds.

• The IRS cannot issue refunds before mid-February 2020 for returns that claim the ACTC. This applies to the entire refund, not just the portion associated with these credits.

• Download the official IRS2Go app to your mobile device to check your refund status.

• Call the automated refund hotline at 800-829-1954.

Making a tax payment. The IRS uses the latest encryption technology to ensure your electronic payments are safe and secure. You can make electronic payments online, by phone, and from a mobile device using the IRS2Go app. Paying electronically is quick, easy, and faster than mailing in a check or money order. Go to IRS.gov/Payments to make a payment using any of the following options.

• *IRS Direct Pay*: Pay your individual tax bill or estimated tax payment directly from your checking or savings account at no cost to you.

• <u>Debit or Credit Card</u>: Choose an approved payment processor to pay online, by phone, and by mobile device.

• <u>Electronic Funds Withdrawal</u>: Offered only when filing your federal taxes using tax preparation software or through a tax professional.

• <u>Electronic Federal Tax Payment</u> <u>System</u>: Best option for businesses. Enrollment is required.

• <u>Check or Money Order</u>: Mail your payment to the address listed on the notice or instructions.

• <u>Cash</u>: You may be able to pay your taxes with cash at a participating retail store.

• <u>Same-Day Wire</u>: You may be able to do same-day wire from your

financial institution. Contact your financial institution for availability, cost, and cut-off times.

What if I can't pay now? Go to IRS.gov/Payments for more information about your options.
Apply for an <u>online payment</u> agreement (IRS.gov/OPA) to meet your tax obligation in monthly installments if you cannot pay your taxes in full today. Once you complete the online process, you will receive immediate notification of whether your agreement has been approved.

• Use the <u>Offer in Compromise Pre-</u> <u>Qualifier</u> to see if you can settle your tax debt for less than the full amount you owe. For more information on the Offer in Compromise program, go to <u>IRS.gov/OIC</u>.

## Checking the status of an amen-

**ded return.** Go to <u>IRS.gov/WMAR</u> to track the status of Form 1040-X amended returns. Please note that it can take up to 3 weeks from the date you mailed your amended return for it to show up in our system, and processing it can take up to 16 weeks.

**Understanding an IRS notice or letter.** Go to <u>IRS.gov/Notices</u> to find additional information about responding to an IRS notice or letter.

**Contacting your local IRS office.** Keep in mind, many questions can be answered on IRS.gov without visiting an IRS Taxpayer Assistance Center (TAC). Go to <u>IRS.gov/LetUsHelp</u> for the topics people ask about most. If you still need help, IRS TACs provide tax help when a tax issue cannot be handled online or by phone. All TACs now provide service by appointment so you will know in advance that you can get the service you need without waiting times. Before you visit, go to *IRS.gov/TACLocator* to find the nearest TAC, check hours, available services, and appointment options. Or, on the IRS2Go app, under the Stay Connected tab, choose the Contact Us option and click on "Local Offices."

Getting tax information in other languages. For taxpayers whose native language isn't English, we have the following resources available. Taxpayers can find information on IRS.gov in the following languages.

- <u>Spanish</u> (IRS.gov/Spanish).
- Chinese (IRS.gov/Chinese).
- <u>Vietnamese</u> (IRS.gov/Vietnamese).
- Korean (IRS.gov/Korean).
- <u>Russian</u> (<u>IRS.gov/Russian</u>).

The IRS Taxpayer Assistance Centers (TACs) provide over-the-phone interpreter service in over 170 languages, and the service is available free to taxpayers.

### **Taxpayer assistance outside the United States.** If you are outside the United States and have tax questions:

Go to IRS.gov and type

"nonresident alien" in the search box, or

• Call 267-941-1000

(English-speaking only). This number is not toll free.

### **Taxpayer Bill of Rights**

All taxpayers have fundamental rights they should be aware of when dealing with the IRS. The Taxpayer Bill of Rights, which the IRS adopted in June of 2014, takes existing rights in the tax code and groups them into the following 10 broad categories, making them easier to understand. Explore your rights and our obligations to protect them.

The right to be informed. Taxpayers have the right to know what they need to do to comply with the tax laws. They are entitled to clear explanations of the laws and IRS procedures in all tax forms, instructions, publications, notices, and correspondence. They have the right to be informed of IRS decisions about their tax accounts and to receive clear explanations of the outcomes.

The right to quality service. Taxpayers have the right to receive prompt, courteous, and professional assistance in their dealings with the IRS, to be spoken to in a way they can easily understand, to receive clear and easily understandable communications from the IRS, and to speak to a supervisor about inadequate service.

The right to pay no more than the correct amount of tax. Taxpayers have the right to pay only the amount of tax legally due, including interest and penalties, and to have the IRS apply all tax payments properly.

The right to challenge the IRS's position and be heard. Taxpayers have the right to raise objections and provide additional documentation in response to formal IRS actions or proposed actions, to expect that the IRS will consider their timely objections and documentation promptly and fairly, and to receive a response if the IRS does not agree with their position.

The right to appeal an IRS decision in an independent forum. Taxpayers are entitled to a fair and impartial administrative appeal of most IRS decisions, including many penalties, and have the right to receive a written response regarding the Office of Appeals' decision. Taxpayers generally have the right to take their cases to court.

**The right to finality.** Taxpayers have the right to know the maximum amount of time they have to challenge the IRS's position as well as the maximum amount of time the IRS has to audit a particular tax year or collect a tax debt. Taxpayers have the right to know when the IRS has finished an audit.

The right to privacy. Taxpayers have the right to expect that any IRS inquiry, examination, or enforcement action will comply with the law and be no more intrusive than necessary, and will respect all due process rights, including search and seizure protections, and will provide, where applicable, a collection due process hearing.

The right to confidentiality. Taxpayers have the right to expect that any information they provide to the IRS will not be disclosed unless authorized by the taxpayer or by law. Taxpayers have the right to expect appropriate action will be taken against employees, return preparers, and others who wrongfully use or disclose taxpayer return information.

The right to retain representation. Taxpayers have the right to retain an authorized representative of their choice to represent them in their dealings with the IRS. Taxpayers have the right to seek assistance from a <u>Low Income</u> <u>Taxpayer Clinic</u> if they cannot afford representation.

**The right to a fair and just tax system.** Taxpayers have the right to expect the tax system to consider facts and circumstances that might affect their underlying liabilities, ability to pay, or ability to provide information timely. Taxpayers have the right to receive assistance from the *Taxpayer Advocate Service* if they are experiencing financial difficulty or if the IRS has not resolved their tax issues properly and timely through its normal channels.

Learn more at IRS.gov/TaxpayerRights.

### The IRS Mission

Provide America's taxpayers top-quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and enforce the law with integrity and fairness to all.

### **Interest and Penalties**

You do not have to figure the amount of any interest or penalties you may owe. Because figuring these amounts can be complicated, we will do it for you if you want. We will send you a bill for any amount due.

If you include interest or penalties (other than the estimated tax penalty) with your payment, identify and enter the amount in the bottom margin of Form 1040-NR, page 2. Do not include interest or penalties (other than the estimated tax penalty) in the amount you owe on line 75.

### Interest

We will charge you interest on taxes not paid by their due date, even if an extension of time to file is granted. We will also charge you interest on penalties imposed for failure to file, negligence, fraud, substantial valuation misstatements, substantial understatements of tax, and reportable transaction understatements. Interest is charged on the penalty from the due date of the return (including extensions).

### Penalties

Late filing. If you do not file your return by the due date (including extensions), the penalty is usually 5% of the amount due for each month or part of a month your return is late, unless you have an explanation meeting reasonable cause criteria. If you have an explanation meeting the criteria for reasonable cause, include it with your return. The penalty can be as much as 25% of the tax due. The penalty is 15% per month, up to a maximum of 75%, if the failure to file is fraudulent. If your return is more than 60 days late, the minimum penalty will be \$435 or the amount of any tax you owe, whichever is smaller.

Late payment of tax. If you pay your taxes late, the penalty is usually 1/2 of 1% of the unpaid amount for each month or part of a month the tax is not paid. The penalty can be as much as 25% of the unpaid amount. It applies to any unpaid tax on the return. This penalty is in addition to interest charges on late payments.

Frivolous return. In addition to any other penalties, the law imposes a penalty of \$5,000 for filing a frivolous return. A frivolous return is one that does not contain information needed to figure the correct tax or shows a substantially incorrect tax because you take a frivolous position or desire to delay or interfere with the tax laws. This includes altering or striking out the preprinted language above the space where you sign. For a list of positions identified as frivolous, see Notice 2010-33, 2010-17 I.R.B. 609, available at IRS.gov/irb/ 2010-17 IRB#NOT-2010-33.

**Other.** Other penalties can be imposed for negligence, substantial understatement of tax, reportable transaction understatements, filing an erroneous refund claim, and fraud. Criminal penalties may be imposed for willful failure to file, tax evasion, making a false statement, or identity theft. See chapter 7 of Pub. 519 for details on some of these penalties.

# **Refund Information**

where's my refund? To check the status of your refund, go to Check My

*Refund Status* at <u>IRS.gov/Refunds</u>, or use the free IRS2Go app, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Information about your return will generally be available within 4 weeks after you mail a paper return.

To use Check My Refund Status, have a copy of your tax return handy. You will need to enter the following information

• Your social security number (or individual taxpayer identification number).

• Your filing status.

from your return.

• The exact whole dollar amount of your refund.

Where's My Refund will provide an actual personalized refund date as soon as the IRS processes your tax return and approves your refund.

**Refunds of certain withholding tax.** The processing of refund requests of tax withheld and reported on a Form 1042-S, Form 8805, or Form 8288-A may require additional time. Allow up to 6 months for these refunds to be issued.

**TIP** Updates to refund status are made once a day, usually at night.

If you do not have Internet access and you are in the United States, you can call 800-829-1954 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for automated refund information. Our phone and walk-in assistors can research the status of your refund only if it's been more than 6 weeks since you mailed your paper return.

Do not send in a copy of your return unless asked to do so.

To get a refund, you must generally file your return within 3 years from the date the return was due (including extensions).

Where's My Refund? does not track refunds that are claimed on an amended tax return.

Refund information is also available in Spanish at <u>IRS.gov/Espanol</u> and 800-829-1954.

# Tax Topics

All topics are available in Spanish.

You can read these Tax Topics at *IRS.gov/TaxTopics*.

### Tax information for aliens.

• 851 Resident and nonresident aliens

• 856 Foreign tax credit

 857 Individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN)—Form W-7

• 858 Alien tax clearance

# Disclosure, 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, and 6012(a) 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. Section 6109 requires you to provide your identifying number. If you fail to provide the requested information in a timely manner, you may be charged penalties and interest and be subject to criminal prosecution. We may also have to disallow the exemptions, exclusions, credits, deductions, or adjustments; this could make the tax higher or delay any refund. Interest may also be charged.

This notice applies to all papers you file with us, including this tax return. It also applies to any questions we need to ask to complete, correct, or process your return: figure your tax: and collect tax, interest, or penalties. 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. However, section 6103 allows or requires the Internal Revenue Service to disclose or give the information shown on your

tax return to others as described in the Code. For example, we may disclose your tax information to the Department of Justice, to enforce federal civil and criminal tax laws, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths or possessions to carry out their tax laws. We may disclose your tax information to the Department of Treasury and contractors for tax administration purposes; and to other persons as necessary to obtain information needed to determine the amount of or to collect the tax you owe. We may disclose your tax information to the Comptroller General of the United States to permit review of the Internal Revenue Service. We may disclose your tax information to committees of Congress; federal, state, and local child support agencies; and to other federal agencies for purposes of determining entitlement for benefits or the eligibility for and the repayment of loans. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. Keep this notice with your records. It may help vou if we ask vou for other information. If you have any questions about the rules for filing and giving

information, call or visit any Internal Revenue Service office.

# We Welcome Comments on Forms

We try to create forms and instructions that can be easily understood. Often, this is difficult to do because our tax laws are very complex. For some people with income mostly from wages, filling in the forms is easy. For others who have businesses, pensions, stocks, rental income, or other investments, it is more difficult.

We welcome your comments about these instructions and your suggestions for future editions. You can send us comments through *IRS.gov/FormComments*. Or you can write to the:

Internal Revenue Service Tax Forms and Publications 1111 Constitution Ave. NW IR-6526 Washington, DC 20224 U.S.A.

Don't send your Form 1040-NR to this office. Instead, see <u>Where To File</u>, earlier.

Although we cannot respond individually to each comment received, we do appreciate your feedback and will consider your comments as we revise our tax forms and instructions.

### **Estimates of Taxpayer Burden**

Reported time and cost burdens are national averages and do not necessarily reflect a "typical" case. The estimated average time burden for all taxpayers filing a Form 1040-NR is 11 hours, with an average cost of \$210 (see the amount in the table below), per return. This average includes all related forms and schedules, across all preparation methods and taxpayer activities. Within these estimates, there is significant variation in taxpayer activity.

Out-of-pocket costs include any expenses incurred by taxpayers to prepare and submit their tax returns. Examples include tax return preparation and submission fees, postage and photocopying costs, and tax preparation software costs. Tax preparation fees vary widely depending on the tax situation of the taxpayer, the type of professional preparer, and the geographic area.

If you have comments concerning the time and cost estimates, you can contact us at either one of the addresses shown under *We Welcome Comments on Forms*, earlier.

### Estimates of Taxpayer Burden

The table shows burden estimates as of October 2019, for taxpayers filing a 2019 Form 1040-NR tax return.

Form	Average Time Burden (Hours)	Average Cost*
1040-NR	11	\$210
* Dollars rounded to the nearest \$10		

### The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) Is Here To Help You

### What is the Taxpayer Advocate Service?

The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is an *independent* organization within the Internal Revenue Service that helps taxpayers and protects taxpayer rights. Their job is to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and that you know and understand your rights under the <u>Taxpayer Bill of Rights</u>.

### How can you learn about your taxpayer rights?

The Taxpayer Bill of Rights describes 10 basic rights that all taxpayers have when dealing with the IRS. Go to <u>TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov</u> to help you understand <u>what these rights mean to you</u> and how they apply. These are **your** rights. Know them. Use them.

### What can the TAS do for you?

TAS can help you resolve problems that you can't resolve with the IRS. And their service is free. If you qualify for their assistance, you will be assigned to one advocate who will work with you throughout the process and will do everything possible to resolve your issue. TAS can help you if:

- Your problem is causing financial difficulty for you, your family, or your business;
- You face (or your business is facing) an immediate threat of adverse action; or
- You have tried repeatedly to contact the IRS but no one has responded, or the IRS has not responded by the date promised.

### How can you reach TAS?

TAS has offices *in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico*. Your local advocate's number is in your local directory at *TaxpayerAdvocate.IRS.gov/Contact-Us*. You can also call them at 877-777-4778.

### How else does the TAS help taxpayers?

TAS works to resolve large-scale problems that affect many taxpayers. If you know of one of these broad issues, please report it to them at <u>IRS.gov/SAMS</u>.

