

Publication 51

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(Circular A), Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide

(Including 2005 Wage Withholding and Advance Earned Income Credit Payment Tables)



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What's New

Additional federal holiday. January 20, 2005, is Inauguration Day and has been designated as a federal holiday for tax purposes. Tax returns due on that day may be filed on the next business day. Also, January 20, 2005, is not a banking day under federal tax deposit rules.

Social Security and Medicare taxes for 2005. The social security wage base for 2005 is \$90,000. There is no wage base limit for Medicare tax. The tax rate remains 6.2% for social security and 1.45% for Medicare tax.

Increase to FUTA tax deposit threshold. The Treasury Department recently amended Regulations section 31.6302(c)-3 to increase the accumulated FUTA tax deposit threshold from \$100 to \$500. The \$500 threshold applies to FUTA tax deposits required for taxes reported on Forms 940, 940-EZ, and 940-PR, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return for tax periods beginning after December 31, 2004. For more information about this and other important tax changes, see Publication 553, Highlights of 2004 Tax Changes.

Household employees. Household employees, such as a maid, babysitter, gardener, or cook, who perform domestic service on a farm operated for profit are not agricultural employees. However, they may still be employees for social security, Medicare, and federal unemployment taxes. See the Instructions for Schedule H (Form 1040).

New Form W-4 in Spanish. If your Spanish-speaking employees prefer, they may claim withholding allowances using Form W-4(SP), Certificado de Exención de la Retención del(la) Empleado(a), in place of Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate. Instructions, in Spanish, for completing Form W-4 or Form W-4(SP) are available in Publication 579SP, Cómo Preparar la Declaración de Impuesto Federal. See *Quick and Easy Access to Tax Help and Forms* on page 56 for information on obtaining Form W-4(SP), Publication 579SP, and other tax forms and publications.

Reminders

Electronic payment. Now, more than ever before, businesses can enjoy the benefits of paying their taxes electronically. Whether you rely on a tax professional or handle your own taxes, IRS offers you convenient programs to make it easier.

Spend less time and worry on taxes and more time running your business. Use Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS) to your benefit.

For EFTPS, visit *www.eftps.gov* or call EFTPS Customer Service at 1-800-555-4477.

Use the electronic options available from IRS and make filing and paying taxes easier.

Change of address. If you changed your business mailing address or business location, notify the IRS by filing Form 8822, Change of Address. For information on how to change your address for deposit coupons, see *Making deposits with FTD coupons* in section 7.

Web-based application for an EIN. You can apply for an employer identification number (EIN) online by visiting the IRS website at *www.irs.gov/smallbiz*.

When you hire a new employee. Ask each new employee to complete the 2005 Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate. Also, ask the employee to show you his or her social security card so that you can record the employee's name and social security number accurately. If the employee has lost the card or recently changed names, have the employee apply for a duplicate or corrected card. If the employee does not have a card, have the employee apply for one on Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card. See section 1.

Eligibility for employment. You must verify that each new employee is legally eligible to work in the United States. This includes completing the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) **Form I-9**, Employment Eligibility Verification. You can get the form from USCIS offices or by calling 1-800-870-3676. Contact the USCIS at 1-800-375-5283, or visit the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov for further information.

New hire reporting. You are required to report any new employee to a designated state new hire registry. Many states accept a copy of Form W-4 with employer information added. Call the Office of Child Support Enforcement at 202-401-9267 or visit its website at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/newhire/ for more information.

When a crew leader furnishes workers to you. Record the crew leader's name, address, and EIN. See sections 2, 10, and 11.

Information returns. You generally must furnish Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, to each employee by January 31. You also may have to file information returns to report certain types of payments made during the year. For example, you must file Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, to report payments of \$600 or more to persons not treated as employees (for example, independent contractors) for services performed for your trade or business. For general information about Forms 1099 and for information about required electronic or magnetic media filing, see the 2005 General Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, and W-2G. Also see the separate instructions for each information return that you file (for example, 2005 Instructions for Form 1099-MISC). Do not use Form 1099 to report wages or other compensation you paid to employees; report these on Form W-2. See the separate Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3 for details.

Private delivery services. You can use certain private delivery services designated by the IRS to send tax returns and payments. The list includes only the following.

- DHL Express (DHL): DHL Same Day Service; DHL Next Day 10:30 am; DHL Next Day 12:00 pm; DHL Next Day 3:00 pm; and DHL 2nd Day Service.
- Federal Express (FedEx): FedEx Priority Overnight, FedEx Standard Overnight, FedEx 2 Day, FedEx International Priority, and FedEx International First.

 United Parcel Service (UPS): UPS Next Day Air, UPS Next Day Air Saver, UPS 2nd Day Air, UPS 2nd Day Air A.M., UPS Worldwide Express Plus, and UPS Worldwide Express.

Your private delivery service can tell you how to get written proof of the mailing date.



Private delivery services cannot deliver items to P.O. boxes. You must use the U.S. Postal Service to mail any item to an IRS P.O. box address.

Unresolved tax issues. If you have attempted to deal with an IRS problem unsuccessfully, you should contact the Taxpayer Advocate. The Taxpayer Advocate independently represents your interests and concerns within the IRS by protecting your rights and resolving problems that have not been fixed through normal channels.

While Taxpayer Advocates cannot change the tax law or make a technical tax decision, they can clear up problems that resulted from previous contacts and ensure that your case is given a complete and impartial review.

Your assigned personal advocate will listen to your point of view and will work with you to address your concerns. You can expect the advocate to provide:

- A "fresh look" at a new or ongoing problem,
- Timely acknowledgment,
- The name and phone number of the individual assigned to your case,
- Updates on progress,
- Timeframes for action,
- · Speedy resolution, and
- Courteous service.

When contacting the Taxpayer Advocate, you should provide the following information:

- Your name, address, and employer identification number (EIN).
- The name and telephone number of an authorized contact person and the hours when he or she can be reached.
- The type of tax return and year(s) involved.
- A detailed description of the problem.
- Previous attempts to solve the problem and the office that had been contacted.
- A description of the hardship that you are facing (if applicable).

You may contact a Taxpayer Advocate online at www.irs.gov/advocate or by calling a toll-free number, 1-877-777-4778. Persons who have access to TTY/TDD equipment may call 1-800-829-4059 and ask for Taxpayer Advocate assistance. If you prefer, you may call, write, or

fax the Taxpayer Advocate office in your area. See Publication 1546, The Taxpayer Advocate Service of the IRS, for a list of addresses and fax numbers.

Information reporting call site. The IRS operates a centralized call site to answer questions about reporting on Forms W-2, W-3, 1099, and other information returns. If you have questions related to reporting on information returns, you may call 1-866-455-7438 (toll free) or 304-263-8700 (not toll free). The call site can also be reached by email at *mccirp@irs.gov*.

Photographs of missing children. The Internal Revenue Service is a proud partner with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Photographs of missing children selected by the Center may appear in this publication on pages that would otherwise be blank. You can help bring these children home by looking at the photographs and calling 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678) if you recognize a child.

Calendar

The following are important dates and responsibilities. See section 7 for information about depositing taxes reported on Forms 941, 943, and 945. Also see Publication 509, Tax Calendars for 2005.

Note. If any date shown below falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due date is the next business day. A statewide legal holiday delays a filing due date only if the IRS office where you are required to file is located in that state. For any due date, you will meet the "file" or "furnish" requirement if the form is properly addressed and mailed First-Class or sent by an IRS-designated delivery service by the due date. See *Private delivery services* on page 2.

By January 31

- File Form 943, Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees, with the Internal Revenue Service. See section 8. If you deposited all Form 943 taxes when due, you have 10 additional days to file.
- Furnish each employee with a completed Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement.
- Furnish each recipient to whom you paid \$600 or more in nonemployee compensation with a completed Form 1099 (for example, Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income).
- File Form 940 or Form 940-EZ, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return. See section 10. But if you deposited all the FUTA tax when due, you have 10 additional days to file.
- File Form 945, Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax, to report any nonpayroll income tax withheld during 2004.

By February 15

Ask for a new Form W-4 from each employee who claimed exemption from income tax withholding last year.

On February 16

Begin withholding income tax for any employee who previously claimed exemption from income tax withholding but has not given you a new Form W-4 for the current year. If the employee does not give you a new Form W-4, withhold as if he or she is single, with zero withholding allowances. The Form W-4 previously given to you claiming exemption is now expired. See section 5.

By February 28

File Forms 1099 and 1096. File Copy A of all Forms 1099 with Form 1096, Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns, with the IRS. For electronically filed returns, see *By March 31* below.

File Forms W-2 and W-3. File Copy A of all Forms W-2 with Form W-3, Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements, or your magnetic media wage report to the Social Security Administration (SSA). For electronically filed returns, see *By March 31* below.

By March 31

File electronic Forms W-2 and 1099. File electronic (not magnetic media or paper) Forms W-2 with the SSA and Forms 1099 with the IRS. See Social Security's Employer Reporting Instructions and Information web page at *www.socialsecurity.gov/employer* for more information about filing Forms W-2 and W-2c electronically.

By April 30, July 31, October 31, and January 31

Deposit FUTA taxes. Deposit FUTA tax due if it is more than \$500.

Before December 1

Remind employees to submit a new Form W-4 if their withholding allowances have changed or will change for the next year.

On December 31

Form W-5, Earned Income Credit Advance Payment Certificate, expires. Employees who want to receive advance payments of the earned income credit for the next year must give you a new Form W-5.

Introduction

This publication is for employers of agricultural workers (farmworkers). It contains information that you may need to comply with the laws for agricultural labor (farmwork) relating to social security and Medicare taxes, FUTA tax, and withheld federal income tax.

If you have nonfarm employees, see Publication 15 (Circular E), Employer's Tax Guide. If you have employees in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, see Publication 80 (Circular SS). Publication 15-A, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide, contains more employment-re-

lated information, including information about sick pay and pension income. Publication 15-B, Employer's Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits, contains information about the employment tax treatment and valuation of various types of noncash compensation.

Ordering publications and forms. See Form 7018-A, Employer's Order Blank for 2005 Forms, and *Quick and Easy Access to Tax Help and Forms* at the end of this publication.

Telephone help. You can call the IRS with your employment tax questions at 1-800-829-4933.

Help for people with disabilities. Telephone help is available using TTY/TDD equipment. You can call 1-800-829-4059 with any question or to order forms and publications. See your tax package for the hours of operation.

Comments and Suggestions. We welcome your comments about this publication and your suggestions for future editions. You can email us while visiting our website at *www.irs.gov*. You can also write to us at the following address:

Internal Revenue Service TE-GE Forms and Publications Branch SE:W:CAR:MP:T:T 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6406 Washington, DC 20224

We respond to many letters by telephone. Therefore, it would be helpful if you would include your daytime phone number, including the area code, in your correspondence.

Useful Items

You may want to see:

Publication

- ☐ 15 Employer's Tax Guide (Circular E)
- □ 15-A Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide
- □ 15-B Employer's Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits
- □ 225 Farmer's Tax Guide
- ☐ 535 Business Expenses
- □ 583 Starting a Business and Keeping Records
- ☐ 1635 Understanding Your EIN

1. Taxpayer Identification Numbers

If you are required to withhold any income, social security, or Medicare taxes, you will need an employer identification number (EIN) for yourself and you will need the social

security number (SSN) of each employee and the name of each employee exactly as shown on the employee's social security card.

Employer identification number (EIN). The EIN is a nine-digit number that the IRS issues. The digits are arranged as follows: 00-0000000. It is used to identify the tax accounts of employers and certain others who have no employees. Use your EIN on all of the items that you send to the IRS and SSA.

If you do not have an EIN, request one on Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number. The Instructions for Form SS-4 contain information on how to apply for an EIN online or by mail, fax, or telephone. You may apply for an EIN online by visiting the IRS website at www.irs.gov/smallbiz.

If you do not have an EIN by the time a return is due, write "Applied For" and the date you applied for it in the space shown for the number. If you took over another employer's business, do not use that employer's EIN.

See *Depositing without an EIN* in section 7 if you must make a tax deposit and you do not have an EIN.

You should have only one EIN. If you have more than one, notify the IRS office where you file your return. List the EINs that you have, the name and address to which each number was assigned, and the address of your principal place of business. The IRS will tell you which EIN to use.

For more information, see Publication 1635, Understanding Your EIN, or Publication 583, Starting a Business and Keeping Records.

Social security number. An employee's social security number (SSN) consists of nine digits arranged as follows: 000-00-0000. You must obtain each employee's name and SSN exactly as shown on the employee's social security card because you must enter them on Form W-2. You may, but are not required to, photocopy the social security card if the employee provides it. If you do not show the employee's correct name and SSN on Form W-2, you may owe a penalty unless you have reasonable cause. See Publication 1586, Reasonable Cause Regulations and Requirements for Missing and Incorrect Name/TINs.

Any employee without a social security card can get one by completing Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, and submitting the necessary documentation. You can get Form SS-5 at SSA offices, by calling 1-800-772-1213, or from the SSA website at www.socialsecurity.gov/online/ss-5.html. The employee must complete and sign Form SS-5; it cannot be filed by the employer.

If you file Form W-2 on paper and your employee has applied for an SSN but does not have one when you must file Form W-2, enter "Applied For" on the form. If you are filing on magnetic media or electronically, enter all zeros (000-00-0000) in the social security number field. When the employee receives the SSN, file Copy A of Form W-2c, Corrected Wage and Tax Statement, with the SSA to show the employee's SSN. Furnish Copies B, C, and 2 of Form W-2c to the employee. Up to five forms W-2c per Form W-3c may be created and submitted to the SSA over the

Internet. For more information, visit Social Security's Employer Reporting Instructions and Information web page at www.socialsecurity.gov/employer. Advise your employee to correct the SSN on his or her original Form W-2.

Note. Record the name and number of each employee exactly as they are shown on the employee's social security card. If the employee's name is not correct as shown on the card (for example, because of marriage or divorce), the employee should request a corrected card from the SSA. Continue to report the employee's wages under the old name until he or she shows you an updated social security card with the new name.

If your employee is given a new social security card following an adjustment to his or her resident status that shows a different name or SSN, file a Form W-2c for the most current year only.

IRS individual taxpayer identification numbers (ITINs) for aliens. Do not accept an ITIN in place of an SSN for employee identification or for work. An ITIN is only available to resident and nonresident aliens who are not eligible for U.S. employment and need identification for other tax purposes. You can identify an ITIN because it is a 9-digit number beginning with the number "9" with either a "7" or "8" as the fourth digit and is formatted like an SSN (for example, 9NN-7N-NNNN).



An individual with an ITIN who later becomes eligible to work in the United States must obtain an SSN.

Verification of social security numbers. The SSA offers employers and authorized reporting agents three methods for verifying employee SSNs. Both methods match employee names and SSNs.

- **Telephone verification.** To verify up to five names and numbers, call 1-800-772-6270.
- Telephone verification. To verify up to 50 names and numbers, contact your local social security office.
- Large volume verification. The Employee Verification Service (EVS) may be used to verify more than 50 employee names and SSNs. Paper listings are limited to 300 verifications. Preregistration is required for EVS or requests made on magnetic media. For more information, call the EVS Information Line at 410-965-7140 or visit Social Security's Employer Reporting Instructions and Information webpage at www.socialsecurity.gov/employer.

2. Who Are Employees?

Generally, employees are defined either under common law or under statutes for certain situations.

Employee status under common law. Generally, a worker who performs services for you is your employee if you have the right to control what will be done and how it will be done. This is so even when you give the employee freedom of action. What matters is that you have the right to control the details of how the services are performed. Get Publication 15-A, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide, for more information on how to determine whether an individual providing services is an independent contractor or an employee.

You are responsible for withholding and paying employment taxes for your employees. You are also required to file employment tax returns. These requirements do not apply to amounts that you pay to independent contractors. The rules discussed in this publication apply only to workers who are your employees.

In general, you are an employer of farmworkers if your employees:

- Raise or harvest agricultural or horticultural products on your farm,
- Work in connection with the operation, management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of your farm and its tools and equipment,
- Handle, process, or package any agricultural or horticultural commodity if you produced over half of the commodity (for a group of up to 20 unincorporated operators, all of the commodity), or
- Do work for you related to cotton ginning, turpentine, or gum resin products.

For this purpose, the term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animal, and truck farms, as well as plantations, ranches, nurseries, ranges, greenhouses or other similar structures used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities, and orchards.

Farmwork does not include reselling activities that do not involve any substantial activity of raising agricultural or horticultural commodities, such as a retail store or a greenhouse used primarily for display or storage.

The table on page 21, How Do Employment Taxes Apply to Farmwork? distinguishes between farm and nonfarm activities, and also addresses rules that apply in special situations.

Crew Leaders

If you are a crew leader, you are an employer of farmworkers. A crew leader is a person who furnishes and pays (either on his or her own behalf or on behalf of the farm operator) workers to do farmwork for the farm operator. If there is no written agreement between you and the farm operator stating that you are his or her employee and if you pay the workers (either for yourself or for the farm operator), then you are a crew leader. For FUTA tax rules, see section 10.

3. Taxable Wages

Cash wages that you pay to employees for farmwork are subject to social security and Medicare taxes. If the wages are subject to social security and Medicare taxes, they are also subject to federal income tax withholding. You may also be liable for FUTA tax, which is not withheld by you or paid by the employee. FUTA tax is discussed in section 10. Cash wages include checks, money orders, etc. Do not count as cash wages the value of food, lodging, and other noncash items.

For more information on what payments are considered taxable wages, see Publication 15 (Circular E).

Commodity wages. Commodity wages are not cash and are not subject to social security and Medicare taxes or income tax withholding. However, noncash payments, including commodity wages, are treated as cash wages (see above) if the substance of the transaction is a cash payment. These noncash payments are subject to social security and Medicare taxes and income tax withholding.

Family members. Generally, the wages that you pay to family members who are your employees are subject to social security and Medicare taxes, federal income tax withholding, and FUTA tax. However, certain exemptions may apply for your child, spouse, or parent. See the table, *How Do Employment Taxes Apply to Farmwork?* on page 21.

Household employees. The wages of an employee who performs household services, such as a maid, babysitter, gardener, or cook, in your home are not subject to social security and Medicare taxes if you pay that employee cash wages of less than \$1,400 in 2005.

Social security and Medicare taxes do not apply to cash wages for housework in your private home if it was done by your spouse or your child under age 21. Nor do the taxes apply to housework done by your parent unless:

- You have a child living in your home who is under age 18 or has a physical or mental condition that requires care by an adult for at least 4 continuous weeks in a calendar quarter, and
- You are a widow or widower, or divorced and not remarried, or have a spouse in the home who, because of a physical or mental condition, cannot care for your child for at least 4 continuous weeks in the quarter.

For more information, see Publication 926, Household Employer's Tax Guide.



Wages for household work may not be a deductible farm expense. See Publication 225, Farmer's Tax Guide.

Share farmers and alien workers. You do not have to withhold or pay social security and Medicare taxes on amounts paid to share farmers under share-farming ar-

rangements or on wages paid to alien workers admitted under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act on a temporary basis to perform agricultural labor (that is, "H-2(A)" visa workers).

4. Social Security and Medicare Taxes

Generally, you must withhold social security and Medicare taxes on all cash wage payments that you make to your employees.

The \$150 Test or the \$2,500 Test

All cash wages that you pay to an employee during the year for farmwork are subject to social security and Medicare taxes and federal income tax withholding if either of the two tests below is met.

- You pay cash wages to an employee of \$150 or more in a year for farmwork (count all cash wages paid on a time, piecework, or other basis). The \$150 test applies separately to each farmworker that you employ. If you employ a family of workers, each member is treated separately. Do not count wages paid by other employers.
- The total that you pay for farmwork (cash and noncash) to all your employees is \$2,500 or more during the year.

Exceptions. The \$150 and \$2,500 tests do not apply wages that you pay to a farmworker who receives less than \$150 in annual cash wages and the wages are not subject to social security and Medicare taxes, or federal income tax withholding, even if you pay \$2,500 or more in that year to all of your farmworkers if the farmworker:

- Is employed in agriculture as a hand-harvest laborer,
- Is paid piece rates in an operation that is usually paid on a piece-rate basis in the region of employment,
- Commutes daily from his or her home to the farm, and
- Had been employed in agriculture less than 13 weeks in the preceding calendar year.

Amounts that you pay to these seasonal farmworkers, however, count toward the \$2,500-or-more test to determine whether wages that you pay to other farmworkers are subject to social security and Medicare taxes.

Social Security and Medicare Tax Rates

For wages paid in 2005 the social security tax rate is 6.2%, for both the employee and employer, on the first \$90,000 paid to each employee. You must withhold at this rate from each employee and pay a matching amount.

The Medicare tax rate is 1.45% each for the employer and the employee on all wages. You must withhold at this rate from each employee and pay a matching amount.

Employee share paid by employer. If you would rather pay the employee's share of the social security and Medicare taxes without withholding them from his or her wages, you may do so. If you do not withhold the taxes, however, you must still pay them. Any employee social security and Medicare taxes that you pay is additional income to the employee. Include it in the employee's Form W-2, box 1, but do not count it as social security and Medicare wages, boxes 3 and 5. Also, do not count the additional income as wages for FUTA tax purposes.

Social security and Medicare taxes apply to most payments of sick pay, including payments made by third parties such as insurance companies. For details, see Publication 15-A.

5. Income Tax Withholding

Farmers and crew leaders must withhold federal income tax from the wages of farmworkers if the wages are subject to social security and Medicare taxes. The amount to withhold is figured on gross wages before taking out social security and Medicare taxes, union dues, insurance, etc. You may use one of several methods to determine the amount of federal income tax withholding. They are discussed in section 13.

