

1040EZ

NOTE: THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT CONTAIN TAX FORMS

INSTRUCTIONS 2007



Explore all electronic filing and payment options, including Free File.



TAKE THE FREE WAY

If you made \$54,000 or less in 2007, you're one of the 95+ million taxpayers who are eligible to *e-file* for free!

See page 4 or go to: www.irs.gov

MAILING YOUR RETURN

You may be mailing your return to a different address this year. See the back cover.





Table of Contents

Department
of the
Treasury

Internal
Revenue
Service

Contents	Page	Contents	Page
IRS Customer Service Standards	3	Payments and Tax	10
Help with Unresolved Tax Issues (Taxpayer Advocate Service)	3	Earned Income Credit (EIC)	10
IRS <i>e-file</i>	4	Refund	15
What's New	5	Amount You Owe	16
Filing Requirements	5	Third Party Designee	16
Do You Have To File?	5	Sign Your Return	16
When Should You File?	5	2007 Tax Table	18
Where Do You File?	6	General Information	27
Who Can Use Form 1040EZ?	6	Refund Information	29
Where To Report Certain Items From 2007 Forms W-2, 1098, and 1099	8	Calling the IRS	29
Line Instructions for Form 1040EZ	8	What is TeleTax?	29
Name and Address	8	Quick and Easy Access to Tax Help and Tax Products	31
Social Security Number (SSN)	9	Disclosure, Privacy Act, and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice	32
Presidential Election Campaign Fund	9	Major Categories of Federal Income and Outlays For Fiscal Year 2006	33
Income	9	Index	34

The IRS Mission

Provide America's taxpayers top quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and by applying the tax law with integrity and fairness to all.

IRS Customer Service Standards

At the IRS, our goal is to continually improve the quality of our services. To achieve that goal, we have developed customer service standards in the following areas.

- Easier filing and payment options.
- Access to information.
- Accuracy.
- Prompt refunds.
- Canceling penalties.
- Resolving problems.
- Simpler forms.

If you would like information about the IRS standards and a report of our accomplishments, see Pub. 2183.

Help With Unresolved Tax Issues

Taxpayer Advocate Service

The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is an independent organization within the IRS whose employees assist taxpayers who are experiencing economic harm, who are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, or who believe that an IRS system or procedure is not working as it should. You may be eligible for assistance if:

- You are experiencing economic harm or significant cost (including fees for professional representation),
- You have experienced a delay of more than 30 days to resolve your tax issue, or
- You have not received a response or resolution to the problem by the date promised by the IRS.

The service is free, confidential, tailored to meet your needs, and available for businesses as well as individuals. There is at least one local taxpayer advocate in each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Because advocates are part of the IRS, they know the tax system and how to navigate it. If you qualify for assistance, you will receive personalized service from a knowledgeable advocate who will:

- Listen to your problem,
- Help you understand what needs to be done to resolve it, and
- Stay with you every step of the way until your problem is resolved.

You can contact the Taxpayer Advocate Service by:

- Calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059,
- Calling or writing your local taxpayer advocate, whose address and phone number are listed in the government listings in your local telephone directory and in Pub. 1546, Taxpayer Advocate Service—Your Voice at the IRS,
- Filing Form 911, Request for Taxpayer Advocate Service Assistance (and Application for Taxpayer Assistance Order), with the Taxpayer Advocate Service, or
- Asking an IRS employee to complete Form 911 on your behalf.

To get a copy of Form 911 or learn more about the Taxpayer Advocate Service, go to www.irs.gov/advocate.

Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs)

LITCs are independent organizations that provide low income taxpayers with representation in federal tax controversies with the IRS for free or for a nominal charge. The clinics also provide tax education and outreach for taxpayers with limited English proficiency or who speak English as a second language. Pub. 4134, Low Income Taxpayer Clinic List, provides information on clinics in your area. It is available at www.irs.gov or your local IRS office.



Make \$54,000 or less? e-file For Free!

If your 2007 adjusted gross income was \$54,000 or less, you're one of the 95+ million taxpayers who are eligible for Free File. Free File, a service offered by the IRS in partnership with the Free File Alliance, a group of tax preparation software companies, is:

- Fast, easy, and safe to use;
- Available in English and Spanish;
- Accessible online 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (You will need Internet access to Free File. Also, **Free File can only be accessed by going through the www.irs.gov website**—even if you used Free File in previous years.); and
- Absolutely **FREE**. No hidden fees

If you don't qualify for Free File, then you may want to check out the Partners Page on www.irs.gov for low-cost e-file options.

Use IRS e-file—there are three ways:

→ Use a computer.

You can easily prepare and e-file your own tax return. To do so, you'll need:

- A computer with Internet access, and
- IRS-approved tax preparation software which is available via the Internet for online use, for download from the Internet, and in retail stores for offline use. Visit www.irs.gov/efile for details.

→ Use a volunteer.

The VITA Program offers free tax help for low to moderate income taxpayers. The Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) Program provides free tax help to people age 60 and older.

→ Use a tax professional.

Many taxpayers rely on tax professionals to handle their returns and most tax professionals can e-file your return. You just have to be sure to ask.

Also, tax professionals can charge a fee for **IRS e-file**. Fees can vary depending on the professional and specific services rendered, so be sure to discuss this upfront.

e-file! It's Never Been Easier.

It's easy to see why more than 60% of taxpayers e-file their tax returns: it's faster, easier, and more convenient than paper filing. E-filing also reduces the chance of making mistakes. Plus, if your 2007 adjusted gross income was \$54,000 or less, you can e-file for **FREE** by using Free File at www.irs.gov!

e-file and Get the Benefits

- A **faster refund** than by paper filing—in as little as 10 days with Direct Deposit.
- An **emailed proof of receipt** within 48 hours after the IRS receives your return, which you can't get with paper filing.
- **Reduced chance of making mistakes** since **IRS e-file** software checks your return. In fact, e-filed returns have a 1% or less error rate, compared to 20% with paper returns. (Please note that e-filing your tax return does not impact or change the chance of an audit.)
- **Save time** by preparing and e-filing federal and state returns together.
- You can **electronically sign your return** with a secure, self-selected PIN number.
- If you owe, you can authorize an electronic funds withdrawal or pay by credit card. You can also **file a return early and pay the amount you owe later**.
- **Help the environment, use less paper, and save taxpayer money** — it costs less to process an e-filed return than a paper return.



Totally Safe and Secure

More than half a billion federal tax returns have been e-filed! The IRS uses the most secure technology available to safeguard your personal information. So you can rest assured that when you e-file, your information will be safe.

Visit: www.irs.gov/efile for the latest information.



You can accomplish many things electronically within www.irs.gov. The Electronic IRS is a gateway to the many IRS electronic options and it's available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Should you choose to file a paper return, you'll find information, resources, and all of the forms ready to download.

Before You Fill In Form 1040EZ

What's New for 2007

Earned Income Credit (EIC)

You may be able to take the EIC if you earned less than \$12,590 (\$14,590 if married filing jointly). See the instructions for lines 8a and 8b that begin on page 10.

Mailing Your Return

You may be mailing your return to a different address this year because the IRS has changed the filing location for several areas. If you received an envelope with your tax package, please use it. Otherwise, see *Where Do You File?* on the back cover.

Telephone Excise Tax Credit

This credit was available only on your 2006 return. If you filed but did not request it on your 2006 return, file Form 1040X using a

simplified procedure explained in its instructions to amend your 2006 return. If you were not required to file a 2006 return, see the 2006 Form 1040EZ-T.

What's New for 2008

Earned Income Credit (EIC)

You may be able to take the EIC if you earned less than \$12,880 (\$15,880 if married filing jointly).

The election to include nontaxable combat pay in earned income for the EIC is scheduled to expire and will not apply for 2008.

Filing Requirements

These rules apply to all U.S. citizens, regardless of where they live, and resident aliens.

Do You Have To File?

Were you (or your spouse if filing a joint return) age 65 or older at the end of 2007? If you were born on January 1, 1943, you are considered to be age 65 at the end of 2007.

- Yes.** Use Pub. 501, Exemptions, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information, to find out if you must file a return. If you do, you must use Form 1040A or 1040.
- No.** Use Chart A, B, or C on page 7 to see if you must file a return.



Even if you do not otherwise have to file a return, you should file one to get a refund of any federal income tax withheld. You should also file if you are eligible for the earned income credit.



Have you tried IRS *e-file*? It's the fastest way to get your refund and it's free if you are eligible. Visit www.irs.gov for details.

Exception for children under age 18. If you are planning to file a tax return for your child who was under age 18 at the end of 2007 and certain other conditions apply, you can elect to include your child's income on your return. But you must use Form 1040 and Form 8814 to do so. If you make this election, your child does not have to file a return. For details, use TeleTax topic 553 (see page 30) or see Form 8814.

A child born on January 1, 1990, is considered to be age 18 at the end of 2007. Do not use Form 8814 for such a child.

Resident aliens. These rules also apply if you were a resident alien. Also, you may qualify for certain tax treaty benefits. See Pub. 519 for details.

Nonresident aliens and dual-status aliens. These rules also apply if you were a nonresident alien or a dual-status alien and both of the following apply.

- You were married to a U.S. citizen or resident alien at the end of 2007.
- You elected to be taxed as a resident alien.

See Pub. 519 for details.



Specific rules apply to determine if you are a resident alien, nonresident alien, or dual-status alien. Most nonresident aliens and dual-status aliens have different filing requirements and may have to file Form 1040NR or Form 1040NR-EZ. Pub. 519 discusses these requirements and other information to help aliens comply with U.S. tax law, including tax treaty benefits, and special rules for students and scholars.

When Should You File?

File Form 1040EZ by **April 15, 2008**. If you file after this date, you may have to pay interest and penalties. See below.

If you were serving in, or in support of, the U.S. Armed Forces in a designated combat zone, qualified hazardous duty area, or a contingency operation, see Pub. 3.

What if You Cannot File on Time?

You can get an automatic 6-month extension if, no later than the date your return is due, you file Form 4868. For details, see Form 4868.

However, even if you get an extension, the tax you owe is still due April 15, 2008. If you make a payment with your extension request, see the instructions for line 9 on page 15.

What if You File or Pay Late?

The IRS can charge you interest and penalties on the amount you owe.

If you file late, the penalty is usually 5% of the amount due for each month or part of a month your return is late, unless you have a reasonable explanation. If you do, attach it to 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. We will charge you interest on the penalty from the due date of the return (including extensions). If your return is more than 60 days late, the minimum penalty will be \$100 or the amount of any tax you owe, whichever is smaller.

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.

Are There Other Penalties?

Yes. Other penalties can be imposed for negligence, substantial understatement of tax, reportable transaction understatements, filing an erroneous refund claim, and fraud. We will charge you interest on these penalties from the due date of the return (including extensions). Criminal penalties may be imposed for willful failure to file, tax evasion, or making a false statement. See Pub. 17 for details.

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 2007-30, 2007-14 I.R.B. 883, available at www.irs.gov/irb/2007-14_IRB/ar20.html.

Where Do You File?

See the back cover.

Private delivery services. You can use certain private delivery services designated by the IRS to meet the “timely mailing as timely filing/paying” rule for tax returns and payments. These private delivery services include only the following.

- DHL Express (DHL): DHL Same Day Service, DHL Next Day 10:30 am, DHL Next Day 12:00 pm, DHL Next Day 3:00 pm, and DHL 2nd Day Service.
- Federal Express (FedEx): FedEx Priority Overnight, FedEx Standard Overnight, FedEx 2Day, FedEx International Priority, and FedEx International First.
- United Parcel Service (UPS): UPS Next Day Air, UPS Next Day Air Saver, UPS 2nd Day Air, UPS 2nd Day Air A.M., UPS Worldwide Express Plus, and UPS Worldwide Express.

The private delivery service can tell you how to get written proof of the mailing date.

Who Can Use Form 1040EZ?

You can use Form 1040EZ if all of the following apply.

