

2013



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Form 1040-ES

Estimated Tax for Individuals

Purpose of This Package

Use this package to figure and pay your estimated tax. If you are not required to make estimated tax payments for 2013, you can discard this package.

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

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form 1040-ES and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/form1040es.

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 2013 if both of the following apply.

1. You expect to owe at least \$1,000 in tax for 2013, 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 2013 tax return, or
 - b. 100% of the tax shown on your 2012 tax return.Your 2012 tax 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*, later.

Exception. You do not have to pay estimated tax for 2013 if you were a U.S. citizen or resident alien for all of 2012 and you had no tax liability for the full 12-month 2012 tax year. You had no tax liability for 2012 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 2012 or 2013 is from farming or fishing, substitute 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % for 90% in (2a) under *General Rule*.

Household employers. When estimating the tax on your 2013 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 2012 was more than \$150,000 (\$75,000 if your filing status for 2013 is married filing separately), substitute 110% for 100% in (2b) 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 also can 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 2012 Form 1040 or Form 1040A.
- Important Changes. Go to IRS.gov, click on *Forms & Pubs*, and then on *Changes to Current Forms and Publications*.

For details on how to get forms and publications, see the 2012 Instructions for Form 1040 or Form 1040A. If you have tax questions, call 1-800-829-1040 for assistance. For TTY/TDD help, call 1-800-829-4059. Deaf or hard-of-hearing individuals can also contact the IRS through relay services such as the Federal Relay Service available at www.gsa.gov/fedrelay.

What's New

Use your 2012 tax return as a guide in figuring your 2013 estimated tax, but be sure to consider the following.

Additional Medicare Tax. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2012, a 0.9% Additional Medicare Tax applies to Medicare wages, Railroad Retirement Tax Act compensation, and self-employment income over a threshold amount based on your filing status. You may need to include this amount when figuring your estimated tax. See the instructions for line 12 of the 2013 Estimated Tax Worksheet and Pub. 505. For more information on Additional Medicare Tax, go to www.irs.gov and enter "Additional Medicare Tax" in the search box.

Net Investment Income Tax. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2012, you may be subject to Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT). NIIT is a 3.8% tax on the lesser of net investment income or the excess of your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) over the threshold amount. NIIT may need to be included when figuring your estimated tax. See the instructions for line 12 of the 2013 Estimated Tax Worksheet and Pub. 505. For more information on Net Investment Income Tax, go to www.irs.gov and enter "Net Investment Income Tax" in the search box.

Medical and dental expenses. Beginning January 1, 2013, you can deduct only the part of your medical and dental expenses that exceed 10% of your adjusted gross income (7.5% if either you or your spouse is age 65 or older).

Income limits for excluding education savings bond interest increased. In order to exclude interest, your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) must be less than \$89,700 (\$142,050 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)).

Foreign earned income exclusion. The maximum exclusion has increased to \$97,600.

Standard deduction. If you do not itemize your deductions, you can take the 2013 standard deduction listed in the following chart for your filing status.

IF your 2013 filing status is...	THEN your standard deduction is...
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)	\$12,200
Head of household	\$8,950
Single or Married filing separately	\$6,100

However, if you can be claimed as a dependent on another person's 2013 return, your standard deduction is the greater of:

- \$1,000, or
- Your earned income plus \$350 (up to the standard deduction amount).

Your standard deduction is increased by the following amount if, at the end of 2013, you are:

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

65 or older or blind	\$1,500
65 or older and blind	\$3,000

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

65 or older or blind	\$1,200
65 or older and blind	\$2,400
Both spouses 65 or older	\$2,400*
Both spouses 65 or older and blind	\$4,800*

* 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 2013.

Personal exemption amount increased for certain taxpayers. For tax years beginning in 2013, the personal exemption amount is increased to \$3,900 for taxpayers with adjusted gross income at or below \$300,000 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er), \$275,000 if head of household, \$250,000 if single, and \$150,000 if married filing separately. The personal exemption amount for taxpayers with adjusted gross income above these thresholds may be reduced.

Alternative minimum tax (AMT) exemption amounts. The AMT exemption is increased to \$51,900 (\$80,800 if married filing jointly or a qualifying widow(er) with dependent child; \$40,400 if married filing separately). In addition, nonrefundable credits are allowed against AMT.

Limitation on itemized deductions. Beginning in 2013, itemized deductions for taxpayers with adjusted gross income above \$300,000 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er), \$275,000 if head of household, \$250,000 if single, and \$150,000 if married filing separately may be reduced.