Form W-4. To know how much federal income tax to withhold from employees' wages, you should have a Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, on file for each employee. Encourage your employees to file an updated Form W-4 for 2005, especially if they owed taxes or received a large refund when filing their 2004 tax return. Advise your employees to use the Withholding Calculator on the IRS website at www.irs.gov/individuals for help in determining how many withholding allowances to claim on their Form W-4.

If your Spanish-speaking employees prefer, they may claim withholding allowances using Form W-4(SP), Certificado de Exención de la Retención del(la) Empleado(a), in place of Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate. Instructions, in Spanish, for completing Form W-4 or Form W-4(SP) are available in Publication 579SP, Cómo Preparar la Declaración de Impuesto Federal.

Ask each new employee to give you a signed Form W-4 when starting work. Make the form effective with the first wage payment. If a new employee does not give you a completed Form W-4, withhold tax as if he or she is single,

with no withholding allowances. A Form W-4 remains in effect until the employee gives you a new one. If an employee gives you a replacement Form W-4, begin withholding no later than the start of the first payroll period ending on or after the 30th day from the date when you received the replacement Form W-4.

The amount of federal income tax withholding is based on marital status and withholding allowances. Your employees may not base their withholding amounts on a fixed dollar amount or percentage. However, the employee may specify a dollar amount to be withheld in addition to the amount of withholding based on filing status and withholding allowances claimed on Form W-4.

Employees may claim fewer withholding allowances than they are entitled to claim. They may do this to ensure that they have enough withholding or to offset other sources of taxable income that are not subject to withholding.

Note. A Form W-4 that makes a change for the next calendar year will not take effect in the current calendar year.

Publication 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax, contains detailed instructions for completing Form W-4. Along with Form W-4, you may wish to order Publication 505 and Publication 919, How Do I Adjust My Tax Withholding, for your employees.

When you receive a new Form W-4, do not adjust withholding for pay periods before the effective date of the new form; that is, do not adjust withholding retroactively. Also, do not accept any withholding or estimated tax payments from your employees in addition to withholding based on their Form W-4. If they want additional withholding, they should submit a new Form W-4 and, if necessary, pay estimated tax by filing Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals.

Exemption from federal income tax withholding. An employee may claim exemption from federal income tax withholding because he or she had no income tax liability last year and expects none this year. However, the wages are still subject to social security and Medicare taxes.

An employee must file a Form W-4 each year by February 15 to claim exemption from withholding. Employers should begin withholding after that date for each employee who previously claimed exemption from withholding but who has not submitted a new Form W-4 for the current year. Withhold tax as if the employee is single with zero withholding allowances. However, if you have an earlier Form W-4 for this employee that is valid, withhold as you did before.

Withholding on nonresident aliens. In general, if you pay wages to nonresident aliens, you must withhold federal income tax (unless excepted by regulations), social security, and Medicare taxes as you would for a U.S. citizen. However, income tax withholding from the wages of nonresident aliens is subject to the special rules shown in *Form W-4* below. You must also give a Form W-2 to the nonresident alien and file a copy with the SSA. The wages

are subject to FUTA tax as well. See Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities, for exceptions to these general rules.

Form W-4. When completing Form W-4, nonresident aliens are required to:

- Not claim exemption from income tax withholding,
- Request withholding as if they are single, regardless of their actual marital status,
- Claim only one allowance. However, if the nonresident alien is a resident of Canada, Mexico, Japan, or South Korea, he or she may claim more than one allowance, and
- Request an additional income tax withholding amount, depending on the payroll period, as follows:

Payroll Period	Additional Withholding
Weekly	\$ 7.60
Biweekly	15.30
Semimonthly	16.60
Monthly	33.10
Quarterly	99.40
Semiannually	198.80
Annually	397.50
Daily or Miscellaneous (each day of the payroll period)	1.50

For more information, see Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

Sending certain Forms W-4 to the IRS. Generally, you must send to the IRS copies of certain Forms W-4 that you received during the quarter from employees still employed by you at the end of the quarter. Send copies when the employee claims (a) more than 10 withholding allowances or (b) exemption from withholding and his or her wages would normally be more than \$200 per week. You are not required to send any other Forms W-4 unless the IRS notifies you in writing to do so.

Each quarter, send to the IRS copies of any Forms W-4 that meet either of the above conditions. Complete boxes 8 and 10 on any Forms W-4 that you send in. You may use box 9 to identify the office responsible for processing the employee's payroll information. Also, send copies of any written statements from employees in support of the claims made on their Forms W-4. Do this even if the Forms W-4 are not in effect at the end of the quarter. You can send them to the IRS more often if you like. Include a cover letter giving your name, address, EIN, and the number of forms included. In certain cases, the IRS may notify you in writing that you must submit specified Forms W-4 more frequently to the IRS. Send the copies to the IRS office where you file

your Form 943, Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees.

Base federal withholding on the Forms W-4 that you send in unless the IRS notifies you in writing that you should do otherwise. If the IRS notifies you about a particular employee, base withholding on the number of withholding allowances shown in the IRS notice. You will get a copy of the notice to give to the employee. Also, the employee will get a similar notice directly from the IRS. If the employee later gives you a new Form W-4, follow it only if (a) exempt status is not claimed or (b) the number of withholding allowances is equal to or less than the number in the IRS notice. Otherwise, disregard it and do not submit it to the IRS. Continue to follow the IRS notice.

If the employee prepares a new Form W-4 explaining any difference with the IRS notice, he or she may submit it either to the IRS or to you. If submitted to you, send the Form W-4 and explanation to the IRS office shown in the notice. Continue to withhold based on the notice until the IRS tells you to follow the new Form W-4.

Filing Form W-4 on magnetic media or electronically. Form W-4 information may be filed with the IRS on magnetic media or electronically. If you wish to file electronically, you must submit Form 4419, Application for Filing Information Returns Electronically/Magnetically, to request authorization. See Publication 1245, Specification for Filing Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, Magnetically or Electronically. To get additional information about magnetic or electronic filing, call the IRS Martinsburg Computing Center at 1-866-455-7438 (toll free) or 304-263-8700 (not toll free).

Note. Any Forms W-4 with employee supporting statements that you are required to submit to the IRS must be submitted on paper. They cannot be submitted on magnetic media or electronically.

Invalid Forms W-4. Any unauthorized change or addition to Form W-4 makes it invalid. This includes taking out any language declaring that the form is true, correct, and complete. A Form W-4 is also invalid if, by the date an employee gives it to you, he or she indicates in any way that it is false.

If you receive an invalid Form W-4, do not use it to figure withholding. Tell the employee that it is invalid and ask for another one. If the employee does not give you a valid one, withhold taxes as if the employee was single and claiming no withholding allowances. However, if you have an earlier Form W-4 for this worker that is valid, withhold as you did before.

Amounts exempt from levy on wages, salary, and other income. If you receive a Notice of Levy on Wages, Salary, and Other Income (Form 668-(W)(c) or 668-W(c)(DO)), you must withhold amounts as described in the instructions for these forms. Publication 1494, Table for Figuring Amount Exempt From Levy on Wages, Salary, and Other Income—Form 668-W(c), 668-W(c)(DO)), and 668-W(ICS) 2005, shows the exempt amount. If a levy

issued in a prior year is still in effect and the taxpayer submits a new Statement of Exemptions and Filing Status, use the current year Publication 1494 to compute the exempt amount.

How To Figure Federal Income Tax Withholding

There are several ways to figure federal income tax withholding.

- Percentage method. See pages 22–23.
- Wage bracket tables. See pages 24–43. Also see section 13 for directions on how to use the tables for employees claiming more than 10 allowances.
- Alternative formula tables for percentage method withholding. See Publication 15-A.
- Wage bracket percentage method withholding tables. See Publication 15-A.
- Other alternative methods. See Publication 15-A.

Employers with automated payroll systems will find the two alternative formula tables and the two alternative wage bracket percentage method tables in Publication 15-A useful

If an employee wants additional federal tax withheld, have the employee show the extra amount on Form W-4.

Supplemental wages. Supplemental wages are compensation paid to an employee in addition to the employee's regular wages. They include, but are not limited to, bonuses, commissions, overtime pay, accumulated sick leave, severance pay, awards, prizes, back pay and retroactive pay increases for current employees, and payments for nondeductible moving expenses. Other payments subject to the supplemental wage rules include taxable fringe benefits and expense allowances paid under a nonaccountable plan.

If you pay supplemental wages with regular wages but do not specify the amount of each, withhold federal income tax as if the total was a single payment for a regular payroll period.

If you pay supplemental wages separately (or combine them in a single payment and specify the amount of each), the federal income tax withholding method depends partly on whether you withhold income tax from your employee's regular wages.

- 1. If you withhold income tax from an employee's regular wages, you can use one of the following methods for the supplemental wages.
 - a. Withhold a flat 25% from each payment.
 - Add the supplemental and regular wages for the most recent payroll period this year. Then figure the income tax withholding as if the total was a single payment. Subtract the tax already withheld

from the regular wages. Withhold the remaining tax from the supplemental wages.

 If you did not withhold income tax from the employee's regular wages, use method 1b above. (This would occur, for example, when the value of the employee's withholding allowances claimed on Form W-4 is more than the wages.)



Separate rules apply to any supplemental wages exceeding \$1,000,000 that you pay to an individual during the year. See section 7 in Publication

15 (Circular E), Employer's Tax Guide.

Regardless of the method that you use to withhold income tax on supplemental wages, they are generally subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes.

6. Advance Earned Income Credit (EIC) Payment

An employee who expects to be eligible for the earned income credit (EIC) and who expects to have a qualifying child is entitled to receive EIC payments with his or her pay during the year. To get these payments, the employee must give you a properly completed Form W-5, Earned Income Credit Advance Payment Certificate, using either the paper form or the approved electronic format. You are required to make advance EIC payments to employees who give you a properly completed Form W-5, except that you are not required to make these payments to farmworkers paid on a daily basis.

Certain employees who do not have a qualifying child may be able to claim the EIC on their tax return. However, they cannot get advance EIC payments.

For 2005, the advance payment can be as much as \$1,597. The tables that begin on page 44 reflect that limit.

Form W-5. Form W-5 states the eligibility requirements for receiving advance EIC payments. On Form W-5, an employee states that he or she expects to be eligible to claim the EIC and shows whether he or she has another Form W-5 in effect with any other current employer.

You must include advance EIC payments with the wages that you pay to eligible employees who give you a signed and completed Form W-5. Form W-5 is effective for the first payroll period ending (or the first wage payment made without regard to a payroll period) on or after the date the employee gives you the form. It remains in effect until the end of the year or until the employee revokes it or gives you a new one. Employees must give you a new Form W-5 each year.

An employee may have only one Form W-5 in effect with a current employer at one time. If an employee is married and his or her spouse also works, each spouse should file a separate Form W-5.

For more information, see Form W-5 or Publication 15 (Circular E).

How to figure the advance EIC payment. Figure the amount of advance EIC to include in the employee's pay by using either the wage bracket or percentage method tables that begin on page 44. There are separate tables for employees whose spouses have a Form W-5 in effect.

Note. During 2005, if you pay an employee total wages of at least \$31,030 (\$33,030 if married filing jointly) you must stop making advance EIC payments to that employee for the rest of the year.

Paying the advance EIC to employees. Advance EIC payments are not wages and are not subject to withholding of income, social security, or Medicare taxes. An advance EIC payment does not change the amount of income, social security, or Medicare taxes that you withhold from the employee's wages. You add the advance EIC payment to the employee's net pay for the pay period. At the end of the year, you show the total advance EIC payments in box 9 on Form W-2. Do not include this amount as wages in box 1.

Employer's returns. Show the total payments that you made to employees on the advance EIC line (line 10) of your Form 943. Subtract this amount from your total taxes on line 9. See the Instructions for Form 943. Reduce the amounts reported on line 15 of Form 943 or on Form 943-A, Agricultural Employer's Record of Federal Tax Liability, by any advance EIC paid to your employees.

Generally, you will make the advance EIC payment from withheld federal income tax and employee and employer social security and Medicare taxes. Advance EIC payments are treated as deposits of these taxes on the day that you pay wages (including the advance EIC payment) to your employees. The payments are treated as deposits of these taxes in the following order: first to the amount of federal income tax withholding, then to withheld employee social security and Medicare taxes, and last, to the employer's share of social security and Medicare taxes. For more information, see Publication 15 (Circular E).

Required Notice to Employees

You must notify employees who have no federal income tax withheld that they may be able to claim a tax refund because of the EIC. Although you do not have to notify employees who claim exemption from withholding on Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, about the EIC, you are encouraged to notify any employees whose wages for 2004 were less than \$34,458 (\$35,458 if married filing jointly) that they may be eligible to claim the credit for 2004. This is because eligible employees may get a refund of the amount of EIC that is more than the tax that they owe.

You will meet the notification requirement if you issue to the employee IRS Form W-2 with the EIC notice on the back of Copy B, or a substitute Form W-2 with the same statement. You may also meet the requirement by providing Notice 797, Possible Federal Tax Refund Due to the Earned Income Credit (EIC), or your own statement that contains the same wording.

If a substitute Form W-2 is given to the employee on time but does not have the required statement, you must notify the employee within 1 week of the date that the substitute Form W-2 is given. If Form W-2 is required but is not given on time, you must give the employee Notice 797 or your written statement by the date that Form W-2 is required to be given. If Form W-2 is not required, you must notify the employee by February 7, 2005.

7. Depositing Taxes

Generally, you must deposit both the employer and employee shares of social security and Medicare taxes and federal income tax withheld (minus any advance earned income credit payments) during the year by mailing or delivering a check, money order, or cash to an authorized financial institution. However, some employers must deposit using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). See *How To Deposit* on page 13.

Payment with return. You may make payments with Forms 943 or 945 instead of depositing if one of the following applies.

- You report less than a \$2,500 tax liability for the year (line 11 of Form 943 or line 4 of Form 945) and you pay in full with a return that is filed on time. However, if you are unsure that you will report less than \$2,500, deposit under the rules explained in this section so that you will not be subject to failure to deposit penalties.
- You are a monthly schedule depositor and make a payment in accordance with the Accuracy of Deposits Rule discussed later. This payment may be \$2.500 or more.



Only monthly schedule depositors, defined later, are allowed to make an Accuracy of Deposits Rule payment with the return. Semiweekly sched-

ule depositors must timely deposit the amount. See Accuracy of Deposits Rule and How To Deposit later in this section.

When To Deposit

Note. If you employ both farm and nonfarm workers, do not combine the taxes reportable on Form 941 and Form 943 to decide whether to make a deposit. See *Employers* of Both Farm and Nonfarm Workers on page 15.

The rules for determining when to deposit Form 943 taxes are discussed below. (Separate rules apply to federal unemployment (FUTA) tax. See section 10.) Under these

rules, you are classified as either a monthly schedule depositor or a semiweekly schedule depositor.

The terms "monthly schedule depositor" and "semiweekly schedule depositor" do not refer to how often your business pays its employees or how often that you are required to make deposits. The terms identify which set of rules you must follow when you incur a tax liability.

The deposit schedule that you must use for a calendar year is determined from the total taxes (not reduced by any advance EIC payments) reported on your Form 943 (line 9) for the lookback period, discussed next.

- If you reported \$50,000 or less of Form 943 taxes for the lookback period, you are a monthly schedule depositor.
- If you reported more than \$50,000 of Form 943 taxes for the lookback period, you are a semiweekly schedule depositor.

Lookback period. The lookback period is the second calendar year preceding the current calendar year. For example, the lookback period for 2005 is 2003.

Example of deposit schedule based on lookback period. Rose Co. reported taxes on Form 943 as follows.

2003 — \$48,000 2004 — \$60,000

Rose Co. is a monthly schedule depositor for 2005 because its taxes for the lookback period (\$48,000 for calendar year 2003) were not more than \$50,000. However, for 2006, Rose Co. is a semiweekly schedule depositor because the total taxes for its lookback period (\$60,000 for calendar year 2004) exceeded \$50,000.

Adjustments to lookback period taxes. To determine your taxes for the lookback period, use only the tax that you reported on the original return (Form 943, line 9). Do not include adjustments made on a supplemental return filed after the due date of the return. However, if you make adjustments on Form 943, the adjustments are included in the total tax for the period in which the adjustments are reported.

Example of adjustments. An employer originally reported total tax of \$45,000 for the lookback period in 2003. The employer discovered during March 2004 that the tax during the lookback period was understated by \$10,000 and corrected this error with an adjustment on the 2004 Form 943. The total tax reported in the lookback period is still \$45,000. The \$10,000 adjustment is treated as part of the 2004 taxes.

Deposit period. The term "deposit period" refers to the period during which tax liabilities are accumulated for each required deposit due date. For monthly schedule depositors, the deposit period is a calendar month. The deposit

periods for semiweekly schedule depositors are Wednesday through Friday and Saturday through Tuesday.

Monthly Deposit Schedule

If the total tax reported on line 9 of Form 943 for the lookback period is \$50,000 or less, you are a monthly schedule depositor for the current year. You must deposit Form 943 taxes on payments made during a calendar month by the 15th day of the following month.

Monthly schedule example. Red Co. is a seasonal employer and a monthly schedule depositor. It pays wages each Friday. It paid wages during January 2005, but did not pay any wages during February. Red Co. must deposit the combined tax liabilities for the January paydays by February 15. Red Co. does not have a deposit requirement for February (that is, due by March 15) because no wages were paid in February and, therefore, it did not have a tax liability for February.

New employers. During the first and second calendar years of your business as an agricultural employer, your taxes for the lookback period are considered to be zero. Therefore, you are a monthly schedule depositor for the first and second calendar years of your agricultural business (but see the \$100,000 Next-Day Deposit Rule below).

Semiweekly Deposit Schedule

You are a semiweekly schedule depositor for a calendar year if the total taxes on line 9 of Form 943 during your lookback period were more than \$50,000. Under the semiweekly deposit schedule, deposit Form 943 taxes for payments made on Wednesday, Thursday, and/or Friday by the following Wednesday. Deposit amounts accumulated for payments made on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and/or Tuesday by the following Friday.

Note. Semiweekly schedule depositors **must** complete Form 943-A and submit it with Form 943.

Semiweekly Deposit Schedule

IF the payday falls on a	THEN deposit taxes by the following
Wednesday, Thursday, and/or Friday	Wednesday
Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and/or Tuesday	Friday

Semiweekly schedule example. Green, Inc., a semiweekly schedule depositor, pays wages on the last day of each month. Green, Inc. will deposit only once a month, but the deposit will be made under the semiweekly deposit schedule as follows. Green, Inc.'s tax liability for the May 31, 2005 (Tuesday) wage payment must be deposited by June 3, 2004 (Friday).

Semiweekly deposit period spanning two quarters. If you have more than one pay date during a semiweekly period and the pay dates fall in different calendar quarters, you will need to make separate deposits for the separate liabilities. For example, if you have a pay date on Wednesday August 31, 2005 (second quarter), and another pay date on Friday, September 2, 2005 (third quarter), two separate deposits will be required even though the pay dates fall within the same semiweekly period. Both deposits will be due Wednesday, September 7, 2005 (3 banking days from the end of the semiweekly deposit period).

Deposits on Banking Days Only

If a deposit is required to be made on a day that is not a banking day, the deposit is considered on time if it is made by the next banking day. In addition to federal and state bank holidays, Saturdays and Sundays are treated as nonbanking days. For example, if a deposit is required to be made on Friday, but Friday is not a banking day, the deposit is considered timely if it is made by the following Monday (if Monday is a banking day).

Semiweekly schedule depositors will always have 3 banking days to make a deposit. That is, if any of the 3 weekdays after the end of a semiweekly period is a banking holiday, you will have 1 additional banking day to deposit. For example, if a semiweekly schedule depositor accumulated taxes on Friday and the following Monday is not a banking day, the deposit normally due on Wednesday may be made on Thursday (allowing 3 banking days to make the deposit).

\$100,000 Next-Day Deposit Rule

If you accumulate \$100,000 or more of Form 943 taxes (that is, taxes reported on line 11) on any day during a deposit period, you must deposit the tax by the close of the next banking day, whether you are a monthly or a semi-weekly schedule depositor.

For purposes of the \$100,000 rule, do not continue accumulating a tax liability after the end of a deposit period. For example, if a semiweekly schedule depositor has accumulated a liability of \$95,000 on a Tuesday (of a Saturday-through-Tuesday deposit period) and accumulated a \$10,000 liability on Wednesday, the \$100,000 next-day deposit rule does not apply because the \$10,000 is accumulated in the next deposit period. Thus, \$95,000 must be deposited on Friday and \$10,000 must be deposited on the following Wednesday.

In addition, once you accumulate at least \$100,000 in a deposit period, stop accumulating at the end of that day and begin to accumulate anew on the next day. For example, Fir Co. is a semiweekly schedule depositor. On Monday, Fir Co. accumulates taxes of \$110,000 and must

deposit this amount on Tuesday, the next banking day. On Tuesday, Fir Co. accumulates additional taxes of \$30,000. Because the \$30,000 is not added to the previous \$110,000 and is less than \$100,000, Fir Co. does not have to deposit the \$30,000 until Friday (following the semiweekly deposit schedule).



If you are a monthly schedule depositor and you accumulate a \$100,000 tax liability on any day, CAUTION you become a semiweekly schedule depositor on

the next day and remain so for the remainder of the calendar year and for the following calendar year.

