

Purpose of This Package

Use this package to figure and pay your estimated tax. **If you are not required to make estimated tax payments for 2001, you may discard this package.** But before you do so, be sure to consider whether you need to use the Form 1040-V also included in this package (explained below).

Estimated tax is the method used to pay tax on income that is not subject to withholding (for example, earnings from self-employment, interest, dividends, rents, alimony, etc.). In addition, if you do not elect voluntary withholding, you should make estimated tax payments on unemployment compensation and the taxable part of your social security benefits. See the 2000 instructions for your tax return for details on income that is taxable.

The estimated tax worksheet on page 4 will help you figure the correct amount to pay. The payment vouchers in this package are for crediting your estimated tax payments to your account correctly if you are paying by check or money order. You may also be able to pay by direct debit (automatic withdrawal) or credit card. See page 3 for details. Use the **Record of Estimated Tax Payments** on page 5 to keep track of the payments you have made and the number and amount of your remaining payments.

The payment vouchers are preprinted with your name, address, and social security number (SSN). If your name or SSN is not correct, please make the necessary changes on the vouchers. Cross out the name and SSN of a deceased or divorced spouse.

Do not use the vouchers in this package to notify the IRS of a **change of address**. If you have a new address, file **Form 8822**, Change of Address. The IRS will update your record and send you new preprinted payment vouchers.

Note: *Continue to use your old preprinted payment vouchers to make payments of estimated tax until you receive the new vouchers. Do not correct the address on the old vouchers.*

Form 1040-V Included in This Package

We have included **Form 1040-V**, Payment Voucher, and its instructions with your estimated tax vouchers. Please use Form 1040-V when sending in your payment of any balance due on line 69 of your **2000** Form 1040. However, if you do not have a balance due on your **2000** Form 1040 or you file Form 1040A, you should discard the Form 1040-V in this package.

Caution: *Do not use Form 1040-V to make any 2001 estimated tax payments. Payments made with Form 1040-V will be credited only to your 2000 tax.*

Who Must Make Estimated Tax Payments

In most cases, you must make estimated tax payments if you expect to owe at least \$1,000 in tax for 2001 (after subtracting your withholding and credits) and you expect your withholding and credits to be less than the **smaller** of:

1. 90% of the tax shown on your 2001 tax return **or**
2. The tax shown on your 2000 tax return (110% of that amount if you are not a farmer or fisherman and the adjusted gross income shown on that return is more than \$150,000 or, if married filing separately for 2001, more than \$75,000).

However, if you did not file a 2000 tax return or that return did not cover 12 months, item 2 does not apply.

For this purpose, include household employment taxes (before subtracting advance EIC payments made to your employee(s)) when figuring the tax shown on your tax return if:

- You will have Federal income tax withheld from wages, pensions, annuities, gambling winnings, or other income **or**

- You would be required to make estimated tax payments to avoid a penalty even if you did not include household employment taxes when figuring your estimated tax.

Exception. You do not have to pay estimated tax if you were a U.S. citizen or resident alien for all of 2000 and you had no tax liability for the full 12-month 2000 tax year.

The estimated tax rules apply to:

- U.S. citizens and residents,
- Residents of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa, and
- Nonresident aliens (use Form 1040-ES (NR)).

If you also receive salaries and wages, you may be able to avoid having to make estimated tax payments by asking your employer to take more tax out of your earnings. To do this, file a new **Form W-4**, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, with your employer.

You can also choose to have Federal income tax withheld from certain government payments. For details, see **Form W-4V**, Voluntary Withholding Request.

Caution: *You may not make joint estimated tax payments if you or your spouse is a nonresident alien, you are separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance, or you and your spouse have different tax years.*

Additional Information You May Need

Most of the information you will need can be found in **Pub. 505**, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

Other available information:

- **Pub. 553**, Highlights of 2000 Tax Changes.
- Instructions for the 2000 Form 1040 or 1040A.
- **What's Hot** at www.irs.gov.

For details on how to get forms and publications, see page 7 of the instructions for Form 1040 or 1040A.

If you have tax questions, call 1-800-829-1040 for assistance.

