

2006 Form 8888, Direct Deposit of Refund

Purpose: This is the first circulated draft of the 2006 Form 8888 for your review and comments. See below for a general explanation of this new form.

TPCC Meeting: None, but may be arranged if requested.

Other Products: Circulations of draft tax forms, instructions, notices, and publications are posted at:

http://taxforms.web.irs.gov/draft_products.html

Comments: Please email, fax, call, or mail any comments by **August 18, 2006**.

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Tax Forms and Publications

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Explanation of 2006 Form 8888

Form 8888 is used by taxpayers who wish to split the direct deposit of their refund among two or three accounts. This option is provided per the President's FY 06 Budget.

Direct Deposit of Refund

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

▶ See instructions below and on back.
▶ Attach to Form 1040, Form 1040A, Form 1040EZ, Form 1040NR, Form 1040NR-EZ, Form 1040-SS, or Form 1040-PR.

2006
Attachment
Sequence No. **56**

Name(s) shown on return		Your social security number	
1a Amount to be deposited in first account	1a		
b Routing number <input type="text"/>	c <input type="checkbox"/> Checking <input type="checkbox"/> Savings		
d Account number <input type="text"/>			
2a Amount to be deposited in second account	2a		
b Routing number <input type="text"/>	c <input type="checkbox"/> Checking <input type="checkbox"/> Savings		
d Account number <input type="text"/>			
3a Amount to be deposited in third account	3a		
b Routing number <input type="text"/>	c <input type="checkbox"/> Checking <input type="checkbox"/> Savings		
d Account number <input type="text"/>			
4 Total amount to be directly deposited. Add lines 1a, 2a, and 3a. The total must equal the amount shown on Form 1040, line 74a; Form 1040A, line 45a; Form 1040EZ, line 12a; Form 1040NR, line 72a; Form 1040NR-EZ, line 24a; Form 1040-SS, line 12a; or Form 1040-PR, line 12a.	4		

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Use Form 8888 if you want us to directly deposit your tax refund into either two or three of your accounts at a bank or other financial institution (such as a mutual fund, brokerage firm, or credit union) instead of sending you a check. An account can be a checking, savings, or other account such as an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) (see page 2 for more information on IRAs), health savings account (HSA), Archer MSA, or Coverdell education savings account (ESA). You cannot have your refund deposited into more than one account if you file Form 8379.

Note. If you want your refund deposited into only one account, do not complete this form. Instead, you can request a direct deposit of your refund on the tax return you are filing.

Why Use Direct Deposit?

- You get your refund faster by direct deposit than you do by check.
- Payment is more secure. There is no check that can get lost or stolen.
- It is more convenient. You do not have to make a trip to the bank to deposit your check.
- It saves tax dollars. It costs the government less to refund by direct deposit.

TIP The IRS is not responsible for a lost refund if you enter the wrong account information. You can check with your financial institution to get the correct routing and account numbers and make sure your deposit will be accepted.



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.

Lines 1a, 2a, and 3a

Enter the portion of your refund you want directly deposited into each account. Each deposit must be at least \$1. The amount of your refund can be found on Form 1040, line 74a; Form 1040A, line 45a; Form 1040EZ, line 12a; Form 1040NR, line 72a; Form 1040NR-EZ, line 24a; Form 1040-SS, line 12a; or Form 1040-PR, line 12a. The total of lines 1a, 2a, and 3a must equal the total amount of your refund.

Specific Instructions

If you file a joint return and you complete and attach Form 8888, you are appointing your spouse as an agent to receive the refund. This appointment cannot be changed later.

Lines 1b, 2b, and 3b

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

Sample Check

JEFFREY MAPLE
SUZANNE MAPLE
123 Pear Lane
Anyplace, VA 20000

PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____ \$

ANYPLACE BANK
Anyplace, VA 20000

For _____

① (250250025) ② 202020 ③ 88 ④ 1234

1234
15-00000000

DOLLARS

Do not include the check number.

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

check sent instead. On the sample check on page 1, the routing number is 250250025.

Your check may state that it is payable through a financial institution different from the one at which you have your account. If so, do not use the routing number on that check. Instead, contact your financial institution for the correct routing number to enter.