TAS also has a website, <u>Tax Reform Changes</u>, which shows you how the new tax law may change your future tax filings and helps you plan for these changes. The information is categorized by tax topic in the order of the IRS Form 1040 or 1040-SR. Go to <u>TaxChanges.us</u> for more information.

### **TAS for Tax Professionals**

TAS can provide a variety of information for tax professionals, including tax law updates and guidance, TAS programs, and ways to let TAS know about systemic problems you've seen in your practice.

### Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs)

Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs) are independent from the IRS. LITCs represent individuals whose income is below a certain level and need to resolve tax problems with the IRS, such as audits, appeals, and tax collection disputes. In addition, clinics can provide information about taxpayer rights and responsibilities in different languages for individuals who speak English as a second language. Services are offered for free or a small fee. To find a clinic near you, visit <u>IRS.gov/LITC</u> or see IRS Publication 4134, <u>Low Income Taxpayer Clinic List</u>. This publication is also available online at IRS.gov or by calling the IRS tollfree at 1-800-829-3676.

### Suggestions for Improving the IRS

### **Taxpayer Advocacy Panel**

Have a suggestion for improving the IRS and do not know who to contact? The Taxpayer Advocacy Panel (TAP) is a diverse group of citizen volunteers who listen to taxpayers, identify taxpayers' issues, and make suggestions for improving IRS service and customer satisfaction. The panel is demographically and geographically diverse, with at least one member from each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Contact TAP at *ImproveIRS.org* or 888-912-1227 (toll free).

# 2019 Tax Table



See the instructions for line 42 to see if you must use the Tax Table below to figure your tax.

*Example.* Mr. Green is filing as a qualifying widower. His taxable income on line 41 of Form 1040-NR is \$25,300. First, he finds the \$25,300–25,350 taxable income line. Next he finds the column for qualifying widower and reads down the column. The amount shown where the taxable income line and filing status column meet is \$2,651. This is the tax amount he must enter on line 42 of his Form 1040-NR.

### Sample Table

At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing separately
			Your tax	is—
25,250 25,300	) 25,250 ) 25,300 ) 25,350 ) 25,400	2,833 2,839 2,845 2,851	2,639 2,645 2,651 2,657	2,833 2,839 2,845 2,851

If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are–	_	If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are—		If line 4 (taxabl income	e		And you are-	_
At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately
			Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is-	
0 5 15 25	5 15 25 50	0 1 2 4	0 1 2 4	1 2 4		,000					2,000			
50 75 100 125	75 100 125 150	6 9 11 14	6 9 11 14	6 9 11 14	1,000 1,025 1,050 1,075 1,100	1,025 1,050 1,075 1,100 1,125	101 104 106 109 111	101 104 106 109 111	101 104 106 109 111	2,00 2,02 2,05 2,07 2,10	5 2,050 0 2,075 5 2,100	201 204 206 209 211	201 204 206 209 211	201 204 206 209 211
150 175 200 225 250	175 200 225 250 275	16 19 21 24 26	16 19 21 24 26	16 19 21 24 26	1,125 1,150 1,175 1,200 1,225	1,150 1,175 1,200 1,225 1,250	114 116 119 121 124	114 116 119 121 124	114 116 119 121 124	2,12 2,15 2,17 2,20 2,22	0 2,175 5 2,200 0 2,225	214 216 219 221 224	214 216 219 221 224	214 216 219 221 224
230 275 300 325 350	300 325 350 375	29 31 34 36	20 29 31 34 36	29 31 34 36	1,250 1,275 1,300 1,325	1,275 1,300 1,325 1,350	126 129 131 134	126 129 131 134	126 129 131 134	2,25 2,27 2,30 2,32	0 2,275 5 2,300 0 2,325 5 2,350	226 229 231 234	226 229 231 234	226 229 231 234
375 400 425 450 475	400 425 450 475 500	39 41 44 46 49	39 41 44 46 49	39 41 44 46 49	1,350 1,375 1,400 1,425 1,450	1,375 1,400 1,425 1,450 1,475	136 139 141 144 146	136 139 141 144 146	136 139 141 144 146	2,35 2,37 2,40 2,42 2,45	5 2,400 0 2,425 5 2,450 0 2,475	236 239 241 244 246	236 239 241 244 246	236 239 241 244 246
500 525 550 575	525 550 575 600	51 54 56 59	51 54 56 59	51 54 56 59	1,475 1,500 1,525 1,550 1,575	1,500 1,525 1,550 1,575 1,600	149 151 154 156 159	149 151 154 156 159	149 151 154 156 159	2,47 2,50 2,52 2,55 2,57	0 2,525 5 2,550 0 2,575	249 251 254 256 259	249 251 254 256 259	249 251 254 256 259
600 625 650 675 700	625 650 675 700 725	61 64 66 69 71	61 64 66 69 71	61 64 66 69	1,600 1,625 1,650 1,675	1,625 1,650 1,675 1,700	161 164 166 169	161 164 166 169	161 164 166 169	2,60 2,62 2,65 2,67	5 2,650 0 2,675 5 2,700	261 264 266 269	261 264 266 269	261 264 266 269
700 725 750 775 800	725 750 775 800 825	71 74 76 79 81	71 74 76 79 81	71 74 76 79 81	1,700 1,725 1,750 1,775	1,725 1,750 1,775 1,800	171 174 176 179	171 174 176 179	171 174 176 179	2,70 2,72 2,75 2,77	5 2,750 0 2,775 5 2,800	271 274 276 279	271 274 276 279	271 274 276 279
825 850 875 900	850 875 900 925	84 86 89 91	84 86 89 91	84 86 89 91	1,800 1,825 1,850 1,875	1,825 1,850 1,875 1,900	181 184 186 189	181 184 186 189	181 184 186 189	2,80 2,82 2,85 2,85	5 2,850 0 2,875	281 284 286 289	281 284 286 289	281 284 286 289
900 925 950 975	925 950 975 1,000	91 94 96 99	91 94 96 99	91 94 96 99	1,973 1,900 1,925 1,950 1,975	1,925 1,950 1,950 1,975 2,000	199 191 194 196 199	199 191 194 196 199	191 194 196 199	2,90 2,90 2,92 2,95 2,97	0 2,925 5 2,950 0 2,975	209 291 294 296 299	209 291 294 296 299	209 291 294 296 299

If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	_
At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately
			Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is—	
3	,000				6	,000				9	,000	1		
3,000	3,050	303	303	303	6,000	6,050	603	603	603	9,000	9,050	903	903	903
3,050	3,100	308	308	308	6,050	6,100	608	608	608	9,050	9,100	908	908	908
3,100	3,150	313	313	313	6,100	6,150	613	613	613	9,100	9,150	913	913	913
3,150	3,200	318	318	318	6,150	6,200	618	618	618	9,150	9,200	918	918	918
3,200	3,250	323	323	323	6,200	6,250	623	623	623	9,200	9,250	923	923	923
3,250	3,300	328	328	328	6,250	6,300	628	628	628	9,250	9,300	928	928	928
3,300	3,350	333	333	333	6,300	6,350	633	633	633	9,300	9,350	933	933	933
3,350	3,400	338	338	338	6,350	6,400	638	638	638	9,350	9,400	938	938	938
3,400	3,450	343	343	343	6,400	6,450	643	643	643	9,400	9,450	943	943	943
3,450	3,500	348	348	343	6,450	6,500	648	648	648	9,450	9,500	948	948	948
3,500	3,550	353	353	353	6,500	6,550	653	653	653	9,500	9,550	953	953	953
3,550	3,600	358	358	358	6,550	6,600	658	658	658	9,550	9,600	958	958	958
3,600	3,650	363	363	363	6,600	6,650	663	663	663	9,600	9,650	963	963	963
3,650	3,700	368	368	368	6,650	6,700	668	668	668	9,650	9,700	968	968	968
3,700	3,750	373	373	373	6,700	6,750	673	673	673	9,700	9,750	973	973	973
3,750	3,800	378	378	378	6,750	6,800	678	678	678	9,750	9,800	979	978	979
3,800	3,850	383	383	383	6,800	6,850	683	683	683	9,800	9,850	985	983	985
3,850	3,900	388	388	388	6,850	6,900	688	688	688	9,850	9,900	991	988	991
3,900	3,950	393	393	393	6,900	6,950	693	693	693	9,900	9,950	997	993	997
3,950	4,000	398	398	398	6,950	7,000	698	698	698	9,950	10,000	1,003	998	1,003
4	,000				7	,000				1	0,000	)		
4,000	4,050	403	403	403	7,000	7,050	703	703	703	10,000	10,050	1,009	1,003	1,009
4,050	4,100	408	408	408	7,050	7,100	708	708	708	10,050	10,100	1,015	1,008	1,015
4,100	4,150	413	413	413	7,100	7,150	713	713	713	10,100	10,150	1,021	1,013	1,021
4,150	4,200	418	418	418	7,150	7,200	718	718	718	10,150	10,200	1,027	1,018	1,027
4,200	4,250	423	423	423	7,200	7,250	723	723	723	10,200	10,250	1,033	1,023	1,033
4,250	4,300	428	428	428	7,250	7,300	728	728	728	10,250	10,300	1,039	1,028	1,039
4,300	4,350	433	433	433	7,300	7,350	733	733	733	10,300	10,350	1,045	1,033	1,045
4,350	4,400	438	438	438	7,350	7,400	738	738	738	10,350	10,400	1,051	1,038	1,051
4,400	4,450	443	443	443	7,400	7,450	743	743	743	10,400	10,450	1,057	1,043	1,057
4,450	4,500	443	443	443	7,450	7,500	748	743	743	10,450	10,500	1,063	1,043	1,063
4,500	4,550	453	453	453	7,500	7,550	753	753	753	10,500	10,550	1,069	1,053	1,069
4,550	4,600	458	458	458	7,550	7,600	758	758	758	10,550	10,600	1,075	1,058	1,075
4,600	4,650	463	463	463	7,600	7,650	763	763	763	10,600	10,650	1,081	1,063	1,081
4,650	4,700	468	468	468	7,650	7,700	768	768	768	10,650	10,700	1,087	1,068	1,087
4,700	4,750	473	473	473	7,700	7,750	773	773	773	10,700	10,750	1,093	1,073	1,093
4,750 4,800 4,850 4,900 4,950		478 483 488 493 498	478 483 488 493 498	478 483 488 493 498	7,750 7,800 7,850 7,900 7,950	7,800 7,850 7,900 7,950 8,000	778 783 788 793 798	778 783 788 793 798	778 783 788 793 798	10,750 10,800 10,850 10,900 10,950	10,900 10,950	1,099 1,105 1,111 1,117 1,123	1,078 1,083 1,088 1,093 1,098	1,099 1,105 1,111 1,117 1,123
5	,000				8	,000				1	1,000	)		
5,000	5,050	503	503	503	8,000	8,050	803	803	803	11,000	11,050	1,129	1,103	1,129
5,050	5,100	508	508	508	8,050	8,100	808	808	808	11,050	11,100	1,135	1,108	1,135
5,100	5,150	513	513	513	8,100	8,150	813	813	813	11,100	11,150	1,141	1,113	1,141
5,150	5,200	518	518	518	8,150	8,200	818	818	818	11,150	11,200	1,147	1,118	1,147
5,200	5,250	523	523	523	8,200	8,250	823	823	823	11,200	11,250	1,153	1,123	1,153
5,250	5,300	528	528	528	8,250	8,300	828	828	828	11,250	11,300	1,159	1,128	1,159
5,300	5,350	533	533	533	8,300	8,350	833	833	833	11,300	11,350	1,165	1,133	1,165
5,350	5,400	538	538	538	8,350	8,400	838	838	838	11,350	11,400	1,171	1,138	1,171
5,400	5,450	543	543	543	8,400	8,450	843	843	843	11,400	11,450	1,177	1,143	1,177
5,450	5,500	543	543	543	8,450	8,500	843	843	848	11,450	11,500	1,183	1,143	1,183
5,500	5,550	553	553	553	8,500	8,550	853	853	853	11,500	11,550	1,189	1,153	1,189
5,550	5,600	558	558	558	8,550	8,600	858	858	858	11,550	11,600	1,195	1,158	1,195
5,600	5,650	563	563	563	8,600	8,650	863	863	863	11,600	11,650	1,201	1,163	1,201
5,650	5,700	568	568	568	8,650	8,700	868	868	868	11,650	11,700	1,207	1,168	1,207
5,700	5,750	573	573	573	8,700	8,750	873	873	873	11,700	11,750	1,213	1,173	1,213
5,750	5,800	578	578	578	8,750	8,800	878	878	878	11,750	11,800	1,219	1,178	1,219
5,800	5,850	583	583	583	8,800	8,850	883	883	883	11,800	11,850	1,225	1,183	1,225
5,850	5,900	588	588	588	8,850	8,900	888	888	888	11,850	11,900	1,231	1,188	1,231
5,900	5,950	593	593	593	8,900	8,950	893	893	893	11,900	11,950	1,237	1,193	1,237
5,950	6,000	598	598	598	8,950	9,000	898	898	898	11,950	12,000	1,243	1,198	1,243

