

2010



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Form 1040-ES/V (OCR)

Estimated Tax for Individuals

Purpose of This Package

This package contains two types of payment vouchers, one for making estimated tax payments for the 2010 tax year and another for paying the balance due on your 2009 Form 1040. Read the information below to see if you need to use any of the vouchers. If not, you can discard them.

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 other taxable income, such as unemployment compensation and the taxable part of your social security benefits.

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

Change of address. If your address has changed, file Form 8822, Change of Address, to update your record.

Form 1040-V Included in This Package

We have included Form 1040-V, Payment Voucher, and its instructions with your estimated tax payment vouchers. Use Form 1040-V when sending in a check or money order to pay any balance due shown on your 2009 Form 1040, line 75; Form 1040A, line 48; or Form 1040EZ, line 13. However, if you do not have a balance due on your 2009 tax return, discard the Form 1040-V in this package.



Do not use Form 1040-V to make any 2010 estimated tax payments. Payments made with Form 1040-V will be credited only to your 2009 tax.

Who Must Make Estimated Tax Payments

The estimated tax rules apply to:

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

General Rule

In most cases, you must pay estimated tax for 2010 if both of the following apply.

1. You expect to owe at least \$1,000 in tax for 2010, after subtracting your withholding and refundable credits.

2. You expect your withholding and refundable credits to be less than the smaller of:

- a. 90% of the tax to be shown on your 2010 tax return, or
- b. 100% of the tax shown on your 2009 tax return. Your 2009 return must cover all 12 months.

Note. These percentages may be different if you are a farmer, fisherman, or higher income taxpayer. See *Special Rules* below.

Exception. You do not have to pay estimated tax for 2010 if you were a U.S. citizen or resident alien for all of 2009 and you had no tax liability for the full 12-month 2009 tax year. You had no tax liability for 2009 if your total tax was zero or you did not have to file an income tax return.

Special Rules

There are special rules for farmers, fishermen, certain household employers, and certain higher income taxpayers.

Farmers and fishermen. If at least two-thirds of your gross income for 2009 or 2010 is from farming or fishing, substitute 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % for 90% in (2)(a) under *General Rule*, earlier.

Household employers. When estimating the tax on your 2010 tax return, include your household employment taxes if either of the following applies.

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

Higher income taxpayers. If your adjusted gross income (AGI) for 2009 was more than \$150,000 (\$75,000 if your filing status for 2010 is married filing separately), substitute 110% for 100% in (2)(b) under *General Rule* earlier. This rule does not apply to farmers or fishermen.

Increase Your Withholding

If you also receive salaries and wages, you may be able to avoid having to make estimated tax payments on your other income 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.

Generally, if you receive a pension or annuity you can use Form W-4P, Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments, to start or change your withholding from these payments.

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

Additional Information You May Need

You can find most of the information you will need in Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

Other available information:

- Instructions for the 2009 Form 1040 or 1040A.
- What's Hot. Go to www.irs.gov, click on *Forms and Publications*, and then on *What's Hot in forms and publications*.

For details on how to get forms and publications, see page 96 of the 2009 Instructions for Form 1040 or page 86 of the 2009 Instructions for Form 1040A. If you have tax questions, call 1-800-829-1040 for assistance. For TTY/TDD help, call 1-800-829-4059.

What's New

Use your 2009 tax return as a guide in figuring your 2010 estimated tax, but be sure to consider the following. Only some of the amounts in the following paragraphs have changed from 2009, but some unchanged amounts are also provided here for your convenience.

Limit on deductible farming losses. Beginning in 2010, the farming loss of a taxpayer (other than a C corporation) who receives certain government subsidies will be limited to the greater of \$300,000 (\$150,000 if married filing separately) or the taxpayer's total net farm income for the prior 5 tax years. Farming losses caused by casualty, disease, or drought are disregarded in calculating the limitation. Disallowed amounts can be carried forward indefinitely.

