



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

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Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs)

Including:

- **Archer MSAs**
- **Medicare+Choice MSAs**

For use in preparing
2003 Returns



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Important Change

Medical savings accounts program expires. The pilot program for MSAs is scheduled to end December 31, 2003. If it does, you can participate in an Archer MSA after 2003 only if:

- 1) You were an active MSA participant before January 1, 2004, or
- 2) You become an active MSA participant after 2003 because you are covered by a high deductible health plan of an MSA participating employer.

Important Reminder

Photographs of missing children. The Internal Revenue Service is a proud partner with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Photographs of missing children selected by the Center may appear in this publication on pages that would otherwise be blank. You can help bring these children home by looking at the photographs and calling **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)** if you recognize a child.

Introduction

This publication explains Archer MSAs and introduces Medicare+Choice MSAs. Archer MSAs were created to help self-employed individuals and employees of certain small employers meet the medical care costs of the account holder, the account holder's spouse, or the account holder's dependent(s).

A Medicare+Choice MSA is an Archer MSA designated by Medicare to be used solely to pay the qualified medical expenses of the account holder who is eligible for Medicare. No Medicare+Choice MSAs have been established as of the revision date of this publication.

You do not need IRS approval to start your Archer MSA. Complete **Form 8853, Archer MSAs and Long-Term Care Insurance Contracts**, and attach it to your Form 1040 each year you (or your spouse, if you file jointly) have Archer MSA contributions or distributions.

If you have an Archer MSA, you must file Form 1040 to report contributions, your deduction, and distributions. You cannot file Form 1040A or Form 1040EZ.

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

You can e-mail us at ***taxforms@irs.gov**. Please put "Publications Comment" on the subject line.

You can write to us at the following address:

Internal Revenue Service
Individual Forms and Publications Branch
SE:W:CAR:MP:T:I
1111 Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20224

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

Archer MSAs

An Archer MSA is a tax-exempt trust or custodial account that you set up with a U.S. financial institution (such as a bank or an insurance company) in which you can save money exclusively for future medical expenses. This account must be used in conjunction with a high deductible health plan (HDHP), discussed later.

What are the benefits of an Archer MSA? You may enjoy several benefits from having an Archer MSA.

- The interest or other earnings on the assets in your Archer MSA are tax free.
- You can claim a tax deduction for contributions you make even if you do not itemize your deductions on Form 1040.
- Distributions may be tax-free if you pay qualified medical expenses. See *Receiving Distributions*, later.
- The contributions remain in your Archer MSA from year to year until you use them.
- An Archer MSA is "portable" so it stays with you if you change employers or leave the work force.

Qualifying for an Archer MSA

To qualify for an Archer MSA, you must be either of the following.

- An employee (or the spouse of an employee) of a small employer (defined later) that maintains an individual or family HDHP, for you (or your spouse).

- A self-employed person (or the spouse of a self-employed person) who maintains an individual or family HDHP.

You can have no other health insurance or Medicare coverage except what is permitted under *Other health insurance*, later. You must be an eligible individual on the first day of a given month to get an Archer MSA deduction for that month.



If another taxpayer is entitled to claim an exemption for you, you cannot claim a deduction for an Archer MSA contribution. This is true even if the other person does not actually claim your exemption.

Small employer. A small employer is generally an employer who had an average of 50 or fewer employees during either of the last 2 calendar years. The definition of small employer is modified for new employers and growing employers.

New employer. A new employer is also considered a small employer for Archer MSAs if he or she reasonably expects to employ 50 or fewer people this year.

Growing employer. A small employer may begin HDHPs and Archer MSAs for his or her employees and then grow beyond 50 employees. The employer will continue to meet the requirement for small employers if he or she:

- Had 50 or fewer employees when the Archer MSAs began,
- Made a contribution that was excludable or deductible as an Archer MSA for the last year he or she had 50 or fewer employees, and
- Had an average of 200 or fewer employees each year after 1996.

Changing employers. If you change employers and still meet the rules for having an Archer MSA, you can continue to use that Archer MSA. However, you may not make additional contributions unless you are otherwise eligible.

High deductible health plan (HDHP). To be eligible for an Archer MSA, you must have an HDHP. An HDHP has:

- 1) A higher annual deductible than typical health plans, and
- 2) A maximum limit on the annual out-of-pocket medical expenses that you must pay for covered expenses.

Limits. The following table shows the limits for annual deductibles and the maximum out-of-pocket expenses for high deductible health plans for 2003.