Example of the \$100,000 next-day deposit rule. Elm, Inc., started business on May 2, 2005. Because Elm, Inc., is a new employer, the taxes for its lookback period are considered to be zero; therefore, Elm, Inc., is a monthly schedule depositor. On May 8, Elm, Inc., paid wages for the first time and accumulated taxes of \$50,000. On May 13 (Friday), Elm, Inc., paid wages and accumulated taxes of \$60,000, for a total of \$110,000. Because Elm, Inc., accumulated \$110,000 on May 13, it must deposit \$110,000 by May 16 (Monday), the next banking day.

Accuracy of Deposits Rule

You are required to deposit 100% of your tax liability on or before the deposit due date. However, penalties will not be applied for depositing less than 100% if both of the following conditions are met.

- 1. Any deposit shortfall does not exceed the greater of \$100 or 2% of the amount of taxes otherwise required to be deposited and
- 2. The deposit shortfall is paid or deposited by the shortfall makeup date as described below.

Makeup Date for Deposit Shortfall:

- Monthly Schedule Depositor—Deposit the shortfall or pay it with your return by the due date of your Form 943. You may pay the shortfall with your Form 943 even if the amount is \$2,500 or more.
- Semiweekly Schedule Depositor—Deposit by the earlier of (a) the first Wednesday or Friday (whichever comes first) that falls on or after the 15th of the month following the month in which the shortfall occurred or (b) the due date for Form 943. For example, if a semiweekly schedule depositor has a deposit shortfall during February 2005, the shortfall makeup date is March 16, 2005 (Wednesday).

How To Deposit

The two methods of depositing employment taxes are discussed below. See Payment with return on page 11 for exceptions explaining when taxes may be paid with the tax return instead of being deposited.

Electronic deposit requirement (EFTPS). You must make electronic deposits of all depository taxes (such as employment tax, excise tax, and corporate income tax) using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS) in 2005 if:

- Your total deposits of such taxes in 2003 were more than \$200,000 or
- You were required to use EFTPS in 2004.

If you are required to use EFTPS and use Form 8109 instead, you may be subject to a 10% penalty. EFTPS is a free service provided by the Department of Treasury. If you are not required to use EFTPS, you may participate voluntarily. To get more information or to enroll in EFTPS, call 1-800-555-4477 or 1-800-945-8400. You can also visit the EFTPS website at www.eftps.gov.

New employers that have a federal tax obligation will be pre-enrolled in EFTPS. Call the toll-free number located in your Employer Identification Number (EIN) Package to activate your enrollment and begin making your tax deposit payments.

Depositing on time. For deposits made by EFTPS to be on time, you must initiate the transaction at least 1 business day before the date that the deposit is due.

Deposit record. For your records, an Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) Trace Number will be provided with each successful payment that can be used as a receipt or to trace the payment.

Making deposits with FTD coupons. If you are not making deposits by EFTPS, use Form 8109, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon, to make the deposits at an authorized financial institution.

For new employers, if you would like to receive a Federal Tax Deposit (FTD) coupon booklet call 1-800-829-4933. Allow 5 to 6 weeks for delivery. The IRS will keep track of the number of FTD coupons that you use and automatically will send you additional coupons when you need them. If you do not receive your resupply of FTD coupons, call 1-800-829-4933. You can have the FTD coupon books sent to a branch office, tax preparer, or service bureau that is making your deposits by showing that address on Form 8109-C, FTD Address Change, which is in the FTD coupon book. (Filing Form 8109-C will not change your address of record; it will change only the address where the FTD coupons are mailed.) The FTD coupons will be preprinted with your name, address, and EIN. They have entry spaces for indicating the type of tax and the tax period for which the deposit is made.

It is very important to clearly mark the correct type of tax and tax period on each FTD coupon. This information is used by the IRS to credit your account.

If you have branch offices depositing taxes, give them FTD coupons and complete instructions so that they can deposit the taxes when due.

Please use only your FTD coupons. If you use anyone else's FTD coupon, you may be subject to a failure to deposit penalty. This is because your account will be underpaid by the amount of the deposit credited to the other person's account. See *Deposit Penalties* later for penalty amounts.

How to deposit with an FTD coupon. Mail or deliver each FTD coupon and a single payment covering the taxes to be deposited to an authorized depositary. An authorized depositary is a financial institution (for example, a commercial bank) that is authorized to accept federal tax deposits. Follow the instructions in the FTD coupon book. Make your check or money order payable to the depositary. To help ensure proper crediting of your account, include your EIN, the type of tax (for example, Form 943), and the tax period to which the payment applies on your check or money order.

Authorized depositaries must accept cash, a postal money order drawn to the order of the depositary, or a check or draft drawn on and to the order of the depositary. You may deposit taxes with a check drawn on another financial institution only if the depositary is willing to accept that form of payment. Be sure that the financial institution where you make deposits is an authorized depositary. Deposits made at an unauthorized institution may be subject to the failure to deposit penalty.

If you prefer, you may mail your coupon and payment to: Financial Agent, Federal Tax Deposit Processing, P.O. Box 970030, St. Louis, MO 63197. Make your check or money order payable to "Financial Agent."

Depositing on time. The IRS determines if deposits are on time by the date that they are received by an authorized depositary. To be considered timely, the funds must be available to the depositary on the deposit due date before the institution's daily cutoff deadline. Contact your local depositary for information concerning check clearance and cutoff schedules. However, a deposit received by the authorized depositary after the due date will be considered timely if the taxpayer establishes that it was mailed in the United States at least 2 days before the due date.

Note. If you are required to deposit any taxes more than once a month, any deposit of \$20,000 or more must be received by the authorized depositary by its due date to be timely. See section 7502(e)(3).

Depositing without an EIN. If you have applied for an EIN but have not received it and you must make a deposit, make the deposit with the IRS. Do not make the deposit at an authorized depositary. Make it payable to the "United States Treasury" and show on it your name (as shown on Form SS-4), address, kind of tax, period covered, and date you applied for an EIN. Send your deposit with an explanation to your local IRS office or the office where you file Form 943 or Form 945. The addresses are provided in the separate instructions for Forms 943 and 945 and are also available on the IRS website at www.irs.gov. Do not use

Form 8109-B, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon, in this situation

Depositing without Form 8109. If you do not have a preprinted Form 8109, you may use Form 8109-B to make deposits. Form 8109-B is an over-the-counter FTD coupon that is not preprinted with your identifying information. You may get this form by calling 1-800-829-4933. Be sure to have your EIN ready when you call. You will not be able to obtain Form 8109-B by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

Use Form 8109-B to make deposits only if:

- You are a new employer and you have been assigned an EIN, but you have not received your initial supply of Forms 8109 or
- You have not received your resupply of preprinted Forms 8109.

Deposit record. For your records, a stub is provided with each FTD coupon in the coupon book. The FTD coupon itself will not be returned. It is used to credit your account. Your check, bank receipt, or money order is your receipt.

Deposit Penalties

Penalties may apply if you do not make required deposits on time, if you make deposits for less than the required amount, or if you do not use EFTPS when required. The penalties do not apply if any failure to make a proper and timely deposit was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect. For amounts not properly deposited or not deposited on time, the penalty rates are:

- 2% Deposits made 1 to 5 days late.
- 5% Deposits made 6 to 15 days late.
- 10% Deposits made 16 or more days late. Also applies to amounts paid within 10 days of the date of the first notice the IRS sent asking for the tax due.
- 10% Deposits made at an unauthorized financial institution, paid directly to the IRS, or paid with your tax return. But see *Depositing without an EIN* above and *Payment with return* on page 11 for exceptions.
- **10% -** Amounts subject to electronic deposit requirements but not deposited using EFTPS.
- 15% Amounts still unpaid more than 10 days after the date of the first notice that the IRS sent asking for the tax due or the day on which you received notice and demand for immediate payment, whichever is earlier.

Note. Late deposit penalty amounts are determined using calendar days, starting from the due date of the liability.

Order in which deposits are applied. Deposits generally are applied to the most recent tax liability within the year. If

you receive a failure-to-deposit penalty notice, you may designate how your payment is to be applied in order to minimize the amount of the penalty. Follow the instructions on the penalty notice that you received. For examples on how the IRS will apply deposits and more information on designating deposits, see Rev. Proc. 2001-58. You can find Rev. Proc. 2001-58 on page 579 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2001-50 at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb01-50.pdf.

Example: Cedar, Inc., is required to make a deposit of \$1,000 on June 15 and \$1,500 on July 15. It does not make the deposit on June 15. On July 15, Cedar, Inc., deposits \$2,000. Under the deposits rule, which applies deposits to the most recent tax liability, \$1,500 of the deposit is applied to the July 15 deposit and the remaining \$500 is applied to the June deposit. Accordingly, \$500 of the June 15 liability remains undeposited. The penalty on this underdeposit will apply as explained above.

Trust fund recovery penalty. If income, social security, and Medicare taxes that must be withheld are not withheld or are not deposited or paid to the United States Treasury, the trust fund recovery penalty may apply. The penalty is the full amount of the unpaid trust fund tax. This penalty may apply to you if these unpaid taxes cannot be immediately collected from the employer or business.

The trust fund recovery penalty may be imposed on all persons who are determined by the IRS to be responsible for collecting, accounting for, and paying over these taxes, and who acted willfully in not doing so.

A **responsible** person can be an officer or employee of a corporation, a partner or employee of a partnership, an accountant, a volunteer director/trustee, or an employee of a sole proprietorship. A responsible person also may include one who signs checks for the business or otherwise has authority to cause the spending of business funds.

Willfully means voluntarily, consciously, and intentionally. A responsible person acts willfully if the person knows that the required actions are not taking place.

"Averaged" failure to deposit penalty. IRS may assess an "averaged" failure to deposit (FTD) penalty of 2% to 10% if you are a monthly schedule depositor and did not properly complete line 15 of Form 943 when your tax liability (line 11) shown on Form 943 was \$2,500 or more. IRS may also assess this penalty of 2% to 10% if you are a semiweekly schedule depositor and your tax liability (line 11) shown on Form 943 was \$2,500 or more and you did any of the following.

- Completed line 15 of Form 943 instead of Form 943-A.
- Failed to attach a properly completed Form 943-A, or
- Completed Form 943-A incorrectly, for example, by entering tax deposits instead of tax liabilities in the numbered spaces.

IRS figures the penalty by allocating your total tax liability on line 11, Form 943 equally throughout the tax period. Your deposits and payments may not be counted as timely because IRS does not know the actual dates of your tax liabilities.

You can avoid the penalty by reviewing your return before filing it. Follow these steps before filing your Form 943.

- If you are a monthly schedule depositor, report your tax liabilities (not your deposits) in the monthly entry spaces on line 15.
- If you are a semiweekly schedule depositor, report your tax liabilities (not your deposits) on Form 943-A in the lines that represent the dates you paid your employees.
- Verify that your total liability shown on line 15 of Form 943 or on line M of Form 943-A equals your tax liability shown on line 11 of Form 943.
- Do not show negative amounts on line 15 or Form 943-A. If a prior period adjustment results in a decrease in your tax liability, reduce your liability for the day you discovered the error by the tax decrease resulting from the error, but not below zero. Apply any remaining decrease to subsequent liabilities.

Note. For the reasons discussed above, IRS may also assess an "averaged" failure-to-deposit penalty on Forms 941 and 945.

Employers of Both Farm and Nonfarm Workers

If you employ both farm and nonfarm workers, you must treat employment taxes for the farmworkers (Form 943 taxes) separately from employment taxes for the nonfarm workers (Form 941 taxes). Form 943 taxes and Form 941 taxes are not combined for purposes of applying any of the deposit schedule rules.

If a deposit is due, deposit the Form 941 taxes and the Form 943 taxes with separate FTD coupons, or by making separate EFTPS deposits. For example, if you are a monthly schedule depositor for both Forms 941 and 943 taxes and your tax liability at the end of June is \$1,500 reportable on Form 941 and \$1,200 reportable on Form 943, deposit both amounts by July 15. Use one FTD coupon to deposit the \$1,500 of Form 941 taxes and another FTD coupon to deposit the \$1,200 of Form 943 taxes.

8. Form 943

You must file Form 943 for each calendar year beginning with the first year that you pay \$2,500 or more for farmwork or you employ a farmworker who meets the \$150 test

explained in section 4. Do not report these wages on Form 941.

After you file your first return, each year the IRS will send you a Form 943 preaddressed with your name, address, and EIN. If you do not receive the preaddressed form, request a blank form from the IRS. If you use a blank form, show your name and EIN exactly as they appeared on previous returns.

Household employees. If you file Form 943 and pay wages to household workers who work on your for-profit farm, you may include the wages and taxes of these workers on Form 943. If you choose not to report these wages and taxes on Form 943, or if your household worker does not work on your for-profit farm, report the wages of these workers separately on Schedule H (Form 1040), Household Employment Taxes. If you report the wages on Form 943, include the taxes when you figure deposit requirements or make deposits. If you include household employee wages and taxes on Schedule H (Form 1040), do not include the household employee taxes when you figure deposit requirements or make Form 943 deposits. See Publication 926, Household Employer's Tax Guide, for more information about household workers.

Penalties. For each month or part of a month that a return is not filed when required (disregarding any extensions of the filing deadline), there is a penalty of 5% of the unpaid tax due with that return. The maximum penalty is 25% of the tax due. Also, for each month or part of a month that the tax is paid late (disregarding any extensions of the payment deadline), a penalty of 0.5% of the amount of unpaid tax may apply. (This penalty is 0.25% per month if an installment agreement is in effect. You must have filed your return on or before the due date of the return to qualify for the reduced penalty.) The maximum amount of this penalty is also 25% of the tax due. If both penalties apply in any month, the failure-to-file penalty is reduced by the amount of the failure-to-pay penalty. The penalties will not be charged if you have reasonable cause for failing to file or pay. If you file or pay late, attach an explanation to your Form 943. (Note. In addition to any penalties, interest accrues from the due date of the tax on any unpaid bal-

If income, social security, or Medicare taxes that must be withheld are not withheld or are not paid, you may be personally liable for the trust fund recovery penalty. See *Trust fund recovery penalty* in section 7.

Use of a reporting agent or other third-party payroll service provider does not relieve an employer of the responsibility to ensure that tax returns are filed and all taxes are paid or deposited correctly and on time.

9. Reporting Adjustments on Form 943

There are two types of adjustments: current year adjustments and prior year adjustments. See the Instructions for Form 943 for more information on how to report these adjustments.

Current Year Adjustments

In certain cases, amounts reported as social security and Medicare taxes on lines 3 and 5 of Form 943 must be adjusted to arrive at your correct tax liability. The most common situation involves differences in cents totals due to rounding. Other situations when current year adjustments may be necessary include third-party sick pay, group-term life insurance for former employees, and the uncollected employee share of social security and Medicare taxes on tips. See Publication 15 (Circular E) for more information on these adjustments.

If you withhold an incorrect amount of income tax from an employee, you may adjust the amount withheld in later pay periods during the **same year** to compensate for the error.

Prior Year Adjustments

Generally, you can correct social security and Medicare errors on prior year Forms 943 by making an adjustment on your Form 943 for the year during which the error was discovered. The adjustment increases or decreases your tax liability for the year in which it is reported (the year the error was discovered) and is interest free. The net adjustments reported on Form 943 may include any number of corrections for one or more previous years, including both overpayments and underpayments.

You are **required** to provide background information and certifications supporting prior year adjustments. File with Form 943 a Form 941c, Supporting Statement To Correct Information, or attach a statement that shows the following:

- What the error was,
- The year in which each error was made and the amount of each error,
- The date on which you found each error,
- That you repaid the employee tax or received from each affected employee written consent to this refund or credit if the entry corrects an overcollection, and
- If the entry corrects social security and Medicare taxes overcollected in an earlier year, that you received from the employee a written statement that he or she will not claim a refund or credit for the amount.

Do not file Form 941c separately. The IRS will not be able to process your adjustments on Form 943 without this supporting information. See the instructions for Form 941c for more information.

Income tax withholding adjustments. You cannot adjust the amount reported as federal income tax withheld for a prior year return, even if you withheld the wrong amount. However, you may adjust prior year income tax withholding to correct an administrative error. An administrative error occurs if the amount you entered on Form 943 is not the amount that you actually withheld. Examples include mathematical or transposition errors. In these cases, you should adjust the return to show the amount actually withheld.

The administrative error adjustment corrects only the amount reported on Form 943 to agree with the actual amount withheld from wages in that year.

You may also need to correct Forms W-2 for the prior year if they do not show the actual withholding by filing Form W-2c, Corrected Wage and Tax Statement, and Form W-3c, Transmittal of Corrected Wage and Tax Statements. Beginning in January 2005, Forms W-2c may be created and submitted to SSA over the internet. For more information, visit Social Security's Employer Reporting Instructions and Information webpage at www.socialsecurity.gov/employer.

Social security and Medicare tax adjustments. Correct prior year social security and Medicare tax errors by making an adjustment on line 8 of Form 943 for the year during which the error was discovered.

If you withheld no tax or less than the correct amount, you may correct the mistake by withholding the tax from a later payment to the same employee.

If you withheld employee tax when no tax is due or if you withheld more than the correct amount, you must repay the employee.

Filing a claim for overreported prior year liabilities. If you discover an error on a prior year return resulting in a tax overpayment, you may file Form 843, Claim for Refund and Request for Abatement, for a refund. This form also can be used to request an abatement of an overassessment of employment taxes, interest, and/or penalties. You must file Form 941c, or an equivalent statement, with Form 843. See the separate Instructions for Form 843.

Note. For purposes of filing Form 843, a Form 943 filed on time is considered to be filed on April 15 of the year after the end of the tax year. Generally, a claim may be filed within 3 years after that date.

Collecting underwithheld taxes from employees. If you withheld no income, social security, or Medicare taxes or less than the right amount from an employee's wages, you can make it up from later pay to that employee. But you are the one who owes the underpayment. Reimbursement is a matter for settlement between you and the employee. Underwithheld income tax must be recovered from the employee on or before the last day of the calendar year.

Refunding amounts incorrectly withheld from employees. If you withheld more than the right amount of income, social security, or Medicare taxes from wages paid, give the employee any excess. The excess income tax withholding must be reimbursed to the employee before the end of the calendar year. Keep in your records the employee's written receipt showing the date and amount of the repayment. If you do not have a receipt, you must report and pay each excess amount when you file Form 943 for the year in which you withheld too much tax.

Filing corrections to Form W-2 and W-3 statements. When adjustments are made to correct social security and Medicare taxes because of a change in the wage totals reported for a previous year, you also may need to file Forms W-2c and Form W-3c. Beginning in January 2005, Forms W-2c may be created and submitted to SSA over the internet. For more information, visit Social Security's Employer Reporting Instructions and Information webpage at www.socialsecurity.gov/employer.

10. Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), along with state unemployment systems, provides for payments of unemployment compensation to workers who have lost their jobs. Most employers pay both a federal and a state unemployment tax. Only the employer pays FUTA tax; it is not withheld from the employees' wages. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 940.

For 2004, you must file Form 940 or Form 940-EZ, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return, if you:

- Paid cash wages of \$20,000 or more to farmworkers in any calendar quarter in 2003 or 2004 or
- Employed 10 or more farmworkers during at least some part of a day (whether or not at the same time) during any 20 or more different weeks in 2003 or 20 or more different weeks in 2004.

To determine whether you meet either test above, you must count wages paid to aliens admitted on a temporary basis to the United States to perform farmwork, also known as "H-2(A)" visa workers. However, wages paid to "H-2(A)" visa workers are not subject to the FUTA tax.

Generally, farmworkers supplied by a **crew leader** are considered employees of the farm operator for purposes of the FUTA tax unless (a) the crew leader is registered under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act or (b) substantially all of the workers supplied by the crew leader operate or maintain tractors, harvesting or cropdusting machines or other machines provided by the crew leader. Therefore, if (a) or (b) applies, the farmworkers are generally employees of the crew leader.

You must deposit FUTA tax with an authorized financial institution. (If you are subject to the electronic deposit requirements, you must use EFTPS. See section 7.) The deposit rules for FUTA tax are different from those for income, social security, and Medicare taxes. See *Deposit rules for FUTA tax* below.

FUTA tax rate. For 2004 and 2005, the FUTA tax rate is 6.2% on the first \$7,000 of cash wages that you pay to each employee. You may receive a credit of up to 5.4% of FUTA wages for the state unemployment tax that you pay. If your state tax rate (experience rate) is less than 5.4%, you are still allowed the full 5.4% credit. Therefore, your net FUTA tax rate may be as low as 0.8% (.008). FUTA tax applies, however, even if you are exempt from state unemployment tax or your employees are ineligible for unemployment compensation benefits. Forms 940 and 940-EZ take state credits into account.

Note. If you have acquired a business from someone else, you may be able to claim a special credit as a successor employer. See the Instructions for Form 940.

Deposit rules for FUTA tax. Generally, deposit FUTA tax quarterly. To figure your FUTA tax, multiply .008 times the amount of wages paid to each employee during the quarter. When an employee's wages reach \$7,000, do not figure any additional FUTA tax for that employee. If the FUTA tax for the quarter (plus any undeposited FUTA tax from prior quarters) is more than \$500, deposit the FUTA tax with an authorized financial institution, or by using EFTPS, explained in section 7, by the last day of the month following the end of the guarter. If the amount is \$500 or less, you do not have to deposit it, but you must add it to the amount of tax for the next quarter to determine whether a deposit is required for that quarter. To help ensure proper crediting to your account, write your employer identification number, "Form 940," and the tax period the deposit applies to on your check or money order.

