

Schedule 3
(Form 1040A)

Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service

Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled
for Form 1040A Filers

(99) **2006**

OMB No. 1545-0074

Name(s) shown on Form 1040A

Your social security number

You may be able to take this credit and reduce your tax if by the end of 2006:

- You were age 65 or older **or**
- You were under age 65, you retired on **permanent and total** disability, and you received taxable disability income.

But you must also meet other tests. See the separate instructions for Schedule 3.

TIP In most cases, the IRS can figure the credit for you. See the instructions.

Part I

If your filing status is:

And by the end of 2006:

Check only one box:

Check the box for your filing status and age

Single,
Head of household, or
Qualifying widow(er)

1 You were 65 or older **1**

2 You were under 65 and you retired on permanent and total disability **2**

3 Both spouses were 65 or older **3**

4 Both spouses were under 65, but only one spouse retired on permanent and total disability **4**

5 Both spouses were under 65, and both retired on permanent and total disability **5**

Married filing jointly

6 One spouse was 65 or older, and the other spouse was under 65 and retired on permanent and total disability **6**

7 One spouse was 65 or older, and the other spouse was under 65 and **not** retired on permanent and total disability **7**

Married filing separately

8 You were 65 or older and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2006 **8**

9 You were under 65, you retired on permanent and total disability, and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2006 **9**

Did you check box 1, 3, 7, or 8?	Yes →	Skip Part II and complete Part III on the back.
	No →	Complete Parts II and III.

Part II

Statement of permanent and total disability

Complete this part **only** if you checked box 2, 4, 5, 6, or 9 above.

- If:**
- 1** You filed a physician's statement for this disability for 1983 or an earlier year, or you filed or got a statement for tax years after 1983 and your physician signed line B on the statement, **and**
 - 2** Due to your continued disabled condition, you were unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity in 2006, check this box
 - If you checked this box, you do not have to get another statement for 2006.
 - If you **did not** check this box, have your physician complete the statement on page 4 of the instructions. You **must** keep the statement for your records.

Part III
Figure your credit

10	If you checked (in Part I):	Enter:									
	Box 1, 2, 4, or 7	\$5,000									
	Box 3, 5, or 6	\$7,500									
	Box 8 or 9	\$3,750	10								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Did you check box 2, 4, 5, 6, or 9 in Part I?</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Yes —></td> <td style="width: 60%;">You must complete line 11.</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>No —></td> <td>Enter the amount from line 10 on line 12 and go to line 13.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Did you check box 2, 4, 5, 6, or 9 in Part I?	Yes —>	You must complete line 11.			No —>	Enter the amount from line 10 on line 12 and go to line 13.	
Did you check box 2, 4, 5, 6, or 9 in Part I?	Yes —>	You must complete line 11.									
	No —>	Enter the amount from line 10 on line 12 and go to line 13.									
11	If you checked (in Part I):										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Box 6, add \$5,000 to the taxable disability income of the spouse who was under age 65. Enter the total. • Box 2, 4, or 9, enter your taxable disability income. • Box 5, add your taxable disability income to your spouse's taxable disability income. Enter the total. 										
	For more details on what to include on line 11, see the instructions.		11								
12	If you completed line 11, enter the smaller of line 10 or line 11; all others , enter the amount from line 10.		12								
13	Enter the following pensions, annuities, or disability income that you (and your spouse if filing a joint return) received in 2006.										
	a Nontaxable part of social security benefits and Nontaxable part of railroad retirement benefits treated as social security (see the instructions).	13a									
	b Nontaxable veterans' pensions and Any other pension, annuity, or disability benefit that is excluded from income under any other provision of law (see the instructions).	13b									
	c Add lines 13a and 13b. (Even though these income items are not taxable, they must be included here to figure your credit.) If you did not receive any of the types of nontaxable income listed on line 13a or 13b, enter -0- on line 13c.	13c									
14	Enter the amount from Form 1040A, line 22.	14									
15	If you checked (in Part I):	Enter:									
	Box 1 or 2	\$7,500									
	Box 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7	\$10,000									
	Box 8 or 9	\$5,000	15								
16	Subtract line 15 from line 14. If zero or less, enter -0-.	16									
17	Enter one-half of line 16.	17									
18	Add lines 13c and 17.		18								
19	Subtract line 18 from line 12. If zero or less, stop ; you cannot take the credit. Otherwise, go to line 20.		19								
20	Multiply line 19 by 15% (.15).		20								
21	Enter the amount from Form 1040A, line 28, minus any amount on Form 1040A, line 29.		21								
22	Credit for the elderly or the disabled. Enter the smaller of line 20 or line 21 here and on Form 1040A, line 30.		22								



2006 Instructions for Schedule 3 (Form 1040A)

Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled for Form 1040A Filers

Use Schedule 3 to figure the credit for the elderly or the disabled.