Changes Effective for 2001

Caution: *Legislation enacted after December 8, 2000, may affect the computation of your 2001 tax. To find out if such legislation was enacted and for details on any changes, visit the IRS Web Site at www.irs.gov.*

Use your 2000 tax return as a guide in figuring your 2001 estimated tax, but be sure to consider the changes noted in this section. For more information on changes that may affect your 2000 estimated tax, see Pub. 553.

New exclusion for certain foreign trade income. The FSC Repeal and Extraterritorial Income Exclusion Act of 2000 allows a new extraterritorial income exclusion for transactions after September 30, 2000. The exclusion is based on your qualifying foreign trade income. For more details and to figure the amount of the exclusion, see new **Form 8873**, Extraterritorial Income Exclusion.

Paying by direct debit or credit card. You may be able to make a payment by direct debit. Also, there are now two companies through which you may make a payment by credit card. See page 3 for details.

Estimated tax safe harbor for some taxpayers. For 2001, the estimated tax safe harbor that is based on the tax shown on your 2000 tax return is 110% of that amount if you are not a farmer or fisherman and the adjusted gross income shown on that return is more than \$150,000 or, if married filing separately for 2001, more than \$75,000.

Student loan interest deduction. You may be able to deduct up to \$2,500 of interest you pay during 2001 on a qualified student loan.

Standard mileage rate. The rate for business use of a vehicle has increased to 34½ cents a mile. The rate for use of your car to get medical care or for figuring deductible moving expenses has increased to 12 cents a mile.

IRA deduction allowed to more people covered by retirement plans. You may be able to take an IRA deduction for 2001 if you are covered by a retirement plan and your 2001 modified AGI is less than \$43,000 if single, head of household, or married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2001; or \$63,000 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er).

Foreign earned income exclusion. For 2001, the maximum foreign earned income exclusion amount is \$78,000.

Section 179 expense deduction. Generally, the maximum deduction to expense certain property under section 179 for 2001 is \$24,000.

Lower capital gains tax rate. For 2001, gains on assets held more than 5 years are taxed at 8% to the extent the gains would have otherwise been taxed at 10%.

Election to recognize gain on certain assets held on January 1, 2001. You may elect to treat certain assets held on January 1, 2001, as having been sold and then reacquired on the same date. The purpose of the election is to make future gain on the asset eligible for a capital gains tax rate of 18% instead of 20% if the asset is held more than 5 years. Only gains that would otherwise be taxed at 20% on assets acquired after December 31, 2000, or that you are electing to treat as having been reacquired after that date, are eligible for the 18% rate. For details on how to make the election, see Pub. 553.

Research credit. A special rule applies when figuring your research credit for estimated tax purposes. The credit attributable to the second suspension period (defined below) cannot be used to reduce any estimated tax payments due before October 1, 2001. Instead, it is allowed as if it were an installment payment made on October 1, 2001.

For the 2001 tax year, the second suspension period begins on January 1 and ends September 30, 2001. The credit attributable to the suspension period generally is figured by multiplying the total research credit for the tax year by the ratio of (a) the number of months in the suspension period that are included in the tax year to (b) the number of months in the tax year. For the 2001 tax year, 75% of the research credit generally is attributable to the second suspension period. See **Form 6765**, Credit for Increasing Research Activities, for more details.

Standard deduction. If you do not itemize your deductions, you may take the 2001 standard deduction listed below for your filing status.

Filing Status	Standard Deduction
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)	\$7,600
Head of household	\$6,650
Single	\$4,550
Married filing separately	\$3,800

However, if you can be claimed as a dependent on another person's 2001 tax return, your standard deduction is the **greater** of:

- \$750 or
- Your earned income plus \$250 (up to the standard deduction amount).

Your standard deduction is increased by the following amount if:

1. You are an unmarried individual (single or head of household) and are:

65 or older or blind	\$1,100
65 or older and blind	\$2,200
2. You are a married individual (filing jointly or separately) or a qualifying widow(er) and are:

65 or older or blind	\$900
65 or older and blind	\$1,800

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|----------|
| Both spouses 65 or older | \$1,800* |
| Both spouses 65 or older and blind | \$3,600* |
- * If married filing separately, these amounts apply only if you can claim an exemption for your spouse.

