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Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide

**(Including 2002 Wage
Withholding and Advance
Earned Income Credit
Payment Tables)**



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Changes To Note

Social security and Medicare tax for 2002. The social security wage base for 2002 is \$84,900. There is no wage base limit for Medicare tax. The tax rate remains 6.2% for social security and 1.45% for Medicare tax.

Redesignation of Estimated Income Tax Payments as Employment Tax Deposits. If you determine that your income tax liability for your current tax year will be lower than the amount of estimated income tax payments you have already made, you may redesignate estimated income tax payments as employment tax deposits. You may use these redesignated payments to satisfy deposit liabilities for income tax withholding and social security, Medicare, railroad retirement and Federal unemployment taxes. To make this redesignation, call 1-866-562-5227. Be certain that your redesignation of these payments does not result in an underpayment of the estimated income tax for the tax year. You may be subject to a penalty for an underpayment of estimated income tax.

Calendar

The following is a list of important dates. Also see **Pub. 509**, Tax Calendars for 2002.

***Note:** If any date shown below falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, use 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 private delivery service on or before the due date. See **Private Delivery Services** on page 5 for more information on IRS designated private delivery services.*

By January 31

Furnish Forms 1099 and W-2. Furnish each employee a completed **Form W-2**, Wage and Tax Statement. Furnish each recipient a completed Form 1099 (e.g., **Form 1099-R**, Distributions From Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit-Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc., and **Form 1099-MISC**, Miscellaneous Income).

File Form 940 or 940-EZ. File **Form 940** or **Form 940-EZ**, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return. However, if you deposited all the FUTA tax when due, you have ten additional days to file.

File Form 945. File **Form 945**, Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax, to report any nonpayroll income tax withheld in 2001. See **Nonpayroll Income Tax Withholding** on page 4 for more information.

By February 15

Request new Form W-4 from exempt employees. Ask for a new **Form W-4**, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, from each employee who claimed exemption from withholding last year.

On February 16

Exempt Forms W-4 expire. Any Form W-4 previously given to you claiming exemption from withholding has

expired. Begin withholding for any employee who previously claimed exemption from 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 tax as if he or she is single, with zero withholding allowances. (See section 9.)

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, with the Social Security Administration (SSA). For electronically filed returns, see **By March 31** below.

File Form 8027. File **Form 8027**, Employer's Annual Information Return of Tip Income and Allocated Tips, with the Internal Revenue Service. (See section 6.) For electronically filed returns, see **By March 31** below.

By March 31

File electronic Forms 1099, W-2, and 8027. File Copy A of electronic (not magnetic media) Forms 1099 with the IRS and W-2 with the Social Security Administration. File electronic (not magnetic media) Form 8027 with the IRS.

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

Deposit FUTA taxes. Deposit Federal unemployment (FUTA) tax due if it is more than \$100.

File Form 941. File **Form 941**, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, and **deposit** any undeposited income, social security, and Medicare taxes. You may pay these taxes with Form 941 if your total tax liability for the quarter is less than \$2,500 and the taxes are paid in full with a timely filed return. If you deposited all taxes when due, you have 10 additional days from the due dates above to file the return.

Before December 1

New Forms W-4. 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 expires. **Form W-5**, Earned Income Credit Advance Payment Certificate, expires. Eligible employees who want to receive advance payments of the earned income credit next year must give you a new Form W-5.

Employer Responsibilities: The following list provides a brief summary of your basic responsibilities. Because the individual circumstances for each employer can vary greatly, their responsibilities for withholding, depositing, and reporting employment taxes can differ. Each item in this list has a page reference to a more detailed discussion in this publication.

New Employees:	Page	Quarterly (By April 30, July 31, October 31, and January 31):	Page
<input type="checkbox"/> Verify work eligibility of employees	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Deposit FUTA tax in an authorized financial institution if undeposited amount is over \$100	27
<input type="checkbox"/> Record employees' names and SSNs from social security cards	3	<input type="checkbox"/> File Form 941 (pay tax with return if not required to deposit)	22
<input type="checkbox"/> Ask employees for 2002 Form W-4	13		
Each Payday:		Annually (See Calendar for due dates):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Withhold Federal income tax based on each employee's Form W-4	32	<input type="checkbox"/> Remind employees to submit a new Form W-4 if they need to change their withholding.	13
<input type="checkbox"/> Withhold employee's share of social security and Medicare taxes	15	<input type="checkbox"/> Ask for a new Form W-4 from employees claiming exemption from income tax withholding	13
<input type="checkbox"/> Include advance earned income credit in paycheck if employee requested it on Form W-5	15	<input type="checkbox"/> Reconcile Forms 941 with Forms W-2 and W-3	23
<input type="checkbox"/> Deposit:		<input type="checkbox"/> Furnish each employee a Form W-2	2
• Withheld income tax		<input type="checkbox"/> File Copy A of Forms W-2 and the transmittal Form W-3 with the SSA.	2
• Withheld and employer social security taxes		<input type="checkbox"/> Furnish each recipient a Form 1099 (e.g., Forms 1099-R and 1099-MISC).	2
• Withheld and employer Medicare taxes	17	<input type="checkbox"/> File Forms 1099 and the transmittal Form 1096	2
Note: Due date of deposit depends on your deposit schedule (monthly or semiweekly).		<input type="checkbox"/> File Form 940 or 940-EZ	27
		<input type="checkbox"/> File Form 945 for any nonpayroll income tax withholding	4

Important Reminders

Electronic Filing

Form 940 and **Form 941** may now be filed electronically. For more information, visit the IRS Web Site at www.irs.gov/elec_svs/efile-bus.html or call 1-800-829-1040.

Electronic Deposit Requirement

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 2002 if:

- The total deposits of such taxes in 2000 were more than \$200,000 or
- You were required to use EFTPS in 2001.

If you are required to use EFTPS and fail to do so, you may be subject to a 10% penalty. 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.

See section 11 for more information.

Hiring New Employees

Eligibility for employment. You must verify that each new employee is legally eligible to work in the United States. This will include completing the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) **Form I-9**, Employment Eligibility Verification. You can get the form from INS offices or by calling 1-800-870-3676. Contact the INS at 1-800-375-5283, or visit the INS Web Site at www.ins.usdoj.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 access its Web Site at www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cse/newhire for more information.

Income tax withholding. Ask each new employee to complete the 2002 Form W-4. (See section 9.)

Name and social security number. Record each new employee's name and number from his or her social security card. Any employee without a social security card should apply for one. (See section 4.)

Paying Wages, Pensions, or Annuities

Income tax withholding. Withhold tax from each wage payment or supplemental unemployment compensation

plan benefit payment according to the employee's Form W-4 and the correct withholding rate. (If you have nonresident alien employees, see section 9.) Withhold from periodic pension and annuity payments as if the recipient is married claiming three withholding allowances, unless he or she has provided **Form W-4P**, Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments, either electing no withholding or giving a different number of allowances, marital status, or an additional amount to be withheld. Do not withhold on direct rollovers from qualified plans. See section 9 and **Pub. 15-A**, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide. Pub. 15-A includes information on withholding on pensions and annuities.

Information Returns

You 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 (e.g., independent contractors) for services performed for your trade or business. For details about filing Forms 1099 and for information about required electronic or magnetic media filing, see the **2002 General Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, and W-2G** for general information and the separate specific instructions for each information return you file (for example, **2002 Instructions for Forms 1099-MISC**). Do not use Forms 1099 to report wages and 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 about filing Form W-2 and for information about required magnetic media filing. If you file 250 or more Forms W-2 or 1099, you must file them on magnetic media or electronically.

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, call 1-866-455-7438.

Nonpayroll Income Tax Withholding

Nonpayroll income tax withholding must be reported on **Form 945**, Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax. Form 945 is an annual tax return and the return for 2001 is due January 31, 2002. Separate deposits are required for payroll (Form 941) and nonpayroll (Form 945) withholding. Nonpayroll items include:

- Pensions, annuities, and IRAs.
- Military retirement.
- Gambling winnings.
- Indian gaming profits.
- Voluntary withholding on certain government payments.
- Backup withholding.

All income tax withholding reported on Forms 1099 or W-2G must be reported on Form 945. All income tax withholding reported on Form W-2 must be reported on Form 941, 943, or Schedule H (Form 1040).

Note: *Because distributions to participants from some nonqualified pension plans and deferred compensation plans are treated as wages and are reported on Form W-2, income tax withheld must be reported on Form 941, not Form 945. However, because distributions from such plans to a beneficiary or estate of a deceased employee are not wages and are reported on Forms 1099-R, income tax withheld must be reported on Form 945.*

For details on depositing and reporting nonpayroll income tax withholding, see the separate **Instructions for Form 945**.

Backup withholding. You generally must withhold 30% of certain taxable payments if the payee fails to furnish you with his or her correct taxpayer identification number (TIN). This withholding is referred to as backup withholding.

Payments subject to backup withholding include interest, dividends, patronage dividends, rents, royalties, commissions, nonemployee compensation, and certain other payments you make in the course of your trade or business. In addition, transactions by brokers and barter exchanges and certain payments made by fishing boat operators are subject to backup withholding.

Note: *Backup withholding does not apply to wages, pensions, annuities, IRAs (including simplified employee pension (SEP) and SIMPLE retirement plans), section 404(k) distributions from an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP), medical savings accounts, long-term care benefits, or real estate transactions.*

You can use **Form W-9**, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, to request payees to furnish a TIN and to certify that the number furnished is correct. You can also use Form W-9 to get certifications from payees that they are not subject to backup withholding or that they are exempt from backup withholding. The **Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9** includes a list of types of payees who are exempt from backup withholding. For more information, see **Pub. 1679**, A Guide to Backup Withholding.

Recordkeeping

Keep all records of employment taxes for at least 4 years. These should be available for IRS review. Records should include:

- Your employer identification number.
- Amounts and dates of all wage, annuity, and pension payments.
- Amounts of tips reported.
- Records of allocated tips.
- The fair market value of in-kind wages paid.
- Names, addresses, social security numbers, and occupations of employees and recipients.

- Any employee copies of Form W-2 that were returned to you as undeliverable.
- Dates of employment.
- Periods for which employees and recipients 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.
- Copies of employees' and recipients' income tax withholding allowance certificates (Forms W-4, W-4P, W-4S, and W-4V).
- Dates and amounts of tax deposits you made and acknowledgment numbers for deposits made by EFTPS.
- Copies of returns filed, including 941 TeleFile Tax Records and confirmation numbers.
- Records of fringe benefits provided, including substantiation.

Change of Address

To notify the IRS of a new business mailing address or business location, file **Form 8822**, Change of Address.

Private Delivery Services

You can use certain private delivery services designated by the IRS to mail tax returns and payments. If you mail by the due date using any of these services, you are considered to have filed on time. The most recent list of designated private delivery services was published in October 2001. The list includes only the following:

- Airborne Express (Airborne): Overnight Air Express Service, Next Afternoon Service, Second Day Service.
- DHL Worldwide Express (DHL): DHL "Same Day" Service, DHL USA Overnight.
- Federal Express (FedEx): FedEx Priority Overnight, FedEx Standard Overnight, FedEx 2 Day.
- 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.

The 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.

Telephone Help

Tax questions. You can call the IRS with your tax questions. Check your telephone book for the local number or call 1-800-829-1040.

Help for people with disabilities. Telephone help is available using TTY/TDD equipment. You may call 1-800-829-4059 with your tax question or to order forms and publications. You may also use this number for assistance with unresolved tax problems.

Recorded tax information (TeleTax). The TeleTax service provides recorded tax information on topics that answer many individual and business Federal tax questions. You can listen to up to three topics on each call you make. Touch-tone service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TeleTax topics are also available using a personal computer (connect to **www.irs.gov**).

A list of employment tax topics is provided below. Select, by number, the topic you want to hear and call 1-800-829-4477. For the directory of all topics, listen to topic 123.

TeleTax Topics

Topic No.	Subject
751	Social security and Medicare withholding rates
752	Form W-2—Where, when, and how to file
753	Form W-4—Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate
754	Form W-5—Advance earned income credit
755	Employer identification number (EIN)—How to apply
756	Employment taxes for household employees
757	Form 941—Deposit requirements
758	Form 941—Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return
759	Form 940 and 940-EZ—Deposit requirements
760	Form 940 and 940-EZ—Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment Tax Return
761	Tips—Withholding and reporting
762	Independent contractor vs. employee

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 on-going problem.
- Timely acknowledgement.
- The name and phone number of the individual assigned to your case.

- Updates on progress.
- Timeframes for action.
- Speedy resolution.
- Courteous service.

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

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

You may contact a Taxpayer Advocate 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 **Pub. 1546**, The Taxpayer Advocate Service of the IRS, for a list of addresses and fax numbers.

General Information

This publication explains your tax responsibilities as an employer. It explains the requirements for withholding, depositing, reporting, and paying employment taxes. It explains the forms you must give your employees, those your employees must give you, and those you must send to the IRS and SSA. This guide also has tax tables you need to figure the taxes to withhold for each employee for 2002.

Additional employment tax information is available in **Pub. 15-A**, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide. Pub. 15-A includes specialized information supplementing the basic employment tax information provided in this publication. **Pub. 15-B**, Employer's Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits, contains information about the employment tax treatment and valuation of various types of noncash compensation.

Most employers must withhold (except FUTA), deposit, report, and pay the following employment taxes—

- Income tax.
- Social security and Medicare taxes.
- Federal unemployment tax (FUTA).

There are exceptions to these requirements. See section 15, **Special Rules for Various Types of Services and Payments**. Railroad retirement taxes are explained in the **Instructions for Form CT-1**.

Federal Government employers. The information in this guide applies to Federal agencies except for the rules

requiring deposit of Federal taxes only at Federal Reserve banks or through the FedTax option of the Government On-Line Accounting Link Systems (GOALS). See the **Treasury Financial Manual (I TFM 3-4000)** for more information.

State and local government employers. Employee wages are generally subject to Federal income tax withholding, but not Federal unemployment (FUTA) tax. In addition, wages, with certain exceptions, are subject to social security and Medicare taxes. See section 15 for more information on the exceptions.

You can get information on reporting and social security coverage from your local IRS office. If you have any questions about coverage under a section 218 (Social Security Act) agreement, contact the appropriate state official. To find out the State Social Security Administrator, contact the National Conference of State Social Security Administrators Web Site at **www.ncsssa.org**.

1. Employer Identification Number (EIN)

If you are required to report employment taxes or give tax statements to employees or annuitants, you need an EIN.

The EIN is a nine-digit number the IRS issues. The digits are arranged as follows: 00-0000000. It is used to identify the tax accounts of employers and certain others that have no employees. **Use your EIN on all the items you send to the IRS and SSA.** For more information, get **Pub. 1635**, Understanding Your EIN.

If you have not asked for an EIN, request one on **Form SS-4**, Application for Employer Identification Number. Form SS-4 has information on how to apply for an EIN by mail or by telephone.

You should have only one EIN. If you have more than one and are not sure which one to use, please check with the Internal Revenue Service office where you file your return. Give the numbers you have, the name and address to which each was assigned, and the address of your main place of business. The IRS will tell you which number to use.

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

See **Depositing without an EIN** on page 21 if you must make a deposit and you do not have an EIN.

2. Who Are Employees?

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

Employee status under common law. Generally, a worker who performs services for you is your employee if you can 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. See **Pub. 15-A**, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide, for more infor-

mation on how to determine whether an individual providing services is an independent contractor or an employee.

Generally, people in business for themselves are not employees. For example, doctors, lawyers, veterinarians, construction contractors, and others in an independent trade in which they offer their services to the public are usually not employees. However, if the business is incorporated, corporate officers who work in the business are employees.

If an employer-employee relationship exists, it does not matter what it is called. The employee may be called an agent or independent contractor. It also does not matter how payments are measured or paid, what they are called, or if the employee works full or part time.

Statutory employees. If someone who works for you is not an employee under the common law rules discussed above, do not withhold Federal income tax from his or her pay. Although the following persons may not be common law employees, they may be considered employees by statute for social security, Medicare, and FUTA tax purposes under certain conditions.

- 1) An agent (or commission) driver who delivers food, beverages (other than milk), laundry, or dry cleaning for someone else.
- 2) A full-time life insurance salesperson.
- 3) A homemaker who works by guidelines of the person for whom the work is done, with materials furnished by and returned to that person or to someone that person designates.
- 4) A traveling or city salesperson (other than an agent-driver or commission-driver) who works full time (except for sideline sales activities) for one firm or person getting orders from customers. The orders must be for items for resale or use as supplies in the customer's business. The customers must be retailers, wholesalers, contractors, or operators of hotels, restaurants, or other businesses dealing with food or lodging.

See Pub. 15-A for details on statutory employees.

Statutory nonemployees. Direct sellers and qualified real estate agents are by law considered nonemployees. They are instead treated as self-employed for all Federal tax purposes, including income and employment taxes. See Pub. 15-A for details.

Treating employees as nonemployees. You will be liable for social security and Medicare taxes and withheld income tax if you do not deduct and withhold them because you treat an employee as a nonemployee. See Internal Revenue Code section 3509 for details.

Relief provisions. If you have a reasonable basis for not treating a worker as an employee, you may be relieved from having to pay employment taxes for that worker. To get this relief, you must file all required information returns (Form 1099-MISC) on a basis consistent with your treatment of the worker. You (or your predecessor) must not have treated any worker holding a substantially similar position as an employee for any periods beginning after 1977.

IRS help. If you want the IRS to determine whether a worker is an employee, file **Form SS-8**, Determination of Worker Status for Purposes of Federal Employment Taxes and Income Tax Withholding.

3. Family Employees

Child employed by parents. Payments for the services of a child under age 18 who works for his or her parent in a trade or business are not subject to social security and Medicare taxes if the trade or business is a sole proprietorship or a partnership in which each partner is a parent of the child. If these services are for work other than in a trade or business, such as domestic work in the parent's private home, they are not subject to social security and Medicare taxes until the child reaches age 21. However, see **Covered services of a child or spouse** below. Payments for the services of a child under age 21 who works for his or her parent whether or not in a trade or business are not subject to Federal unemployment (FUTA) tax. Although not subject to FUTA tax, the wages of a child may be subject to income tax withholding.

One spouse employed by another. The wages for the services of an individual who works for his or her spouse in a trade or business are subject to income tax withholding and social security and Medicare taxes, but not to FUTA tax. However, the services of one spouse employed by another in other than a trade or business, such as domestic service in a private home, are not subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes.

Covered services of a child or spouse. The wages for the services of a child or spouse are subject to income tax withholding as well as social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes if he or she works for:

- 1) A corporation, even if it is controlled by the child's parent or the individual's spouse,
- 2) A partnership, even if the child's parent is a partner, unless each partner is a parent of the child,
- 3) A partnership, even if the individual's spouse is a partner, or
- 4) An estate, even if it is the estate of a deceased parent.

Parent employed by child. The wages for the services of a parent employed by his or her child in a trade or business are subject to income tax withholding and social security and Medicare taxes. Social security and Medicare taxes do not apply to wages paid to a parent for services not in a trade or business, but they do apply to domestic services if:

- 1) The parent cares for a child who lives with a son or daughter and who is under age 18 or requires adult supervision for at least 4 continuous weeks in a calendar quarter due to a mental or physical condition, and
- 2) The son or daughter is a widow or widower, divorced, or married to a person who, because of a

physical or mental condition, cannot care for the child during such period.

Wages paid to a parent employed by his or her child are not subject to FUTA tax, regardless of the type of services provided.

4. Employee's Social Security Number (SSN)

You are required to get each employee's name and SSN and to enter them on Form W-2. (This requirement also applies to resident and nonresident alien employees.) You should ask your employee to show you his or her social security card. The employee is required to show the card if it is available. You may, but are not required to, photocopy the social security card if the employee provides it. If you do not provide the correct employee name and SSN on Form W-2, you may owe a penalty.

Any employee without a social security card can get one by completing **Form SS-5**, Application for a Social Security Card. You can get this form at Social Security Administration (SSA) offices or by calling 1-800-772-1213. Form SS-5 can also be obtained from the SSA Web Site at www.ssa.gov. The employee must complete and sign Form SS-5; it cannot be filed by the employer. If your employee applied for an SSN but does not have it when you must file Form W-2, enter "Applied for" on the form. When the employee receives the SSN, file **Form W-2c**, Corrected Wage and Tax Statement, to show the employee's SSN and furnish a copy to the employee.

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 new card from the SSA. Continue to use the old name until the employee shows you the new social security card with the new name.

If your employee was given a new social security card to show his or her correct name and number after an adjustment to his or her alien residence status, correct your records and show the new information on Form W-2. If you filed Form W-2 for the same employee in prior years under the old name and SSN, file Form W-2c to correct the name and number. Use a separate Form W-2c to correct each prior year and furnish a copy of each Form W-2c to the employee. Advise the employee to contact the local SSA office no earlier than 9 months after the Form W-2c is filed to ensure that the records were updated.

IRS individual taxpayer identification numbers (ITINs) for aliens. A resident or nonresident alien may request an ITIN for tax purposes if he or she does not have and is not eligible to get an SSN. Possession of an ITIN does not change an individual's employment or immigration status under U.S. law. Do not accept an ITIN in place of an SSN for employee identification or for work.



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 Social Security Administration (SSA) offers employers and authorized reporting agents two 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. To verify up to 50 names and numbers, contact your local social security office.
- **Large volume verification.** The **Enumeration Verification Service (EVS)** may be used to verify more than 50 employee names and SSNs. Preregistration is required for EVS or for requests made on magnetic media. For more information, call the EVS information line at 410-965-7140 or visit SSA's Web Site for Employers at www.ssa.gov/employer.

5. Wages and Other Compensation

Wages subject to Federal employment taxes include all pay you give an employee for services performed. The pay may be in cash or in other forms. It includes salaries, vacation allowances, bonuses, commissions, and fringe benefits. It does not matter how you measure or make the payments. Also, compensation paid to a former employee for services performed while still employed is wages subject to employment taxes. See section 6 for a discussion of tips and section 7 for a discussion of supplemental wages. Also, see section 15 for exceptions to the general rules for wages. **Pub. 15-A**, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide, provides additional information on wages and other compensation. **Pub. 15-B**, Employer's Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits, provides information on other forms of compensation, including:

- Accident and health benefits
- Achievement awards
- Adoption assistance
- Athletic facilities
- De minimis (minimal) benefits
- Dependent care assistance
- Educational assistance
- Employee discounts
- Employee stock options
- Group-term life insurance coverage
- Lodging on your business premises
- Meals
- Moving expense reimbursements
- No-additional-cost services
- Retirement planning services
- Transportation (commuting) benefits

- Tuition reduction
- Working condition benefits

Employee business expense reimbursements. A reimbursement or allowance arrangement is a system by which you substantiate and pay the advances, reimbursements, and charges for your employees' business expenses. How you report a reimbursement or allowance amount depends on whether you have an accountable or a nonaccountable plan. If a single payment includes both wages and an expense reimbursement, you must specify the amount of the reimbursement.

These rules apply to all ordinary and necessary employee business expenses that would otherwise qualify for a deduction by the employee.

Accountable plan. To be an accountable plan, your reimbursement or allowance arrangement must require your employees to meet all three of the following rules.

- 1) They must have paid or incurred deductible expenses while performing services as your employees.
- 2) They must adequately account to you for these expenses within a reasonable period of time.
- 3) They must return any amounts in excess of expenses within a reasonable period of time.

Amounts paid under an accountable plan are not wages and are not subject to income tax withholding and payment of social security, Medicare, and Federal unemployment (FUTA) taxes.

If the expenses covered by this arrangement are not substantiated or amounts in excess of expenses are not returned within a reasonable period of time, the amount is treated as paid under a nonaccountable plan. This amount is subject to income tax withholding and payment of social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes for the first payroll period following the end of the reasonable period.