- Your filing status is single or married filing jointly (see below). If you were a nonresident alien at any time in 2007, see *Nonresident aliens* below.
- You do not claim any dependents.
- You do not claim any adjustments to income. Use TeleTax topics 451–453 and 455–458 (see page 30).
- The only tax credit you can claim is the earned income credit. Use TeleTax topics 601–602, 607–608, and 610 (see page 30).
- You (and your spouse if filing a joint return) were under age 65 and not blind at the end of 2007. If you were born on January 1, 1943, you are considered to be age 65 at the end of 2007 and cannot use Form 1040EZ.
- Your taxable income (line 6 of Form 1040EZ) is less than \$100,000.
- You had only wages, salaries, tips, taxable scholarship or fellowship grants, unemployment compensation, or Alaska Permanent Fund dividends, and your taxable interest was not over \$1,500.
- You did not receive any advance earned income credit payments.
- You do not owe any household employment taxes on wages you paid to a household employee. To find out who owes these taxes, use TeleTax topic 756 (see page 30).
- You are not a debtor in a chapter 11 bankruptcy case filed after October 16, 2005.
- You do not owe any alternative minimum tax.

If you do not meet all of the requirements, you must use Form 1040A or 1040. Use TeleTax topic 352 (see page 30) to find out which form to use.

Even if you can use Form 1040EZ, it may benefit you to use Form 1040A or 1040 instead. For example, you can claim the head of household filing status (which usually results in a lower tax than single) only on Form 1040A or 1040. You can claim the retirement savings contributions credit (saver’s credit) only on Form 1040A or 1040. Use TeleTax topic 610 (see page 30). Also, you can itemize deductions only on Form 1040. It would benefit you to itemize deductions if they total more than your standard deduction, which is \$5,350 for most single people and \$10,700 for most married people filing a joint return. Use TeleTax topic 501 (see page 30). But if someone can claim you (or your spouse if married) as a dependent, your standard deduction is the amount entered on line E of the worksheet on page 2 of Form 1040EZ.

Nonresident aliens. If you were a nonresident alien at any time in 2007, your filing status must be married filing jointly to use Form 1040EZ. If your filing status is not married filing jointly, you may have to use Form 1040NR or 1040NR-EZ. Specific rules apply to determine if you were a nonresident or resident alien. See Pub. 519 for details, including the rules for students and scholars who are aliens.

Single

You can use this filing status if any of the following was true on December 31, 2007.

- You were never married.
- You were legally separated, according to your state law, under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance.
- You were widowed before January 1, 2007, and did not remarry in 2007.

Married Filing Jointly

You can use this filing status if any of the following apply.

- You were married at the end of 2007, even if you did not live with your spouse at the end of 2007.
- Your spouse died in 2007 and you did not remarry in 2007.
- You were married at the end of 2007, and your spouse died in 2008 before filing a 2007 return.

For federal tax purposes, a marriage means only a legal union between a man and a woman as husband and wife. A husband and wife filing jointly report their combined income and deduct their combined allowable expenses on one return. A husband and wife can file a joint return even if only one had income or if they did not live together all year. However, both persons must sign the return. Once you file a joint return, you cannot choose to file separate returns for that year after the due date of the return.

Joint and several tax liability. If you file a joint return, both you and your spouse are generally responsible for the tax and any interest or penalties due on the return. This means that if one spouse does not pay the tax due, the other may have to. However, see *Innocent spouse relief* on page 27.

Chart A—For Most People

IF your filing status is . . .	THEN file a return if your gross income* was at least . . .
Single	\$ 8,750
Married filing jointly**	\$17,500

***Gross income** means all income you received in the form of money, goods, property, and services that is not exempt from tax, including any income from sources outside the United States (even if you can exclude part or all of it).

**If you did not live with your spouse at the end of 2007 (or on the date your spouse died) and your gross income was at least \$3,400, you must file a return.

Chart B—For Children and Other Dependents

If your parent (or someone else) can claim you as a dependent, use this chart to see if you must file a return.

In this chart, **unearned income** includes taxable interest, ordinary dividends, and capital gain distributions. **Earned income** includes wages, tips, and taxable scholarship and fellowship grants. **Gross income** is the total of your unearned and earned income.



To find out if your parent (or someone else) can claim you as a dependent, see Pub. 501.

You must file a return if **any** of the following apply.

- Your **unearned income** was over \$850.
- Your **earned income** was over \$5,350.
- Your **gross income** was more than the **larger** of—
 - \$850, or
 - Your earned income (up to \$5,050) plus \$300.

Chart C—Other Situations When You Must File

You must file a return using Form 1040A or 1040 if **any** of the following apply for 2007.

• You received any advance earned income credit payments from your employer. These payments are shown in box 9 of your Form W-2.


- You owe tax from the recapture of an education credit (see **Form 8863**).
- You claim a credit for excess social security and tier 1 RRTA tax withheld.
- You claim a credit for the retirement savings contributions credit (saver's credit) (see **Form 8880**).

You must file a return using Form 1040 if **any** of the following apply for 2007.

• You owe any special taxes, such as social security and Medicare tax on tips you did not report to your employer or on wages you received from an employer who did not withhold these taxes.

- You owe uncollected social security and Medicare or RRTA tax on tips you reported to your employer or on group-term life insurance.
- You had net earnings from self-employment of at least \$400.
- You had wages of \$108.28 or more from a church or qualified church-controlled organization that is exempt from employer social security and Medicare taxes.
- You owe tax on a qualified plan, including an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), or other tax-favored account. But if you are filing a return only because you owe this tax, you can file **Form 5329** by itself.

Where To Report Certain Items From 2007 Forms W-2, 1098, and 1099

 IRS e-file takes the guesswork out of preparing your return. You may also be eligible to use Free File to file your federal income tax return. Visit www.irs.gov/efile for details.

If any federal income tax withheld is shown on these forms, include the tax withheld on Form 1040EZ, line 7.

Form	Item and Box in Which It Should Appear	Where To Report on Form 1040EZ
W-2	Wages, tips, other compensation (box 1) Allocated tips (box 8) Advance EIC payment (box 9) Dependent care benefits (box 10) Adoption benefits (box 12, code T) Employer contributions to a health savings account (box 12, code W) Amount reported in box 12, code R or Z	Line 1 See page 9 Must file Form 1040A or 1040 Must file Form 1040 Must file Form 1040 if required to file Form 8889 (see the instructions for Form 8889) Must file Form 1040
W-2G	Gambling winnings (box 1)	Must file Form 1040
1098-E	Student loan interest (box 1)	Must file Form 1040A or 1040 to deduct
1098-T	Qualified tuition and related expenses (box 1)	Must file Form 1040A or 1040, but first see the instructions on Form 1098-T
1099-C	Canceled debt (box 2)	Must file Form 1040 if taxable (see the instructions on Form 1099-C)
1099-DIV	Dividends and distributions	Must file Form 1040A or 1040
1099-G	Unemployment compensation (box 1)	Line 3. But if you repaid any unemployment compensation in 2007, see the instructions for line 3 on page 10
1099-INT	Interest income (box 1) Interest on U.S. savings bonds and Treasury obligations (box 3) Early withdrawal penalty (box 2) Foreign tax paid (box 6) Tax-exempt interest (box 8)	Line 2 See the instructions for line 2 beginning on page 9 Must file Form 1040 to deduct Must file Form 1040 to deduct or take a credit for the tax See the instructions for line 2 beginning on page 9
1099-LTC	Long-term care and accelerated death benefits	Must file Form 1040 if required to file Form 8853 (see the instructions for Form 8853)
1099-MISC	Miscellaneous income	Must file Form 1040
1099-OID	Original issue discount (box 1) Other periodic interest (box 2) Early withdrawal penalty (box 3)	See the instructions on Form 1099-OID Must file Form 1040 to deduct
1099-Q	Qualified education program payments	Must file Form 1040
1099-R	Distributions from pensions, annuities, IRAs, etc.	Must file Form 1040A or 1040
1099-SA	Distributions from HSAs and MSAs*	Must file Form 1040

*This includes distributions from Archer and Medicare Advantage MSAs.

Line Instructions for Form 1040EZ



[gov/efile](http://www.irs.gov/efile) for details.

IRS e-file takes the guesswork out of preparing your return. You may also be eligible to use Free File to file your federal income tax return. Visit www.irs.gov.

Name and Address

Use the Peel-Off Label

Using your peel-off name and address label on the back of this booklet will speed the processing of your return. It also prevents common errors that can delay refunds or result in unnecessary notices. Put the label on your return after you have finished it. Cross out any incorrect information and print the correct information. Add any missing items, such as your apartment number.

Address Change

If the address on your peel-off label is not your current address, cross out your old address and print your new address. If you plan to move after filing your return, use Form 8822 to notify the IRS of your new address.

Name Change

If you changed your name because of marriage, divorce, etc., be sure to report the change to your local Social Security Administra-

tion office before you file your return. This prevents delays in processing your return and issuing refunds. It also safeguards your future social security benefits. See page 27 for details. If you received a peel-off label, cross out your former name and print your new name.

What if You Do Not Have a Label?

Print the information in the spaces provided.



If you filed a joint return for 2006 and you are filing a joint return for 2007 with the same spouse, be sure to enter your names and SSNs in the same order as on your 2006 return.

P.O. Box

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

Foreign Address

Print the information in the following order: City, province or state, and country. Follow the country's practice for entering the postal code. Do not abbreviate the country name.

Social Security Number (SSN)

An incorrect or missing SSN can increase your tax or reduce your refund. To apply for an SSN, fill in Form SS-5 and return it, along with the appropriate evidence documents, to the Social Security Administration (SSA). You can get Form SS-5 online at www.socialsecurity.gov, from your local SSA office, or by calling the SSA at 1-800-772-1213. It usually takes about 2 weeks to get an SSN once the SSA has all the evidence and information it needs.

Check that your SSN on your Forms W-2 and 1099 agrees with your social security card. If not, see page 27 for more details.

IRS individual taxpayer identification numbers (ITINs) for aliens. If you are a nonresident or resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, you must apply for an ITIN. For details on how to do so, see Form W-7 and its instructions. It usually takes about 4–6 weeks to get an ITIN.

If you already have an ITIN, enter it wherever your SSN is requested on your tax return.



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.

Nonresident alien spouse. If your spouse is a nonresident alien, he or she must have either an SSN or an ITIN.

Presidential Election Campaign Fund

This fund helps pay for Presidential election campaigns. The fund reduces candidates' dependence on large contributions from individuals and groups and places candidates on an equal financial footing in the general election. If you want \$3 to go to this fund, check the box. If you are filing a joint return, your spouse may also have \$3 go to the fund. If you check a box, your tax or refund will not change.

Income

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

You can round off cents to whole dollars on your return. 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.

Example. You received two Forms W-2, one showing wages of \$5,009.55 and one showing wages of \$8,760.73. On Form 1040EZ, line 1, you would enter \$13,770 (\$5,009.55 + \$8,760.73 = \$13,770.28).

Refunds of State or Local Income Taxes

If you received a refund, credit, or offset of state or local income taxes in 2007, you may receive a Form 1099-G.

For the year the tax was paid to the state or other taxing authority, did you file Form 1040EZ or 1040A?

- Yes.** None of your refund is taxable.
- No.** You may have to report part or all of the refund as income on Form 1040 for 2007.

Social Security Benefits

You should receive a Form SSA-1099 or Form RRB-1099. These forms will show the total social security and equivalent railroad retirement benefits paid to you in 2007 and the amount of any benefits you repaid in 2007. Use the worksheet on page 10 to see if any of your benefits are taxable. If they are, you must use Form 1040A or 1040. For more details, see Pub. 915.

Line 1

Wages, Salaries, and Tips

Enter the total of your wages, salaries, and tips. If a joint return, also include your spouse's income. For most people, the amount to enter on this line should be shown on their Form(s) W-2 in box 1. But the following types of income also must be included in the total on line 1.