To Figure Your Estimated Tax, Use:

- The **2001 Estimated Tax Worksheet** on page 4.
- The instructions below for the worksheet on page 4.
- The **2001 Tax Rate Schedules** on page 5.
- Your 2000 tax return and instructions, as a guide to figuring your income, deductions, and credits (but be sure to consider the changes noted earlier).

If you receive your income unevenly throughout the year (for example, because you operate your business on a seasonal basis), you may be able to lower or eliminate the amount of your required estimated tax payment for one or more periods by using the annualized income installment method. See Pub. 505 for details.

To amend or correct your estimated tax, see **Amending Estimated Tax Payments** on page 3.

Instructions for Worksheet on Page 4

Line 1. Adjusted Gross Income. Use your 2000 tax return and instructions as a guide to figuring the adjusted gross income you expect in 2001 (but be sure to consider the tax law changes noted earlier). For more details on figuring your adjusted gross income, see **Expected Adjusted Gross Income** in Pub. 505. If you are self-employed, be sure to take into account the deduction for one-half of your self-employment tax.

Line 8. Include on this line the additional taxes from **Form 4972**, Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions, or **Form 8814**, Parents' Election To Report Child's Interest and Dividends. Also include any recapture of the education credits.

Line 9. Credits. See the 2000 Form 1040, lines 43 through 49, or Form 1040A, lines 27 through 31, and the related instructions. However, be sure to consider the special rule for the research credit noted earlier.

Line 11. Self-Employment Tax. If you and your spouse make joint estimated tax payments and you both have self-employment income, figure the self-employment tax for each of you separately. Enter the total on line 11. When figuring your estimate of 2001 net earnings from self-employment, be sure to use only 92.35% of your total net profit from self-employment.

Line 12. Other Taxes. Except as noted below, enter any other taxes, such as the taxes on accumulation distribution of trusts, distributions from an MSA, and early distributions from (a) an IRA or other qualified retirement plan, (b) an annuity, or (c) a modified endowment contract entered into after June 20, 1988.

Include household employment taxes (before subtracting advance EIC payments made to your employee(s)) on line 12 if:

- You will have Federal income tax withheld from wages, pensions, annuities, gambling winnings, or other income **or**
- You would be required to make estimated tax payments (to avoid a penalty) even if you did not include household employment taxes when figuring your estimated tax.

Do not include tax on recapture of a Federal mortgage subsidy, social security and Medicare tax on unreported tip income, or uncollected employee social security and Medicare or RRTA tax on tips or group-term life insurance. These taxes are not required to be paid until the due date of your income tax return (not including extensions).

Line 17. If you are a household employer and you make advance EIC payments to your employee(s), reduce your required payment for each period by the amount of advance EIC payments paid during the period.

Payment Due Dates

You may pay all of your estimated tax by April 16, 2001, or in four equal amounts by the dates shown below.

1st payment	April 16, 2001
2nd payment	June 15, 2001
3rd payment	Sept. 17, 2001
4th payment	Jan. 15, 2002*

* You do not have to make the payment due January 15, 2002, if you file your 2001 tax return by January 31, 2002, **and** pay the entire balance due with your return.

Note: *Payments are due by the dates indicated whether or not you are outside the United States and Puerto Rico.*

If, after March 31, 2001, you have a large change in income, deductions, additional taxes, or credits that requires you to start making estimated tax payments, you should figure the amount of your estimated tax payments by using the annualized income installment method, explained in Pub. 505. Although your payment due dates will be the same as shown above, the payment amounts will vary based on your income, deductions, additional taxes, and credits for the months ending before each payment due date. As a result, this method may allow you to skip or lower the amount due for one or more payments. If you use the annualized income installment method, be sure to file **Form 2210**, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals, Estates, and Trusts, with your 2001 tax return, even if no penalty is owed.

Farmers and fishermen. If at least two-thirds of your gross income for 2000 or 2001 is from farming or fishing, you may do one of the following.