A reasonable period of time depends on the facts and circumstances. Generally, it is considered reasonable if your employees receive the advance within 30 days of the time they incur the expense, adequately account for the expenses within 60 days after the expenses were paid or incurred, and they return any amounts in excess of expenses within 120 days after the expense was paid or incurred. Also, it is considered reasonable if you give your employees a periodic statement (at least quarterly) that asks them to either return or adequately account for outstanding amounts and they do so within 120 days.

Nonaccountable plan. Payments to your employee for travel and other necessary expenses of your business under a nonaccountable plan are wages and are treated as supplemental wages and subject to income tax withholding and payment of social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes. Your payments are treated as paid under a nonaccountable plan if:

- 1) Your employee is not required to or does not substantiate timely those expenses to you with receipts or other documentation or

- 2) You advance an amount to your employee for business expenses and your employee is not required to or does not return timely any amount he or she does not use for business expenses.

See section 7 for more information on supplemental wages.

Per diem or other fixed allowance. You may reimburse your employees by travel days, or miles, or some other fixed allowance. In these cases, your employee is considered to have accounted to you if the payments do not exceed rates established by the Federal Government. The 2001 standard mileage rate for auto expenses was 34.5 cents per mile. The rate for 2002 is 36.5 cents per mile. The government per diem rates for meals and lodging in the continental United States are listed in **Pub. 1542, Per Diem Rates**. Other than the amount of these expenses, your employees' business expenses must be substantiated (for example, the business purpose of the travel or the number of business miles driven).

If the per diem or allowance paid exceeds the amounts specified, you must report the excess amount as wages. This excess amount is subject to income tax withholding and payment of social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes. Show the amount equal to the specified amount (i.e., the nontaxable portion) in box 12 of Form W-2 using code L.

Wages not paid in money. If in the course of your trade or business you pay your employees in a medium that is neither cash nor a readily negotiable instrument, such as a check, you are said to pay them "in kind." Payments in kind may be in the form of goods, lodging, food, clothing, or services. Generally, the fair market value of such payments at the time they are provided is subject to income tax withholding and social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes.

However, noncash payments for household work, agricultural labor, and service not in the employer's trade or business are exempt from social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes. Withhold income tax on these payments only if you and the employee agree to do so. However, noncash payments for agricultural labor, such as commodity wages, are treated as cash payments subject to employment taxes if the substance of the transaction is a cash payment.

Moving expenses. Reimbursed and employer-paid qualified moving expenses (those that would otherwise be deductible by the employee) are not includible in an employee's income unless you have knowledge that the employee deducted the expenses in a prior year. Reimbursed and employer-paid nonqualified moving expenses are includible in income and are subject to employment taxes and income tax withholding. For more information on moving expenses, see **Pub. 521, Moving Expenses**.

Meals and lodging. The value of meals is not taxable income and is not subject to income tax withholding and social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes if the meals are furnished for the employer's convenience and on the employer's premises. The value of lodging is not subject to income tax withholding and social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes if the lodging is furnished for the employer's convenience, on the employer's premises, and as a condition of employment.

“For the convenience of the employer” means that you have a substantial business reason for providing the meals and lodging other than to provide additional compensation to the employee. For example, meals you provide at the place of work so an employee is available for emergencies during his or her lunch period are generally considered to be for your convenience.

However, whether meals or lodging are provided for the convenience of the employer depends on all the facts and circumstances. A written statement that the meals or lodging are for your convenience is not sufficient.

50% test. If over 50% of the employees who are provided meals on an employer’s business premises receive these meals for the convenience of the employer, all meals provided on the premises are treated as furnished for the convenience of the employer. If this 50% test is met, the value of the meals is excludable for all employees and is not subject to income tax withholding or employment taxes.

For more information, see **Pub. 15-B**, Employer’s Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits.

Health insurance plans. If you pay the cost of an accident or health insurance plan for your employees, which may include an employee’s spouse and dependents, your payments are not wages and are not subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes, or income tax withholding. Generally, this exclusion applies to qualified long-term care insurance contracts. However, the cost of health insurance benefits must be included in the wages of S corporation employees who own more than 2% of the S corporation (2% shareholders).

Archer medical savings accounts. Your contributions to an employee’s medical savings account (Archer MSA) are not subject to social security, Medicare, or FUTA taxes, or income tax withholding if it is reasonable to believe at the time of payment of the contributions that they will be excludable from the income of the employee. To the extent that it is **not** reasonable to believe they will be excludable, your contributions are subject to these taxes. Employee contributions to their Archer MSAs through a payroll deduction plan must be included in wages and are subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes, and income tax withholding.

Medical care reimbursements. Generally, medical care reimbursements paid for an employee under an employer’s self-insured medical reimbursement plan are not wages and are not subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes, or income tax withholding. See Pub. 15-B for an exception for highly compensated employees.

Fringe benefits. You generally must include fringe benefits in an employee’s gross income (but see **Nontaxable fringe benefits** next). The benefits are subject to income tax withholding and employment taxes. Fringe benefits include cars you provide, flights on aircraft you provide, free or discounted commercial flights, vacations, discounts on property or services, memberships in country clubs or other social clubs, and tickets to entertainment or sporting events. In general, the amount you must include is the amount by which the fair market value of the benefits is more than the sum of what the employee paid for it plus any amount the law excludes. There are other special rules

you and your employees may use to value certain fringe benefits. See Pub. 15-B for more information.

Nontaxable fringe benefits. Some fringe benefits are not taxable if certain conditions are met. See Pub. 15-B for details. Examples are:

- 1) Services provided to your employees at no additional cost to you.
- 2) Qualified employee discounts.
- 3) Working condition fringes that are property or services the employee could deduct as a business expense if he or she had paid for it. Examples include a company car for business use and subscriptions to business magazines.
- 4) Minimal value fringes (including an occasional cab ride when an employee must work overtime, local transportation benefits provided because of unsafe conditions and unusual circumstances, and meals you provide at eating places you run for your employees if the meals are not furnished at below cost).
- 5) Qualified transportation fringes subject to specified conditions and dollar limitations (including transportation in a commuter highway vehicle, any transit pass, and qualified parking).
- 6) Qualified moving expense reimbursement. See page 9 for details.
- 7) The use of on-premises athletic facilities if substantially all the use is by employees, their spouses, and their dependent children.
- 8) Qualified tuition reduction, which an educational organization provides its employees for education. For more information, see **Pub. 520**, Scholarships and Fellowships.

However, do not exclude the following fringe benefits from the income of highly compensated employees unless the benefit is available to employees on a nondiscriminatory basis.

- No-additional-cost services (item 1 above).
- Qualified employee discounts (item 2 above).
- Meals provided at an employer operated eating facility (included in item 4 above).
- Reduced tuition for education (item 8 above).

For more information, including the definition of a highly compensated employee, see Pub. 15-B.

When fringe benefits are treated as paid. You may choose to treat certain noncash fringe benefits as paid by the pay period, or by the quarter, or on any other basis you choose as long as you treat the benefits as paid at least once a year. You do not have to make a formal choice of payment dates or notify the IRS of the dates you choose. You do not have to make this choice for all employees. You may change methods as often as you like, as long as you treat all benefits provided in a calendar year as paid by December 31 of the calendar year. See Pub. 15-A for more information, including a discussion of the special account-

ing rule for fringe benefits provided during November and December.

Valuation of fringe benefits. Generally, you must determine the value of fringe benefits no later than January 31 of the next year. Prior to January 31, you may reasonably estimate the value of the fringe benefits for purposes of withholding and depositing on time.

Withholding on fringe benefits. You may add the value of fringe benefits to regular wages for a payroll period and figure withholding taxes on the total, or you may withhold Federal income tax on the value of the fringe benefits at the flat 27% supplemental wage rate.

You may choose not to withhold income tax on the value of an employee's personal use of a vehicle you provide. You must, however, withhold social security and Medicare taxes on the use of the vehicle. See Pub. 15-A for more information on this election.

Depositing taxes on fringe benefits. Once you choose payment dates for fringe benefits (discussed above), you must deposit taxes in the same deposit period you treat the fringe benefits as paid. To avoid a penalty, deposit the taxes following the general deposit rules for that deposit period.

If you determine by January 31 that you overestimated the value of a fringe benefit at the time you withheld and deposited for it, you may claim a refund for the overpayment or have it applied to your next employment tax return (see **Valuation of fringe benefits** above). If you underestimated the value and deposited too little, you may be subject to the failure to deposit penalty. See section 11 for information on deposit penalties.

If you deposited the required amount of taxes but withheld a lesser amount from the employee, you can recover from the employee the social security, Medicare, or income taxes you deposited on his or her behalf, and included in the employee's Form W-2. However, you must recover the income taxes before April 1 of the following year.

Sick pay. In general, sick pay is any amount you pay, under a plan you take part in, to an employee who is unable to work because of sickness or injury. These amounts are sometimes paid by a third party, such as an insurance company or employees' trust. In either case, these payments are subject to social security, Medicare, and FUTA taxes. Sick pay becomes exempt from these taxes after the end of 6 calendar months after the calendar month the employee last worked for the employer. The payments are also subject to income tax. See Pub. 15-A for more information.

6. Tips

Tips your employee receives from customers are generally subject to withholding. Your employee must report cash tips to you by the 10th of the month after the month the tips are received. The report should include tips you paid over to the employee for charge customers and tips the employee received directly from customers. No report is required for months when tips are less than \$20. Your employee reports the tips on **Form 4070**, Employee's Report of Tips to Employer, or on a similar statement. The

statement must be signed by the employee and must show the following:

- The employee's name, address, and SSN.
- Your name and address.
- The month or period the report covers.
- The total tips.

Both Forms 4070 and **4070-A**, Employee's Daily Record of Tips, are included in **Pub. 1244**, Employee's Daily Record of Tips and Report to Employer.

You must collect income tax, employee social security tax, and employee Medicare tax on the employee's tips. You can collect these taxes from the employee's wages or from other funds he or she makes available. (See **Tips treated as supplemental wages** in section 7 for further information.) Stop collecting the employee social security tax when his or her wages and tips for tax year 2002 reach \$84,900; collect the income and employee Medicare taxes for the whole year on all wages and tips. You are responsible for the employer social security tax on wages and tips until the wages (including tips) reach the limit. You are responsible for the employer Medicare tax for the whole year on all wages and tips. File Form 941 to report withholding on tips.

If, by the 10th of the month after the month you received an employee's report on tips, you do not have enough employee funds available to deduct the employee tax, you no longer have to collect it. If there are not enough funds available, withhold taxes in the following order:

- 1) Withhold on regular wages and other compensation.
- 2) Withhold social security and Medicare taxes on tips.
- 3) Withhold income tax on tips.

Show these tips and any uncollected social security and Medicare taxes on Form W-2 and on lines 6c, 6d, 7a, and 7b of Form 941. Report an adjustment on line 9 of Form 941 for the uncollected social security and Medicare taxes. Enter the amount of uncollected social security and Medicare taxes in box 12 of Form W-2 with codes A and B. (See section 13 and the **Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3**.)

If an employee reports to you in writing \$20 or more of tips in a month, the tips are subject to FUTA tax.

Note: *You are permitted to establish a system for electronic tip reporting by employees. See Regulations section 31.6053-1.*

Allocated tips. If you operate a large food or beverage establishment, you must report allocated tips under certain circumstances. However, do not withhold income, social security, or Medicare taxes on allocated tips.

A large food or beverage establishment is one that provides food or beverages for consumption on the premises, where tipping is customary, and where there are normally more than 10 employees on a typical business day during the preceding year.

The tips may be allocated by one of three methods—hours worked, gross receipts, or good faith agreement. For information about these allocation methods, including the requirement to file Forms 8027 on magnetic media if 250 or

more forms are filed, see the separate **Instructions for Form 8027**.

Tip Rate Determination and Education Program. Employers may participate in the Tip Rate Determination and Education Program. The program consists of two voluntary agreements developed to improve tip income reporting by helping taxpayers to understand and meet their tip reporting responsibilities. The two agreements are the **Tip Rate Determination Agreement (TRDA)** and the **Tip Reporting Alternative Commitment (TRAC)**. To find out more about this program, or to identify the IRS Tip Coordinator for your state, call the IRS at 1-800-829-1040. To get more information about TRDA or TRAC agreements, access the IRS Web Site at www.irs.gov and search for Market Segment Understanding (MSU) agreements.

7. Supplemental Wages

Supplemental wages are compensation paid in addition to the employee's regular wages. They include, but are not limited to, bonuses, commissions, overtime pay, payments for 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. How you withhold on supplemental payments depends on whether the supplemental payment is identified as a separate payment from regular wages.

Supplemental wages combined with regular wages.

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

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

- 1) If you **withheld** income tax from an employee's regular wages, you can use one of the following methods for the supplemental wages:
 - a) Withhold a flat 27% (no other percentage allowed).
 - b) Add the supplemental and regular wages for the most recent payroll period this year. Then figure the income tax withholding as if the total were a single payment. Subtract the tax already withheld from the regular wages. Withhold the remaining tax from the supplemental wages.
- 2) If you **did not withhold** income tax from the employee's regular wages, use method **b** 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.)

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

Example 1. You pay John Peters a base salary on the 1st of each month. He is single and claims one withholding allowance. In January of 2002, he is paid \$1,000. Using the wage bracket tables, you withhold \$58 from this amount. In February 2002, he receives salary of \$1,000 plus a commission of \$2,000, which you include in regular wages. You figure the withholding based on the total of \$3,000. The correct withholding from the tables is \$394.

Example 2. You pay Sharon Warren a base salary on the 1st of each month. She is single and claims one allowance. Her May 1, 2002, pay is \$2,000. Using the wage bracket tables, you withhold \$208. On May 14, 2002, she receives a bonus of \$2,000. Electing to use supplemental payment method **b**, you:

- 1) Add the bonus amount to the amount of wages from the most recent pay date ($\$2,000 + \$2,000 = \$4,000$).
- 2) Determine the amount of withholding on the combined \$4,000 amount to be \$664 using the wage bracket tables.
- 3) Subtract the amount withheld from wages on the most recent pay date from the combined withholding amount ($\$664 - \$208 = \$456$).
- 4) Withhold \$456 from the bonus payment.

Example 3. The facts are the same as in Example 2, except that you elect to use the flat rate method of withholding on the bonus. You withhold 27% of \$2,000, or \$540, from Sharon's bonus payment.

Tips treated as supplemental wages. Withhold income tax on tips from wages or from other funds the employee makes available. If an employee receives regular wages and reports tips, figure income tax as if the tips were supplemental wages. If you have not withheld income tax from the regular wages, add the tips to the regular wages. Then withhold income tax on the total. If you withheld income tax from the regular wages, you can withhold on the tips by method **a** or **b** above.

Vacation pay. Vacation pay is subject to withholding as if it were a regular wage payment. When vacation pay is in addition to regular wages for the vacation period, treat it as a supplemental wage payment. If the vacation pay is for a time longer than your usual payroll period, spread it over the pay periods for which you pay it.

8. Payroll Period

The payroll period is a period of service for which you usually pay wages. When you have a regular payroll period, withhold income tax for that time period even if your employee does not work the full period.

When you do not have a regular payroll period, withhold the tax as if you paid wages for a daily or miscellaneous

payroll period. Figure the number of days (including Sundays and holidays) in the period covered by the wage payment. If the wages are unrelated to a specific length of time (e.g., commissions paid on completion of a sale), count back the number of days from the payment period to the latest of:

- 1) The last wage payment made during the same calendar year,
- 2) The date employment began, if during the same calendar year, or
- 3) January 1 of the same year.

When you pay an employee for a period of less than 1 week, and the employee signs a statement under penalties of perjury that he or she is not working for any other employer during the same week for wages subject to withholding, figure withholding based on a weekly payroll period. If the employee later begins to work for another employer for wages subject to withholding, the employee must notify you within 10 days. You then figure withholding based on the daily or miscellaneous period.

9. Withholding From Employees' Wages

Income Tax Withholding

To know how much income tax to withhold from employees' wages, you should have a **Form W-4**, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, on file for each employee. Ask all new employees to give you a signed Form W-4 when they start 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.

You may establish a system to electronically receive Form W-4 from your employees. See Regulations section 31.3402(f)(5)-1(c) for more information.

A Form W-4 remains in effect until the employee gives you a new one. If an employee gives you a Form W-4 that replaces an existing 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 you received the replacement Form W-4. For exceptions, see **Exemption from income tax withholding, Sending certain Forms W-4 to the IRS, and Invalid Forms W-4** later.

The amount of income tax withholding must be 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 wish to claim

fewer allowances to ensure that they have enough withholding or to offset other sources of taxable income that are not subject to adequate withholding.

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

See **Pub. 505**, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax, for detailed instructions for completing Form W-4. Along with Form W-4, you may wish to order Pub. 505 and **Pub. 919**, How Do I Adjust My Tax Withholding?

When you receive a new Form W-4, do not adjust withholding for pay periods before the effective date of the new form. 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 require 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 income tax withholding. Generally, an employee may claim exemption from income tax withholding because he or she had no income tax liability last year and expects none this year. See the Form W-4 instructions for more information. However, the wages are still subject to social security and Medicare taxes.

A Form W-4 claiming exemption from withholding is valid for only one calendar year. To continue to be exempt from withholding in the next year, an employee must file a new Form W-4 by February 15 of that year. If the employee does not give you a new Form W-4, withhold tax as if the employee is single with zero withholding allowances.

Withholding on nonresident aliens. In general, if you pay wages to nonresident aliens, you must withhold 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 it with the SSA. The wages are subject to FUTA tax as well. However, see **Pub. 515**, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities, and **Pub. 519**, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, 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 (if the nonresident alien is a resident of Canada, Mexico, Japan, or Korea, he or she may claim more than one allowance).
- 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

Note: *Nonresident alien students from India are not subject to the additional income tax withholding requirement.*

Nonwage withholding. In some cases, an Internal Revenue Code section or a U.S. treaty provision will exempt payments to a nonresident alien from wages. These payments are not subject to regular income tax withholding. Form W-2 is not required in these cases. Instead, the payments are subject to withholding at a flat 30% or lower treaty rate, unless exempt from tax because of a Code or U.S. tax treaty provision.

Report these payments and any withheld tax on **Form 1042-S**, Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding. Form 1042-S is sent to the IRS with **Form 1042**, Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons. You may have to make deposits of the withheld income tax, using **Form 8109**, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon, or EFTPS (see page 20). See Pub. 515 and the **Instructions for Form 1042-S** for more information.

Sending certain Forms W-4 to the IRS. Generally, you must send to the IRS copies of certain Forms W-4 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. Send the copies to the IRS office where you file your Form 941. You are not required to send any other Forms W-4 unless the IRS notifies you in writing to do so.

Send in Forms W-4 that meet either of the above conditions each quarter with Form 941. Complete boxes 8 and 10 on any Forms W-4 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 Forms W-4. Send these statements 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. If you do so, 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, separate from your Form 941.

Note: *Please make sure that the copies of Form W-4 you send to the IRS are clear and legible.*

If your Forms 941 are filed on magnetic media, this Form W-4 information also should be filed with the IRS on magnetic media. (See **Filing Form W-4 on magnetic media** below.) Magnetic media filers of Form 941 may send paper Forms W-4 to the IRS with a cover letter if they are unable to file them on magnetic media. If you file Form 941 by TeleFile, send your paper Forms W-4 to the IRS with a cover letter.

Note: Any Form W-4 you send to the IRS without a Form 941 should be mailed to the "Return without payment" address on the back of Form 941.

Base withholding on the Forms W-4 that you send in unless the IRS notifies you in writing to do otherwise. If the IRS notifies you about a particular employee, base withholding on the number of withholding allowances shown in the IRS notice. 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 lower 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 either submit it to the IRS or to you. If submitted to you, send the Form W-4 and an 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. Form W-4 information may be filed with the IRS on magnetic media. If you wish to file on magnetic media, you must submit **Form 4419**, Application for Filing Information Returns Magnetically/Electronically, to request authorization. See **Pub. 1245**, Specifications for Filing Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, Magnetically or Electronically. To get more information about magnetic media filing, call the IRS Martinsburg Computing Center at 304-263-8700.

Invalid Forms W-4. Any unauthorized change or addition to Form W-4 makes it invalid. This includes taking out any language by which the employee certifies that the form is correct. 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. An employee who files a false Form W-4 may be subject to a \$500 penalty.

When you get an invalid Form W-4, do not use it to figure withholding. Tell the employee it is invalid and ask for another one. If the employee does not give you a valid one, withhold taxes as if the employee were 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 (Forms 668-W, 668-W(c), or 668-W(c)(DO)), you must withhold amounts as described in the instructions for these forms. **Pub. 1494**, Table for Figuring Amount Exempt From Levy on Wages, Salary, and Other Income (Forms 668-W(c) and 668-W(c)(DO)) 2002, shows the exempt amount.

Social Security and Medicare Taxes

The Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) provides for a Federal system of old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance. The old-age, survivors, and disability insurance part is financed by the social security tax. The hospital insurance part is financed by the Medicare tax. Each of these taxes is reported separately.

Generally, you are required to withhold social security and Medicare taxes from your employees' wages and you must also pay a matching amount of these taxes. Certain types of wages and compensation are not subject to social security taxes (see sections 5 and 15 for details). Generally, employee wages are subject to social security and Medicare taxes regardless of the employee's age or whether he or she is receiving social security benefits. (If the employee reported tips, see section 6.)

Tax rates and the social security wage base limit. These taxes have different tax rates and only the social security tax has a wage base limit. The wage base limit is the maximum wage that is subject to the tax for the year. Determine the amount of withholding for social security and Medicare taxes by multiplying each payment by the employee tax rate. There are no withholding allowances for social security and Medicare taxes.

The employee tax rate for social security is 6.2% (amount withheld). The employer tax rate for social security is also 6.2% (12.4% total). The 2001 wage base limit was \$80,400. For 2002, the wage base limit is \$84,900.

The employee tax rate for Medicare is 1.45% (amount withheld). The employer tax rate for Medicare tax is also 1.45% (2.9% total). There is no wage base limit for Medicare tax; all covered wages are subject to Medicare tax.

Successor employer. If you received all or most of the property used in the trade or business of another employer, or a unit of that employer's trade or business, you may include the wages the other employer paid to your employees when you figure the annual wage base limit for social security. See Regulations section 31.3121(a)(1)-1(b) for more information. Also see Rev. Proc. 96-60, 1996-2 C.B. 399, for the procedures used in filing returns in a predecessor-successor situation.

Example: Early in 2001, you bought all the assets of a plumbing business from Mr. Martin. Mr. Brown, who had been employed by Mr. Martin and received \$2,000 in wages before the date of purchase, continued to work for you. The wages you paid Mr. Brown are subject to social security taxes on the first \$78,400 (\$80,400 less \$2,000). Medicare tax is due on all wages you pay him during the calendar year.

International social security agreements. The United States has social security agreements with many countries that eliminate dual taxation and dual coverage. Compensation subject to social security and Medicare taxes may be exempt under one of these agreements. You can get more information and a list of agreement countries from SSA at www.ssa.gov/international or see **Pub. 15-A**, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide.

Part-Time Workers

For income tax withholding and social security, Medicare, and Federal unemployment (FUTA) tax purposes, there are no differences among full-time employees, part-time employees, and employees hired for short periods. It does not matter whether the worker has another job or has the maximum amount of social security tax withheld by another employer. Income tax withholding may be figured the same way as for full-time workers. Or it may be figured by the part-year employment method explained in Pub. 15-A.

10. Advance Earned Income Credit (EIC) Payment

An employee who is eligible for the earned income credit (EIC) and has a qualifying child is entitled to receive EIC payments with his or her pay during the year. To get these payments, the employee must provide to you a properly completed **Form W-5**, Earned Income Credit Advance Payment Certificate, using either the paper form or using an approved electronic format. You are required to make advance EIC payments to employees who give you a completed and signed Form W-5. You may establish a system to electronically receive Form W-5 from your employees. See Announcement 99-3 (1999-1 C.B. 324) for information on electronic requirements for Form W-5.