Roth IRAs. Half of any income that results from a rollover or conversion to a Roth IRA from another retirement plan in 2010 is included in income in 2011, and the other half in 2012, unless you elect to include all of it in 2010. In addition, for any tax year beginning after 2009, you can make a qualified rollover contribution to a Roth IRA regardless of the amount of your modified adjusted gross income (AGI).

IRA deduction expanded. You may be able to take an IRA deduction if you were covered by a retirement plan and your 2010 modified AGI is less than \$66,000 (\$109,000 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)). If your spouse was covered by a retirement plan, but you were not, you may be able to take an IRA deduction if your 2010 modified AGI is less than \$177,000.

Domestic production activities income deduction. The deduction rate for 2010 increases to 9%. However, the deduction is reduced if you have oil-related qualified production activities income.

Standard deduction. If you do not itemize your deductions, you can take the 2010 standard deduction listed below for your filing status.

IF your 2010 filing status is . . .	THEN your standard deduction is . . .
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)	\$11,400
Head of household	\$ 8,400
Single or Married filing separately	\$ 5,700

However, if you can be claimed as a dependent on another person's 2010 return, your standard deduction is the greater of:

- \$950, or

- Your earned income plus \$300 (up to the standard deduction amount).

Your standard deduction is increased by the following amount if, at the end of 2010, you are:

- An unmarried individual (single or head of household) and are:

65 or older or blind	\$1,400
65 or older and blind	\$2,800

- A married individual (filing jointly or separately) or a qualifying widow(er) and are:

65 or older or blind	\$1,100
65 or older and blind	\$2,200
Both spouses 65 or older	\$2,200*
Both spouses 65 or older and blind	\$4,400*

*If married filing separately, these amounts apply only if you can claim an exemption for your spouse.



Your standard deduction is zero if (a) your spouse itemizes on a separate return, or (b) you were a dual-status alien and you do not elect to be taxed as a resident alien for 2010.

Personal casualty and theft loss limit reduced. Each personal casualty or theft loss is limited to the excess of the loss over \$100 (instead of \$500).

Standard mileage rates. The rate for business use of your vehicle is reduced to 50 cents a mile. The rate for use of your vehicle to get medical care or move is reduced to 16½ cents a mile. The rate of 14 cents a mile for charitable use is unchanged.

Personal exemption and itemized deduction phaseouts. For 2010, taxpayers with AGI above a certain amount will not lose part of their deduction for personal exemptions and itemized deductions. Under current law, these phaseouts will resume in 2011.

Alternative minimum tax (AMT) exemption amount decreased. The AMT exemption amount is decreased to \$33,750 (\$45,000 if married filing jointly or a qualifying widow(er); \$22,500 if married filing separately).

Certain credits not allowed against the AMT. The credit for child and dependent care expenses, credit for the elderly or the disabled, lifetime learning credit, nonbusiness energy property credit, mortgage interest credit, and the District of Columbia first-time homebuyer credit are not allowed against the AMT and a new tax liability limit applies. For most people, this limit is your regular tax minus any tentative minimum tax.

Qualified fuel cell motor vehicle credit reduced. For qualified vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or less that are placed in service after 2009, the credit allowed for the purchase is reduced by 50%. For more information, see the instructions for Form 8910.

Earned income credit (EIC). You may be able to take the EIC if:

- Three or more children lived with you and you earned less than \$43,352 (\$48,362 if married filing jointly),
- Two children lived with you and you earned less than \$40,363 (\$45,373 if married filing jointly),
- One child lived with you and you earned less than \$35,535 (\$40,545 if married filing jointly), or
- A child did not live with you and you earned less than \$13,460 (\$18,470 if married filing jointly).

The maximum AGI you can have and still get the credit also has increased. You may be able to take the credit if your AGI is less than the amount in the above list

that applies to you. The maximum investment income you can have and get the credit is still \$3,100.

First-time homebuyer credit. This credit has been extended for purchases of a main home in the United States after 2008 and before May 1, 2010 (before July 1, 2010, if you entered into a written binding contract before May 1, 2010). The credit is generally 10% of the purchase price of the home but is limited to \$8,000 (\$4,000 if married filing separately).