If the FUTA tax reported on Form 940 or 940-EZ minus the amounts deposited for the first three quarters is more than \$500, deposit the whole amount by January 31. If the tax (minus any deposits) is \$500 or less, you may either deposit the tax or pay it with the return by January 31.

Form 940 or Form 940-EZ. By January 31, file Form 940 or Form 940-EZ. If you make deposits on time in full payment of the tax due for the year, you have 10 additional days to file.

Form 940-EZ is a simpler version of Form 940. You can generally use Form 940-EZ if:

- You paid state unemployment taxes (contributions) to only one state,
- You made the payments to the state by the due date of Form 940 or Form 940-EZ, and
- All wages subject to FUTA tax were also subject to state unemployment tax, and

 You did not pay unemployment contributions to a credit reduction state.

If you do not meet these conditions, file Form 940 instead.

Once you have filed a Form 940 or Form 940-EZ, you will receive a preaddressed form near the end of each calendar year. If you do not receive a form, request one by calling 1-800-829-4933 in time to receive it and file when due.

11. Records You Should Keep

Every employer subject to employment taxes must keep all related records available for inspection for at least 4 years after the due date for the return period to which the records relate, or the date the taxes are paid, whichever is later. You may keep the records in whatever form you choose.

Keep a record of the following information.

- Your EIN.
- Names, addresses, social security numbers, and occupations of employees.
- Dates of employees' employment.
- Amounts and dates of all cash wages, annuity, and pension payments.
- Fair market value and dates of all noncash payments.
- Periods for which employees were paid while absent due to sickness or injury, and the amount and weekly rate of payments you or third-party payers made to them.
- Dates and amounts of tax deposits that you made and acknowledgment numbers for deposits made by EFTPS.
- Fringe benefits provided, including substantiation.

Keep copies of the following documents.

- Forms W-4, W-4P, and W-4S.
- Forms W-5.
- Forms W-2, including employee copies of any Forms W-2 that were returned to you as undeliverable.
- Returns that you filed.

If a **crew leader** furnished you with farmworkers, you must keep a record of the name, permanent mailing address, and EIN of the crew leader. If the crew leader has no permanent mailing address, record his or her present address.

12. Reconciling Wage Reporting Forms

When there are discrepancies between amounts reported on Form 943 filed with the IRS and Forms W-2 and W-3 filed with the SSA, the IRS must contact you to resolve the discrepancies. This costs time and money for the Government and for you.

To help reduce discrepancies:

- Report bonuses as wages and as social security and Medicare wages on Forms W-2 and 943,
- 2. Report social security and Medicare wages and taxes separately on Forms W-2, W-3, and 943,
- 3. Report social security taxes on Form W-2 in the box for social security tax withheld (box 4), not as social security wages,
- Report Medicare taxes on Form W-2 in the box for Medicare tax withheld (box 6), not as Medicare wages,
- Make sure that social security wages for each employee do not exceed the annual social security wage base, and
- Do not report noncash wages that are not subject to social security or Medicare taxes as social security or Medicare wages.

To reduce the discrepancies between amounts reported on Forms W-2, W-3, and 943:

- 1. Be sure that the amounts on Form W-3 are the total amounts from Forms W-2, excluding any amounts from Forms W-2 that were marked void, and
- 2. Reconcile Form W-3 with your Form 943 by comparing amounts reported for the following items.
- Income tax withholding, social security wages, and Medicare wages.
- Social security and Medicare taxes. The amounts shown on Form 943, including current year adjustments, should be approximately twice the amounts shown on Form W-3.
- Advance earned income credit (EIC).

Amounts reported on Forms W-2, W-3, and 943 may not match for valid reasons. If they do not match, you should determine that the reasons are valid. Keep your reconciliation so that you will have a record of why amounts did not match in case there are inquiries from the IRS or the SSA.

13. Income Tax Withholding Methods

There are several methods to figure federal income tax withholding for employees. The most common are the wage bracket method and the percentage method.

Wage Bracket Method

Under the wage bracket method, find the proper table (on pages 24 through 43) for your payroll period and the employee's marital status as shown on his or her Form W-4. Then, based on the number of withholding allowances claimed on the Form W-4 and the amount of wages, find the amount of tax to withhold. If your employee is claiming more than 10 withholding allowances, see below.

Note. If you cannot use the wage bracket tables because wages exceed the amount shown in the last bracket of the table, use the percentage method of withholding described below. Be sure to reduce wages by the amount of total withholding allowances (shown in the table on page 20) before using the percentage method tables on pages 22 and 23.

Adjusting wage bracket withholding for employees claiming over 10 withholding allowances. To adapt the wage bracket tables for employees who are claiming over 10 allowances, follow these steps.

- Multiply the number of withholding allowances that is over 10 by the allowance value for the payroll period. (The allowance values are in the *Percentage Method—2005 Amount for One Withholding Allowance* table on page 20.)
- 2. Subtract the result from the employee's wages.
- 3. On this amount, find and withhold the tax in the column for 10 allowances.

This is a voluntary method. If you use the wage bracket tables, you may continue to withhold the amount in the "10" column when your employee has more than 10 allowances, using the method above. You can also use the other methods described below.

Percentage Method

If you do not want to use the wage bracket tables on pages 24 through 43 to figure how much income tax to withhold, you can use the percentage method based on the table below and the appropriate rate table. This method works for any number of withholding allowances the employee claims and any amount of wages.

Use these steps to figure the income tax to withhold under the percentage method.

- 1. Multiply one withholding allowance (see table below) by the number of allowances the employee claims.
- 2. Subtract that amount from the employee's wages.
- 3. Determine the amount to withhold from the appropriate table on page 22 or 23.

Percentage Method—2005 Amount for One Withholding Allowance

Payroll Period	One Withholding Allowance
Weekly	\$ 61.54
Biweekly	123.08
Semimonthly	133.33
Monthly	266.67
Quarterly	800.00
Semiannually	1,600.00
Annually	3,200.00
Daily or Miscellaneous (each day of the	
payroll period)	12.31

Example. An unmarried employee is paid \$600 weekly. This employee has a Form W-4 in effect claiming two withholding allowances. Using the percentage method, figure the income tax withholding as follows:

\$600.00
123.08
476.92
<u>\$ 57.04</u>

To figure the income tax to withhold, you may reduce the last digit of the wages to zero, or figure the wages to the nearest dollar.

Annual income tax withholding. Figure the income tax to withhold on annual wages under the *Percentage Method* for an annual payroll period. Then prorate the tax back to the payroll period.

Example. A married person claims four withholding allowances. She is paid \$1,000 a week. Multiply the weekly wages by 52 weeks to figure the annual wage of \$52,000. Subtract \$12,800 (the value of four withholding allowances annually) for a balance of \$39,200. Using *Table 7—Annual Payroll Period* on page 23, the annual withholding is \$3,950.00. Divide the annual amount by 52. The weekly income tax to withhold is \$75.96.

Alternative Methods of Income Tax Withholding

Rather than the *Percentage Method* or *Wage Bracket Method* described above, you can use an alternative method to withhold income tax. Section 9 of Publication 15-A, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide, describes these alternative methods.

Rounding. If you use the percentage method or alternative methods for income tax withholding, you may round the tax for the pay period to the nearest dollar. The wage bracket tables are already rounded for you.

If rounding is used, it must be used consistently. Round withheld tax amounts to the nearest whole dollar by (a) dropping amounts under 50 cents and (b) increasing amounts from 50 to 99 cents to the next higher dollar. For example, \$2.30 becomes \$2, and \$2.80 becomes \$3.

14. Advance Earned Income Credit (EIC) Payment Methods

To figure the advance EIC payment, you may use either the *Wage Bracket Method* or the *Percentage Method* as explained below. With either method, the number of withholding allowances that an employee claims on Form W-4 is not used in figuring the advance EIC payment. Nor does it matter that the employee has claimed exemption from income tax withholding on Form W-4. See section 6 for an explanation of the advance EIC.

Wage Bracket Method

If you use the wage bracket tables on pages 46 through 51, figure the advance EIC payment as follows.

Find the employee's gross wages before any deductions using the appropriate table. There are different tables for (a) single or head of household, (b) married without spouse filing certificate, and (c) married with both spouses filing certificates. Find the amount of the advance EIC payment shown in the appropriate table for the amount of wages paid.

Percentage Method

If you do not want to use the wage bracket tables to figure how much to include in an employee's wages for the advance EIC payment, you can use the percentage computation based on the appropriate rate table.

Find the employee's gross wages before any deductions in the appropriate table on pages 44 or 45. There are different tables for (a) single or head of household, (b) married without spouse filing certificate, and (c) married with both spouses filing certificates. Find the amount of the advance EIC payment shown in the appropriate table for the amount of wages paid.

Rounding. The wage bracket tables for advance EIC payments have been rounded to whole dollar amounts.

If you use the percentage method for advance EIC payments, the payments may be rounded to the nearest

dollar. The rules for rounding discussed in section 13 also apply to advance EIC payments.

15. How Do Employment Taxes Apply to Farmwork?

f \$150 test or \$2,500 test is section 4.	Taxable if either test in section 10 is met.
	Taxable if either test in section 10 is met.
under general employment m rules do not apply.	Taxable under general FUTA rules. Farm rules do not apply.
ion 4), unless performed by	Taxable only if \$50 or more is paid in a quarter and employee works on 24 or more different days in current or prior quarter. Exempt. Exempt if services performed by
	mployed by child. for employer's child under age

Tables for Percentage Method of Withholding

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

TABLE 1—WEEKLY Payroll Period

	•						
(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—				(b) MAF	RRIED person—	•	
(after sub	ount of wages otracting ng allowances) is:	The amount of income tax		(after sub	ount of wages tracting ng allowances) is:	The amount of income to withhold is:	tax
Not over	\$51	. \$0		Not over	\$154	\$0	
Over—	But not over—	of ex	cess over—	Over—	But not over—	of ex	cess over—
\$51	— \$188	10%	— \$51	\$154	— \$435	10%	 \$154
\$188	— \$606	\$13.70 plus 15%	— \$188	\$435	— \$1,273	\$28.10 plus 15%	— \$435
\$606	— \$1,341	\$76.40 plus 25%	— \$606	\$1,273	— \$2,322	\$153.80 plus 25%	— \$1,273
\$1,341	— \$2,922	\$260.15 plus 28%	— \$1,341	\$2,322	— \$3,646	\$416.05 plus 28%	-\$2,322
\$2,922	— \$6,313	\$702.83 plus 33%	-\$2,922	\$3,646	— \$6,409	\$786.77 plus 33%	— \$3,646
\$6,313		\$1,821.86 plus 35%	— \$6,313	\$6,409		\$1,698.56 plus 35%	—\$6,409

TABLE 2—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (inc	luding head of household)—	(b) MARRIED person—	-
If the amount of wages (after subtracting The amount of income tax withholding allowances) is: to withhold is:		If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:	The amount of income tax to withhold is:
Not over \$102	\$0	Not over \$308	\$0
Over— But not over—	of excess over-	Over— But not over—	of excess over-
\$102 —\$377	10% —\$102	\$308 —\$869	10% —\$308
\$377 —\$1,212	\$27.50 plus 15% —\$377	\$869 —\$2,546	\$56.10 plus 15% —\$869
\$1,212 —\$2,683	\$152.75 plus 25% —\$1,212	\$2,546 —\$4,644	\$307.65 plus 25% —\$2,546
\$2,683 —\$5,844	\$520.50 plus 28% —\$2,683	\$4,644 —\$7,292	\$832.15 plus 28% —\$4,644
\$5,844 —\$12,625	\$1,405.58 plus 33% —\$5,844	\$7,292 —\$12,817	\$1,573.59 plus 33% —\$7,292
\$12,625	\$3,643.31 plus 35% —\$12,625	\$12,817	\$3,396.84 plus 35% —\$12,817

TABLE 3—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

						-		
(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—			(b) MAR	RRIED person—				
If the amount of wages (after subtracting The amount of income tax withholding allowances) is: to withhold is:				The amount of income tax to withhold is:				
	Not over \$110 \$0		Not over	\$333	\$0			
	Over—	But not over—	of exces	s over—	Over—	But not over—	of e	xcess over-
	\$110 \$408 \$1,313 \$2,906	—\$408 —\$1,313 —\$2,906 —\$6,331	\$563.80 plus 28% -	—\$110 —\$408 —\$1,313 —\$2,906	\$333 \$942 \$2,758 \$5,031	—\$942	10% \$60.90 plus 15% \$333.30 plus 25% \$901.55 plus 28%	—\$333 —\$942 —\$2,758 —\$5,031
	\$6,331 \$13,677	—\$13,677	, ,	-\$6,331 \$13,677	\$7,900 \$13,885	—\$13,885	\$1,704.87 plus 33% \$3,679.92 plus 35%	—\$7,900 —\$13,885

TABLE 4—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—			(b) MAF	RRIED person—	•		
If the amount of wages (after subtracting The amount of income tax withholding allowances) is: to withhold is:		(The amount of income to withhold is:	tax		
Not over	\$221	\$0		Not over	\$667	\$0	
Over—	But not over—	of exces	s over—	Over—	But not over—	of e	xcess over—
\$221 \$817 \$2,625	—\$817 —\$2,625 —\$5,813	,	—\$221 —\$817 —\$2,625	\$667 \$1,883 \$5,517	—\$1,883 —\$5,517 —\$10,063	10% \$121.60 plus 15% \$666.70 plus 25%	—\$667 —\$1,883 —\$5,517
\$5,813 \$12,663 \$27,354	—\$12,663 —\$27,354	\$3,045.80 plus 33% —	-\$5,813 \$12,663 \$27,354	\$10,063 \$15,800 \$27,771	—\$15,800 —\$27,771	\$1,803.20 plus 28% \$3,409.56 plus 33% \$7,359.99 plus 35%	—\$10,063 —\$15,800 —\$27,771

Tables for Percentage Method of Withholding (Continued)

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

TABLE 5—QUARTERLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (inc	luding head of household)—	(b) MARRIED person—	-
If the amount of wages (after subtracting The amount of income tax withholding allowances) is: to withhold is:		If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:	The amount of income tax to withhold is:
Not over \$663	\$0	Not over \$2,000	\$0
Over— But not over—	of excess over—	Over— But not over—	of excess over-
\$663 —\$2,450.	\$663	\$2,000 —\$5,650	10% —\$2,000
\$2,450 — \$7,875	\$178.70 plus 15% —\$2,450	\$5,650 —\$16,550	\$365.00 plus 15% —\$5,650
\$7,875 —\$17,438 . .	\$992.45 plus 25% —\$7,875	\$16,550 —\$30,188	\$2,000.00 plus 25% —\$16,550
\$17,438 —\$37,988	\$3,383.20 plus 28% —\$17,438	\$30,188 —\$47,400	\$5,409.50 plus 28% —\$30,188
\$37,988 —\$82,063 . .	\$9,137.20 plus 33% —\$37,988	\$47,400 —\$83,313	\$10,228.86 plus 33% —\$47,400
\$82,063	\$23,681.95 plus 35% —\$82,063	\$83,313	\$22,080.15 plus 35% —\$83,313

TABLE 6—SEMIANNUAL Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including	nead of household)—	(b) MARRIED person-	_	
If the amount of wages (after subtracting The amount of income tax withholding allowances) is: to withhold is:		If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:	The amount of income tax to withhold is:	
Not over \$1,325 \$0		Not over \$4,000	. \$0	
Over— But not over—	of excess over—	Over— But not over—	of excess over-	
\$1,325 —\$4,900. 10% \$4,900 —\$15,750. \$357.5 \$15,750 —\$34,875. \$1,985 \$34,875 —\$75,975. \$6,766 \$75,975 —\$164,125. \$18,27 \$164,125. \$47,36	5.00 plus 25% —\$15,750 6.25 plus 28% —\$34,875 74.25 plus 33% —\$75,975	\$4,000 —\$11,300. \$11,300 —\$33,100. \$33,100 —\$60,375. \$60,375 —\$94,800. \$94,800 —\$166,625. \$166,625	. 10% —\$4,000 . \$730.00 plus 15% —\$11,300 . \$4,000.00 plus 25% —\$33,100 . \$10,818.75 plus 28% —\$60,375 . \$20,457.75 plus 33% —\$94,800 . \$44,160.00 plus 35% —\$166,625	

TABLE 7—ANNUAL Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (inc	luding head of household)—	(b) MARI	RIED person—	-
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:	The amount of income tax to withhold is:	(after subtr	unt of wages racting g allowances) is:	The amount of income tax to withhold is:
Not over \$2,650	\$0	Not over §	\$8,000	\$0
Over— But not over—	of excess over-	Over—	But not over—	of excess over-
\$2,650 —\$9,800.	* ,	. , , , , , , , ,	— \$22,600	10% —\$8,000
	\$715.00 plus 15% —\$9,800	\$22,600		\$1,460.00 plus 15% —\$22,600
	\$3,970.00 plus 25% —\$31,500	,	— \$120,750	\$8,000.00 plus 25% —\$66,200
\$69,750 —\$151,950.			— \$189,600	\$21,637.50 plus 28% —\$120,750
\$151,950 —\$328,250.	\$36,548.50 plus 33% —\$151,950	1 : '	— \$333,250	\$40,915.50 plus 33% —\$189,600
\$328,250	\$94,727.50 plus 35% —\$328,250	\$333,250		\$88,320.00 plus 35% —\$333,250

TABLE 8—DAILY or MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

IADLE O-DAILY		LLAND	COS Payi	on Period					
(a) SINGLE person (including head of house	hold)—	(b) MAR	RIED person-	-					
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) divided by the number of days in the payroll period is: Not over \$10.20 \$0		subtractin allowance number of payroll pe	If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) divided by the number of days in the payroll period is: Not over \$30.80 \$0						
Over— But not over— of e	excess over-	Over—	But not over—		of excess over-				
\$10.20 —\$37.70 10% \$37.70 —\$121.20 \$2.75 plus 15% \$121.20 —\$268.30 \$15.28 plus 25% \$268.30 —\$584.40 \$52.06 plus 28% \$584.40 —\$1,262.50 \$140.57 plus 33% \$1,262.50 \$364.34 plus 35%	—\$10.20 —\$37.70 —\$121.20 —\$268.30 —\$584.40 —\$1,262.50	\$86.90 \$254.60 \$464.40 \$729.20	—\$254.60. —\$464.40.	. \$5.61 plus 15% . \$30.77 plus 25% . \$83.22 plus 28% . \$157.36 plus 33%	—\$30.80 —\$86.90 —\$254.60 —\$464.40 —\$729.20 —\$1,281.70				

SINGLE Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

If the wag	es are-				And the nu	mber of wit	hholding al	lowances c	laimed is—			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than				The ar	mount of in	come tax to	be withhe	ld is—			
\$0 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 115 120 125 130 135 140 155 160 170 175 180 185 190 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 38	\$55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 38	\$0 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 0 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000000000000000000000000000000000000

SINGLE Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

If the wag	es are-		_			mber of wit	hholding al	lowances c	laimed is-			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than				The ar	mount of in	come tax to	be withhe	ld is—			
\$600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690	\$610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700	\$76 79 81 84 86 89 91 94 96	\$67 69 70 72 73 75 76 78 81 83	\$58 59 61 62 64 65 67 68 70 71	\$49 50 52 55 55 56 58 59 61 62	\$39 41 42 44 45 47 48 50 51 53	\$30 32 33 35 36 38 39 41 42 44	\$21 22 24 25 27 28 30 31 33 34	\$12 13 15 16 18 19 21 22 24 25	\$6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 16	\$0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3
700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 990 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980	710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 990 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980	101 104 106 109 111 114 116 119 121 124 126 129 131 134 136 139 141 144 146 149 151 154 156 159 161 164 166 169 171	98 96 98 101 103 106 108 111 113 116 118 121 123 126 128 131 133 136 138 141 143 146 148 151 153 156	73 73 74 76 78 80 83 85 88 90 93 95 98 100 103 105 110 113 115 118 120 123 125 128 130 133 135 140	64 65 67 68 70 71 73 74 76 78 80 83 85 98 90 93 95 98 100 103 105 118 119 115 118 120 123 125	54 56 57 59 60 62 63 65 66 68 69 71 72 74 75 77 80 82 85 87 90 92 95 100 102 107 110	45 47 48 50 51 53 54 56 57 59 60 62 63 65 66 68 69 71 72 74 75 77 79 82 84 87 89 92 94	36 37 39 40 42 43 45 46 48 49 51 52 54 55 57 58 60 61 63 64 66 67 69 70 72 73 75 76 79	27 28 30 31 33 34 36 37 39 40 42 43 45 46 48 49 51 55 57 58 60 61 63 64 66 67 69	17 19 20 22 23 25 26 28 29 31 32 34 35 37 38 40 41 43 44 46 47 49 50 55 55 56 59	10 11 12 13 14 16 17 19 20 22 23 25 26 28 29 31 32 34 35 37 38 40 41 43 44 46 47 49 50	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 17 18 20 21 23 24 26 27 29 30 32 33 33 35 36 38 39 41
990 1,000 1,010 1,020 1,030 1,040 1,050 1,060 1,070 1,100 1,110 1,120 1,130 1,140 1,150 1,160 1,170 1,180 1,190 1,200 1,210 1,220 1,230 1,240	1,000 1,010 1,020 1,030 1,040 1,050 1,060 1,070 1,080 1,090 1,100 1,110 1,120 1,130 1,140 1,150 1,160 1,170 1,180 1,190 1,210 1,220 1,230 1,240 1,250	174 176 179 181 184 186 189 191 194 196 199 201 204 206 209 211 214 216 219 221 224 226 229 231 234 236	158 161 163 166 168 171 173 176 178 181 183 186 188 191 193 196 198 201 203 206 208 211 213 216 218 221	143 145 148 150 153 155 158 160 163 165 168 170 173 175 178 180 183 185 188 190 193 195 198 200 203 205	128 130 133 135 138 140 143 145 148 150 153 165 168 170 173 175 178 180 183 185 188 190	112 115 117 120 122 125 127 130 132 135 137 140 142 145 147 150 152 155 157 160 162 165 167 170 172 175	97 99 102 104 107 109 112 114 117 119 122 124 127 129 132 134 137 139 142 144 147 149 152 154 157 159	81 84 86 89 91 94 96 99 101 104 106 109 111 114 116 119 121 124 126 129 131 134 136 139 141 144	70 72 73 75 76 78 81 83 86 88 91 93 96 101 103 106 108 111 113 116 118 121 123 126 128	61 62 64 65 67 68 70 71 73 74 76 78 81 83 86 88 91 93 96 98 101 103 106 108 111	52 53 55 56 58 59 61 62 64 65 67 68 70 71 73 74 76 78 80 83 85 89 90 93 95 98	42 44 45 47 48 50 51 53 54 56 57 59 60 62 63 65 66 68 69 71 72 74 75 80 82

\$1,250 and over

Use Table 1(a) for a $\pmb{\mathsf{SINGLE}}$ $\pmb{\mathsf{person}}$ on page 22. Also see the instructions on page 19.