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 2002, the advance payment can be as much as \$1,503. The tables that begin on page 56 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. The employee also shows the following:

- Whether he or she has a qualifying child.
- Whether he or she will file a joint return.
- If the employee is married, whether his or her spouse has a Form W-5 in effect with any employer.

An employee may have only one certificate 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.

Length of effective period. Form W-5 is effective for the first payroll period ending on or after the date the employee gives you the form (or the first wage payment made without regard to a payroll period). It remains in effect until the end of the calendar year unless the employee revokes it or files another one. Eligible employees must file a new Form W-5 each year.

Change of status. If an employee gives you a signed Form W-5 and later becomes ineligible for advance EIC payments, he or she must revoke Form W-5 within 10 days after learning about the change of circumstances. The

employee must give you a new Form W-5 stating that he or she is no longer eligible for or no longer wants advance EIC payments.

If an employee's situation changes because his or her spouse files a Form W-5, the employee must file a new Form W-5 showing that his or her spouse has a Form W-5 in effect with an employer. This will reduce the maximum amount of advance payments you can make to that employee.

If an employee's spouse has filed a Form W-5 that is no longer in effect, the employee may file a new Form W-5 with you, but is not required to do so. A new form will certify that the spouse does not have a Form W-5 in effect and will increase the maximum amount of advance payments you can make to that employee.

Invalid Form W-5. The Form W-5 is invalid if it is incomplete, unsigned, or has an alteration or unauthorized addition. The form has been altered if any of the language has been deleted. Any writing added to the form other than the requested entries is an unauthorized addition.

You should consider a Form W-5 invalid if an employee has made an oral or written statement that clearly shows the Form W-5 to be false. If you receive an invalid form, tell the employee that it is invalid as of the date he or she made the oral or written statement. For advance EIC payment purposes, the invalid Form W-5 is considered void.

You are not required to determine if a completed and signed Form W-5 is correct. However, you should contact the IRS if you have reason to believe it has any incorrect statement.

How to figure the advance EIC payment. To figure the amount of the advance EIC payment to include with the employee's pay, you must consider:

- Wages, including reported tips, for the same period. Generally, figure advance EIC payments using the amount of wages subject to income tax withholding. If an employee's wages are not subject to income tax withholding, use the amount of wages subject to withholding for social security and Medicare taxes.
- Whether the employee is married or single.
- Whether a married employee's spouse has a Form W-5 in effect with an employer.

Note: *If during the year you have paid an employee total wages of at least \$29,201 (\$30,201 if married filing jointly), you must stop making advance EIC payments to that employee for the rest of the year.*

Figure the amount of advance EIC to include in the employee's pay by using the tables that begin on page 56. There are separate tables for employees whose spouses have a Form W-5 in effect. See page 33 for instructions on using the advance EIC payment tables. The amount of advance EIC paid to an employee during 2002 cannot exceed \$1,503.

Paying the advance EIC to employees. An advance EIC payment is not wages and is 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 you withhold from the

employee's wages. You add the 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 you made to employees on the advance EIC line of your Form 941. Subtract this amount from your total taxes (see the separate **Instructions for Form 941**). Reduce the amounts reported on line 17 of Form 941 or on appropriate lines of **Schedule B (Form 941)**, Employer's Record of Federal Tax Liability, by any advance EIC paid to employees.

Generally, employers will make the advance EIC payment from withheld income tax and employee and employer social security and Medicare taxes. These taxes are normally required to be paid over to the IRS either through Federal tax deposits or with employment tax returns. For purposes of deposit due dates, advance EIC payments are treated as deposits of these taxes on the day you pay wages (including the advance EIC payment) to your employees. The payments are treated as deposits of these taxes in the following order: (1) Income tax withholding, (2) Withheld employee social security and Medicare taxes, and (3) The employer's share of social security and Medicare taxes.

Example: You have 10 employees, each entitled to an advance EIC payment of \$10. The total amount of advance EIC payments you make for the payroll period is \$100. The total amount of income tax withholding for the payroll period is \$90. The total employee and employer social security and Medicare taxes for the payroll period is \$122.60 (\$61.30 each).

You are considered to have made a deposit of \$100 advance EIC payment on the day you paid wages. The \$100 is treated as if you deposited the \$90 total income tax withholding and \$10 of the employee social security and Medicare taxes. You remain liable for depositing the remaining \$112.60 of the social security and Medicare taxes (\$51.30 + \$61.30 = \$112.60).

Advance EIC payments more than taxes due. For any payroll period, if the total advance EIC payments are more than the total payroll taxes (withheld income tax and both employee and employer shares of social security and Medicare taxes), you may choose either to:

- 1) Reduce each employee's advance payment proportionally so that the total advance EIC payments equal the amount of taxes due or
- 2) Elect to make full payment of the advance EIC and treat the excess as an advance payment of employment taxes.

Example: You have 10 employees who are each entitled to an advance EIC payment of \$10. The total amount of advance EIC payable for the payroll period is \$100. The total employment tax for the payroll period is \$90 (including income tax withholding and social security and Medicare taxes). The advance EIC payable is \$10 more than the total employment tax. The \$10 excess is 10% of the advance EIC payable (\$100). You may—

- 1) Reduce each employee's payment by 10% (to \$9 each) so the advance EIC payments equal your total employment tax (\$90) or
- 2) Pay each employee \$10, and treat the excess \$10 as an advance payment of employment taxes. Attach a statement to Form 941 showing the excess advance EIC payments and the pay period(s) to which the excess applies.

U.S. territories. If you are in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, or the U.S. Virgin Islands, consult your local tax office for information on the EIC. You cannot take advance EIC payments into account on Form 941-SS.

Required Notice to Employees

You must notify employees who have no 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 2001 were less than \$32,121 that they may be eligible to claim the credit for 2001. This is because eligible employees may get a refund of the amount of EIC that is more than the tax they owe. For example, an employee who had no tax withheld in 2001 and owes no tax, but is eligible for a \$791 EIC, can file a 2001 tax return to get a \$791 refund.

You will meet this notification requirement if you issue the 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 on time but does not have the required statement, you must notify the employee within 1 week of the date 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 Form W-2 is required to be given. If Form W-2 is not required, you must notify the employee by February 7, 2002.

11. Depositing Taxes

In general, you must deposit income tax withheld and both the employer and employee social security and Medicare taxes (minus any advance EIC payments) by mailing or delivering a check, money order, or cash to a financial institution that is an authorized depository for Federal taxes. However, some taxpayers are required to deposit using the Electronic Federal Tax Deposit System (EFTPS). See **How To Deposit** on page 20 for information on electronic deposit requirements for 2002.

Payment with return. You may make a payment with Form 941 instead of depositing if:

- You accumulate less than a \$2,500 tax liability (reduced by any advance earned income credit) during the quarter (line 13 of Form 941), and you pay in full with a timely filed return. (However, if you are unsure that you will accumulate less than \$2,500, deposit under the appropriate rules so that you will not be subject to failure to deposit penalties.) Or
- You are a monthly schedule depositor (defined below) and make a payment in accordance with the **Accuracy of Deposits Rule** discussed on page 19. This payment may be \$2,500 or more.

***Caution:** Only monthly schedule depositors are allowed to make this payment with the return.*

Separate deposit requirements for nonpayroll (Form 945) tax liabilities. Separate deposits are required for nonpayroll and payroll income tax withholding. **Do not** combine deposits for Forms 941 and 945 tax liabilities. Generally, the deposit rules for nonpayroll liabilities are the same as discussed below, except that the rules apply to an annual rather than a quarterly return period. Thus, the \$2,500 threshold for the deposit requirement discussed above applies to Form 945 on an annual basis. See the separate **Instructions for Form 945** for more information.

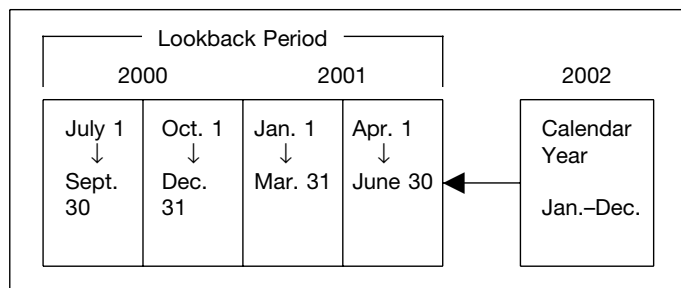
When To Deposit

There are two deposit schedules—**monthly** or **semi-weekly**—for determining when you deposit social security, Medicare, and withheld income taxes. These schedules tell you when a deposit is due after a tax liability arises (e.g., when you have a payday). Prior to the beginning of each calendar year, you must determine which of the two deposit schedules you are required to use. The deposit schedule you must use is based on the total tax liability you reported on Form 941 during a four-quarter **lookback period** discussed below. Your deposit schedule is **not** determined by how often you pay your employees or make deposits (see **Application of Monthly and Semi-weekly Schedules** on page 19).

These rules do not apply to Federal unemployment (FUTA) tax. See section 14 for information on depositing FUTA tax.

Lookback period. Your deposit schedule for a calendar year is determined from the total taxes (not reduced by any advance EIC payments) reported on your Forms 941 (line 11) in a four-quarter lookback period. The lookback period begins July 1 and ends June 30 as shown in Table 1 below. If you reported \$50,000 or less of taxes for the lookback period, you are a monthly schedule depositor; if you reported more than \$50,000, you are a semiweekly schedule depositor.

Table 1. Lookback Period for Calendar Year 2002



Adjustments and the lookback rule. Determine your tax liability for the four quarters in the lookback period based on the tax liability as **originally** reported on Form 941. If you made adjustments to correct errors on previously filed Forms 941, these adjustments do not affect the amount of tax liability for purposes of the lookback rule. If you report adjustments on your current Form 941 to correct errors on prior Forms 941, include these adjustments as part of your tax liability for the current quarter. If you filed Form 843 to claim a refund for a prior period overpayment, your tax liability does not change for either the prior period or the current period for purposes of the lookback rule.

Example: An employer originally reported a tax liability of \$45,000 for the four quarters in the lookback period ending June 30, 2001. The employer discovered during January 2002 that the tax during one of the lookback period quarters was understated by \$10,000 and corrected this error with an adjustment on the 2002 first quarter return. This employer is a monthly schedule depositor for 2002 because the lookback period tax liabilities are based on the amounts originally reported, and they were less than \$50,000. The \$10,000 adjustment is part of the 2002 first quarter tax liability.

Monthly Deposit Schedule

You are a monthly schedule depositor for a calendar year if the total taxes on Form 941 (line 11) for the four quarters in your lookback period were \$50,000 or less. Under the monthly deposit schedule, deposit Form 941 taxes on payments made during a month by the 15th day of the following month.

Monthly schedule depositors should **not** file Form 941 on a monthly basis. Do not file **Form 941-M**, Employer's Monthly Federal Tax Return, unless you are instructed to do so by an IRS representative.

New employers. During the first calendar year of your business, your tax liability for each quarter in the lookback period is considered to be zero. Therefore, you are a monthly schedule depositor for the first calendar year of your business (but see the **\$100,000 Next-Day Deposit Rule** on page 19).

Semiweekly Deposit Schedule

You are a semiweekly schedule depositor for a calendar year if the total taxes on Form 941 (line 11) during your

lookback period were more than \$50,000. Under the semiweekly deposit schedule, deposit Form 941 taxes on payments made on Wednesday, Thursday, and/or Friday by the following Wednesday. Deposit amounts accumulated on payments made on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and/or Tuesday by the following Friday.

Table 2. 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

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.

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 Saturday, March 30, 2002 (first quarter), and another pay date on Tuesday, April 2, 2002 (second quarter), two separate deposits would be required even though the pay dates fall within the same semiweekly period. Both deposits would be due Friday, April 5, 2002 (three banking days from the end of the semiweekly deposit period).

Summary of Steps To Determine Your Deposit Schedule

1. Identify your lookback period (see Table 1).
2. Add the total taxes (line 11 of Form 941) you reported during the lookback period.
3. Determine if you are a monthly or semiweekly schedule depositor:

If the total taxes you reported in the lookback period were . . .	Then you are a . . .
\$50,000 or less	Monthly Schedule Depositor
More than \$50,000	Semiweekly Schedule Depositor

Example of Monthly and Semiweekly Schedules

Rose Co. reported Form 941 taxes as follows:

2001 Lookback Period		2002 Lookback Period	
3rd Quarter 1999	\$12,000	3rd Quarter 2000	\$12,000
4th Quarter 1999	\$12,000	4th Quarter 2000	\$12,000
1st Quarter 2000	\$12,000	1st Quarter 2001	\$12,000
2nd Quarter 2000	\$12,000	2nd Quarter 2001	\$15,000
	\$48,000		\$51,000

Rose Co. is a monthly schedule depositor for 2001 because its tax liability for the four quarters in its lookback period (third quarter 1999 through second quarter 2000) was not more than \$50,000. However, for 2002, Rose Co. is a semiweekly schedule depositor because the total taxes exceeded \$50,000 for the four quarters in its lookback period (third quarter 2000 through second quarter 2001).

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 timely if it is made by the close of 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 a Friday and Friday is not a banking day, the deposit will be considered timely if it is made by the following Monday (if that Monday is a banking day).

Semiweekly schedule depositors have at least 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 one additional banking day to deposit. For example, if a semiweekly schedule depositor accumulated taxes for payments made 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).

Application of Monthly and Semiweekly Schedules

The terms “monthly schedule depositor” and “semiweekly schedule depositor” do **not** refer to how often your business pays its employees or even how often you are required to make deposits. The terms identify which set of deposit rules you must follow when an employment tax liability arises. The deposit rules are based on the dates wages are paid; **not** on when tax liabilities are accrued.

Monthly schedule example. Spruce Co. is a monthly schedule depositor with seasonal employees. It paid wages each Friday. During March it paid wages but did not pay any wages during April. Under the monthly deposit schedule, Spruce Co. must deposit the combined tax liabilities for the four March paydays by April 15. Spruce Co. does not have a deposit requirement for April (due by May 15) because no wages were paid and, therefore, it did not have a tax liability for April.

Semiweekly schedule example. Green Inc., which has a semiweekly deposit schedule, pays wages once each month on the last day of the month. Although Green

Inc. has a semiweekly deposit schedule, it will deposit just once a month because it pays wages only once a month. The deposit, however, will be made under the semiweekly deposit schedule as follows: Green Inc.’s tax liability for the July 31, 2002 (Wednesday) payday must be deposited by August 7, 2002 (Wednesday). Under the semiweekly deposit schedule, liabilities for wages paid on Wednesday through Friday must be deposited by the following Wednesday.

\$100,000 Next-Day Deposit Rule

If you accumulate a tax liability (reduced by any advance EIC payments) of \$100,000 or more on any day during a **deposit period**, you must deposit the tax by the next banking day, whether you are a monthly or semiweekly schedule depositor.

For purposes of the \$100,000 rule, do not continue accumulating 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. Thus, \$95,000 must be deposited by Friday and \$10,000 must be deposited by 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. must deposit the \$30,000 by Friday following the semiweekly deposit schedule.

If you are a monthly schedule depositor and accumulate a \$100,000 tax liability on any day, you become a semiweekly schedule depositor on the next day and remain so for at least the rest of the calendar year and for the following calendar year.

Example: Elm Inc. started its business on April 1, 2002. On April 16, it paid wages for the first time and accumulated a tax liability of \$40,000. On April 23, 2002, Elm Inc. paid wages and accumulated a liability of \$60,000, bringing its accumulated tax liability to \$100,000. Because this was the first year of its business, the tax liability for its lookback period is considered to be zero, and it would be a monthly schedule depositor based on the lookback rules. However, since Elm Inc. accumulated a \$100,000 liability on April 23, it became a semiweekly schedule depositor on April 24. It will be a semiweekly schedule depositor for the remainder of 2002 and for 2003. Elm Inc. is required to deposit the \$100,000 by April 24, 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:

- 1) **Monthly schedule depositor.** Deposit the shortfall or pay it with your return by the due date of the Form 941 for the quarter in which the shortfall occurred. You may pay the shortfall with Form 941 even if the amount is \$2,500 or more.
- 2) **Semiweekly schedule depositor.** Deposit by the earlier of:
 - a) The first Wednesday or Friday that falls on or after the 15th of the month following the month in which the shortfall occurred or
 - b) The due date of Form 941 (for the quarter of the tax liability).

For example, if a semiweekly schedule depositor has a deposit shortfall during July 2002, the shortfall makeup date is August 16, 2002 (Friday). However, if the shortfall occurred on the required October 2 (Wednesday) deposit due date for a September 25 (Wednesday) pay date, the return due date for the September 25 pay date (October 31) would come before the November 15 (Friday) shortfall makeup date. In this case, the shortfall must be deposited by October 31.

How To Deposit

The two methods of depositing employment taxes, including Form 945 taxes, are discussed below. See page 17 for exceptions explaining when taxes may be paid with the tax return instead of deposited.

Electronic deposit requirement. 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 2002 if:

- The total deposits of such taxes in 2000 were more than \$200,000 or
- You were required to use EFTPS in 2001.

If you are required to use EFTPS and fail to do so, you may be subject to a 10% penalty. 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.

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

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, the IRS will send you a Federal Tax Deposit (FTD) coupon book 5 to 6 weeks after you receive an employer identification number (EIN). (Apply for an EIN on Form SS-4.) The IRS will keep track of the number of FTD coupons you use and **automatically** will send you additional coupons when you need them. If you do not receive your resupply of FTD coupons, call 1-800-829-1040. 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 boxes 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 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 the 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** on page 21 for details.

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 depository. An authorized depository is a financial institution (e.g., a commercial bank) that is authorized to accept Federal tax deposits. Follow the instructions in the FTD coupon book. Make the check or money order payable to the depository. To help ensure proper crediting of your account, include your EIN, the type of tax (e.g., Form 941), and tax period to which the payment applies on your check or money order.

Authorized depositories must accept cash, a postal money order drawn to the order of the depository, or a check or draft drawn on and to the order of the depository. You may deposit taxes with a check drawn on another financial institution only if the depository is willing to accept that form of payment. Be sure that the financial institution where you make deposits is an authorized depository. 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 whether deposits are on time by the date they are received by an authorized depository. To be considered timely, the funds must be available to the depository on the deposit due date before the institution's daily cutoff deadline. Contact your local depository for information concerning check clear-

ance and cutoff schedules. However, a deposit received by the authorized depository 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 made by its due date to be timely.*

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 depository. 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 an explanation with the deposit. **Do not** use **Form 8109-B**, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon, in this situation.

Depositing without Form 8109. If you do not have the 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 1-800-829-1040. Be sure to have your EIN ready when you call.

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.

How to claim credit for overpayments. If you deposited more than the right amount of taxes for a quarter, you can choose on Form 941 for that quarter to have the overpayment refunded or applied as a credit to your next return. Do not ask the depository or EFTPS to request a refund from the IRS for you.

Deposit Penalties

Penalties may apply if you do not make required deposits on time, 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 or timely deposited, 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** earlier 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 the IRS sent asking for the tax due or the day on which you receive notice and demand for immediate payment, whichever is earlier.

Order in which deposits are applied. Beginning in 2002, deposits generally are applied to the most recent tax liability within the quarter. For examples on how the IRS will apply deposits, see Rev. Proc. 2001-58 (2001-50 I.R.B. 579). Before 2002, deposits generally were applied first to the oldest tax liability. However, 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 you receive. For more information on designating deposits, see Revenue Procedure 99-10 (1999-1 C.B. 272). You can find Rev. Proc. 99-10 on page 11 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 1999-2 at www.irs.gov.

Example: Cedar Inc. is required to make a deposit of \$1,000 on April 15 and \$1,500 on May 15. It does not make the deposit on April 15. On May 15, Cedar Inc. deposits \$2,000. Under the new rule, which applies deposits to the most recent tax liability, \$1,500 of the deposit is applied to the May 15 deposit and the remaining \$500 is applied to the April deposit. Accordingly, \$500 of the April 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 the required actions are not taking place.

Separate accounting when deposits are not made or withheld taxes are not paid. Separate accounting may be required if you do not pay over withheld employee social security, Medicare, or income taxes; deposit required taxes; make required payments; or file tax returns. In this case, you would receive written notice from the IRS requiring you to deposit taxes in a special trust account for

the U.S. Government. You would also have to file monthly tax returns on **Form 941-M**, Employer's Monthly Federal Tax Return.

12. Filing Form 941

Each quarter, all employers who pay wages subject to income tax withholding (including withholding on sick pay and supplemental unemployment benefits) or social security and Medicare taxes must file **Form 941**, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return. However, the following exceptions apply:

- 1) **Seasonal employers who no longer file for quarters when they regularly have no tax liability because they have paid no wages.** To alert the IRS that you will not have to file a return for one or more quarters during the year, mark the Seasonal employer box above line 1 on Form 941. The IRS will mail two Forms 941 to the seasonal filer once a year after March 1. The preprinted label will not include the date the quarter ended. You must enter the date the quarter ended when you file the return. Generally, the IRS will not inquire about unfiled returns if at least one taxable return is filed each year. However, you must mark the Seasonal employer box on every Form 941 you file. Otherwise, the IRS will expect a return to be filed for each quarter.
- 2) **Household employers reporting social security and Medicare taxes and/or withheld income tax.** If you are a sole proprietor and file Form 941 for business employees, you may include taxes for household employees on your Form 941. Otherwise, report social security and Medicare taxes and income tax withholding for household employees on **Schedule H (Form 1040)**, Household Employment Taxes. See **Pub. 926**, Household Employer's Tax Guide, for more information.
- 3) **Employers reporting wages for employees in American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Puerto Rico.** If the employees are not subject to U.S. income tax withholding, use Form 941-SS. Employers in Puerto Rico use Form 941-PR.
- 4) **Agricultural employers reporting social security, Medicare, and withheld income taxes.** Report these on **Form 943**, Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees.

Form 941 e-file. The Form 941 e-file program allows a taxpayer to electronically file Form 941 using a personal computer, modem, and commercial tax preparation software. Contact the IRS at 1-800-829-1040 or visit the IRS Web Site at www.irs.gov/elec_sys/efile-bus.html for more information. See Pub. 1855 for technical specifications.

941TeleFile. You may be able to file Form 941 and pay any balance due by phone. If you receive TeleFile materials with your Form 941 package, check page TEL-1 of the

941TeleFile Instructions to see if you qualify for this method of filing. If you have questions related to filing Form 941 using TeleFile, call 1-800-829-8815. This phone number is for 941TeleFile information only and is not the number used to file the return.

Electronic and magnetic tape filing by reporting agents. Reporting agents filing Forms 941 for groups of taxpayers can file them electronically or on magnetic tape. See the reporting agent discussion in section 6 of **Pub. 15-A**, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide, for more information.

Penalties. For each whole or part month 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 whole or part month the tax is paid late (disregarding any extensions of the payment deadline), a penalty of 0.5% per month of the amount of tax generally applies. 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 for this penalty is also 25%. The penalties will not be charged if you have a reasonable cause for failing to file or pay.

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.

Do not file more than one Form 941 per quarter. Employers with multiple locations or divisions must file only one Form 941 per quarter. Filing more than one return may result in processing delays and may require correspondence between you and the IRS. For information on making corrections to previously filed returns, see section 13.

Hints on filing. Do not report more than one calendar quarter on a return.

Use the preaddressed form mailed to you. If you do not have the form, get one from the IRS in time to file the return when due. If you use a form that is not preaddressed, show your name and EIN on it. Be sure they are exactly as they appeared on earlier returns. See the **Instructions for Form 941** for information on preparing the form.

Final return. If you go out of business, you must file a final return for the last quarter in which wages are paid. If you continue to pay wages or other compensation for quarters following termination of your business, you must file returns for those quarters. See the Instructions for Form 941 for details on how to file a final return.