- Pay all of your estimated tax by January 15, 2002.
- File your 2001 Form 1040 by March 1, 2002, and pay the total tax due. In this case, 2001 estimated payments are not required to avoid a penalty.

Fiscal year taxpayers. You are on a fiscal year if your 12-month tax period ends on any day except December 31. Due dates for fiscal year taxpayers are the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, and 9th months of your current fiscal year and the 1st month of the following fiscal year. If any payment date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, use the next business day.

Name Change

If you changed your name and made estimated tax payments using your old name, attach a statement to the front of your 2001 tax return. List all of the estimated tax payments you and your spouse made for 2001 and the name(s) and SSN(s) under which you made the payments.

Amending Estimated Tax Payments

To change or amend your estimated tax payments, refigure your total estimated tax payments due (line 16 of the worksheet on page 4). Then, use the worksheets under **Amended estimated tax** in chapter 2 of Pub. 505 to figure the payment due for each remaining payment period. If an estimated tax payment for a previous period is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of your amended estimated tax, you may owe a penalty when you file your return.

When a Penalty Is Applied

In some cases, you may owe a penalty when you file your return. The penalty is imposed on each underpayment for the number of days it remains unpaid. A penalty may be applied if you did not pay enough estimated tax for the year or you did not make the payments on time or in the required amount. A penalty may apply even if you have an overpayment on your tax return.

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

Paying by Check or Money Order Using the Estimated Tax Payment Voucher

There is a separate payment voucher for each due date. The due date is shown in the upper right corner. Please be sure you use the voucher with the correct due date for each payment you make. Complete and send in the voucher **only** if you are making a payment by check or money order. To complete the voucher, do the following.

- Enter in the box provided on the payment voucher only the amount you are sending in by check or money order. When making payments of estimated tax, be sure to take into account any 2000 overpayment that you choose to credit against your 2001 tax, but **do not** include the overpayment amount in this box.
- Make your check or money order payable to the **"United States Treasury."** Do not send cash. To help us process your payment, enter the amount on the right side of the check like this: \$ XXX.XX. Do not use dashes or lines (for example, do not enter "\$ XXX—" or "\$ XXX- $\frac{XX}{100}$ ").
- Write "2001 Form 1040-ES" and your SSN on your check or money order. If you are filing a joint voucher, enter the SSN that you will show first on your joint tax return.
- Enclose, but do not staple or attach, your payment with the voucher.
- Fill in the **Record of Estimated Tax Payments** on page 5 for your files.

If you and your spouse plan to file separate returns, file separate payment vouchers instead of a joint voucher.

Paying by Direct Debit

You may make one 2001 estimated tax payment when you electronically file your 2000 tax return by authorizing a direct debit payment from your checking or savings account. You will need to know your account number and your financial institution's routing number. You can check with your financial institution to make sure that an automatic withdrawal is allowed and to get the correct routing and account numbers. Whether or not you have a balance due on your electronically filed tax return, you can schedule one estimated tax payment with an effective date of April 16, 2001, June 15, 2001, or September 17, 2001. Check with your tax return preparer or tax preparation software for details. **Do not** send in a Form 1040-ES payment voucher when you schedule an estimated tax payment by direct debit.

Paying by Credit Card

You may use your American Express® Card, Discover® Card, MasterCard® card to make estimated tax payments. Call toll free or access by Internet one of the service providers listed below and follow the instructions of the provider. Each provider will charge a convenience fee 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 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 Web Site shown below.

Official Payments Corporation 1-800-2PAY-TAX (1-800-272-9829) 1-877-754-4413 (Customer Service) www.officialpayments.com	PhoneCharge, Inc. 1-888-ALLTAXX (1-888-255-8299) 1-877-851-9964 (Customer Service) www.About1888ALLTAXX.com
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If you complete the payment, you will be given a confirmation number at the end of the call. Fill in the **Record of Estimated Tax Payments** on page 5. Enter the confirmation number in column (b), but **do not** include the amount of the convenience fee in column (c). There is nothing to send in when you pay by credit card.