- Wages received as a household employee for which you did not receive a Form W-2 because your employer paid you less than \$1,500 in 2007. Also, enter "HSH" and the amount not reported on a Form W-2 in the space to the left of line 1.
- Tip income you did not report to your employer. But you must use Form 1040 and Form 4137 if: (a) you received tips of \$20 or more in any month and did not report the full amount to your employer, or (b) your Form(s) W-2 show allocated tips that you must report as income. You must report the allocated tips shown on your Form(s) W-2 unless you can prove that you received less. Allocated tips should be shown on your Form(s) W-2 in box 8. They are not included as income in box 1. See Pub. 531 for more details.
- Scholarship and fellowship grants not reported on a Form W-2. Also, enter "SCH" and the amount in the space to the left of line 1. However, if you were a degree candidate, include on line 1 only the amounts you used for expenses other than tuition and course-related expenses. For example, amounts used for room, board, and travel must be reported on line 1.



You must use Form 1040A or 1040 if you received dependent care benefits for 2007. You must use Form 1040 if you received employer-provided adoption benefits for 2007.

Missing or Incorrect Form W-2?

Your employer is required to provide or send Form W-2 to you no later than January 31, 2008. If you do not receive it by early February, use TeleTax topic 154 (see page 30) to find out what to do. Even if you do not get a Form W-2, you must still report your earnings on line 1. If you lose your Form W-2 or it is incorrect, ask your employer for a new one.

Line 2

Taxable Interest

Each payer should send you a Form 1099-INT or Form 1099-OID. Report all of your taxable interest income on line 2 even if you did not receive a Form 1099-INT or 1099-OID.

Include taxable interest from banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, savings bonds, etc. If interest was credited in 2007 on deposits that you could not withdraw because of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the financial institution, you may be able to exclude part or all of that interest from your 2007 income. But you must use Form 1040A or 1040 to do so. See Pub. 550 for details.

If you cashed series EE or I U.S. savings bonds in 2007 that were issued after 1989 and you paid certain higher education expenses during the year, you may be able to exclude from income part or all of the interest on those bonds. But you must use Form 8815 and Form 1040A or 1040 to do so.

You must use Form 1040A or 1040 if either of the following applies.

- You received interest as a nominee (that is, in your name but the interest income actually belongs to someone else).
- You received a 2007 Form 1099-INT for U.S. savings bond interest that includes amounts you reported before 2007.

Tax-Exempt Interest

If you received tax-exempt interest, such as from municipal bonds, each payer should send you a Form 1099-INT. Your tax-exempt interest should be included in box 8 of Form 1099-INT. Enter “TEI” and the amount in the space to the left of line 2. Do not add tax-exempt interest in the total on line 2.

Line 3

Unemployment Compensation and Alaska Permanent Fund Dividends

Unemployment compensation. You should receive a Form 1099-G showing in box 1 the total unemployment compensation paid to you in 2007. Report the amount in box 1 on line 3. However, if you made contributions to a governmental unemployment compensation program, reduce the amount you report on line 3 by those contributions.

If you received an overpayment of unemployment compensation in 2007 and you repaid any of it in 2007, subtract the amount you repaid from the total amount you received. Include the result in the total on line 3. Also, enter “Repaid” and the amount you repaid in the space to the left of line 3. If you repaid unemployment compensation in 2007 that you included in gross income in an earlier year, you can deduct the amount repaid. But you must use Form 1040 to do so. See Pub. 525 for details.

Alaska Permanent Fund dividends. Include the dividends in the total on line 3. But you cannot use Form 1040EZ for a child who was under age 18 at the end of 2007 if the child’s dividends are more than \$1,700. Instead, you must file Form 8615 and Form 1040A or 1040 for the child. You must also use Form 8615 and

Form 1040A or 1040 for the child if the child’s dividends and taxable interest (line 2) total more than \$1,700. A child born on January 1, 1990, is considered to be age 18 at the end of 2007. Do not use Form 8615 for such a child.

Payments and Tax

Line 7

Federal Income Tax Withheld

Enter the total amount of federal income tax withheld. This should be shown on your 2007 Form(s) W-2 in box 2.

If you received a 2007 Form 1099-INT, 1099-G, or 1099-OID showing federal income tax withheld, include the tax withheld in the total on line 7. This tax should be shown in box 4 of these forms.

If federal income tax was withheld from your Alaska Permanent Fund dividends, include the tax withheld in the total on line 7.

**Lines 8a and 8b
Earned Income Credit (EIC)**

What Is the EIC?

The EIC is a credit for certain people who work. The credit may give you a refund even if you do not owe any tax.

Note. If you have a qualifying child (see page 11), you may be able to take the credit, but you must use Schedule EIC and Form 1040A or 1040 to do so. For details, see Pub. 596.

To Take the EIC:

- Follow the steps on pages 11 through 12.

Worksheet To See if Any of Your Social Security Benefits Are Taxable *Keep for Your Records*



Before you begin: ✓ If you are filing a joint return, be sure to include any amounts your spouse received when entering amounts on lines 1, 3, and 4 below.

1. Enter the amount from box 5 of all your Forms SSA-1099 and Forms RRB-1099	1.	<input type="text"/>
2. Is the amount on line 1 more than zero?		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. None of your social security benefits are taxable.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Enter one-half of line 1	2.	<input type="text"/>
3. Enter your total wages, salaries, tips, etc., from Form(s) W-2. Also, include any taxable unemployment compensation and Alaska Permanent Fund dividends you received (see the instructions for line 3 above)	3.	<input type="text"/>
4. Enter your total interest income, including any tax-exempt interest	4.	<input type="text"/>
5. Add lines 2, 3, and 4	5.	<input type="text"/>
6. If you are:		
• Single, enter \$25,000	}	6. <input type="text"/>
• Married filing jointly, enter \$32,000		
7. Is the amount on line 6 less than the amount on line 5?		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. None of your social security benefits are taxable this year. You can use Form 1040EZ. Do not list your benefits as income.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Some of your benefits are taxable this year. You must use Form 1040A or 1040.		

- Complete the worksheet on page 13 or let the IRS figure the credit for you.

For help in determining if you are eligible for the EIC, go to www.irs.gov/eitc and click on “EITC Assistant.” This service is available in English and Spanish.



If you take the EIC even though you are not eligible and it is determined that your error is due to reckless or intentional disregard of the EIC rules, you will not be allowed to take the credit for 2 years even if you are otherwise eligible to do so. If you fraudulently take the EIC, you will not be allowed to take the credit for 10 years. See Form 8862, who must file, on page 12. You may also have to pay penalties.

Step 1 All Filers

- Is the amount on Form 1040EZ, line 4, less than \$12,590 (\$14,590 if married filing jointly)?
 - Yes.** Continue →
 - No.** You cannot take the credit.

- Do you, and your spouse if filing a joint return, have a social security number that allows you to work or is valid for EIC purposes (see page 12)?
 - Yes.** Go to question 3.
 - No.** You cannot take the credit. Enter “No” in the space to the left of line 8a.

- Can you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, be claimed as a dependent on someone else’s 2007 tax return?
 - Yes.** You cannot take the credit.
 - No.** Continue →

- Were you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, at least age 25 but under age 65 at the end of 2007?
 - Yes.** Continue →
 - No.** You cannot take the credit.

- Was your home, and your spouse’s if filing a joint return, in the United States for more than half of 2007? Members of the military stationed outside the United States, see page 12 before you answer.
 - Yes.** Continue →
 - No.** You cannot take the credit. Enter “No” in the space to the left of line 8a.

- Look at the qualifying child conditions below. Could you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, be a qualifying child of another person in 2007?

- Yes.** You cannot take the credit. Enter “No” in the space to the left of line 8a.
- No.** Go to Step 2 on the next page.

A **qualifying child** for the EIC is a child who is a...

Son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, or a descendant of any of them (for example, your grandchild, niece, or nephew)

AND

was

Under age 19 at the end of 2007

or

Under age 24 at the end of 2007 and a student (see page 12)

or

Any age and permanently and totally disabled (see page 12)

AND

who...

Either lived with another person in the United States for more than half of 2007 or was born or died in 2007 and that person’s home was the child’s home for the entire time the child was alive in 2007.



Special rules apply if the child was married or also meets the conditions to be a qualifying child of another person (other than your spouse if filing a joint return). For details, use TeleTax topic 601 (see page 30) or see Pub. 596.

Step 2 Earned Income

1. Figure earned income:

Form 1040EZ, line 1 _____ Subtract, if included in line 1, any:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxable scholarship or fellowship grant not reported on a Form W-2. • Amount received for work performed while an inmate in a penal institution (enter "PRI" in the space to the left of line 1 on Form 1040EZ). • Amount received as a pension or annuity from a nonqualified deferred compensation plan or a nongovernmental section 457 plan (enter "DFC" and the amount subtracted in the space to the left of line 1 on Form 1040EZ). This amount may be shown on your Form W-2 in box 11. If you received such an amount but box 11 is blank, contact your employer for the amount received as a pension or annuity. 	}	_____ - _____ _____
Add all of your nontaxable combat pay if you elect to include it in earned income. Also enter this amount on Form 1040EZ, line 8b. See <i>Combat pay, nontaxable</i> on this page.		_____ + _____ _____



Electing to include nontaxable combat pay may increase or decrease your EIC. Figure the credit with and without your nontaxable combat pay before making the election.

Earned Income =

2. Is your earned income less than \$12,590 (\$14,590 if married filing jointly)?

- Yes.** Go to Step 3. **No.**

You cannot take the credit.

Step 3 How To Figure the Credit

1. Do you want the IRS to figure the credit for you?

- Yes.** See *Credit figured by the IRS* on this page. **No.** Go to the worksheet on page 13.

Definitions and Special Rules

(listed in alphabetical order)

Combat pay, nontaxable. If you were a member of the U.S. Armed Forces who served in a combat zone, certain pay is excluded from your income. See *Combat Zone Exclusion* in Pub. 3. You can elect to include this pay in your earned income when figuring the EIC.

The amount of your nontaxable combat pay should be shown in Form(s) W-2, box 12, with code Q. If you are filing a joint return and both you and your spouse received nontaxable combat pay, you can each make your own election.

Credit figured by the IRS. To have the IRS figure the credit for you:

1. Enter "EIC" in the space to the left of line 8a on Form 1040EZ.
2. Be sure you enter the nontaxable combat pay you elect to include in earned income on Form 1040EZ, line 8b. See *Combat pay, nontaxable*, above.
3. If your EIC for a year after 1996 was reduced or disallowed, see *Form 8862, who must file*, below.

Form 8862, who must file. You must file Form 8862 if your EIC for a year after 1996 was reduced or disallowed for any reason other than a math or clerical error. But do not file Form 8862 if either of the following applies.

1. You filed Form 8862 for another year, the EIC was allowed for that year, and your EIC has not been reduced or disallowed again for any reason other than a math or clerical error.
2. The only reason your EIC was reduced or disallowed in the earlier year was because it was determined that a child listed on Schedule EIC was not your qualifying child.

Also, do not file Form 8862 or take the credit for:

- 2 years after the most recent tax year for which there was a final determination that your EIC claim was due to reckless or intentional disregard of the EIC rules, or
- 10 years after the most recent tax year for which there was a final determination that your EIC claim was due to fraud.

Members of the military. If you were on extended active duty outside the United States, your home is considered to be in the United States during that duty period. Extended active duty is military duty ordered for an indefinite period or for a period of more than 90 days. Once you begin serving extended active duty, you are considered to be on extended active duty even if you do not serve more than 90 days.

Permanently and totally disabled. A person is permanently and totally disabled if, at any time in 2007, the person cannot engage in any substantial gainful activity because of a physical or mental condition and a doctor has determined that this condition has lasted or can be expected to last continuously for at least a year or can be expected to lead to death.

Social security number (SSN). For the EIC, a valid SSN is a number issued by the Social Security Administration unless "Not Valid for Employment" is printed on the social security card and the number was issued solely to apply for or receive a federally funded benefit.