Note: *If you are required to file a final Form 941, you are also required to furnish Form W-2 to your employees by the due date of the final Form 941. File Forms W-2 and W-3 with the SSA by the last day of the month that follows the due date of your final Form 941. See the **Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3** for more information.*

Filing late Forms 941 for prior years. If you are filing an original return for a quarter in a prior year and you are using the current year form, you will have to modify Form 941. A form for a particular year generally can be used without modification for any quarter within that year. For

example, a form with any 2002 revision date (e.g., January or October 2002) generally can be used without modification for any quarter of 2002.

In all cases, however, be sure to correctly fill out the "Date quarter ended" section at the top of the form. If you are modifying a form with preprinted information, change the date (the date is shown with the month and year the quarter ends; for example, JUN02 would be for the quarter ending June 30, 2002). Cross out any inapplicable tax rate(s) shown on the form and write in the rate from Table 3 below. You can get tax rates and wage base limits for years not shown in the table from the IRS.



The instructions on the form may be inappropriate for the year for which you are reporting taxes because of changes in the law, regulations, or procedures. The revision date (found under the form number at the top of the form) will tell you the year for which the form was developed. Contact the IRS if you have any questions.

Table 3. Social Security and Medicare Tax Rates (For 3 prior years)

Calendar Year	Wage Base Limit (each employee)	Tax Rate on Taxable Wages and Tips
2001–Social Security	\$80,400	12.4%
2001–Medicare	All Wages	2.9%
2000–Social Security	\$76,200	12.4%
2000–Medicare	All Wages	2.9%
1999–Social Security	\$72,600	12.4%
1999–Medicare	All Wages	2.9%

Reconciling Forms W-2, W-3, and 941. When there are discrepancies between Forms 941 filed with the IRS and Forms W-2 and W-3 filed with the SSA, we must contact you to resolve the discrepancies.

To help reduce discrepancies—

- 1) Report bonuses as wages and as social security and Medicare wages on Forms W-2 and 941.
- 2) Report both social security and Medicare wages and taxes separately on Forms W-2, W-3, and 941.
- 3) Report social security taxes on Form W-2 in the box for social security tax withheld, not as social security wages.
- 4) Report Medicare taxes on Form W-2 in the box for Medicare tax withheld, not as Medicare wages.
- 5) Make sure the social security wage amount for each employee does not exceed the annual social security wage base limit.
- 6) Do not report noncash wages that are not subject to social security or Medicare taxes as social security or Medicare wages.

- 7) If you used an EIN on any Form 941 for the year that is different from the EIN reported on Form W-3, enter the other EIN on Form W-3 in the box for "Other EIN used this year."

To reduce the discrepancies between amounts reported on Forms W-2, W-3, and 941—

- 1) Be sure the amounts on Form W-3 are the total amounts from Forms W-2.
- 2) Reconcile Form W-3 with your four quarterly Forms 941 by comparing amounts reported for—
 - a) Income tax withholding.
 - b) Social security wages, social security tips, and Medicare wages and tips. Form W-3 should include Form 941 adjustments only for the current year (i.e., if the Form 941 adjustments include amounts for a prior year, do not report those prior year adjustments on the current-year Forms W-2 and W-3).
 - c) Social security and Medicare taxes. The amounts shown on the four quarterly Forms 941, including current-year adjustments, should be approximately twice the amounts shown on Form W-3. This is because Form 941 includes both the employer and employee shares of social security and Medicare taxes.
 - d) Advance earned income credit.

Do not report on Form 941 backup withholding or income tax withholding on nonpayroll payments such as pensions, annuities, and gambling winnings. Nonpayroll withholding must be reported on Form 945 (see the separate **Instructions for Form 945** for details). Income tax withholding required to be reported on Forms 1099 or W-2G must be reported on Form 945. Only taxes and withholding properly reported on Form W-2 should be reported on Form 941.

Amounts reported on Forms W-2, W-3, and 941 may not match for valid reasons. If they do not match, you should determine that the reasons are valid. Keep your reconciliation so you will have a record of why amounts did not match in case there are inquiries from the IRS or the SSA.

13. Reporting Adjustments on Form 941

There are two types of adjustments: current period adjustments and prior period adjustments to correct errors. See the instructions for Forms 941 and 941c for more information on how to report these adjustments.

Current Period Adjustments

In certain cases, amounts reported as social security and Medicare taxes on lines 6b, 6d, and 7b of Form 941 must be adjusted to arrive at your correct tax liability (e.g., excluding amounts withheld by a third-party payer or amounts you were not required to withhold). Current period

adjustments are reported on line 9 of Form 941 and include the following:

Adjustment of tax on tips. If, by the 10th of the month after the month you received an employee's report on tips, you do not have enough employee funds available to withhold the employee's share of social security and Medicare taxes, you no longer have to collect it. Report the entire amount of these tips on lines 6c (social security tips) and 7a (Medicare wages and tips). Include as an adjustment in the "Other" space on line 9 the total uncollected employee share of the social security and Medicare taxes.

Adjustment of tax on group-term life insurance premiums paid for former employees. The employee share of social security and Medicare taxes on group-term life insurance over \$50,000 for a former employee is paid by the former employee with his or her tax return and is not collected by the employer. However, include all social security and Medicare taxes for such coverage on lines 6b and 7b (social security and Medicare taxes), and back out the amount of the employee share of these taxes as an adjustment in the "Other" space on line 9. See Pub. 15-A for more information on group-term life insurance.

Note: For the above adjustments, provide a brief supporting statement explaining the nature and amount of the adjustments (see the example of reporting current period adjustments below). Do not use Form 941c as the supporting statement for current period adjustments.

Adjustment of tax on third-party sick pay. Report both the employer and employee shares of social security and Medicare taxes for sick pay on lines 6b and 7b of Form 941. Deduct on line 9 the social security and Medicare taxes withheld on sick pay by a third-party payer. Also enter the sick pay tax adjustment in the "Sick Pay" adjustment entry space. No additional statement for this adjustment is required. See section 7 of Pub. 15-B for more information.

Fractions of cents adjustment. If there is a small difference between net taxes (line 13) and total deposits (line 14), it may have been caused, all or in part, by rounding to the nearest cent each time you computed payroll. This rounding occurs when you figure the amount of social security and Medicare tax to be withheld from each employee's wages. If you pay your taxes with Form 941 instead of making deposits because your total taxes for the quarter are less than \$2,500, you also may report a fractions-of-cents adjustment.

To determine if you have a fractions-of-cents adjustment, multiply the total wages and tips for the quarter subject to:

- Social security tax (reported on lines 6a and 6c) by 6.2% (.062).
- Medicare tax (reported on line 7a) by 1.45% (.0145).

Compare these amounts (the employee share of social security and Medicare taxes) with the total social security and Medicare taxes actually withheld from employees for the quarter (from your payroll records). The difference, positive or negative, is your fractions-of-cents adjustment. If the actual amount withheld is less, report a negative adjustment in parentheses in the entry space for "Fractions of cents." If the actual amount is more, report a positive adjustment. No supporting statement is required for this adjustment.

Example of reporting current period adjustments.

Cedar Inc. was entitled to the following current period adjustments:

- **Third-party sick pay.** Cedar Inc. included taxes of \$2,000 for sick pay on lines 6b and 7b for social security and Medicare taxes. However, the third-party payer of the sick pay withheld and paid the employee share (\$1,000) of these taxes. Cedar Inc. is entitled to a \$1,000 sick pay adjustment (negative).
- **Fractions of cents.** Cedar Inc. determined that the amounts withheld and deposited for social security and Medicare taxes during the quarter were a net \$1.44 more than the employee share of the amount figured on lines 6b, 6d, and 7b (social security and Medicare taxes). This difference was caused by adding or dropping fractions of cents when figuring social security and Medicare taxes for each wage payment. It must report a positive \$1.44 fractions-of-cents adjustment.
- **Life insurance premiums.** Cedar Inc. paid group-term life insurance premiums for policies in excess of \$50,000 for former employees. The former employees must pay the employee share of the social security and Medicare taxes (\$200) on the policies. However, Cedar Inc. must include the employee share of these taxes with the social security and Medicare taxes reported on lines 6b and 7b

Current Period Adjustment Example

7	Taxable Medicare wages and tips	7a	\$		×	2.9% (.029) =	7b		
8	Total social security and Medicare taxes (add lines 6b, 6d, and 7b). Check here if wages are not subject to social security and/or Medicare tax	8							
9	Adjustment of social security and Medicare taxes (see instructions for required explanation) Sick Pay \$ (1000.00) ± Fractions of Cents \$ 1.44 ± Other \$ (200.00) =	9					(1198	56)	
10	Adjusted total of social security and Medicare taxes (line 8 as adjusted by line 9—see instructions).	10							
11	Total taxes (add lines 5 and 10)	11							

of Form 941. It is entitled to a negative \$200 adjustment.

Cedar Inc. reported these adjustments on line 9 of Form 941 as shown in the **Current Period Adjustment Example** on page 24. A brief supporting statement was filed with Form 941 explaining the life insurance adjustment.

Prior Period Adjustments

Generally, you can correct errors on prior quarter Forms 941 by making an adjustment on the Form 941 for the quarter during which the error was discovered. For example, if you made an error in reporting social security tax on your second quarter 2001 Form 941 and discovered the error during January 2002, correct the error by making an adjustment on your first quarter 2002 Form 941.

The adjustment increases or decreases your tax liability for the quarter in which it is reported (the quarter the error is discovered) and is interest free. The net adjustments reported on Form 941 may include any number of corrections for one or more previous quarters, including both overpayments and underpayments.

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

- What the error was.
- Quarter in which the error was made.
- The amount of the error for each quarter.
- Date on which you found the error.
- That you repaid the employee tax or received from each affected employee a written consent to this refund or credit, if the entry corrects an overcollection.
- 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 or the equivalent supporting statement separately. The IRS will not be able to process your adjustments on Form 941 without this supporting information. See the instructions for Form 941c for more information.

Income tax withholding adjustments. Correct prior quarter income tax withholding errors by making an adjustment on line 4 of Form 941 for the quarter during which you discovered the error.

Note: You may make an adjustment to correct income tax withholding errors only for quarters during the **same calendar year**. This is because the employee uses the amount shown on Form W-2 as a credit when filing the income tax return (Form 1040, etc.).

You cannot adjust amounts reported as income tax withheld in a prior calendar year unless it is to correct an **administrative error**. An administrative error occurs if the amount you entered on Form 941 is not the amount you

actually withheld. For example, if the total income tax actually withheld was incorrectly reported on Form 941 due to a mathematical or transposition error, this would be an administrative error. The administrative error adjustment corrects the amount reported on Form 941 to agree with the amount actually withheld from employees.

Social security and Medicare tax adjustments. Correct prior quarter social security and Medicare tax errors by making an adjustment on line 9 of Form 941 for the quarter during which you discovered the error. You may report adjustments on the current quarter Form 941 for previous quarters in the current and prior years.

Reporting prior quarter adjustments on the record of Federal tax liability. Adjustments to correct errors in prior quarters must be taken into account on either Form 941, line 17, Monthly Summary of Federal Tax Liability, or on **Schedule B (Form 941)**, Employer's Record of Federal Tax Liability.

If the adjustment corrects an **underreported liability** in a prior quarter, report the adjustment on the entry space corresponding to the date the error was discovered. If the adjustment corrects an **overreported liability**, use the adjustment amount as a credit to offset subsequent liabilities until it is used up.

Example of reporting prior period adjustments: Elm Co., a monthly schedule depositor, discovered on January 9, 2002, that it overreported social security tax on a prior quarter return by \$5,000. Its total tax liabilities for the first quarter of 2002 were: January—\$4,500, February—\$4,500, and March—\$4,500. Elm Co. completed line 17 of Form 941 as shown in the **Prior Period Adjustment Example** on page 26.

The adjustment for the \$5,000 overreported liability offset the January liability, so the \$4,500 liability was not deposited and a -0- liability was reported on line 17, column (a). The remaining \$500 of the \$5,000 adjustment credit was used to partially offset the liability for February, so only \$4,000 of the \$4,500 liability was deposited and reported on line 17, column (b).

Note: Do not make any changes to the record of Federal tax liability for current quarter adjustments. The amounts reported on the record reflect the **actual** amounts you withheld from employees' wages for social security and Medicare taxes. Because the current quarter adjustments make the amounts reported on lines 6b, 6d, and 7b of Form 941 equal the actual amounts you withheld (the amounts reported on the record), no additional changes to the record of Federal tax liability are necessary for these adjustments.

Filing a claim for overreported prior period liabilities. If you discover an error on a prior quarter 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**.

Collecting underwithheld taxes from employees. If you withheld no income, social security, or Medicare taxes

Prior Period Adjustment Example

- **All filers:** If line 13 is less than \$1,000, you need not complete line 17 or Schedule B (Form 941).
- **Semiweekly schedule depositors:** Complete Schedule B (Form 941) and check here
- **Monthly schedule depositors:** Complete line 17, columns (a) through (d), and check here

17 Monthly Summary of Federal Tax Liability. Do not complete if you were a semiweekly schedule depositor.			
(a) First month liability	(b) Second month liability	(c) Third month liability	(d) Total liability for quarter
- 0 -	4000.00	4500.00	8500.00

Sign Here

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete.

Signature ▶

Print Your Name and Title ▶

Date ▶

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see back of Payment Voucher. Cat. No. 17001Z Form **941** (Rev. 10-2000)

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*. There are special rules for tax on tips (see section 6) and fringe benefits (see section 5).

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 the excess. Any excess income tax withholding must be reimbursed to the employee prior to 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 941 for the quarter in which you withheld too much tax.

Correcting filed Forms W-2 and W-3. 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 **Form W-2c**, Corrected Wage and Tax Statement, and **Form W-3c**, Transmittal of Corrected Wage and Tax Statements.

Wage Repayments

If an employee repays you for wages received in error, do not offset the repayments against current-year wages unless the repayments are for amounts received in error in the current year.

Repayment of current-year wages. If you receive repayments for wages paid during a prior quarter in the current year, report adjustments on Form 941 to recover income tax withholding and social security and Medicare taxes for the repaid wages (as discussed earlier). Report the adjustments on Form 941 for the quarter during which the repayment occurred.

Repayment of prior year wages. If you receive repayments for wages paid during a prior year, report an adjustment on the Form 941 for the quarter during which the repayment was made to recover the social security and Medicare taxes. Instead of making an adjustment on Form 941, you may file a claim for these taxes using Form 843. You may not make an adjustment for income tax withholding because the wages were paid during a prior year.

You also must file Forms W-2c and W-3c with the SSA to correct social security and Medicare wages and taxes. **Do not** correct wages (box 1) on Form W-2c for the amount paid in error. Give a copy of Form W-2c to the employee.

***Note:** The wages paid in error in the prior year remain taxable to the employee for that year. This is because the employee received and had use of those funds during that year. The employee is not entitled to file an amended return (Form 1040X) to recover the income tax on these wages. Instead, the employee is entitled to a deduction (or credit in some cases) for the repaid wages on his or her income tax return for the year of repayment.*

14. Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), 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. A list of state unemployment tax agencies, including addresses and phone numbers, is available in **Pub. 926**, Household Employer's Tax Guide. Only the employer pays FUTA tax; it is not deducted from the employee's wages. For more information, see the **Instructions for Form 940**.

***Note:** Services rendered after December 20, 2000, to a federally recognized Indian tribal government (or any subdivision, subsidiary, or business wholly owned by such an Indian tribe) are exempt from FUTA tax, subject to the tribe's compliance with state law. For more information, see Announcement 2001-16 and Code section 3309(d). You can find Announcement 2001-16 on page 715 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2001-8, at www.irs.gov.*

Use the following three tests to determine whether you must pay FUTA tax. Each test applies to a different category of employee, and each is independent of the others. If a test describes your situation, you are subject to FUTA tax on the wages you pay to employees in that category during the current calendar year.

- 1) General test.
You are subject to FUTA tax in 2002 on the wages you pay employees who are not farmworkers or

household workers if in the current or preceding calendar year:

- a) You paid wages of \$1,500 or more in any calendar quarter in 2001 or 2002 or
- b) You had one or more employees for at least some part of a day in any 20 or more different weeks in 2001 or 20 or more different weeks in 2002.

2) Household employees test.

You are subject to FUTA tax only if you paid total cash wages of \$1,000 or more (for all household employees) in any calendar quarter in 2001 or 2002. A household worker is an employee who performs household work in a private home, local college club, or local fraternity or sorority chapter.

3) Farmworkers test.

You are subject to FUTA tax on the wages you pay to farmworkers if:

- a) You paid cash wages of \$20,000 or more to farmworkers during any calendar quarter in 2001 or 2002 or
- b) You 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 2001 or 20 or more different weeks in 2002.

Computing FUTA tax. For 2001 and 2002, the FUTA tax rate is 6.2%. The tax applies to the first \$7,000 you pay each employee as wages during the year. The \$7,000 is the Federal wage base. Your state wage base may be different. Generally, you can take a credit against your FUTA tax for amounts you paid into state unemployment funds. This credit cannot be more than 5.4% of taxable wages. If you are entitled to the maximum 5.4% credit, the FUTA tax rate after the credit is 0.8%.

Successor employer. If you acquired a business from an employer who was liable for FUTA tax, you may be able to count the wages that employer paid to the employees who continue to work for you when you figure the \$7,000 FUTA wage base. See the Instructions for Form 940.

Depositing FUTA tax. For deposit purposes, figure FUTA tax quarterly. Determine your FUTA tax liability by multiplying the amount of wages paid during the quarter by .008 (0.8%). Stop depositing FUTA tax on an employee's wages when he or she reaches \$7,000 in wages for the calendar year. If any part of the wages subject to FUTA are exempt from state unemployment tax, you may have to deposit more than the tax using the 0.8% rate. For example, in certain states, wages paid to corporate officers, certain payments of sick pay by unions, and certain fringe benefits, are exempt from state unemployment tax.

If your FUTA tax liability for a quarter is \$100 or less, you do not have to deposit the tax. Instead, you may carry it

forward and add it to the liability figured in the next quarter to see if you must make a deposit. If your FUTA tax liability for any calendar quarter in 2002 is over \$100 (including any FUTA tax carried forward from an earlier quarter), you must deposit the tax by electronic funds transfer (EFTPS) or in an authorized financial institution using **Form 8109**, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon. See section 11 for information on these two deposit methods.

Note: You are not required to deposit FUTA taxes for household employees unless you report their wages on **Form 941** or **943**. See **Pub. 926**, *Household Employer's Tax Guide*, for more information.

When to deposit. Deposit the FUTA tax by the last day of the first month after the quarter ends.

If your liability for the fourth quarter (plus any undeposited amount from any earlier quarter) is over \$100, deposit the entire amount by the due date of Form 940 or Form 940-EZ (January 31). If it is \$100 or less, you can either make a deposit or pay the tax with your Form 940 or 940-EZ by January 31.

Table 4. When To Deposit FUTA Taxes

Quarter	Ending	Due Date
Jan.–Feb.–Mar.	Mar. 31	Apr. 30
Apr.–May–June	June 30	July 31
July–Aug.–Sept.	Sept. 30	Oct. 31
Oct.–Nov.–Dec.	Dec. 31	Jan. 31

Reporting FUTA tax. Use **Form 940** or **940-EZ**, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return, to report this tax. The IRS will mail a preaddressed Form 940 or 940-EZ to you if you filed a return the year before. If you do not receive Form 940 or 940-EZ, you can get the form by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676).

Form 940-EZ requirements. You may be able to use Form 940-EZ instead of Form 940 if (1) you paid unemployment taxes ("contributions") to only one state, (2) you paid state unemployment taxes by the due date of Form 940 or 940-EZ, and (3) all wages that were taxable for FUTA tax purposes were also taxable for your state's unemployment tax. For example, if you paid wages to corporate officers (these wages are subject to FUTA tax) in a state that exempts these wages from its unemployment taxes, you cannot use Form 940-EZ.

Household employees. If you did not report employment taxes for household employees on Form 941 or 943, report FUTA tax for these employees on **Schedule H (Form 1040)**, Household Employment Taxes. See Pub. 926 for more information.

15. Special Rules for Various Types of Services and Payments

(Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.)

Special Classes of Employment and Special Types of Payments	Treatment Under Employment Taxes		
	Income Tax Withholding	Social Security and Medicare	Federal Unemployment
Aliens, nonresident.	See page 13 and Pub. 515 , Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Corporations, and Pub. 519 , U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens.		
Aliens, resident: 1. Service performed in the U.S. 2. Service performed outside U.S.	Same as U.S. citizen. Withhold	Same as U.S. citizen. (Exempt if any part of service as crew member of foreign vessel or aircraft is performed outside U.S.) Taxable if (1) working for an American employer or (2) an American employer by agreement covers U.S. citizens and residents employed by its foreign affiliates.	Same as U.S. citizen. Exempt unless on or in connection with an American vessel or aircraft and either performed under contract made in U.S., or alien is employed on such vessel or aircraft when it touches U.S. port.
Cafeteria plan benefits under section 125.	If employee chooses cash, subject to all employment taxes. If employee chooses another benefit, the treatment is the same as if the benefit were provided outside the plan. (See Pub. 15-A for more information.)		
Deceased worker: 1. Wages paid to beneficiary or estate in same calendar year as worker's death. (See Instructions for Form W-2 for details.) 2. Wages paid to beneficiary or estate after calendar year of worker's death.	Exempt Exempt	Taxable Exempt	Taxable Exempt
Dependent care assistance programs (limited to \$5,000; \$2,500 if married filing separately).	Exempt to the extent it is reasonable to believe that amounts are excludable from gross income under section 129.		
Disabled worker's wages paid after year in which worker became entitled to disability insurance benefits under the Social Security Act.	Withhold	Exempt, if worker did not perform any service for employer during period for which payment is made.	Taxable
Employee business expense reimbursement: a. Accountable plan. 1. Amounts not exceeding specified government rate for per diem or standard mileage. 2. Amounts in excess of specified government rate for per diem or standard mileage. b. Nonaccountable plan. (See page 9 for details.)	Exempt Withhold Withhold	Exempt Taxable Taxable	Exempt Taxable Taxable
Family employees: 1. Child employed by parent (or partnership in which each partner is a parent of the child). 2. Parent employed by child. 3. Spouse employed by spouse. (See section 3 for more information.)	Withhold Withhold Withhold	Exempt until age 18; age 21 for domestic service Taxable if in course of the son's or daughter's business. For domestic services, see section 3. Taxable if in course of spouse's business.	Exempt until age 21 Exempt Exempt
Fishing and related activities.	See Pub. 595 , Tax Highlights for Commercial Fishermen.		
Foreign governments and international organizations.	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt

Special Classes of Employment and Special Types of Payments	Treatment Under Employment Taxes		
	Income Tax Withholding	Social Security and Medicare	Federal Unemployment
Foreign service by U.S. citizens: 1. As U.S. government employee. 2. For foreign affiliates of American employers and other private employers.	Withhold Exempt if at time of payment (1) it is reasonable to believe employee is entitled to exclusion from income under section 911 or (2) the employer is required by law of the foreign country to withhold income tax on such payment.	Same as within U.S. Exempt unless (1) an American employer by agreement covers U.S. citizens employed by its foreign affiliates or (2) U.S. citizen works for American employer.	Exempt Exempt unless (1) on American vessel or aircraft and work is performed under contract made in U.S. or worker is employed on vessel when it touches U.S. port or (2) U.S. citizen works for American employer (except in a contiguous country with which the U.S. has an agreement for unemployment compensation) or in the U.S. Virgin Islands.
Homeworkers (industrial, cottage industry): 1. Common law employees. 2. Statutory employees. (See page 7 for details.)	Withhold Exempt	Taxable Taxable if paid \$100 or more in cash in a year.	Taxable Exempt
Hospital employees: 1. Interns 2. Patients	Withhold Withhold	Taxable Taxable (Exempt for state or local government hospitals.)	Exempt Exempt
Household employees: 1. Domestic service in private homes. (Farmers see Circular A.) 2. Domestic service in college clubs, fraternities, and sororities.	Exempt (withhold if both employer and employee agree). Exempt (withhold if both employer and employee agree).	Taxable if paid \$1,300 or more in cash in 2002. Exempt if performed by an individual under age 18 during any portion of the calendar year and is not the principal occupation of the employee. Exempt if paid to regular student; also exempt if employee is paid less than \$100 in a year by an income-tax-exempt employer.	Taxable if employer paid total cash wages of \$1,000 or more (for all household employees) in any quarter in the current or preceding calendar year. Taxable if employer paid total cash wages of \$1,000 or more (for all household employees) in any quarter in the current or preceding calendar year.
Insurance for employees: 1. Accident and health insurance premiums under a plan or system for employees and their dependents generally or for a class or classes of employees and their dependents. 2. Group-term life insurance costs. (See Pub. 15-A for more details.)	Exempt (except 2% shareholder-employees of S corporations). Exempt	Exempt Exempt, except for the cost of group-term life insurance that is includible in the employee's gross income. (Special rules apply for former employees.)	Exempt Exempt
Insurance agents or solicitors: 1. Full-time life insurance salesperson. 2. Other salesperson of life, casualty, etc., insurance.	Withhold only if employee under common law. (See page 6.) Withhold only if employee under common law.	Taxable Taxable only if employee under common law.	Taxable if (1) employee under common law and (2) not paid solely by commissions. Taxable if (1) employee under common law and (2) not paid solely by commissions.