Type of coverage	Minimum annual deductible	Maximum annual deductible	Maximum annual out-of-pocket expenses
Self-only	\$1,700	\$2,500	\$3,350
Family	\$3,350	\$5,050	\$6,150

Family plans that do not meet the high deductible rules. There are some family plans that have deductibles for both the family as a whole and for individual family members. Under these plans, if you meet the individual deductible for one family member, you do not have to meet the higher annual deductible amount for the family. If either the deductible for the family as a whole or the deductible for an individual family member is below the minimum annual deductible for that year, the plan does not qualify as an HDHP.

Example. Mr. Wilber has health insurance with company A in 2003. The annual deductible for the family plan is \$4,500. This plan also has an individual deductible of \$1,800 for each family member. Mr. Wilber's wife had \$2,200 of covered medical expenses. They had no other medical expenses for 2003. The plan paid \$400 to Mr. Wilber because Mrs. Wilber met the individual deductible of \$1,800, even though the Wilbers did not meet the \$4,500 annual deductible for the family plan. The plan does not qualify as an HDHP.

Other health insurance. You (or your spouse if you file jointly) generally cannot have any other health plan that is not an HDHP. However, this rule does not apply if the other health plan(s) only covers the following items.

- Accidents.
- Disability.
- Dental care.
- Vision care.
- Long-term care.
- Benefits related to workers' compensation laws, tort liabilities, or ownership or use of property.
- A specific disease or illness.
- A fixed amount per day (or other period) of hospitalization.

Setting Up an Archer MSA

When you set up an Archer MSA, you will need to work with a trustee. No permission or authorization from the IRS is necessary to establish an Archer MSA.

Who can be a trustee for an Archer MSA? The person or business with whom you set up your Archer MSA is called a *trustee*. A trustee can be a bank, insurance company, or anyone already approved by the IRS to be a trustee of individual retirement arrangements. Your employer may already have some information on Archer MSA trustees in your area.

Making Contributions

Contributions to an Archer MSA must be made in cash. You cannot contribute stock or other property to an Archer MSA.

Who can contribute to my Archer MSA? If you are an employee, your employer may make contributions to your Archer MSA. (You do not pay tax on these contributions.) If your employer does not make contributions to your Archer MSA, or you are self-employed, you can make your own contributions to your Archer MSA. Both you and your employer cannot make contributions to your Archer MSA in the same year. You do not have to make contributions to your Archer MSA every year.



If your spouse is covered by your HDHP and an excludable amount is contributed by your spouse (or your spouse's employer) to an Archer MSA belonging to your spouse, you cannot make contributions to your own Archer MSA that year.

Limits

There are two limits on the amount you or your employer can contribute to your Archer MSA.

- 1) The annual deductible limit.
- 2) An income limit.

Annual deductible limit. You (or your employer) can contribute up to 75% of the amount of your annual health plan deductible (65% if you have a self-only plan) to your Archer MSA. You must have the insurance all year to contribute the full amount.

For each full month you did not have an HDHP, you must reduce the amount you can contribute by one-twelfth.

Example 1. You have an HDHP for your family all year in 2003. The annual deductible is \$4,000. You can contribute up to \$3,000 ($\$4,000 \times 75\%$) to your Archer MSA for the year.

Example 2. You have an HDHP for your family for the entire months of July through December, 2003 (6 months). The annual deductible is \$4,000. You can contribute up to \$1,500 ($\$4,000 \times 75\% \div 12 \text{ months} \times 6 \text{ months}$) to your Archer MSA for the year.



If you and your spouse each have a family plan, you are treated as having family coverage with the lower annual deductible of the two health plans. The contribution limit is split equally between you unless you agree on a different division.

Income limit. You cannot contribute more than you earned for the year from the employer through whom you have your HDHP.

If you are self-employed, you cannot contribute more than your net self-employment income. This is your income from self-employment minus expenses (including the one-half of self-employment tax deduction).

Example 1. Bob Smith earned \$25,000 from ABC Company in 2003. He had an HDHP for his family at ABC for the entire year. The annual deductible was \$4,000. He can contribute up to \$3,000 to his Archer MSA ($75\% \times \$4,000$).

He can contribute the full amount because he earned more than \$3,000 at ABC.

Example 2. Joe Craft is self-employed. He had an HDHP for his family for the entire year in 2003. The annual deductible was \$3,500. Based on the annual deductible, the maximum contribution to his Archer MSA would have been \$2,625 (75% × \$3,500). However, after deducting his business expenses, Joe's net self-employment income is \$1,950 for the year. Therefore, he is limited to a contribution of \$1,950.