To find out how to get an SSN, see page 9. If you will not have an SSN by the date your return is due, see *What if You Cannot File on Time?* on page 5.

Student. A student is a child who during any part of 5 calendar months of 2007 was 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 a school offering courses only through the Internet.

Welfare benefits, effect of credit on. Any refund you receive as a result of taking the EIC will not be used to determine if you are eligible for the following programs or how much you can receive from them. But if the refund you receive because of the EIC is not spent within a certain period of time, it can count as an asset (or resource) and affect your eligibility.

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).
- Medicaid and supplemental security income (SSI).
- Food stamps and low-income housing.

Earned Income Credit (EIC) Worksheet—Lines 8a and 8b

Keep for Your Records



Part 1


All Filers

1. Enter your earned income from Step 2 on page 12.

1	
----------	--

2. Look up the amount on line 1 above in the EIC Table on page 14 to find the credit. Be sure you use the correct column for your filing status. Enter the credit here.

2	
----------	--

If line 2 is zero,  You cannot take the credit. Enter "No" in the space to the left of line 8a.

3. Enter the amount from Form 1040EZ, line 4.

3	
----------	--

4. Are the amounts on lines 3 and 1 the same?

- Yes.** Skip line 5; enter the amount from line 2 on line 6.
- No.** Go to line 5.

Part 2

Filers Who Answered "No" on Line 4

5. Is the amount on line 3 less than \$7,000 (\$9,000 if married filing jointly)?

- Yes.** Leave line 5 blank; enter the amount from line 2 on line 6.
- No.** Look up the amount on line 3 in the EIC Table on page 14 to find the credit. Be sure you use the correct column for your filing status. Enter the credit here.

5	
----------	--

Look at the amounts on lines 5 and 2. Then, enter the **smaller** amount on line 6.

Part 3

Your Earned Income Credit

6. This is your earned income credit.

6	
----------	--

Enter this amount on Form 1040EZ, line 8a.



If your EIC for a year after 1996 was reduced or disallowed, see page 12 to find out if you must file Form 8862 to take the credit for 2007.



Line 9

Add lines 7 and 8a. Enter the total on line 9.

Amount paid with request for extension of time to file. If you filed Form 4868 to get an automatic extension of time to file, include in the total on line 9 any amount you paid with that form or by electronic funds withdrawal or credit card. If you paid by credit card, do not include on line 9 the convenience fee you were charged. To the left of line 9, enter "Form 4868" and show the amount paid.

Line 10

Tax

Do you want the IRS to figure your tax for you?

- Yes.** See Pub. 967 for details, including who is eligible and what to do. If you have paid too much, we will send you a refund. If you did not pay enough, we will send you a bill.
- No.** Use the Tax Table that starts on page 18.

Refund

If line 11a is under \$1, we will send the refund only if you request it when you file your return. If you want to check the status of your refund, please wait at least 6 weeks (3 weeks if you filed electronically) from the date you filed to do so. But if you filed Form 8379 with your return, allow 14 weeks (11 weeks if you filed electronically). See page 29 for details.



If your refund is large, you may want to decrease the amount of income tax withheld from your pay by filing a new Form W-4. See Income tax withholding and estimated tax payments for 2008 on page 27.

Refund Offset

If you owe past-due federal tax, state income tax, child support, spousal support, or certain federal nontax debts, such as student loans, all or part of the refund on line 11a 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 Financial Management Service (FMS). For federal tax offsets, you will receive a notice from the IRS. For all other offsets, you will receive a notice from FMS. To find out if you may have an offset or if you have a question about it, contact the agency(ies) you owe the debt to.

Injured spouse. If you file a joint return and your spouse has not paid past-due federal tax, state income tax, child support, spousal support, or a federal nontax debt, such as a student loan, part or all of the refund on line 11a may be used (offset) to pay the past-due amount. But your part of the refund may be refunded to you if certain conditions apply and you complete Form 8379. For details, use TeleTax topic 203 (see page 30) or see Form 8379.

Lines 11a Through 11d

DIRECT DEPOSIT

Simple. Safe. Secure.

Fast Refunds! Choose direct deposit—a fast, simple, safe, secure way to have your refund deposited automatically into your checking or savings account, including an individual retirement arrangement (IRA).

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 to get lost.
- 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.

If you want us to directly deposit the amount shown on line 11a into 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:

- Check the box on line 11a and attach Form 8888 if you want to split the direct deposit of your refund among two or three accounts, or
- Complete lines 11b through 11d if you want your refund deposited to only one account. Otherwise, we will send you a check.

Note. If you do not want your refund directly deposited into your account, do not check the box on line 11a. Draw a line through the boxes on lines 11b and 11d.



*The IRS is not responsible for a lost refund if you enter the wrong account information. Check with your financial institution to get the **correct** routing and account numbers and to make sure your direct deposit will be accepted. Do not use the routing number on a deposit slip if it is different from the routing number on your checks.*

If you file a joint return and check the box on line 11a and attach Form 8888 or fill in lines 11b through 11d, your spouse may get at least part of the refund.

If the direct deposit to your account is different from the amount you expected, you will receive an explanation in the mail about 2 weeks after your refund is deposited.

Line 11a. You cannot file Form 8888 and split your refund among two or three accounts if Form 8379 is filed with your return.

Line 11b. The routing number must be nine digits. The first two digits must be 01 through 12 or 21 through 32. Otherwise, the direct deposit will be rejected and a check sent instead. On the sample check below, the routing number is 250250025. William and Doris 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 11b if:

- 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 11c. Check the appropriate box for the type of account. Do not check more than one box. If the deposit is to an IRA, 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.

Line 11d. 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 sample check below, the account number is 20202086. Do not include the check number.




Some financial institutions will not allow a joint refund to be deposited into an individual account. If the direct deposit is rejected, a check will be sent instead. The IRS is not responsible if a financial institution rejects a direct deposit.

Sample Check—Lines 11b Through 11d

The sample check is from William Maple and Doris Maple, 1234 Redwood Circle, Anytown, MD 20000. The check number is 1234. The routing number is 250250025 and the account number is 20202086. The check is payable to the order of ANYTOWN BANK, Anytown, MD 20000. A note states: "Do not include the check number." The MICR line at the bottom is ⑆250250025⑆20202086⑆1234.

Caution: The routing and account numbers may be in different places on your check.

Amount You Owe

 IRS e-file offers you the electronic payment option of electronic funds withdrawal (EFW). EFW can be used to pay your current year balance due and can be used to make up to four estimated tax payments. If you are filing early, you can schedule your payment for withdrawal from your account on a future date, up to and including April 15, 2008. If you file your return after April 15, 2008, you can now include interest and penalty in your payment. Visit www.irs.gov and enter "e-pay" in the search box for details.

You also can pay using the electronic federal tax payment system (EFTPS), a free tax payment system that allows you to make payments online or by phone. For more information or details on enrolling, visit www.eftps.gov or call Customer Service at 1-800-316-6541. TTY/TDD help is available by calling 1-800-733-4829.

Line 12



To save interest and penalties, pay your taxes in full by April 15, 2008. You do not have to pay if line 12 is under \$1.

You can pay by check, money order, or credit card.

To pay by check or money order. Enclose in the envelope with your return a check or money order payable to the "United States Treasury" for the full amount when you file. Do not attach the payment to your return. Do not send cash. Write "2007 Form 1040EZ" and your name, address, daytime phone number, and social security number (SSN) on your payment. If you are filing a joint return, enter the SSN shown first on your return.

To help 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 $\frac{XX}{100}$ ").

To pay by credit card. You can use your American Express® Card, Discover® Card, MasterCard® card, or Visa® card. To pay by credit card, call toll-free or visit the website of either service provider listed on this page and follow the instructions. A convenience fee will be charged by the service provider based on the amount you are paying. Fees may vary between the providers. You will be told what the fee is during the transaction and you will have the option to either continue or cancel the transaction. You can also find out what the fee will be by calling the provider's toll-free automated customer service number or visiting the provider's website shown below.

Link2Gov Corporation
1-888-PAY-1040SM
(1-888-729-1040)
1-888-658-5465
(Customer Service)
www.PAY1040.com

Official Payments Corporation
1-800-2PAY-TAXSM
(1-800-272-9829)
1-877-754-4413
(Customer Service)
www.officialpayments.com



You may need to (a) increase the amount of income tax withheld from your pay by filing a new Form W-4 or (b) increase the tax withheld from other income by filing Form W-4V. See Income tax withholding and estimated tax payments for 2008 on page 27.

What if You Cannot Pay?

Installment payments. If you cannot pay the full amount shown on line 12 when you file, you can ask to make monthly installment payments for the full or a partial amount. You may have up to 60 months to pay. However, even if your request to pay in installments is granted, you will be charged interest and may be charged a late payment penalty on the tax not paid by April 15, 2008. You must also pay a fee. To limit the interest and penalty charges, pay as much of the tax as possible when you file. 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 www.irs.gov, use the pull-down menu under "I need to ..." and select "Set Up a Payment Plan." If you use Form 9465, you should receive a response to your request to make installment payments within 30 days. But if you file your return after March 31, it may take us longer to reply.

Need more information or forms? See page 31.

Penalty for Not Paying Enough Tax During the Year

You may have to pay a penalty if line 12 is at least \$1,000 and it is more than 10% of the tax shown on your return. The "tax shown on your return" is the amount on line 10 minus the amount on line 8a. You may choose to have the IRS figure the penalty for you. If you owe a penalty, the IRS will send you a bill. However, if you want to figure the penalty yourself on Form 2210, you must file Form 1040A or 1040 to do so.

The penalty may be waived under certain conditions. See Pub. 505 for details.

Exceptions to the penalty. You will not owe the penalty if your 2006 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 2006 return and you were a U.S. citizen or resident for all of 2006, or
2. Line 7 on your 2007 return is at least as much as the tax shown on your 2006 return.

Third Party Designee

If you want to allow a friend, family member, or any other person you choose to discuss your 2007 tax return with the IRS, check the "Yes" box in the "Third party designee" area of your return. Also, enter the designee's name, phone number, and any five digits the designee chooses as his or her personal identification number (PIN). But if you want to allow the paid preparer who signed your return to discuss it with the IRS, just enter "Preparer" in the space for the designee's name. You do not have to provide the other information requested.

If you check the "Yes" box, you, and your spouse if filing a joint return, 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 automatically end no later than the due date (without regard to extensions) for filing your 2008 tax return. This is April 15, 2009, for most people. If you want to revoke the authorization before it ends, see Pub. 947.

Sign Your Return


Form 1040EZ is not considered a valid return unless you sign it. If you are filing a joint return, your spouse must also sign. If your spouse cannot sign the return, see Pub. 501. Be sure to date your return and enter your occupation(s). If you are filing a joint return as a surviving spouse, see *Death of a taxpayer* on page 28.

Child's return. If your child cannot sign the return, either parent can sign the child's name in the space provided. Then, add "By (your signature), parent for minor child."

Daytime phone number. Providing your daytime phone number may help speed the processing of your return. We can have questions about items on your return, such as the earned income credit. If you answer our questions over the phone, we may be able to continue processing your return without mailing you a letter. If you are filing a joint return, you can enter either your or your spouse's daytime phone number.

Paid preparer must sign your return. Generally, anyone you pay to prepare your return must sign it 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!** Create your own personal identification number (PIN) and file a paperless return electronically or use a tax professional. If you are married filing jointly, you and your spouse will each need to create a PIN and enter these PINs as your electronic signatures.

A PIN is any combination of five digits you choose except five zeros. If you use a PIN, there is nothing to sign and nothing to mail—not even your Forms W-2.

To verify your identity, you will be prompted to enter your adjusted gross income (AGI) from your originally filed 2006 federal income tax return, if applicable. Do not use your AGI from an amended return (Form 1040X) or a math error correction made by IRS. AGI is the amount shown on your 2006 Form 1040, line 38; Form 1040A, line 21; or Form 1040EZ, line 4. If you do not have your 2006 income tax return, call the IRS at 1-800-829-1040 to get a free transcript of your return. (If you filed electronically last year, you may use your prior year PIN to verify your identity instead of your prior year AGI. The prior year PIN is the five digit PIN you

used to electronically sign your 2006 return.) You will also be prompted to enter your date of birth (DOB). Make sure your DOB is accurate and matches the information on record with the Social Security Administration by checking your annual social security statement.