Special Classes of Employment and Special Types of Payments	Treatment Under Employment Taxes		
	Income Tax Withholding	Social Security and Medicare	Federal Unemployment
Interest on loans with below-market interest rates (foregone interest and deemed original issue discount). (See Pub. 15-A for more information.)	Exempt (but deemed payments of compensation-related loans must be shown on Form W-2).	Exempt, unless loans are compensation related.	Exempt, unless loans are compensation related.
Leave-sharing plans: Amounts paid to an employee under a leave-sharing plan.	Withhold	Taxable	Taxable
Newspaper carriers and vendors: Newspaper carriers under age 18; newspaper and magazine vendors buying at fixed prices and retaining receipts from sales to customers. See Pub 15-A for information on statutory nonemployee status.	Exempt (withhold if both employer and employee voluntarily agree).	Exempt	Exempt
Noncash payments: 1. For household work, agricultural labor, and service not in the course of the employer's trade or business. 2. To certain retail commission salespersons ordinarily paid solely on a cash commission basis.	Exempt (withhold if both employer and employee voluntarily agree). Optional with employer.	Exempt Taxable	Exempt Taxable
Nonprofit organizations.	See Pub. 15-A.		
Partners: Payments to members of general partnership.	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Railroads: Payments subject to the Railroad Retirement Act	Withhold	Exempt	Exempt
Religious exemptions.	See Pub. 15-A.		
Retirement and pension plans: 1. Employer contributions to a qualified plan. 2. Elective employee contributions and deferrals to a plan containing a qualified cash or deferred compensation arrangement (e.g., 401(k)). 3. Employer contributions to individual retirement accounts under simplified employee pension plan (SEP). 4. Employer contributions to section 403(b) annuities. 5. Employee salary reduction contributions to a SIMPLE retirement account. 6. Distributions from qualified retirement and pension plans and section 403(b) annuities. (See Pub. 15-A for information on pensions, annuities, and employer contributions to nonqualified deferred compensation arrangements.)	Exempt Generally exempt, but see section 402(g) for limitation. Generally exempt, but see section 402(g) for salary reduction SEP limitation. Generally exempt, but see section 402(g) for limitation. Exempt Withhold, but recipient may elect exemption on Form W-4P in certain cases; mandatory 20% withholding applies to an eligible rollover distribution that is not a direct rollover; exempt for direct rollover. (See Pub. 15-A.)	Exempt Taxable Exempt, except for amounts contributed under a salary reduction SEP agreement. Taxable if paid through a salary reduction agreement (written or otherwise). Taxable Exempt	Exempt Taxable Taxable Exempt
Salespersons: 1. Common law employees. 2. Statutory employees. 3. Statutory nonemployees (qualified real estate agents and direct sellers). (See page 7 for details.)	Withhold Exempt Exempt	Taxable Taxable Exempt	Taxable Taxable, except for full-time life insurance sales agents. Exempt
Scholarships and fellowship grants: (inclusive in income under section 117(c)).	Withhold	Taxability depends on the nature of the employment and the status of the organization. See Students on page 31.	

Special Classes of Employment and Special Types of Payments	Treatment Under Employment Taxes		
	Income Tax Withholding	Social Security and Medicare	Federal Unemployment
Severance or dismissal pay.	Withhold	Taxable	Taxable
Service not in the course of the employer's trade or business , other than on a farm operated for profit or for household employment in private homes.	Withhold only if employee earns \$50 or more in cash in a quarter and works on 24 or more different days in that quarter or in the preceding quarter.	Taxable if employee receives \$100 or more in a calendar year.	Taxable only if employee earns \$50 or more in cash in a quarter and works on 24 or more different days in that quarter or in the preceding quarter.
Sick pay. (See Pub. 15-A for more information.)	Withhold	Exempt after end of 6 calendar months after the calendar month employee last worked for employer.	
State governments and political subdivisions, employees of: 1. Fees of public official. 2. Salaries and wages. 3. Election workers.	Exempt Withhold Exempt	Taxable if certain transportation services or if covered by a section 218 (Social Security Act) agreement. Taxable (1) for services performed by employees who are either (a) covered under a section 218 agreement or (b) not a member of a public retirement system, and (2) (for Medicare tax only) for employees hired after 3/31/86 who are members of a public retirement system not covered by a section 218 social security agreement. Taxable if paid \$1,100 or more in 2001 (lesser amount if specified by a section 218 social security agreement); file Form W-2 for \$600 or more.	Exempt Exempt Exempt
Students, scholars, trainees, teachers, etc.: 1. Student enrolled and regularly attending classes, performing services for: a. Private school, college, or university b. Auxillary nonprofit organization operated for and controlled by school, college, or university. c. Public school, college, or university 2. Full-time student performing service for academic credit, combining instruction with work experience as an integral part of the program. 3. Student nurse performing part-time services for nominal earnings at hospital as incidental part of training. 4. Student employed by organized camps. 5. Student, scholar, trainee, teacher, etc., as nonimmigrant alien under section 101(a)(15)(F), (J), (M), or (Q) of Immigration and Nationality Act (i.e., aliens holding F-1, J-1, M-1, or Q-1 visas).	Withhold Withhold Withhold Withhold Withhold Withhold unless excepted by regulations.	Exempt Exempt unless services are covered by a section 218 (Social Security Act) agreement Exempt unless services are covered by a section 218 (Social Security Act) agreement Taxable Exempt Taxable Exempt if service is performed for purpose specified in section 101(a)(15)(F), (J), (M), or (Q) of Immigration and Nationality Act. However, these taxes may apply if the employee becomes a resident alien.	Exempt Exempt Exempt Exempt unless program was established for or on behalf of an employer or group of employers. Exempt Exempt
Supplemental unemployment compensation plan benefits.	Withhold	Exempt	Exempt
Tips: 1. If \$20 or more in a month. 2. If less than \$20 in a month. (See section 6 for more information.)	Withhold Exempt	Taxable Exempt	Taxable for all tips reported in writing to employer. Exempt
Worker's compensation.	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt

16. How To Use the Income Tax Withholding and Advance Earned Income Credit (EIC) Payment Tables

Income Tax Withholding

There are several ways to figure income tax withholding. The following methods of withholding are based on information you get from your employees on **Form W-4**, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate. See section 9 for more information on Form W-4.

Wage Bracket Method

Under the wage bracket method, find the proper table (on pages 36-55) 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 in Table 5 before using the percentage method tables (pages 34-35).

Adjusting wage bracket withholding for employees claiming more than 10 withholding allowances. The wage bracket tables can be used if an employee claims up to 10 allowances. More than 10 allowances may be claimed because of the special withholding allowance, additional allowances for deductions and credits, and the system itself.

To adapt the tables to more than 10 allowances:

- 1) Multiply the number of withholding allowances over 10 by the allowance value for the payroll period. (The allowance values are in Table 5, **Percentage Method—2002 Amount for One Withholding Allowance** later.)
- 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 any other method described below.

Percentage Method

If you do not want to use the wage bracket tables on pages 36 through 55 to figure how much income tax to withhold,

you can use a percentage computation based on Table 5 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 for your payroll period (see Table 5 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 pages 34 and 35.

Table 5. Percentage Method—2002 Amount for One Withholding Allowance

Payroll Period	One Withholding Allowance
Weekly	\$57.69
Biweekly	115.38
Semimonthly	125.00
Monthly	250.00
Quarterly	750.00
Semiannually	1,500.00
Annually	3,000.00
Daily or miscellaneous (each day of the payroll period)	11.54

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

1. Total wage payment	\$600.00
2. One allowance	\$57.69
3. Allowances claimed on Form W-4 <u>2</u>	
4. Multiply line 2 by line 3	<u>\$115.38</u>
5. Amount subject to withholding (subtract line 4 from line 1)	\$484.62
6. Tax to be withheld on \$484.62 from Table 1—single person, page 34	<u>\$ 59.39</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 \$12,000 (the value of four withholding allowances for 2002) for a balance of \$40,000. Using the table for the annual payroll period on page 35, \$4,432.50 is withheld. Divide the annual tax by 52. The weekly tax to withhold is \$85.24.

Alternative Methods of Income Tax Withholding

Rather than the Percentage or Wage Bracket Methods described on page 32, you can use an alternative method to withhold income tax. **Pub. 15-A**, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide, describes these alternative methods and contains:

- 1) Formula tables for percentage method withholding (for automated payroll systems).
- 2) Wage bracket percentage method tables (for automated payroll systems).
- 3) Combined income, social security, and Medicare tax withholding tables.

Some alternative methods explained in Pub. 15-A are annualized wages, average estimated wages, cumulative wages, and part-year employment.

Advance Payment Methods for the Earned Income Credit (EIC)

To figure the advance EIC payment, you may use either the Wage Bracket Method or the Percentage Method explained below. You may use other methods for figuring advance EIC payments if the amount of the payment is about the same as it would be using tables in this booklet. See the tolerances allowed in the chart in section 10 of Pub. 15-A. See section 10 in this booklet for an explanation of the advance payment of the EIC.

The number of withholding allowances 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.

Wage Bracket Method

If you use the wage bracket tables on pages 58 through 61, 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 **(c)** married with both spouses filing certificates. Determine 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 method based on the appropriate rate table on pages 56 and 57.

Find the employee's gross wages before any deductions in the appropriate table on pages 56 and 57. There are different tables for **(a)** single or head of household **(b)** married without spouse filing certificate **(c)** married with both spouses filing certificates. Find the advance EIC payment shown in the appropriate table for the amount of wages paid.

Whole-Dollar Withholding and Paying Advance EIC (Rounding)

The income tax withholding amounts in the wage bracket tables (pages 36-55) have been rounded to whole-dollar amounts.

When employers use the percentage method (pages 34-35) or an alternative method of income tax withholding, the tax for the pay period may be rounded to the nearest dollar.

The wage bracket tables for advance EIC payments (pages 58-61) have also been rounded to whole-dollar amounts. If you use the percentage method for advance EIC payments (pages 56-57), the payments may be rounded to the nearest dollar.

Tables for Percentage Method of Withholding
(For Wages Paid in 2002)

TABLE 1—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—				(b) MARRIED person —			
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of income tax to withhold is:		If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of income tax to withhold is:	
Not over \$51		\$0		Not over \$124		\$0	
Over—	But not over—	of excess over—		Over—	But not over—	of excess over—	
\$51	—\$164	10%	—\$51	\$124	—\$355	10%	—\$124
\$164	—\$570	\$11.30 plus 15%	—\$164	\$355	—\$991	\$23.10 plus 15%	—\$355
\$570	—\$1,247	\$72.20 plus 27%	—\$570	\$991	—\$2,110	\$118.50 plus 27%	—\$991
\$1,247	—\$2,749	\$254.99 plus 30%	—\$1,247	\$2,110	—\$3,400	\$420.63 plus 30%	—\$2,110
\$2,749	—\$5,938	\$705.59 plus 35%	—\$2,749	\$3,400	—\$5,998	\$807.63 plus 35%	—\$3,400
\$5,938	. . . . .	\$1,821.74 plus 38.6%	—\$5,938	\$5,998	. . . . .	\$1,716.93 plus 38.6%	—\$5,998

TABLE 2—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—				(b) MARRIED person —			
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of income tax 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 \$248		\$0	
Over—	But not over—	of excess over—		Over—	But not over—	of excess over—	
\$102	—\$329	10%	—\$102	\$248	—\$710	10%	—\$248
\$329	—\$1,140	\$22.70 plus 15%	—\$329	\$710	—\$1,983	\$46.20 plus 15%	—\$710
\$1,140	—\$2,493	\$144.35 plus 27%	—\$1,140	\$1,983	—\$4,219	\$237.15 plus 27%	—\$1,983
\$2,493	—\$5,498	\$509.66 plus 30%	—\$2,493	\$4,219	—\$6,800	\$840.87 plus 30%	—\$4,219
\$5,498	—\$11,875	\$1,411.16 plus 35%	—\$5,498	\$6,800	—\$11,996	\$1,615.17 plus 35%	—\$6,800
\$11,875	. . . . .	\$3,643.11 plus 38.6%	—\$11,875	\$11,996	. . . . .	\$3,433.77 plus 38.6%	—\$11,996

TABLE 3—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—				(b) MARRIED person —			
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of income tax to withhold is:		If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of income tax to withhold is:	
Not over \$110		\$0		Not over \$269		\$0	
Over—	But not over—	of excess over—		Over—	But not over—	of excess over—	
\$110	—\$356	10%	—\$110	\$269	—\$769	10%	—\$269
\$356	—\$1,235	\$24.60 plus 15%	—\$356	\$769	—\$2,148	\$50.00 plus 15%	—\$769
\$1,235	—\$2,701	\$156.45 plus 27%	—\$1,235	\$2,148	—\$4,571	\$256.85 plus 27%	—\$2,148
\$2,701	—\$5,956	\$552.27 plus 30%	—\$2,701	\$4,571	—\$7,367	\$911.06 plus 30%	—\$4,571
\$5,956	—\$12,865	\$1,528.77 plus 35%	—\$5,956	\$7,367	—\$12,996	\$1,749.86 plus 35%	—\$7,367
\$12,865	. . . . .	\$3,946.92 plus 38.6%	—\$12,865	\$12,996	. . . . .	\$3,720.01 plus 38.6%	—\$12,996

TABLE 4—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—				(b) MARRIED person —			
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of income tax to withhold is:		If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of income tax to withhold is:	
Not over \$221		\$0		Not over \$538		\$0	
Over—	But not over—	of excess over—		Over—	But not over—	of excess over—	
\$221	—\$713	10%	—\$221	\$538	—\$1,538	10%	—\$538
\$713	—\$2,471	\$49.20 plus 15%	—\$713	\$1,538	—\$4,296	\$100.00 plus 15%	—\$1,538
\$2,471	—\$5,402	\$312.90 plus 27%	—\$2,471	\$4,296	—\$9,142	\$513.70 plus 27%	—\$4,296
\$5,402	—\$11,913	\$1,104.27 plus 30%	—\$5,402	\$9,142	—\$14,733	\$1,822.12 plus 30%	—\$9,142
\$11,913	—\$25,729	\$3,057.57 plus 35%	—\$11,913	\$14,733	—\$25,992	\$3,499.42 plus 35%	—\$14,733
\$25,729	. . . . .	\$7,893.17 plus 38.6%	—\$25,729	\$25,992	. . . . .	\$7,440.07 plus 38.6%	—\$25,992

Tables for Percentage Method of Withholding (Continued)
(For Wages Paid in 2002)

TABLE 5—QUARTERLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—				(b) MARRIED person—			
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of income tax 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 \$1,613		\$0	
Over—	But not over—	of excess over—		Over—	But not over—	of excess over—	
\$663	—\$2,138	10%	—\$663	\$1,613	—\$4,613	10%	—\$1,613
\$2,138	—\$7,413	\$147.50 plus 15%	—\$2,138	\$4,613	—\$12,888	\$300.00 plus 15%	—\$4,613
\$7,413	—\$16,205	\$938.75 plus 27%	—\$7,413	\$12,888	—\$27,425	\$1,541.25 plus 27%	—\$12,888
\$16,205	—\$35,738	\$3,312.59 plus 30%	—\$16,205	\$27,425	—\$44,200	\$5,466.24 plus 30%	—\$27,425
\$35,738	—\$77,188	\$9,172.49 plus 35%	—\$35,738	\$44,200	—\$77,975	\$10,498.74 plus 35%	—\$44,200
\$77,188	. . . . .	\$23,679.99 plus 38.6%	—\$77,188	\$77,975	. . . . .	\$22,319.99 plus 38.6%	—\$77,975

TABLE 6—SEMIANNUAL Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—				(b) MARRIED person—			
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of income tax 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 \$3,225		\$0	
Over—	But not over—	of excess over—		Over—	But not over—	of excess over—	
\$1,325	—\$4,275	10%	—\$1,325	\$3,225	—\$9,225	10%	—\$3,225
\$4,275	—\$14,825	\$295.00 plus 15%	—\$4,275	\$9,225	—\$25,775	\$600.00 plus 15%	—\$9,225
\$14,825	—\$32,410	\$1,877.50 plus 27%	—\$14,825	\$25,775	—\$54,850	\$3,082.50 plus 27%	—\$25,775
\$32,410	—\$71,475	\$6,625.45 plus 30%	—\$32,410	\$54,850	—\$88,400	\$10,932.75 plus 30%	—\$54,850
\$71,475	—\$154,375	\$18,344.95 plus 35%	—\$71,475	\$88,400	—\$155,950	\$20,997.75 plus 35%	—\$88,400
\$154,375	. . . . .	\$47,359.95 plus 38.6%	—\$154,375	\$155,950	. . . . .	\$44,640.25 plus 38.6%	—\$155,950

TABLE 7—ANNUAL Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—				(b) MARRIED person—			
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of income tax to withhold is:		If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of income tax to withhold is:	
Not over \$2,650		\$0		Not over \$6,450		\$0	
Over—	But not over—	of excess over—		Over—	But not over—	of excess over—	
\$2,650	—\$8,550	10%	—\$2,650	\$6,450	—\$18,450	10%	—\$6,450
\$8,550	—\$29,650	\$590.00 plus 15%	—\$8,550	\$18,450	—\$51,550	\$1,200.00 plus 15%	—\$18,450
\$29,650	—\$64,820	\$3,755.00 plus 27%	—\$29,650	\$51,550	—\$109,700	\$6,165.00 plus 27%	—\$51,550
\$64,820	—\$142,950	\$13,250.90 plus 30%	—\$64,820	\$109,700	—\$176,800	\$21,865.50 plus 30%	—\$109,700
\$142,950	—\$308,750	\$36,689.90 plus 35%	—\$142,950	\$176,800	—\$311,900	\$41,995.50 plus 35%	—\$176,800
\$308,750	. . . . .	\$94,719.90 plus 38.6%	—\$308,750	\$311,900	. . . . .	\$89,280.50 plus 38.6%	—\$311,900

TABLE 8—DAILY or MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE person (including head of household)—				(b) MARRIED person—			
If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) divided by the number of days in the payroll period is:		The amount of income tax to withhold per day is:		If the amount of wages (after subtracting withholding allowances) divided by the number of days in the payroll period is:		The amount of income tax to withhold per day is:	
Not over \$10.20		\$0		Not over \$24.80		\$0	
Over—	But not over—	of excess over—		Over—	But not over—	of excess over—	
\$10.20	—\$32.90	10%	—\$10.20	\$24.80	—\$71.00	10%	—\$24.80
\$32.90	—\$114.00	\$2.27 plus 15%	—\$32.90	\$71.00	—\$198.30	\$4.62 plus 15%	—\$71.00
\$114.00	—\$249.30	\$14.44 plus 27%	—\$114.00	\$198.30	—\$421.90	\$23.72 plus 27%	—\$198.30
\$249.30	—\$549.80	\$50.97 plus 30%	—\$249.30	\$421.90	—\$680.00	\$84.09 plus 30%	—\$421.90
\$549.80	—\$1,187.50	\$141.12 plus 35%	—\$549.80	\$680.00	—\$1,199.60	\$161.52 plus 35%	—\$680.00
\$1,187.50	. . . . .	\$364.32 plus 38.6%	—\$1,187.50	\$1,199.60	. . . . .	\$343.38 plus 38.6%	—\$1,199.60

SINGLE Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$0	\$55	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
55	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	70	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	75	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	80	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	85	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	90	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	95	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	100	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	105	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	110	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	115	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	120	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	125	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	130	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	135	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	140	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	145	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	150	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	155	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	160	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	165	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	170	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	175	13	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	180	13	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	185	14	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	190	15	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	195	16	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	200	16	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	210	17	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	220	19	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	230	20	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	240	22	13	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	250	23	15	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	260	25	16	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	270	26	18	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	280	28	19	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	290	29	21	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	300	31	22	14	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	310	32	24	15	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	320	34	25	17	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	330	35	27	18	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	340	37	28	20	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	350	38	30	21	12	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
350	360	40	31	23	14	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
360	370	41	33	24	15	8	3	0	0	0	0	0
370	380	43	34	26	17	9	4	0	0	0	0	0
380	390	44	36	27	18	10	5	0	0	0	0	0
390	400	46	37	29	20	11	6	0	0	0	0	0
400	410	47	39	30	21	13	7	1	0	0	0	0
410	420	49	40	32	23	14	8	2	0	0	0	0
420	430	50	42	33	24	16	9	3	0	0	0	0
430	440	52	43	35	26	17	10	4	0	0	0	0
440	450	53	45	36	27	19	11	5	0	0	0	0
450	460	55	46	38	29	20	12	6	0	0	0	0
460	470	56	48	39	30	22	13	7	1	0	0	0
470	480	58	49	41	32	23	15	8	2	0	0	0
480	490	59	51	42	33	25	16	9	3	0	0	0
490	500	61	52	44	35	26	18	10	4	0	0	0
500	510	62	54	45	36	28	19	11	5	0	0	0
510	520	64	55	47	38	29	21	12	6	0	0	0
520	530	65	57	48	39	31	22	14	7	1	0	0
530	540	67	58	50	41	32	24	15	8	2	0	0
540	550	68	60	51	42	34	25	17	9	3	0	0
550	560	70	61	53	44	35	27	18	10	4	0	0
560	570	71	63	54	45	37	28	20	11	5	0	0
570	580	74	64	56	47	38	30	21	12	6	0	0
580	590	76	66	57	48	40	31	23	14	7	1	0
590	600	79	67	59	50	41	33	24	15	8	2	0

SINGLE Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$600	\$610	\$82	\$69	\$60	\$51	\$43	\$34	\$26	\$17	\$9	\$3	\$0
610	620	84	70	62	53	44	36	27	18	10	4	0
620	630	87	72	63	54	46	37	29	20	11	5	0
630	640	90	74	65	56	47	39	30	21	13	6	1
640	650	92	77	66	57	49	40	32	23	14	7	2
650	660	95	80	68	59	50	42	33	24	16	8	3
660	670	98	82	69	60	52	43	35	26	17	9	4
670	680	101	85	71	62	53	45	36	27	19	10	5
680	690	103	88	72	63	55	46	38	29	20	12	6
690	700	106	90	75	65	56	48	39	30	22	13	7
700	710	109	93	77	66	58	49	41	32	23	15	8
710	720	111	96	80	68	59	51	42	33	25	16	9
720	730	114	98	83	69	61	52	44	35	26	18	10
730	740	117	101	86	71	62	54	45	36	28	19	11
740	750	119	104	88	73	64	55	47	38	29	21	12
750	760	122	107	91	75	65	57	48	39	31	22	13
760	770	125	109	94	78	67	58	50	41	32	24	15
770	780	128	112	96	81	68	60	51	42	34	25	16
780	790	130	115	99	83	70	61	53	44	35	27	18
790	800	133	117	102	86	71	63	54	45	37	28	19
800	810	136	120	104	89	73	64	56	47	38	30	21
810	820	138	123	107	92	76	66	57	48	40	31	22
820	830	141	125	110	94	79	67	59	50	41	33	24
830	840	144	128	113	97	81	69	60	51	43	34	25
840	850	146	131	115	100	84	70	62	53	44	36	27
850	860	149	134	118	102	87	72	63	54	46	37	28
860	870	152	136	121	105	90	74	65	56	47	39	30
870	880	155	139	123	108	92	77	66	57	49	40	31
880	890	157	142	126	110	95	79	68	59	50	42	33
890	900	160	144	129	113	98	82	69	60	52	43	34
900	910	163	147	131	116	100	85	71	62	53	45	36
910	920	165	150	134	119	103	87	72	63	55	46	37
920	930	168	152	137	121	106	90	75	65	56	48	39
930	940	171	155	140	124	108	93	77	66	58	49	40
940	950	173	158	142	127	111	96	80	68	59	51	42
950	960	176	161	145	129	114	98	83	69	61	52	43
960	970	179	163	148	132	117	101	85	71	62	54	45
970	980	182	166	150	135	119	104	88	72	64	55	46
980	990	184	169	153	137	122	106	91	75	65	57	48
990	1,000	187	171	156	140	125	109	93	78	67	58	49
1,000	1,010	190	174	158	143	127	112	96	81	68	60	51
1,010	1,020	192	177	161	146	130	114	99	83	70	61	52
1,020	1,030	195	179	164	148	133	117	102	86	71	63	54
1,030	1,040	198	182	167	151	135	120	104	89	73	64	55
1,040	1,050	200	185	169	154	138	123	107	91	76	66	57
1,050	1,060	203	188	172	156	141	125	110	94	78	67	58
1,060	1,070	206	190	175	159	144	128	112	97	81	69	60
1,070	1,080	209	193	177	162	146	131	115	99	84	70	61
1,080	1,090	211	196	180	164	149	133	118	102	87	72	63
1,090	1,100	214	198	183	167	152	136	120	105	89	74	64
1,100	1,110	217	201	185	170	154	139	123	108	92	76	66
1,110	1,120	219	204	188	173	157	141	126	110	95	79	67
1,120	1,130	222	206	191	175	160	144	129	113	97	82	69
1,130	1,140	225	209	194	178	162	147	131	116	100	85	70
1,140	1,150	227	212	196	181	165	150	134	118	103	87	72
1,150	1,160	230	215	199	183	168	152	137	121	105	90	74
1,160	1,170	233	217	202	186	171	155	139	124	108	93	77
1,170	1,180	236	220	204	189	173	158	142	126	111	95	80
1,180	1,190	238	223	207	191	176	160	145	129	114	98	82
1,190	1,200	241	225	210	194	179	163	147	132	116	101	85
1,200	1,210	244	228	212	197	181	166	150	135	119	103	88
1,210	1,220	246	231	215	200	184	168	153	137	122	106	91
1,220	1,230	249	233	218	202	187	171	156	140	124	109	93
1,230	1,240	252	236	221	205	189	174	158	143	127	112	96
1,240	1,250	254	239	223	208	192	177	161	145	130	114	99

\$1,250 and over

Use Table 1(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 34. Also see the instructions on page 32.