Also, the credit has been modified to allow a smaller credit (limited to \$6,500, \$3,250 if married filing separately) if you (and your spouse if married) owned and used the same main home for any period of 5 consecutive years during the 8-year period ending on the date you bought your new main home in the United States. For this credit, the replacement home must be purchased after November 6, 2009, and before May 1, 2010 (before July 1, 2010, if you entered into a written binding contract before May 1, 2010).

You can choose to claim the credit on your 2009 return for a home you bought in 2010 that qualifies for the credit.

See Form 5405 (Rev. December 2009) for more information, including special rules for certain members of the uniformed services, members of the U.S. Foreign Service, and employees of the intelligence community on official extended duty service.

Reminder

Recapture of first-time homebuyer credit. If you claimed the first-time homebuyer credit for a home you bought in 2008, you generally must begin repaying it in 2010.

Expiring Tax Benefits

The following benefits are scheduled to expire and will not be available for 2010.



At the time these instructions went to print, Congress was considering legislation that would extend some of these items. To find out if legislation was enacted, and for details, go to www.irs.gov.

- Waiver of minimum required distribution (MRD) rules for IRAs and defined contribution plans. However, the waiver for 2009 MRDs applies through April 1, 2010.
- The exclusion from income of up to \$2,400 in unemployment compensation.
- Tax-free distributions from certain individual retirement plans for charitable purposes.
- Deduction for educator expenses in figuring AGI.
- Tuition and fees deduction in figuring AGI.
- Extra \$3,000 IRA deduction for employees of bankrupt companies.
- Increased standard deduction for real estate taxes or net disaster loss.
- Itemized deduction or increased standard deduction for state or local sales or excise taxes on the purchase of a new motor vehicle.
- Itemized deduction for state and local general sales taxes.
- District of Columbia first-time homebuyer credit for homes purchased after 2009.
- Credit to holders of clean renewable energy bonds issued after 2009.
- Alternative motor vehicle credit for all qualified hybrid motor vehicles placed in service after December 31,

2009, except for passenger automobiles and light trucks with a gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or less.

- Government retiree credit.
- Decreased estimated tax payments for certain small businesses.
- Certain tax benefits for Midwestern disaster areas, including the following.
 - Additional exemption amount if you provided housing for a person displaced by the Midwestern storms, tornadoes, or flooding.
 - Increased Hope and lifetime learning credits.
 - Special rules for distributions from eligible retirement plans.
 - Exclusion from income for certain discharges of nonbusiness debts.
 - Credit to holders of Midwestern tax credit bonds for bonds issued after 2009.

How To Figure Your Estimated Tax

You will need:

- The 2010 Estimated Tax Worksheet on page 7,
- The *Instructions for the 2010 Estimated Tax Worksheet* on page 6,
- The 2010 Tax Rate Schedules on page 8, and
- Your 2009 tax return and instructions to use as a guide to figuring your income, deductions, and credits (but be sure to consider the items listed under *What's New* that begins on page 2).

Matching estimated tax payments to income. If you receive your income unevenly throughout the year (for example, because you operate your business on a seasonal basis or you have a large capital gain late in the year), 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 chapter 2 of Pub. 505 for details.

Changing your estimated tax. To amend or correct your estimated tax, see *How To Amend Estimated Tax Payments* on page 4.



You cannot 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.

Payment Due Dates

You can pay all of your estimated tax by April 15, 2010, or in four equal amounts by the dates shown below.

1st payment	April 15, 2010
2nd payment	June 15, 2010
3rd payment	Sept. 15, 2010
4th payment	Jan. 18, 2011*

* You do not have to make the payment due January 18, 2011, if you file your 2010 tax return by January 31, 2011, and pay the entire balance due with your return.