MARRIED Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

If the wag	es are-				And the nu	mber of wit	thholding al	lowances c	laimed is-			
	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
At least	than				The a	nount of in	come tax to	b be withhe	ld is—			
\$0 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 195 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 480 490 550 550 560 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 570 580 580 580 580 580 580 580 580 580 58	\$125 130 135 140 145 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 210 220 230 240 250 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 420 430 440 450 470 480 470 480 490 510 550 660 670 680 670 680 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 670 67	\$00000 00011 22334 45678 901123 45678 9011123 45678 901123 9011	\$00000 00000 00012 34567 890112 114567 890122 224567 89124 44467 49 55555 556 89124 44467 49 55555 556 664	\$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000

MARRIED Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

f the wag	es are-	T		i	And the nu	Tibel of Wi	hholding al	lowarices ci	airried is	Т	Т	
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					The ar	nount of in	come tax to	be withhel	d is—			
\$740 750 760 770 780	\$750 760 770 780 790	\$75 76 78 79 81	\$65 67 68 70 71	\$56 58 59 61 62	\$47 48 50 51 53	\$38 39 41 42 44	\$28 30 31 33 34	\$22 23 24 25 26	\$16 17 18 19 20	\$10 11 12 13 14	\$4 5 6 7 8	\$(
790 800 810 820 830	800 810 820 830 840	82 84 85 87 88	73 74 76 77 79	64 65 67 68 70	54 56 57 59 60	45 47 48 50 51	36 37 39 40 42	27 28 30 31 33	21 22 23 24 25	15 16 17 18 19	9 10 11 12 13	
840 850 860 870 880 890	850 860 870 880 890 900	90 91 93 94 96	80 82 83 85 86 88	71 73 74 76 77	62 63 65 66 68 69	53 54 56 57 59 60	43 45 46 48 49 51	34 36 37 39 40 42	26 27 28 30 31 33	20 21 22 23 24 25	14 15 16 17 18	1 1 1 1
900 910 920 930 940	910 920 930 940 950	99 100 102 103 105	91 92 94 95	80 82 83 85 86	71 72 74 75	62 63 65 66 68	51 52 54 55 57 58	42 43 45 46 48 49	33 34 36 37 39 40	25 26 27 28 29	20 21 22 23 24	1: 1: 1: 1: 1:
950 960 970 980 990	960 970 980 990 1,000	105 106 108 109 111	95 97 98 100 101	88 89 91 92	77 78 80 81 83	69 71 72 74 75	60 61 63 64 66	51 52 54 55 57	40 42 43 45 46 48	31 32 34 35 37 38	25 26 27 28 29	1: 2: 2: 2:
1,000 1,010 1,020 1,030	1,010 1,020 1,030 1,040	114 115 117 118 120	104 106 107 109	95 97 98 100 101	86 87 89 90	77 78 80 81 83	67 69 70 72 73	58 60 61 63 64	49 51 52 54 55	40 41 43 44 46	31 32 34 35 37	2 2 2 2 2
1,040 1,050 1,060 1,070 1,080 1,090	1,050 1,060 1,070 1,080 1,090 1,100	120 121 123 124 126 127	110 112 113 115 116 118	103 104 106 107 109	92 93 95 96 98	84 86 87 89	75 75 76 78 79 81	66 67 69 70 72	57 58 60 61 63	46 47 49 50 52 53	38 40 41 43 44	2 2 3 3 3
1,100 1,110 1,110 1,120 1,130	1,110 1,110 1,120 1,130 1,140 1,150	127 129 130 132 133	119 121 122 124 125	110 112 113 115 116	101 102 104 105	90 92 93 95 96 98	82 84 85 87 88	72 73 75 76 78 79	64 66 67 69 70	55 56 58 59 61	44 46 47 49 50	3 3 3 4 4
1,150 1,150 1,160 1,170 1,180 1,190	1,160 1,160 1,170 1,180 1,190	136 138 139 141 142	123 127 128 130 131	118 119 121 122 124	107 108 110 111 113	99 101 102 104 105	90 91 93 94 96	81 82 84 85 87	70 72 73 75 76 78	62 64 65 67 68	53 55 56 58 59	4 4 4 4 5
1,200 1,210 1,220 1,230	1,210 1,210 1,220 1,230 1,240 1,250	144 145 147 148 150	134 136 137 139	125 127 128 130 131	116 117 119 120 122	107 108 110 111 113	97 99 100 102 103	88 90 91 93	79 81 82 84 85	70 71 73 74 76	61 62 64 65 67	5 5 5 5
1,240 1,250 1,260 1,270 1,280	1,260 1,270 1,280 1,290	151 153 154 157	142 143 145 146	133 134 136 137	123 125 126 128	114 116 117 119	105 106 108 109	96 97 99 100	87 88 90 91	77 79 80 82	68 70 71 73	5 5 6 6 6
1,290 1,300 1,310 1,320 1,330	1,300 1,310 1,320 1,330 1,340	159 162 164 167 169	148 149 151 152 154	139 140 142 143 145	129 131 132 134 135	120 122 123 125 126	111 112 114 115 117	102 103 105 106 108	93 94 96 97 99	83 85 86 88 89	76 77 79 80	6 6 6 7
1,340 1,350 1,360 1,370 1,380 1,390	1,350 1,360 1,370 1,380 1,390 1,400	172 174 177 179 182 184	156 159 161 164 166 169	146 148 149 151 152 154	137 138 140 141 143	128 129 131 132 134 135	118 120 121 123 124 126	109 111 112 114 115 117	100 102 103 105 106 108	91 92 94 95 97 98	82 83 85 86 88	7 7 7 7 7 8

\$1,400 and over

Use Table 1(b) for a ${\bf MARRIED}$ person on page 22. Also see the instructions on page 19.

SINGLE Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

If the wag	es are-				And the nu	mber of wit	thholding al	lowances c	laimed is-			
	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
At least	than				The a	mount of in	come tax to	b be withhe	ld is—			
\$0 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 225 220 225 230 235 240 245 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 4	\$105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 165 170 175 180 185 190 205 210 225 230 235 240 240 250 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 38	\$0 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	\$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 12345 67890 112345 689224 6923358 41447055	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000

SINGLE Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

i tile wag	es are-				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				laimed is—			
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					The ar	mount of in	come tax to	be withhe	ld is—			
\$800 820 840 860 880	\$820 840 860 880 900	\$92 95 98 101 104	\$74 77 80 83 86	\$56 59 62 65 68	\$37 40 43 46 49	\$22 24 26 28 31	\$9 11 13 15 17	\$0 0 1 3 5	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0	\$(((
900 920 940 960 980	920 940 960 980 1,000	107 110 113 116 119	89 92 95 98 101	71 74 77 80 83	52 55 58 61 64	34 37 40 43 46	19 21 23 25 27	7 9 11 13 15	0 0 0 1 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	(
1,000 1,020 1,040 1,060 1,080	1,020 1,040 1,060 1,080 1,100	122 125 128 131 134	104 107 110 113 116	86 89 92 95 98	67 70 73 76 79	49 52 55 58 61	30 33 36 39 42	17 19 21 23 25	5 7 9 11 13	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	(
1,100 1,120 1,140 1,160 1,180	1,120 1,140 1,160 1,180 1,200	137 140 143 146 149	119 122 125 128 131	101 104 107 110 113	82 85 88 91 94	64 67 70 73 76	45 48 51 54 57	27 30 33 36 39	15 17 19 21 23	2 4 6 8 10	0 0 0 0	()
1,200 1,220 1,240 1,260 1,280	1,220 1,240 1,260 1,280 1,300	152 157 162 167 172	134 137 140 143 146	116 119 122 125 128	97 100 103 106 109	79 82 85 88 91	60 63 66 69 72	42 45 48 51 54	25 27 29 32 35	12 14 16 18 20	0 2 4 6 8	
1,300 1,320 1,340 1,360 1,380	1,320 1,340 1,360 1,380 1,400	177 182 187 192 197	149 152 157 162 167	131 134 137 140 143	112 115 118 121 124	94 97 100 103 106	75 78 81 84 87	57 60 63 66 69	38 41 44 47 50	22 24 26 29 32	10 12 14 16 18	0 2 4 6
1,400 1,420 1,440 1,460 1,480	1,420 1,440 1,460 1,480 1,500	202 207 212 217 222	172 177 182 187 192	146 149 152 156 161	127 130 133 136 139	109 112 115 118 121	90 93 96 99 102	72 75 78 81 84	53 56 59 62 65	35 38 41 44 47	20 22 24 26 28	10 12 14 16
1,500 1,520 1,540 1,560 1,580	1,520 1,540 1,560 1,580 1,600	227 232 237 242 247	197 202 207 212 217	166 171 176 181 186	142 145 148 151 155	124 127 130 133 136	105 108 111 114 117	87 90 93 96 99	68 71 74 77 80	50 53 56 59 62	31 34 37 40 43	18 20 22 24 26
1,600 1,620 1,640 1,660 1,680	1,620 1,640 1,660 1,680 1,700	252 257 262 267 272	222 227 232 237 242	191 196 201 206 211	160 165 170 175 180	139 142 145 148 151	120 123 126 129 132	102 105 108 111 114	83 86 89 92 95	65 68 71 74 77	46 49 52 55 58	28 3 3 3 4
1,700 1,720 1,740 1,760 1,780	1,720 1,740 1,760 1,780 1,800	277 282 287 292 297	247 252 257 262 267	216 221 226 231 236	185 190 195 200 205	154 159 164 169 174	135 138 141 144 147	117 120 123 126 129	98 101 104 107 110	80 83 86 89 92	61 64 67 70 73	4; 4; 4; 5; 5;
1,800 1,820 1,840 1,860 1,880	1,820 1,840 1,860 1,880 1,900	302 307 312 317 322	272 277 282 287 292	241 246 251 256 261	210 215 220 225 230	179 184 189 194 199	150 153 158 163 168	132 135 138 141 144	113 116 119 122 125	95 98 101 104 107	76 79 82 85 88	56 64 67
1,900 1,920 1,940 1,960 1,980	1,920 1,940 1,960 1,980 2,000	327 332 337 342 347	297 302 307 312 317	266 271 276 281 286	235 240 245 250 255	204 209 214 219 224	173 178 183 188 193	147 150 153 158 163	128 131 134 137 140	110 113 116 119 122	91 94 97 100 103	73 79 79 82 83
2,000 2,020 2,040 2,060 2,080	2,020 2,040 2,060 2,080 2,100	352 357 362 367 372	322 327 332 337 342	291 296 301 306 311	260 265 270 275 280	229 234 239 244 249	198 203 208 213 218	168 173 178 183 188	143 146 149 152 157	125 128 131 134 137	106 109 112 115 118	88 9° 97 100

\$2,100 and over

Use Table 2(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 22. Also see the instructions on page 19.

MARRIED Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

If the wag	es are-					mber of wit		lowances c	laimed is—			
	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
At least	than				The amo	l unt of incor	ne tax to be	 e withheld i	s—			
\$0 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 490 410 420 430 440 450 460 660 680 700 520 540 560 680 600 640 660 680 700 740 760 780 800 820 840 860 880 920 940 960 980 1,020 1,040 1,160 1,120 1,140 1,160 1,120 1,140 1,160 1,220 1,240 1,260 1,280 1,300 1,320 1,340 1,360 1,360		\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 6 17 18 19 22 24 42 6 83 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	The amoi \$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	unt of incor \$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000

MARRIED Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

the wag	es are-				And the nu	mber of wit	hholding al	lowances c	laimed is—			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than				The ar	nount of in	come tax to	be withhe	ld is—			
\$1,380 1,400 1,420 1,440 1,460	\$1,400 1,420 1,440 1,460 1,480 1,500	\$134 137 140 143 146 149	\$116 119 122 125 128 131	\$97 100 103 106 109	\$79 82 85 88 91	\$60 63 66 69 72 75	\$47 49 51 53 55	\$34 36 38 40 42 44	\$22 24 26 28 30 32	\$10 12 14 16 18 20	\$0 0 1 3 5	\$0 0 0 0 0
1,480 1,500 1,520 1,540 1,560 1,580	1,500 1,520 1,540 1,560 1,580 1,600	152 155 158 161 164	134 137 140 143	112 115 118 121 124 127	97 100 103 106 109	78 81 84 87	60 63 66 69 72	44 46 48 50 52 54	32 34 36 38 40 42	20 22 24 26 28 30	9 11 13 15	0 0 1 3
1,600 1,620 1,640 1,660 1,680	1,620 1,640 1,660 1,680 1,700	167 170 173 176	149 152 155 158 161	130 133 136 139 142	112 115 118 121 124	93 96 99 102 105	75 78 81 84 87	57 60 63 66 69	44 46 48 50 52	32 34 36 38 40	19 21 23 25 27	5 7 9 11 13
1,700 1,720 1,740 1,760 1,780	1,720 1,740 1,760 1,780 1,800	182 185 188 191 194	164 167 170 173	145 148 151 154 157	127 130 133 136 139	108 111 114 117 120	90 93 96 99 102	72 75 78 81 84	54 56 59 62 65	42 44 46 48 50	29 31 33 35 37	17 19 21 23 25
1,800 1,820 1,840 1,860 1,880	1,820 1,840 1,860 1,880 1,900	197 200 203 206 209	179 182 185 188 191	160 163 166 169 172	142 145 148 151 154	123 126 129 132 135	105 108 111 114 117	87 90 93 96 99	68 71 74 77 80	52 54 56 59 62	39 41 43 45 47	27 29 31 33 35 37
1,900 1,920 1,940 1,960 1,980	1,920 1,940 1,960 1,980 2,000	212 215 218 221 224	194 197 200 203 206	175 178 181 184 187	157 160 163 166 169	138 141 144 147	120 123 126 129 132	102 105 108 111 114	83 86 89 92 95	65 68 71 74 77	49 51 53 55 58	39 41 43
2,000 2,020 2,040 2,060 2,080	2,020 2,040 2,060 2,080 2,100	227 230 233 236 239	209 212 215 218 221	190 193 196 199 202	172 175 178 181 184	150 153 156 159 162 165	135 138 141 144 147	117 120 123 126	98 101 104 107 110	80 83 86 89	61 64 67 70 73	45 47 49 51 53
2,100 2,120 2,140 2,160	2,120 2,140 2,160 2,180	242 245 248 251	224 227 230 233	205 208 211 214	187 190 193 196	168 171 174 177	150 153 156 159	129 132 135 138 141	113 116 119 122	95 98 101 104	76 79 82 85	58 61 64 67
2,180 2,200 2,220 2,240 2,260	2,200 2,220 2,240 2,260 2,280	254 257 260 263 266	236 239 242 245 248	217 220 223 226 229	199 202 205 208 211	180 183 186 189 192	162 165 168 171 174	144 147 150 153 156	125 128 131 134 137	107 110 113 116 119	88 91 94 97 100	70 73 76 79 82
2,280 2,300 2,320 2,340 2,360 2,380	2,300 2,320 2,340 2,360 2,380 2,400	269 272 275 278 281 284	251 254 257 260 263 266	232 235 238 241 244 247	214 217 220 223 226 229	195 198 201 204 207 210	177 180 183 186 189	159 162 165 168 171	140 143 146 149 152	122 125 128 131 134 137	103 106 109 112 115	85 88 91 94 97
2,400 2,420 2,440 2,460 2,480	2,420 2,440 2,460 2,480 2,500	287 290 293 296 299	269 272 275 278 281	250 253 256 259 262	232 235 238 241 244	213 216 219 222 225	195 198 201 204 207	177 180 183 186 189	158 161 164 167 170	140 143 146 149 152	121 124 127 130 133	103 106 109 112 115
2,500 2,520 2,540 2,560 2,580	2,520 2,540 2,560 2,580 2,600	302 305 309 314 319	284 287 290 293 296	265 268 271 274 277	247 250 253 256 259	228 231 234 237 240	210 213 216 219 222	192 195 198 201 204	173 176 179 182 185	155 158 161 164 167	136 139 142 145 148	118 121 124 127
2,600 2,620 2,640 2,660 2,680	2,620 2,640 2,660 2,680 2,700	324 329 334 339 344	299 302 305 308 313	280 283 286 289 292	262 265 268 271 274	243 246 249 252 255	225 228 231 234 237	204 207 210 213 216 219	188 191 194 197 200	170 173 176 179	151 154 157 160 163	133 136 139 142 145

\$2,700 and over

Use Table 2(b) for a **MARRIED person** on page 22. Also see the instructions on page 19.

SINGLE Persons—**SEMIMONTHLY** Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

If the wag	es are-	And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
At least	than				The ar	mount of in	come tax to	b be withhe	ld is—			
\$0 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 195 200 205 210 225 230 235 240 225 230 235 240 245 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 480 480 480 480 480 480 480 480 480 48	\$115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215 220 225 230 235 240 245 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 370 380 390 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 560 680 700 740 760 780 800 820 840	\$0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 01234 56789 011235 79258 1447035 338 4447035	The at \$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	sount of in- \$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	be withhe \$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	d is	\$0000 0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$00000000000000000000000000000000000000

SINGLE Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

If the wag	es are-					mber of wit		lowances c	laimed is—			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than				The a	mount of in	come tax to	be withhe	ld is—			
\$840 \$860 \$80 900 920 940 960 1,020 1,040 1,060 1,080 1,100 1,120 1,140 1,120 1,220 1,240 1,220 1,240 1,280 1,300 1,320 1,340 1,360 1,380 1,400 1,456 1,560 1,560 1,560 1,560 1,580 1,560 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,580 1,600 1,620 1,640 1,660 1,680 1,720 1,740 1,760 1,780 1,780 1,780 1,780 1,780 1,780 1,780 1,780 1,780 1,780 1,780 1,800 1,820 1,800 1,820 1,800 1,720 1,740 1,760 1,780 1,780 1,800 1,820 1,800 1,820 1,800 1,820 1,800 1,600 1,600 1,600 1,600 1,620 1,640 1,680 1,680 1,780 1,780 1,800 1,720 1,740 1,780 1,780 1,800 1,900	But less than \$860 880 900 920 940 960 980 1,000 1,020 1,040 1,060 1,120 1,140 1,160 1,180 1,220 1,240 1,260 1,320 1,340 1,320 1,340 1,360 1,380 1,400 1,420 1,420 1,560 1,580 1,600 1,520 1,540 1,560 1,580 1,600 1,720 1,740 1,760 1,780 1,780 1,800 1,820 1,840 1,860 1,780 1,880 1,900 1,920	\$96 99 102 105 108 111 114 117 120 123 126 129 132 135 138 141 144 150 153 156 159 162 165 170 175 180 185 190 205 210 225 230 245 240 245 250 265 270 285 295 300 301 315 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310	\$76 79 82 85 88 91 94 97 100 103 106 109 112 115 118 121 124 127 130 133 136 139 142 145 145 145 148 151 154 157 160 163 166 171 176 181 186 191 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 20	\$56 59 62 65 68 71 74 77 80 83 86 89 95 98 101 104 107 110 113 116 119 122 125 128 131 134 140 143 143 146 149 155 158 161 168 173 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178	And the nu 3 The all \$36 39 42 45 48 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 78 81 84 87 90 93 96 99 102 105 108 111 114 117 120 123 126 129 132 135 138 141 144 147 150 153 156 159 162 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215	mber of with 4 mount of in \$21 23 25 27 29 31 34 37 40 43 46 49 52 555 88 61 64 67 70 73 76 79 82 85 88 91 94 97 100 103 106 179 112 115 118 121 124 127 130 133 136 139 142 145 148 151 154 157 160 163 166 171 176 181	\$7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 32 35 38 41 44 47 50 53 56 68 71 74 77 80 83 86 89 92 95 98 101 104 107 110 113 116 119 122 125 128 131 134 137 140 143 146 149 152 155	6 be withher \$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 d is— \$0	8 \$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
\$2 140 and	.			h.l. 0(-) 5				Neo soo tha	·		10	

\$2,140 and over

Use Table 3(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 22. Also see the instructions on page 19.