2001 Estimated Tax Worksheet (keep for your records)

<p>1 Enter amount of adjusted gross income you expect in 2001 (see instructions)</p>	1		
<p>2 • If you plan to itemize deductions, enter the estimated total of your itemized deductions. Caution: If line 1 above is over \$132,950 (\$66,475 if married filing separately), your deduction may be reduced. See Pub. 505 for details.</p> <p>• If you do not plan to itemize deductions, see Standard deduction on page 2 and enter your standard deduction here.</p>	2		
<p>3 Subtract line 2 from line 1</p>	3		
<p>4 Exemptions. Multiply \$2,900 by the number of personal exemptions. If you can be claimed as a dependent on another person's 2001 return, your personal exemption is not allowed. Caution: See Pub. 505 to figure the amount to enter if line 1 above is over: \$199,450 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er); \$166,200 if head of household; \$132,950 if single; or \$99,725 if married filing separately</p>	4		
<p>5 Subtract line 4 from line 3</p>	5		
<p>6 Tax. Figure your tax on the amount on line 5 by using the 2001 Tax Rate Schedules on page 5. Caution: If you have a net capital gain, see Pub. 505 to figure the tax.</p>	6		
<p>7 Alternative minimum tax from Form 6251</p>	7		
<p>8 Add lines 6 and 7. Also include any tax from Forms 4972 and 8814 and any recapture of the education credits (see instructions)</p>	8		
<p>9 Credits (see instructions). Do not include any income tax withholding on this line</p>	9		
<p>10 Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, enter -0-</p>	10		
<p>11 Self-employment tax (see instructions). Estimate of 2001 net earnings from self-employment \$..... ; if \$80,400 or less, multiply the amount by 15.3%; if more than \$80,400, multiply the amount by 2.9%, add \$9,969.60 to the result, and enter the total. Caution: If you also have wages subject to social security tax, see Pub. 505 to figure the amount to enter</p>	11		
<p>12 Other taxes (see instructions)</p>	12		
<p>13a Add lines 10 through 12</p>	13a		
<p>b Earned income credit, additional child tax credit, and credit from Form 4136</p>	13b		
<p>c Total 2001 estimated tax. Subtract line 13b from line 13a. If zero or less, enter -0- . . . ▶</p>	13c		
<p>14a Multiply line 13c by 90% (66⅔% for farmers and fishermen)</p>	14a		
<p>b Enter the tax shown on your 2000 tax return (110% of that amount if you are not a farmer or fisherman and the adjusted gross income shown on line 34 of that return is more than \$150,000 or, if married filing separately for 2001, more than \$75,000)</p>	14b		
<p>c Required annual payment to avoid a penalty. Enter the smaller of line 14a or 14b . . . ▶ Caution: Generally, if you do not prepay (through income tax withholding and estimated tax payments) at least the amount on line 14c, you may owe a penalty for not paying enough estimated tax. To avoid a penalty, make sure your estimate on line 13c is as accurate as possible. Even if you pay the required annual payment, you may still owe tax when you file your return. If you prefer, you may pay the amount shown on line 13c. For details, see Pub. 505.</p>	14c		
<p>15 Income tax withheld and estimated to be withheld during 2001 (including income tax withholding on pensions, annuities, certain deferred income, etc.)</p>	15		
<p>16 Subtract line 15 from line 14c. (Note: If zero or less or line 13c minus line 15 is less than \$1,000, stop here. You are not required to make estimated tax payments.)</p>	16		
<p>17 If the first payment you are required to make is due April 16, 2001, enter ¼ of line 16 (minus any 2000 overpayment that you are applying to this installment) here, and on your estimated tax payment voucher(s) if you are paying by check or money order. (Note: Household employers, see instructions.)</p>	17		

2001 Tax Rate Schedules

Caution: Do not use these Tax Rate Schedules to figure your 2000 taxes. Use only to figure your 2001 estimated taxes.