If you mail your payment and it is postmarked by the due date, the date of the U.S. postmark is considered the date of payment. If your payments are late or you did not pay enough, you may be charged a penalty for underpaying your tax. See *When a Penalty Is Applied* on page 4.



If you want, you can make more than four estimated tax payments. To do so, make a copy of one of your unused estimated tax payment vouchers, fill it in, and mail it with your payment. If you make more than four payments, to avoid a penalty make sure the total of the amounts you pay during a payment period is at least as much as the amount required to be paid by the due date for that period. For other payment methods, see Pay Electronically on this page.

No income subject to estimated tax during first payment period. If, after March 31, 2010, 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 chapter 2 of Pub. 505. If you use the annualized income installment method, file Form 2210, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals, Estates, and Trusts, including Schedule AI, with your 2010 tax return even if no penalty is owed.

Farmers and fishermen. If at least two-thirds of your gross income for 2009 or 2010 is from farming or fishing, you can do one of the following.

- Pay all of your estimated tax by January 18, 2011.
- File your 2010 Form 1040 by March 1, 2011, and pay the total tax due. In this case, 2010 estimated tax 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 because of marriage, divorce, etc., and you made estimated tax payments using your former name, attach a statement to the front of your 2010 tax return. On the statement, show all of the estimated tax payments you (and your spouse, if filing jointly) made for 2010 and the name(s) and SSN(s) under which you made the payments.

Be sure to report the change to your local Social Security Administration office before filing your 2010 tax return. This prevents delays in processing your return and issuing refunds. It also safeguards your future social security benefits. For more details, call the Social Security Administration at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY/TDD 1-800-325-0778).

How To Amend Estimated Tax Payments

To change or amend your estimated tax payments, refigure your total estimated tax payments due (line 16a of the worksheet on page 7). Then, to figure the payment due for each remaining payment period, see *Amended estimated tax* under *Regular Installment Method* in chapter 2 of Pub. 505. If an estimated tax payment for a previous period is less than one-fourth 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 chapter 4 of Pub. 505 for details.

How To Pay Estimated Tax

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

There is a separate estimated tax payment voucher for each due date. The due date is shown in the upper right corner. Complete and send in the voucher only if you are making a payment by check or money order. If you and your spouse plan to file separate returns, file separate estimated tax payment vouchers instead of a joint voucher.

To complete the voucher, do the following.

- Enter in the box provided on the estimated tax 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 2009 overpayment that you choose to credit against your 2010 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 process your payment accurately, 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 ^{xx}/₁₀₀").
- Enter "2010 Form 1040-ES" and your SSN on your check or money order. If you are filing a joint estimated tax payment voucher, enter the SSN that you will show first on your joint return.
- Enclose, but do not staple or attach, your payment with the estimated tax payment voucher.

Pay Electronically

Paying electronically helps to ensure timely receipt of your estimated tax payment. You can pay electronically using the following convenient, safe, and secure electronic payment options.

- Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS).
- Electronic funds withdrawal (EFW).
- Credit or debit card.

When you pay taxes electronically, there is no check to write and no voucher to mail. Payments can be made 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. You will receive a confirmation number or electronic acknowledgment of the payment. See below for details. Also see www.irs.gov, enter "e-pay" in the search box, and click on "Electronic Payment Options Home Page."

Pay by Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS)

EFTPS is a free tax payment system where you input your tax payment information electronically, online, or by phone. Through EFTPS, you can schedule one-time or recurring payments for withdrawal from your checking or

savings account up to 365 days in advance. You can also modify or cancel payments up to 2 business days before the scheduled withdrawal date. To use EFTPS, you must enroll. Enroll online at www.eftps.gov or call 1-800-555-4477 (for business accounts) or 1-800-316-6541 (for individual accounts) to receive an enrollment form and instructions by mail. TTY/TDD help is available by calling 1-800-733-4829. Call 1-800-244-4829 for help in Spanish.