Lines 1c, 2c, and 3c

Check the appropriate box for the type of account. Do not check more than one box for each line. If your deposit is into an account such as an IRA, HSA, or other similar account, check the "Savings" box.

Line 4

The total on line 4 must equal the amount you want refunded to you shown on your tax return (Form 1040, line 74a; Form 1040A, line 45a; Form 1040EZ, line 12a; Form 1040NR, line 72a; Form 1040NR-EZ, line 24a; Form 1040-SS, line 12a; or Form 1040-PR, line 12a). If the total on line 4 is different, a check will be sent instead.

Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA). You must establish the IRA at a bank or other financial institution before you request direct deposit. You must also notify the trustee of your account of the year to which the deposit is to be applied. If you do not, the trustee can assume the deposit is for the year during which you are filing the return. For example, if you file your return during 2007 and do not notify the trustee in advance, the trustee can assume the deposit into your IRA is for tax year 2007. If you designate your deposit to be for the tax year for which you are filing the return, you must verify that the deposit was actually made to the account by the due date of the return (without regard to extensions). If the deposit is not made into your account by the due date (without regard to extensions), you must file an amended return and not claim an IRA deduction.

You, and your spouse if filing jointly, each may be able to contribute up to \$4,000 (\$5,000 if age 50 or older at the end of 2006) to a traditional IRA or Roth IRA for 2006. The same limits apply for 2007.



For more information on IRAs, see Pub. 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*.

Changes in Refund Due to Math Errors or Refund Offsets

If your refund is increased or decreased due to a math error or if your refund is offset to pay past-due federal tax, state income tax, child support, spousal support, or certain federal nontax debts, such as student loans, the rules below explain how your direct deposits will be adjusted.

Refund increased. If you made an error on your return and the amount of your refund is increased, the additional amount will be deposited into the last account listed. If you asked that your refund be split among three accounts, any increase will be deposited into the account shown on line 3. If you asked that your refund be split among two accounts, any increase will be deposited into the account shown on line 2.

Example. Your return shows a refund of \$300 and you ask that the refund be split among three accounts with \$100 in each account. Due to an error on the return, your refund is increased to \$350. The additional \$50 will be added to the deposit into the account shown on line 3.

Refund decreased. If you made an error on your return and the amount of your refund is decreased, the decrease will be taken first from any account shown on line 3, next from the account shown on line 2, and finally from the account shown on line 1.

Example. Your return shows a refund of \$300 and you ask that the refund be split among three accounts with \$100 in each account. Due to an error on your return, your refund is decreased by \$150. You will not receive the \$100 you asked us to deposit into the account on line 3 and the deposit into the account shown on line 2 will be reduced by \$50.

Note. If you appeal the math error and your appeal is upheld, the resulting refund will be deposited into the account on line 1.

Past-due federal tax. If you owe past-due federal tax and your refund is offset by the IRS to pay the tax, the past-due amount will be deducted first from any deposit into an account shown on line 3, next from the deposit into the account shown on line 2, and finally from the deposit into the account shown on line 1.

Example. Your return shows a refund of \$300 and you asked us to split the refund among three accounts with \$100 in each account. You owe \$150 from a

prior tax year. You will not receive the \$100 you asked us to deposit into the account on line 3 and the deposit into the account shown on line 2 will be reduced by \$50.

Other offsets. If you owe other past-due amounts subject to offset by the Treasury Department's Financial Management Service (FMS), the past-due amounts will be deducted first from the account with the lowest routing number. Any remaining amount due will be deducted from the account with the next lowest routing number and then from the account with the highest routing number.



If the deposit into one or more of your accounts is changed due to a math error or refund offset, and that account is subject to contribution limits, such as an IRA, or the deposit was used as a deduction on your tax return, you may need to correct your contribution or file an amended return.

Example. You deduct \$1,000 on your 2006 tax return for an IRA contribution. The contribution is to be made as a direct deposit from your 2006 refund. Due to an offset by the FMS, the direct deposit is not made into your IRA. You need to correct your contribution by the due date of your return (determined without regard to any extension) or file an amended return.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

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

The average time and expenses required to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. For the estimated averages, see the instructions for your income tax return.

If you have suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.