Additional information. See Pub. 524 for more details.

Who Can Take the Credit

The credit is based on your filing status, age, and income. If you are married filing a joint return, it is also based on your spouse's age and income. You may be able to take this credit if either of the following applies.

1. You were age 65 or older at the end of 2006, or
2. You were under age 65 at the end of 2006 and you meet all of the following.
 - a. You were permanently and totally disabled on the date you retired. If you retired before 1977, you must have been permanently and totally disabled on January 1, 1976, or January 1, 1977.
 - b. You received taxable disability income for 2006.
 - c. On January 1, 2006, you had not reached mandatory retirement age (the age when your employer's retirement program would have required you to retire).

For the definition of permanent and total disability, see *What Is Permanent and Total Disability?* on page 3-2. Also, see the instructions for Part II on page 3-2.

Married Persons Filing Separate Returns

If your filing status is married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time during 2006, you cannot take the credit.

Income Limits

See the chart below.

Want the IRS To Figure Your Credit?

If you can take the credit and you want us to figure it for you, check the box in Part I of Schedule 3 for your filing status and age. Fill in Part II and lines 11 and 13 of Part III if they apply to you. Then, enter "CFE" on Form 1040A in the space to the left of line 30 and attach Schedule 3 to your return.

Income Limits for the Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled

IF you are . . .	THEN you generally cannot take the credit if:	
	The amount on Form 1040A, line 22, is . . .	Or you received . . .
Single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er)	\$17,500 or more	\$5,000 or more of nontaxable social security or other nontaxable pensions
Married filing jointly and only one spouse is eligible for the credit	\$20,000 or more	\$5,000 or more of nontaxable social security or other nontaxable pensions
Married filing jointly and both spouses are eligible for the credit	\$25,000 or more	\$7,500 or more of nontaxable social security or other nontaxable pensions
Married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2006	\$12,500 or more	\$3,750 or more of nontaxable social security or other nontaxable pensions

What Is Permanent and Total Disability?

A person is permanently and totally disabled if both 1 and 2 below apply.

1. He or she cannot engage in any substantial gainful activity because of a physical or mental condition.
2. A physician determines that the condition has lasted or can be expected to last continuously for at least a year or can lead to death.

Examples 1 and 2 below show situations in which the individuals are considered engaged in a substantial gainful activity. Example 3 shows a person who might not be considered engaged in a substantial gainful activity. In each example, the person was under age 65 at the end of the year.

Example 1. Sue retired on disability as a sales clerk. She now works as a full-time babysitter at the minimum wage. Although she does different work, Sue babysits on ordinary terms for the minimum wage. She cannot take the credit because she is engaged in a substantial gainful activity.

Example 2. Mary, the president of XYZ Corporation, retired on disability because of her terminal illness. On her doctor's advice, she works part time as a manager and is paid more than the minimum wage. Her employer sets her days and hours. Although Mary's illness is terminal and she works part time, the work is done at her employer's convenience. Mary is considered engaged in a substantial gainful activity and cannot take the credit.

Example 3. John, who retired on disability, took a job with a former employer on a trial basis. The purpose of the job was to see if John could do the work. The trial period lasted for some time during which John was paid at a rate equal to the minimum wage. But because of John's disability, he was given only light duties of a nonproductive, make-work nature. Unless the activity is both substantial and gainful, John is not engaged in a substantial gainful activity. The activity was gainful because John was paid at a rate at or above the minimum wage. However, the activity was not substantial because the duties were of a nonproductive, make-work nature. More facts are needed to determine if John is able to engage in a substantial gainful activity.

Disability Income

Generally, disability income is the total amount you were paid under your employer's accident and health plan or pension plan that is included in your income as wages or payments instead of wages for the time you were absent from work because of permanent and total disability. However, any payment you received from a plan that does not provide for disability retirement is not disability income.

In figuring the credit, disability income does not include any amount you received from your employer's pension plan after you have reached mandatory retirement age.

For more details on disability income, see Pub. 525.

Part II Statement of Permanent and Total Disability

If you checked box 2, 4, 5, 6, or 9 in Part I and you did not file a physician's statement for 1983 or an earlier year, or you filed or got a statement for tax years after 1983 and your physician signed on line A of the statement, you must have your physician complete a statement certifying that:

- You were permanently and totally disabled on the date you retired, or
- If you retired before 1977, you were permanently and totally disabled on January 1, 1976, or January 1, 1977.