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

RBS WorldPay, Inc.
1-888-9-PAY-TAX™ (1-888-972-9829)
1-877-517-4881 (Customer Service)
www.payUSAtax.com

Official Payments Corporation
1-888-UPAY-TAX™ (1-888-872-9829)
1-877-754-4413 (Customer Service)
www.officialpayments.com

Pay by Electronic Funds Withdrawal (EFW)

If you electronically file your 2009 tax return, you can use EFW to make up to four (4) 2010 estimated tax payments. This is a free option. The payments can be withdrawn from either a checking or savings account. At the same time you file your return, you can schedule estimated tax payments for any or all of the following dates: April 15, 2010, June 15, 2010, September 15, 2010, and January 18, 2011.

Check with your tax return preparer or tax preparation software for details. Your scheduled payments will be acknowledged when you file your tax return.

Payments scheduled through EFW can be cancelled up to 8 p.m. Eastern time, 2 business days before the scheduled payment date, by contacting the Treasury Financial Agent, Customer Service, at 1-888-353-4537.

Pay by Credit or Debit Card

You can use your credit or debit card to make estimated tax payments. Call toll-free or visit the website of one of the service providers listed below and follow the instructions. A convenience fee will be charged by the service provider. Fees may vary between providers. You will be told what the fee is during the transaction and you will have the option to either continue or cancel the transaction. You can also find out what the fee will be by calling the provider's toll-free automated customer service number or visiting the provider's website shown next.

You will be given a confirmation number at the end of the transaction. Enter the confirmation number in column (c) of the Record of Estimated Tax Payments (on this page). Do not include the amount of the convenience fee in column (d).

Note. You can deduct the convenience fee charged by the service provider in 2010 as a miscellaneous itemized deduction (subject to the 2%-of-AGI limit) on your 2010 income tax return.

Where To File Your Estimated Tax Payment Voucher

Mail your estimated tax payment voucher and check or money order to the address printed on the right-hand side of the voucher. 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.

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

Keep for Your Records



Payment number	Payment due date	(a) Amount due		(b) Date paid	(c) Check or money order number, or credit or debit card confirmation number	(d) Amount paid (do not include any convenience fee)*		(e) 2009 overpayment credit applied		(f) Total amount paid and credited (add (d) and (e))	
1	4/15/2010										
2	6/15/2010										
3	9/15/2010										
4	1/18/2011**										
Total											

* You can deduct the convenience fee charged by the service provider in 2010 as a miscellaneous itemized deduction (subject to the 2%-of-AGI limit) on your 2010 income tax return.

** You do not have to make this payment if you file your 2010 tax return by January 31, 2011, and pay the entire balance due with your return.



Only the U.S. Postal Service can deliver to P.O. boxes. Therefore, you cannot use a private delivery service to make estimated tax payments required to be sent to a P.O. box.

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

Guam:
Nonpermanent residents Internal Revenue Service
P.O. Box 1300
Charlotte, NC 28201-1300
USA

Permanent residents* Department of Revenue and Taxation
Government of Guam
P.O. Box 23607
GMF, GU 96921

U.S. Virgin Islands:
Nonpermanent residents Internal Revenue Service
P.O. Box 1300
Charlotte, NC 28201-1300
USA

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.

Instructions for the 2010 Estimated Tax Worksheet

Line 1. Adjusted gross income. Use your 2009 tax return and instructions as a guide to figuring the adjusted gross income you expect in 2010 (but be sure to consider the items listed under *What's New* that begins on page 2). For more details on figuring your adjusted gross income, see *Expected AGI—Line 1* in chapter 2 of Pub. 505. If you are self-employed, be sure to take into account the deduction for one-half of your self-employment tax (2009 Form 1040, line 27).

Line 9. Credits. See the 2009 Form 1040, lines 47 through 53, or Form 1040A, lines 29 through 33, and the related instructions.

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 2010 net earnings from self-employment, be sure to use only 92.35% (.9235) of your total net profit from self-employment.