If line 41 (taxable income)	)		And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	
At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately
			Your tax is-					Your tax is—					Your tax is—	
1	2,000				1	5,000	)			1	8,000	)		
12,000 12,050 12,100 12,150 12,200	) 12,100 ) 12,150 ) 12,200	1,249 1,255 1,261 1,267 1,273	1,203 1,208 1,213 1,218 1,223	1,249 1,255 1,261 1,267 1,273	15,000 15,050 15,100 15,150 15,200	15,050 15,100 15,150 15,200 15,250	1,609 1,615 1,621 1,627 1,633	1,503 1,508 1,513 1,518 1,523	1,609 1,615 1,621 1,627 1,633	18,000 18,050 18,100 18,150 18,200	18,050 18,100 18,150 18,200 18,250	1,969 1,975 1,981 1,987 1,993	1,803 1,808 1,813 1,818 1,823	1,969 1,975 1,981 1,987 1,993
12,250 12,300 12,350 12,400 12,450	) 12,350 ) 12,400 ) 12,450	1,279 1,285 1,291 1,297 1,303	1,228 1,233 1,238 1,243 1,243	1,279 1,285 1,291 1,297 1,303	15,250 15,300 15,350 15,400 15,450	15,300 15,350 15,400 15,450 15,500	1,639 1,645 1,651 1,657 1,663	1,528 1,533 1,538 1,543 1,548	1,639 1,645 1,651 1,657 1,663	18,250 18,300 18,350 18,400 18,450	18,300 18,350 18,400 18,450 18,500	1,999 2,005 2,011 2,017 2,023	1,828 1,833 1,838 1,843 1,843	1,999 2,005 2,011 2,017 2,023
12,500 12,550 12,600 12,650 12,700	) 12,600 ) 12,650 ) 12,700	1,309 1,315 1,321 1,327 1,333	1,253 1,258 1,263 1,268 1,273	1,309 1,315 1,321 1,327 1,333	15,500 15,550 15,600 15,650 15,700	15,550 15,600 15,650 15,700 15,750	1,669 1,675 1,681 1,687 1,693	1,553 1,558 1,563 1,568 1,573	1,669 1,675 1,681 1,687 1,693	18,500 18,550 18,600 18,650 18,700	18,550 18,600 18,650 18,700 18,750	2,029 2,035 2,041 2,047 2,053	1,853 1,858 1,863 1,868 1,873	2,029 2,035 2,041 2,047 2,053
12,750 12,800 12,850 12,900 12,950	) 12,850 ) 12,900 ) 12,950	1,339 1,345 1,351 1,357 1,363	1,278 1,283 1,288 1,293 1,298	1,339 1,345 1,351 1,357 1,363	15,750 15,800 15,850 15,900 15,950	15,800 15,850 15,900 15,950 16,000	1,699 1,705 1,711 1,717 1,723	1,578 1,583 1,588 1,593 1,598	1,699 1,705 1,711 1,717 1,723	18,750 18,800 18,850 18,900 18,950	18,800 18,850 18,900 18,950 19,000	2,059 2,065 2,071 2,077 2,083	1,878 1,883 1,888 1,893 1,898	2,059 2,065 2,071 2,077 2,083
1	3,000	)			1	6,000	)			1	9,000	)		
13,000 13,050 13,100 13,150 13,200	) 13,100 ) 13,150 ) 13,200	1,369 1,375 1,381 1,387 1,393	1,303 1,308 1,313 1,318 1,323	1,369 1,375 1,381 1,387 1,393	16,000 16,050 16,100 16,150 16,200	16,050 16,100 16,150 16,200 16,250	1,729 1,735 1,741 1,747 1,753	1,603 1,608 1,613 1,618 1,623	1,729 1,735 1,741 1,747 1,753	19,000 19,050 19,100 19,150 19,200	19,050 19,100 19,150 19,200 19,250	2,089 2,095 2,101 2,107 2,113	1,903 1,908 1,913 1,918 1,923	2,089 2,095 2,101 2,107 2,113
13,250 13,300 13,350 13,400 13,450	) 13,350 ) 13,400 ) 13,450	1,399 1,405 1,411 1,417 1,423	1,328 1,333 1,338 1,343 1,348	1,399 1,405 1,411 1,417 1,423	16,250 16,300 16,350 16,400 16,450	16,300 16,350 16,400 16,450 16,500	1,759 1,765 1,771 1,777 1,783	1,628 1,633 1,638 1,643 1,648	1,759 1,765 1,771 1,777 1,783	19,250 19,300 19,350 19,400 19,450	19,300 19,350 19,400 19,450 19,500	2,119 2,125 2,131 2,137 2,143	1,928 1,933 1,938 1,943 1,949	2,119 2,125 2,131 2,137 2,143
13,500 13,550 13,600 13,650 13,700	) 13,600 ) 13,650 ) 13,700	1,429 1,435 1,441 1,447 1,453	1,353 1,358 1,363 1,368 1,373	1,429 1,435 1,441 1,447 1,453	16,500 16,550 16,600 16,650 16,700	16,550 16,600 16,650 16,700 16,750	1,789 1,795 1,801 1,807 1,813	1,653 1,658 1,663 1,668 1,673	1,789 1,795 1,801 1,807 1,813	19,500 19,550 19,600 19,650 19,700	19,550 19,600 19,650 19,700 19,750	2,149 2,155 2,161 2,167 2,173	1,955 1,961 1,967 1,973 1,973	2,149 2,155 2,161 2,167 2,173
13,750 13,800 13,850 13,900 13,950	) 13,850 ) 13,900 ) 13,950	1,459 1,465 1,471 1,477 1,483	1,378 1,383 1,388 1,393 1,398	1,459 1,465 1,471 1,477 1,483	16,750 16,800 16,850 16,900 16,950	16,800 16,850 16,900 16,950 17,000	1,819 1,825 1,831 1,837 1,843	1,678 1,683 1,688 1,693 1,698	1,819 1,825 1,831 1,837 1,843	19,750 19,800 19,850 19,900 19,950	19,800 19,850 19,900 19,950 20,000	2,179 2,185 2,191 2,197 2,203	1,985 1,991 1,997 2,003 2,009	2,179 2,185 2,191 2,197 2,203
1	4,000	)			1	7,000	)			2	0,000	)		
14,000 14,050 14,100 14,150 14,200	) 14,100 ) 14,150 ) 14,200	1,489 1,495 1,501 1,507 1,513	1,403 1,408 1,413 1,418 1,423	1,489 1,495 1,501 1,507 1,513	17,000 17,050 17,100 17,150 17,200	17,050 17,100 17,150 17,200 17,250	1,849 1,855 1,861 1,867 1,873	1,703 1,708 1,713 1,718 1,723	1,849 1,855 1,861 1,867 1,873	20,000 20,050 20,100 20,150 20,200	20,050 20,100 20,150 20,200 20,250	2,209 2,215 2,221 2,227 2,233	2,015 2,021 2,027 2,033 2,039	2,209 2,215 2,221 2,227 2,233
14,250 14,300 14,350 14,400 14,450	) 14,350 ) 14,400 ) 14,450	1,519 1,525 1,531 1,537 1,543	1,428 1,433 1,438 1,443 1,443	1,519 1,525 1,531 1,537 1,543	17,250 17,300 17,350 17,400 17,450	17,300 17,350 17,400 17,450 17,500	1,879 1,885 1,891 1,897 1,903	1,728 1,733 1,738 1,743 1,743	1,879 1,885 1,891 1,897 1,903	20,250 20,300 20,350 20,400 20,450	20,300 20,350 20,400 20,450 20,500	2,239 2,245 2,251 2,257 2,263	2,045 2,051 2,057 2,063 2,069	2,239 2,245 2,251 2,257 2,263
14,500 14,550 14,600 14,650 14,700	) 14,600 ) 14,650 ) 14,700	1,549 1,555 1,561 1,567 1,573	1,453 1,458 1,463 1,468 1,473	1,549 1,555 1,561 1,567 1,573	17,500 17,550 17,600 17,650 17,700	17,550 17,600 17,650 17,700 17,750	1,909 1,915 1,921 1,927 1,933	1,753 1,758 1,763 1,768 1,773	1,909 1,915 1,921 1,927 1,933	20,500 20,550 20,600 20,650 20,700	20,550 20,600 20,650 20,700 20,750	2,269 2,275 2,281 2,287 2,293	2,075 2,081 2,087 2,093 2,099	2,269 2,275 2,281 2,287 2,293
14,750 14,800 14,850 14,900 14,950	) 14,850 ) 14,900 ) 14,950	1,579 1,585 1,591 1,597 1,603	1,478 1,483 1,488 1,493 1,493	1,579 1,585 1,591 1,597 1,603	17,750 17,800 17,850 17,900 17,950	17,800 17,850 17,900 17,950 18,000	1,939 1,945 1,951 1,957 1,963	1,778 1,783 1,788 1,793 1,793	1,939 1,945 1,951 1,957 1,963	20,750 20,800 20,850 20,900 20,950	20,800 20,850 20,900 20,950 21,000	2,299 2,305 2,311 2,317 2,323	2,105 2,111 2,117 2,123 2,129	2,299 2,305 2,311 2,317 2,323

If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are-	_
At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately
			Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is—	
2	1,000				24	4,000	)			2	7,000			
21,000 21,050 21,100 21,150 21,200	21,200	2,329 2,335 2,341 2,347 2,353	2,135 2,141 2,147 2,153 2,159	2,329 2,335 2,341 2,347 2,353	24,000 24,050 24,100 24,150 24,200	24,050 24,100 24,150 24,200 24,250	2,689 2,695 2,701 2,707 2,713	2,495 2,501 2,507 2,513 2,519	2,689 2,695 2,701 2,707 2,713	27,000 27,050 27,100 27,150 27,200	27,050 27,100 27,150 27,200 27,250	3,049 3,055 3,061 3,067 3,073	2,855 2,861 2,867 2,873 2,879	3,049 3,055 3,061 3,067 3,073
21,250 21,300 21,350 21,400 21,450	21,350 21,400 21,450	2,359 2,365 2,371 2,377 2,383	2,165 2,171 2,177 2,183 2,189	2,359 2,365 2,371 2,377 2,383	24,250 24,300 24,350 24,400 24,450	24,300 24,350 24,400 24,450 24,500	2,719 2,725 2,731 2,737 2,743	2,525 2,531 2,537 2,543 2,549	2,719 2,725 2,731 2,737 2,743	27,250 27,300 27,350 27,400 27,450	27,300 27,350 27,400 27,450 27,500	3,079 3,085 3,091 3,097 3,103	2,885 2,891 2,897 2,903 2,909	3,079 3,085 3,091 3,097 3,103
21,500 21,550 21,600 21,650 21,700	21,650	2,389 2,395 2,401 2,407 2,413	2,195 2,201 2,207 2,213 2,219	2,389 2,395 2,401 2,407 2,413	24,500 24,550 24,600 24,650 24,700	24,550 24,600 24,650 24,700 24,750	2,749 2,755 2,761 2,767 2,773	2,555 2,561 2,567 2,573 2,579	2,749 2,755 2,761 2,767 2,773	27,500 27,550 27,600 27,650 27,700	27,550 27,600 27,650 27,700 27,750	3,109 3,115 3,121 3,127 3,133	2,915 2,921 2,927 2,933 2,939	3,109 3,115 3,121 3,127 3,133
21,750 21,800 21,850 21,900 21,950	21,900 21,950	2,419 2,425 2,431 2,437 2,443	2,225 2,231 2,237 2,243 2,249	2,419 2,425 2,431 2,437 2,443	24,750 24,800 24,850 24,900 24,950	24,800 24,850 24,900 24,950 25,000	2,779 2,785 2,791 2,797 2,803	2,585 2,591 2,597 2,603 2,609	2,779 2,785 2,791 2,797 2,803	27,750 27,800 27,850 27,900 27,950	27,800 27,850 27,900 27,950 28,000	3,139 3,145 3,151 3,157 3,163	2,945 2,951 2,957 2,963 2,969	3,139 3,145 3,151 3,157 3,163
2	2,000	)			2	5,000	)			2	8,000	)		
22,000 22,050 22,100 22,150 22,200	22,100 22,150 22,200	2,449 2,455 2,461 2,467 2,473	2,255 2,261 2,267 2,273 2,279	2,449 2,455 2,461 2,467 2,473	25,000 25,050 25,100 25,150 25,200	25,050 25,100 25,150 25,200 25,250	2,809 2,815 2,821 2,827 2,833	2,615 2,621 2,627 2,633 2,639	2,809 2,815 2,821 2,827 2,833	28,000 28,050 28,100 28,150 28,200	28,050 28,100 28,150 28,200 28,250	3,169 3,175 3,181 3,187 3,187 3,193	2,975 2,981 2,987 2,993 2,999	3,169 3,175 3,181 3,187 3,193
22,250 22,300 22,350 22,400 22,450	22,350 22,400 22,450	2,479 2,485 2,491 2,497 2,503	2,285 2,291 2,297 2,303 2,309	2,479 2,485 2,491 2,497 2,503	25,250 25,300 25,350 25,400 25,450	25,300 25,350 25,400 25,450 25,500	2,839 2,845 2,851 2,857 2,863	2,645 2,651 2,657 2,663 2,669	2,839 2,845 2,851 2,857 2,863	28,250 28,300 28,350 28,400 28,450	28,300 28,350 28,400 28,450 28,500	3,199 3,205 3,211 3,217 3,223	3,005 3,011 3,017 3,023 3,029	3,199 3,205 3,211 3,217 3,223
22,500 22,550 22,600 22,650 22,700	22,600 22,650 22,700	2,509 2,515 2,521 2,527 2,533	2,315 2,321 2,327 2,333 2,339	2,509 2,515 2,521 2,527 2,533	25,500 25,550 25,600 25,650 25,700	25,550 25,600 25,650 25,700 25,750	2,869 2,875 2,881 2,887 2,893	2,675 2,681 2,687 2,693 2,699	2,869 2,875 2,881 2,887 2,893	28,500 28,550 28,600 28,650 28,700	28,550 28,600 28,650 28,700 28,750	3,229 3,235 3,241 3,247 3,253	3,035 3,041 3,047 3,053 3,059	3,229 3,235 3,241 3,247 3,253
22,750 22,800 22,850 22,900 22,950	22,850 22,900 22,950	2,539 2,545 2,551 2,557 2,563	2,345 2,351 2,357 2,363 2,369	2,539 2,545 2,551 2,557 2,563	25,750 25,800 25,850 25,900 25,950	25,800 25,850 25,900 25,950 26,000	2,899 2,905 2,911 2,917 2,923	2,705 2,711 2,717 2,723 2,729	2,899 2,905 2,911 2,917 2,923	28,750 28,800 28,850 28,900 28,950	28,800 28,850 28,900 28,950 29,000	3,259 3,265 3,271 3,277 3,283	3,065 3,071 3,077 3,083 3,089	3,259 3,265 3,271 3,277 3,283
2	3,000	)			2	6,000	)			2	9,000			
23,000 23,050 23,100 23,150 23,200	23,100 23,150 23,200	2,569 2,575 2,581 2,587 2,593	2,375 2,381 2,387 2,393 2,399	2,569 2,575 2,581 2,587 2,593	26,000 26,050 26,100 26,150 26,200	26,050 26,100 26,150 26,200 26,250	2,929 2,935 2,941 2,947 2,953	2,735 2,741 2,747 2,753 2,759	2,929 2,935 2,941 2,947 2,953	29,000 29,050 29,100 29,150 29,200	29,050 29,100 29,150 29,200 29,250	3,289 3,295 3,301 3,307 3,313	3,095 3,101 3,107 3,113 3,113	3,289 3,295 3,301 3,307 3,313
23,250 23,300 23,350 23,400 23,450	23,400 23,450	2,599 2,605 2,611 2,617 2,623	2,405 2,411 2,417 2,423 2,429	2,599 2,605 2,611 2,617 2,623	26,250 26,300 26,350 26,400 26,450	26,300 26,350 26,400 26,450 26,500	2,959 2,965 2,971 2,977 2,983	2,765 2,771 2,777 2,783 2,789	2,959 2,965 2,971 2,977 2,983	29,250 29,300 29,350 29,400 29,450	29,300 29,350 29,400 29,450 29,500	3,319 3,325 3,331 3,337 3,343	3,125 3,131 3,137 3,143 3,149	3,319 3,325 3,331 3,337 3,343
23,500 23,550 23,600 23,650 23,700	23,600 23,650 23,700	2,629 2,635 2,641 2,647 2,653	2,435 2,441 2,447 2,453 2,459	2,629 2,635 2,641 2,647 2,653	26,500 26,550 26,600 26,650 26,700	26,550 26,600 26,650 26,700 26,750	2,989 2,995 3,001 3,007 3,013	2,795 2,801 2,807 2,813 2,819	2,989 2,995 3,001 3,007 3,013	29,500 29,550 29,600 29,650 29,700	29,550 29,600 29,650 29,700 29,750	3,349 3,355 3,361 3,367 3,373	3,155 3,161 3,167 3,173 3,173	3,349 3,355 3,361 3,367 3,373
23,750 23,800 23,850 23,900 23,950	23,850 23,900 23,950	2,659 2,665 2,671 2,677 2,683	2,465 2,471 2,477 2,483 2,483	2,659 2,665 2,671 2,677 2,683	26,750 26,800 26,850 26,900 26,950	26,800 26,850 26,900 26,950 27,000	3,019 3,025 3,031 3,037 3,043	2,825 2,831 2,837 2,843 2,843 2,849	3,019 3,025 3,031 3,037 3,043	29,750 29,800 29,850 29,900 29,950	29,800 29,850 29,900 29,950 30,000	3,379 3,385 3,391 3,397 3,403	3,185 3,191 3,197 3,203 3,209	3,379 3,385 3,391 3,397 3,403