If you are filing your return electronically using a tax practitioner, you are required to sign the return electronically. The practitioner will tell you how.



You cannot sign your return electronically (but can still file electronically) if you are not using a tax practitioner and you are a first-time filer under age 16 at the end of 2007.

For more details, visit www.irs.gov/efile and click on “Individual Taxpayers.”

Form 8453-OL. Your return is not complete without your signature. If you are not filing through a tax practitioner and you are not eligible or choose not to sign your return electronically, you must complete, sign, and file Form 8453-OL.

2007 Tax Table

Example. Mr. Brown is single. His taxable income on line 6 of Form 1040EZ is \$26,250. First, he finds the \$26,250-26,300 income line. Next, he finds the "Single" column and reads down the column. The amount shown where the income line and filing status column meet is \$3,550. This is the tax amount he should enter on line 10 of Form 1040EZ.

At least	But less than	Single	Married filing jointly
26,200	26,250	3,543	3,151
26,250	26,300	3,550	3,159
26,300	26,350	3,558	3,166
26,350	26,400	3,565	3,174

If Form 1040EZ, line 6, is—		And you are—		If Form 1040EZ, line 6, is—		And you are—		If Form 1040EZ, line 6, is—		And you are—	
At least	But less than	Single	Married filing jointly	At least	But less than	Single	Married filing jointly	At least	But less than	Single	Married filing jointly
Your tax is—		Your tax is—		Your tax is—		Your tax is—		Your tax is—		Your tax is—	
0	5	0	0	1,500	1,525	151	151	3,000		6,000	
5	15	1	1	1,525	1,550	154	154	3,000	3,050	6,000	6,050
15	25	2	2	1,550	1,575	156	156	3,050	3,100	6,050	6,100
25	50	4	4	1,575	1,600	159	159	3,100	3,150	6,100	6,150
50	75	6	6	1,600	1,625	161	161	3,150	3,200	6,150	6,200
75	100	9	9	1,625	1,650	164	164	3,200	3,250	6,200	6,250
100	125	11	11	1,650	1,675	166	166	3,250	3,300	6,250	6,300
125	150	14	14	1,675	1,700	169	169	3,300	3,350	6,300	6,350
150	175	16	16	1,700	1,725	171	171	3,350	3,400	6,350	6,400
175	200	19	19	1,725	1,750	174	174	3,400	3,450	6,400	6,450
200	225	21	21	1,750	1,775	176	176	3,450	3,500	6,450	6,500
225	250	24	24	1,775	1,800	179	179	3,500	3,550	6,500	6,550
250	275	26	26	1,800	1,825	181	181	3,550	3,600	6,550	6,600
275	300	29	29	1,825	1,850	184	184	3,600	3,650	6,600	6,650
300	325	31	31	1,850	1,875	186	186	3,650	3,700	6,650	6,700
325	350	34	34	1,875	1,900	189	189	3,700	3,750	6,700	6,750
350	375	36	36	1,900	1,925	191	191	3,750	3,800	6,750	6,800
375	400	39	39	1,925	1,950	194	194	3,800	3,850	6,800	6,850
400	425	41	41	1,950	1,975	196	196	3,850	3,900	6,850	6,900
425	450	44	44	1,975	2,000	199	199	3,900	3,950	6,900	6,950
450	475	46	46					3,950	4,000	6,950	7,000
475	500	49	49								
500	525	51	51	2,000				4,000		7,000	
525	550	54	54	2,000	2,025	201	201	4,000	4,050	7,000	7,050
550	575	56	56	2,025	2,050	204	204	4,050	4,100	7,050	7,100
575	600	59	59	2,050	2,075	206	206	4,100	4,150	7,100	7,150
600	625	61	61	2,075	2,100	209	209	4,150	4,200	7,150	7,200
625	650	64	64	2,100	2,125	211	211	4,200	4,250	7,200	7,250
650	675	66	66	2,125	2,150	214	214	4,250	4,300	7,250	7,300
675	700	69	69	2,150	2,175	216	216	4,300	4,350	7,300	7,350
700	725	71	71	2,175	2,200	219	219	4,350	4,400	7,350	7,400
725	750	74	74	2,200	2,225	221	221	4,400	4,450	7,400	7,450
750	775	76	76	2,225	2,250	224	224	4,450	4,500	7,450	7,500
775	800	79	79	2,250	2,275	226	226	4,500	4,550	7,500	7,550
800	825	81	81	2,275	2,300	229	229	4,550	4,600	7,550	7,600
825	850	84	84	2,300	2,325	231	231	4,600	4,650	7,600	7,650
850	875	86	86	2,325	2,350	234	234	4,650	4,700	7,650	7,700
875	900	89	89	2,350	2,375	236	236	4,700	4,750	7,700	7,750
900	925	91	91	2,375	2,400	239	239	4,750	4,800	7,750	7,800
925	950	94	94	2,400	2,425	241	241	4,800	4,850	7,800	7,850
950	975	96	96	2,425	2,450	244	244	4,850	4,900	7,850	7,900
975	1,000	99	99	2,450	2,475	246	246	4,900	4,950	7,900	7,950
				2,475	2,500	249	249	4,950	5,000	7,950	8,000
1,000				2,500	2,525	251	251	5,000		8,000	
1,000	1,025	101	101	2,525	2,550	254	254	5,000	5,050	8,000	8,050
1,025	1,050	104	104	2,550	2,575	256	256	5,050	5,100	8,050	8,100
1,050	1,075	106	106	2,575	2,600	259	259	5,100	5,150	8,100	8,150
1,075	1,100	109	109	2,600	2,625	261	261	5,150	5,200	8,150	8,200
1,100	1,125	111	111	2,625	2,650	264	264	5,200	5,250	8,200	8,250
1,125	1,150	114	114	2,650	2,675	266	266	5,250	5,300	8,250	8,300
1,150	1,175	116	116	2,675	2,700	269	269	5,300	5,350	8,300	8,350
1,175	1,200	119	119	2,700	2,725	271	271	5,350	5,400	8,350	8,400
1,200	1,225	121	121	2,725	2,750	274	274	5,400	5,450	8,400	8,450
1,225	1,250	124	124	2,750	2,775	276	276	5,450	5,500	8,450	8,500
1,250	1,275	126	126	2,775	2,800	279	279	5,500	5,550	8,500	8,550
1,275	1,300	129	129	2,800	2,825	281	281	5,550	5,600	8,550	8,600
1,300	1,325	131	131	2,825	2,850	284	284	5,600	5,650	8,600	8,650
1,325	1,350	134	134	2,850	2,875	286	286	5,650	5,700	8,650	8,700
1,350	1,375	136	136	2,875	2,900	289	289	5,700	5,750	8,700	8,750
1,375	1,400	139	139	2,900	2,925	291	291	5,750	5,800	8,750	8,800
1,400	1,425	141	141	2,925	2,950	294	294	5,800	5,850	8,800	8,850
1,425	1,450	144	144	2,950	2,975	296	296	5,850	5,900	8,850	8,900
1,450	1,475	146	146	2,975	3,000	299	299	5,900	5,950	8,900	8,950
1,475	1,500	149	149					5,950	6,000	8,950	9,000

(Continued on page 19)

2007 Tax Table—Continued

If Form 1040EZ, line 6, is—		And you are—		If Form 1040EZ, line 6, is—		And you are—		If Form 1040EZ, line 6, is—		And you are—					
At least	But less than	Single	Married filing jointly	At least	But less than	Single	Married filing jointly	At least	But less than	Single	Married filing jointly				
		Your tax is—				Your tax is—				Your tax is—					
93,000				95,000				97,000				99,000			
93,000	93,050	20,158	16,104	95,000	95,050	20,718	16,604	97,000	97,050	21,278	17,104	99,000	99,050	21,838	17,604
93,050	93,100	20,172	16,116	95,050	95,100	20,732	16,616	97,050	97,100	21,292	17,116	99,050	99,100	21,852	17,616
93,100	93,150	20,186	16,129	95,100	95,150	20,746	16,629	97,100	97,150	21,306	17,129	99,100	99,150	21,866	17,629
93,150	93,200	20,200	16,141	95,150	95,200	20,760	16,641	97,150	97,200	21,320	17,141	99,150	99,200	21,880	17,641
93,200	93,250	20,214	16,154	95,200	95,250	20,774	16,654	97,200	97,250	21,334	17,154	99,200	99,250	21,894	17,654
93,250	93,300	20,228	16,166	95,250	95,300	20,788	16,666	97,250	97,300	21,348	17,166	99,250	99,300	21,908	17,666
93,300	93,350	20,242	16,179	95,300	95,350	20,802	16,679	97,300	97,350	21,362	17,179	99,300	99,350	21,922	17,679
93,350	93,400	20,256	16,191	95,350	95,400	20,816	16,691	97,350	97,400	21,376	17,191	99,350	99,400	21,936	17,691
93,400	93,450	20,270	16,204	95,400	95,450	20,830	16,704	97,400	97,450	21,390	17,204	99,400	99,450	21,950	17,704
93,450	93,500	20,284	16,216	95,450	95,500	20,844	16,716	97,450	97,500	21,404	17,216	99,450	99,500	21,964	17,716
93,500	93,550	20,298	16,229	95,500	95,550	20,858	16,729	97,500	97,550	21,418	17,229	99,500	99,550	21,978	17,729
93,550	93,600	20,312	16,241	95,550	95,600	20,872	16,741	97,550	97,600	21,432	17,241	99,550	99,600	21,992	17,741
93,600	93,650	20,326	16,254	95,600	95,650	20,886	16,754	97,600	97,650	21,446	17,254	99,600	99,650	22,006	17,754
93,650	93,700	20,340	16,266	95,650	95,700	20,900	16,766	97,650	97,700	21,460	17,266	99,650	99,700	22,020	17,766
93,700	93,750	20,354	16,279	95,700	95,750	20,914	16,779	97,700	97,750	21,474	17,279	99,700	99,750	22,034	17,779
93,750	93,800	20,368	16,291	95,750	95,800	20,928	16,791	97,750	97,800	21,488	17,291	99,750	99,800	22,048	17,791
93,800	93,850	20,382	16,304	95,800	95,850	20,942	16,804	97,800	97,850	21,502	17,304	99,800	99,850	22,062	17,804
93,850	93,900	20,396	16,316	95,850	95,900	20,956	16,816	97,850	97,900	21,516	17,316	99,850	99,900	22,076	17,816
93,900	93,950	20,410	16,329	95,900	95,950	20,970	16,829	97,900	97,950	21,530	17,329	99,900	99,950	22,090	17,829
93,950	94,000	20,424	16,341	95,950	96,000	20,984	16,841	97,950	98,000	21,544	17,341	99,950	100,000	22,104	17,841
94,000				96,000				98,000				<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> \$100,000 or over — use Form 1040 </div>			
94,000	94,050	20,438	16,354	96,000	96,050	20,998	16,854	98,000	98,050	21,558	17,354				
94,050	94,100	20,452	16,366	96,050	96,100	21,012	16,866	98,050	98,100	21,572	17,366				
94,100	94,150	20,466	16,379	96,100	96,150	21,026	16,879	98,100	98,150	21,586	17,379				
94,150	94,200	20,480	16,391	96,150	96,200	21,040	16,891	98,150	98,200	21,600	17,391				
94,200	94,250	20,494	16,404	96,200	96,250	21,054	16,904	98,200	98,250	21,614	17,404				
94,250	94,300	20,508	16,416	96,250	96,300	21,068	16,916	98,250	98,300	21,628	17,416				
94,300	94,350	20,522	16,429	96,300	96,350	21,082	16,929	98,300	98,350	21,642	17,429				
94,350	94,400	20,536	16,441	96,350	96,400	21,096	16,941	98,350	98,400	21,656	17,441				
94,400	94,450	20,550	16,454	96,400	96,450	21,110	16,954	98,400	98,450	21,670	17,454				
94,450	94,500	20,564	16,466	96,450	96,500	21,124	16,966	98,450	98,500	21,684	17,466				
94,500	94,550	20,578	16,479	96,500	96,550	21,138	16,979	98,500	98,550	21,698	17,479				
94,550	94,600	20,592	16,491	96,550	96,600	21,152	16,991	98,550	98,600	21,712	17,491				
94,600	94,650	20,606	16,504	96,600	96,650	21,166	17,004	98,600	98,650	21,726	17,504				
94,650	94,700	20,620	16,516	96,650	96,700	21,180	17,016	98,650	98,700	21,740	17,516				
94,700	94,750	20,634	16,529	96,700	96,750	21,194	17,029	98,700	98,750	21,754	17,529				
94,750	94,800	20,648	16,541	96,750	96,800	21,208	17,041	98,750	98,800	21,768	17,541				
94,800	94,850	20,662	16,554	96,800	96,850	21,222	17,054	98,800	98,850	21,782	17,554				
94,850	94,900	20,676	16,566	96,850	96,900	21,236	17,066	98,850	98,900	21,796	17,566				
94,900	94,950	20,690	16,579	96,900	96,950	21,250	17,079	98,900	98,950	21,810	17,579				
94,950	95,000	20,704	16,591	96,950	97,000	21,264	17,091	98,950	99,000	21,824	17,591				

General Information

How to avoid common mistakes. Mistakes can delay your refund or result in notices being sent to you.

