

equal to (i) the sum of the amount determined under § 6334(d)(4)(B) and the standard deduction, divided by (ii) 52. The amount determined under § 6334(d)(4)(B) is \$4,150 multiplied by the number of the taxpayer's dependents for the taxable year in which the levy occurs. The \$4,150

amount is adjusted for inflation for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018.

SECTION 3. 2019 ADJUSTED ITEMS

.01 *Tax Rate Tables*. For taxable years beginning in 2019, the tax rate tables under § 1 are as follows:

TABLE 1 - Section 1(j)(2)(A) - Married Individuals Filing Joint Returns and Surviving Spouses

<i>If Taxable Income Is:</i>	<i>The Tax Is:</i>
Not over \$19,400	10% of the taxable income
Over \$19,400 but not over \$78,950	\$1,940 plus 12% of the excess over \$19,400
Over \$78,950 but not over \$168,400	\$9,086 plus 22% of the excess over \$78,950
Over \$168,400 but not over \$321,450	\$28,765 plus 24% of the excess over \$168,400
Over \$321,450 but not over \$408,200	\$65,497 plus 32% of the excess over \$321,450
Over \$408,200 but not over \$612,350	\$93,257 plus 35% of the excess over \$408,200
Over \$612,350	\$164,709.50 plus 37% of the excess over \$612,350

TABLE 2 - Section 1(j)(2)(B) – Heads of Households

<i>If Taxable Income Is:</i>	<i>The Tax Is:</i>
Not over \$13,850	10% of the taxable income
Over \$13,850 but not over \$52,850	\$1,385 plus 12% of the excess over \$13,850
Over \$52,850 but not over \$84,200	\$6,065 plus 22% of the excess over \$52,850
Over \$84,200 but not over \$160,700	\$12,962 plus 24% of the excess over \$84,200
Over \$160,700 but not over \$204,100	\$31,322 plus 32% of the excess over \$160,700
Over \$204,100 but not over \$510,300	\$45,210 plus 35% of the excess over \$204,100
Over \$510,300	\$152,380 plus 37% of the excess over \$510,300

TABLE 3 - Section 1(j)(2)(C) – Unmarried Individuals (other than Surviving Spouses and Heads of Households)

<i>If Taxable Income Is:</i>	<i>The Tax Is:</i>
Not over \$9,700	10% of the taxable income
Over \$9,700 but not over \$39,475	\$970 plus 12% of the excess over \$9,700
Over \$39,475 but not over \$84,200	\$4,543 plus 22% of the excess over \$39,475
Over \$84,200 but not over \$160,725	\$14,382.50 plus 24% of the excess over \$84,200
Over \$160,725 but not over \$204,100	\$32,748.50 plus 32% of the excess over \$160,725
Over \$204,100 but not over \$510,300	\$46,628.50 plus 35% of the excess over \$204,100
Over \$510,300	\$153,798.50 plus 37% of the excess over \$510,300

TABLE 4 - Section 1(j)(2)(D) – Married Individuals Filing Separate Returns

<i>If Taxable Income Is:</i>	<i>The Tax Is:</i>
Not over \$9,700	10% of the taxable income
Over \$9,700 but not over \$39,475	\$970 plus 12% of the excess over \$9,700
Over \$39,475 but not over \$84,200	\$4,543 plus 22% of the excess over \$39,475
Over \$84,200 but not over \$160,725	\$14,382.50 plus 24% of the excess over \$84,200
Over \$160,725 but not over \$204,100	\$32,748.50 plus 32% of the excess over \$160,725

<i>If Taxable Income Is:</i>	<i>The Tax Is:</i>
Over \$204,100 but not over \$306,175	\$46,628.50 plus 35% of the excess over \$204,100
Over \$306,175	\$82,354.75 plus 37% of the excess over \$306,175