If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	
At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately
			Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is-	
3	0,000				3	3,000	)			3	6,000	)		
30,000 30,050 30,100 30,150 30,200	30,050 30,100 30,150 30,200 30,250	3,409 3,415 3,421 3,427 3,433	3,215 3,221 3,227 3,233 3,239	3,409 3,415 3,421 3,427 3,433	33,000 33,050 33,100 33,150 33,200	33,050 33,100 33,150 33,200 33,250	3,769 3,775 3,781 3,787 3,793	3,575 3,581 3,587 3,593 3,599	3,769 3,775 3,781 3,787 3,793	36,000 36,050 36,100 36,150 36,200	36,050 36,100 36,150 36,200 36,250	4,129 4,135 4,141 4,147 4,153	3,935 3,941 3,947 3,953 3,959	4,129 4,135 4,141 4,147 4,153
30,250 30,300 30,350 30,400 30,450		3,439 3,445 3,451 3,457 3,463	3,245 3,251 3,257 3,263 3,269	3,439 3,445 3,451 3,457 3,463	33,250 33,300 33,350 33,400 33,450	33,300 33,350 33,400 33,450 33,500	3,799 3,805 3,811 3,817 3,823	3,605 3,611 3,617 3,623 3,629	3,799 3,805 3,811 3,817 3,823	36,250 36,300 36,350 36,400 36,450	36,300 36,350 36,400 36,450 36,500	4,159 4,165 4,171 4,177 4,183	3,965 3,971 3,977 3,983 3,989	4,159 4,165 4,171 4,177 4,183
30,500 30,550 30,600 30,650 30,700	30,550 30,600 30,650 30,700 30,750	3,469 3,475 3,481 3,487 3,493	3,275 3,281 3,287 3,293 3,299	3,469 3,475 3,481 3,487 3,493	33,500 33,550 33,600 33,650 33,700	33,550 33,600 33,650 33,700 33,750	3,829 3,835 3,841 3,847 3,853	3,635 3,641 3,647 3,653 3,659	3,829 3,835 3,841 3,847 3,853	36,500 36,550 36,600 36,650 36,700	36,550 36,600 36,650 36,700 36,750	4,189 4,195 4,201 4,207 4,213	3,995 4,001 4,007 4,013 4,019	4,189 4,195 4,201 4,207 4,213
30,750 30,800 30,850 30,900 30,950	30,800 30,850 30,900 30,950 31,000	3,499 3,505 3,511 3,517 3,523	3,305 3,311 3,317 3,323 3,329	3,499 3,505 3,511 3,517 3,523	33,750 33,800 33,850 33,900 33,950	33,800 33,850 33,900 33,950 34,000	3,859 3,865 3,871 3,877 3,883	3,665 3,671 3,677 3,683 3,689	3,859 3,865 3,871 3,877 3,883	36,750 36,800 36,850 36,900 36,950	36,800 36,850 36,900 36,950 37,000	4,219 4,225 4,231 4,237 4,243	4,025 4,031 4,037 4,043 4,049	4,219 4,225 4,231 4,237 4,243
3	1,000	)			3	4,000	)			3	7,000	)		
31,000 31,050 31,100 31,150 31,200	31,050 31,100 31,150 31,200 31,250	3,529 3,535 3,541 3,547 3,553	3,335 3,341 3,347 3,353 3,359	3,529 3,535 3,541 3,547 3,553	34,000 34,050 34,100 34,150 34,200	34,050 34,100 34,150 34,200 34,250	3,889 3,895 3,901 3,907 3,913	3,695 3,701 3,707 3,713 3,719	3,889 3,895 3,901 3,907 3,913	37,000 37,050 37,100 37,150 37,200	37,050 37,100 37,150 37,200 37,250	4,249 4,255 4,261 4,267 4,273	4,055 4,061 4,067 4,073 4,079	4,249 4,255 4,261 4,267 4,273
31,250 31,300 31,350 31,400 31,450	31,300 31,350 31,400 31,450 31,500	3,559 3,565 3,571 3,577 3,583	3,365 3,371 3,377 3,383 3,389	3,559 3,565 3,571 3,577 3,583	34,250 34,300 34,350 34,400 34,450	34,300 34,350 34,400 34,450 34,500	3,919 3,925 3,931 3,937 3,943	3,725 3,731 3,737 3,743 3,749	3,919 3,925 3,931 3,937 3,943	37,250 37,300 37,350 37,400 37,450	37,300 37,350 37,400 37,450 37,500	4,279 4,285 4,291 4,297 4,303	4,085 4,091 4,097 4,103 4,109	4,279 4,285 4,291 4,297 4,303
31,500 31,550 31,600 31,650 31,700	31,550 31,600 31,650 31,700 31,750	3,589 3,595 3,601 3,607 3,613	3,395 3,401 3,407 3,413 3,413	3,589 3,595 3,601 3,607 3,613	34,500 34,550 34,600 34,650 34,700	34,550 34,600 34,650 34,700 34,750	3,949 3,955 3,961 3,967 3,973	3,755 3,761 3,767 3,773 3,779	3,949 3,955 3,961 3,967 3,973	37,500 37,550 37,600 37,650 37,700	37,550 37,600 37,650 37,700 37,750	4,309 4,315 4,321 4,327 4,333	4,115 4,121 4,127 4,133 4,139	4,309 4,315 4,321 4,327 4,333
31,750 31,800 31,850 31,900 31,950	31,850 31,900 31,950	3,619 3,625 3,631 3,637 3,643	3,425 3,431 3,437 3,443 3,449	3,619 3,625 3,631 3,637 3,643	34,750 34,800 34,850 34,900 34,950	34,800 34,850 34,900 34,950 35,000	3,979 3,985 3,991 3,997 4,003	3,785 3,791 3,797 3,803 3,809	3,979 3,985 3,991 3,997 4,003	37,750 37,800 37,850 37,900 37,950	37,800 37,850 37,900 37,950 38,000	4,339 4,345 4,351 4,357 4,363	4,145 4,151 4,157 4,163 4,169	4,339 4,345 4,351 4,357 4,363
3	2,000	)			3	5,000	)			3	8,000	)		
32,000 32,050 32,100 32,150 32,200	32,100 32,150 32,200	3,649 3,655 3,661 3,667 3,673	3,455 3,461 3,467 3,473 3,479	3,649 3,655 3,661 3,667 3,673	35,000 35,050 35,100 35,150 35,200	35,050 35,100 35,150 35,200 35,250	4,009 4,015 4,021 4,027 4,033	3,815 3,821 3,827 3,833 3,839	4,009 4,015 4,021 4,027 4,033	38,000 38,050 38,100 38,150 38,200	38,050 38,100 38,150 38,200 38,250	4,369 4,375 4,381 4,387 4,393	4,175 4,181 4,187 4,193 4,199	4,369 4,375 4,381 4,387 4,393
32,250 32,300 32,350 32,400 32,450	32,400 32,450	3,679 3,685 3,691 3,697 3,703	3,485 3,491 3,497 3,503 3,509	3,679 3,685 3,691 3,697 3,703	35,250 35,300 35,350 35,400 35,450	35,300 35,350 35,400 35,450 35,500	4,039 4,045 4,051 4,057 4,063	3,845 3,851 3,857 3,863 3,869	4,039 4,045 4,051 4,057 4,063	38,250 38,300 38,350 38,400 38,450	38,300 38,350 38,400 38,450 38,500	4,399 4,405 4,411 4,417 4,423	4,205 4,211 4,217 4,223 4,229	4,399 4,405 4,411 4,417 4,423
32,500 32,550 32,600 32,650 32,700	32,600 32,650 32,700	3,709 3,715 3,721 3,727 3,733	3,515 3,521 3,527 3,533 3,539	3,709 3,715 3,721 3,727 3,733	35,500 35,550 35,600 35,650 35,700	35,550 35,600 35,650 35,700 35,750	4,069 4,075 4,081 4,087 4,093	3,875 3,881 3,887 3,893 3,899	4,069 4,075 4,081 4,087 4,093	38,500 38,550 38,600 38,650 38,700	38,550 38,600 38,650 38,700 38,750	4,429 4,435 4,441 4,447 4,453	4,235 4,241 4,247 4,253 4,259	4,429 4,435 4,441 4,447 4,453
32,750 32,800 32,850 32,900 32,950	32,850 32,900 32,950	3,739 3,745 3,751 3,757 3,763	3,545 3,551 3,557 3,563 3,569	3,739 3,745 3,751 3,757 3,763	35,750 35,800 35,850 35,900 35,950	35,800 35,850 35,900 35,950 36,000	4,099 4,105 4,111 4,117 4,123	3,905 3,911 3,917 3,923 3,929	4,099 4,105 4,111 4,117 4,123	38,750 38,800 38,850 38,900 38,950	38,800 38,850 38,900 38,950 39,000	4,459 4,465 4,471 4,477 4,483	4,265 4,271 4,277 4,283 4,289	4,459 4,465 4,471 4,477 4,483

If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	
At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately
			Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is—	
3	9,000				4	2,000	)			4	5,000	)		
39,000 39,050 39,100 39,150 39,200	39,100 39,150 39,200	4,489 4,495 4,501 4,507 4,513	4,295 4,301 4,307 4,313 4,319	4,489 4,495 4,501 4,507 4,513	42,000 42,050 42,100 42,150 42,200	42,050 42,100 42,150 42,200 42,250	5,104 5,115 5,126 5,137 5,148	4,655 4,661 4,667 4,673 4,679	5,104 5,115 5,126 5,137 5,148	45,000 45,050 45,100 45,150 45,200	45,050 45,100 45,150 45,200 45,250	5,764 5,775 5,786 5,797 5,808	5,015 5,021 5,027 5,033 5,039	5,764 5,775 5,786 5,797 5,808
39,250 39,300 39,350 39,400 39,450	39,350 39,400 39,450	4,519 4,525 4,531 4,537 4,543	4,325 4,331 4,337 4,343 4,349	4,519 4,525 4,531 4,537 4,543	42,250 42,300 42,350 42,400 42,450	42,300 42,350 42,400 42,450 42,500	5,159 5,170 5,181 5,192 5,203	4,685 4,691 4,697 4,703 4,709	5,159 5,170 5,181 5,192 5,203	45,250 45,300 45,350 45,400 45,450	45,300 45,350 45,400 45,450 45,500	5,819 5,830 5,841 5,852 5,863	5,045 5,051 5,057 5,063 5,069	5,819 5,830 5,841 5,852 5,863
39,500 39,550 39,600 39,650 39,700	39,600 39,650 39,700	4,554 4,565 4,576 4,587 4,598	4,355 4,361 4,367 4,373 4,379	4,554 4,565 4,576 4,587 4,598	42,500 42,550 42,600 42,650 42,700	42,550 42,600 42,650 42,700 42,750	5,214 5,225 5,236 5,247 5,258	4,715 4,721 4,727 4,733 4,739	5,214 5,225 5,236 5,247 5,258	45,500 45,550 45,600 45,650 45,700	45,550 45,600 45,650 45,700 45,750	5,874 5,885 5,896 5,907 5,918	5,075 5,081 5,087 5,093 5,099	5,874 5,885 5,896 5,907 5,918
39,750 39,800 39,850 39,900 39,950	39,850 39,900 39,950	4,609 4,620 4,631 4,642 4,653	4,385 4,391 4,397 4,403 4,409	4,609 4,620 4,631 4,642 4,653	42,750 42,800 42,850 42,900 42,950	42,800 42,850 42,900 42,950 43,000	5,269 5,280 5,291 5,302 5,313	4,745 4,751 4,757 4,763 4,769	5,269 5,280 5,291 5,302 5,313	45,750 45,800 45,850 45,900 45,950	45,800 45,850 45,900 45,950 46,000	5,929 5,940 5,951 5,962 5,973	5,105 5,111 5,117 5,123 5,129	5,929 5,940 5,951 5,962 5,973
4	0,000	)			4	3,000	)			4	6,000	)		
40,000 40,050 40,100 40,150 40,200	40,100 40,150 40,200	4,664 4,675 4,686 4,697 4,708	4,415 4,421 4,427 4,433 4,439	4,664 4,675 4,686 4,697 4,708	43,000 43,050 43,100 43,150 43,200	43,050 43,100 43,150 43,200 43,250	5,324 5,335 5,346 5,357 5,368	4,775 4,781 4,787 4,793 4,799	5,324 5,335 5,346 5,357 5,368	46,000 46,050 46,100 46,150 46,200	46,050 46,100 46,150 46,200 46,250	5,984 5,995 6,006 6,017 6,028	5,135 5,141 5,147 5,153 5,159	5,984 5,995 6,006 6,017 6,028
40,250 40,300 40,350 40,400 40,450	40,350 40,400 40,450	4,719 4,730 4,741 4,752 4,763	4,445 4,451 4,457 4,463 4,469	4,719 4,730 4,741 4,752 4,763	43,250 43,300 43,350 43,400 43,450	43,300 43,350 43,400 43,450 43,500	5,379 5,390 5,401 5,412 5,423	4,805 4,811 4,817 4,823 4,829	5,379 5,390 5,401 5,412 5,423	46,250 46,300 46,350 46,400 46,450	46,300 46,350 46,400 46,450 46,500	6,039 6,050 6,061 6,072 6,083	5,165 5,171 5,177 5,183 5,189	6,039 6,050 6,061 6,072 6,083
40,500 40,550 40,600 40,650 40,700	40,600 40,650 40,700	4,774 4,785 4,796 4,807 4,818	4,475 4,481 4,487 4,493 4,499	4,774 4,785 4,796 4,807 4,818	43,500 43,550 43,600 43,650 43,700	43,550 43,600 43,650 43,700 43,750	5,434 5,445 5,456 5,467 5,478	4,835 4,841 4,847 4,853 4,859	5,434 5,445 5,456 5,467 5,478	46,500 46,550 46,600 46,650 46,700	46,550 46,600 46,650 46,700 46,750	6,094 6,105 6,116 6,127 6,138	5,195 5,201 5,207 5,213 5,219	6,094 6,105 6,116 6,127 6,138
40,750 40,800 40,850 40,900 40,950	40,850 40,900 40,950	4,829 4,840 4,851 4,862 4,873	4,505 4,511 4,517 4,523 4,529	4,829 4,840 4,851 4,862 4,873	43,750 43,800 43,850 43,900 43,950	43,800 43,850 43,900 43,950 44,000	5,489 5,500 5,511 5,522 5,533	4,865 4,871 4,877 4,883 4,889	5,489 5,500 5,511 5,522 5,533	46,750 46,800 46,850 46,900 46,950	46,800 46,850 46,900 46,950 47,000	6,149 6,160 6,171 6,182 6,193	5,225 5,231 5,237 5,243 5,249	6,149 6,160 6,171 6,182 6,193
4	1,000	)			4	4,000	)			4	7,000	)		
41,000 41,050 41,100 41,150 41,200	41,100 41,150 41,200	4,884 4,895 4,906 4,917 4,928	4,535 4,541 4,547 4,553 4,559	4,884 4,895 4,906 4,917 4,928	44,000 44,050 44,100 44,150 44,200	44,050 44,100 44,150 44,200 44,250	5,544 5,555 5,566 5,577 5,588	4,895 4,901 4,907 4,913 4,919	5,544 5,555 5,566 5,577 5,588	47,000 47,050 47,100 47,150 47,200	47,050 47,100 47,150 47,200 47,250	6,204 6,215 6,226 6,237 6,248	5,255 5,261 5,267 5,273 5,279	6,204 6,215 6,226 6,237 6,248
41,250 41,300 41,350 41,400 41,450	41,350 41,400 41,450	4,939 4,950 4,961 4,972 4,983	4,565 4,571 4,577 4,583 4,589	4,939 4,950 4,961 4,972 4,983	44,250 44,300 44,350 44,400 44,450	44,300 44,350 44,400 44,450 44,500	5,599 5,610 5,621 5,632 5,643	4,925 4,931 4,937 4,943 4,949	5,599 5,610 5,621 5,632 5,643	47,250 47,300 47,350 47,400 47,450	47,300 47,350 47,400 47,450 47,500	6,259 6,270 6,281 6,292 6,303	5,285 5,291 5,297 5,303 5,309	6,259 6,270 6,281 6,292 6,303
41,500 41,550 41,600 41,650 41,700	41,600 41,650 41,700	4,994 5,005 5,016 5,027 5,038	4,595 4,601 4,607 4,613 4,619	4,994 5,005 5,016 5,027 5,038	44,500 44,550 44,600 44,650 44,700	44,550 44,600 44,650 44,700 44,750	5,654 5,665 5,676 5,687 5,698	4,955 4,961 4,967 4,973 4,979	5,654 5,665 5,676 5,687 5,698	47,500 47,550 47,600 47,650 47,700	47,550 47,600 47,650 47,700 47,750	6,314 6,325 6,336 6,347 6,358	5,315 5,321 5,327 5,333 5,339	6,314 6,325 6,336 6,347 6,358
41,750 41,800 41,850 41,900 41,950	41,850 41,900 41,950	5,049 5,060 5,071 5,082 5,093	4,625 4,631 4,637 4,643 4,649	5,049 5,060 5,071 5,082 5,093	44,750 44,800 44,850 44,900 44,950	44,800 44,850 44,900 44,950 45,000	5,709 5,720 5,731 5,742 5,753	4,985 4,991 4,997 5,003 5,009	5,709 5,720 5,731 5,742 5,753	47,750 47,800 47,850 47,900 47,950	47,800 47,850 47,900 47,950 48,000	6,369 6,380 6,391 6,402 6,413	5,345 5,351 5,357 5,363 5,369	6,369 6,380 6,391 6,402 6,413