1. Be sure to enter the correct social security number for you and your spouse if married in the space provided on Form 1040EZ. Check that your name and SSN agree with your social security card.

2. Use the amount from line 6 to find your tax in the tax table. Be sure you enter the correct tax on line 10.

3. If you think you can take the earned income credit, read the instructions for lines 8a and 8b that begin on page 10 to make sure you qualify. If you do, make sure you use the correct column of the EIC Table for your filing status.

4. Check your math, especially when figuring your taxable income, federal income tax withheld, earned income credit, total payments, and your refund or amount you owe.

5. Check one or both boxes on line 5 if you (or your spouse) can be claimed as a dependent on someone's (such as your parents') 2007 return. Check the box even if that person chooses not to claim you (or your spouse). If no one can claim you (or your spouse) as a dependent, do not check any of the boxes.

6. Enter an amount on line 5. If you check any of the boxes, use the worksheet on the back of Form 1040EZ to figure the amount to enter. If you do not check any of the boxes, enter \$8,750 if single; \$17,500 if married filing jointly.

7. Remember to sign and date Form 1040EZ and enter your occupation(s).

8. If you got a peel-off label, make sure it shows the correct name(s) and address. If not, enter the correct information. If you did not get a label, enter your name and address in the spaces provided on Form 1040EZ.

9. Attach your Form(s) W-2 to the left margin of Form 1040EZ.

10. 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 12 on page 16 for details.

What are your rights as a taxpayer? You have the right to be treated fairly, professionally, promptly, and courteously by IRS employees. Our goal at the IRS is to protect your rights so that you will have the highest confidence in the integrity, efficiency, and fairness of our tax system. To ensure that you always receive such treatment, you should know about the many rights you have at each step of the tax process. For details, see Pub. 1.

Innocent spouse relief. Generally, both you and your spouse are each responsible for paying the full amount of tax, interest, and penalties on your joint return. However, you may qualify for relief from liability for tax on a joint return if (a) there is an understatement of tax because your spouse omitted income or claimed false deductions or credits, (b) you are divorced, separated, or no longer living with your spouse, or (c) given all the facts and circumstances, it would not be fair to hold you liable for the tax. To request relief, you generally must file Form 8857 no later than 2 years after the date on which the IRS first attempted to collect the tax from you. For more information, see Pub. 971 and Form 8857 or you can call the Innocent Spouse office toll-free at 1-866-897-4270.

Income tax withholding and estimated tax payments for 2008. If the amount you owe or your refund is large, you may want to file a new Form W-4 with your employer to change the amount of income tax withheld from your 2008 pay. For details on how to complete Form W-4, see Pub. 919. If you receive certain government payments (such as unemployment compensation or social security benefits) you can have tax withheld from those payments by giving the payer Form W-4V. In general, you do not have to make estimated tax payments if you expect that your 2008 tax return will show a tax refund or a tax balance due of less than \$1,000. See Pub. 505 for more details.

How long should you keep your tax return? Keep a copy of your tax return, worksheets you used, and records of all items appearing on it (such as Forms W-2 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. See Pub. 552 for details.

How do you amend your tax return? Use Form 1040X to change a return you already filed. Generally, Form 1040X 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 1040X if you live in a Presidentially declared disaster area or you are physically or mentally unable to manage your financial affairs. See Pub. 556 for details.

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 Public Debt." You can send it to: Bureau of the Public Debt, Department G, P.O. Box 2188, Parkersburg, WV 26106-2188. Or you can enclose the check with your income tax return when you file.



You may be able to deduct this gift on your 2008 tax return.

How do you get a copy of your tax return? If you need a copy of your tax return, use Form 4506. There is a \$39 fee (subject to change) for each return requested. If your main home, principal place of business, or tax records are located in a Presidentially declared disaster area, this fee will be waived. If you want a free transcript of your tax return or account, use Form 4506-T or call us. See page 29 for the number.

Parent of a kidnapped child. The parent of a child who is presumed by law enforcement authorities to have been kidnapped by someone who is not a family member may be able to take the child into account in determining his or her eligibility for the head of household or qualifying widow(er) filing status, deduction for dependents, child tax credit, and the earned income credit (EIC). For details, see Pub. 501 (Pub. 596 for the EIC).

Do both the name and social security number (SSN) on your tax forms agree with your social security card? If not, your exemption(s) and any earned income credit may be disallowed, your refund may be delayed, and you may not receive credit for your social security earnings. If your Form W-2 shows an incorrect name or SSN, 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 Social Security Administration at 1-800-772-1213.

Secure your 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.

Call the IRS at 1-800-829-1040 if you think your identity has been used inappropriately for tax purposes.

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 TAS toll-free case intake line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059.

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 the act of 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 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 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at spam@uce.gov or contact them at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 1-877-IDTHEFT (1-877-438-4338).

Visit the IRS website at www.irs.gov to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Death of a taxpayer. If a taxpayer died before filing a return for 2007, the taxpayer's spouse or 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 who files the return must enter "Deceased," the deceased taxpayer's name, and the date of death across the top of the return. If this information is not provided, the processing of the return may be delayed.

If your spouse died in 2007 and you did not remarry in 2007, or if your spouse died in 2008 before filing a return for 2007, you can file a joint return. A joint return should show your spouse's 2007 income before death and your income for all of 2007. Enter "Filing as surviving spouse" in the area where you sign the return. If someone else is the personal representative, he or she must also sign.

The surviving spouse or 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 social security number 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 filing a joint return as a surviving spouse, you only need to file the tax return to claim the refund. If you are a court-appointed representative, file the return and attach a copy of the certificate that shows your appointment. All other filers requesting the deceased taxpayer's refund must file the return and attach Form 1310.

For more details, use TeleTax topic 356 (see page 30) or see Pub. 559.

Past due returns. The integrity of our tax system and well-being of our country depend, to a large degree, on the timely filing and payment of taxes by each individual, family, and business in this country. Those choosing not to file and pay their fair share increase the burden on the rest of us to support our schools, maintain and repair roadways, and the many other ways our tax dollars help to make life easier for all citizens.

Some people don't know they should file a tax return; some don't file because they expect a refund; and some don't file because they owe taxes. Encourage your family, neighbors, friends, and coworkers to do their fair share by filing their federal tax returns and paying any tax due on time.

If you or someone you know needs to file past due tax returns, use TeleTax topic 153 (see page 30) or visit www.irs.gov and click on "Individuals" for help in filing those returns.

Other Ways To Get Help

Send your written tax questions to the IRS. You should get an answer in about 30 days. For the mailing address, call us at 1-800-829-1040 (deaf customers with access to TTY/TDD equipment may call 1-800-829-4059). Do not send questions with your return.

Research your tax questions online. You can find answers to many of your tax questions online in several ways by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/help and then clicking on "Help with Tax Questions." Here are some of the methods you may want to try.

- Frequently asked questions. This section contains an extensive list of questions and answers. You can select your question by category or keyword.
- Tax trails. This is an interactive section which asks questions you can answer by selecting "Yes" or "No."
- Tax topics. This is an online version of the TeleTax topics listed on page 30.

Free help with your return. Free help in preparing your return is available nationwide from IRS-sponsored volunteers. These volunteers are trained and certified to prepare federal income tax returns by passing an IRS test. The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program is designed to help low-income taxpayers. The Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) program is designed to assist taxpayers age 60 or older with their tax return preparation. VITA/TCE tax preparation sites must adhere to strict quality standards necessary to prepare accurate returns. Free electronic filing is offered by IRS authorized *e-file* providers at many of the VITA/TCE locations nationwide. Volunteers will help you with claiming the credits and deductions you may be entitled to. If you are a member of the military, you can also get assistance on military tax benefits, such as combat zone tax benefits, at an office within your installation. For more information on these programs, go to www.irs.gov and enter keyword "VITA" in the upper right corner. Or, call us at 1-800-829-1040. To find the nearest AARP Tax-Aide site, visit AARP's website at www.aarp.org/taxaide or call 1-888-227-7669.

When you go for help, take proof of identity and social security numbers (or individual taxpayer identification numbers) for your spouse, your dependents, and yourself. Also take a copy of your 2006 tax return (if available), all your Forms W-2, 1099, and 1098 for 2007, and any other information about your 2007 income and expenses.

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

Online services. If you subscribe to an online service, ask about online filing or tax information.

Help for people with disabilities. Telephone help is available using TTY/TDD equipment by calling 1-800-829-4059. Braille materials are available at libraries that have special services for people with disabilities.

Refund Information

You can check on the status of your 2007 refund if it has been at least 6 weeks from the date you filed your return (3 weeks if you filed electronically). But if you filed Form 8379 with your return, allow 14 weeks (11 weeks if you filed electronically).

Be sure to have a copy of your 2007 tax return available because you will need to know the exact whole-dollar amount of your refund. You will also need to know your filing status. Then, do one of the following.

- Go to www.irs.gov and click on *Where's My Refund*.
- Call 1-800-829-4477 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for automated refund information.
- Call 1-800-829-1954 during the hours shown below under *Calling the IRS*.



Refunds are sent out weekly on Fridays. If you check the status of your refund and are not given the date it will be issued, please wait until the next week before checking back.

Do not send in a copy of your return unless asked to do so.

To get a refund, you generally must file your return within 3 years from the date the return was due (including extensions).

Calling the IRS

If you cannot find the answer to your question in these instructions or online, please call us for assistance. See *Making the Call* below. You will not be charged for the call unless your phone company charges you for toll-free calls. Our normal hours of operation are Monday through Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. local time. Assistance provided to callers from Alaska and Hawaii will be based on the hours of operation in the Pacific time zone.



If you want to check the status of your 2007 refund, see Refund Information above.

Before You Call

IRS representatives care about the quality of the service provided to you, our customer. You can help us provide accurate, complete answers to your questions by having the following information available.

- The tax form, schedule, or notice to which your question relates.
- The facts about your particular situation. The answer to the same question often varies from one taxpayer to another because of differences in their age, income, whether they can be claimed as a dependent, etc.
- The name of any IRS publication or other source of information that you used to look for the answer.

To maintain your account security, you may be asked for the following information, which you should also have available: (a) your social security number, date of birth, or personal identification number (PIN) if you have one, and (b) the amount of refund shown on your tax return, your filing status, the "Caller ID Number" shown at the top of any notice you received, the numbers in your street address, or your ZIP code. If you are asking for an installment agreement to pay your tax, you will be asked for the highest amount you can pay each month and the date on which you can pay it.