Line 12. Other taxes. Use the instructions for the 2009 Form 1040 to determine if you expect to owe, for 2010, any of the taxes that would have been entered on your 2009 Form 1040, lines 58 (additional tax on distributions only) and 59, and any write-ins on line 60, or any amount

from Form 1040A, line 36. On line 12, enter the total of those taxes, subject to the following two exceptions.

Exception 1. Include household employment taxes from box b of Form 1040, line 59, on this line only 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.

If you meet one or both of the above, include in the amount on line 12 the total of your household employment taxes before subtracting advance EIC payments made to your employee(s).

Exception 2. Of the amounts for other taxes that may be entered on Form 1040, line 60, do not include on line 12: recapture of a federal mortgage subsidy, uncollected employee social security and Medicare tax or RRTA tax on tips or group-term life insurance, tax on golden parachute payments, look-back interest due under section 167(g) or 460(b), excise tax on insider stock compensation from an expatriated corporation, or recapture of COBRA premium assistance. These taxes are not required to be paid until the due date of your income tax return (not including extensions).

Recapture of first-time homebuyer credit. If you claimed the first-time homebuyer credit for 2008 or 2009 and disposed of the home or the home ceased to be your main home in 2010, you generally must include on line 12 the entire credit you claimed for 2008 or 2009. This includes situations where you sell the home or convert the entire home to business or rental property. See Form 5405 for exceptions.

If you claimed the first-time homebuyer credit in 2008 for a home purchased in 2008 and you continue to own and use the home as your main home during all of 2010, repayment of the credit over a 15-year period begins with your 2010 return and the first installment should be included on line 12 of the worksheet.

Line 14b. Tax shown on your 2009 tax return. If you file Form 1040, the "tax shown on your 2009 tax return" is the amount on line 60 **reduced** by the following.

1. Unreported social security and Medicare tax or RRTA tax from Form 1040, line 57.
2. Any tax included on line 58 on excess contributions to IRAs, Archer MSAs, Coverdell education savings accounts, and health savings accounts, or on excess accumulations in qualified retirement plans.
3. Write-ins on line 60 as listed under *Exception 2* above.
4. Any refundable credit amounts listed on lines 63, 64a, 65, 66, and 67, and credits from Forms 4136, 8801, and 8885 included on line 70.

Form 1040A. If you filed Form 1040A, the "tax shown on your 2009 tax return" is the amount on line 37 reduced by any refundable credits on lines 40, 41a, 42, and 43.

Form 1040EZ. If you filed Form 1040EZ, the "tax shown on your 2009 tax return" is the amount on line 11 reduced by the amount on lines 8 and 9a.

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

2010 Estimated Tax Worksheet

Keep for Your Records



1	Adjusted gross income you expect in 2010 (see instructions on page 6)				1
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you plan to itemize deductions, enter the estimated total of your itemized deductions. • If you do not plan to itemize deductions, enter your standard deduction from page 2. 				2
3	Subtract line 2 from line 1				3
4	Exemptions. Multiply \$3,650 by the number of personal exemptions				4
5	Subtract line 4 from line 3				5
6	Tax. Figure your tax on the amount on line 5 by using the 2010 Tax Rate Schedules on page 8. Caution: If you will have qualified dividends or a net capital gain, or expect to exclude or deduct foreign earned income or housing, see chapter 2 of Pub. 505 to figure the tax				6
7	Alternative minimum tax from Form 6251 or the Alternative Minimum Tax Worksheet in the Form 1040A instructions				7
8	Add lines 6 and 7. Add to this amount any other taxes you expect to include in the total on Form 1040, line 44, or Form 1040A, line 28				8
9	Credits (see instructions on page 6). Do not include any income tax withholding on this line				9
10	Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, enter -0-				10
11	Self-employment tax (see instructions on page 6). Estimate of 2010 net earnings from self-employment \$; if \$106,800 or less , multiply the amount by 15.3%; if more than \$106,800 , multiply the amount by 2.9%, add \$13,243.20 to the result, and enter the total. Caution: If you also have wages subject to social security tax or the 6.2% portion of tier 1 Railroad Retirement tax, see chapter 2 of Pub. 505 to figure the amount to enter				11
12	Other taxes (see instructions on page 6)				12
13a	Add lines 10 through 12				13a
	b Earned income credit, additional child tax credit, making work pay credit, refundable education credit, and refundable credits from Forms 4136, 5405, 8801, and 8885				13b
	c Total 2010 estimated tax. Subtract line 13b from line 13a. If zero or less, enter -0-				13c
14a	Multiply line 13c by 90% (66⅔% for farmers and fishermen)	14a			
	b Enter the tax shown on your 2009 tax return (see instructions on page 6). Enter 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 2010, more than \$75,000	14b			
	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 can pay the amount shown on line 13c. For details, see chapter 2 of Pub. 505.				14c
15	Income tax withheld and estimated to be withheld during 2010 (including income tax withholding on pensions, annuities, certain deferred income, etc.)				15
16a	Subtract line 15 from line 14c	16a			
	Is the result zero or less?				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Stop here. You are not required to make estimated tax payments. <input type="checkbox"/> No. Go to line 16b.				
	b Subtract line 15 from line 13c Is the result less than \$1,000? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Stop here. You are not required to make estimated tax payments. <input type="checkbox"/> No. Go to line 17 to figure your required payment.	16b			
17	If the first payment you are required to make is due April 15, 2010, enter ¼ of line 16a (minus any 2009 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 on page 6.)				17