If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-		
At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	
			Your tax is-					Your tax is—					Your tax is—		
4	8,000	)			5	1,000	)			5	54,000				
48,000 48,050 48,100 48,150 48,200	48,100 48,150 48,200	6,424 6,435 6,446 6,457 6,468	5,375 5,381 5,387 5,393 5,399	6,424 6,435 6,446 6,457 6,468	51,000 51,050 51,100 51,150 51,200	51,050 51,100 51,150 51,200 51,250	7,084 7,095 7,106 7,117 7,128	5,735 5,741 5,747 5,753 5,759	7,084 7,095 7,106 7,117 7,128	54,000 54,050 54,100 54,150 54,200	54,150 54,200	7,744 7,755 7,766 7,777 7,788	6,095 6,101 6,107 6,113 6,119	7,744 7,755 7,766 7,777 7,788	
48,250 48,300 48,350 48,400 48,450	48,350 48,400 48,450	6,479 6,490 6,501 6,512 6,523	5,405 5,411 5,417 5,423 5,429	6,479 6,490 6,501 6,512 6,523	51,250 51,300 51,350 51,400 51,450	51,300 51,350 51,400 51,450 51,500	7,139 7,150 7,161 7,172 7,183	5,765 5,771 5,777 5,783 5,789	7,139 7,150 7,161 7,172 7,183	54,250 54,300 54,350 54,400 54,450	54,350 54,400 54,450	7,799 7,810 7,821 7,832 7,843	6,125 6,131 6,137 6,143 6,149	7,799 7,810 7,821 7,832 7,843	
48,500 48,550 48,600 48,650 48,700	48,600 48,650 48,700	6,534 6,545 6,556 6,567 6,578	5,435 5,441 5,447 5,453 5,459	6,534 6,545 6,556 6,567 6,578	51,500 51,550 51,600 51,650 51,700	51,550 51,600 51,650 51,700 51,750	7,194 7,205 7,216 7,227 7,238	5,795 5,801 5,807 5,813 5,819	7,194 7,205 7,216 7,227 7,238	54,500 54,550 54,600 54,650 54,700	54,600 54,650 54,700	7,854 7,865 7,876 7,887 7,898	6,155 6,161 6,167 6,173 6,173	7,854 7,865 7,876 7,887 7,898	
48,750 48,800 48,850 48,900 48,950	48,850 48,900 48,950	6,589 6,600 6,611 6,622 6,633	5,465 5,471 5,477 5,483 5,489	6,589 6,600 6,611 6,622 6,633	51,750 51,800 51,850 51,900 51,950	51,800 51,850 51,900 51,950 52,000	7,249 7,260 7,271 7,282 7,293	5,825 5,831 5,837 5,843 5,849	7,249 7,260 7,271 7,282 7,293	54,750 54,800 54,850 54,900 54,950	54,850 54,900 54,950	7,909 7,920 7,931 7,942 7,953	6,185 6,191 6,197 6,203 6,209	7,909 7,920 7,931 7,942 7,953	
4	9,000	)			5	2,000	)			5	5,000	)			
49,000 49,050 49,100 49,150 49,200	49,100 49,150 49,200	6,644 6,655 6,666 6,677 6,688	5,495 5,501 5,507 5,513 5,519	6,644 6,655 6,666 6,677 6,688	52,000 52,050 52,100 52,150 52,200	52,050 52,100 52,150 52,200 52,250	7,304 7,315 7,326 7,337 7,348	5,855 5,861 5,867 5,873 5,879	7,304 7,315 7,326 7,337 7,348	55,000 55,050 55,100 55,150 55,200	55,100 55,150 55,200	7,964 7,975 7,986 7,997 8,008	6,215 6,221 6,227 6,233 6,239	7,964 7,975 7,986 7,997 8,008	
49,250 49,300 49,350 49,400 49,450	49,350 49,400 49,450	6,699 6,710 6,721 6,732 6,743	5,525 5,531 5,537 5,543 5,543	6,699 6,710 6,721 6,732 6,743	52,250 52,300 52,350 52,400 52,450	52,300 52,350 52,400 52,450 52,500	7,359 7,370 7,381 7,392 7,403	5,885 5,891 5,897 5,903 5,909	7,359 7,370 7,381 7,392 7,403	55,250 55,300 55,350 55,400 55,450	55,350 55,400 55,450	8,019 8,030 8,041 8,052 8,063	6,245 6,251 6,257 6,263 6,269	8,019 8,030 8,041 8,052 8,063	
49,500 49,550 49,600 49,650 49,700	49,600 49,650 49,700	6,754 6,765 6,776 6,787 6,798	5,555 5,561 5,567 5,573 5,579	6,754 6,765 6,776 6,787 6,798	52,500 52,550 52,600 52,650 52,700	52,550 52,600 52,650 52,700 52,750	7,414 7,425 7,436 7,447 7,458	5,915 5,921 5,927 5,933 5,939	7,414 7,425 7,436 7,447 7,458	55,500 55,550 55,600 55,650 55,700	55,600 55,650 55,700	8,074 8,085 8,096 8,107 8,118	6,275 6,281 6,287 6,293 6,299	8,074 8,085 8,096 8,107 8,118	
49,750 49,800 49,850 49,900 49,950	49,850 49,900 49,950	6,809 6,820 6,831 6,842 6,853	5,585 5,591 5,597 5,603 5,609	6,809 6,820 6,831 6,842 6,853	52,750 52,800 52,850 52,900 52,950	52,800 52,850 52,900 52,950 53,000	7,469 7,480 7,491 7,502 7,513	5,945 5,951 5,957 5,963 5,969	7,469 7,480 7,491 7,502 7,513	55,750 55,800 55,850 55,900 55,950	55,850 55,900 55,950	8,129 8,140 8,151 8,162 8,173	6,305 6,311 6,317 6,323 6,329	8,129 8,140 8,151 8,162 8,173	
5	0,000				5	3,000	)			5	6,000	)			
50,000 50,050 50,100 50,150 50,200	50,100 50,150 50,200	6,864 6,875 6,886 6,897 6,908	5,615 5,621 5,627 5,633 5,639	6,864 6,875 6,886 6,897 6,908	53,000 53,050 53,100 53,150 53,200	53,050 53,100 53,150 53,200 53,250	7,524 7,535 7,546 7,557 7,568	5,975 5,981 5,987 5,993 5,999	7,524 7,535 7,546 7,557 7,568	56,000 56,050 56,100 56,150 56,200	56,100 56,150 56,200	8,184 8,195 8,206 8,217 8,228	6,335 6,341 6,347 6,353 6,359	8,184 8,195 8,206 8,217 8,228	
50,250 50,300 50,350 50,400 50,450	50,350 50,400 50,450	6,919 6,930 6,941 6,952 6,963	5,645 5,651 5,657 5,663 5,669	6,919 6,930 6,941 6,952 6,963	53,250 53,300 53,350 53,400 53,450	53,300 53,350 53,400 53,450 53,500	7,579 7,590 7,601 7,612 7,623	6,005 6,011 6,017 6,023 6,029	7,579 7,590 7,601 7,612 7,623	56,250 56,300 56,350 56,400 56,450	56,350 56,400 56,450	8,239 8,250 8,261 8,272 8,283	6,365 6,371 6,377 6,383 6,389	8,239 8,250 8,261 8,272 8,283	
50,500 50,550 50,600 50,650 50,700	50,600 50,650 50,700	6,974 6,985 6,996 7,007 7,018	5,675 5,681 5,687 5,693 5,699	6,974 6,985 6,996 7,007 7,018	53,500 53,550 53,600 53,650 53,700	53,550 53,600 53,650 53,700 53,750	7,634 7,645 7,656 7,667 7,678	6,035 6,041 6,047 6,053 6,059	7,634 7,645 7,656 7,667 7,678	56,500 56,550 56,600 56,650 56,700	56,600 56,650 56,700	8,294 8,305 8,316 8,327 8,338	6,395 6,401 6,407 6,413 6,419	8,294 8,305 8,316 8,327 8,338	
50,750 50,800 50,850 50,900 50,950	50,850 50,900 50,950	7,029 7,040 7,051 7,062 7,073	5,705 5,711 5,717 5,723 5,729	7,029 7,040 7,051 7,062 7,073	53,750 53,800 53,850 53,900 53,950	53,800 53,850 53,900 53,950 54,000	7,689 7,700 7,711 7,722 7,733	6,065 6,071 6,077 6,083 6,089	7,689 7,700 7,711 7,722 7,733	56,750 56,800 56,850 56,900 56,950	56,850 56,900 56,950	8,349 8,360 8,371 8,382 8,393	6,425 6,431 6,437 6,443 6,449	8,349 8,360 8,371 8,382 8,393	

