

Injured Spouse Allocation

▶ See instructions.

Part I Should you file this form? You must complete this part.

- 1 Enter the tax year for which you are filing this form. ▶ _____ Answer the following questions for that year.
- 2 Did you (or will you) file a joint return?
 - Yes.** Go to line 3.
 - No. Stop here.** Do not file this form. You are not an injured spouse.
- 3 Did (or will) the IRS use the joint overpayment to pay any of the following legally enforceable past-due debt(s) owed only by your spouse? (see instructions)
 - Federal tax • State income tax • Child support • Spousal support • Federal nontax debt (such as a student loan)
 - Yes.** Go to line 4.
 - No. Stop here.** Do not file this form. You are not an injured spouse.

Note. If the past-due amount is for a joint federal tax, you may qualify for innocent spouse relief for the year to which the overpayment was applied. See *Innocent Spouse Relief*, in the instructions for more information.
- 4 Are you legally obligated to pay this past-due amount?
 - Yes. Stop here.** Do not file this form. You are not an injured spouse.
 - Note.** If the past-due amount is for a joint federal tax, you may qualify for innocent spouse relief for the year to which the overpayment was applied. See *Innocent Spouse Relief*, in the instructions for more information.
 - No.** Go to line 5.
- 5 Were you a resident of a community property state (Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, or Wisconsin) at any time during the tax year entered on line 1? (see instructions)
 - Yes.** Enter name(s) of community property states(s) _____ .
 Skip lines 6 through 9 and **go to Part II** and complete the rest of this form.
 - No.** Go to line 6.
- 6 Did you make and report payments, such as federal income tax withholding or estimated tax payments?
 - Yes.** Skip lines 7 through 9 and **go to Part II** and complete the rest of this form.
 - No.** Go to line 7.
- 7 Did you have earned income, such as wages, salaries, or self-employment income?
 - Yes.** Go to line 8.
 - No.** Skip line 8 and go to line 9.
- 8 Did (or will) you claim the earned income credit or additional child tax credit?
 - Yes.** Skip line 9 and **go to Part II** and complete the rest of this form.
 - No.** Go to line 9.
- 9 Did (or will) you claim a refundable tax credit (see instructions)?
 - Yes. Go to Part II** and complete the rest of this form.
 - No. Stop here.** Do not file this form. You are not an injured spouse.

Part II Information About the Joint Tax Return for Which This Form Is Filed

- 10 Enter the following information exactly as it is shown on the tax return for which you are filing this form.
 The spouse's name and social security number shown first on that tax return must also be shown first below.

First name, initial, and last name shown first on the return	Social security number shown first	If Injured Spouse, check here ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>
First name, initial, and last name shown second on the return	Social security number shown second	If Injured Spouse, check here ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>
- 11 Check this box only if you are divorced or legally separated from the spouse with whom you filed the joint return and you want your refund issued in your name only
- 12 Do you want any injured spouse refund mailed to an address different from the one on your joint return? **Yes** **No**
 If "Yes," enter the address. _____
 Number and street City, town, or post office, state, and ZIP code

Part III Allocation Between Spouses of Items on the Joint Tax Return (see instructions)

Allocated Items	(a) Amount shown on joint return	(b) Allocated to injured spouse	(c) Allocated to other spouse
13 Income: a. Wages			
b. All other income			
14 Adjustments to income			
15 Standard deduction or Itemized deductions			
16 Number of exemptions			
17 Credits (do not include any earned income credit)			
18 Other taxes			
19 Federal income tax withheld			
20 Payments			

Part IV Signature. Complete this part only if you are filing Form 8379 by itself and not with your tax return.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this form and any accompanying schedules or statements and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Paid Preparer Use Only	Keep a copy of this form for your records	Injured spouse's signature	Date	Phone number (optional)
	Print/Type preparer's name	Preparer's signature	Date	Check <input type="checkbox"/> if self-employed PTIN
	Firm's name ▶	Firm's EIN ▶		
	Firm's Address ▶	Phone no.		

Instructions for Form 8379

(Rev. December 2010)

Injured Spouse Allocation



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Form 8379 is filed by one spouse (the injured spouse) on a jointly filed tax return when the joint overpayment was (or is expected to be) applied (offset) to a past-due obligation of the other spouse. By filing Form 8379, the injured spouse may be able to get back his or her share of the joint refund.

Are You an Injured Spouse?

You may be an injured spouse if you file a joint tax return and all or part of your portion of the overpayment was, or is expected to be, applied (offset) to your spouse's legally enforceable past-due federal tax, state income tax, child or spousal support, or a federal nontax debt, such as a student loan.

Complete Part I to determine if you are an injured spouse.

Innocent Spouse Relief

Do not file Form 8379 if you are claiming innocent spouse relief. Instead, file Form 8857. Generally, both spouses are responsible for paying the full amount of tax, interest, and penalties due on your joint return. However, if you qualify for innocent spouse relief, you may be relieved of part or all of the joint liability. You may qualify for relief from the joint tax liability if (a) there is an understatement of tax because your spouse omitted income or claimed false deductions or credits, and you did not know or have reason to know of the understatement, (b) there is an understatement of tax and you are divorced, separated, or no longer living with your spouse, or (c) given all the facts and circumstances, it would not be fair to hold you liable for the tax. See Pub. 971 for more details.