MARRIED Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$0	\$130	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
130	135	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	140	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	145	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	150	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	155	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	160	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	165	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	170	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	175	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	180	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	185	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	190	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	195	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	200	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	210	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	220	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	230	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	240	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	250	12	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	260	13	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	270	14	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	280	15	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	290	16	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	300	17	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	310	18	12	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	320	19	13	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	330	20	14	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	340	21	15	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	350	22	16	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	360	23	17	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	370	25	18	13	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	380	26	19	14	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	390	28	20	15	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	400	29	21	16	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	410	31	22	17	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	420	32	23	18	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	430	34	25	19	13	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
430	440	35	26	20	14	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
440	450	37	28	21	15	9	3	0	0	0	0	0
450	460	38	29	22	16	10	4	0	0	0	0	0
460	470	40	31	23	17	11	5	0	0	0	0	0
470	480	41	32	24	18	12	6	0	0	0	0	0
480	490	43	34	25	19	13	7	1	0	0	0	0
490	500	44	35	27	20	14	8	2	0	0	0	0
500	510	46	37	28	21	15	9	3	0	0	0	0
510	520	47	38	30	22	16	10	4	0	0	0	0
520	530	49	40	31	23	17	11	5	0	0	0	0
530	540	50	41	33	24	18	12	6	1	0	0	0
540	550	52	43	34	26	19	13	7	2	0	0	0
550	560	53	44	36	27	20	14	8	3	0	0	0
560	570	55	46	37	29	21	15	9	4	0	0	0
570	580	56	47	39	30	22	16	10	5	0	0	0
580	590	58	49	40	32	23	17	11	6	0	0	0
590	600	59	50	42	33	24	18	12	7	1	0	0
600	610	61	52	43	35	26	19	13	8	2	0	0
610	620	62	53	45	36	27	20	14	9	3	0	0
620	630	64	55	46	38	29	21	15	10	4	0	0
630	640	65	56	48	39	30	22	16	11	5	0	0
640	650	67	58	49	41	32	23	17	12	6	0	0
650	660	68	59	51	42	33	25	18	13	7	1	0
660	670	70	61	52	44	35	26	19	14	8	2	0
670	680	71	62	54	45	36	28	20	15	9	3	0
680	690	73	64	55	47	38	29	21	16	10	4	0
690	700	74	65	57	48	39	31	22	17	11	5	0
700	710	76	67	58	50	41	32	24	18	12	6	0
710	720	77	68	60	51	42	34	25	19	13	7	1
720	730	79	70	61	53	44	35	27	20	14	8	2
730	740	80	71	63	54	45	37	28	21	15	9	3
740	750	82	73	64	56	47	38	30	22	16	10	4

MARRIED Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$750	\$760	\$83	\$74	\$66	\$57	\$48	\$40	\$31	\$23	\$17	\$11	\$5
760	770	85	76	67	59	50	41	33	24	18	12	6
770	780	86	77	69	60	51	43	34	26	19	13	7
780	790	88	79	70	62	53	44	36	27	20	14	8
790	800	89	80	72	63	54	46	37	29	21	15	9
800	810	91	82	73	65	56	47	39	30	22	16	10
810	820	92	83	75	66	57	49	40	32	23	17	11
820	830	94	85	76	68	59	50	42	33	24	18	12
830	840	95	86	78	69	60	52	43	35	26	19	13
840	850	97	88	79	71	62	53	45	36	27	20	14
850	860	98	89	81	72	63	55	46	38	29	21	15
860	870	100	91	82	74	65	56	48	39	30	22	16
870	880	101	92	84	75	66	58	49	41	32	23	17
880	890	103	94	85	77	68	59	51	42	33	25	18
890	900	104	95	87	78	69	61	52	44	35	26	19
900	910	106	97	88	80	71	62	54	45	36	28	20
910	920	107	98	90	81	72	64	55	47	38	29	21
920	930	109	100	91	83	74	65	57	48	39	31	22
930	940	110	101	93	84	75	67	58	50	41	32	24
940	950	112	103	94	86	77	68	60	51	42	34	25
950	960	113	104	96	87	78	70	61	53	44	35	27
960	970	115	106	97	89	80	71	63	54	45	37	28
970	980	116	107	99	90	81	73	64	56	47	38	30
980	990	118	109	100	92	83	74	66	57	48	40	31
990	1,000	120	110	102	93	84	76	67	59	50	41	33
1,000	1,010	122	112	103	95	86	77	69	60	51	43	34
1,010	1,020	125	113	105	96	87	79	70	62	53	44	36
1,020	1,030	128	115	106	98	89	80	72	63	54	46	37
1,030	1,040	130	116	108	99	90	82	73	65	56	47	39
1,040	1,050	133	118	109	101	92	83	75	66	57	49	40
1,050	1,060	136	120	111	102	93	85	76	68	59	50	42
1,060	1,070	138	123	112	104	95	86	78	69	60	52	43
1,070	1,080	141	126	114	105	96	88	79	71	62	53	45
1,080	1,090	144	128	115	107	98	89	81	72	63	55	46
1,090	1,100	147	131	117	108	99	91	82	74	65	56	48
1,100	1,110	149	134	118	110	101	92	84	75	66	58	49
1,110	1,120	152	136	121	111	102	94	85	77	68	59	51
1,120	1,130	155	139	123	113	104	95	87	78	69	61	52
1,130	1,140	157	142	126	114	105	97	88	80	71	62	54
1,140	1,150	160	144	129	116	107	98	90	81	72	64	55
1,150	1,160	163	147	132	117	108	100	91	83	74	65	57
1,160	1,170	165	150	134	119	110	101	93	84	75	67	58
1,170	1,180	168	153	137	121	111	103	94	86	77	68	60
1,180	1,190	171	155	140	124	113	104	96	87	78	70	61
1,190	1,200	174	158	142	127	114	106	97	89	80	71	63
1,200	1,210	176	161	145	130	116	107	99	90	81	73	64
1,210	1,220	179	163	148	132	117	109	100	92	83	74	66
1,220	1,230	182	166	150	135	119	110	102	93	84	76	67
1,230	1,240	184	169	153	138	122	112	103	95	86	77	69
1,240	1,250	187	171	156	140	125	113	105	96	87	79	70
1,250	1,260	190	174	159	143	127	115	106	98	89	80	72
1,260	1,270	192	177	161	146	130	116	108	99	90	82	73
1,270	1,280	195	180	164	148	133	118	109	101	92	83	75
1,280	1,290	198	182	167	151	136	120	111	102	93	85	76
1,290	1,300	201	185	169	154	138	123	112	104	95	86	78
1,300	1,310	203	188	172	157	141	125	114	105	96	88	79
1,310	1,320	206	190	175	159	144	128	115	107	98	89	81
1,320	1,330	209	193	177	162	146	131	117	108	99	91	82
1,330	1,340	211	196	180	165	149	133	118	110	101	92	84
1,340	1,350	214	198	183	167	152	136	121	111	102	94	85
1,350	1,360	217	201	186	170	154	139	123	113	104	95	87
1,360	1,370	219	204	188	173	157	142	126	114	105	97	88
1,370	1,380	222	207	191	175	160	144	129	116	107	98	90
1,380	1,390	225	209	194	178	163	147	131	117	108	100	91
1,390	1,400	228	212	196	181	165	150	134	119	110	101	93

\$1,400 and over

Use Table 1(b) for a **MARRIED** person on page 34. Also see the instructions on page 32.

SINGLE Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$0	\$105	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
105	110	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	115	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	120	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	125	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	130	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	135	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	140	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	145	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	150	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	155	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	160	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	165	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	170	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	175	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	180	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	185	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	190	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	195	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	200	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	205	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	210	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	215	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
215	220	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	225	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225	230	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	235	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235	240	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	245	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
245	250	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	260	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	270	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	280	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	290	18	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	300	19	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	310	20	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	320	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	330	22	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	340	24	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	350	25	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	360	27	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	370	28	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	380	30	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	390	31	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	400	33	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	410	34	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	420	36	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	430	37	21	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	440	39	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	450	40	23	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	460	42	24	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	470	43	26	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	480	45	27	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	490	46	29	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	500	48	30	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	520	50	33	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	540	53	36	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	560	56	39	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	580	59	42	24	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	600	62	45	27	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	620	65	48	30	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	640	68	51	33	18	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	660	71	54	36	20	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
660	680	74	57	39	22	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
680	700	77	60	42	25	13	1	0	0	0	0	0
700	720	80	63	45	28	15	3	0	0	0	0	0
720	740	83	66	48	31	17	5	0	0	0	0	0
740	760	86	69	51	34	19	7	0	0	0	0	0
760	780	89	72	54	37	21	9	0	0	0	0	0
780	800	92	75	57	40	23	11	0	0	0	0	0

SINGLE Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$800	\$820	\$95	\$78	\$60	\$43	\$26	\$13	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
820	840	98	81	63	46	29	15	4	0	0	0	0
840	860	101	84	66	49	32	17	6	0	0	0	0
860	880	104	87	69	52	35	19	8	0	0	0	0
880	900	107	90	72	55	38	21	10	0	0	0	0
900	920	110	93	75	58	41	23	12	0	0	0	0
920	940	113	96	78	61	44	26	14	2	0	0	0
940	960	116	99	81	64	47	29	16	4	0	0	0
960	980	119	102	84	67	50	32	18	6	0	0	0
980	1,000	122	105	87	70	53	35	20	8	0	0	0
1,000	1,020	125	108	90	73	56	38	22	10	0	0	0
1,020	1,040	128	111	93	76	59	41	24	12	1	0	0
1,040	1,060	131	114	96	79	62	44	27	14	3	0	0
1,060	1,080	134	117	99	82	65	47	30	16	5	0	0
1,080	1,100	137	120	102	85	68	50	33	18	7	0	0
1,100	1,120	140	123	105	88	71	53	36	20	9	0	0
1,120	1,140	143	126	108	91	74	56	39	22	11	0	0
1,140	1,160	147	129	111	94	77	59	42	25	13	1	0
1,160	1,180	152	132	114	97	80	62	45	28	15	3	0
1,180	1,200	158	135	117	100	83	65	48	31	17	5	0
1,200	1,220	163	138	120	103	86	68	51	34	19	7	0
1,220	1,240	169	141	123	106	89	71	54	37	21	9	0
1,240	1,260	174	144	126	109	92	74	57	40	23	11	0
1,260	1,280	179	148	129	112	95	77	60	43	25	13	1
1,280	1,300	185	154	132	115	98	80	63	46	28	15	3
1,300	1,320	190	159	135	118	101	83	66	49	31	17	5
1,320	1,340	196	164	138	121	104	86	69	52	34	19	7
1,340	1,360	201	170	141	124	107	89	72	55	37	21	9
1,360	1,380	206	175	144	127	110	92	75	58	40	23	11
1,380	1,400	212	181	150	130	113	95	78	61	43	26	13
1,400	1,420	217	186	155	133	116	98	81	64	46	29	15
1,420	1,440	223	191	160	136	119	101	84	67	49	32	17
1,440	1,460	228	197	166	139	122	104	87	70	52	35	19
1,460	1,480	233	202	171	142	125	107	90	73	55	38	21
1,480	1,500	239	208	177	145	128	110	93	76	58	41	24
1,500	1,520	244	213	182	151	131	113	96	79	61	44	27
1,520	1,540	250	218	187	156	134	116	99	82	64	47	30
1,540	1,560	255	224	193	162	137	119	102	85	67	50	33
1,560	1,580	260	229	198	167	140	122	105	88	70	53	36
1,580	1,600	266	235	204	172	143	125	108	91	73	56	39
1,600	1,620	271	240	209	178	147	128	111	94	76	59	42
1,620	1,640	277	245	214	183	152	131	114	97	79	62	45
1,640	1,660	282	251	220	189	157	134	117	100	82	65	48
1,660	1,680	287	256	225	194	163	137	120	103	85	68	51
1,680	1,700	293	262	231	199	168	140	123	106	88	71	54
1,700	1,720	298	267	236	205	174	143	126	109	91	74	57
1,720	1,740	304	272	241	210	179	148	129	112	94	77	60
1,740	1,760	309	278	247	216	184	153	132	115	97	80	63
1,760	1,780	314	283	252	221	190	159	135	118	100	83	66
1,780	1,800	320	289	258	226	195	164	138	121	103	86	69
1,800	1,820	325	294	263	232	201	169	141	124	106	89	72
1,820	1,840	331	299	268	237	206	175	144	127	109	92	75
1,840	1,860	336	305	274	243	211	180	149	130	112	95	78
1,860	1,880	341	310	279	248	217	186	154	133	115	98	81
1,880	1,900	347	316	285	253	222	191	160	136	118	101	84
1,900	1,920	352	321	290	259	228	196	165	139	121	104	87
1,920	1,940	358	326	295	264	233	202	171	142	124	107	90
1,940	1,960	363	332	301	270	238	207	176	145	127	110	93
1,960	1,980	368	337	306	275	244	213	181	150	130	113	96
1,980	2,000	374	343	312	280	249	218	187	156	133	116	99
2,000	2,020	379	348	317	286	255	223	192	161	136	119	102
2,020	2,040	385	353	322	291	260	229	198	167	139	122	105
2,040	2,060	390	359	328	297	265	234	203	172	142	125	108
2,060	2,080	395	364	333	302	271	240	208	177	146	128	111
2,080	2,100	401	370	339	307	276	245	214	183	152	131	114

\$2,100 and over

Use Table 2(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 34. Also see the instructions on page 32.

MARRIED Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$0	\$250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
250	260	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	270	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	280	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	290	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	300	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	310	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	320	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	330	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	340	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	350	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	360	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	370	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	380	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	390	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	400	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	410	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	420	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	430	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	440	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	450	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	460	21	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	470	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	480	23	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	490	24	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	500	25	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	520	26	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	540	28	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	560	30	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	580	32	21	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	600	34	23	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	620	36	25	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	640	38	27	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	660	40	29	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
660	680	42	31	19	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
680	700	44	33	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
700	720	46	35	23	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
720	740	49	37	25	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
740	760	52	39	27	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
760	780	55	41	29	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
780	800	58	43	31	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
800	820	61	45	33	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
820	840	64	47	35	24	12	1	0	0	0	0	0
840	860	67	50	37	26	14	3	0	0	0	0	0
860	880	70	53	39	28	16	5	0	0	0	0	0
880	900	73	56	41	30	18	7	0	0	0	0	0
900	920	76	59	43	32	20	9	0	0	0	0	0
920	940	79	62	45	34	22	11	0	0	0	0	0
940	960	82	65	48	36	24	13	1	0	0	0	0
960	980	85	68	51	38	26	15	3	0	0	0	0
980	1,000	88	71	54	40	28	17	5	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,020	91	74	57	42	30	19	7	0	0	0	0
1,020	1,040	94	77	60	44	32	21	9	0	0	0	0
1,040	1,060	97	80	63	46	34	23	11	0	0	0	0
1,060	1,080	100	83	66	48	36	25	13	1	0	0	0
1,080	1,100	103	86	69	51	38	27	15	3	0	0	0
1,100	1,120	106	89	72	54	40	29	17	5	0	0	0
1,120	1,140	109	92	75	57	42	31	19	7	0	0	0
1,140	1,160	112	95	78	60	44	33	21	9	0	0	0
1,160	1,180	115	98	81	63	46	35	23	11	0	0	0
1,180	1,200	118	101	84	66	49	37	25	13	2	0	0
1,200	1,220	121	104	87	69	52	39	27	15	4	0	0
1,220	1,240	124	107	90	72	55	41	29	17	6	0	0
1,240	1,260	127	110	93	75	58	43	31	19	8	0	0
1,260	1,280	130	113	96	78	61	45	33	21	10	0	0
1,280	1,300	133	116	99	81	64	47	35	23	12	0	0
1,300	1,320	136	119	102	84	67	50	37	25	14	2	0
1,320	1,340	139	122	105	87	70	53	39	27	16	4	0
1,340	1,360	142	125	108	90	73	56	41	29	18	6	0
1,360	1,380	145	128	111	93	76	59	43	31	20	8	0

MARRIED Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$1,380	\$1,400	\$148	\$131	\$114	\$96	\$79	\$62	\$45	\$33	\$22	\$10	\$0
1,400	1,420	151	134	117	99	82	65	47	35	24	12	1
1,420	1,440	154	137	120	102	85	68	50	37	26	14	3
1,440	1,460	157	140	123	105	88	71	53	39	28	16	5
1,460	1,480	160	143	126	108	91	74	56	41	30	18	7
1,480	1,500	163	146	129	111	94	77	59	43	32	20	9
1,500	1,520	166	149	132	114	97	80	62	45	34	22	11
1,520	1,540	169	152	135	117	100	83	65	48	36	24	13
1,540	1,560	172	155	138	120	103	86	68	51	38	26	15
1,560	1,580	175	158	141	123	106	89	71	54	40	28	17
1,580	1,600	178	161	144	126	109	92	74	57	42	30	19
1,600	1,620	181	164	147	129	112	95	77	60	44	32	21
1,620	1,640	184	167	150	132	115	98	80	63	46	34	23
1,640	1,660	187	170	153	135	118	101	83	66	49	36	25
1,660	1,680	190	173	156	138	121	104	86	69	52	38	27
1,680	1,700	193	176	159	141	124	107	89	72	55	40	29
1,700	1,720	196	179	162	144	127	110	92	75	58	42	31
1,720	1,740	199	182	165	147	130	113	95	78	61	44	33
1,740	1,760	202	185	168	150	133	116	98	81	64	46	35
1,760	1,780	205	188	171	153	136	119	101	84	67	49	37
1,780	1,800	208	191	174	156	139	122	104	87	70	52	39
1,800	1,820	211	194	177	159	142	125	107	90	73	55	41
1,820	1,840	214	197	180	162	145	128	110	93	76	58	43
1,840	1,860	217	200	183	165	148	131	113	96	79	61	45
1,860	1,880	220	203	186	168	151	134	116	99	82	64	47
1,880	1,900	223	206	189	171	154	137	119	102	85	67	50
1,900	1,920	226	209	192	174	157	140	122	105	88	70	53
1,920	1,940	229	212	195	177	160	143	125	108	91	73	56
1,940	1,960	232	215	198	180	163	146	128	111	94	76	59
1,960	1,980	235	218	201	183	166	149	131	114	97	79	62
1,980	2,000	239	221	204	186	169	152	134	117	100	82	65
2,000	2,020	244	224	207	189	172	155	137	120	103	85	68
2,020	2,040	250	227	210	192	175	158	140	123	106	88	71
2,040	2,060	255	230	213	195	178	161	143	126	109	91	74
2,060	2,080	261	233	216	198	181	164	146	129	112	94	77
2,080	2,100	266	236	219	201	184	167	149	132	115	97	80
2,100	2,120	271	240	222	204	187	170	152	135	118	100	83
2,120	2,140	277	246	225	207	190	173	155	138	121	103	86
2,140	2,160	282	251	228	210	193	176	158	141	124	106	89
2,160	2,180	288	257	231	213	196	179	161	144	127	109	92
2,180	2,200	293	262	234	216	199	182	164	147	130	112	95
2,200	2,220	298	267	237	219	202	185	167	150	133	115	98
2,220	2,240	304	273	242	222	205	188	170	153	136	118	101
2,240	2,260	309	278	247	225	208	191	173	156	139	121	104
2,260	2,280	315	284	252	228	211	194	176	159	142	124	107
2,280	2,300	320	289	258	231	214	197	179	162	145	127	110
2,300	2,320	325	294	263	234	217	200	182	165	148	130	113
2,320	2,340	331	300	269	237	220	203	185	168	151	133	116
2,340	2,360	336	305	274	243	223	206	188	171	154	136	119
2,360	2,380	342	311	279	248	226	209	191	174	157	139	122
2,380	2,400	347	316	285	254	229	212	194	177	160	142	125
2,400	2,420	352	321	290	259	232	215	197	180	163	145	128
2,420	2,440	358	327	296	264	235	218	200	183	166	148	131
2,440	2,460	363	332	301	270	239	221	203	186	169	151	134
2,460	2,480	369	338	306	275	244	224	206	189	172	154	137
2,480	2,500	374	343	312	281	249	227	209	192	175	157	140
2,500	2,520	379	348	317	286	255	230	212	195	178	160	143
2,520	2,540	385	354	323	291	260	233	215	198	181	163	146
2,540	2,560	390	359	328	297	266	236	218	201	184	166	149
2,560	2,580	396	365	333	302	271	240	221	204	187	169	152
2,580	2,600	401	370	339	308	276	245	224	207	190	172	155
2,600	2,620	406	375	344	313	282	251	227	210	193	175	158
2,620	2,640	412	381	350	318	287	256	230	213	196	178	161
2,640	2,660	417	386	355	324	293	262	233	216	199	181	164
2,660	2,680	423	392	360	329	298	267	236	219	202	184	167

\$2,680 and over

Use Table 2(b) for a **MARRIED person** on page 34. Also see the instructions on page 32.