If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	
At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately
			Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is-	
5	7,000				6	0,000				6	63,000			
57,000	57,050	8,404	6,455	8,404	60,000	60,050	9,064	6,815	9,064	63,000	63,050	9,724	7,175	9,724
57,050	57,100	8,415	6,461	8,415	60,050	60,100	9,075	6,821	9,075	63,050	63,100	9,735	7,181	9,735
57,100	57,150	8,426	6,467	8,426	60,100	60,150	9,086	6,827	9,086	63,100	63,150	9,746	7,187	9,746
57,150	57,200	8,437	6,473	8,437	60,150	60,200	9,097	6,833	9,097	63,150	63,200	9,757	7,193	9,757
57,200	57,250	8,448	6,479	8,448	60,200	60,250	9,108	6,839	9,108	63,200	63,250	9,768	7,199	9,768
57,250	57,300	8,459	6,485	8,459	60,250	60,300	9,119	6,845	9,119	63,250	63,300	9,779	7,205	9,779
57,300	57,350	8,470	6,491	8,470	60,300	60,350	9,130	6,851	9,130	63,300	63,350	9,790	7,211	9,790
57,350	57,400	8,481	6,497	8,481	60,350	60,400	9,141	6,857	9,141	63,350	63,400	9,801	7,217	9,801
57,400	57,450	8,492	6,503	8,492	60,400	60,450	9,152	6,863	9,152	63,400	63,450	9,812	7,223	9,812
57,450	57,500	8,503	6,509	8,503	60,450	60,500	9,163	6,869	9,163	63,450	63,500	9,823	7,229	9,823
57,500	57,550	8,514	6,515	8,514	60,500	60,550	9,174	6,875	9,174	63,500	63,550	9,834	7,235	9,834
57,550	57,600	8,525	6,521	8,525	60,550	60,600	9,185	6,881	9,185	63,550	63,600	9,845	7,241	9,845
57,600	57,650	8,536	6,527	8,536	60,600	60,650	9,196	6,887	9,196	63,600	63,650	9,856	7,247	9,856
57,650	57,700	8,547	6,533	8,547	60,650	60,700	9,207	6,893	9,207	63,650	63,700	9,867	7,253	9,867
57,700	57,750	8,558	6,539	8,558	60,700	60,750	9,218	6,899	9,218	63,700	63,750	9,878	7,259	9,878
57,750	57,800	8,569	6,545	8,569	60,750	60,800	9,229	6,905	9,229	63,750	63,800	9,889	7,265	9,889
57,800	57,850	8,580	6,551	8,580	60,800	60,850	9,240	6,911	9,240	63,800	63,850	9,900	7,271	9,900
57,850	57,900	8,591	6,557	8,591	60,850	60,900	9,251	6,917	9,251	63,850	63,900	9,911	7,277	9,911
57,900	57,950	8,602	6,563	8,602	60,900	60,950	9,262	6,923	9,262	63,900	63,950	9,922	7,283	9,922
57,950	58,000	8,613	6,569	8,613	60,950	61,000	9,273	6,929	9,273	63,950	64,000	9,933	7,289	9,933
5	8,000				6	1,000	)			6	4,000	)		
58,000	58,050	8,624	6,575	8,624	61,000	61,050	9,284	6,935	9,284	64,000	64,050	9,944	7,295	9,944
58,050	58,100	8,635	6,581	8,635	61,050	61,100	9,295	6,941	9,295	64,050	64,100	9,955	7,301	9,955
58,100	58,150	8,646	6,587	8,646	61,100	61,150	9,306	6,947	9,306	64,100	64,150	9,966	7,307	9,966
58,150	58,200	8,657	6,593	8,657	61,150	61,200	9,317	6,953	9,317	64,150	64,200	9,977	7,313	9,977
58,200	58,250	8,668	6,599	8,668	61,200	61,250	9,328	6,959	9,328	64,200	64,250	9,988	7,319	9,988
58,250	58,300	8,679	6,605	8,679	61,250	61,300	9,339	6,965	9,339	64,250	64,300	9,999	7,325	9,999
58,300	58,350	8,690	6,611	8,690	61,300	61,350	9,350	6,971	9,350	64,300	64,350	10,010	7,331	10,010
58,350	58,400	8,701	6,617	8,701	61,350	61,400	9,361	6,977	9,361	64,350	64,400	10,021	7,337	10,021
58,400	58,450	8,712	6,623	8,712	61,400	61,450	9,372	6,983	9,372	64,400	64,450	10,032	7,343	10,032
58,450	58,500	8,723	6,629	8,723	61,450	61,500	9,383	6,989	9,383	64,450	64,500	10,043	7,349	10,043
58,500	58,550	8,734	6,635	8,734	61,500	61,550	9,394	6,995	9,394	64,500	64,550	10,054	7,355	10,054
58,550	58,600	8,745	6,641	8,745	61,550	61,600	9,405	7,001	9,405	64,550	64,600	10,065	7,361	10,065
58,600	58,650	8,756	6,647	8,756	61,600	61,650	9,416	7,007	9,416	64,600	64,650	10,076	7,367	10,076
58,650	58,700	8,767	6,653	8,767	61,650	61,700	9,427	7,013	9,427	64,650	64,700	10,087	7,373	10,087
58,700	58,750	8,778	6,659	8,778	61,700	61,750	9,438	7,019	9,438	64,700	64,750	10,098	7,379	10,098
58,750	58,800	8,789	6,665	8,789	61,750	61,800	9,449	7,025	9,449	64,750	64,800	10,109	7,385	10,109
58,800	58,850	8,800	6,671	8,800	61,800	61,850	9,460	7,031	9,460	64,800	64,850	10,120	7,391	10,120
58,850	58,900	8,811	6,677	8,811	61,850	61,900	9,471	7,037	9,471	64,850	64,900	10,131	7,397	10,131
58,900	58,950	8,822	6,683	8,822	61,900	61,950	9,482	7,043	9,482	64,900	64,950	10,142	7,403	10,142
58,950	59,000	8,833	6,689	8,833	61,950	62,000	9,493	7,049	9,493	64,950	65,000	10,153	7,409	10,153
5	9,000	)			6	2,000	)			6	5,000	)		
59,000	59,050	8,844	6,695	8,844	62,000	62,050	9,504	7,055	9,504	65,000	65,050	10,164	7,415	10,164
59,050	59,100	8,855	6,701	8,855	62,050	62,100	9,515	7,061	9,515	65,050	65,100	10,175	7,421	10,175
59,100	59,150	8,866	6,707	8,866	62,100	62,150	9,526	7,067	9,526	65,100	65,150	10,186	7,427	10,186
59,150	59,200	8,877	6,713	8,877	62,150	62,200	9,537	7,073	9,537	65,150	65,200	10,197	7,433	10,197
59,200	59,250	8,888	6,719	8,888	62,200	62,250	9,548	7,079	9,548	65,200	65,250	10,208	7,433	10,208
59,250	59,300	8,899	6,725	8,899	62,250	62,300	9,559	7,085	9,559	65,250	65,300	10,219	7,445	10,219
59,300	59,350	8,910	6,731	8,910	62,300	62,350	9,570	7,091	9,570	65,300	65,350	10,230	7,451	10,230
59,350	59,400	8,921	6,737	8,921	62,350	62,400	9,581	7,097	9,581	65,350	65,400	10,241	7,457	10,241
59,400	59,450	8,932	6,743	8,932	62,400	62,450	9,592	7,103	9,592	65,400	65,450	10,252	7,463	10,252
59,450	59,500	8,943	6,749	8,943	62,450	62,500	9,603	7,109	9,603	65,450	65,500	10,263	7,469	10,263
59,500	59,550	8,954	6,755	8,954	62,500	62,550	9,614	7,115	9,614	65,500	65,550	10,274	7,475	10,274
59,550	59,600	8,965	6,761	8,965	62,550	62,600	9,625	7,121	9,625	65,550	65,600	10,285	7,481	10,285
59,600	59,650	8,976	6,767	8,976	62,600	62,650	9,636	7,127	9,636	65,600	65,650	10,296	7,487	10,296
59,650	59,700	8,987	6,773	8,987	62,650	62,700	9,647	7,133	9,647	65,650	65,700	10,307	7,493	10,307
59,700	59,750	8,998	6,779	8,998	62,700	62,750	9,658	7,139	9,658	65,700	65,750	10,318	7,499	10,318
59,750	59,800	9,009	6,785	9,009	62,750	62,800	9,669	7,145	9,669	65,750	65,800	10,329	7,505	10,329
59,800	59,850	9,020	6,791	9,020	62,800	62,850	9,680	7,151	9,680	65,800	65,850	10,340	7,511	10,340
59,850	59,900	9,031	6,797	9,031	62,850	62,900	9,691	7,157	9,691	65,850	65,900	10,351	7,517	10,351
59,900	59,950	9,042	6,803	9,042	62,900	62,950	9,702	7,163	9,702	65,900	65,950	10,362	7,523	10,362
59,950	60,000	9,053	6,809	9,053	62,950	63,000	9,713	7,169	9,713	65,950	66,000	10,373	7,529	10,373

If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-		
At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	
			Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is-		
6	6,000				6	9,000	)			7	72,000				
66,000 66,050 66,100 66,150 66,200	66,100 66,150 66,200	10,384 10,395 10,406 10,417 10,428	7,535 7,541 7,547 7,553 7,559	10,384 10,395 10,406 10,417 10,428	69,000 69,050 69,100 69,150 69,200	69,050 69,100 69,150 69,200 69,250	11,044 11,055 11,066 11,077 11,088	7,895 7,901 7,907 7,913 7,919	11,044 11,055 11,066 11,077 11,088	72,000 72,050 72,100 72,150 72,200	72,050 72,100 72,150 72,200 72,250	11,704 11,715 11,726 11,737 11,748	8,255 8,261 8,267 8,273 8,279	11,704 11,715 11,726 11,737 11,748	
66,250 66,300 66,350 66,400 66,450	66,350 66,400 66,450	10,439 10,450 10,461 10,472 10,483	7,565 7,571 7,577 7,583 7,589	10,439 10,450 10,461 10,472 10,483	69,250 69,300 69,350 69,400 69,450	69,300 69,350 69,400 69,450 69,500	11,099 11,110 11,121 11,132 11,143	7,925 7,931 7,937 7,943 7,949	11,099 11,110 11,121 11,132 11,143	72,250 72,300 72,350 72,400 72,450	72,300 72,350 72,400 72,450 72,500	11,759 11,770 11,781 11,792 11,803	8,285 8,291 8,297 8,303 8,309	11,759 11,770 11,781 11,792 11,803	
66,500 66,550 66,600 66,650 66,700	66,600 66,650 66,700	10,494 10,505 10,516 10,527 10,538	7,595 7,601 7,607 7,613 7,619	10,494 10,505 10,516 10,527 10,538	69,500 69,550 69,600 69,650 69,700	69,550 69,600 69,650 69,700 69,750	11,154 11,165 11,176 11,187 11,198	7,955 7,961 7,967 7,973 7,979	11,154 11,165 11,176 11,187 11,198	72,500 72,550 72,600 72,650 72,700	72,550 72,600 72,650 72,700 72,750	11,814 11,825 11,836 11,847 11,858	8,315 8,321 8,327 8,333 8,339	11,814 11,825 11,836 11,847 11,858	
66,750 66,800 66,850 66,900 66,950	66,850 66,900 66,950	10,549 10,560 10,571 10,582 10,593	7,625 7,631 7,637 7,643 7,649	10,549 10,560 10,571 10,582 10,593	69,750 69,800 69,850 69,900 69,950	69,800 69,850 69,900 69,950 70,000	11,209 11,220 11,231 11,242 11,253	7,985 7,991 7,997 8,003 8,009	11,209 11,220 11,231 11,242 11,253	72,750 72,800 72,850 72,900 72,950	72,800 72,850 72,900 72,950 73,000	11,869 11,880 11,891 11,902 11,913	8,345 8,351 8,357 8,363 8,369	11,869 11,880 11,891 11,902 11,913	
6	7,000	)			7	0,000	)			7	3,000	)			
67,000 67,050 67,100 67,150 67,200	67,100 67,150 67,200	10,604 10,615 10,626 10,637 10,648	7,655 7,661 7,667 7,673 7,679	10,604 10,615 10,626 10,637 10,648	70,000 70,050 70,100 70,150 70,200	70,050 70,100 70,150 70,200 70,250	11,264 11,275 11,286 11,297 11,308	8,015 8,021 8,027 8,033 8,039	11,264 11,275 11,286 11,297 11,308	73,000 73,050 73,100 73,150 73,200	73,050 73,100 73,150 73,200 73,250	11,924 11,935 11,946 11,957 11,968	8,375 8,381 8,387 8,393 8,399	11,924 11,935 11,946 11,957 11,968	
67,250 67,300 67,350 67,400 67,450	67,350 67,400 67,450	10,659 10,670 10,681 10,692 10,703	7,685 7,691 7,697 7,703 7,709	10,659 10,670 10,681 10,692 10,703	70,250 70,300 70,350 70,400 70,450	70,300 70,350 70,400 70,450 70,500	11,319 11,330 11,341 11,352 11,363	8,045 8,051 8,057 8,063 8,069	11,319 11,330 11,341 11,352 11,363	73,250 73,300 73,350 73,400 73,450	73,300 73,350 73,400 73,450 73,500	11,979 11,990 12,001 12,012 12,023	8,405 8,411 8,417 8,423 8,429	11,979 11,990 12,001 12,012 12,023	
67,500 67,550 67,600 67,650 67,700	67,600 67,650 67,700	10,714 10,725 10,736 10,747 10,758	7,715 7,721 7,727 7,733 7,739	10,714 10,725 10,736 10,747 10,758	70,500 70,550 70,600 70,650 70,700	70,550 70,600 70,650 70,700 70,750	11,374 11,385 11,396 11,407 11,418	8,075 8,081 8,087 8,093 8,099	11,374 11,385 11,396 11,407 11,418	73,500 73,550 73,600 73,650 73,700	73,550 73,600 73,650 73,700 73,750	12,034 12,045 12,056 12,067 12,078	8,435 8,441 8,447 8,453 8,459	12,034 12,045 12,056 12,067 12,078	
67,750 67,800 67,850 67,900 67,950	67,850 67,900 67,950	10,769 10,780 10,791 10,802 10,813	7,745 7,751 7,757 7,763 7,769	10,769 10,780 10,791 10,802 10,813	70,750 70,800 70,850 70,900 70,950	70,800 70,850 70,900 70,950 71,000	11,429 11,440 11,451 11,462 11,473	8,105 8,111 8,117 8,123 8,129	11,429 11,440 11,451 11,462 11,473	73,750 73,800 73,850 73,900 73,950	73,950	12,089 12,100 12,111 12,122 12,133	8,465 8,471 8,477 8,483 8,483	12,089 12,100 12,111 12,122 12,133	
6	8,000				7	1,000	)			7	4,000	)			
68,000 68,050 68,100 68,150 68,200	68,100 68,150 68,200	10,824 10,835 10,846 10,857 10,868	7,775 7,781 7,787 7,793 7,799	10,824 10,835 10,846 10,857 10,868	71,000 71,050 71,100 71,150 71,200	71,050 71,100 71,150 71,200 71,250	11,484 11,495 11,506 11,517 11,528	8,135 8,141 8,147 8,153 8,159	11,484 11,495 11,506 11,517 11,528	74,000 74,050 74,100 74,150 74,200	74,050 74,100 74,150 74,200 74,250	12,144 12,155 12,166 12,177 12,188	8,495 8,501 8,507 8,513 8,513	12,144 12,155 12,166 12,177 12,188	
68,250 68,300 68,350 68,400 68,450	68,350 68,400 68,450	10,879 10,890 10,901 10,912 10,923	7,805 7,811 7,817 7,823 7,829	10,879 10,890 10,901 10,912 10,923	71,250 71,300 71,350 71,400 71,450	71,300 71,350 71,400 71,450 71,500	11,539 11,550 11,561 11,572 11,583	8,165 8,171 8,177 8,183 8,183	11,539 11,550 11,561 11,572 11,583	74,250 74,300 74,350 74,400 74,450	74,300 74,350 74,400 74,450 74,500	12,199 12,210 12,221 12,232 12,243	8,525 8,531 8,537 8,543 8,549	12,199 12,210 12,221 12,232 12,232	
68,500 68,550 68,600 68,650 68,700	68,600 68,650 68,700	10,934 10,945 10,956 10,967 10,978	7,835 7,841 7,847 7,853 7,859	10,934 10,945 10,956 10,967 10,978	71,500 71,550 71,600 71,650 71,700	71,550 71,600 71,650 71,700 71,750	11,594 11,605 11,616 11,627 11,638	8,195 8,201 8,207 8,213 8,219	11,594 11,605 11,616 11,627 11,638	74,500 74,550 74,600 74,650 74,700	74,550 74,600 74,650 74,700 74,750	12,254 12,265 12,276 12,287 12,298	8,555 8,561 8,567 8,573 8,579	12,254 12,265 12,276 12,287 12,298	
68,750 68,800 68,850 68,900 68,950	68,850 68,900 68,950	10,989 11,000 11,011 11,022 11,033	7,865 7,871 7,877 7,883 7,889	10,989 11,000 11,011 11,022 11,033	71,750 71,800 71,850 71,900 71,950	71,800 71,850 71,900 71,950 72,000	11,649 11,660 11,671 11,682 11,693	8,225 8,231 8,237 8,243 8,249	11,649 11,660 11,671 11,682 11,693	74,750 74,800 74,850 74,900 74,950	74,800 74,850 74,900 74,950 75,000	12,309 12,320 12,331 12,342 12,353	8,585 8,591 8,597 8,603 8,609	12,309 12,320 12,331 12,342 12,353	

