



request for Publications

All of the following forms and publications are available from the Internal Revenue Service at www.irs.gov.

For a free paper copy of any listed form or publication, please call **1-800-829-3676 (1-800-TAXFORM)**.

For additional questions about these credits and benefits you can call 1-800-829-1040.

- **Publication 501**, Exemptions, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information
- **Publication 504**, Divorced or Separated Individuals
- **Publication 505**, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax
- **Publication 523**, Selling Your Home
- **Publication 552**, Recordkeeping for Individuals
- **Publication 555**, Community Property
- **Publication 596**, Earned Income Credit
- **Publication 971**, Innocent Spouse Relief
- **Publication 972**, Child Tax Credit
- **Form W-4**, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate
- **Form 8332**, Release of Claim to Exemption for Child of Divorced or Separated Parents
- **Form 8379**, Injured Spouse Claim and Allocation
- **Form 8822**, Change of Address
- **Form 8857**, Request for Innocent Spouse Relief (And Separation of Liability and Equitable Relief)

FREE TAX RETURN ASSISTANCE

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Sites offer free tax return preparation to individuals having low to moderate income. Call 1-800-829-1040 (TTY/TDD call 1-800-829-4059) for a VITA site near you.

the **Life CYCLE** series

A series of informational publications designed to educate taxpayers about the tax impact of significant life events.



Divorce and non-custodial, separated, or never married parents



Tax Benefits, Credits, and Other Information.

This publication presents basic information about some of the tax consequences of a divorce and some tax issues of non-custodial, separated, or never married parents.

Divorce Decree: An agreement between divorced parties. Generally, it is not binding upon the IRS.

Community Property State: Special rules may apply if you live in a community property state.

See IRS Publications 504 and 555

Filing Status: In general, your filing status depends on whether you are considered unmarried or married on the last day of your tax year. If you file jointly, each spouse is responsible for the entire tax liability, even if only one spouse had income.

Caution: If you and your spouse file a joint return, filing another return for the same tax period, by either you or your spouse, may cause a delayed and/or a reduced refund.

Amending Filing Status: If either you or your spouse files a separate return, you can change to a joint return any time within three years from the due date of the separate returns. If you and your spouse file a joint return, you cannot file separate returns after the due date of the joint return.

See IRS Publications 501 and 504

Claiming Your Child as a Dependent: Generally, the parent who has custody of the child for the greater part of the year (the custodial parent) is allowed to claim the exemption for the child.

A special rule applies to children of divorced or separated parents. In most cases, because of the residency test, a child of divorced or separated parents is the “qualifying child” of the custodial parent. However, the child may be treated as the “qualifying child” of the noncustodial parent under certain circumstances.

Caution: Claiming the same child on multiple tax returns for the same tax period may cause a delayed and/or a reduced refund.

Non-custodial Parent: The custodial parent is the parent with whom the child lived with for the greater part of the year. The other parent is the noncustodial parent.

See IRS Publications 501, 504, and Form 8332

Parents who never married: The special rule for divorced or separated parents also applies to parents who never married.

Earned Income Tax Credit: The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a tax credit for certain people who work and have earned income below a certain amount.

See IRS Publication 596

Child Tax Credit: The Child Tax Credit is for people who have a “qualifying child”. This credit is in addition to the credit for child and dependent care expenses and the earned income credit.

See IRS Publication 972

Deductions: The same itemized deductions cannot be claimed by both parties. For married filing separate returns, if one spouse itemizes, the other must also itemize. Child support is not a deductible expense nor is it taxable income.

See IRS Publication 504

Alimony: Alimony is deductible by the payer and taxable income to the payee.

See IRS Publication 504

Attorney Fees: Except for a few limited circumstances, attorney fees for your divorce are not deductible.

See IRS Publication 504

Personal Residence: If you sold your main home, you may be able to exclude up to \$250,000 (up to \$500,000 if you and your spouse file a joint return) of gain on the sale.

See IRS Publication 504 and 523

Tax Withholding: When you become divorced or separated, you may need to file a new Form W-4, Employee’s Withholding Allowance Certificate, with your employer to claim your proper withholding allowances.

See IRS Publications 504, 505, and Form W-4

Estimated Tax Payments: If you and your spouse made joint estimated tax payments but subsequently file separate returns, either of you can claim all of your payments, or you can divide them in any way on which you both agree.

See IRS Publications 504 and 505

Responsibility for Tax Due: Generally, if you file a joint return with your spouse and later obtain a divorce, you are still responsible for the tax due on the joint return or any subsequent tax, interest, and penalties due as a result of an audit or amendment of the joint return. This applies even if your divorce decree states that your spouse is responsible for the payment of taxes. It also applies even though you may not have had any income on that tax return.

See IRS Publication 504

Innocent Spouse Relief: In some cases, a spouse will be relieved of the tax, interest, and penalties resulting from a liability on a jointly filed return. Generally, if you thought your spouse had paid the taxes due, or the IRS increased your taxes because of your spouse’s unreported income or disallowed deductions and you knew nothing about your spouse’s unreported or erroneous items when you signed the return, tax relief may be available to you.

See IRS Publications 504, 971, and Form 8857

Injured Spouse Relief: If you file a joint return and all or part of your share of the overpayment is applied against your spouse’s past-due federal tax, state income tax, child or spousal support, or federal nontax debt, such as a student loan, you may be entitled to injured spouse relief.

See IRS Publication 504 and Form 8379

Refund Checks: Refund checks issued from a joint return are usually mailed to the address shown on the tax return or deposited in the account specified. The IRS will not issue two checks payable to each spouse separately.

Address Change: If you change your mailing address, be sure to notify IRS using Form 8822, Change of Address.

See IRS Form 8822

Name Change: If you change your name, be sure to notify the Social Security Administration office so the name on your tax return is the same as the one the SSA has on its records.

Tax Records: Determine a mutually acceptable location for tax records and a procedure for accessing them. You may need these records in the future to prepare tax returns, assist in future tax planning, or for support in the event of an audit.

See IRS Publication 552