SINGLE Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$0	\$115	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
115	120	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	125	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	130	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	135	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	140	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	145	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	150	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	155	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	160	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	165	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	170	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	175	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	180	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	185	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	190	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	195	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	200	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	205	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	210	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	215	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
215	220	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	225	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225	230	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	235	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235	240	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	245	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
245	250	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	260	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	270	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	280	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	290	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	300	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	310	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	320	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	330	21	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	340	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	350	23	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	360	24	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	370	26	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	380	27	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	390	29	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	400	30	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	410	32	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	420	33	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	430	35	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	440	36	20	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	450	38	21	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	460	39	22	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	470	41	23	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	480	42	24	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	490	44	25	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	500	45	27	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	520	48	29	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	540	51	32	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	560	54	35	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	580	57	38	21	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	600	60	41	23	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	620	63	44	25	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	640	66	47	28	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	660	69	50	31	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
660	680	72	53	34	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
680	700	75	56	37	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
700	720	78	59	40	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
720	740	81	62	43	24	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
740	760	84	65	46	27	14	1	0	0	0	0	0
760	780	87	68	49	30	16	3	0	0	0	0	0
780	800	90	71	52	33	18	5	0	0	0	0	0
800	820	93	74	55	36	20	7	0	0	0	0	0
820	840	96	77	58	39	22	9	0	0	0	0	0

SINGLE Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$840	\$860	\$99	\$80	\$61	\$42	\$24	\$11	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
860	880	102	83	64	45	27	13	1	0	0	0	0
880	900	105	86	67	48	30	15	3	0	0	0	0
900	920	108	89	70	51	33	17	5	0	0	0	0
920	940	111	92	73	54	36	19	7	0	0	0	0
940	960	114	95	76	57	39	21	9	0	0	0	0
960	980	117	98	79	60	42	23	11	0	0	0	0
980	1,000	120	101	82	63	45	26	13	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,020	123	104	85	66	48	29	15	2	0	0	0
1,020	1,040	126	107	88	69	51	32	17	4	0	0	0
1,040	1,060	129	110	91	72	54	35	19	6	0	0	0
1,060	1,080	132	113	94	75	57	38	21	8	0	0	0
1,080	1,100	135	116	97	78	60	41	23	10	0	0	0
1,100	1,120	138	119	100	81	63	44	25	12	0	0	0
1,120	1,140	141	122	103	84	66	47	28	14	2	0	0
1,140	1,160	144	125	106	87	69	50	31	16	4	0	0
1,160	1,180	147	128	109	90	72	53	34	18	6	0	0
1,180	1,200	150	131	112	93	75	56	37	20	8	0	0
1,200	1,220	153	134	115	96	78	59	40	22	10	0	0
1,220	1,240	156	137	118	99	81	62	43	24	12	0	0
1,240	1,260	160	140	121	102	84	65	46	27	14	1	0
1,260	1,280	166	143	124	105	87	68	49	30	16	3	0
1,280	1,300	171	146	127	108	90	71	52	33	18	5	0
1,300	1,320	177	149	130	111	93	74	55	36	20	7	0
1,320	1,340	182	152	133	114	96	77	58	39	22	9	0
1,340	1,360	187	155	136	117	99	80	61	42	24	11	0
1,360	1,380	193	159	139	120	102	83	64	45	27	13	1
1,380	1,400	198	164	142	123	105	86	67	48	30	15	3
1,400	1,420	204	170	145	126	108	89	70	51	33	17	5
1,420	1,440	209	175	148	129	111	92	73	54	36	19	7
1,440	1,460	214	181	151	132	114	95	76	57	39	21	9
1,460	1,480	220	186	154	135	117	98	79	60	42	23	11
1,480	1,500	225	191	158	138	120	101	82	63	45	26	13
1,500	1,520	231	197	163	141	123	104	85	66	48	29	15
1,520	1,540	236	202	168	144	126	107	88	69	51	32	17
1,540	1,560	241	208	174	147	129	110	91	72	54	35	19
1,560	1,580	247	213	179	150	132	113	94	75	57	38	21
1,580	1,600	252	218	185	153	135	116	97	78	60	41	23
1,600	1,620	258	224	190	156	138	119	100	81	63	44	25
1,620	1,640	263	229	195	162	141	122	103	84	66	47	28
1,640	1,660	268	235	201	167	144	125	106	87	69	50	31
1,660	1,680	274	240	206	173	147	128	109	90	72	53	34
1,680	1,700	279	245	212	178	150	131	112	93	75	56	37
1,700	1,720	285	251	217	183	153	134	115	96	78	59	40
1,720	1,740	290	256	222	189	156	137	118	99	81	62	43
1,740	1,760	295	262	228	194	160	140	121	102	84	65	46
1,760	1,780	301	267	233	200	166	143	124	105	87	68	49
1,780	1,800	306	272	239	205	171	146	127	108	90	71	52
1,800	1,820	312	278	244	210	177	149	130	111	93	74	55
1,820	1,840	317	283	249	216	182	152	133	114	96	77	58
1,840	1,860	322	289	255	221	187	155	136	117	99	80	61
1,860	1,880	328	294	260	227	193	159	139	120	102	83	64
1,880	1,900	333	299	266	232	198	164	142	123	105	86	67
1,900	1,920	339	305	271	237	204	170	145	126	108	89	70
1,920	1,940	344	310	276	243	209	175	148	129	111	92	73
1,940	1,960	349	316	282	248	214	181	151	132	114	95	76
1,960	1,980	355	321	287	254	220	186	154	135	117	98	79
1,980	2,000	360	326	293	259	225	191	158	138	120	101	82
2,000	2,020	366	332	298	264	231	197	163	141	123	104	85
2,020	2,040	371	337	303	270	236	202	168	144	126	107	88
2,040	2,060	376	343	309	275	241	208	174	147	129	110	91
2,060	2,080	382	348	314	281	247	213	179	150	132	113	94
2,080	2,100	387	353	320	286	252	218	185	153	135	116	97
2,100	2,120	393	359	325	291	258	224	190	156	138	119	100
2,120	2,140	398	364	330	297	263	229	195	162	141	122	103

\$2,140 and over

Use Table 3(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 34. Also see the instructions on page 32.

MARRIED Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$0	\$270	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
270	280	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	290	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	300	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	310	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	320	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	330	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	340	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	350	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	360	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	370	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	380	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	390	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	400	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	410	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	420	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	430	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	440	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	450	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	460	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	470	20	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	480	21	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	490	22	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	500	23	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	520	24	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	540	26	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	560	28	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	580	30	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	600	32	20	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	620	34	22	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	640	36	24	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	660	38	26	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
660	680	40	28	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
680	700	42	30	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
700	720	44	32	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
720	740	46	34	21	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
740	760	48	36	23	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
760	780	50	38	25	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
780	800	53	40	27	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
800	820	56	42	29	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
820	840	59	44	31	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
840	860	62	46	33	21	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
860	880	65	48	35	23	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
880	900	68	50	37	25	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
900	920	71	52	39	27	14	2	0	0	0	0	0
920	940	74	55	41	29	16	4	0	0	0	0	0
940	960	77	58	43	31	18	6	0	0	0	0	0
960	980	80	61	45	33	20	8	0	0	0	0	0
980	1,000	83	64	47	35	22	10	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,020	86	67	49	37	24	12	0	0	0	0	0
1,020	1,040	89	70	52	39	26	14	1	0	0	0	0
1,040	1,060	92	73	55	41	28	16	3	0	0	0	0
1,060	1,080	95	76	58	43	30	18	5	0	0	0	0
1,080	1,100	98	79	61	45	32	20	7	0	0	0	0
1,100	1,120	101	82	64	47	34	22	9	0	0	0	0
1,120	1,140	104	85	67	49	36	24	11	0	0	0	0
1,140	1,160	107	88	70	51	38	26	13	1	0	0	0
1,160	1,180	110	91	73	54	40	28	15	3	0	0	0
1,180	1,200	113	94	76	57	42	30	17	5	0	0	0
1,200	1,220	116	97	79	60	44	32	19	7	0	0	0
1,220	1,240	119	100	82	63	46	34	21	9	0	0	0
1,240	1,260	122	103	85	66	48	36	23	11	0	0	0
1,260	1,280	125	106	88	69	50	38	25	13	0	0	0
1,280	1,300	128	109	91	72	53	40	27	15	2	0	0
1,300	1,320	131	112	94	75	56	42	29	17	4	0	0
1,320	1,340	134	115	97	78	59	44	31	19	6	0	0
1,340	1,360	137	118	100	81	62	46	33	21	8	0	0
1,360	1,380	140	121	103	84	65	48	35	23	10	0	0
1,380	1,400	143	124	106	87	68	50	37	25	12	0	0
1,400	1,420	146	127	109	90	71	52	39	27	14	2	0

MARRIED Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$1,420	\$1,440	\$149	\$130	\$112	\$93	\$74	\$55	\$41	\$29	\$16	\$4	\$0
1,440	1,460	152	133	115	96	77	58	43	31	18	6	0
1,460	1,480	155	136	118	99	80	61	45	33	20	8	0
1,480	1,500	158	139	121	102	83	64	47	35	22	10	0
1,500	1,520	161	142	124	105	86	67	49	37	24	12	0
1,520	1,540	164	145	127	108	89	70	52	39	26	14	1
1,540	1,560	167	148	130	111	92	73	55	41	28	16	3
1,560	1,580	170	151	133	114	95	76	58	43	30	18	5
1,580	1,600	173	154	136	117	98	79	61	45	32	20	7
1,600	1,620	176	157	139	120	101	82	64	47	34	22	9
1,620	1,640	179	160	142	123	104	85	67	49	36	24	11
1,640	1,660	182	163	145	126	107	88	70	51	38	26	13
1,660	1,680	185	166	148	129	110	91	73	54	40	28	15
1,680	1,700	188	169	151	132	113	94	76	57	42	30	17
1,700	1,720	191	172	154	135	116	97	79	60	44	32	19
1,720	1,740	194	175	157	138	119	100	82	63	46	34	21
1,740	1,760	197	178	160	141	122	103	85	66	48	36	23
1,760	1,780	200	181	163	144	125	106	88	69	50	38	25
1,780	1,800	203	184	166	147	128	109	91	72	53	40	27
1,800	1,820	206	187	169	150	131	112	94	75	56	42	29
1,820	1,840	209	190	172	153	134	115	97	78	59	44	31
1,840	1,860	212	193	175	156	137	118	100	81	62	46	33
1,860	1,880	215	196	178	159	140	121	103	84	65	48	35
1,880	1,900	218	199	181	162	143	124	106	87	68	50	37
1,900	1,920	221	202	184	165	146	127	109	90	71	52	39
1,920	1,940	224	205	187	168	149	130	112	93	74	55	41
1,940	1,960	227	208	190	171	152	133	115	96	77	58	43
1,960	1,980	230	211	193	174	155	136	118	99	80	61	45
1,980	2,000	233	214	196	177	158	139	121	102	83	64	47
2,000	2,020	236	217	199	180	161	142	124	105	86	67	49
2,020	2,040	239	220	202	183	164	145	127	108	89	70	52
2,040	2,060	242	223	205	186	167	148	130	111	92	73	55
2,060	2,080	245	226	208	189	170	151	133	114	95	76	58
2,080	2,100	248	229	211	192	173	154	136	117	98	79	61
2,100	2,120	251	232	214	195	176	157	139	120	101	82	64
2,120	2,140	254	235	217	198	179	160	142	123	104	85	67
2,140	2,160	257	238	220	201	182	163	145	126	107	88	70
2,160	2,180	263	241	223	204	185	166	148	129	110	91	73
2,180	2,200	268	244	226	207	188	169	151	132	113	94	76
2,200	2,220	274	247	229	210	191	172	154	135	116	97	79
2,220	2,240	279	250	232	213	194	175	157	138	119	100	82
2,240	2,260	284	253	235	216	197	178	160	141	122	103	85
2,260	2,280	290	256	238	219	200	181	163	144	125	106	88
2,280	2,300	295	261	241	222	203	184	166	147	128	109	91
2,300	2,320	301	267	244	225	206	187	169	150	131	112	94
2,320	2,340	306	272	247	228	209	190	172	153	134	115	97
2,340	2,360	311	278	250	231	212	193	175	156	137	118	100
2,360	2,380	317	283	253	234	215	196	178	159	140	121	103
2,380	2,400	322	288	256	237	218	199	181	162	143	124	106
2,400	2,420	328	294	260	240	221	202	184	165	146	127	109
2,420	2,440	333	299	266	243	224	205	187	168	149	130	112
2,440	2,460	338	305	271	246	227	208	190	171	152	133	115
2,460	2,480	344	310	276	249	230	211	193	174	155	136	118
2,480	2,500	349	315	282	252	233	214	196	177	158	139	121
2,500	2,520	355	321	287	255	236	217	199	180	161	142	124
2,520	2,540	360	326	293	259	239	220	202	183	164	145	127
2,540	2,560	365	332	298	264	242	223	205	186	167	148	130
2,560	2,580	371	337	303	270	245	226	208	189	170	151	133
2,580	2,600	376	342	309	275	248	229	211	192	173	154	136
2,600	2,620	382	348	314	280	251	232	214	195	176	157	139
2,620	2,640	387	353	320	286	254	235	217	198	179	160	142
2,640	2,660	392	359	325	291	257	238	220	201	182	163	145
2,660	2,680	398	364	330	297	263	241	223	204	185	166	148
2,680	2,700	403	369	336	302	268	244	226	207	188	169	151
2,700	2,720	409	375	341	307	274	247	229	210	191	172	154

\$2,720 and over

Use Table 3(b) for a **MARRIED** person on page 34. Also see the instructions on page 32.

SINGLE Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$0	\$230	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
230	240	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	250	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	260	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	270	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	280	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	290	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	300	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	320	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	340	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	360	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	380	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	400	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	420	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	440	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	460	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	480	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	500	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	520	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	540	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	560	33	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	580	35	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	600	37	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	640	40	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	680	44	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
680	720	48	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
720	760	53	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
760	800	59	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
800	840	65	35	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
840	880	71	39	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
880	920	77	43	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
920	960	83	47	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
960	1,000	89	52	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,040	95	58	30	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,040	1,080	101	64	34	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,080	1,120	107	70	38	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,120	1,160	113	76	42	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,160	1,200	119	82	46	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,200	1,240	125	88	50	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,240	1,280	131	94	56	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,280	1,320	137	100	62	33	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,320	1,360	143	106	68	37	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,360	1,400	149	112	74	41	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,400	1,440	155	118	80	45	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,440	1,480	161	124	86	49	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,480	1,520	167	130	92	55	28	3	0	0	0	0	0
1,520	1,560	173	136	98	61	32	7	0	0	0	0	0
1,560	1,600	179	142	104	67	36	11	0	0	0	0	0
1,600	1,640	185	148	110	73	40	15	0	0	0	0	0
1,640	1,680	191	154	116	79	44	19	0	0	0	0	0
1,680	1,720	197	160	122	85	48	23	0	0	0	0	0
1,720	1,760	203	166	128	91	53	27	2	0	0	0	0
1,760	1,800	209	172	134	97	59	31	6	0	0	0	0
1,800	1,840	215	178	140	103	65	35	10	0	0	0	0
1,840	1,880	221	184	146	109	71	39	14	0	0	0	0
1,880	1,920	227	190	152	115	77	43	18	0	0	0	0
1,920	1,960	233	196	158	121	83	47	22	0	0	0	0
1,960	2,000	239	202	164	127	89	52	26	1	0	0	0
2,000	2,040	245	208	170	133	95	58	30	5	0	0	0
2,040	2,080	251	214	176	139	101	64	34	9	0	0	0
2,080	2,120	257	220	182	145	107	70	38	13	0	0	0
2,120	2,160	263	226	188	151	113	76	42	17	0	0	0
2,160	2,200	269	232	194	157	119	82	46	21	0	0	0
2,200	2,240	275	238	200	163	125	88	50	25	0	0	0
2,240	2,280	281	244	206	169	131	94	56	29	4	0	0
2,280	2,320	287	250	212	175	137	100	62	33	8	0	0
2,320	2,360	293	256	218	181	143	106	68	37	12	0	0
2,360	2,400	299	262	224	187	149	112	74	41	16	0	0
2,400	2,440	305	268	230	193	155	118	80	45	20	0	0
2,440	2,480	311	274	236	199	161	124	86	49	24	0	0

SINGLE Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$2,480	\$2,520	\$321	\$280	\$242	\$205	\$167	\$130	\$92	\$55	\$28	\$3	\$0
2,520	2,560	332	286	248	211	173	136	98	61	32	7	0
2,560	2,600	342	292	254	217	179	142	104	67	36	11	0
2,600	2,640	353	298	260	223	185	148	110	73	40	15	0
2,640	2,680	364	304	266	229	191	154	116	79	44	19	0
2,680	2,720	375	310	272	235	197	160	122	85	48	23	0
2,720	2,760	386	318	278	241	203	166	128	91	53	27	2
2,760	2,800	396	329	284	247	209	172	134	97	59	31	6
2,800	2,840	407	340	290	253	215	178	140	103	65	35	10
2,840	2,880	418	350	296	259	221	184	146	109	71	39	14
2,880	2,920	429	361	302	265	227	190	152	115	77	43	18
2,920	2,960	440	372	308	271	233	196	158	121	83	47	22
2,960	3,000	450	383	315	277	239	202	164	127	89	52	26
3,000	3,040	461	394	326	283	245	208	170	133	95	58	30
3,040	3,080	472	404	337	289	251	214	176	139	101	64	34
3,080	3,120	483	415	348	295	257	220	182	145	107	70	38
3,120	3,160	494	426	359	301	263	226	188	151	113	76	42
3,160	3,200	504	437	369	307	269	232	194	157	119	82	46
3,200	3,240	515	448	380	313	275	238	200	163	125	88	50
3,240	3,280	526	458	391	323	281	244	206	169	131	94	56
3,280	3,320	537	469	402	334	287	250	212	175	137	100	62
3,320	3,360	548	480	413	345	293	256	218	181	143	106	68
3,360	3,400	558	491	423	356	299	262	224	187	149	112	74
3,400	3,440	569	502	434	367	305	268	230	193	155	118	80
3,440	3,480	580	512	445	377	311	274	236	199	161	124	86
3,480	3,520	591	523	456	388	321	280	242	205	167	130	92
3,520	3,560	602	534	467	399	332	286	248	211	173	136	98
3,560	3,600	612	545	477	410	342	292	254	217	179	142	104
3,600	3,640	623	556	488	421	353	298	260	223	185	148	110
3,640	3,680	634	566	499	431	364	304	266	229	191	154	116
3,680	3,720	645	577	510	442	375	310	272	235	197	160	122
3,720	3,760	656	588	521	453	386	318	278	241	203	166	128
3,760	3,800	666	599	531	464	396	329	284	247	209	172	134
3,800	3,840	677	610	542	475	407	340	290	253	215	178	140
3,840	3,880	688	620	553	485	418	350	296	259	221	184	146
3,880	3,920	699	631	564	496	429	361	302	265	227	190	152
3,920	3,960	710	642	575	507	440	372	308	271	233	196	158
3,960	4,000	720	653	585	518	450	383	315	277	239	202	164
4,000	4,040	731	664	596	529	461	394	326	283	245	208	170
4,040	4,080	742	674	607	539	472	404	337	289	251	214	176
4,080	4,120	753	685	618	550	483	415	348	295	257	220	182
4,120	4,160	764	696	629	561	494	426	359	301	263	226	188
4,160	4,200	774	707	639	572	504	437	369	307	269	232	194
4,200	4,240	785	718	650	583	515	448	380	313	275	238	200
4,240	4,280	796	728	661	593	526	458	391	323	281	244	206
4,280	4,320	807	739	672	604	537	469	402	334	287	250	212
4,320	4,360	818	750	683	615	548	480	413	345	293	256	218
4,360	4,400	828	761	693	626	558	491	423	356	299	262	224
4,400	4,440	839	772	704	637	569	502	434	367	305	268	230
4,440	4,480	850	782	715	647	580	512	445	377	311	274	236
4,480	4,520	861	793	726	658	591	523	456	388	321	280	242
4,520	4,560	872	804	737	669	602	534	467	399	332	286	248
4,560	4,600	882	815	747	680	612	545	477	410	342	292	254
4,600	4,640	893	826	758	691	623	556	488	421	353	298	260
4,640	4,680	904	836	769	701	634	566	499	431	364	304	266
4,680	4,720	915	847	780	712	645	577	510	442	375	310	272
4,720	4,760	926	858	791	723	656	588	521	453	386	318	278
4,760	4,800	936	869	801	734	666	599	531	464	396	329	284
4,800	4,840	947	880	812	745	677	610	542	475	407	340	290
4,840	4,880	958	890	823	755	688	620	553	485	418	350	296
4,880	4,920	969	901	834	766	699	631	564	496	429	361	302
4,920	4,960	980	912	845	777	710	642	575	507	440	372	308
4,960	5,000	990	923	855	788	720	653	585	518	450	383	315
5,000	5,040	1,001	934	866	799	731	664	596	529	461	394	326
5,040	5,080	1,012	944	877	809	742	674	607	539	472	404	337

\$5,080 and over

Use Table 4(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 34. Also see the instructions on page 32.