If line 41 (taxable income)	1		And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	
At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately
			Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is—	
7	5,000	)			7	8,000	)			8	1,000	)		
75,000 75,050 75,100 75,150 75,200	75,100 75,150 75,200	12,364 12,375 12,386 12,397 12,408	8,615 8,621 8,627 8,633 8,639	12,364 12,375 12,386 12,397 12,408	78,000 78,050 78,100 78,150 78,200	78,050 78,100 78,150 78,200 78,250	13,024 13,035 13,046 13,057 13,068	8,975 8,981 8,987 8,993 8,999	13,024 13,035 13,046 13,057 13,068	81,000 81,050 81,100 81,150 81,200	81,050 81,100 81,150 81,200 81,250	13,684 13,695 13,706 13,717 13,728	9,543 9,554 9,565 9,576 9,587	13,684 13,695 13,706 13,717 13,728
75,250 75,300 75,350 75,400 75,450	75,350 75,400 75,450	12,419 12,430 12,441 12,452 12,463	8,645 8,651 8,657 8,663 8,669	12,419 12,430 12,441 12,452 12,463	78,250 78,300 78,350 78,400 78,450	78,300 78,350 78,400 78,450 78,500	13,079 13,090 13,101 13,112 13,123	9,005 9,011 9,017 9,023 9,029	13,079 13,090 13,101 13,112 13,123	81,250 81,300 81,350 81,400 81,450	81,300 81,350 81,400 81,450 81,500	13,739 13,750 13,761 13,772 13,783	9,598 9,609 9,620 9,631 9,642	13,739 13,750 13,761 13,772 13,783
75,500 75,550 75,600 75,650 75,700	75,600 75,650 75,700	12,474 12,485 12,496 12,507 12,518	8,675 8,681 8,687 8,693 8,699	12,474 12,485 12,496 12,507 12,518	78,500 78,550 78,600 78,650 78,700	78,550 78,600 78,650 78,700 78,750	13,134 13,145 13,156 13,167 13,178	9,035 9,041 9,047 9,053 9,059	13,134 13,145 13,156 13,167 13,178	81,500 81,550 81,600 81,650 81,700	81,550 81,600 81,650 81,700 81,750	13,794 13,805 13,816 13,827 13,838	9,653 9,664 9,675 9,686 9,697	13,794 13,805 13,816 13,827 13,838
75,750 75,800 75,850 75,900 75,950	75,850 75,900 75,950	12,529 12,540 12,551 12,562 12,573	8,705 8,711 8,717 8,723 8,729	12,529 12,540 12,551 12,562 12,573	78,750 78,800 78,850 78,900 78,950	78,800 78,850 78,900 78,950 79,000	13,189 13,200 13,211 13,222 13,233	9,065 9,071 9,077 9,083 9,092	13,189 13,200 13,211 13,222 13,233	81,750 81,800 81,850 81,900 81,950	81,800 81,850 81,900 81,950 82,000	13,849 13,860 13,871 13,882 13,893	9,708 9,719 9,730 9,741 9,752	13,849 13,860 13,871 13,882 13,893
7	6,000	)			7	9,000	)			8	2,000			
76,000 76,050 76,100 76,150 76,200	76,100 76,150 76,200	12,584 12,595 12,606 12,617 12,628	8,735 8,741 8,747 8,753 8,759	12,584 12,595 12,606 12,617 12,628	79,000 79,050 79,100 79,150 79,200	79,050 79,100 79,150 79,200 79,250	13,244 13,255 13,266 13,277 13,288	9,103 9,114 9,125 9,136 9,147	13,244 13,255 13,266 13,277 13,288	82,000 82,050 82,100 82,150 82,200	82,050 82,100 82,150 82,200 82,250	13,904 13,915 13,926 13,937 13,948	9,763 9,774 9,785 9,796 9,807	13,904 13,915 13,926 13,937 13,948
76,250 76,300 76,350 76,400 76,450	76,350 76,400 76,450	12,639 12,650 12,661 12,672 12,683	8,765 8,771 8,777 8,783 8,789	12,639 12,650 12,661 12,672 12,683	79,250 79,300 79,350 79,400 79,450	79,300 79,350 79,400 79,450 79,500	13,299 13,310 13,321 13,332 13,343	9,158 9,169 9,180 9,191 9,202	13,299 13,310 13,321 13,332 13,343	82,250 82,300 82,350 82,400 82,450	82,300 82,350 82,400 82,450 82,500	13,959 13,970 13,981 13,992 14,003	9,818 9,829 9,840 9,851 9,862	13,959 13,970 13,981 13,992 14,003
76,500 76,550 76,600 76,650 76,700	76,600 76,650 76,700	12,694 12,705 12,716 12,727 12,738	8,795 8,801 8,807 8,813 8,813	12,694 12,705 12,716 12,727 12,738	79,500 79,550 79,600 79,650 79,700	79,550 79,600 79,650 79,700 79,750	13,354 13,365 13,376 13,387 13,387 13,398	9,213 9,224 9,235 9,246 9,257	13,354 13,365 13,376 13,387 13,398	82,500 82,550 82,600 82,650 82,700	82,550 82,600 82,650 82,700 82,750	14,014 14,025 14,036 14,047 14,058	9,873 9,884 9,895 9,906 9,917	14,014 14,025 14,036 14,047 14,058
76,750 76,800 76,850 76,900 76,950	76,850 76,900 76,950	12,749 12,760 12,771 12,782 12,793	8,825 8,831 8,837 8,843 8,843	12,749 12,760 12,771 12,782 12,793	79,750 79,800 79,850 79,900 79,950	79,800 79,850 79,900 79,950 80,000	13,409 13,420 13,431 13,442 13,453	9,268 9,279 9,290 9,301 9,312	13,409 13,420 13,431 13,442 13,453	82,750 82,800 82,850 82,900 82,950	82,800 82,850 82,900 82,950 83,000	14,069 14,080 14,091 14,102 14,113	9,928 9,939 9,950 9,961 9,972	14,069 14,080 14,091 14,102 14,113
7	7,000				8	0,000	)			8	3,000			
77,000 77,050 77,100 77,150 77,200	77,100 77,150 77,200	12,804 12,815 12,826 12,837 12,848	8,855 8,861 8,867 8,873 8,879	12,804 12,815 12,826 12,837 12,848	80,000 80,050 80,100 80,150 80,200	80,050 80,100 80,150 80,200 80,250	13,464 13,475 13,486 13,497 13,508	9,323 9,334 9,345 9,356 9,367	13,464 13,475 13,486 13,497 13,508	83,000 83,050 83,100 83,150 83,200	83,050 83,100 83,150 83,200 83,250	14,124 14,135 14,146 14,157 14,168	9,983 9,994 10,005 10,016 10,027	14,124 14,135 14,146 14,157 14,168
77,250 77,300 77,350 77,400 77,450	77,350 77,400 77,450	12,859 12,870 12,881 12,892 12,903	8,885 8,891 8,897 8,903 8,909	12,859 12,870 12,881 12,892 12,903	80,250 80,300 80,350 80,400 80,450	80,300 80,350 80,400 80,450 80,500	13,519 13,530 13,541 13,552 13,563	9,378 9,389 9,400 9,411 9,422	13,519 13,530 13,541 13,552 13,563	83,250 83,300 83,350 83,400 83,450	83,300 83,350 83,400 83,450 83,500	14,179 14,190 14,201 14,212 14,223	10,038 10,049 10,060 10,071 10,082	14,179 14,190 14,201 14,212 14,223
77,500 77,550 77,600 77,650 77,700	77,600 77,650 77,700	12,914 12,925 12,936 12,947 12,958	8,915 8,921 8,927 8,933 8,939	12,914 12,925 12,936 12,947 12,958	80,500 80,550 80,600 80,650 80,700	80,550 80,600 80,650 80,700 80,750	13,574 13,585 13,596 13,607 13,618	9,433 9,444 9,455 9,466 9,477	13,574 13,585 13,596 13,607 13,618	83,500 83,550 83,600 83,650 83,700	83,550 83,600 83,650 83,700 83,750	14,234 14,245 14,256 14,267 14,278	10,093 10,104 10,115 10,126 10,137	14,234 14,245 14,256 14,267 14,278
77,750 77,800 77,850 77,900 77,950	77,850 77,900 77,950	12,969 12,980 12,991 13,002 13,013	8,945 8,951 8,957 8,963 8,963	12,969 12,980 12,991 13,002 13,013	80,750 80,800 80,850 80,900 80,950	80,800 80,850 80,900 80,950 81,000	13,629 13,640 13,651 13,662 13,673	9,488 9,499 9,510 9,521 9,532	13,629 13,640 13,651 13,662 13,673	83,750 83,800 83,850 83,900 83,950	83,800 83,850 83,900 83,950 84,000	14,289 14,300 14,311 14,322 14,333	10,148 10,159 10,170 10,181 10,192	14,289 14,300 14,311 14,322 14,333

If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-		If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	
At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately
			Your tax is-					Your tax is—					Your tax is—	
8	4,000				87,000				90,000					
84,000 84,050 84,100 84,150 84,200	84,100 84,150 84,200	14,344 14,355 14,366 14,377 14,389	10,203 10,214 10,225 10,236 10,247	14,344 14,355 14,366 14,377 14,389	87,000 87,050 87,100 87,150 87,200	87,050 87,100 87,150 87,200 87,250	15,061 15,073 15,085 15,097 15,109	10,863 10,874 10,885 10,896 10,907	15,061 15,073 15,085 15,097 15,109	90,000 90,050 90,100 90,150 90,200	90,050 90,100 90,150 90,200 90,250	15,781 15,793 15,805 15,817 15,829	11,523 11,534 11,545 11,556 11,567	15,781 15,793 15,805 15,817 15,829
84,250 84,300 84,350 84,400 84,450	84,350 84,400 84,450	14,401 14,413 14,425 14,437 14,449	10,258 10,269 10,280 10,291 10,302	14,401 14,413 14,425 14,437 14,449	87,250 87,300 87,350 87,400 87,450	87,300 87,350 87,400 87,450 87,500	15,121 15,133 15,145 15,157 15,169	10,918 10,929 10,940 10,951 10,962	15,121 15,133 15,145 15,157 15,169	90,250 90,300 90,350 90,400 90,450	90,300 90,350 90,400 90,450 90,500	15,841 15,853 15,865 15,877 15,889	11,578 11,589 11,600 11,611 11,622	15,841 15,853 15,865 15,877 15,889
84,500 84,550 84,600 84,650 84,700	84,600 84,650 84,700	14,461 14,473 14,485 14,497 14,509	10,313 10,324 10,335 10,346 10,357	14,461 14,473 14,485 14,497 14,509	87,500 87,550 87,600 87,650 87,700	87,550 87,600 87,650 87,700 87,750	15,181 15,193 15,205 15,217 15,229	10,973 10,984 10,995 11,006 11,017	15,181 15,193 15,205 15,217 15,229	90,500 90,550 90,600 90,650 90,700	90,550 90,600 90,650 90,700 90,750	15,901 15,913 15,925 15,937 15,949	11,633 11,644 11,655 11,666 11,677	15,901 15,913 15,925 15,937 15,949
84,750 84,800 84,850 84,900 84,950	84,850 84,900 84,950	14,521 14,533 14,545 14,557 14,559	10,368 10,379 10,390 10,401 10,412	14,521 14,533 14,545 14,557 14,559	87,750 87,800 87,850 87,900 87,950	87,800 87,850 87,900 87,950 88,000	15,241 15,253 15,265 15,277 15,289	11,028 11,039 11,050 11,061 11,072	15,241 15,253 15,265 15,277 15,289	90,750 90,800 90,850 90,900 90,950	90,800 90,850 90,900 90,950 91,000	15,961 15,973 15,985 15,997 16,009	11,688 11,699 11,710 11,721 11,732	15,961 15,973 15,985 15,997 16,009
8	5,000	)			8	8,000	)			9	1,000	)		
85,000 85,050 85,100 85,150 85,200	85,100 85,150 85,200	14,581 14,593 14,605 14,617 14,629	10,423 10,434 10,445 10,456 10,467	14,581 14,593 14,605 14,617 14,629	88,000 88,050 88,100 88,150 88,200	88,050 88,100 88,150 88,200 88,250	15,301 15,313 15,325 15,337 15,349	11,083 11,094 11,105 11,116 11,127	15,301 15,313 15,325 15,337 15,349	91,000 91,050 91,100 91,150 91,200	91,050 91,100 91,150 91,200 91,250	16,021 16,033 16,045 16,057 16,069	11,743 11,754 11,765 11,776 11,787	16,021 16,033 16,045 16,057 16,069
85,250 85,300 85,350 85,400 85,450	85,350 85,400 85,450	14,641 14,653 14,665 14,677 14,689	10,478 10,489 10,500 10,511 10,522	14,641 14,653 14,665 14,677 14,689	88,250 88,300 88,350 88,400 88,450	88,300 88,350 88,400 88,450 88,500	15,361 15,373 15,385 15,397 15,409	11,138 11,149 11,160 11,171 11,182	15,361 15,373 15,385 15,397 15,409	91,250 91,300 91,350 91,400 91,450	91,300 91,350 91,400 91,450 91,500	16,081 16,093 16,105 16,117 16,129	11,798 11,809 11,820 11,831 11,842	16,081 16,093 16,105 16,117 16,129
85,500 85,550 85,600 85,650 85,700	85,600 85,650 85,700	14,701 14,713 14,725 14,737 14,749	10,533 10,544 10,555 10,566 10,577	14,701 14,713 14,725 14,737 14,749	88,500 88,550 88,600 88,650 88,700	88,550 88,600 88,650 88,700 88,750	15,421 15,433 15,445 15,457 15,469	11,193 11,204 11,215 11,226 11,237	15,421 15,433 15,445 15,457 15,469	91,500 91,550 91,600 91,650 91,700	91,550 91,600 91,650 91,700 91,750	16,141 16,153 16,165 16,177 16,189	11,853 11,864 11,875 11,886 11,897	16,141 16,153 16,165 16,177 16,189
85,750 85,800 85,850 85,900 85,950	85,850 85,900 85,950	14,761 14,773 14,785 14,797 14,809	10,588 10,599 10,610 10,621 10,632	14,761 14,773 14,785 14,797 14,809	88,750 88,800 88,850 88,900 88,950	88,800 88,850 88,900 88,950 89,000	15,481 15,493 15,505 15,517 15,529	11,248 11,259 11,270 11,281 11,292	15,481 15,493 15,505 15,517 15,529	91,750 91,800 91,850 91,900 91,950	91,800 91,850 91,900 91,950 92,000	16,201 16,213 16,225 16,237 16,249	11,908 11,919 11,930 11,941 11,952	16,201 16,213 16,225 16,237 16,249
8	6,000	)			8	9,000	)			9	2,000	)		
86,000 86,050 86,100 86,150 86,200	86,100 86,150 86,200	14,821 14,833 14,845 14,857 14,869	10,643 10,654 10,665 10,676 10,687	14,821 14,833 14,845 14,857 14,869	89,000 89,050 89,100 89,150 89,200	89,050 89,100 89,150 89,200 89,250	15,541 15,553 15,565 15,577 15,589	11,303 11,314 11,325 11,336 11,347	15,541 15,553 15,565 15,577 15,589	92,000 92,050 92,100 92,150 92,200	92,050 92,100 92,150 92,200 92,250	16,261 16,273 16,285 16,297 16,309	11,963 11,974 11,985 11,996 12,007	16,261 16,273 16,285 16,297 16,309
86,250 86,300 86,350 86,400 86,450	86,400 86,450	14,881 14,893 14,905 14,917 14,929	10,698 10,709 10,720 10,731 10,742	14,881 14,893 14,905 14,917 14,929	89,250 89,300 89,350 89,400 89,450	89,300 89,350 89,400 89,450 89,500	15,601 15,613 15,625 15,637 15,649	11,358 11,369 11,380 11,391 11,402	15,601 15,613 15,625 15,637 15,649	92,250 92,300 92,350 92,400 92,450	92,300 92,350 92,400 92,450 92,500	16,321 16,333 16,345 16,357 16,369	12,018 12,029 12,040 12,051 12,062	16,321 16,333 16,345 16,357 16,369
86,500 86,550 86,600 86,650 86,700	86,600 86,650 86,700	14,941 14,953 14,965 14,977 14,989	10,753 10,764 10,775 10,786 10,797	14,941 14,953 14,965 14,977 14,989	89,500 89,550 89,600 89,650 89,700	89,550 89,600 89,650 89,700 89,750	15,661 15,673 15,685 15,697 15,709	11,413 11,424 11,435 11,446 11,457	15,661 15,673 15,685 15,697 15,709	92,500 92,550 92,600 92,650 92,700	92,550 92,600 92,650 92,700 92,750	16,381 16,393 16,405 16,417 16,429	12,073 12,084 12,095 12,106 12,117	16,381 16,393 16,405 16,417 16,429
86,750 86,800 86,850 86,900 86,950	86,850 86,900 86,950	15,001 15,013 15,025 15,037 15,049	10,808 10,819 10,830 10,841 10,852	15,001 15,013 15,025 15,037 15,049	89,750 89,800 89,850 89,900 89,900 89,950	89,800 89,850 89,900 89,950 90,000	15,721 15,733 15,745 15,757 15,769	11,468 11,479 11,490 11,501 11,512	15,721 15,733 15,745 15,757 15,769	92,750 92,800 92,850 92,900 92,950	92,800 92,850 92,900 92,950 93,000	16,441 16,453 16,465 16,477 16,489	12,128 12,139 12,150 12,161 12,172	16,441 16,453 16,465 16,477 16,489

