

# Frequent Taxpayer Inquiries

Taxpayers normally ask questions during the interview process about the topics covered in this section. Visit the [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) website, or see Publication 17 for additional topics and information.

## Installment Payment

Publication 594, The IRS Collection Process, explains taxpayers' rights and responsibilities regarding payment of federal taxes.

## Copies of Prior-Years' Returns

For transcripts, taxpayers can go to the IRS website, Keyword "Transcript", register, and secure transcripts online if they have email and can comply with enhanced verification. Taxpayers can also request transcripts to be mailed to the address on file which takes 5 to 10 calendar days for delivery. In addition, taxpayers can request a transcript via Form 4506-T, Request for Transcript of Tax Return, or by calling 1-800-908-9946.

If an actual copy is needed, taxpayer should complete Form 4506, Request for Copy of Tax Return, and mail it with the required fee to the IRS campus where the return was filed.

## Amended Returns (See Tab M, Other Returns)

Form 1040-X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, should be used by taxpayers to amend their return. Many mistakes are corrected in processing by the IRS, and a letter of explanation is mailed at the time an error is identified or when a refund is issued. In these cases, taxpayers aren't required to file an amended return as the corrections have already been made.

Preparation of amended returns has expanded in the VITA/TCE programs. Sites can choose to file amended returns even if they didn't prepare the original return. See Tab M, Other Returns for additional information on preparing amended returns.

## Taxpayer Address Changes

Taxpayers should use Form 8822, Change of Address, to notify the IRS of any change of address. If taxpayers move after filing the return and before a refund is received, they should notify their old post office and the IRS of their new address.

## Recordkeeping

Taxpayers should keep their tax documents until the statute of limitations runs out for the return. Usually, this is three years from the date the return was due or filed, or two years from the date the tax was paid, whichever is later. Refer taxpayers to Publication 17, Filing Information section, or [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) – keyword: Recordkeeping.

## FREE Tax Preparation Locations

Consult your Site Coordinator for information about the location of other VITA/TCE sites in your area. Taxpayers may go to [irs.gov](https://www.irs.gov) and search "free tax help," download the IRS mobile app IRS2Go, or call 1-800-906-9887 or visit AARP's website - keyword: Tax-Aide or call 1-888-227-7669 for this information. Taxpayers may also visit <https://irs.treasury.gov/freetaxprep/> to search for site locations.

## Problems Navigating the IRS

Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) has offices in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Your local advocate's number is at <http://www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov>, and in your local directory. You can also call 1-877-777-4778.

See Publication 1546, Taxpayer Advocate Service - We Are Here to Help You, for details on what TAS provides.

## Refund Information

Taxpayers should be directed to the [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) website to obtain information about their refund. Specific information is available by clicking on Refund Status, then "Where's My Refund?"

## Innocent Spouse Relief

Taxpayers who file a joint tax return are jointly and individually responsible for the tax and any interest or penalty due on the joint

return even if they later divorce. In some cases, a spouse (or former spouse) will be relieved of the tax, interest, and penalties on a joint tax return. Spousal relief is granted in certain situations when a taxpayer can prove he/she isn't liable for amounts due in joint filing situations.

Taxpayers should see Publication 971, Innocent Spouse Relief, which explains the types of relief, who may qualify for them, and how to get them. Married persons who didn't file joint returns, but who live in community property states, may also qualify for relief. (Out of Scope)

## Injured Spouse Relief

An injured spouse claim is different from an innocent spouse relief request. An injured spouse can request the division of tax overpayment attributed to each spouse. The injured spouse must file Form 8379, Injured Spouse Allocation, to request his or her portion of a joint refund.

## Married Filing Separately

Unless required to file separately, married taxpayers may want their tax figured on a joint return and on separate returns, to make sure they are receiving the most advantageous filing status. Filing separately may be advantageous for some taxpayers in certain situations, however, most married taxpayers would pay more combined tax on separate returns than they would on a joint return. See Publication 17, Your Federal Income Tax for Individuals, Filing Status section, for Special Rules (which outlines the disadvantages). Taxpayers who filed a Married Filing Jointly return cannot amend their return to change to Married Filing Separately after the due date of the return. There is an exception for deceased taxpayers.

## Social Security Numbers and Account Information

Social Security Administration no longer issues Social Security Number verification printouts in their field offices. Taxpayers may get this information using the **my Social Security Account** feature on the Social Security Administration website. Local Social Security offices will continue to provide benefit verification letters.

Volunteers should enter names into the tax software as they appear in SSA records in order to minimize rejected returns.

## Hardship Refund Request

A taxpayer's tax refund will be offset (intercepted) to pay outstanding federal tax debts, child support, federal nontax debts, state income tax debts, and unemployment compensation debts. When a tax refund is offset, the taxpayer will receive a letter explaining how the refund was applied to his or her outstanding debt.

If a taxpayer would face a hardship from a tax refund offset and has only outstanding federal tax debts, he or she can request an Offset Bypass Refund (OBR) from the IRS. Refer the taxpayer to the Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) to see if they meet TAS case acceptance criteria. The OBR typically should be requested before the return is filed because the OBR must be approved before the refund is offset.

Requests for hardship relief from other debts must be made to the agency to which the debt is owed. The Treasury Offset Program (TOP) can confirm whether a tax refund will offset for these other debts and provide details about the debt and a contact phone number for the agency to which the debt is owed. The TOP Call Center can be reached weekdays at 1-800-304-3107, TTD 866-297-0517, between 8:30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Eastern Time.