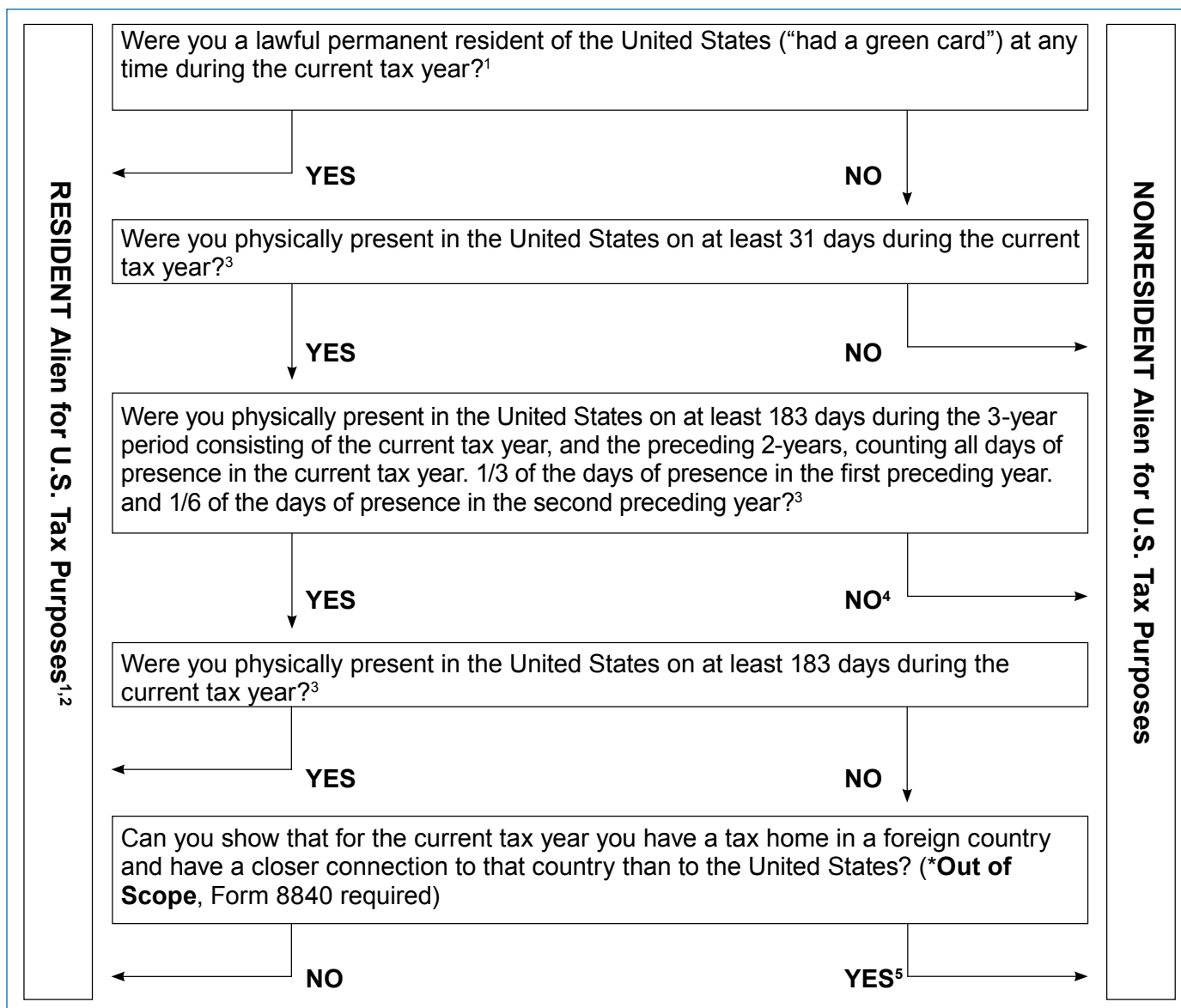


## Resident or Nonresident Alien Decision Tree

Start here to determine your residency status for federal income tax purposes



<sup>1</sup> If this is your first or last year of residency, you may have a dual status for the year. See Dual-Status Aliens in Pub 519. (**Out of Scope**)

<sup>2</sup> In some circumstances you may still be considered a nonresident alien and eligible for benefits under an income tax treaty between the U.S. and your country. Check the provision of the treaty carefully (Must be certified appropriately).

<sup>3</sup> See Days of Presence in the United States in Pub 519 for days that do not count as days of presence in the U.S. (Exempt individuals such as students, scholars, and others temporarily in the U.S. under an F, J, M, or Q visa's immigration status do not count their days of presence in the U.S. for specified periods of time).

<sup>4</sup> If you meet the substantial presence test for the following year, you may be able to choose treatment as a U.S. resident alien for part of the current tax year. See Presence Test under Resident Aliens and First-Year Choice under Dual Status Aliens in Pub. 519. (**Out of Scope**).

<sup>5</sup> Nonresident students from Barbados, Hungary, and Jamaica, as well as trainees from Jamaica, may qualify for an election to be treated as a U.S. Resident for tax purposes under their tax treaty provisions with the U.S. A formal, signed, election statement must be attached to the Form 1040 (preparation of the statement is **Out of Scope**). (It continues until formally revoked).