												Ιαλιά		Jinnueu
If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)			And you are-	-	If line 41 (taxable income)	is—		And you are-	-
At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately	At least	But less than	Single	Qualifying Widow(er)	Married filing sepa- rately
			Your tax is—					Your tax is—					Your tax is—	
9	3,000	)			9	6,000	)			9	9,000	)		
93,000 93,050 93,100 93,150 93,200	93,100 93,150 93,200	16,501 16,513 16,525 16,537 16,549	12,183 12,194 12,205 12,216 12,227	16,501 16,513 16,525 16,537 16,549	96,000 96,050 96,100 96,150 96,200	96,050 96,100 96,150 96,200 96,250	17,221 17,233 17,245 17,257 17,269	12,843 12,854 12,865 12,876 12,887	17,221 17,233 17,245 17,257 17,269	99,000 99,050 99,100 99,150 99,200	99,050 99,100 99,150 99,200 99,250	17,941 17,953 17,965 17,977 17,989	13,503 13,514 13,525 13,536 13,547	17,941 17,953 17,965 17,977 17,989
93,250 93,300 93,350 93,400 93,450	93,350 93,400 93,450	16,561 16,573 16,585 16,597 16,609	12,238 12,249 12,260 12,271 12,282	16,561 16,573 16,585 16,597 16,609	96,250 96,300 96,350 96,400 96,450	96,300 96,350 96,400 96,450 96,500	17,281 17,293 17,305 17,317 17,329	12,898 12,909 12,920 12,931 12,942	17,281 17,293 17,305 17,317 17,329	99,250 99,300 99,350 99,400 99,450	99,300 99,350 99,400 99,450 99,500	18,001 18,013 18,025 18,037 18,049	13,558 13,569 13,580 13,591 13,602	18,001 18,013 18,025 18,037 18,049
93,500 93,550 93,600 93,650 93,700	93,600 93,650 93,700	16,621 16,633 16,645 16,657 16,669	12,293 12,304 12,315 12,326 12,337	16,621 16,633 16,645 16,657 16,669	96,500 96,550 96,600 96,650 96,700	96,550 96,600 96,650 96,700 96,750	17,341 17,353 17,365 17,377 17,389	12,953 12,964 12,975 12,986 12,997	17,341 17,353 17,365 17,377 17,389	99,500 99,550 99,600 99,650 99,700	99,550 99,600 99,650 99,700 99,750	18,061 18,073 18,085 18,097 18,109	13,613 13,624 13,635 13,646 13,657	18,061 18,073 18,085 18,097 18,109
93,750 93,800 93,850 93,900 93,950	93,850 93,900 93,950	16,681 16,693 16,705 16,717 16,729	12,348 12,359 12,370 12,381 12,392	16,681 16,693 16,705 16,717 16,729	96,750 96,800 96,850 96,900 96,950	96,800 96,850 96,900 96,950 97,000	17,401 17,413 17,425 17,437 17,449	13,008 13,019 13,030 13,041 13,052	17,401 17,413 17,425 17,437 17,449	99,750 99,800 99,850 99,900 99,950	99,800 99,850 99,900 99,950 100,000	18,121 18,133 18,145 18,157 18,169	13,668 13,679 13,690 13,701 13,712	18,121 18,133 18,145 18,157 18,169
9	4,000	)			9	7,000	)							]
94,000 94,050 94,100 94,150 94,200	94,100 94,150 94,200	16,741 16,753 16,765 16,777 16,789	12,403 12,414 12,425 12,436 12,447	16,741 16,753 16,765 16,777 16,789	97,000 97,050 97,100 97,150 97,200	97,050 97,100 97,150 97,200 97,250	17,461 17,473 17,485 17,497 17,509	13,063 13,074 13,085 13,096 13,107	17,461 17,473 17,485 17,497 17,509			\$100,000 or over a use the Ta Computati Workshee	2 ax on	
94,250 94,300 94,350 94,400 94,450	94,350 94,400 94,450	16,801 16,813 16,825 16,837 16,849	12,458 12,469 12,480 12,491 12,502	16,801 16,813 16,825 16,837 16,849	97,250 97,300 97,350 97,400 97,450	97,300 97,350 97,400 97,450 97,500	17,521 17,533 17,545 17,557 17,569	13,118 13,129 13,140 13,151 13,162	17,521 17,533 17,545 17,557 17,569					-
94,500 94,550 94,600 94,650 94,700	94,600 94,650 94,700	16,861 16,873 16,885 16,897 16,909	12,513 12,524 12,535 12,546 12,557	16,861 16,873 16,885 16,897 16,909	97,500 97,550 97,600 97,650 97,700	97,550 97,600 97,650 97,700 97,750	17,581 17,593 17,605 17,617 17,629	13,173 13,184 13,195 13,206 13,217	17,581 17,593 17,605 17,617 17,629					
94,750 94,800 94,850 94,900 94,950	94,850 94,900 94,950	16,921 16,933 16,945 16,957 16,969	12,568 12,579 12,590 12,601 12,612	16,921 16,933 16,945 16,957 16,969	97,750 97,800 97,850 97,900 97,950	97,800 97,850 97,900 97,950 98,000	17,641 17,653 17,665 17,677 17,689	13,228 13,239 13,250 13,261 13,272	17,641 17,653 17,665 17,677 17,689					
9	5,000	)			9	8,000	)							
95,000 95,050 95,100 95,150 95,200	95,100 95,150 95,200	16,981 16,993 17,005 17,017 17,029	12,623 12,634 12,645 12,656 12,667	16,981 16,993 17,005 17,017 17,029	98,000 98,050 98,100 98,150 98,200	98,050 98,100 98,150 98,200 98,250	17,701 17,713 17,725 17,737 17,749	13,283 13,294 13,305 13,316 13,327	17,701 17,713 17,725 17,737 17,749					
95,250 95,300 95,350 95,400 95,450	95,350 95,400 95,450	17,041 17,053 17,065 17,077 17,089	12,678 12,689 12,700 12,711 12,722	17,041 17,053 17,065 17,077 17,089	98,250 98,300 98,350 98,400 98,450	98,300 98,350 98,400 98,450 98,500	17,761 17,773 17,785 17,797 17,809	13,338 13,349 13,360 13,371 13,382	17,761 17,773 17,785 17,797 17,809					
95,500 95,550 95,600 95,650 95,700	95,600 95,650 95,700	17,101 17,113 17,125 17,137 17,149	12,733 12,744 12,755 12,766 12,777	17,101 17,113 17,125 17,137 17,149	98,500 98,550 98,600 98,650 98,700	98,550 98,600 98,650 98,700 98,750	17,821 17,833 17,845 17,857 17,869	13,393 13,404 13,415 13,426 13,437	17,821 17,833 17,845 17,857 17,869					
95,750 95,800 95,850 95,900 95,950	95,850 95,900 95,950	17,161 17,173 17,185 17,197 17,209	12,788 12,799 12,810 12,821 12,832	17,161 17,173 17,185 17,197 17,209	98,750 98,800 98,850 98,900 98,950	98,800 98,850 98,900 98,950 99,000	17,881 17,893 17,905 17,917 17,929	13,448 13,459 13,470 13,481 13,492	17,881 17,893 17,905 17,917 17,929					

# 2019 Tax Computation Worksheet—Line 42



See the instructions for line 42 to see if you must use the worksheet below to figure your tax.

**Note.** If you are required to use this worksheet to figure the tax on an amount from another form or worksheet, such as the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet, the Schedule D Tax Worksheet, Schedule J, or Form 8615, enter the amount from that form or worksheet in column (a) of the row that applies to the amount you are looking up. Enter the result on the appropriate line of the form or worksheet that you are completing.

Section A—Use if you checked filing status box 2 for Single. Complete the row that applies to you.

Taxable income. If line 41 is:	(a) Enter the amount from line 41	(b) Multiplication amount	(c) Multiply (a) by (b)	(d) Subtraction amount	Tax. Subtract (d) from (c). Enter the result here and on Form 1040-NR, line 42
At least \$100,000 but not over \$160,725	\$	× 24% (0.24)	\$	\$ 5,825.50	\$
Over \$160,725 but not over \$204,100	\$	× 32% (0.32)	\$	\$18,683.50	\$
Over \$204,100 but not over \$510,300	\$	× 35% (0.35)	\$	\$24,806.50	\$
Over \$510,300	\$	× 37% (0.37)	\$	\$35,012.50	\$

Section B—Use if you checked filing status box 6 for Qualifying widow(er). Complete the row that applies to you.

Taxable income. If line 41 is:	(a) Enter the amount from line 41	(b) Multiplication amount	(c) Multiply (a) by (b)	(d) Subtraction amount	Tax. Subtract (d) from (c). Enter the result here and on Form 1040-NR, line 42
At least \$100,000 but not over \$168,400	\$	× 22% (0.22)	\$	\$ 8,283.00	\$
Over \$168,400 but not over \$321,450	\$	× 24% (0.24)	\$	\$11,651.00	\$
Over \$321,450 but not over \$408,200	\$	× 32% (0.32)	\$	\$37,367.00	\$
Over \$408,200 but not over \$612,350	\$	× 35% (0.35)	\$	\$49,613.00	\$
Over \$612,350	\$	× 37% (0.37)	\$	\$61,860.00	\$

Section C—Use if you checked filing status box 5 for Married filing separately. Complete the row that applies to you.

Taxable income. If line 41 is:	(a) Enter the amount from line 41	(b) Multiplication amount	(c) Multiply (a) by (b)	(d) Subtraction amount	Tax. Subtract (d) from (c). Enter the result here and on Form 1040-NR, line 42
At least \$100,000 but not over \$160,725	\$	× 24% (0.24)	\$	\$ 5,825.50	\$
Over \$160,725 but not over \$204,100	\$	× 32% (0.32)	\$	\$18,683.50	\$
Over \$204,100 but not over \$306,175	\$	× 35% (0.35)	\$	\$24,806.50	\$
Over \$306,175	\$	× 37% (0.37)	\$	\$30,930.00	\$

### 2019 Tax Rate Schedules

### Estates or Trusts. Use Schedule W below to figure your tax.



*Individuals.* If your taxable income is \$100,000 or more, use the Tax Computation Worksheet on the previous page to figure your tax. The Tax Rate Schedules are shown so you can see that tax rate that applies to all levels of taxable income. Do not use them to figure your tax. Instead, see the instructions for <u>line 42</u>, earlier.

Schedule W				Schedule X							
Estates or Tru alien estate or t		schedule for a nonreside	ent	Single Taxpayers—If you checked Filing Status Box 2 on Form 1040-NR							
If line 41 is:		The tax is:		If line 41 is:		The tax is:					
Over	But not		of the amount	Quer	But not		of the amount				
Over—	over—		over—	Over—	over—		over—				
				\$0	\$9,700	10%	\$0				
\$0	\$2,600	10%	\$0	9,700	39,475	\$970.00 + 12%	9,700				
2,600	9,300	\$260.00 + 24%	2,600	39,475	84,200	4,543.00 + 22%	39,475				
9,300	12,750	1,868.00 + 35%	9,300	84,200	160,725	14,382.50 + 24%	84,200				
12,750		3,075.50 + 37%	12,750	160,725	204,100	32,748.50 + 32%	160,725				
				204,100	510,300	46,628.50 + 35%	204,100				
				510,300		153,798.50 + 37%	510,300				
Schedule Y				Schedule Z							
Married Filing Filing Status E		e <b>turns—</b> If you checked n 1040-NR		Qualifying Wido checked Filing S		-					
If line 41 is:		The tax is:		If line 41 is:		The tax is:					
Over—	But not over—		of the amount over—	Over—	But not over—		of the amount over—				
\$0	\$9,700	10%	\$0	\$0	\$19,400	10%	\$0				
9,700	39,475	\$970.00 + 12%	9,700	19,400	78,950	\$1,940.00 + 12%	19,400				
39,475	84,200	4,543.00 + 22%	39,475	78,950	168,400	9,086.00 + 22%	78,950				
84,200	160,725	14,382.50 + 24%	84,200	168,400	321,450	28,765.00 + 24%	168,400				
04,200			160,725	321,450	408,200	65,497.00 + 32%	321,450				
160,725	204,100	32,748.50 + 32%	100,725	02.,.00		,	,				
,	204,100 306,175	32,748.50 + 32% 46,628.50 + 35%	204,100	408,200	612,350	93,257.00 + 35%	408,200				

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