MARRIED Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

MARRIED Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

If the wages are-		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than				The ar	nount of in	come tax to	be withhel	d is—			
\$1,420 1,440 1,460 1,480 1,500 1,520 1,540	\$1,440 1,460 1,480 1,500 1,520 1,540 1,560	\$134 137 140 143 146 149	\$114 117 120 123 126 129 132	\$94 97 100 103 106 109 112	\$74 77 80 83 86 89	\$56 58 60 63 66 69 72	\$43 45 47 49 51 53	\$30 32 34 36 38 40 42	\$16 18 20 22 24 26 28	\$3 5 7 9 11 13	\$0 0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0 0
1,560 1,580 1,600 1,620 1,640	1,580 1,600 1,620 1,640	155 158 161 164	135 138 141 144	115 118 121 124	95 98 101 104	75 78 81 84	57 59 61 64 67	44 46 48 50	30 32 34 36 38	17 19 21 23	4 6 8 10	0 0 0
1,660 1,680 1,700 1,720	1,660 1,680 1,700 1,720 1,740	167 170 173 176 179	147 150 153 156 159	127 130 133 136 139	107 110 113 116 119	87 90 93 96 99	70 73 76 79	52 54 56 58 60	40 42 44 46	25 27 29 31 33	12 14 16 18 20	0 0 2 4 6
1,740 1,760 1,780 1,800 1,820	1,760 1,780 1,800 1,820 1,840	182 185 188 191 194	162 165 168 171 174	142 145 148 151 154	122 125 128 131 134	102 105 108 111 114	82 85 88 91 94	62 65 68 71 74	48 50 52 54 56	35 37 39 41 43	22 24 26 28 30	8 10 12 14
1,840 1,860 1,880 1,900	1,860 1,880 1,900 1,920 1,940	197 200 203 206 209	177 180 183 186 189	157 160 163 166 169	137 140 143 146 149	117 120 123 126 129	97 100 103 106 109	77 80 83 86 89	58 60 63 66	45 47 49 51	32 34 36 38 40	18 20 22 24 26
1,940 1,960 1,980 2,000	1,960 1,980 2,000 2,020	212 215 218 221	192 195 198 201	172 175 178 181	152 155 158 161	132 135 138 141	112 115 118 121	92 95 98 101	69 72 75 78 81	55 57 59 61	42 44 46 48	28 30 32 34
2,020 2,040 2,060 2,080 2,100	2,040 2,060 2,080 2,100 2,120	224 227 230 233 236	204 207 210 213 216	184 187 190 193 196	164 167 170 173 176	144 147 150 153 156	124 127 130 133 136	104 107 110 113 116	84 87 90 93 96	64 67 70 73 76	50 52 54 56 58	36 38 40 42 44
2,120 2,140 2,160 2,180 2,200	2,140 2,160 2,180 2,200 2,220	239 242 245 248 251	219 222 225 228 231	199 202 205 208 211	179 182 185 188 191	159 162 165 168 171	139 142 145 148 151	119 122 125 128 131	99 102 105 108 111	79 82 85 88 91	60 62 65 68 71	46 48 50 52 54
2,220 2,240 2,260 2,280 2,300	2,240 2,260 2,280 2,300 2,320	254 257 260 263 266	234 237 240 243 246	214 217 220 223 226	194 197 200 203 206	174 177 180 183 186	154 157 160 163 166	134 137 140 143 146	114 117 120 123 126	94 97 100 103 106	74 77 80 83 86	56 58 60 63 66
2,320 2,340 2,360 2,380 2,400 2,420	2,340 2,360 2,380 2,400 2,420 2,440	269 272 275 278 281 284	249 252 255 258 261 264	229 232 235 238 241 244	209 212 215 218 221 224	189 192 195 198 201 204	169 172 175 178 181 184	149 152 155 158 161 164	129 132 135 138 141	109 112 115 118 121 124	89 92 95 98 101	69 72 75 78 81 84
2,440 2,460 2,480 2,500 2,520	2,460 2,480 2,500 2,520 2,540	287 290 293 296 299	267 270 273 276 279	247 250 253 256 259	227 230 233 236 239	207 210 213 216 219	187 190 193 196 199	167 170 173 176 179	147 150 153 156 159	127 130 133 136 139	107 110 113 116 119	87 90 93 96 99
2,540 2,560 2,580 2,600 2,620	2,560 2,580 2,600 2,620 2,640	302 305 308 311 314	282 285 288 291 294	262 265 268 271 274	242 245 248 251 254	222 225 228 231 234	202 205 208 211 214	182 185 188 191 194	162 165 168 171 174	142 145 148 151 154	122 125 128 131 134	102 105 108 111 114
2,640 2,660 2,680 2,700 2,720	2,660 2,680 2,700 2,720 2,740	317 320 323 326 329	297 300 303 306 309	277 280 283 286 289	257 260 263 266 269	237 240 243 246 249	217 220 223 226 229	197 200 203 206 209	177 180 183 186 189	157 160 163 166 169	137 140 143 146 149	117 120 123 126

\$2,740 and over

Use Table 3(b) for a ${\bf MARRIED}$ ${\bf person}$ on page 22. Also see the instructions on page 19.

SINGLE Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

SINGLE Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

f the wag	es are-				And the nu	mber of wit	hholding al	lowances c	laimed is—	,		
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	liiaii				The ar	mount of in	come tax to	be withhe	ld is—			
\$2,480 2,520 2,560 2,600 2,640	\$2,520 2,560 2,600 2,640 2,680	\$312 318 324 330 340	\$272 278 284 290 296	\$232 238 244 250 256	\$192 198 204 210 216	\$152 158 164 170 176	\$112 118 124 130 136	\$72 78 84 90 96	\$41 45 49 53 57	\$15 19 23 27 31	\$0 0 0 0 4	\$0 0 0 0
2,680 2,720 2,760 2,800 2,840	2,720 2,760 2,800 2,840 2,880	350 360 370 380 390	302 308 314 320 326	262 268 274 280 286	222 228 234 240 246	182 188 194 200 206	142 148 154 160 166	102 108 114 120 126	62 68 74 80 86	35 39 43 47 51	8 12 16 20 24	0 0 0 0 0
2,880 2,920 2,960 3,000 3,040 3,080	2,920 2,960 3,000 3,040 3,080	400 410 420 430 440 450	333 343 353 363 373 383	292 298 304 310 316 322	252 258 264 270 276 282	212 218 224 230 236 242	172 178 184 190 196 202	132 138 144 150 156	92 98 104 110 116	55 59 64 70 76 82	28 32 36 40 44 48	1 5 9 13 17
3,120 3,160 3,200 3,240	3,120 3,160 3,200 3,240 3,280 3,320	460 470 480 490 500	393 403 413 423 433	328 336 346 356 366	288 294 300 306 312	242 248 254 260 266 272	202 208 214 220 226 232	168 174 180 186	128 134 140 146 152	88 94 100 106	52 56 60 66 72	21 25 29 33 37
3,280 3,320 3,360 3,400 3,440 3,480	3,360 3,400 3,440 3,480 3,520	510 520 530 540 550	443 443 453 463 473 483	376 386 396 406 416	318 324 330 340 350	272 278 284 290 296 302	232 238 244 250 256 262	192 198 204 210 216 222	152 158 164 170 176	112 118 124 130 136	72 78 84 90 96	41 45 49 53 57
3,520 3,560 3,600 3,640	3,560 3,600 3,640 3,680	560 570 580 590 600	493 503 513 523 533	426 436 446 456 466	360 370 380 390 400	308 314 320 326 333	268 274 280 286	228 234 240 246 252	188 194 200 206	148 154 160 166 172	108 114 120 126 132	62 68 74 80 86
3,680 3,720 3,760 3,800 3,840	3,720 3,760 3,800 3,840 3,880	610 620 630 640	543 553 563 573	476 486 496 506	410 420 430 440	343 353 363 373	292 298 304 310 316	258 264 270 276	218 224 230 236	178 184 190 196	138 144 150 156	92 98 104 110 116
3,880 3,920 3,960 4,000 4,040	3,920 3,960 4,000 4,040 4,080	650 660 670 680 690	583 593 603 613 623	516 526 536 546 556	450 460 470 480 490	383 393 403 413 423	322 328 336 346 356	282 288 294 300 306	242 248 254 260 266	202 208 214 220 226	162 168 174 180 186	122 128 134 140 146
4,080 4,120 4,160 4,200 4,240	4,120 4,160 4,200 4,240 4,280	700 710 720 730 740	633 643 653 663 673	566 576 586 596 606	500 510 520 530 540	433 443 453 463 473	366 376 386 396 406	312 318 324 330 340	272 278 284 290 296	232 238 244 250 256	192 198 204 210 216	152 158 164 170 176
4,280 4,320 4,360 4,400 4,440 4,480	4,320 4,360 4,400 4,440 4,480 4,520	750 760 770 780 790 800	683 693 703 713 723 733	616 626 636 646 656 666	550 560 570 580 590 600	483 493 503 513 523 533	416 426 436 446 456 466	350 360 370 380 390 400	302 308 314 320 326 333	262 268 274 280 286 292	222 228 234 240 246 252	182 188 194 200 206 212
4,520 4,560 4,600 4,640 4,680	4,560 4,600 4,640 4,680 4,720	810 820 830 840 850	743 743 753 763 773 783	676 686 696 706 716	610 620 630 640 650	543 553 563 573 583	476 486 496 506	410 420 430 440 450	343 353 363 373 383	292 298 304 310 316 322	252 258 264 270 276 282	218 224 230 236 242
4,720 4,760 4,800 4,840 4,880	4,760 4,800 4,840 4,880 4,920	860 870 880 890 900	793 803 813 823 833	726 736 746 756 766	660 670 680 690 700	593 603 613 623 633	526 536 546 556 566	460 470 480 490 500	393 403 413 423 433	328 336 346 356 366	288 294 300 306 312	248 254 260 266
4,880 4,920 4,960 5,000 5,040	4,920 4,960 5,000 5,040 5,080	910 910 920 930 940	833 843 853 863 873	766 776 786 796 806	700 710 720 730 740	633 643 653 663 673	576 586 596 606	510 520 530 540	433 443 453 463 473	366 376 386 396 406	312 318 324 330 340	272 278 284 290 296

\$5,080 and over

Use Table 4(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 22. Also see the instructions on page 19.

MARRIED Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

If the wag	es are-				And the nu	mber of wit	hholding al	lowances c	laimed is—			
	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
At least	than				The ar	mount of in	come tax to	b be withhe	ld is—			
\$0 540 560 580 600 640 680 720 760 800 840 880 920 960 1,000 1,040 1,120 1,160 1,240 1,280 1,320 1,360 1,400 1,440 1,480 1,520 1,560 1,600 1,640 1,680 1,720 1,760 1,800 1,840 1,960 2,040 2,080 2,120 2,160 2,200 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,280 2,320 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,380 2,720 2,960 3,000 3,080 3,120 3,160 3,200	\$540 560 580 600 640 680 720 760 800 840 880 920 960 1,000 1,040 1,280 1,120 1,320 1,360 1,400 1,440 1,520 1,560 1,640 1,560 1,640 1,640 1,720 1,560 1,640 1,800 1,720 1,640 1,800 1,920 1,960 2,040 2,080 2,160 2,240 2,240 2,280 2,360 2,400 2,440 2,480 2,560 2,640 2,680 2,720 2,680 2,720 2,880 2,920 2,960 3,040 3,120	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 111 15 19 23 27 315 35 87 75 15 55 83 87 77 17 55 83 87 19 107 111 115 119 124 130 136 142 143 143 144 154 166 172 173 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 5 9 13 17 21 25 29 33 7 14 15 49 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	\$0000 0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000

MARRIED Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

the wag	es are-	1			And the nu	mber of wit	thholding al	lowances c	laimed is—	1	1	
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than				The a	mount of in	come tax to	be withhe	ld is—			
\$3,240 3,280 3,320 3,360 3,400	\$3,280 3,320 3,360 3,400 3,440	\$328 334 340 346 352	\$288 294 300 306 312	\$248 254 260 266 272	\$208 214 220 226 232	\$168 174 180 186 192	\$128 134 140 146 152	\$99 103 107 111 115	\$73 77 81 85 89	\$46 50 54 58 62	\$19 23 27 31 35	\$
3,440 3,480 3,520 3,560 3,600	3,480 3,520 3,560 3,600 3,640	358 364 370 376 382	318 324 330 336 342	278 284 290 296 302	238 244 250 256 262	198 204 210 216 222	158 164 170 176 182	119 124 130 136 142	93 97 101 105 109	66 70 74 78 82	39 43 47 51 55	1
3,640 3,680 3,720 3,760 3,800 3,840	3,680 3,720 3,760 3,800 3,840 3,880	388 394 400 406 412 418	348 354 360 366 372 378	308 314 320 326 332 338	268 274 280 286 292 298	228 234 240 246 252 258	188 194 200 206 212 218	148 154 160 166 172 178	113 117 121 126 132 138	86 90 94 98 102 106	59 63 67 71 75 79	2
3,880 3,920 3,960 4,000 4.040	3,920 3,960 4,000 4,040 4,080	424 430 436 442 448	384 390 396 402 408	344 350 356 362 368	304 310 316 322 328	264 270 276 282 288	224 230 236 242 248	184 190 196 202 208	144 150 156 162 168	110 114 118 122 128	83 87 91 95 99	(
4,080 4,120 4,160 4,200 4,240	4,120 4,160 4,200 4,240 4,280	454 460 466 472 478	414 420 426 432 438	374 380 386 392 398	334 340 346 352 358	294 300 306 312 318	254 260 266 272 278	214 220 226 232 238	174 180 186 192 198	134 140 146 152 158	103 107 111 115 119	8
4,240 4,280 4,320 4,360 4,400 4,440	4,320 4,360 4,400 4,440 4,480	484 490 496 502 508	444 450 456 462 468	404 410 416 422 428	364 370 376 382 388	324 330 336 342 348	284 290 296 302 308	244 250 256 262 268	204 210 216 222 228 234	164 170 176 182 188	124 130 136 142 148	1(1(1(
4,440 4,480 4,520 4,560 4,600 4,640 4,680	4,520 4,560 4,600 4,640 4,680	514 520 526 532 538	474 480 486 492 498	434 440 446 452 458	394 400 406 412 418	354 360 366 372 378	314 320 326 332 338	274 280 286 292 298	240 246 252 258	194 200 206 212 218	154 160 166 172 178	1: 12 13 13
4,720 4,760 4,800 4,840 4,880 4,920	4,720 4,760 4,800 4,840 4,880 4,920	544 550 556 562 568 574	504 510 516 522 528 534	464 470 476 482 488 494	424 430 436 442 448 454	384 390 396 402 408 414	344 350 356 362 368 374	304 310 316 322 328 334	264 270 276 282 288 294	224 230 236 242 248 254	184 190 196 202 208 214	14 15 16 16 16
4,960 5,000 5,040 5,080	4,960 5,000 5,040 5,080 5,120	580 586 592 598 604	540 546 552 558 564	500 506 512 518 524	460 466 472 478 484	420 426 432 438 444	380 386 392 398 404	340 346 352 358 364	300 306 312 318 324	260 266 272 278 284	220 226 232 238 244	18 18 19 19 20
5,120 5,160 5,200 5,240 5,280 5,320	5,160 5,200 5,240 5,280 5,320 5,360	610 616 622 628 634 640	570 576 582 588 594 600	530 536 542 548 554 560	490 496 502 508 514 520	450 456 462 468 474 480	410 416 422 428 434 440	370 376 382 388 394 400	330 336 342 348 354 360	290 296 302 308 314 320	250 256 262 268 274 280	2 ⁻ 2 ⁻ 2 ⁻ 2 ⁻ 2 ⁻ 2 ⁻ 2 ⁻ 2 ⁻
5,360 5,400 5,440 5,480 5,520 5,560	5,400 5,440 5,480 5,520 5,560 5,600	646 652 658 664 673 683	606 612 618 624 630 636	566 572 578 584 590 596	526 532 538 544 550 556	486 492 498 504 510 516	446 452 458 464 470 476	406 412 418 424 430 436	366 372 378 384 390 396	326 332 338 344 350 356	286 292 298 304 310 316	24 25 25 26 27 27
5,600 5,640 5,680 5,720 5,760 5,800 5,840	5,640 5,680 5,720 5,760 5,800 5,840 5,880	693 703 713 723 733 743 753	642 648 654 660 666 676 686	602 608 614 620 626 632 638	562 568 574 580 586 592 598	522 528 534 540 546 552 558	482 488 494 500 506 512 518	442 448 454 460 466 472 478	402 408 414 420 426 432 438	362 368 374 380 386 392 398	322 328 334 340 346 352 358	28 28 30 30 31 31

\$5,880 and over Use Table 4(b) for a **MARRIED person** on page 22. Also see the instructions on page 19.

SINGLE Persons—DAILY OR MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

If the wag	es are-				And the nu	ımber of wi	thholding al	lowances c	laimed is-			
	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
At least	than				The a	 mount of in	come tax to	be withhe	ld is—			
\$0 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 48 51 54 57 60 66 69 72 75 78 81 84 87 99 99 102 108 111 114 117 123 126 129 132 135 141 147 159 169 169 179 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 18	\$15 18 21 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 45 45 57 66 66 67 77 81 88 99 99 102 105 111 117 120 123 135 141 147 153 165 165 165 171 177 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183	\$0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 1 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 10 11 11 12 12 12 13 13 13 14 14 15 15 15 16 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	\$000000000011 112222 333344 5556667 788889 90100111 112222 333344 5556667 788889 9100111 1122233 4456667 2899331	\$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 000011 12222 33445 55667 78899 101011 1213114	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00111 22223 34455 56677 88999 1011112

SINGLE Persons—DAILY OR MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

the wag	es are-				And the nu	mber of wit	thholding al	lowances c	laimed is—			
At least	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	than				The ar	mount of in	come tax to	be withhe	ld is—			
\$222 225 228 231 234	\$225 228 231 234 237	\$41 42 42 43 44	\$38 39 39 40 41	\$35 35 36 37 38	\$32 32 33 34 35	\$29 29 30 31 32	\$25 26 27 28 28	\$22 23 24 25 25	\$19 20 21 22 22	\$16 17 18 18 19	\$14 14 15 15 16	\$12 13 13 14 14
237 240 243 246 249	240 243 246 249 252	45 45 46 47 48	42 42 43 44 45	38 39 40 41 41	35 36 37 38 38	32 33 34 35 35	29 30 31 31 32	26 27 28 28 29	23 24 25 25 26	20 21 21 22 23	17 18 18 19 20	14 15 15 16
252 255 258 261 264 267	255 258 261 264 267 270	48 49 50 51 51 52	45 46 47 48 48	42 43 44 44 45 46	39 40 41 41 42 43	36 37 38 38 39 40	33 34 34 35 36 37	30 31 31 32 33 34	27 28 28 29 30 31	24 24 25 26 27 27	21 21 22 23 24 24	18 18 19 20 21 21
270 273 276 279 282	273 276 279 282 285	53 54 55 55 55	50 51 51 52 53	47 47 48 49 50	44 44 45 46 47	41 41 42 43 44	37 38 39 40 40	34 35 36 37 37	31 32 33 34 34	28 29 30 30 31	25 26 27 27 28	22 23 24 24 25
285 288 291 294 297	288 291 294 297 300	57 58 59 60	54 55 55 56 57	50 51 52 53 54	47 48 49 50	44 45 46 47 47	41 42 43 43 44	38 39 40 40 41	35 36 37 37 38	32 33 33 34 35	29 30 30 31 32	26 27 27 28
300 303 306 309 312	303 306 309 312 315	61 62 63 64 65	58 59 60 60	54 55 56 57 58	51 52 53 54 54	48 49 50 50 51	45 46 46 47	42 43 43 44 44	39 40 40 41	36 36 37 38	33 33 34 35 36	30 30 31 32
315 318 321 324 327 330 333 336	318 321 324 327 330 333 336 339	66 66 67 68 69 70 71 71	62 63 64 65 65 66 67 68	59 60 60 61 62 63 64 65	55 56 57 58 59 59 60 61	52 53 53 54 55 56 57 58	48 49 49 50 51 52 53 53	46 46 47 48 49 49 50	42 43 43 44 45 46 46 47 48	39 39 40 41 42 42 43 44 45	36 37 38 39 39 40 41 42	33 34 35 36 36 37 38
339 341 343 345 347 349 351	341 343 345 347 349 351 353	72 73 73 74 74 75 75	69 69 70 70 71 71 72	65 66 66 67 67 68 69	62 62 63 63 64 65	58 59 59 60 61 61 62	55 55 56 57 57 58 58	52 52 53 53 54 54 54	48 49 49 50 50 51	45 46 46 47 47 48 48	42 43 43 44 44 45 45	39 40 40 41 42 42
353 355 357 359 361 363	355 357 359 361 363 365	76 77 77 78 78 79	73 73 74 74 75 75	69 70 70 71 71 72	66 66 67 67 68 69	62 63 63 64 65	59 59 60 61 61 62	55 56 56 57 58 58	52 52 53 54 54 55	49 49 50 50 51	46 46 47 47 48 48	43 43 44 44 45
365 367 369 371 373 375 377 379	367 369 371 373 375 377 379 381	79 80 81 81 82 82 83 83	76 77 77 78 78 79 79	73 73 74 74 75 75 76 76	69 70 70 71 71 72 72 73	66 66 67 67 68 68 69 70	62 63 63 64 64 65 66	59 59 60 60 61 62 62 63	55 56 56 57 58 58 59 59	52 52 53 54 54 55 55	49 49 50 51 51 52 52	46 47 47 48 48 49
381 383 385 387 389	383 385 387 389 391	84 84 85 86 86	80 81 82 82 83	77 78 78 79 79	74 74 75 75 76	70 71 71 71 72 72	67 67 68 68 69	63 64 64 65 65	60 60 61 61 62	56 57 57 58 59	53 53 54 55 55	50 50 5- 5- 52

\$391 and over

Use Table 8(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 23. Also see the instructions on page 19.