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 \$46,227 (\$51,567 if married filing jointly),
- Two children lived with you and you earned less than \$43,038 (\$48,378 if married filing jointly),
- One child lived with you and you earned less than \$37,870 (\$43,210 if married filing jointly), or
- A child did not live with you and you earned less than \$14,340 (\$19,680 if married filing jointly).

Also, the maximum AGI you can have and still get the credit has changed. 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 has increased to \$3,300.

Standard mileage rate. The rate for business use of your vehicle increased to 56½ cents per mile. The rate for use of your vehicle to get medical care or move has increased to 24 cents per mile. The rate of 14 cents per mile for charitable use is unchanged.

Payroll tax. The rate of social security tax withholding (for employees only) is restored to 6.2% for wage

payments made in 2013, up to the social security wage limit of \$113,700. There is no change in Medicare.

The same increase applies to net earnings from self-employment. The rate will be 12.4%, up to the social security wage limit of \$113,700. In addition, the deduction for self-employment tax has been restored to 50%.

Adoption credit and adoption assistance. Beginning in 2013, the maximum adoption credit will be \$12,970 and the credit is not refundable. The maximum amount of adoption assistance that can be excluded from gross income is \$12,970. The amount of the credit or excludable assistance begins to phase out for taxpayers with modified AGI in excess of \$194,580 and is completely phased out for taxpayers with modified AGI of \$234,580.

Lifetime learning credit. In order to claim a lifetime learning credit, your modified AGI must be less than \$63,000 (\$127,000 if married filing jointly).

Capital gains and dividend rates. For tax year 2013, your capital gains and dividends rate will depend on your income.

How To Figure Your Estimated Tax

You will need:

- The 2013 Estimated Tax Worksheet,
- The Instructions for the 2013 Estimated Tax Worksheet,
- The 2013 Tax Rate Schedules, and
- Your 2012 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*, earlier).

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*, later.



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.

Additionally, registered domestic partners and same-sex spouses cannot make joint estimated tax payments. Each partner can take credit only for the estimated tax payments that he or she made.

Payment Due Dates

You can pay all of your estimated tax by April 15, 2013, or in four equal amounts by the dates shown below.

1st payment	April 15, 2013
2nd payment	June 17, 2013
3rd payment	Sept. 16, 2013
4th payment	Jan. 15, 2014*

* You do not have to make the payment due January 15, 2014, if you file your 2013 tax return by January 31, 2014, 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*, later.



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 How To Pay Estimated Tax, later.

No income subject to estimated tax during first payment period. If, after March 31, 2013, 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 2013 tax return even if no penalty is owed.

Farmers and fishermen. If at least two-thirds of your gross income for 2012 or 2013 is from farming or fishing, you can do one of the following.

- Pay all of your estimated tax by January 15, 2014.
- File your 2013 Form 1040 by March 3, 2014, and pay the total tax due. In this case, 2013 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 2013 tax return. On the statement, show all of the estimated tax payments you (and your spouse, if filing jointly) made for 2013 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 2013 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 2013 Estimated Tax Worksheet). Then, to figure the payment due for each remaining payment period, see *Amended estimated tax* 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 Online

Paying online is convenient and secure and helps make sure we get your payments on time. You can pay using either of the following electronic payment methods.

- Direct transfer from your bank account.
- Credit or debit card.

To pay your taxes online or for more information, go to www.irs.gov/e-pay.

Pay by Phone

Paying by phone is another safe and secure method of paying electronically. Use one of the following methods.

- Direct transfer from your bank account.
- Credit or debit card.

To pay by direct transfer from your bank account, call EFTPS Customer Service at 1-800-555-4477 (English) or 1-800-244-4829 (Español). People who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability and who have access to TTY/TDD equipment can call 1-800-733-4829.

To pay using a credit or debit card, you can call one of the following service providers. There is a convenience

fee charged by these providers that varies by provider, card type, and payment amount.

Official Payments Corporation
1-888-UPAY-TAX™ (1-888-872-9829)
www.officialpayments.com

Link2Gov Corporation
1-888-PAY-1040™ (1-888-729-1040)
www.PAY1040.com

WorldPay
1-888-9-PAY-TAX™ (1-888-972-9829)
www.payUSAtax.com

For the latest details on how to pay by phone, go to www.irs.gov/e-pay.

