

Notice to Employees

Do you have to file? Refer to the Form 1040 instructions to determine if you are required to file a tax return. Even if you don't have to file a tax return, you may be eligible for a refund if box 2 shows an amount or if you are eligible for any credit.

Earned income credit (EIC). You may be able to take the EIC for 2019 if your adjusted gross income (AGI) is less than a certain amount. The amount of the credit is based on income and family size. Workers without children could qualify for a smaller credit. You and any qualifying children must have valid social security numbers (SSNs). You can't take the EIC if your investment income is more than the specified amount for 2019 or if income is earned for services provided while you were an inmate at a penal institution. For 2019 income limits and more information, visit www.irs.gov/EIC. Also, see Pub. 598, Earned Income Credit. Any EIC that is more than your tax liability is refunded to you, but only if you file a tax return.

Clergy and religious workers. If you aren't subject to social security and Medicare taxes, see Pub. 517, Social Security and Other Information for Members of the Clergy and Religious Workers.

Corrections. If your name, SSN, or address is incorrect, correct Copies B, C, and 2 and ask your employer to correct your employment record. Be sure to ask the employer to file Form W-2c, Corrected Wage and Tax Statement, with the Social Security Administration (SSA) to correct any name, SSN, or money amount error reported to the SSA on Form W-2. Be sure to get your copies of Form W-2c from your employer for all corrections made so you may file them with your tax return. If your name and SSN are correct but aren't the same as shown on your social security card, you should ask for a new card that displays your correct name at any SSA office or by calling 800-772-1213. You also may visit the SSA website at www.SSA.gov.

Cost of employer-sponsored health coverage (if such cost is provided by the employer). The reporting in box 12, using code DD, of the cost of employer-sponsored health coverage is for your information only. The amount reported with code DD is not taxable.

Credit for excess taxes. If you had more than one employer in 2019 and more than \$9,229.80 in social security and/or Tier 1 railroad retirement (RRTA) taxes were withheld, you may be able to claim a credit for the excess against your federal income tax. If you had more than one railroad employer and more than \$4,636.30 in Tier 2 RRTA tax was withheld, you also may be able to claim a credit. See your Form 1040 instructions and Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

Instructions for Employees

Box 1. Enter this amount on the wages line of your tax return.

Box 2. Enter this amount on the federal income tax withheld line of your tax return.

Box 3. You may be required to report this amount on Form 8959, Additional Medicare Tax. See the Form 1040 instructions to determine if you are required to complete Form 8959.

Box 6. This amount includes the 1.45% Medicare Tax withheld on all Medicare wages and tips shown in box 5, as well as the 0.9% Additional Medicare Tax on any of those Medicare wages and tips above \$200,000.

Box 8. This amount is not included in box 1, 3, 5, or 7. For information on how to report tips on your tax return, see your Form 1040 instructions.

You must file Form 4137, Social Security and Medicare Tax on Unreported Tip Income, with your income tax return to report at least the allocated tip amount unless you can prove that you received a smaller amount. If you have records that show the actual amount of tips you received, report that amount even if it is more or less than the allocated tips. On Form 4137 you will calculate the social security and Medicare tax owed on the allocated tips shown on your Form(s) W-2 that you must report as income and on other tips you did not report to your employer. By filing Form 4137, your social security tips will be credited to your social security record (used to figure your benefits).

Box 18. This amount includes the total dependent care benefits that your employer paid to you or incurred on your behalf (including amounts from a section 125 (cafeteria) plan). Any amount over \$5,000 also is included in box 1. Complete Form 2441, Child and Dependent Care Expenses, to compute any taxable and nontaxable amounts.

Box 11. This amount is (a) reported in box 1 if it is a distribution made to you from a nonqualified deferred compensation or nongovernmental section 457(b) plan, or (b) included in box 3 and/or 5 if it is a prior year deferral under a nonqualified or section 457(b) plan that became taxable for social security and Medicare taxes this year because there is no longer a substantial risk of forfeiture of your right to the deferred amount. This box shouldn't be used if you had a deferral and a distribution in the same calendar year. If you made a deferral and received a distribution in the same calendar year, and you are or will be age 62 by the end of the calendar year, your employer should file Form SSA-131, Employer Report of Special Wage Payments, with the Social Security Administration and give you a copy.

Box 12. The following list explains the codes shown in box 12. You may need

However, if you were at least age 50 in 2019, your employer may have allowed an additional deferral of up to \$9,000 (\$3,000 for section 401 (K)(1) and 408(a) SIMPLE plans). This additional deferred amount is not subject to the overall limit on elective deferrals. For code G, the limit on elective deferrals may be higher for the last 3 years before you reach retirement age. Contact your plan administrator for more information. Amounts in excess of the overall elective deferral limit must be included in income. See the "Wages, Salaries, Tips, etc." line instructions for Form 1040.

Note: If a year follows code D through H, R, Y, AA, BB, or EE, you must a

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make-up period of service. To figure it for the year shown here for the current year: A—Unaffected by Form 1040 instructions. B—Taxable cost of 1.3 (up to social security) up to social security. C—Elective deferral includes deferrals under 401 (k) arrangements. D—Elective deferral. E—Elective deferral. F—Elective deferral (deferrals) to a vest. G—Elective deferral. See "Adjusted Gross Income." H—Nontaxable cost. I—20% elective deferral instructions. J—Unaffected by Form 1040 instructions. K—20% elective deferral instructions. L—Substantiated loss. M—Unaffected by Form 1040 instructions. N—Unaffected by Form 1040 instructions. O—Excludable from the U.S. Armed Forces. P—Nontaxable cost. Q—Nontaxable cost. R—Employer contributions. S—Employee salary plan (not included). T—Adoption benefit. U—Adoption expense. V—Income from a 3 (up to social security). W—Employer contributions using a Report on Form 89. Y—Deferral under Z—Income under additional 20% tax. AA—Designated R. BB—Designated R. employer-sponsored not taxable. CC—Designated R. This amount does not include section 457(b) plan. FF—Permitted by arrangement. GG—Income from calendar year. HH—Aggregate of Contributions to or Box 14. Employer disability insurance payments, or a me Railroad employee compensation. The include tips reports

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Box 2. Enter this amount on the federal income tax withheld line of your tax return.

Box 3. You may be required to report this amount on Form 8959, Additional Medicare Tax. See the Form 1040 instructions to determine if you are required to complete Form 8959.

Box 6. This amount includes the 1.45% Medicare Tax withheld on all Medicare wages and tips shown in box 5, as well as the 0.9% Additional Medicare Tax on any of those Medicare wages and tips above \$200,000.

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Box 11. This amount is (a) reported in box 1 if it is a distribution made to you from a nonqualified deferred compensation or nongovernmental section 457(b) plan, or (b) included in box 3 and/or 5 if it is a prior year deferral under a nonqualified or section 457(b) plan that became taxable for social security and Medicare taxes this year because there is no longer a substantial risk of forfeiture of your right to the deferred amount. This box shouldn't be used if you had a deferral and a distribution in the same calendar year. If you made a deferral and received a distribution in the same calendar year, and you are or will be age 62 by the end of the calendar year, your employer should file Form SSA-131, Employer Report of Special Wage Payments, with the Social Security Administration and give you a copy.

Box 12. The following list explains the codes shown in box 12. You may need

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