When To File

File Form 8379 when you become aware that all or part of your share of an overpayment was, or is expected to be, applied (offset) against your spouse's legally enforceable past-due obligations. You must file Form 8379 for each year you meet this condition and want your portion of any offset refunded.

A Notice of Offset for federal tax debts is issued by the IRS. A Notice of Offset for past-due state income tax, child or spousal support, or federal nontax debts (such as a student loan) is issued by the U.S. Treasury Department's Financial Management Service (FMS).



Visit www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc203.html and www.fms.treas.gov/fag/offsets.html, for more information about refund offsets and debts.

Where To File

See the chart below to determine where to file your Form 8379.

IF you file Form 8379. . .	THEN mail Form 8379. . .
with your joint return	and your joint return to the Internal Revenue Service Center for the area where you live.*
by itself after you filed your original joint return on paper	to the same Internal Revenue Service Center where you filed your original return.*
by itself after you filed your original joint return electronically	to the Internal Revenue Service Center for the area where you live.*
with an amended return (Form 1040X) or other subsequent return	to the Internal Revenue Service Center for the area where you live.*

*See your tax return instructions for the mailing address.

How To File

You can file Form 8379 with your joint tax return or amended joint tax return (Form 1040X), or you can file it afterwards by itself. File Form 8379 with Form 1040X only if you are amending your original return to claim a joint refund.

If you file Form 8379 with your joint return, attach it to your return in the order of the attachment sequence number (located in the upper right corner of the tax form). Enter "Injured Spouse" in the upper left corner of page 1 of the joint return.

If you file Form 8379 separately, please be sure to attach a copy of all Forms W-2 and W-2G for both spouses, and any Forms 1099 showing federal income tax withholding, to Form 8379. The processing of Form 8379 may be delayed if these forms are not attached, if the form is incomplete when filed, or if you attach a copy of your joint tax return.

Amending Your Tax Return

If you file an amended joint tax return (Form 1040X) to claim an additional refund and

you do not want your portion of the overpayment to be applied (offset) against your spouse's legally enforceable past-due obligation(s), then you will need to complete and attach another Form 8379 to allocate the additional refund.

Time Needed To Process Form 8379

Generally, if you file Form 8379 with a joint return on paper, the time needed to process it is about 14 weeks (11 weeks if filed electronically). If you file Form 8379 by itself after a joint return has been processed, the time needed is about 8 weeks.

Specific Instructions

Part I

Line 3. Not all debts are subject to a tax refund offset. To determine if a debt is owed (other than federal tax), and whether an offset will occur, contact FMS at 1-800-304-3107 (for TTY/TDD help, call 1-866-297-0517).



Filing Form 8379 when no past-due obligation exists will delay your refund.

Line 5. If you live in a community property state, special rules will apply to the calculation of your injured spouse refund. Enter the community property state(s) where, at any time during the year, you and your spouse resided and intended to establish a permanent home. For more information about the factors used to determine whether you are subject to community property laws, see Pub. 555.

In community property states, overpayments are considered joint property and are generally applied (offset) to legally owed past-due obligations of either spouse. However, there are exceptions. The IRS will use each state's rules to determine the amount, if any, that would be refundable to the injured spouse. Under state community property laws, 50% of a joint overpayment (except the earned income credit) is applied to non-federal tax debts such as child or spousal support, student loans, or state income tax. However, state laws differ on the amount of a joint overpayment that can be applied to a federal tax debt. The earned income credit is allocated to each spouse based on each spouse's earned income.

For more guidance regarding the amount of an overpayment from a joint tax return that the IRS may offset against a spouse's separate tax liability, see the revenue ruling for your state on the next page.

IF you live in . . .	THEN use. . .
Arizona or Wisconsin	Rev. Rul. 2004-71 available at: http://www.irs.gov/irb/2004-30_IRB/ar10.html
California, Idaho, or Louisiana	Rev. Rul. 2004-72 available at: http://www.irs.gov/irb/2004-30_IRB/ar11.html
New Mexico, Nevada, or Washington	Rev. Rul. 2004-73 available at: http://www.irs.gov/irb/2004-30_IRB/ar12.html
Texas	Rev. Rul. 2004-74 available at: http://www.irs.gov/irb/2004-30_IRB/ar13.html

Line 9. Refundable credits include the following:

- Making work pay credit (2009 and 2010),
- Government retiree credit (2009),
- American opportunity credit (2009–2011),
- First-time homebuyer credit from Form 5405 (2008–2011),
- Credit for federal tax paid on fuels,
- Adoption credit (2010 and 2011),
- Refundable prior year minimum tax, and
- Health coverage tax credit.

Part III

To properly determine the amount of tax owed and overpayment due to each spouse, an allocation must be made as if each spouse filed a separate tax return instead of a joint tax return. So, each spouse must allocate his or her separate wages, self-employment income and expenses (and self-employment tax), and credits such as education credits, to the spouse who would have shown the item(s) on his or her separate return.