2010 Tax Rate Schedules

Caution. Do not use these Tax Rate Schedules to figure your 2009 taxes. Use only to figure your 2010 estimated taxes.

Schedule X—Use if your 2010 filing status is Single				Schedule Z—Use if your 2010 filing status is Head of household			
If line 5 is:		The tax is:		If line 5 is:		The tax is:	
<i>Over—</i>	<i>But not over—</i>	<i>of the amount over—</i>	<i>of the amount over—</i>	<i>Over—</i>	<i>But not over—</i>	<i>of the amount over—</i>	<i>of the amount over—</i>
\$0	\$8,375	----- 10%	\$0	\$0	\$11,950	----- 10%	\$0
8,375	34,000	\$837.50 + 15%	8,375	11,950	45,550	\$1,195.00 + 15%	11,950
34,000	82,400	4,681.25 + 25%	34,000	45,550	117,650	6,235.00 + 25%	45,550
82,400	171,850	16,781.25 + 28%	82,400	117,650	190,550	24,260.00 + 28%	117,650
171,850	373,650	41,827.25 + 33%	171,850	190,550	373,650	44,672.00 + 33%	190,550
373,650	-----	108,421.25 + 35%	373,650	373,650	-----	105,095.00 + 35%	373,650
Schedule Y-1—Use if your 2010 filing status is Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)				Schedule Y-2—Use if your 2010 filing status is Married filing separately			
If line 5 is:		The tax is:		If line 5 is:		The tax is:	
<i>Over—</i>	<i>But not over—</i>	<i>of the amount over—</i>	<i>of the amount over—</i>	<i>Over—</i>	<i>But not over—</i>	<i>of the amount over—</i>	<i>of the amount over—</i>
\$0	\$16,750	----- 10%	\$0	\$0	\$8,375	----- 10%	\$0
16,750	68,000	\$1,675.00 + 15%	16,750	8,375	34,000	\$837.50 + 15%	8,375
68,000	137,300	9,362.50 + 25%	68,000	34,000	68,650	4,681.25 + 25%	34,000
137,300	209,250	26,687.50 + 28%	137,300	68,650	104,625	13,343.75 + 28%	68,650
209,250	373,650	46,833.50 + 33%	209,250	104,625	186,825	23,416.75 + 33%	104,625
373,650	-----	101,085.50 + 35%	373,650	186,825	-----	50,542.75 + 35%	186,825

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.

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.

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 may disclose the information to the Department of Justice and to other federal agencies, as provided by law.

We may disclose it to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths or possessions to carry out their tax laws. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

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 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 package simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.