TABLE 5 - Section 1(j)(2)(E) – Estates and Trusts

<i>If Taxable Income Is:</i>	<i>The Tax Is:</i>
Not over \$2,600	10% of the taxable income
Over \$2,600 but not over \$9,300	\$260 plus 24% of the excess over \$2,600
Over \$9,300 but not over \$12,750	\$1,868 plus 35% of the excess over \$9,300
Over \$12,750	\$3,075.50 plus 37% of the excess over \$12,750

.02 *Unearned Income of Minor Children Taxed as if Parent's Income (the "Kiddie Tax").* For taxable years beginning in 2019, the amount in § 1(g)(4)(A)(ii)(I), which is used to reduce the net unearned income reported on the child's return that is subject to the "kiddie tax," is \$1,100. This \$1,100 amount is the same as the amount provided in § 63(c)(5)(A), as adjusted for inflation. The same \$1,100 amount is used for purposes of § 1(g)(7) (that is, to determine whether a parent may elect to include a child's gross income in the parent's gross income and to calculate the "kiddie tax"). For example, one of the requirements for the parental election is that a child's gross income is more than the amount referenced in § 1(g)(4)(A)(ii)(I) but less than 10 times that amount; thus, a child's gross income for 2019 must be more than \$1,100 but less than \$11,000.

.03 *Maximum Capital Gains Rate.* For taxable years beginning in 2019, the Maximum Zero Rate Amount under § 1(h)(1)(B)(i) is \$78,750 in the case of a joint return or surviving spouse, \$52,750 in the case of an individual who is a head of household (§ 2(b)), \$39,375 in the case of any other individual (other than an estate or trust), and \$2,650 in the case of an estate or trust. The Maximum 15-percent

Rate Amount under § 1(h)(C)(ii)(I) is \$488,850 in the case of a joint return or surviving spouse (1/2 such amount in the case of a married individual filing a separate return), \$461,700 in the case of an individual who is the head of a household (§ 2(b)), \$434,550 in the case of any other individual (other than an estate or trust), and \$12,950 in the case of an estate or trust.

.04 *Adoption Credit.* For taxable years beginning in 2019, under § 23(a)(3) the credit allowed for an adoption of a child with special needs is \$14,080. For taxable years beginning in 2019, under § 23(b)(1) the maximum credit allowed for other adoptions is the amount of qualified adoption expenses up to \$14,080. The available adoption credit begins to phase out under § 23(b)(2)(A) for taxpayers with modified adjusted gross income in excess of \$211,160 and is completely phased out for taxpayers with modified adjusted gross income of \$251,160 or more. (See section 3.20 for the adjusted items relating to adoption assistance programs.)

.05 *Child Tax Credit.* For taxable years beginning in 2019, the value used in § 24(d)(1)(A) to determine the amount of credit under § 24 that may be refundable is \$1,400.

.06 *Lifetime Learning Credit.* For taxable years beginning in 2019, a taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income in excess of \$58,000 (\$116,000 for a joint return) is used to determine the reduction under § 25A(d)(2) in the amount of the Lifetime Learning Credit otherwise allowable under § 25A(a)(2).

.07 *Earned Income Credit.*

(1) *In general.* For taxable years beginning in 2019, the following amounts are used to determine the earned income credit under § 32(b). The "earned income amount" is the amount of earned income at or above which the maximum amount of the earned income credit is allowed. The "threshold phaseout amount" is the amount of adjusted gross income (or, if greater, earned income) above which the maximum amount of the credit begins to phase out. The "completed phaseout amount" is the amount of adjusted gross income (or, if greater, earned income) at or above which no credit is allowed. The threshold phaseout amounts and the completed phaseout amounts shown in the table below for married taxpayers filing a joint return include the increase provided in § 32(b)(3)(B)(i), as adjusted for inflation for taxable years beginning in 2019.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Number of Qualifying Children</i>			
	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three or More</i>	<i>None</i>
Earned Income Amount	\$10,370	\$14,570	\$14,570	\$6,920
Maximum Amount of Credit	\$3,526	\$5,828	\$6,557	\$529
Threshold Phaseout Amount (Single, Surviving Spouse, or Head of Household)	\$19,030	\$19,030	\$19,030	\$8,650