MARRIED Persons—DAILY OR MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

If the wag	es are-						thholding al	lowances o	laimed is—			
	But less	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
At least	than			_			come tax to					
\$0 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 48 51 54 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 78 81 84 87 90 93 96 102 105 108 111 114 117 120 123 126 129 132 135 138 141 144 150 153 153 156 168 171 174 177 180 183 186 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187	\$27 33 33 36 39 42 45 48 51 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 81 84 87 99 99 105 108 111 114 117 123 126 129 135 138 141 147 153 159 165 168 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179	\$00001 11222 23334 44555 56677 88999 10011112 113344 44555 566677 88999 10011112 113344 145566677 1888999 10011111 11222233 3344455 66677 1888999 10011111 11222233 3344455 66677 1888999 10011111 11222233 3344455 10011111 112222 1122233 1122223 1122223 1122223 1122223 1122223 1122223 1122223 1122223 1122223 1122223 1122223 1122223 1122223 1122223 1122223 112	\$0 00 00 00 11 12 22 22 33 33 44 45 55 55 66 67 77 8 8 9 9 9 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 14 15 16 16 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	\$00000 000111 22223 33444 55556 67788 899100 1111213 133444 55556 67788 899100 111 1222 2223 2222222222222222222222	\$00000 00000 01111 222233 344444 555566 778888 990011 1121213 344455 16677717 1888 1899 2011122 2222 22222 222222222222222222	sount of in \$0 00 00 00 00 00 00 111112 223333 444445 556667 7778889 90001111 12212313 14451556 1667 1778 1899 1000111 111 12220 111 111 12220 111 111	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00111 22233 33444 55566 67788 990100 1111223	\$00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 01112 22233 344445 55566 778889 9910011	\$0000000000000000000000000000000000000

MARRIED Persons—DAILY OR MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

f the wag	es are-				And the nu	mber of wi	hholding al	lowances cl	aimed is—			
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					The ar	nount of in	come tax to	be withhel	d is—			
\$234 237 240 243 246	\$237 240 243 246 249	\$28 28 29 29 30	\$26 27 27 27 27 28	\$24 25 25 26 26	\$22 23 23 24 24	\$21 21 21 22 22	\$19 19 20 20 20	\$17 17 18 18 19	\$15 15 16 16 17	\$13 14 14 14 15	\$11 12 12 13 13	\$9 10 10 11 11
249 252 255 258 261	252 255 258 261 264	30 31 31 32 33	28 29 29 30 30	26 27 27 28 28	25 25 26 26 26	23 23 24 24 25	21 21 22 22 23	19 20 20 20 21	17 18 18 19 19	15 16 16 17 17	14 14 14 15 15	12 12 13 13
264 267 270 273 276	267 270 273 276 279	33 34 35 36 36	31 31 32 33 33	29 29 30 30 31	27 27 28 28 29	25 25 26 26 27	23 24 24 25 25	21 22 22 23 23	19 20 20 21 21	18 18 19 19	16 16 17 17 18	14 14 15 15
279 282 285 288 291 294	282 285 288 291 294 297	37 38 39 39 40 41	34 35 36 36 37 38	31 32 33 33 34 35	29 30 30 30 31 32	27 28 28 29 29 30	25 26 26 27 27 28	24 24 24 25 25 26	22 22 23 23 24 24	20 20 21 21 22 22	18 18 19 19 20 20	16 17 17 18 18
294 297 300 303 306 309	300 303 306 309 312	41 42 42 43 44 45	38 39 39 40 41 42	35 36 36 37 38 39	32 33 33 34 35 36	30 30 30 31 32 32	28 28 29 29 29 30	26 26 27 27 28 28	24 24 25 25 26 26	22 23 23 23 24 24	20 21 21 22 22 23	19 19 20 20
312 315 318 321 324	315 318 321 324 327	45 46 47 48	42 43 44 45 45	39 40 41 42 42	36 37 38 39	32 33 34 35 35 36	30 31 32 32	29 29 29 29 30	27 27 28 28	25 25 26 26 27	23 23 24 24	21 21 22 22 22
327 330 333 336 339	330 333 336 339 341	48 49 50 51 51	46 47 48 48 49	43 44 45 45 46	40 41 42 42 43	37 38 38 39 40	33 34 35 35 36 37	31 32 32 33 34	28 29 29 30 30	27 28 28 28 28	25 25 26 26 27 27	23 24 24 25 25
341 343 345 347 349	343 345 347 349 351	53 53 54 54 55	50 50 51 51 52	46 47 47 48 48	43 44 44 45 45	40 41 41 42 42	37 38 38 39 39	34 35 35 36 36	31 32 32 33 33	29 29 30 30 30	27 28 28 28 28	25 25 26 26 26 27
351 353 355 357 359	353 355 357 359 361	55 56 56 57 57	52 53 53 54 54	49 49 50 50 51	46 46 47 47 48	43 43 44 44 45	40 40 41 41 42 42	37 37 38 38 38	34 34 35 35 36	31 31 32 32 33 33	29 29 29 30 30	27 27 28 28 28 28
361 363 365 367 369	363 365 367 369 371	58 58 59 59	55 55 56 56 57	51 52 52 53 53	48 49 49 50	45 46 46 47 47	43 43 44 44	39 40 40 41 41	36 37 37 38 38	34 34 35 35	30 31 31 31 32	28 29 29 29 30 30
371 373 375 377 379	373 375 377 379 381	60 61 61 62 62	57 58 58 59 59	54 54 55 55 56	51 51 52 52 53	48 48 49 49 50	45 45 46 46 47	42 42 43 43 44	39 39 40 40 41	36 36 37 37 38	32 33 33 34 34	30 31 31
381 383 385 387 389	383 385 387 389 391	63 63 64 64 65	60 60 61 61 62	56 57 57 58 58	53 54 54 55 55	50 51 51 52 52	47 48 48 49 49	44 45 45 46 46	41 42 42 43 43	38 39 39 40 40	35 35 36 36 37	31 32 32 33 33 34
391 393 395 397 399	393 395 397 399 401	65 66 66 67 67	62 63 63 64 64	59 59 60 60	56 56 57 57 58	53 53 54 54 55	50 50 51 51 52	47 47 48 48 49	44 44 45 45	41 41 42 42 43	37 38 38 39 39	34 35 35 36

\$401 and over

Use Table 8(b) for a **MARRIED person** on page 23. Also see the instructions on page 19.

Tables for Percentage Method of Advance EIC Payments

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

Table 1. WEEKLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

The amount of payment to be made is:

But not over-Over-\$0 \$150 20.40% of wages \$150 \$276 \$31 \$31 less 9.588% \$276 of wages in excess of \$276

(b) MARRIED Without Spouse **Filing Certificate**

The amount of

The amount of

to be made is:

excess of \$629

payment

payment

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

to be made is: But not over-

\$0 \$150 20.40% of wages \$150 \$314 \$31 \$31 less 9.588% \$314 of wages in excess of \$314

(c) MARRIED With Both Spouses **Filing Certificate**

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

The amount of payment to be made is:

\$0 \$75 20.40% of wages \$75 \$157 \$15 \$157 \$15 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$157

But not over-

Table 2. BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

Over-

The amount of payment to be made is:

But not over-\$0 20.40% of wages \$301 \$301 \$61 \$552 \$552 \$61 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$552

(b) MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

Over-But not over-\$0 20.40% of wages \$301 \$301 \$629 \$61 \$61 less 9.588% \$629 of wages in

(c) MARRIED With Both Spouses Filing Certificate

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

The amount of payment to be made is:

Over-But not over-\$0 20.40% of wages \$150 \$314 \$31 \$314 \$31 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$314

Table 3. SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF **HOUSEHOLD**

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

The amount of payment to be made is:

Over-But not over-\$0 \$326 20.40% of wages \$326 \$598 \$67 less 9.588% \$598 of wages in excess of \$598

(b) MARRIED Without Spouse **Filing Certificate**

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

Over-

The amount of payment to be made is: But not over-

\$0 \$326 20.40% of wages \$682 \$326 \$682 \$67 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$682

(c) MARRIED With Both Spouses Filing Certificate

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

The amount of payment to be made is:

Over-But not over-\$0 \$163 20.40% of wages \$163 \$341 \$33 less 9.588% \$341 of wages in excess of \$341

Table 4. MONTHLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

Over-

The amount of payment to be made is:

\$0 \$652 20.40% of wages \$652 \$1,197 \$133 \$1,197 \$133 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$1,197

But not over-

(b) MARRIED Without Spouse **Filing Certificate**

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

The amount of payment to be made is:

But not over-Over-\$0 \$652 20.40% of wages \$652 \$1,364 \$133 \$1,364 \$133 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$1,364

(c) MARRIED With Both Spouses **Filing Certificate**

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

The amount of payment to be made is:

Over-But not over-\$0 \$326 20.40% of wages \$326 \$682 \$682 \$67 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$682

Tables for Percentage Method of Advance EIC Payments (Continued)

(For Wages Paid in 2005)

Table 5. QUARTERLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF **HOUSEHOLD**

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

The amount of payment to be made is:

excess of \$3,592

Over-But not over-\$0 \$1.957 20.40% of wages \$3,592 \$1.957 \$399 \$3,592 \$399 less 9.588% of wages in

(b) MARRIED Without Spouse **Filing Certificate**

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

The amount of payment to be made is:

excess of \$4,092

The amount of

to be made is:

of wages in

excess of \$8,185

The amount of

The amount of

is the following

in such period:

payment to be made

amount multiplied by

the number of days

payment

But not over-\$0 \$1.957 20.40% of wages \$4,092 \$1.957 \$399 \$4,092 \$399 less 9.588% of wages in

(c) MARRIED With Both Spouses **Filing Certificate**

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

The amount of payment to be made is:

Over-But not over-\$0 \$978 20.40% of wages \$200 \$978 \$2.046 \$2,046 \$200 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$2,046

Table 6. SEMIANNUAL Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

The amount of payment to be made is:

But not over-Over-\$0 \$3,915 20.40% of wages \$3,915 \$7,185 \$799 \$7,185 \$799 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$7,185

(b) MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

Over-But not over-\$0 \$3,915 20.40% of wages \$3,915 \$8,185 \$799 \$8,185 \$799 less 9.588%

(c) MARRIED With Both Spouses Filing Certificate

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

Over-

The amount of payment to be made is:

\$0 \$1,957 20.40% of wages \$1,957 \$4,092 \$399 \$4,092 \$399 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$4,092

But not over-

Table 7. ANNUAL Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF **HOUSEHOLD**

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

Over-

The amount of payment to be made is:

The amount of

is the following

in such period:

payment to be made

amount multiplied by

the number of days

\$0 \$7,830 20.40% of wages \$1.597 \$7,830 \$14,370 \$14,370 \$1.597 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$14,370

But not over-

(b) MARRIED Without Spouse **Filing Certificate**

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

payment to be made is: But not over-

\$0 \$7.830 20.40% of wages \$7,830 \$16,370 \$1.597 \$16,370 \$1,597 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$16,370

(c) MARRIED With Both Spouses **Filing Certificate**

If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:

The amount of payment to be made is:

Over-But not over-\$0 \$3.915 20.40% of wages \$799 \$8.185 \$3.915 \$8,185 \$799 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$8,185

Table 8. DAILY or MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF **HOUSEHOLD**

If the wages divided by the number of days in such period (before deducting withholding allowances) are:

Over-But not over-\$0 \$30 20.40% of wages \$30 \$55 \$6 \$6 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$55

(b) MARRIED Without Spouse **Filing Certificate**

If the wages divided by the number of days in such period (before deducting withholding allowances) are:

Over-But not over-\$30. \$0 20.40% of wages \$30 \$62 \$6 \$6 less 9.588% of \$62 wages in excess of \$62

(c) MARRIED With Both Spouses **Filing Certificate**

If the wages divided by the number of days in such period (before deducting withholding allowances) are:

Over-

payment to be made is the following amount multiplied by the number of days in such period:

The amount of

\$0 \$15 20.40% of wages \$15 \$3 \$31 \$3 less 9.588% of \$31 wages in excess of \$31

But not over-

Tables for Wage Bracket Method of Advance EIC Payments (For Wages Paid in 2005)

WEEKLY Payroll Period

SINGL	E or HE	EAD OF	HOUSE	HOLD										
Wages—		Payment	Wages-	-	Payment									
At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$65	\$70	\$13	\$130	\$135	\$27	\$355	\$365	\$22	\$485	\$495	\$10
5 10	10 15	1 2	70 75	75 80	14 15	135 140	140 145	28 29	365 375	375 385	21 20	495 505	505 515	9 8
15	20	3	80	85	16	145	150	30	385	395	19	515	525	7
20	25	4	85	90	17	150	275	31	395	405	18	525	535	6
25	30	5	90	95	18	275	285	30	405	415	17	535	545 555	5
30 35	35 40	6 7	95 100	100 105	19 20	285 295	295 305	29 28	415 425	425 435	16 15	545 555	555 565	4 3
40	45	8	105	110	21	305	315	27	435	445	15	565	575	2
45	50	9	110	115	22	315	325	26	445	455	14	575	585	1
50	55	10	115	120	23	325	335	25	455	465	13	585		0
55 60	60 65	11 12	120 125	125 130	24 26	335 345	345 355	24 23	465 475	475 485	12 11	l		
		thout Sp							4/3		- ''			
Wages—	ILD WI	Payment	Wages-		Payment	Wages-		Payment	Wages-		Paymont	Wages-	-	Paymont
At least	But less	to be	At least	But less	to be	At least	But less	to be	At least	But less	Payment to be	At least	But less	Payment to be
	than	made												
\$0 5	\$5 10	\$0 1	\$65 70	\$70 75	\$13 14	\$130 135	\$135 140	\$27 28	\$390 400	\$400 410	\$23 22	\$520 530	\$530 540	\$10 9
10	15	2	75	80	15	140	145	29	410	420	21	540	550	8
15	20	3	80	85	16	145	150	30	420	430	20	550	560	7
20	25	4	85	90	17	150	310	31	430	440	19	560	570	6
25	30	5	90	95	18	310	320	30	440	450	18	570	580	5
30 35	35 40	6 7	95 100	100 105	19 20	320 330	330 340	29 28	450 460	460 470	17 16	580 590	590 600	4 3
40	45	8	105	110	21	340	350	27	470	480	15	600	610	2
45	50	9	110	115	22	350	360	26	480	490	14	610	620	1
50	55	10	115	120	23	360	370	25	490	500	13	620		0
55	60	11	120	125	24	370	380	24	500	510	12	l		
60	65 VED W	12	125	130	26	380	390	24	510	520	11			
Wages—	ILD WII	th Both	Wages-			Wages—		Daymanant	Wages-		Daymanant	Wages-	_	Day
At least	But less	Payment to be	At least	But less	Payment to be	At least	But less	Payment to be	At least	But less	Payment to be	At least	But less	Payment to be
	than	made												
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$35	\$40	\$7	\$70	\$75	\$14	\$205	\$215	\$10	\$275	\$285	\$3
5	10	1	40	45 50	8	75 155	155	15	215	225	9	285	295	2
10 15	15 20	2 3	45 50	50 55	9 10	155 165	165 175	15 14	225 235	235 245	8 7	295 305	305	1 0
20	25	4	55	60	11	175	185	13	245	255	6			
25	30	5	60	65	12	185	195	12	255	265	5			
30	35	6	65	70	13	195	205		265	275	4			
					BIV	VEEK	LY Pay	roll Pe	riod					
	.∟ or HE	EAD OF				Wess-			\\/\~~==			\\/\-~		
Wages— At least	But less	Payment to be	Wages— At least	But less	Payment to be	Wages— At least	But less	Payment to be	Wages— At least	But less	Payment to be	Wages— At least	But less	Payment to be
— Lieasi	than	made	At least	than	made									
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$50	\$55	\$10	\$100	\$105	\$20	\$150	\$155	\$31	\$200	\$205	\$41
5 10	10 15	1	55 60	60 65	11	105	110	21	155	160	32	205	210	42
10 15	15 20	2 3	60 65	65 70	12 13	110 115	115 120	22 23	160 165	165 170	33 34	210 215	215 220	43 44
20	25	4	70	75	14	120	125	24	170	175	35	220	225	45
25	30	5	75	80	15	125	130	26	175	180	36	225	230	46
30	35	6	80	85	16	130	135	27	180	185	37	230	235	47
35 40	40 45	7	85	90	17	135	140	28	185	190	38	235	240	48
40 45	45 50	8 9	90 95	95 100	18 19	140 145	145 150	29 30	190 195	195 200	39 40	240 245	245 250	49 50
		-	'`		. •			30					nued on n	
						-			-					

					BIW	EEKL	Y Pay	roll Pe	riod					
SINGL	E or HE	AD OF	HOUSE	HOLD					_					
Wages-		Payment	Wages-		Payment	Wages-		Payment	Wages-	-	Payment	Wages—		Payment
At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made
\$250 255	\$255 260	\$51 52	\$590 600	\$600 610	\$57 56	\$740 750	\$750 760	\$43 42	\$890 900	\$900 910	\$28 27	\$1,040 1.050	\$1,050 1,060	\$14 13
260	265	53	610	620	55	760	770	41	910	920	26	1,060	1,000	12
265	270	54	620	630	54	770	780	40	920	930	25	1,070	1,080	11
270	275	55	630	640	53	780	790	39	930	940	24	1,080	1,090	10
275	280	56	640	650	52	790	800	38	940	950	23	1,090	1,100	9
280	285	57	650	660	51	800	810	37	950	960	22	1,100	1,110	8
285 290	290 295	58 59	660 670	670 680	50 49	810 820	820 830	36 35	960 970	970 980	21 20	1,110 1,120	1,120 1,130	7 6
295	300	60	680	690	48	830	840	34	980	990	19	1,130	1,140	5
300	550	61	690	700	47	840	850	33	990	1,000	19	1,140	1,150	4
550 560	560 570	61 60	700 710	710 720	46 45	850 860	860 870	32 31	1,000 1,010	1,010 1,020	18 17	1,150 1,160	1,160 1,170	3 2
570	580	59	710	730	43	870	880	30	1,010	1,020	16	1,170	1,170	1
580	590	58	730	740	43	880	890	29	1,030	1,040	15	1,180		0
MARF	RIED Wi	thout Sp			ertificate									
Wages-		Payment	Wages-		Payment	Wages-		Payment	Wages-		Payment	Wages—		Payment
At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$130	\$135	\$27	\$260	\$265	\$53	\$795	\$805	\$45	\$1,055		\$20
5 10	10 15	1 2	135 140	140 145	28 29	265 270	270 275	54 55	805 815	815 825	44 43	1,065 1,075	1,075 1,085	19 18
15	20	3	145	150	30	275	280	56	825	835	42	1,085	1,095	17
20	25	4	150	155	31	280	285	57	835	845	41	1,095	1,105	16
25	30	5	155	160	32	285	290	58	845	855	40	1,105	1,115	15
30 35	35 40	6 7	160 165	165 170	33 34	290 295	295 300	59 60	855 865	865 875	39 38	1,115 1,125	1,125 1,135	14 13
40	45	8	170	175	35	300	625	61	875	885	37	1,135	1,145	12
45	50	9	175	180	36	625	635	61	885	895	36	1,145	1,155	11
50	55	10	180	185	37	635	645	60	895	905	35	1,155	1,165	10
55 60	60 65	11 12	185 190	190 195	38 39	645 655	655 665	59 58	905 915	915 925	34 33	1,165 1,175	1,175 1,185	9 8
65	70	13	195	200	40	665	675	57	925	935	32	1,185	1,195	7
70	75	14	200	205	41	675	685	56	935	945	31	1,195	1,205	6
75	80	15	205	210	42	685	695	55	945	955	30	1,205	1,215	5
80	85	16	210	215	43	695	705	54	955	965	29	1,215	1,225	4
85 90	90 95	17 18	215 220	220 225	44 45	705 715	715 725	53 52	965 975	975 985	28 27	1,225 1,235	1,235 1,245	3 2
95	100	19	225	230	46	725	735	51	985	995	26	1,245	1,255	1
100	105	20	230	235	47	735	745	50	995	1,005	25	1,255	1,265	1
105	110	21	235	240	48	745	755	49	1,005	1,015	24	1,265		0
110 115	115 120	22 23	240 245	245 250	49 50	755 765	765 775	48 47	1,015 1,025	1,025 1,035	24 23			
120	125	24	250	255	51	775	785	47	1,035	1,045	22			
125	130	26	255	260	52	785	795	46	1,045	1,055	21			
MARF	RIED Wit	th Both \$	Spouse	s Filing	Certific	ate								
Wages-		Payment	Wages-		Payment	Wages-		Payment	Wages-		Payment	Wages—		Payment
At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$65	\$70	\$13	\$130	\$135	\$27	\$390	\$400	\$23	\$520	\$530	\$10
5 10	10 15	1 2	70 75	75 80	14 15	135 140	140 145	28 29	400 410	410 420	22 21	530 540	540 550	9 8
15	20	3	80	85	16	145	150	30	420	430	20	550	560	7
20	25	4	85	90	17	150	310	31	430	440	19	560	570	6
25	30	5	90	95	18	310	320	30	440	450	18	570	580	5
30	35	6	95	100	19	320	330	29	450	460	17	580	590	4
35 40	40 45	7 8	100 105	105 110	20 21	330 340	340 350	28 27	460 470	470 480	16 15	590 600	600 610	3 2
45	50	9	110	115	22	350	360	26	480	490	14	610	620	1
50	55	10	115	120	23	360	370	25	490	500	13	620	630	1
55	60	11	120	125	24	370	380	24	500	510	12	630		Ö
60	65	12	125	130	26	380	390	23	510	520	11			

SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

Vages—		Payment	Wages-		Daymart	Wages-	-	Daymart	Wages-	_	Payment	Wages-		Doum :
At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	Payment to be made	At least	But less than	Payment to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$140	\$145	\$29	\$280	\$285	\$57	\$775	\$785	\$49	\$1,055	\$1,065	\$22
5	10	1	145	150	30	285	290	58	785	795	48	1,065	1,075	21
10	15	2	150	155	31	290	295	59	795	805	47	1,075	1,085	20
15	20	3	155	160	32	295	300	60	805	815	46	1,085	1,095	19
20	25	4	160	165	33	300	305	61	815	825	45	1,095	1,105	18
25	30	5	165	170	34	305	310	62	825	835	44	1,105	1,115	17
30	35	6	170	175	35	310	315	63	835	845	43	1,115	1,125	16
35	40	7	175	180	36	315	320	64	845	855	42	1,125	1,135	15
40	45	8	180	185	37	320	325	65	855	865	41	1,135	1,145	14
45	50	9	185	190	38	325	595	66	865	875	40	1,145	1,155	13
50	55	10	190	195	39	595	605	66	875	885	39	1,155	1,165	12
55	60	11	195	200	40	605	615	65	885	895	38	1,165	1,175	11
60	65	12	200	205	41	615	625	64	895	905	37	1,175	1,185	10
65	70	13	205	210	42	625	635	63	905	915	36	1,185	1,195	9
70	75	14	210	215	43	635	645	62	915	925	35	1,195	1,205	8
75	80	15	215	220	44	645	655	61	925	935	34	1,205	1,215	7
80	85	16	220	225	45	655	665	60	935	945	33	1,215	1,225	6
85	90	17	225	230	46	665	675	59	945	955	32	1,225	1,235	6
90	95	18	230	235	47	675	685	58	955	965	31	1,235	1,245	5
95	100	19	235	240	48	685	695	57	965	975	30	1,245	1,255	4
100	105	20	240	245	49	695	705	56	975	985	30	1,255	1,265	3
105	110	21	245	250	50	705	715	55	985	995	29	1,265	1,275	2
110	115	22	250	255	51	715	725	54	995	1,005	28	1,275	1,285	1
115	120	23	255	260	52	725	735	53	1,005	1,015	27	1,285		C
120	125	24	260	265	53	735	745	53	1,015	1,025	26			
125	130	26	265	270	54	745	755	52	1,025	1,035	25			
130	135	27	270	275	55	755	765	51	1,035	1,045	24			
135	140	28	275	280	56	765	775	50	1,045	1,055	23			

MARR	IED Wi	thout Sp	ouse F	iling Ce	ertificate	;								
Wages—		Payment	Wages-	-	Payment	Wages-	-	Payment	Wages-	_	Pavment	Wages-		Payment
At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made
\$0 5 10 15 20	\$5 10 15 20 25	\$0 1 2 3 4	\$140 145 150 155 160	\$145 150 155 160 165	\$29 30 31 32 33	\$280 285 290 295 300	\$285 290 295 300 305	\$57 58 59 60 61	\$860 870 880 890 900	\$870 880 890 900 910	\$49 48 47 46 45	\$1,140 1,150 1,160 1,170 1,180 1,190	\$1,150 1,160 1,170 1,180 1,190	\$22 21 20 19 18
30 35 40 45	35 40 45 50	6 7 8 9	170 175 180 185	175 180 185 190	35 36 37 38	310 315 320 325	315 320 325 680	63 64 65 66	920 930 940 950	930 940 950 960	43 42 41 40	1,200 1,210 1,220 1,230	1,210 1,210 1,220 1,230 1,240	16 15 14 13
50 55 60 65 70	55 60 65 70 75	10 11 12 13 14	190 195 200 205 210	195 200 205 210 215	39 40 41 42 43	680 690 700 710 720	690 700 710 720 730	66 65 64 63 62	960 970 980 990 1,000	970 980 990 1,000 1,010	39 38 37 36 35	1,240 1,250 1,260 1,270 1,280	1,250 1,260 1,270 1,280 1,290	12 11 10 9 8
75 80 85 90 95	80 85 90 95 100	15 16 17 18 19	215 220 225 230 235	220 225 230 235 240	44 45 46 47 48	730 740 750 760 770	740 750 760 770 780	61 60 59 58 57	1,010 1,020 1,030 1,040 1,050	1,020 1,030 1,040 1,050 1,060	34 33 32 31 30	1,290 1,300 1,310 1,320 1,330	1,300 1,310 1,320 1,330 1,340	7 6 5 4 3
100 105 110 115 120 125 130	105 110 115 120 125 130 135	20 21 22 23 24 26 27	240 245 250 255 260 265 270	245 250 255 260 265 270 275	49 50 51 52 53 54 55	780 790 800 810 820 830 840	790 800 810 820 830 840 850	56 55 54 53 52 51 50	1,060 1,070 1,080 1,090 1,100 1,110 1,120 1,130	1,070 1,080 1,090 1,100 1,110 1,120 1,130	29 28 27 26 26 25 24 23	1,340 1,350 1,360 1,370	1,350 1,360 1,370	3 2 1 0

SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

MADD	IED Wi	th Both	Spouse	s Eiline	Certific	ato								
IVIAND	ILD AAI		I -		Gertinic									
Wages—		Payment	Wages-		Payment	Wages—		Payment	Wages—		Payment	Wages—		Payment
At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$70	\$75	\$14	\$140	\$145	\$29	\$430	\$440	\$24	\$570	\$580	\$10
5	10	1	75	80	15	145	150	30	440	450	23	580	590	9
10	15	2	80	85	16	150	155	31	450	460	22	590	600	8
15	20	3	85	90	17	155	160	32	460	470	21	600	610	8
20	25	4	90	95	18	160	340	33	470	480	20	610	620	7
25	30	5	95	100	19	340	350	32	480	490	19	620	630	6
30	35	6	100	105	20	350	360	31	490	500	18	630	640	5
35	40	7	105	110	21	360	370	31	500	510	17	640	650	4
40	45	8	110	115	22	370	380	30	510	520	16	650	660	3
45	50	9	115	120	23	380	390	29	520	530	15	660	670	2

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12 13

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MONTHLY Payroll Period

SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD														
Wages—	E OI HE		Wages—			Wages—			Wages—			Wages-		
At least	But less than	Payment to be made	At least	But less than	Payment to be made	At least	But less than	Payment to be made	At least	But less than	Payment to be made	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$215	\$220	\$44	\$430	\$435	\$88	\$645	\$650	\$132	\$1,605	\$1,615	\$93
5	10	1	220	225	45	435	440	89	650	1,195	133	1,615	1,625	92
10	15	2	225	230	46	440	445	90	1,195	1,205	132	1,625	1,635	91
15	20	3	230	235	47	445	450	91	1,205	1,215	131	1,635	1,645	90
20	25	4	235	240	48	450	455	92	1,215	1,225	130	1,645	1,655	89
25	30	5	240	245	49	455	460	93	1,225	1,235	129	1,655	1,665	88
30	35	6	245	250	50	460	465	94	1,235	1,245	129	1,665	1,675	87
35	40	7	250	255	51	465	470	95	1,245	1,255	128	1,675	1,685	86
40	45	8	255	260	52	470	475	96	1,255	1,265	127	1,685	1,695	85
45	50	9	260	265	53	475	480	97	1,265	1,275	126	1,695	1,705	84
50	55	10	265	270	54	480	485	98	1,275	1,285	125	1,705	1,715	83
55	60	11	270	275	55	485	490	99	1,285	1,295	124	1,715	1,725	83
60	65	12	275	280	56	490	495	100	1,295	1,305	123	1,725	1,735	82
65	70	13	280	285	57	495	500	101	1,305	1,315	122	1,735	1,745	81
70	75	14	285	290	58	500	505	102	1,315	1,325	121	1,745	1,755	80
75	80	15	290	295	59	505	510	103	1,325	1,335	120	1,755	1,765	79
80	85	16	295	300	60	510	515	104	1,335	1,345	119	1,765	1,775	78
85	90	17	300	305	61	515	520	105	1,345	1,355	118	1,775	1,785	77
90	95	18	305	310	62	520	525	106	1,355	1,365	117	1,785	1,795	76
95	100	19	310	315	63	525	530	107	1,365	1,375	116	1,795	1,805	75
100	105	20	315	320	64	530	535	108	1,375	1,385	115	1,805	1,815	74
105	110	21	320	325	65	535	540	109	1,385	1,395	114	1,815	1,825	73
110	115	22	325	330	66	540	545	110	1,395	1,405	113	1,825	1,835	72
115	120	23	330	335	67	545	550	111	1,405	1,415	112	1,835	1,845	71
120	125	24	335	340	68	550	555	112	1,415	1,425	111	1,845	1,855	70
125	130	26	340	345	69	555	560	113	1,425	1,435	110	1,855	1,865	69
130	135	27	345	350	70	560	565	114	1,435	1,445	109	1,865	1,875	68
135	140	28	350	355	71	565	570	115	1,445	1,455	108	1,875	1,885	67
140	145	29	355	360	72	570	575	116	1,455	1,465	107	1,885	1,895	66
145	150	30	360	365	73	575	580	117	1,465	1,475	106	1,895	1,905	65
150	155	31	365	370	74	580	585	118	1,475	1,485	106	1,905	1,915	64
155	160	32	370	375	75	585	590	119	1,485	1,495	105	1,915	1,925	63
160	165	33	375	380	77	590	595	120	1,495	1,505	104	1,925	1,935	62
165	170	34	380	385	78	595	600	121	1,505	1,515	103	1,935	1,945	61
170	175	35	385	390	79	600	605	122	1,515	1,525	102	1,945	1,955	60
175	180	36	390	395	80	605	610	123	1,525	1,535	101	1,955	1,965	59
180	185	37	395	400	81	610	615	124	1,535	1,545	100	1,965	1,975	59
185	190	38	400	405	82	615	620	125	1,545	1,555	99	1,975	1,985	58
190	195	39	405	410	83	620	625	126	1,555	1,565	98	1,985	1,995	57
195	200	40	410	415	84	625	630	128	1,565	1,575	97	1,995	2,005	56
200	205	41	415	420	85	630	635	129	1,575	1,585	96	2,005	2,015 2,025 inued on	55
205	210	42	420	425	86	635	640	130	1,585	1,595	95	2,015		54
210	215	43	425	430	87	640	645	131	1,595	1,605	94	(Cont		next page)

MONTHLY Payroll Period SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD Wages Wages-Wages-Wages-Payment Payment Payment Payment Payment to be At least But less At least But less At least But less At least **But less** At least **But less** made made made made made \$2,025 \$2,035 \$53 \$2,145 \$2,155 \$41 \$2,265 \$2,275 \$30 \$2,385 \$2,395 \$18 \$2,505 \$2,515 \$7 2,035 2,045 52 2,155 2,165 40 2,275 2,285 29 2,395 2,405 2,515 2,525 6 17 2.045 2.055 51 2.285 2.295 28 2.405 2.415 2.525 2.535 2.165 2.175 39 16 5 2.065 2.055 50 2.175 2.185 38 2.295 2.305 27 2.415 2.425 15 2.535 2.545 4 2.065 2.075 49 2.185 2,195 37 2,305 2.315 26 2.425 2.435 14 2,545 2.555 3 2,075 2,085 48 2,195 2,205 36 2,315 2,325 25 2,435 2,445 13 2,555 2,565 2 2,085 2,205 2,215 2,335 2,445 2,565 2,575 2.095 36 2.325 24 2.455 47 13 1 2.095 2.345 2.455 2.465 2,575 O 2.105 46 2.215 2.225 35 2.335 23 12 2,105 2,115 45 2.225 2.235 34 2.345 2.355 22 2.465 2.475 11 2,115 2,125 44 2.235 2.245 33 2.355 2.365 21 2.475 2.485 10 2,125 2,135 43 2.245 2.255 32 2.365 2.375 20 2.485 2.495 9 2.135 2.145 42 2.495 2.255 2.265 2.375 2.385 2.505 31 19 8 MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate Wages-Wages-Wages-Wages-Wages-Payment Payment Payment Payment Payment tó be to be to be to be to be At least But less made made made made made \$225 \$230 \$46 \$450 \$455 \$92 \$1,400 \$1,410 \$129 \$1,850 \$1,860 \$86 \$0 5 10 235 455 1,410 230 460 93 1,420 128 1,860 1,870 85 10 15 2 235 240 48 460 465 94 1,420 1,430 127 1,870 1,880 84 3 49 465 95 1,430 1,440 1,890 83 15 20 240 245 470 126 1.880 20 25 4 470 1,440 1,450 1,890 245 250 50 475 96 82 125 1,900 25 30 5 250 255 51 475 480 97 1,450 1,460 124 1,900 1,910 81 30 35 6 255 260 52 480 485 98 1,460 1,470 123 1,910 1.920 80 35 40 260 265 53 485 490 99 1,470 1,480 122 1.920 1,930 79 40 45 8 265 270 54 490 495 100 1.480 1.490 121 1,930 1,940 78 45 50 9 270 55 495 500 1,490 1,500 275 101 120 1,940 1,950 77 50 55 10 275 280 56 500 505 102 1,500 1,510 119 1,950 1,960 76 1,960 1,970 75 55 60 11 280 285 57 505 510 103 1,510 1,520 118 1,970 1,980 74 60 65 285 290 510 104 1.520 1.530 12 58 515 117 1,990 73 295 1.980 65 70 13 290 59 515 520 105 1.530 1.540 116 1.990 2.000 72 70 75 14 295 300 60 520 525 106 1,540 1,550 115 75 80 15 305 61 530 107 2,000 2,010 71 300 525 1,550 1,560 114 2,010 530 1.560 2,020 70 80 85 16 305 310 62 535 108 1.570 113 2,020 2,030 69 1.570 85 90 17 310 315 63 535 540 109 1.580 112 90 95 18 315 320 64 540 545 110 1.580 1.590 111 2.030 2.040 68 2,040 2.050 67 95 100 19 320 325 65 545 550 111 1,590 1,600 110 2,050 2,060 66 100 105 20 325 330 66 550 555 112 1,600 1,610 110 2,060 105 330 335 555 560 1.610 1.620 2,070 65 110 21 67 113 109 1.630 2.070 110 115 22 335 340 68 560 565 114 1.620 108 2.080 64 115 120 23 340 345 69 565 570 115 1.630 1.640 107 2.080 2.090 63 120 125 24 345 350 70 570 575 116 1,640 1,650 106 2,090 2,100 63 2,100 2,110 62 125 130 26 350 355 71 575 580 117 1,650 1,660 105 2,110 2,120 61 355 360 72 580 585 1.660 130 135 27 118 1.670 104 2,120 60 1.670 1.680 2.130 135 140 28 360 365 73 585 590 119 103 140 145 29 365 370 74 590 595 120 1,680 1,690 102 2.130 2.140 59 2,140 145 370 375 75 595 600 121 1,690 1,700 2.150 58 150 30 101 150 155 31 375 380 77 600 605 122 1.700 1.710 100 2.150 2.160 57 155 2,160 385 56 160 32 380 78 605 610 123 1,710 1,720 99 2.170 160 165 33 385 390 79 610 615 124 1,720 1,730 98 2.170 2.180 55 165 170 390 395 80 615 620 125 1,730 1,740 2,180 2,190 54 34 97 170 175 35 395 400 81 620 625 126 1,740 1,750 96 2,190 2,200 53 175 180 36 400 405 82 625 630 128 1,750 1,760 95 2,200 2 210 52 180 185 37 405 410 83 630 635 129 1,760 1,770 94 2,210 2,220 51 185 190 38 410 415 84 635 640 130 1,770 1,780 93 2,220 2,230 50 190 195 39 415 420 85 640 645 131 1,780 1,790 92 2,230 2,240 49 2,240 195 200 40 420 425 645 132 1,790 1,800 2.250 48 1.800 1.810 2,250 2,260 47 205 425 430 87 1,360 90 200 41 650 133 2.260 2.270 46 205 210 42 430 435 88 1,360 1,370 133 1,810 1,820 89 45 210 215 43 435 440 89 1,370 1,380 132 1,820 1,830 88 2,270 2,280 215 220 44 440 445 1,380 1,390 131 1,830 1,840 2,280 2,290 44 87 220 445 450 1,840 2,290 2,300 43 225 1,390 1,400 130 1,850 (Continued on next page)

	MONTHLY Payroll Period													
MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate														
Wages-		Payment			Payment to be	Wages—		Payment to be			Payment to be	Wages-		Payment to be
At least	But less than	to be made	At least	But less than	made	At least	But less than	made	At least	But less than	made	At least	But less than	made
\$2,300	. ,	\$42	\$2,390	\$2,400	\$34	\$2,480	\$2,490		\$2,570	\$2,580	\$17	\$2,660	\$2,670	\$8
2,310 2,320		41 40	2,400	2,410 2,420	33 32	2,490 2,500	2,500 2,510		2,580 2,590	2,590	16	2,670 2,680	2,680 2,690	7
2,320		40	2,410 2,420	2,420	32 31	2,500	2,510		2,590	2,600 2,610	15 14	2,680	2,690	6 5
2,340		39	2,430	2,440	30	2,520	2,530		2,610	2,620	13	2,700	2,710	4
2,350		38	2,440	2,450	29	2,530	2,540		2,620	2,630	12	2,710	2,720	3
2,360		37	2,450	2,460	28	2,540	2,550		2,630	2,640	11	2,720	2,730	2
2,370 2,380		36 35	2,460 2,470	2,470 2,480	27 26	2,550 2,560	2,560 2,570		2,640 2,650	2,650 2,660	10 9	2,730 2,740	2,740	1 0
						Ĺ	2,57	17	2,030	2,000		2,740		
			14/	s Filing					Wagaa			Wagaa		
Wages-		Payment to be			Payment to be	Wages—	D	 Payment to be 		<u> </u>	Payment to be	Wages-		Payment to be
At least	But less than	made	At least	But less than	made	At least	But less than	made	At least	But less than	made	At least	But less than	made
\$0		\$0	\$140	\$145	\$29	\$280	\$28		\$860	\$870	\$49	\$1,140	\$1,150	\$22
5		1	145	150	30	285	290		870	880	48	1,150	1,160	21
10		2	150	155	31	290	295		880	890	47	1,160	1,170	20
15 20		3 4	155 160	160 165	32 33	295 300	300 300		890 900	900 910	46 45	1,170 1,180	1,180 1,190	19 18
25		5	165	170	34	305	310		910	920	44	1,190	1,200	17
30	35	6	170	175	35	310	315		920	930	43	1,200	1,210	16
35		7	175	180	36	315	320		930	940	42	1,210	1,220	15
40		8	180	185	37	320	325		940	950	41	1,220	1,230	14
45 50		9	185 190	190 195	38 39	325 680	680 690		950 960	960 970	40 39	1,230 1,240	1,240 1,250	13 12
50 55		11	190	200	39 40	690	700		970	980	38	1,240	1,260	11
60		12	200	205	41	700	710		980	990	37	1,260	1,270	10
65		13	205	210	42	710	720		990	1,000	36	1,270	1,280	9
70		14	210	215	43	720	730		1,000	1,010	35	1,280	1,290	8
75		15	215	220	44	730	740		1,010	1,020	34	1,290	1,300	7
80 85		16 17	220 225	225 230	45 46	740 750	750 760		1,020 1,030	1,030 1,040	33 32	1,300 1,310	1,310 1,320	6 5
90		18	230	235	47	760	770		1,040	1,050	31	1,310	1,330	4
95		19	235	240	48	770	780		1,050	1,060	30	1,330	1,340	4
100		20	240	245	49	780	790		1,060	1,070	29	1,340	1,350	3
105		21	245	250	50	790	800		1,070	1,080	28	1,350	1,360	2
110		22	250	255	51 52	800	810		1,080	1,090	27	1,360	1,370	1
115 120		23 24	255 260	260 265	52 53	810 820	820 830		1,090 1,100	1,100 1,110	27 26	1,370		0
125		26	265	270	54	830	840		1,110	1,120	25			
130		27	270	275	55	840	850		1,120	1,130	24			
135	140	28	275	280	56	850	860		1,130	1,140	23			
	DAILY Payroll Period													
			HOUSE	HOLD		D Witho		ise Filing (Certificate		IED With B	_	es Filing C	ertificate
Wages-	' '		ages—	Payment	Wages—		/iiieiii 🛏	/ages—	_ Payment	Wages-		/IIIeIII	ges—	Payment
At least		to be At made	least But les than	to be made	At least B	ut less to than m	be A lade	t least But les than		At least E		be At le	east But less than	to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0 \$	65 \$75	\$4	\$0	\$5	\$0	\$70 \$8	0 \$5	\$0	\$5	\$0 \$	30 \$40	\$2
5	10	1	75 85	3	5	10	1	80 9	0 4	5	10	1	40 50	1
10	15		35 95	2	10	15	2	90 10		10	15		50	0
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