Medicare eligible individuals. Beginning with the first month you are entitled to benefits under Medicare, you cannot contribute to an Archer MSA. However, you may be eligible for a Medicare+Choice MSA, discussed later.

When to contribute. You can make contributions to your Archer MSA for 2003 until April 15, 2004.

Reporting Contributions on Your Return

Report all contributions to your Archer MSA on **Form 8853** and attach it to your Form 1040. You should include all contributions you, or your employer, made for 2003, including those made before April 15, 2004, that are designated for 2003.

You should receive **Form 5498-MSA, Archer MSA or Medicare+Choice MSA Information**, from the trustee showing the amount you (or your employer) contributed during the year. Your employer's contributions should be shown in box 12 of Form W-2, *Wage and Tax Statement*, with code **R**. Follow the instructions for Form 8853 and complete the *Line 5 Limitation Worksheet*. Report your Archer MSA deduction on Form 1040, line 33. Identify it as "MSA."

Excess contributions. You must generally pay a 6% excise tax on contributions you or your employer make to your Archer MSA that are greater than the limits discussed earlier. See Form 5329, *Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts*, to figure the excise tax.

Excess contributions you make. You may withdraw some or all of your excess contributions and not pay the excise tax on the amount withdrawn if you:

- Withdraw these excess contributions by the due date, including extensions, of your tax return,
- Also withdraw any income earned on the withdrawn contributions and include the earnings in "other income" on your tax return for the year you withdraw the contributions and earnings, and
- Do not claim a deduction on your Form 1040 for the amount of the withdrawn contributions.

Excess contributions your employer makes. If your employer makes an excess contribution and the excess was not included in box 1, Form W-2, you must report the excess as "other income" on your tax return. However, you may withdraw some or all of the excess employer contribu-

tions and not pay the excise tax on the amount withdrawn if you:

- Withdraw these excess contributions by the due date, including extensions, of your tax return,
- Also withdraw any income earned on the withdrawn contributions and include the earnings in "other income" on your tax return for the year you withdraw the contributions and earnings, and
- Do not claim an exclusion from income for the amount of the withdrawn contributions.

Receiving Distributions

You can make tax-free withdrawals from your Archer MSA to pay for qualified medical expenses (discussed later). If you make withdrawals for other reasons, the amount you withdraw will be subject to income tax and may be subject to an excise tax as well. You do not have to make withdrawals from your Archer MSA each year.

You will generally pay medical expenses during the year without being reimbursed by your HDHP until you reach the annual deductible for the plan. When you pay medical expenses during the year that are not reimbursed by your HDHP, you can ask the trustee of your Archer MSA to send you a distribution from your Archer MSA.

A distribution is money you get from your Archer MSA. The trustee will report any distribution to you and the IRS on **Form 1099-MSA, Distributions From an Archer MSA or Medicare+Choice MSA**.

How to report distributions on your tax return. How you report your distributions depends on whether or not you use the distribution for qualified medical expenses (defined later).

- If you use a distribution from your Archer MSA for qualified medical expenses, you do not pay tax on the distribution but you have to report the distribution on Form 8853. Follow the instructions for the form and attach it to your Form 1040.
- If you do not use a distribution from your Archer MSA for qualified medical expenses, you must pay tax on the distribution. Report the amount on Form 8853 and attach it to your Form 1040. If you have a taxable Archer MSA distribution, include it in the total on Form 1040, line 21, and enter "MSA" and the amount on the dotted line next to line 21. You must also report and pay an additional tax on your Form 1040 unless you meet one of the exceptions listed later under *Exceptions to the additional tax*.



If an amount (other than a rollover) is contributed to your Archer MSA this year (by you or your employer), you also must report and pay tax on a distribution you receive from your Archer MSA this year that is used to pay for medical expenses of someone who is not covered by an HDHP, or is also covered by another health plan that is not an HDHP, at the time the expenses

are incurred. See the instructions for Form 8853 for more information.

Additional tax. There is a 15% additional tax on the part of your distributions not used for qualified medical expenses. Figure the tax on Form 8853 and attach it to your Form 1040. Report the additional tax on Form 1040, line 60, and enter “MSA” and the amount on the dotted line next to line 60.

Exceptions. There is no additional tax on distributions made on or after the date you are disabled, are age 65 or older, or die.