You do not have to file this statement with your Form 1040A. But you must keep it for your records. You can use the physician's statement on page 3-4 for this purpose. Your physician should show on the statement if the disability has lasted or can be expected to last continuously for at least a year, or if there is no reasonable probability that the disabled condition will ever improve. If you file a joint return and you checked box 5 in Part I, you and your spouse must each get a statement.

If you filed a physician's statement for 1983 or an earlier year, or you filed or got a statement for tax years after 1983 and your physician signed on line B of the statement, you do not have to get another statement for 2006. But you must check the box on line 2 in Part II to certify all three of the following.

1. You filed or got a physician's statement in an earlier year.
2. You were permanently and totally disabled during 2006.
3. You were unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity during 2006 because of your physical or mental condition.

If you checked box 4, 5, or 6 in Part I, enter in the space above the box on line 2 in Part II the first name(s) of the spouse(s) for whom the box is checked.

If the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) certifies that you are permanently and totally disabled, you can use VA Form 21-0172 instead of the physician's statement. VA Form 21-0172 must be signed by a person authorized by the VA to do so. You can get this form from your local VA regional office.

Part III Figure Your Credit

Line 11

If you checked box 2, 4, 5, 6, or 9 in Part I, use the following chart to complete line 11.

IF you checked . . .	THEN enter on line 11 . . .
Box 6	The total of \$5,000 plus the disability income you reported on Form 1040A for the spouse who was under age 65.
Box 2, 4, or 9	The total amount of disability income you reported on Form 1040A.
Box 5	The total amount of disability income you reported on Form 1040A for both you and your spouse.

Example 1. Bill, age 63, retired on permanent and total disability in 2006. He received \$4,000 of taxable disability income that he reports on Form 1040A, line 7. He is filing jointly with his wife who was age 67 in 2006. On line 11, Bill enters \$9,000 (\$5,000 plus the \$4,000 of disability income he reports on Form 1040A, line 7).

Example 2. John checked box 2 in Part I and enters \$5,000 on line 10. He received \$3,000 of taxable disability income, which he enters on line 11. John also enters \$3,000 on line 12 (the smaller of line 10 or line 11). The largest amount he can use to figure the credit is \$3,000.

Lines 13a Through 18

The amount on which you figure your credit can be reduced if you received certain types of nontaxable pensions and annuities. The amount can also be reduced if your adjusted gross income is over a certain amount, depending on which box you checked in Part I.

Line 13a. Enter any social security benefits (before deduction of Medicare premiums) you (and your spouse if filing a joint return) received for 2006 that are not taxable. Also, enter any tier 1 railroad retirement benefits treated as social security that are not taxable.

If any of your social security or equivalent railroad retirement benefits are taxable, the amount to enter on this line is generally the difference between the amounts entered on Form 1040A, line 14a and line 14b.



If your social security or equivalent railroad retirement benefits are reduced because of workers' compensation benefits, treat the workers' compensation benefits as social security benefits when completing line 13a.

Line 13b. Enter the total of the following types of income that you (and your spouse if filing a joint return) received for 2006.

- Veterans' pensions (but not military disability pensions).
- Any other pension, annuity, or disability benefit that is excluded from income under any provision of federal law other than the Internal Revenue Code. Do not include amounts that are treated as a return of your cost of a pension or annuity.

Do not include on line 13b any pension, annuity, or similar allowance for personal injuries or sickness resulting from active service in the armed forces of any country, or in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the Public Health Service. Also, do not include a disability annuity payable under section 808 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

Instructions for Physician's Statement

Taxpayer

If you retired after 1976, enter the date you retired in the space provided on the statement below.

Physician

A person is permanently and totally disabled if both of the following apply.

1. He or she cannot engage in any substantial gainful activity because of a physical or mental condition.

2. A physician determines that the disability has lasted or can be expected to last continuously for at least a year or can lead to death.

Physician's Statement

Keep for Your Records

I certify that _____

Name of disabled person

was permanently and totally disabled on January 1, 1976, or January 1, 1977, or was permanently and totally disabled on the date he or she retired. If retired after 1976, enter the date retired. ► _____

Physician: Sign your name on either line A or B below.

A The disability has lasted or can be expected to last continuously for at least a year

Physician's signature

Date

B There is no reasonable probability that the disabled condition will ever improve

Physician's signature

Date

Physician's name

Physician's address