Other items that may not clearly belong to either spouse (for example, a penalty on early withdrawal of savings from a joint bank account) would be equally divided.

If you live in a community property state, follow the instructions below to allocate your income, expenses, and credits. The IRS will apply your state's community property laws based on your allocation.

The IRS will figure the amount of any refund due the injured spouse.

Line 13a. Enter only Form W-2 income on this line. Enter the separate income that each spouse earned.

Line 13b. Identify the type and amount. Allocate joint income, such as interest earned on a joint bank account, as you determine. Be sure to allocate all income shown on the joint return.

Line 14. Enter each spouse's separate adjustments, such as an IRA deduction. Allocate other adjustments as you determine.

Line 15. If you used the standard deduction on your joint tax return, enter in both columns (b) and (c) one-half of the basic standard deduction shown in column (a). Also allocate any real estate taxes, new motor vehicle taxes, and any disaster loss as you determine, if applicable.

However, if you checked the boxes for age or blindness at the top of page 2 of Form 1040 or 1040A, enter your total

standard deduction on line 15, column (a). Allocate your basic standard deduction (including any real estate taxes, new motor vehicle taxes, or disaster loss) as explained earlier. Your basic standard deduction is as follows:

2006—\$10,300; 2007—\$10,700;
2008—\$10,900; 2009—\$11,400;
2010—\$11,400; 2011—\$11,600.

If someone could claim you or your spouse as a dependent, your basic standard deduction is the amount on line 4 of the standard deduction worksheet (line 3a for 2006 and 2007). Then use the following worksheet to allocate the additional standard deduction (the difference between the total standard deduction and the basic standard deduction).

1. Enter here the total number of boxes checked for age or blindness for yourself at the top of page 2 of Form 1040 or 1040A _____
2. Enter the additional standard deduction for the year as shown below _____

2006	\$1,000	2009	\$1,100
2007	\$1,050	2010	\$1,100
2008	\$1,050	2011	\$1,150

3. Multiply line 2 by line 1. Include this amount on line 15, column (b) _____
4. Enter here the total number of boxes checked for age or blindness for your spouse at the top of page 2 of Form 1040 or 1040A _____
5. Multiply line 4 by line 2. Include this amount on line 15, column (c) _____

If you itemize your deductions, enter each spouse's separate deductions, such as employee business expenses. Allocate other deductions as you determine.

Line 16. Allocate the exemptions claimed on the joint return to the spouse who would have claimed them if separate returns had been filed. Enter whole numbers only. For example, you cannot allocate 3 exemptions by giving 1.5 exemptions to each spouse.

Line 17. Allocate any child tax credit, child and dependent care credit, and additional child tax credit to the spouse who was allocated the qualifying child's exemption. But if you attached Form 8901 to your tax return, allocate the child tax credit as you determine. Do not include any earned income credit here; the IRS will allocate it based on each spouse's income. Allocate business credits based on each spouse's interest in the business. Allocate any other credits as you determine.

Line 18. Allocate self-employment tax to the spouse who earned the self-employment income.

Line 19. Enter federal income tax withheld from each spouse's income as shown on Forms W-2, W-2G, and 1099. Be sure to attach copies of these forms to your tax return or to Form 8379 if you are filing it by itself. Also include on this line any excess social security or tier 1 RRTA tax withheld.

Line 20. You can allocate joint estimated tax payments in any way you choose as long as both you and your spouse agree. If you cannot agree, the estimated tax payments will be allocated according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Each spouse's separate tax liability}}{\text{Both separate tax liabilities}} \times \text{Estimated tax payments}$$

Allocate each spouse's separate estimated tax payments to the spouse who made them.

How To Avoid Common Mistakes

Mistakes may delay your refund or result in notices being sent to you.

- If you file Form 8379 separately, do not include a copy of your joint tax return. This will prevent delays in processing your allocation. Make sure to enclose copies of all Forms W-2 and W-2G for both spouses, and any Forms 1099 showing income tax withheld.
- If you file Form 8379 with your joint tax return or amended joint tax return, enter "Injured Spouse" in the upper left corner of page 1 of your joint return.
- Any dependency exemptions must be entered in whole numbers. Do not use fractions.
- Items of income, expenses, credits and deductions must be allocated to the spouse who would have entered the item on his or her separate return.
- Make sure the debt is subject to offset (for example, a legally enforceable past-due federal tax, state income tax, child or spousal support, or other federal nontax debt, such as a student loan).

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.

Our legal right to ask for the information on this form is Internal Revenue Code sections 6001, 6011, 6109, and 6402 and their regulations. You are required to provide the information requested on this form only if you wish to have an overpayment of taxes from a joint return allocated between you and your spouse. We need it to ensure that you are allocating items correctly and to allow us to figure the correct amount of refund. If you do not provide this information, we may be unable to process your allocation request. Providing false information may subject you to penalties. We may disclose this information to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, and the District of Columbia for use in administering 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.

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 Code section 6103.

The average time and expense 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.