Death of the Archer MSA holder. You should choose a beneficiary when you set up your Archer MSA. What happens to that Archer MSA when you die depends on whom you designate as the beneficiary.

Spouse is the designated beneficiary. If your spouse is the designated beneficiary of your Archer MSA, it will be treated as your spouse's Archer MSA after your death.

Spouse is not the designated beneficiary. If your spouse is not the designated beneficiary of your Archer MSA:

- 1) The account stops being an Archer MSA, and
- 2) The fair market value of the Archer MSA becomes taxable to the beneficiary in the year in which you die.

No beneficiary. If you have no beneficiary, the fair market value of the Archer MSA will be included on your final income tax return after your death.

Qualified Medical Expenses

Qualified medical expenses are those that qualify for the medical and dental expenses deduction. These are explained in Publication 502, *Medical and Dental Expenses*. Examples include amounts paid for doctors' fees, prescription medicines, and necessary hospital services not paid for by insurance.



You cannot deduct qualified medical expenses as an itemized deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040) that are equal to the tax-free amount of the distribution from your Archer MSA. This is the amount on line 9 of Form 8853.

Special rules for insurance premiums. Generally, you cannot treat insurance premiums as qualified medical expenses for Archer MSAs. You can, however, treat premiums for long-term care, health care coverage while you receive unemployment benefits, or health care continuation coverage required under any federal law as qualified medical expenses for Archer MSAs.

You cannot claim the health insurance credit for expenses that you pay for with a tax-free distribution from your Archer MSA. See Publication 502 for information on the health insurance credit.



Recordkeeping. For each qualified medical expense you deduct as an itemized deduction on Schedule A or pay with a distribution from your Archer MSA, you must keep a record of the name and address of each person you paid and the amount and date of the payment. Do not send these records with your tax return. Keep them with your tax records.

Filing Form 8853

You must file Form 8853 and attach it to Form 1040 if you (or your spouse, if married filing a joint return) had any activity on your Archer MSA during the year. You must file the form even if your employer or your spouse's employer made contributions to the Archer MSA.

Employer Participation

This section contains the rules that employers must follow if they decide to make Archer MSAs available to their employees. Unlike the previous discussions, “you” refers to the employer and not to the employee.

Health plan. If you want your employees to be able to have an Archer MSA, you must make an HDHP available to them. You can provide no additional coverage other than those exceptions listed previously under *Other health insurance*.

Contributions. You can make contributions to your employees' Archer MSAs. You deduct the contributions on the “Employee benefit programs” line of your business income tax return for the year you make these contributions. If you are filing Form 1040, Schedule C, this is Part II, line 14.

Comparable contributions. If you decide to make contributions, you must make comparable contributions to all comparable participating employees' Archer MSAs. Your contributions are comparable if they are either:

- The same amount, or
- The same percentage of the annual deductible limit under the HDHP covering the employees.

Comparable participating employees. Comparable participating employees:

- Are covered by your HDHP and are eligible to establish an Archer MSA,
- Have the same category of coverage (either self-only or family coverage), and
- Have the same category of employment (either part-time or full-time).

Additional tax. If you made contributions to your employees' Archer MSAs that were not comparable, you must pay an additional tax of 35% of the amount you contributed. Get **Form 5330, Return of Excise Taxes Related to Employee Benefit Plans**, to report and pay this tax.

Employment taxes. Amounts you contribute to your employees' Archer MSAs are generally not subject to employ-

ment taxes. You must report the contributions in box 12 of the Form W-2 you file for each employee during the calendar year. Enter code "R" in box 12.

Medicare+Choice MSAs

A Medicare+Choice MSA is an Archer MSA designated by Medicare to be used solely to pay the qualified medical expenses of the account holder. To be eligible for a Medicare+Choice MSA, you must be eligible for Medicare and have a high deductible health plan (HDHP) that meets the Medicare guidelines.

A Medicare+Choice MSA is a tax-exempt trust or custodial savings account that you set up with a financial institution (such as a bank or an insurance company) in which the Medicare program can deposit money for qualified medical expenses. The money in your account is not taxed if it is used for qualified medical expenses, and it may earn interest or dividends.

An HDHP is a special health insurance policy that has a high deductible. You choose the policy you want to use as part of your Medicare+Choice MSA plan. However, the policy must be approved by the Medicare program.

Note. At the time this publication went to print, no HDHP had been approved by Medicare. Therefore, no Medicare+Choice MSAs have been established to date.