Evaluation of services provided. The IRS uses several methods to evaluate our telephone service. One method is to record telephone

calls for quality purposes only. A random sample of recorded calls is selected for review through the quality assurance process. Other methods include listening to live calls in progress and random selection of customers for participation in a customer satisfaction survey.

Making the Call

Call 1-800-829-1040 (deaf customers with access to TTY/TDD equipment may call 1-800-829-4059). Our menu allows you to speak your responses or use your keypad to select a menu option. After receiving your menu selection, the system will direct your call to the appropriate assistance.

Before You Hang Up

If you do not fully understand the answer you receive, or you feel our representative may not fully understand your question, our representative needs to know this. He or she will be happy to take additional time to be sure your question is answered fully.

By law, you are responsible for paying your share of federal income tax. If we should make an error in answering your question, you are still responsible for the payment of the correct tax. Should this occur, however, you will not be charged any penalty.

What Is TeleTax?

Recorded Tax Information

A complete list of topics is on the next page. Recorded tax information is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Select the number of the topic you want to hear. Then, call 1-800-829-4477. Have paper and pencil handy to take notes.

Topics by Internet

TeleTax topics are also available through the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

TeleTax Topics				Topic No.	Subject	Topic No.	Subject	Topic No.	Subject
All topics are available in Spanish.				419	Gambling income and expenses	555	Ten-year tax option for lump-sum distributions	758	Form 941—Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return and Form 944—Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return
Topic No.	Subject	Topic No.	Subject	420	Bartering income	556	Alternative minimum tax	761	Tips—Withholding and reporting
IRS Help Available		Alternative Filing Methods		421	Scholarship and fellowship grants	557	Tax on early distributions from traditional and Roth IRAs	762	Independent contractor vs. employee
101	IRS services—Volunteer tax assistance, toll-free telephone, walk-in assistance, and outreach programs	253	Substitute tax forms	423	Social security and equivalent railroad retirement benefits	558	Tax on early distributions from retirement plans	Magnetic Media Filers—1099 Series and Related Information Returns	
		General Information		424	401(k) plans	Tax Credits		801	Who must file magnetically
102	Tax assistance for individuals with disabilities and the hearing impaired	301	When, where, and how to file	425	Passive activities—Losses and credits	601	Earned income credit (EIC)	802	Applications, forms, and information
103	Tax help for small businesses and the self-employed	303	Checklist of common errors when preparing your tax return	427	Stock options	602	Child and dependent care credit	803	Waivers and extensions
104	Taxpayer Advocate Service—Help for problem situations	304	Extension of time to file your tax return	429	Traders in securities (information for Form 1040 filers)	607	Adoption credit	804	Test files and combined federal and state filing
105	Armed Forces tax information	305	Recordkeeping	430	Exchange of policyholder interest for stock	608	Excess social security and RRTA tax withheld	805	Electronic filing of information returns
107	Tax relief in disaster situations	306	Penalty for underpayment of estimated tax	Adjustments to Income		610	Retirement savings contributions credit	Tax Information for Aliens and U.S. Citizens Living Abroad	
		307	Backup withholding	451	Individual retirement arrangements (IRAs)	IRS Notices		851	Resident and nonresident aliens
		308	Amended returns	452	Alimony paid	651	Notices—What to do	856	Foreign tax credit
		309	Roth IRA contributions	453	Bad debt deduction	652	Notice of underreported income—CP 2000	857	Individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN)—Form W-7
IRS Procedures		310	Coverdell education savings accounts	455	Moving expenses	653	IRS notices and bills, penalties, and interest charges	858	Alien tax clearance
151	Your appeal rights	311	Power of attorney information	456	Student loan interest deduction	Basis of Assets, Depreciation, and Sale of Assets		Tax Information for Residents of Puerto Rico (in Spanish only)	
152	Refund information	312	Disclosure authorizations	457	Tuition and fees deduction	701	Sale of your home	901	Is a person with income from Puerto Rican sources required to file a U.S. federal income tax return?
153	What to do if you haven't filed your tax return	313	Qualified tuition programs (QTPs)	458	Educator expense deduction	703	Basis of assets	902	Credits and deductions for taxpayers with Puerto Rican source income that is exempt from U.S. tax
154	Forms W-2 and Form 1099-R—What to do if not received	Filing Requirements, Filing Status, and Exemptions		Itemized Deductions		704	Depreciation	903	Federal employment tax in Puerto Rico
155	Forms and publications—How to order	352	Which form—1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ?	501	Should I itemize?	705	Installment sales	904	Tax assistance for residents of Puerto Rico
156	Copy of your tax return—How to get one	356	Decedents	502	Medical and dental expenses	Employer Tax Information			
157	Change of address—How to notify IRS	Types of Income		503	Deductible taxes	751	Social security and Medicare withholding rates		
158	Ensuring proper credit of payments	401	Wages and salaries	504	Home mortgage points	752	Form W-2—Where, when, and how to file		
159	Prior year(s) Form W-2—How to get a copy of	403	Interest received	505	Interest expense	753	Form W-4—Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate		
160	Form 1099-A (Acquisition or Abandonment of Secured Property) and Form 1099-C (Cancellation of Debt)	404	Dividends	506	Contributions	754	Form W-5—Advance earned income credit		
		407	Business income	507	Casualty and theft losses	755	Employer identification number (EIN)—How to apply		
		409	Capital gains and losses	508	Miscellaneous expenses	756	Employment taxes for household employees		
		410	Pensions and annuities	509	Business use of home	757	Forms 941 and 944—Deposit requirements		
		411	Pensions—The general rule and the simplified method	510	Business use of car				
		412	Lump-sum distributions	511	Business travel expenses				
		413	Rollovers from retirement plans	512	Business entertainment expenses				
		414	Rental income and expenses	513	Educational expenses				
		415	Renting residential and vacation property	514	Employee business expenses				
		416	Farming and fishing income	515	Casualty, disaster, and theft losses				
		417	Earnings for clergy	Tax Computation					
		418	Unemployment compensation	551	Standard deduction				
				552	Tax and credits figured by the IRS				
				553	Tax on a child's investment income				
				554	Self-employment tax				
Collection								Topic numbers are effective January 1, 2008.	
201	The collection process								
202	Tax payment options								
203	Failure to pay child support and federal nontax and state income tax obligations								
204	Offers in compromise								
205	Innocent spouse relief (and separation of liability and equitable relief)								

Quick and Easy Access to Tax Help and Tax Products




If you live outside the United States, see Pub. 54 to find out how to get help and tax products.



Internet

You can access the IRS website 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at www.irs.gov.

Online services and help. Go to www.irs.gov to:

-  **Access Free File**, a free commercial income tax preparation and electronic filing service available to taxpayers with adjusted gross income of \$54,000 or less.
- Check the status of your 2007 refund. Click on “Where’s My Refund.”
- See answers to many questions. Click on “Frequently Asked Questions.”
- Figure your withholding allowances using our Withholding Calculator at www.irs.gov/individuals.
- Sign up for e-News Subscriptions to get the latest tax news on a variety of topics by email.
- Send us your comments or request help.
- Get disaster relief information. Enter keyword “Disaster.”
- Safeguard your privacy. Enter keyword “Privacy Policy.”

View and download products. Click on “More Forms and Publications” or go to www.irs.gov/formspubs.

- For forms and instructions, click on “Form and Instruction number.”
- For publications, click on “Publication number.”
- For a subject index to forms, instructions, and publications, click on “Topical index.”
- For prior year forms, instructions, and publications, click on “Previous years.”

Online ordering of products. To order tax products delivered by mail, go to www.irs.gov/formspubs.

- For current year products, click on “Forms and publications by U.S. mail.”
- For a tax booklet of forms and instructions, click on “Tax packages.”
- For tax products on a CD, click on “Tax products on CD-ROM (Pub. 1796).” See *CD/DVD* on this page.



Phone

Tax forms and publications. Call 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676) to order current and prior year forms, instructions, and publications. You should receive your order within 10 working days.

Tax help and questions. Call 1-800-829-1040.

Hearing Impaired TTY/TDD. Call 1-800-829-4059.

TeleTax information - 24 hour tax information. Call 1-800-829-4477. See page 30 for topic numbers and details.

Refund hotline. 1-800-829-1954.



Walk-In

You can pick up some of the most requested forms, instructions, and publications at many IRS offices, post offices, and libraries. Also, some grocery stores, copy centers, city and county government offices, credit unions, and

office supply stores have reproducible tax products available to photocopy or print from a CD.



Mail

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

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



CD/DVD

Buy IRS Publication 1796 (IRS Tax Products CD) for \$35. Price is subject to change. There may be a handling fee. The CD includes current-year and prior-year forms, instructions, and publications; Internal Revenue Bulletins;

and toll-free and email technical support. As a bonus, you will get the IRS Tax Products DVD. The CD is released twice during the year. The first release will ship the beginning of January 2008 and the final release (including the bonus DVD) will ship the beginning of March 2008. The CD does not support electronic filing.

Internet. Buy the CD from:

- National Technical Information Service (NTIS) at www.irs.gov/cdorders
- Government Printing Office (GPO) at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov> (search for Pub. 1796)

Telephone. Buy the CD from:

- NTIS at 1-877-233-6767
- GPO at 1-866-512-1800

Other ways to get help. See page 28 for information.

Disclosure, Privacy Act, and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, the Privacy Act of 1974, and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 require that when we ask you for information we must first tell you our legal right to ask for the information, why we are asking for it, and how it will be used. We must also tell you what could happen if we do not receive it and whether your response is voluntary, required to obtain a benefit, or mandatory under the law.

This notice applies to all papers you file with us, including this tax return. It also applies to any questions we need to ask you so we can complete, correct, or process your return; figure your tax; and collect tax, interest, or penalties.

Our legal right to ask for information is Internal Revenue Code sections 6001, 6011, and 6012(a), which require you to file a return or statement with us for any tax you are liable for. Your response is mandatory under these sections. Code section 6109 requires that you provide your social security number or individual taxpayer identification number on what you file. This is so we know who you are, and can process your return and other papers. You must fill in all parts of the tax form that apply to you. But you do not have to check the boxes for the Presidential Election Campaign Fund or for the third party designee. You also do not have to provide your daytime phone number.

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.

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

If you do not file a return, do not give the information asked for, or give false information, you may be charged penalties and be subject to criminal prosecution. We may also have to disallow the exemptions, credits, or deductions shown on your tax return. This could make the tax higher or delay any refund. Interest may also be charged.

Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as stated in Code section 6103. However, Code 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 the tax laws, both civil and criminal, and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, U.S. commonwealths or possessions, and certain foreign governments 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 which we cannot get in any other way in order 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 the Comptroller General to review 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 the 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.

Please keep this notice with your records. It may help you if we ask you for other information. If you have questions about the rules for filing and giving information, please call or visit any Internal Revenue Service office.

We welcome comments on forms. If you have suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can email us at [*taxforms@irs.gov](mailto:taxforms@irs.gov). (The asterisk must be included in the address.) Enter "Forms Comment" on the subject line. Or you can write to Internal Revenue Service, Tax Products Coordinating Committee, SE:W:CAR:MP:T:T:SP, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526, Washington, DC 20224. Do not send your return to this address. Instead, see *Where Do You File?* on the back cover.

Estimates of Taxpayer Burden

The table below shows burden estimates by form type and type of taxpayer. Time burden is further broken out by taxpayer activity. The largest component of time burden for all taxpayers is record-keeping, as opposed to form completion and submission. In addition, the time burden associated with form completion and submission activities is closely tied to preparation method (self-prepared without software, self-prepared with software, and prepared by paid preparer).

Time spent and out-of-pocket costs are estimated separately. Out-of-pocket costs include any expenses incurred by taxpayers to prepare and submit their tax returns. Examples of out-of-pocket costs include tax return preparation and submission fees, postage, tax preparation software costs, photocopying costs, and phone calls (if not toll-free).