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 vouchers instead of a joint voucher.

To complete the voucher, do the following.

- Print or type your name, address, and SSN in the space provided on the estimated tax payment voucher. If filing a joint voucher, also enter your spouse's name and SSN. List the names and SSNs in the same order on the joint voucher as you will list them on your joint return.
- 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 2012 overpayment that you choose to credit against your 2013 tax, but do not include the overpayment amount in this box.
- Make your check or money order payable to "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 "2013 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.

Where to File Your Estimated Tax Payment Voucher if Paying by Check or Money Order

<p>Mail your estimated tax payment voucher and check or money order to the address shown below for the place where you live. Do not mail your tax return to this address or send an estimated tax payment without a payment voucher. Also, do not mail your estimated tax payments to the address shown in the Form 1040 or 1040A instructions. If you need more payment vouchers, you can make a copy of one of your unused vouchers.</p> <p>Caution: For proper delivery of your estimated tax payment to a P.O. box, you must include the box number in the address. Also, note that 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.</p>		Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 931100 Louisville, KY 40293-1100
		Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 37007 Hartford, CT 06176-0007
<p>IF you live in . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">▼</p>		<p>THEN send it to "Internal Revenue Service" at . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">▼</p>	
		A foreign country, American Samoa, or Puerto Rico, (or are excluding income under Internal Revenue Code 933) or use an APO or FPO address, or file Form 2555, 2555-EZ, or 4563, or are a dual-status alien or nonpermanent resident of Guam or the Virgin Islands	Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 1300 Charlotte, NC 28201-1300 USA
Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas		Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 1300 Charlotte, NC 28201-1300	
Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming		Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 510000 San Francisco, CA 94151-5100	
Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin		Internal Revenue Service P.O. Box 802502 Cincinnati, OH 45280-2502	
		Guam: Bona fide residents*	Department of Revenue and Taxation Government of Guam P.O. Box 23607 GMF, GU 96921
		U.S. Virgin Islands: Bona fide residents*	Virgin Islands Bureau of Internal Revenue 6115 Estate Smith Bay Suite 225 St. Thomas, VI 00802

*Bona fide residents must prepare separate vouchers for estimated income tax and self-employment tax payments. Send the income tax vouchers to the address for bona fide residents and the self-employment tax vouchers to the address for non-bona fide residents.

Instructions for the 2013 Estimated Tax Worksheet

Line 1. Adjusted gross income. Use your 2012 tax return and instructions as a guide to figuring the adjusted gross income you expect in 2013 (but be sure to consider the items listed under *What's New*, earlier). 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 self-employment tax. Use the 2013 Self-Employment Tax and Deduction Worksheet for Lines 1 and 11 of the Estimated Tax Worksheet to figure the amount to subtract when figuring your expected AGI. This worksheet also will give you the amount to enter on line 11 of your estimated tax worksheet.

Line 9. Credits. See the 2012 Form 1040, lines 47 through 53, or Form 1040A, lines 29 through 33, and the related instructions for the types of credits allowed.

Line 11. Self-employment tax. If you and your spouse make joint estimated tax payments and both of you have self-employment income, figure the self-employment tax for each of you separately. Enter the total on line 11. When estimating your 2013 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 2012 Form 1040 to determine if you expect to owe, for 2013, any of the taxes that would have been entered on your 2012 Form 1040, lines 58 (additional tax on distributions only), 59a, 59b, and 60. Take into consideration additional taxes for 2013, such as the Additional Medicare Tax and the Net Investment Income Tax. On line 12, enter the total of those taxes, subject to the following two exceptions.

Exception 1. Include household employment taxes from Form 1040, line 59a, 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 either of the above, include the total of your household employment taxes on line 12.

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 social security and Medicare tax or RRTA tax on tips or group-term life insurance, excise tax on excess 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 additional tax on advance payments of health coverage tax credit when not eligible. These taxes are not required

to be paid until the due date of your income tax return (not including extensions).

Additional Medicare Tax. A 0.9% Additional Medicare Tax applies to your combined Medicare wages and self-employment income and/or your RRTA compensation that exceeds the amount listed in the following chart, based on your filing status.

Filing Status	Threshold Amount
Married filing jointly	\$250,000
Married filing separately	\$125,000
Single	\$200,000
Head of household	\$200,000
Qualifying widow(er)	\$200,000

Medicare wages and self-employment income are combined to determine if your income exceeds the threshold. A self-employment loss should not be considered for purposes of this tax. RRTA compensation should be separately compared to the threshold. Your employer is responsible for withholding the 0.9% Additional Medicare Tax on Medicare wages or RRTA compensation it pays to you in excess of \$200,000 in 2013. You should consider this withholding, if applicable, in determining whether you need to make an estimated payment.

Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT). The NIIT is 3.8% of the lesser of your net investment income or the excess of your modified adjusted gross income over the amount listed in the following chart, based on your filing status.

Filing Status	Threshold Amount
Married filing jointly	\$250,000
Married filing separately	\$125,000
Single	\$200,000
Head of Household	\$200,000
Qualifying widow(er)	\$250,000

Recapture of first-time homebuyer credit. If you purchased a home in 2008 and claimed the first-time homebuyer credit, repayment of that credit began with your 2010 tax return and will continue until the credit is fully repaid. If the home ceases to be your main home, then the unpaid balance of the credit is to be repaid on the return for the year when the home was no longer your main home.

If you purchased a home in 2009, 2010, or 2011 and claimed the first-time homebuyer credit, you must maintain that home as your main home for at least 36 months to avoid having to repay the credit.

For details about repaying the first-time homebuyer credit, see the Instructions for Form 5405.

Line 14b. Prior year's tax. Enter the 2012 tax you figure according to the instructions in *Figuring your 2012 tax* unless you meet one of the following exceptions.

- If the adjusted gross income shown on your 2012 return is more than \$150,000 (\$75,000 if married filing separately for 2013), enter 110% of your 2012 tax as figured next.

Note. This does not apply to farmers or fishermen.

- If you will file a joint return for 2013 but you did not file a joint return for 2012, add the tax shown on your 2012 return to the tax shown on your spouse's 2012 return and enter the total on line 14b.
- If you filed a joint return for 2012 but you will not file a joint return for 2013, see *General Rule* in chapter 4 of Pub. 505 to figure your share of the 2012 tax to enter on line 14b.
- If you did not file a return for 2012 or your 2012 tax year was less than 12 full months, do not complete line 14b. Instead, enter the amount from line 14a on line 14c.

Figuring your 2012 tax. Use the following instructions to figure your 2012 tax.

1. **Form 1040**—The tax shown on your 2012 Form 1040 is the amount on line 61 **reduced** by:

- Unreported social security and Medicare tax or RRTA tax from Form 1040, line 57;
- 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;
- Amounts on line 60 as listed under *Exception 2*, earlier; and
- Any refundable credit amounts on lines 64a, 65, 66, and 70, and credits from Forms 8801 and 8885 included on line 71.

2. **Form 1040A**—The tax shown on your 2012 Form 1040A is the amount on line 35 reduced by any refundable credits on lines 38a, 39, and 40.

3. **Form 1040EZ**—The tax shown on your 2012 Form 1040EZ is the amount on line 10 reduced by the amount on line 8a.

Keep for Your Records



* Your net profit from self-employment is found on Schedule C (Form 1040), line 31; Schedule F (Form 1040), line 34; Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), box 14, code A; and Schedule K-1 (Form 1065-B), box 9, code J1.

Caution. Do not use these Tax Rate Schedules to figure your 2012 taxes. Use only to figure your 2013 estimated taxes.

Form 1040-ES (2013)

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.

We ask for this 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 this information is Internal Revenue Code section 6654, which requires that you pay your taxes in a specified manner to avoid being penalized. Additionally, sections 6001, 6011, and 6012(a) and their regulations require you to file a return or statement for any tax for which you are liable; section 6109 requires you to provide your identifying number. Failure to provide this information, or providing false or fraudulent information, may subject you to penalties.

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 for civil and criminal litigation 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.