Medicare+Choice MSAs are administered through the Federal Medicare program. You can get information by calling 1-800-Medicare (1-800-633-4227) or through the Internet at www.medicare.gov.

How To Get Tax Help

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

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

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

To contact your Taxpayer Advocate:

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

- Visit the web site at www.irs.gov/advocate.

For more information, see Publication 1546, *The Taxpayer Advocate Service of the IRS*.

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



Internet. You can access the IRS web site 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at www.irs.gov to:

- **E-file.** Access commercial tax preparation and e-file services available for free to eligible taxpayers.
- Check the amount of advance child tax credit payments you received in 2003.
- Check the status of your 2003 refund. Click on "Where's My Refund" and then on "Go Get My Refund Status." Be sure to wait at least 6 weeks from the date you filed your return (3 weeks if you filed electronically) and have your 2003 tax return available because you will need to know your filing status and the exact whole dollar amount of your refund.
- Download forms, instructions, and publications.
- Order IRS products on-line.
- See answers to frequently asked tax questions.
- Search publications on-line by topic or keyword.
- Figure your withholding allowances using our Form W-4 calculator.
- Send us comments or request help by e-mail.
- Sign up to receive local and national tax news by e-mail.
- Get information on starting and operating a small business.

You can also reach us using File Transfer Protocol at [ftp.irs.gov](ftp://ftp.irs.gov).



Fax. You can get over 100 of the most requested forms and instructions 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by fax. Just call **703-368-9694** from your fax machine. Follow the directions from the prompts. When you order forms, enter the catalog number for the form you need. The items you request will be faxed to you.

For help with transmission problems, call **703-487-4608**.

Long-distance charges may apply.



Phone. Many services are available by phone.

- **Ordering forms, instructions, and publications.** Call **1-800-829-3676** to order current-year forms, instructions, and publications and prior-year forms and

instructions. You should receive your order within 10 days.

- **Asking tax questions.** Call the IRS with your tax questions at **1-800-829-1040**.
- **Solving problems.** You can get face-to-face help solving tax problems every business day in IRS Taxpayer Assistance Centers. An employee can explain IRS letters, request adjustments to your account, or help you set up a payment plan. Call your local Taxpayer Assistance Center for an appointment. To find the number, go to **www.irs.gov** or look in the phone book under "United States Government, Internal Revenue Service."
- **TTY/TDD equipment.** If you have access to TTY/TDD equipment, call **1-800-829-4059** to ask tax or account questions or to order forms and publications.
- **TeleTax topics.** Call **1-800-829-4477** to listen to pre-recorded messages covering various tax topics.
- **Refund information.** If you would like to check the status of your 2003 refund, call **1-800-829-4477** for automated refund information and follow the recorded instructions or call **1-800-829-1954**. Be sure to wait at least 6 weeks from the date you filed your return (3 weeks if you filed electronically) and have your 2003 tax return available because you will need to know your filing status and the exact whole dollar amount of your refund.

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



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

- **Products.** You can walk in to many post offices, libraries, and IRS offices to pick up certain forms, instructions, and publications. Some IRS offices, libraries, grocery stores, copy centers, city and county government offices, credit unions, and office supply stores have a collection of products available to print from a CD-ROM or photocopy from reproducible proofs. Also, some IRS offices and libraries have the Internal Revenue Code, regulations, Internal Revenue Bulletins, and Cumulative Bulletins available for research purposes.
- **Services.** You can walk in to your local Taxpayer Assistance Center every business day to ask tax questions or get help with a tax problem. An employee can explain IRS letters, request adjustments to your account, or help you set up a payment plan. You can set up an appointment by calling your local

Center and, at the prompt, leaving a message requesting Everyday Tax Solutions help. A representative will call you back within 2 business days to schedule an in-person appointment at your convenience. To find the number, go to **www.irs.gov** or look in the phone book under "United States Government, Internal Revenue Service."



Mail. You can send your order for forms, instructions, and publications to the Distribution Center nearest to you and receive a response within 10 workdays after your request is received. Use the address that applies to your part of the country.

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- **Central part of U.S.:**
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- **Eastern part of U.S. and foreign addresses:**
Eastern Area Distribution Center
P.O. Box 85074
Richmond, VA 23261-5074



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

- Current-year forms, instructions, and publications.
- Prior-year forms and instructions.
- Frequently requested tax forms that may be filled in electronically, printed out for submission, and saved for recordkeeping.
- Internal Revenue Bulletins.