Single—Schedule X

If line 5 is:		The tax is:	of the amount over—
Over—	But not over—		
\$0	\$27,050	..... 15%	\$0
27,050	65,550	\$4,057.50 + 28%	27,050
65,550	136,750	14,837.50 + 31%	65,550
136,750	297,300	36,909.50 + 36%	136,750
297,300	.....	94,707.50 + 39.6%	297,300

Head of household—Schedule Z

If line 5 is:		The tax is:	of the amount over—
Over—	But not over—		
\$0	\$36,250	..... 15%	\$0
36,250	93,600	\$5,437.50 + 28%	36,250
93,600	151,600	21,495.50 + 31%	93,600
151,600	297,300	39,475.50 + 36%	151,600
297,300	.....	91,927.50 + 39.6%	297,300

Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)—Schedule Y-1

If line 5 is:		The tax is:	of the amount over—
Over—	But not over—		
\$0	\$45,200	..... 15%	\$0
45,200	109,250	\$6,780.00 + 28%	45,200
109,250	166,450	24,714.00 + 31%	109,250
166,450	297,300	42,446.00 + 36%	166,450
297,300	.....	89,552.00 + 39.6%	297,300

Married filing separately—Schedule Y-2

If line 5 is:		The tax is:	of the amount over—
Over—	But not over—		
\$0	\$22,600	..... 15%	\$0
22,600	54,625	\$3,390.00 + 28%	22,600
54,625	83,225	12,357.00 + 31%	54,625
83,225	148,650	21,223.00 + 36%	83,225
148,650	.....	44,776.00 + 39.6%	148,650

Record of Estimated Tax Payments (Farmers, fishermen, and fiscal year taxpayers, see page 3 for payment due dates.)

Payment number	Payment due date	(a) Date paid	(b) Check or money order number or credit card confirmation number	(c) Amount paid (do not include any credit card convenience fee)	(d) 2000 overpayment credit applied	(e) Total amount paid and credited (add (c) and (d))
1	4/16/2001					
2	6/15/2001					
3	9/17/2001					
4	1/15/2002*					
Total.						

*You do not have to make this payment if you file your 2001 tax return by January 31, 2002, and pay the entire balance due with your return.

Where To File Your Estimated Tax Payment Voucher if Paying by Check or Money Order

Mail your payment voucher and check or money order to the address shown on the right side of the payment voucher. Only the U.S. Postal Service can deliver to this address. Use the window envelopes that were included with the vouchers. **Do not** mail your tax return to this address. Also, do not mail your estimated tax payments to the address shown in the Form 1040 or 1040A instructions.

Note: Residents of Guam and the Virgin Islands, mail your payment and voucher to the applicable address below.

Guam:	Internal Revenue Service
Nonpermanent residents	P.O. Box 8318 Philadelphia, PA 19162-8318
Permanent residents*	Department of Revenue and Taxation Government of Guam P.O. Box 23607 GMF, GU 96921
Virgin Islands:	Internal Revenue Service
Nonpermanent residents	P.O. Box 8318 Philadelphia, PA 19162-8318
Permanent residents*	V.I. Bureau of Internal Revenue 9601 Estate Thomas Charlotte Amalie St. Thomas, VI 00802

* Permanent residents must prepare separate vouchers for estimated income tax and self-employment tax payments. Send the income tax vouchers to the address for permanent residents and the self-employment tax vouchers to the address for nonpermanent residents.

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. 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. 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) and their regulations. They say that you must file a return or statement with us for any tax for which you are liable. Your response is mandatory under these sections. Code section 6109 and its regulations say that you must provide your taxpayer identification number on what you file. This is so we know who you are, and can process your return and other papers.

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

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.

We may give the information to the Department of Justice and to other Federal agencies, as provided by law. We may also give it to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths or possessions to carry out their tax laws. And we may give it to foreign governments because of tax treaties they have with the United States.

If you do not file a return, do not give the information asked for, or give fraudulent information, you may be charged penalties and be subject to criminal prosecution.

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

The time needed to complete the worksheets and prepare and file the payment vouchers will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is: **Recordkeeping**, 1 hr., 19 min.; **Learning about the law**, 17 min.; **Preparing the worksheets and payment vouchers**, 49 min.; **Copying, assembling, and sending the payment voucher to the IRS**, 10 min. If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this package simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to the Tax Forms Committee, Western Area Distribution Center, Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001. **Do not** send the payment vouchers to this address. Instead, mail them to the address shown on the right side of the voucher.