2013 Estimated Tax Worksheet

Keep for Your Records



1	Adjusted gross income you expect in 2013 (see instructions)	1		
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you plan to itemize deductions, enter the estimated total of your itemized deductions. Caution: If line 1 is over \$300,000 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er); \$275,000 if head of household; \$250,000 if single; and \$150,000 if married filing separately, your deduction may be reduced. See Pub. 505 for details.			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you do not plan to itemize deductions, enter your standard deduction. 	2		
3	Subtract line 2 from line 1.	3		
4	Exemptions. Multiply \$3,900 by the number of personal exemptions. Caution: See Pub. 505 to figure the amount to enter if line 1 is over: \$300,000 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er); \$275,000 if head of household; \$250,000 if single; and \$150,000 if married filing separately	4		
5	Subtract line 4 from line 3.	5		
6	Tax. Figure your tax on the amount on line 5 by using the 2013 Tax Rate Schedules . 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	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	8		
9	Credits (see instructions). 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)	11		
12	Other taxes including, if applicable, Additional Medicare Tax and/or NIIT (see instructions)	12		
13a	Add lines 10 through 12	13a		
b	Earned income credit, additional child tax credit, fuel tax credit, refundable American opportunity credit, and refundable credit from Form 8885	13b		
c	Total 2013 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	Required annual payment based on prior year's tax (see instructions)	14b		
c	Required annual payment to avoid a penalty. Enter the smaller of line 14a or 14b ▶	14c		
	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.			
15	Income tax withheld and estimated to be withheld during 2013 (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	16b		
	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.			
17	If the first payment you are required to make is due April 15, 2013, enter ¼ of line 16a (minus any 2012 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.	17		

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) 2012 overpayment credit applied		(f) Total amount paid and credited (add (d) and (e))	
1	4/15/2013										
2	6/17/2013										
3	9/16/2013										
4	1/15/2014**										
Total ▶											

* You can deduct the convenience fee charged by the service provider in 2013 as a miscellaneous itemized deduction (subject to the 2%-of-AGI limit) on your 2013 income tax return.

** You do not have to make this payment if you file your 2013 tax return by January 31, 2014, **and** pay the entire balance due with your return.

Tear off here

Form **1040-ES**
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

2013 Estimated Tax

Payment Voucher 4

OMB No. 1545-0074

File only if you are making a payment of estimated tax by check or money order. Mail this voucher with your check or money order payable to **"United States Treasury."** Write your social security number and "2013 Form 1040-ES" on your check or money order. Do not send cash. Enclose, but do not staple or attach, your payment with this voucher.

Calendar year — Due Jan. 15, 2014

Amount of estimated tax you are paying by check or money order.		
	Dollars	Cents

Print or type	Your first name and initial	Your last name	Your social security number
	If joint payment, complete for spouse		
	Spouse's first name and initial	Spouse's last name	Spouse's social security number
	Address (number, street, and apt. no.)		
	City, state, and ZIP code. (If a foreign address, enter city, also complete spaces below.)		
	Foreign country name	Foreign province/county	Foreign postal code

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions.

Form 1040-ES (2013)

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Calendar year—Due Sept. 16, 2013

Amount of estimated tax you are paying by check or money order.	Dollars	Cents

Print or type	Your first name and initial	Your last name	Your social security number
	If joint payment, complete for spouse		
	Spouse's first name and initial	Spouse's last name	Spouse's social security number
	Address (number, street, and apt. no.)		
	City, state, and ZIP code. (If a foreign address, enter city, also complete spaces below.)		
	Foreign country name	Foreign province/county	Foreign postal code

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions.**Tear off here**

File only if you are making a payment of estimated tax by check or money order. Mail this voucher with your check or money order payable to **"United States Treasury."** Write your social security number and "2013 Form 1040-ES" on your check or money order. Do not send cash. Enclose, but do not staple or attach, your payment with this voucher.

Calendar year—Due June 17, 2013

Amount of estimated tax you are paying by check or money order.	Dollars	Cents

Print or type	Your first name and initial	Your last name	Your social security number
	If joint payment, complete for spouse		
	Spouse's first name and initial	Spouse's last name	Spouse's social security number
	Address (number, street, and apt. no.)		
	City, state, and ZIP code. (If a foreign address, enter city, also complete spaces below.)		
	Foreign country name	Foreign province/county	Foreign postal code

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions.**Tear off here**

File only if you are making a payment of estimated tax by check or money order. Mail this voucher with your check or money order payable to **"United States Treasury."** Write your social security number and "2013 Form 1040-ES" on your check or money order. Do not send cash. Enclose, but do not staple or attach, your payment with this voucher.

Calendar year—Due April 15, 2013

Amount of estimated tax you are paying by check or money order.	Dollars	Cents

Print or type	Your first name and initial	Your last name	Your social security number
	If joint payment, complete for spouse		
	Spouse's first name and initial	Spouse's last name	Spouse's social security number
	Address (number, street, and apt. no.)		
	City, state, and ZIP code. (If a foreign address, enter city, also complete spaces below.)		
	Foreign country name	Foreign province/county	Foreign postal code

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions.**Form 1040-ES (2013)**