Buy the CD-ROM from National Technical Information Service (NTIS) on the Internet at **www.irs.gov/cdorders** for \$22 (no handling fee) or call **1-877-233-6767** toll free to buy the CD-ROM for \$22 (plus a \$5 handling fee). The first release is available in early January and the final release is available in late February.



CD-ROM for small businesses. IRS Publication 3207, *Small Business Resource Guide*, is a must for every small business owner or any taxpayer about to start a business. This handy, interactive CD contains all the business tax forms, instructions and publications needed to successfully manage a business. In addition, the CD provides an abundance of other helpful information, such as how to prepare a business plan, finding financing for your business, and much more. The design of the CD makes finding information easy and quick and incorporates file formats and browsers that can be run on virtually any desktop or laptop computer.

It is available in early April. You can get a free copy by calling **1-800-829-3676** or by visiting the web site at **www.irs.gov/smallbiz**.

Tax Publications for Individual Taxpayers

See *How To Get Tax Help* for a variety of ways to get publications, including by computer, phone, and mail.

General Guides

- 1 Your Rights as a Taxpayer
- 17 Your Federal Income Tax (For Individuals)
- 334 Tax Guide for Small Business (For Individuals Who Use Schedule C or C-EZ)
- 509 Tax Calendars for 2004
- 553 Highlights of 2003 Tax Changes
- 910 Guide to Free Tax Services

Specialized Publications

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- 908 Bankruptcy Tax Guide
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- 967 The IRS Will Figure Your Tax
- 968 Tax Benefits for Adoption
- 969 Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs)
- 970 Tax Benefits for Education
- 971 Innocent Spouse Relief
- 972 Child Tax Credit
- 1542 Per Diem Rates
- 1544 Reporting Cash Payments of Over \$10,000 (Received in a Trade or Business)
- 1546 The Taxpayer Advocate Service of the IRS

Spanish Language Publications

- 1SP Derechos del Contribuyente
- 579SP Cómo Preparar la Declaración de Impuesto Federal
- 594SP Comprendiendo el Proceso de Cobro
- 596SP Crédito por Ingreso del Trabajo
- 850 English-Spanish Glossary of Words and Phrases Used in Publications Issued by the Internal Revenue Service
- 1544SP Informe de Pagos en Efectivo en Exceso de \$10,000 (Recibidos en una Ocupación o Negocio)

Commonly Used Tax Forms

See *How To Get Tax Help* for a variety of ways to get forms, including by computer, fax, phone, and mail. For fax orders only, use the catalog number when ordering.

Form Number and Title	Catalog Number	Form Number and Title	Catalog Number
1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	11320	2106 Employee Business Expenses	11700
Sch A&B Itemized Deductions & Interest and Ordinary Dividends	11330	2106-EZ Unreimbursed Employee Business Expenses	20604
Sch C Profit or Loss From Business	11334	2210 Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals, Estates, and Trusts	11744
Sch C-EZ Net Profit From Business	14374	2441 Child and Dependent Care Expenses	11862
Sch D Capital Gains and Losses	11338	2848 Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative	11980
Sch D-1 Continuation Sheet for Schedule D	10424	3903 Moving Expenses	12490
Sch E Supplemental Income and Loss	11344	4562 Depreciation and Amortization	12906
Sch EIC Earned Income Credit	13339	4868 Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	13141
Sch F Profit or Loss From Farming	11346	4952 Investment Interest Expense Deduction	13177
Sch H Household Employment Taxes	12187	5329 Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts	13329
Sch J Farm Income Averaging	25513	6251 Alternative Minimum Tax—Individuals	13600
Sch R Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled	11359	8283 Noncash Charitable Contributions	62299
Sch SE Self-Employment Tax	11358	8582 Passive Activity Loss Limitations	63704
1040A U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	11327	8606 Nondeductible IRAs	63966
Sch 1 Interest and Ordinary Dividends for Form 1040A Filers	12075	8812 Additional Child Tax Credit	10644
Sch 2 Child and Dependent Care Expenses for Form 1040A Filers	10749	8822 Change of Address	12081
Sch 3 Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled for Form 1040A Filers	12064	8829 Expenses for Business Use of Your Home	13232
1040EZ Income Tax Return for Single and Joint Filers With No Dependents	11329	8863 Education Credits	25379
1040-ES Estimated Tax for Individuals	11340	9465 Installment Agreement Request	14842
1040X Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return	11360		