Both time and cost burdens are national averages and do not necessarily reflect a "typical" case. For instance, the average time burden for all taxpayers filing a 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ was 26.4 hours, with an average cost of \$207 per return. This average includes all associated forms and schedules, across all preparation methods and all taxpayer activities. Taxpayers filing Form 1040 had an average burden of about 34 hours, and taxpayers filing Form 1040A and Form 1040EZ averaged about 10 hours. However, within each of these estimates, there is significant variation in taxpayer activity. Similarly, tax preparation fees vary extensively depending on the taxpayer's tax situation and issues, the type of professional preparer, and the geographic area.

The data shown are the best estimates available as of September 24, 2007, from tax returns filed for 2006. The method used to estimate taxpayer burden incorporates results from a taxpayer burden survey conducted in 2000 and 2001. The estimates are subject to change as new data becomes available. The estimates do not include burden associated with post-filing activities. However, operational IRS data indicates that electronically prepared and e-filed returns have fewer errors, implying a lower overall post-filing burden.

If you have comments concerning the time and cost estimates below, you can contact us at either one of the addresses shown under *We welcome comments on forms* above.

Estimated Average Taxpayer Burden for Individuals by Activity

The average time and costs required to complete and file Form 1040, Form 1040A, Form 1040EZ, their schedules, and accompanying forms will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated averages are:

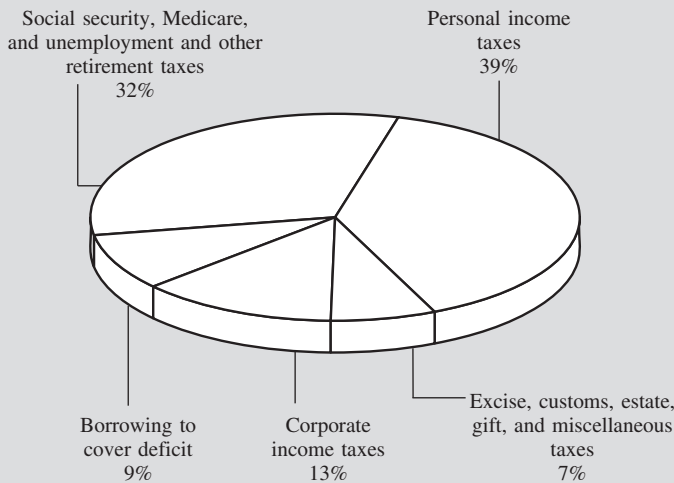
Major Form Filed or Type of Taxpayer	Percentage of Returns	Average Time Burden (Hours)						Average Cost (Dollars)
		Total Time	Record Keeping	Tax Planning	Form Completion	Form Submission	All Other	
All taxpayers	100	26.4	15.0	4.7	3.3	0.6	2.8	\$207
Major forms filed								
1040	69	33.5	19.8	5.9	3.7	0.6	3.4	267
1040A & 1040EZ	31	10.4	4.2	1.8	2.5	0.5	1.4	72
Type of taxpayer								
Nonbusiness*	71	14.1	5.6	3.3	3.0	0.5	1.6	114
Business*	29	56.9	38.4	8.0	4.2	0.7	5.7	440

* You are a "business" filer if you file one or more of the following with Form 1040: Schedule C, C-EZ, E, or F or Form 2106 or 2106-EZ. You are a "nonbusiness" filer if you did not file any of those schedules or forms with Form 1040.

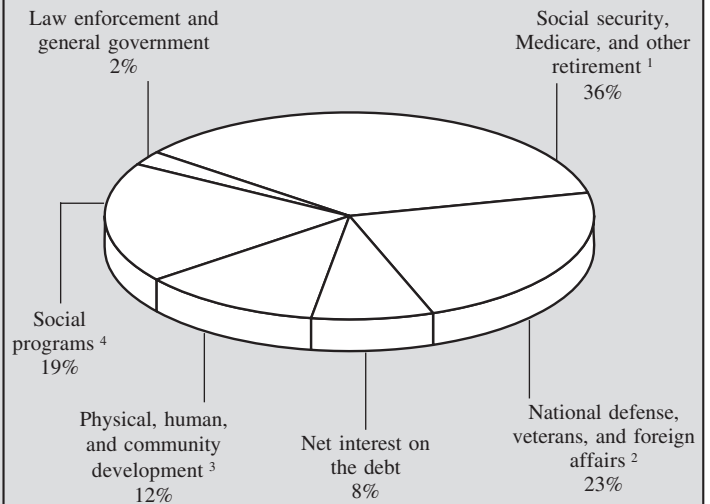
Major Categories of Federal Income and Outlays for Fiscal Year 2006

Income and Outlays. These pie charts show the relative sizes of the major categories of federal income and outlays for fiscal year 2006.

Income



Outlays



On or before the first Monday in February of each year, the President is required by law to submit to the Congress a budget proposal for the fiscal year that begins the following October. The budget plan sets forth the President's proposed receipts, spending, and the surplus or deficit for the Federal Government. The plan includes recommendations for new legislation as well as recommendations to change, eliminate, and add programs. After receiving the President's proposal, the Congress reviews it and makes changes. It first passes a budget resolution setting its own targets for receipts, outlays, and surplus or deficit. Next, individual spending and revenue bills that are consistent with the goals of the budget resolution are enacted.

In fiscal year 2006 (which began on October 1, 2005, and ended on September 30, 2006), federal income was \$2.407 trillion and outlays were \$2.655 trillion, leaving a deficit of \$0.248 trillion.

Footnotes for Certain Federal Outlays

1. **Social security, Medicare, and other retirement:** These programs provide income support for the retired and disabled and medical care for the elderly.

2. **National defense, veterans, and foreign affairs:** About 19% of outlays were to equip, modernize, and pay our armed forces and to fund the Global War on Terrorism and other national defense activities; about 3% were for veterans benefits and services; and about 1% were for international activities, including military and economic assistance to foreign countries and the maintenance of U.S. embassies abroad.

3. **Physical, human, and community development:** These outlays were for agriculture; natural resources; environment; transportation; aid for elementary and secondary education and direct assistance to college students; job training; deposit insurance, commerce and housing credit, and community development; and space, energy, and general science programs.

4. **Social programs:** About 13% of total outlays were for Medicaid, food stamps, temporary assistance for needy families, supplemental security income, and related programs; and the remaining outlays were for health research and public health programs, unemployment compensation, assisted housing, and social services.

Note. The percentages on this page exclude undistributed offsetting receipts, which were \$68 billion in fiscal year 2006. In the budget, these receipts are offset against spending in figuring the outlay totals shown above. These receipts are for the U.S. Government's share of its employee retirement programs, rents and royalties on the Outer Continental Shelf, and proceeds from the sale of assets.

Index to Instructions

A			
Address Change	8		
Addresses of IRS Centers	Back Cover		
Alaska Permanent Fund Dividends	10		
Allocated Tip Income	9		
Amended Return	27		
Amount You Owe	16		
<hr/>			
C			
Common Mistakes, How To Avoid	27		
Customer Service Standards	3		
<hr/>			
D			
Death of a Taxpayer	28		
Death of Spouse	28		
Debt Held by the Public, Gift To Reduce	27		
Direct Deposit of Refund	15		
Disclosure, Privacy Act, and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice	32		
Dual-status alien	5		
<hr/>			
E			
Earned income credit	5, 10-12		
Combat pay, Nontaxable	12		
Earned Income Credit Table	14		
Electronic Filing (<i>e-file</i>)	4, 5, 8, 15, 16, 31		
Everyday Tax Solutions	28		
Extension of Time To File	5, 15		
<hr/>			
F			
Filing Instructions:			
When to File	5		
Where to File	Back Cover		
Filing Requirements	5		
Filing Status	6		
Form W-2	9		
Forms W-2, 1098, and 1099, Where To Report Certain Items From	8		
Forms, how to get	31		
<hr/>			
H			
Help (free)	28, 29, 31		
Help With Unresolved Tax Issues	3		
Household Employment Taxes	6		
How to comment on forms	32		
<hr/>			
I			
Identity theft	27		
Income Tax Withheld (Federal)	10		
Injured Spouse	15		
Innocent Spouse Relief	27		
Installment Payments	16		
Interest Income:			
Taxable	9		
Tax-Exempt	10		
Interest, Late Payment of Tax	5, 16		
<hr/>			
K			
Kidnapped Child, Parent of	27		
<hr/>			
L			
Line Instructions	8-16		
Low Income Tax Clinics	3		
<hr/>			
M			
Mailing address	Back Cover		
<hr/>			
Married Persons	6		
<hr/>			
N			
Name and Address	8		
Name Change	8, 27		
Nonresident Alien	5, 6, 9		
<hr/>			
P			
Payments and Tax:			
Amount You Owe	16		
What if You Cannot Pay?	16		
Penalty:			
Late Filing	5		
Late Payment	5		
Underpayment of Tax	16		
Preparer, Tax Return	16		
Presidential Election \$3 Check-Off	9		
Private Delivery Services	6		
Public Debt, Gift To Reduce the	27		
Publications, how to get	31		
<hr/>			
R			
Railroad Retirement Benefits Treated as Social Security	9		
Recordkeeping	27		
Refund	15, 29		
Refunds of State and Local Income Taxes	9		
Resident Alien	5		
Rights of Taxpayers	27		
Rounding Off to Whole Dollars	9		
<hr/>			
S			
Salaries	9		
Scholarship and Fellowship Grants	9		
Sign Your Return	16		
Single Person	6		
Social Security Benefits	9		
Social Security Number	9, 27		
State and Local Income Taxes, Refunds of	9		
<hr/>			
T			
Table of Contents	2		
Tax Assistance	28-31		
Tax Figured by the IRS	15		
Tax Table	18-26		
Tax-Exempt Interest	10		
Taxpayer Advocate Service	3		
Telephone Assistance, Federal Tax Information	29, 30		
TeleTax	29, 30		
Third Party Designee	16		
Tip Income	9		
<hr/>			
U			
Unemployment Compensation	10		
<hr/>			
W			
Wages	9		
What's New	5		
When To File	5		
Where To File	Back Cover		
Who Can Use Form 1040EZ?	6		
Who Must File	5		
Who Should File	5		
Withholding and Estimated Tax Payments for 2008	27		
<hr/>			



Where Do You File?

If an envelope came with this booklet, please use it. If you do not have one or if you moved during the year, mail your return to the

address shown below that applies to you. If you want to use a private delivery service, see page 6. Envelopes without enough postage will be returned to you by the post office.

IF you live in...	THEN use this address if you:	
	Are not enclosing a check or money order...	Are enclosing a check or money order...
Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Atlanta, GA 39901-0014	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Atlanta, GA 39901-0114
District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Andover, MA 05501-0014	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Andover, MA 05501-0114
Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Kansas City, MO 64999-0014	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Kansas City, MO 64999-0114
Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, APO, FPO	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Austin, TX 73301-0014	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Austin, TX 73301-0114
Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Fresno, CA 93888-0014	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Fresno, CA 93888-0114
American Samoa, nonpermanent residents of Guam or the Virgin Islands*, Puerto Rico (or if excluding income under Internal Revenue Code section 933), dual-status aliens, a foreign country; U.S. citizens and those filing Form 2555, 2555-EZ, or Form 4563	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Austin, TX 73301-0215 USA	Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Center Austin, TX 73301-0215 USA

* Permanent residents of Guam should use: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam, P.O. Box 23607, GMF, GU 96921; permanent residents of the U.S. Virgin Islands should use: V.I. Bureau of Internal Revenue, 9601 Estate Thomas, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI 00802.

What's Inside? (see Index for page numbers)

Instructions for Form 1040EZ
Table of contents
IRS e-file and free file options
Index (inside back cover)
When to file
What's new
How to comment on forms

How to avoid common mistakes
Help with unresolved tax issues
Free tax help
How to get forms and publications
Tax table
How to make a gift to reduce debt held by the public