MARRIED Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$0	\$540	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
540	560	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	580	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	600	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	640	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	680	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
680	720	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
720	760	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
760	800	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
800	840	28	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
840	880	32	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
880	920	36	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
920	960	40	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
960	1,000	44	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,040	48	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,040	1,080	52	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,080	1,120	56	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,120	1,160	60	35	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,160	1,200	64	39	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,200	1,240	68	43	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,240	1,280	72	47	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,280	1,320	76	51	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,320	1,360	80	55	30	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,360	1,400	84	59	34	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,400	1,440	88	63	38	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,440	1,480	92	67	42	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,480	1,520	96	71	46	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,520	1,560	100	75	50	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,560	1,600	106	79	54	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,600	1,640	112	83	58	33	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,640	1,680	118	87	62	37	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,680	1,720	124	91	66	41	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,720	1,760	130	95	70	45	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,760	1,800	136	99	74	49	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,800	1,840	142	105	78	53	28	3	0	0	0	0	0
1,840	1,880	148	111	82	57	32	7	0	0	0	0	0
1,880	1,920	154	117	86	61	36	11	0	0	0	0	0
1,920	1,960	160	123	90	65	40	15	0	0	0	0	0
1,960	2,000	166	129	94	69	44	19	0	0	0	0	0
2,000	2,040	172	135	98	73	48	23	0	0	0	0	0
2,040	2,080	178	141	103	77	52	27	2	0	0	0	0
2,080	2,120	184	147	109	81	56	31	6	0	0	0	0
2,120	2,160	190	153	115	85	60	35	10	0	0	0	0
2,160	2,200	196	159	121	89	64	39	14	0	0	0	0
2,200	2,240	202	165	127	93	68	43	18	0	0	0	0
2,240	2,280	208	171	133	97	72	47	22	0	0	0	0
2,280	2,320	214	177	139	102	76	51	26	1	0	0	0
2,320	2,360	220	183	145	108	80	55	30	5	0	0	0
2,360	2,400	226	189	151	114	84	59	34	9	0	0	0
2,400	2,440	232	195	157	120	88	63	38	13	0	0	0
2,440	2,480	238	201	163	126	92	67	42	17	0	0	0
2,480	2,520	244	207	169	132	96	71	46	21	0	0	0
2,520	2,560	250	213	175	138	100	75	50	25	0	0	0
2,560	2,600	256	219	181	144	106	79	54	29	4	0	0
2,600	2,640	262	225	187	150	112	83	58	33	8	0	0
2,640	2,680	268	231	193	156	118	87	62	37	12	0	0
2,680	2,720	274	237	199	162	124	91	66	41	16	0	0
2,720	2,760	280	243	205	168	130	95	70	45	20	0	0
2,760	2,800	286	249	211	174	136	99	74	49	24	0	0
2,800	2,840	292	255	217	180	142	105	78	53	28	3	0
2,840	2,880	298	261	223	186	148	111	82	57	32	7	0
2,880	2,920	304	267	229	192	154	117	86	61	36	11	0
2,920	2,960	310	273	235	198	160	123	90	65	40	15	0
2,960	3,000	316	279	241	204	166	129	94	69	44	19	0
3,000	3,040	322	285	247	210	172	135	98	73	48	23	0
3,040	3,080	328	291	253	216	178	141	103	77	52	27	2
3,080	3,120	334	297	259	222	184	147	109	81	56	31	6
3,120	3,160	340	303	265	228	190	153	115	85	60	35	10
3,160	3,200	346	309	271	234	196	159	121	89	64	39	14
3,200	3,240	352	315	277	240	202	165	127	93	68	43	18

MARRIED Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$3,240	\$3,280	\$358	\$321	\$283	\$246	\$208	\$171	\$133	\$97	\$72	\$47	\$22
3,280	3,320	364	327	289	252	214	177	139	102	76	51	26
3,320	3,360	370	333	295	258	220	183	145	108	80	55	30
3,360	3,400	376	339	301	264	226	189	151	114	84	59	34
3,400	3,440	382	345	307	270	232	195	157	120	88	63	38
3,440	3,480	388	351	313	276	238	201	163	126	92	67	42
3,480	3,520	394	357	319	282	244	207	169	132	96	71	46
3,520	3,560	400	363	325	288	250	213	175	138	100	75	50
3,560	3,600	406	369	331	294	256	219	181	144	106	79	54
3,600	3,640	412	375	337	300	262	225	187	150	112	83	58
3,640	3,680	418	381	343	306	268	231	193	156	118	87	62
3,680	3,720	424	387	349	312	274	237	199	162	124	91	66
3,720	3,760	430	393	355	318	280	243	205	168	130	95	70
3,760	3,800	436	399	361	324	286	249	211	174	136	99	74
3,800	3,840	442	405	367	330	292	255	217	180	142	105	78
3,840	3,880	448	411	373	336	298	261	223	186	148	111	82
3,880	3,920	454	417	379	342	304	267	229	192	154	117	86
3,920	3,960	460	423	385	348	310	273	235	198	160	123	90
3,960	4,000	466	429	391	354	316	279	241	204	166	129	94
4,000	4,040	472	435	397	360	322	285	247	210	172	135	98
4,040	4,080	478	441	403	366	328	291	253	216	178	141	103
4,080	4,120	484	447	409	372	334	297	259	222	184	147	109
4,120	4,160	490	453	415	378	340	303	265	228	190	153	115
4,160	4,200	496	459	421	384	346	309	271	234	196	159	121
4,200	4,240	502	465	427	390	352	315	277	240	202	165	127
4,240	4,280	508	471	433	396	358	321	283	246	208	171	133
4,280	4,320	515	477	439	402	364	327	289	252	214	177	139
4,320	4,360	526	483	445	408	370	333	295	258	220	183	145
4,360	4,400	536	489	451	414	376	339	301	264	226	189	151
4,400	4,440	547	495	457	420	382	345	307	270	232	195	157
4,440	4,480	558	501	463	426	388	351	313	276	238	201	163
4,480	4,520	569	507	469	432	394	357	319	282	244	207	169
4,520	4,560	580	513	475	438	400	363	325	288	250	213	175
4,560	4,600	590	523	481	444	406	369	331	294	256	219	181
4,600	4,640	601	534	487	450	412	375	337	300	262	225	187
4,640	4,680	612	545	493	456	418	381	343	306	268	231	193
4,680	4,720	623	555	499	462	424	387	349	312	274	237	199
4,720	4,760	634	566	505	468	430	393	355	318	280	243	205
4,760	4,800	644	577	511	474	436	399	361	324	286	249	211
4,800	4,840	655	588	520	480	442	405	367	330	292	255	217
4,840	4,880	666	599	531	486	448	411	373	336	298	261	223
4,880	4,920	677	609	542	492	454	417	379	342	304	267	229
4,920	4,960	688	620	553	498	460	423	385	348	310	273	235
4,960	5,000	698	631	563	504	466	429	391	354	316	279	241
5,000	5,040	709	642	574	510	472	435	397	360	322	285	247
5,040	5,080	720	653	585	518	478	441	403	366	328	291	253
5,080	5,120	731	663	596	528	484	447	409	372	334	297	259
5,120	5,160	742	674	607	539	490	453	415	378	340	303	265
5,160	5,200	752	685	617	550	496	459	421	384	346	309	271
5,200	5,240	763	696	628	561	502	465	427	390	352	315	277
5,240	5,280	774	707	639	572	508	471	433	396	358	321	283
5,280	5,320	785	717	650	582	515	477	439	402	364	327	289
5,320	5,360	796	728	661	593	526	483	445	408	370	333	295
5,360	5,400	806	739	671	604	536	489	451	414	376	339	301
5,400	5,440	817	750	682	615	547	495	457	420	382	345	307
5,440	5,480	828	761	693	626	558	501	463	426	388	351	313
5,480	5,520	839	771	704	636	569	507	469	432	394	357	319
5,520	5,560	850	782	715	647	580	513	475	438	400	363	325
5,560	5,600	860	793	725	658	590	523	481	444	406	369	331
5,600	5,640	871	804	736	669	601	534	487	450	412	375	337
5,640	5,680	882	815	747	680	612	545	493	456	418	381	343
5,680	5,720	893	825	758	690	623	555	499	462	424	387	349
5,720	5,760	904	836	769	701	634	566	505	468	430	393	355
5,760	5,800	914	847	779	712	644	577	511	474	436	399	361
5,800	5,840	925	858	790	723	655	588	520	480	442	405	367

\$5,840 and over

Use Table 4(b) for a **MARRIED** person on page 34. Also see the instructions on page 32.

SINGLE Persons—DAILY OR MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$0	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	30	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	33	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	36	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	39	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	42	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	45	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	48	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	51	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	54	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	57	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	60	6	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	63	7	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	66	7	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	69	7	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	72	8	6	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	75	8	7	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
75	78	9	7	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
78	81	9	8	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
81	84	10	8	6	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
84	87	10	8	7	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
87	90	11	9	7	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
90	93	11	9	8	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
93	96	12	10	8	6	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
96	99	12	10	9	7	5	3	2	1	0	0	0
99	102	12	11	9	7	5	4	2	1	0	0	0
102	105	13	11	9	8	6	4	2	1	0	0	0
105	108	13	12	10	8	6	5	3	2	0	0	0
108	111	14	12	10	9	7	5	3	2	1	0	0
111	114	14	12	11	9	7	6	4	2	1	0	0
114	117	15	13	11	9	8	6	4	3	1	0	0
117	120	16	13	12	10	8	6	5	3	2	0	0
120	123	16	14	12	10	9	7	5	3	2	1	0
123	126	17	14	13	11	9	7	6	4	2	1	0
126	129	18	15	13	11	10	8	6	4	3	1	0
129	132	19	16	13	12	10	8	7	5	3	2	0
132	135	20	17	14	12	10	9	7	5	4	2	1
135	138	21	17	14	13	11	9	7	6	4	2	1
138	141	21	18	15	13	11	10	8	6	4	3	1
141	144	22	19	16	14	12	10	8	7	5	3	2
144	147	23	20	17	14	12	11	9	7	5	4	2
147	150	24	21	18	14	13	11	9	7	6	4	2
150	153	25	21	18	15	13	11	10	8	6	4	3
153	156	25	22	19	16	14	12	10	8	7	5	3
156	159	26	23	20	17	14	12	11	9	7	5	4
159	162	27	24	21	18	15	13	11	9	8	6	4
162	165	28	25	22	18	15	13	11	10	8	6	5
165	168	29	25	22	19	16	14	12	10	8	7	5
168	171	29	26	23	20	17	14	12	11	9	7	5
171	174	30	27	24	21	18	15	13	11	9	8	6
174	177	31	28	25	22	19	15	13	12	10	8	6
177	180	32	29	26	23	19	16	14	12	10	9	7
180	183	33	30	26	23	20	17	14	12	11	9	7
183	186	33	30	27	24	21	18	15	13	11	9	8
186	189	34	31	28	25	22	19	16	13	12	10	8
189	192	35	32	29	26	23	20	16	14	12	10	9
192	195	36	33	30	27	23	20	17	14	13	11	9
195	198	37	34	30	27	24	21	18	15	13	11	10
198	201	38	34	31	28	25	22	19	16	13	12	10
201	204	38	35	32	29	26	23	20	17	14	12	10
204	207	39	36	33	30	27	24	20	17	14	13	11
207	210	40	37	34	31	27	24	21	18	15	13	11
210	213	41	38	35	31	28	25	22	19	16	13	12
213	216	42	38	35	32	29	26	23	20	17	14	12
216	219	42	39	36	33	30	27	24	21	17	14	13
219	222	43	40	37	34	31	28	24	21	18	15	13

SINGLE Persons—DAILY OR MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$222	\$225	\$44	\$41	\$38	\$35	\$32	\$28	\$25	\$22	\$19	\$16	\$14
225	228	45	42	39	35	32	29	26	23	20	17	14
228	231	46	43	39	36	33	30	27	24	21	18	14
231	234	46	43	40	37	34	31	28	25	22	18	15
234	237	47	44	41	38	35	32	29	25	22	19	16
237	240	48	45	42	39	36	32	29	26	23	20	17
240	243	49	46	43	40	36	33	30	27	24	21	18
243	246	50	47	43	40	37	34	31	28	25	22	19
246	249	50	47	44	41	38	35	32	29	26	22	19
249	252	51	48	45	42	39	36	33	29	26	23	20
252	255	52	49	46	43	40	37	33	30	27	24	21
255	258	53	50	47	44	40	37	34	31	28	25	22
258	261	54	51	47	44	41	38	35	32	29	26	23
261	264	55	51	48	45	42	39	36	33	30	26	23
264	267	56	52	49	46	43	40	37	34	30	27	24
267	270	57	53	50	47	44	41	37	34	31	28	25
270	273	58	54	51	48	44	41	38	35	32	29	26
273	276	59	55	52	48	45	42	39	36	33	30	27
276	279	59	56	52	49	46	43	40	37	34	31	27
279	282	60	57	53	50	47	44	41	38	34	31	28
282	285	61	58	54	51	48	45	42	38	35	32	29
285	288	62	59	55	52	49	45	42	39	36	33	30
288	291	63	60	56	53	49	46	43	40	37	34	31
291	294	64	60	57	54	50	47	44	41	38	35	31
294	297	65	61	58	54	51	48	45	42	39	35	32
297	300	66	62	59	55	52	49	46	42	39	36	33
300	303	67	63	60	56	53	49	46	43	40	37	34
303	306	68	64	61	57	54	50	47	44	41	38	35
306	309	68	65	61	58	55	51	48	45	42	39	36
309	312	69	66	62	59	55	52	49	46	43	39	36
312	315	70	67	63	60	56	53	50	46	43	40	37
315	318	71	68	64	61	57	54	50	47	44	41	38
318	321	72	69	65	62	58	55	51	48	45	42	39
321	324	73	69	66	63	59	56	52	49	46	43	40
324	327	74	70	67	63	60	57	53	50	47	43	40
327	330	75	71	68	64	61	57	54	51	47	44	41
330	333	76	72	69	65	62	58	55	51	48	45	42
333	336	77	73	70	66	63	59	56	52	49	46	43
336	339	77	74	70	67	64	60	57	53	50	47	44
339	341	78	75	71	68	64	61	57	54	51	47	44
341	343	79	75	72	68	65	61	58	55	51	48	45
343	345	79	76	72	69	66	62	59	55	52	48	45
345	347	80	77	73	70	66	63	59	56	52	49	46
347	349	81	77	74	70	67	63	60	56	53	50	46
349	351	81	78	74	71	67	64	60	57	53	50	47
351	353	82	78	75	71	68	64	61	58	54	51	48
353	355	82	79	75	72	69	65	62	58	55	51	48
355	357	83	80	76	73	69	66	62	59	55	52	49
357	359	84	80	77	73	70	66	63	59	56	52	49
359	361	84	81	77	74	70	67	63	60	56	53	50
361	363	85	81	78	74	71	67	64	61	57	54	50
363	365	85	82	78	75	72	68	65	61	58	54	51
365	367	86	83	79	76	72	69	65	62	58	55	51
367	369	87	83	80	76	73	69	66	62	59	55	52
369	371	87	84	80	77	73	70	66	63	59	56	53
371	373	88	84	81	77	74	70	67	64	60	57	53
373	375	88	85	81	78	75	71	68	64	61	57	54
375	377	89	86	82	79	75	72	68	65	61	58	54
377	379	90	86	83	79	76	72	69	65	62	58	55
379	381	90	87	83	80	76	73	69	66	62	59	56
381	383	91	87	84	80	77	73	70	67	63	60	56
383	385	91	88	84	81	78	74	71	67	64	60	57
385	387	92	89	85	82	78	75	71	68	64	61	57
387	389	93	89	86	82	79	75	72	68	65	61	58
389	391	93	90	86	83	79	76	72	69	65	62	59

\$391 and over

Use Table 8(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 35. Also see the instructions on page 32.

MARRIED Persons—DAILY OR MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$0	\$30	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
30	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	42	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	45	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	48	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	51	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	54	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	57	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	60	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	63	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	66	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	69	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	72	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	75	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	78	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	81	6	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	84	6	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	87	7	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	90	7	6	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
90	93	8	6	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
93	96	8	6	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
96	99	9	7	5	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
99	102	9	7	6	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
102	105	9	8	6	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
105	108	10	8	6	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
108	111	10	9	7	5	4	3	2	0	0	0	0
111	114	11	9	7	6	4	3	2	1	0	0	0
114	117	11	10	8	6	4	3	2	1	0	0	0
117	120	12	10	8	7	5	4	2	1	0	0	0
120	123	12	10	9	7	5	4	3	2	0	0	0
123	126	13	11	9	7	6	4	3	2	1	0	0
126	129	13	11	10	8	6	5	3	2	1	0	0
129	132	14	12	10	8	7	5	4	2	1	0	0
132	135	14	12	11	9	7	5	4	3	2	0	0
135	138	14	13	11	9	8	6	4	3	2	1	0
138	141	15	13	11	10	8	6	5	3	2	1	0
141	144	15	14	12	10	8	7	5	4	3	1	0
144	147	16	14	12	11	9	7	5	4	3	2	1
147	150	16	15	13	11	9	8	6	4	3	2	1
150	153	17	15	13	12	10	8	6	5	3	2	1
153	156	17	15	14	12	10	8	7	5	4	3	1
156	159	18	16	14	12	11	9	7	5	4	3	2
159	162	18	16	15	13	11	9	8	6	4	3	2
162	165	18	17	15	13	12	10	8	6	5	3	2
165	168	19	17	15	14	12	10	9	7	5	4	3
168	171	19	18	16	14	12	11	9	7	6	4	3
171	174	20	18	16	15	13	11	9	8	6	4	3
174	177	20	19	17	15	13	12	10	8	6	5	4
177	180	21	19	17	16	14	12	10	9	7	5	4
180	183	21	19	18	16	14	13	11	9	7	6	4
183	186	22	20	18	16	15	13	11	10	8	6	4
186	189	22	20	19	17	15	13	12	10	8	7	5
189	192	23	21	19	17	16	14	12	10	9	7	5
192	195	23	21	20	18	16	14	13	11	9	7	6
195	198	23	22	20	18	17	15	13	11	10	8	6
198	201	24	22	20	19	17	15	14	12	10	8	7
201	204	25	23	21	19	17	16	14	12	11	9	7
204	207	26	23	21	20	18	16	14	13	11	9	7
207	210	26	24	22	20	18	17	15	13	11	10	8
210	213	27	24	22	21	19	17	15	14	12	10	8
213	216	28	25	23	21	19	17	16	14	12	11	9
216	219	29	26	23	21	20	18	16	14	13	11	9
219	222	30	27	24	22	20	18	17	15	13	11	10
222	225	31	27	24	22	21	19	17	15	14	12	10
225	228	31	28	25	23	21	19	18	16	14	12	11
228	231	32	29	26	23	21	20	18	16	15	13	11
231	234	33	30	27	24	22	20	18	17	15	13	12
234	237	34	31	28	24	22	21	19	17	15	14	12

MARRIED Persons—DAILY OR MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

If the wages are—		And the number of withholding allowances claimed is—										
At least	But less than	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		The amount of income tax to be withheld is—										
\$237	\$240	\$35	\$31	\$28	\$25	\$23	\$21	\$19	\$18	\$16	\$14	\$12
240	243	35	32	29	26	23	22	20	18	16	15	13
243	246	36	33	30	27	24	22	20	19	17	15	13
246	249	37	34	31	28	25	22	21	19	17	16	14
249	252	38	35	32	28	25	23	21	19	18	16	14
252	255	39	36	32	29	26	23	22	20	18	16	15
255	258	39	36	33	30	27	24	22	20	19	17	15
258	261	40	37	34	31	28	25	23	21	19	17	16
261	264	41	38	35	32	29	25	23	21	20	18	16
264	267	42	39	36	33	29	26	23	22	20	18	16
267	270	43	40	36	33	30	27	24	22	20	19	17
270	273	43	40	37	34	31	28	25	23	21	19	17
273	276	44	41	38	35	32	29	26	23	21	20	18
276	279	45	42	39	36	33	30	26	23	22	20	18
279	282	46	43	40	37	33	30	27	24	22	20	19
282	285	47	44	40	37	34	31	28	25	23	21	19
285	288	48	44	41	38	35	32	29	26	23	21	20
288	291	48	45	42	39	36	33	30	27	24	22	20
291	294	49	46	43	40	37	34	30	27	24	22	21
294	297	50	47	44	41	38	34	31	28	25	23	21
297	300	51	48	45	41	38	35	32	29	26	23	21
300	303	52	48	45	42	39	36	33	30	27	24	22
303	306	52	49	46	43	40	37	34	31	27	24	22
306	309	53	50	47	44	41	38	35	31	28	25	23
309	312	54	51	48	45	42	38	35	32	29	26	23
312	315	55	52	49	45	42	39	36	33	30	27	24
315	318	56	53	49	46	43	40	37	34	31	28	24
318	321	56	53	50	47	44	41	38	35	32	28	25
321	324	57	54	51	48	45	42	39	35	32	29	26
324	327	58	55	52	49	46	42	39	36	33	30	27
327	330	59	56	53	50	46	43	40	37	34	31	28
330	333	60	57	53	50	47	44	41	38	35	32	29
333	336	60	57	54	51	48	45	42	39	36	32	29
336	339	61	58	55	52	49	46	43	39	36	33	30
339	341	62	59	56	53	50	46	43	40	37	34	31
341	343	63	59	56	53	50	47	44	41	38	34	31
343	345	63	60	57	54	51	47	44	41	38	35	32
345	347	64	60	57	54	51	48	45	42	39	36	32
347	349	64	61	58	55	52	49	45	42	39	36	33
349	351	65	62	58	55	52	49	46	43	40	37	34
351	353	65	62	59	56	53	50	47	43	40	37	34
353	355	66	63	60	56	53	50	47	44	41	38	35
355	357	66	63	60	57	54	51	48	44	41	38	35
357	359	67	64	61	57	54	51	48	45	42	39	36
359	361	67	64	61	58	55	52	49	46	42	39	36
361	363	68	65	62	59	55	52	49	46	43	40	37
363	365	68	65	62	59	56	53	50	47	44	40	37
365	367	69	66	63	60	57	53	50	47	44	41	38
367	369	70	66	63	60	57	54	51	48	45	42	38
369	371	70	67	64	61	58	55	51	48	45	42	39
371	373	71	68	64	61	58	55	52	49	46	43	39
373	375	71	68	65	62	59	56	52	49	46	43	40
375	377	72	69	65	62	59	56	53	50	47	44	41
377	379	72	69	66	63	60	57	54	50	47	44	41
379	381	73	70	67	63	60	57	54	51	48	45	42
381	383	73	70	67	64	61	58	55	52	48	45	42
383	385	74	71	68	65	61	58	55	52	49	46	43
385	387	74	71	68	65	62	59	56	53	49	46	43
387	389	75	72	69	66	62	59	56	53	50	47	44
389	391	75	72	69	66	63	60	57	54	51	47	44
391	393	76	73	70	67	64	60	57	54	51	48	45
393	395	77	73	70	67	64	61	58	55	52	49	45
395	397	77	74	71	68	65	62	58	55	52	49	46
397	399	78	75	71	68	65	62	59	56	53	50	46
399	401	78	75	72	69	66	63	59	56	53	50	47

\$401 and over

Use Table 8(b) for a **MARRIED person** on page 35. Also see the instructions on page 32.

Tables for Percentage Method of Advance EIC Payments

(For Wages Paid in 2002)

Table 1. WEEKLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			(b) MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate			(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:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:
Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—	
\$0	\$141	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$141	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$70	20.40% of wages
\$141	\$260	\$29	\$141	\$279	\$29	\$70	\$139	\$14
\$260		\$29 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$260	\$279		\$29 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$279	\$139		\$14 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$139

Table 2. BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			(b) MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate			(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:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:
Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—	
\$0	\$283	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$283	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$141	20.40% of wages
\$283	\$520	\$58	\$283	\$558	\$58	\$141	\$279	\$29
\$520		\$58 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$520	\$558		\$58 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$558	\$279		\$29 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$279

Table 3. SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			(b) MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate			(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:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:
Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—	
\$0	\$307	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$307	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$153	20.40% of wages
\$307	\$563	\$63	\$307	\$605	\$63	\$153	\$302	\$31
\$563		\$63 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$563	\$605		\$63 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$605	\$302		\$31 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$302

Table 4. MONTHLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			(b) MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate			(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:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:
Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—	
\$0	\$614	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$614	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$307	20.40% of wages
\$614	\$1,126	\$125	\$614	\$1,210	\$125	\$307	\$605	\$63
\$1,126		\$125 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$1,126	\$1,210		\$125 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$1,210	\$605		\$63 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$605

Tables for Percentage Method of Advance EIC Payments (Continued)
(For Wages Paid in 2002)

Table 5. QUARTERLY Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			(b) MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate			(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:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:
Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—	
\$0	\$1,842	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$1,842	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$921	20.40% of wages
\$1,842	\$3,380	\$376	\$1,842	\$3,630	\$376	\$921	\$1,815	\$188
\$3,380		\$376 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$3,380	\$3,630		\$376 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$3,630	\$1,815		\$188 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$1,815

Table 6. SEMIANNUAL Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			(b) MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate			(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:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:
Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—	
\$0	\$3,685	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$3,685	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$1,842	20.40% of wages
\$3,685	\$6,760	\$752	\$3,685	\$7,260	\$752	\$1,842	\$3,630	\$376
\$6,760		\$752 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$6,760	\$7,260		\$752 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$7,260	\$3,630		\$376 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$3,630

Table 7. ANNUAL Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			(b) MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate			(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:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:	If the amount of wages (before deducting withholding allowances) is:		The amount of payment to be made is:
Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—	
\$0	\$7,370	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$7,370	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$3,685	20.40% of wages
\$7,370	\$13,520	\$1,503	\$7,370	\$14,520	\$1,503	\$3,685	\$7,260	\$752
\$13,520		\$1,503 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$13,520	\$14,520		\$1,503 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$14,520	\$7,260		\$752 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$7,260

Table 8. DAILY or MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period

(a) SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			(b) MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate			(c) MARRIED With Both Spouses Filing Certificate		
If the wages divided by the number of days in such period (before deducting withholding allowances) are:		The amount of payment to be made is the following amount multiplied by the number of days in such period:	If the wages divided by the number of days in such period (before deducting withholding allowances) are:		The amount of payment to be made is the following amount multiplied by the number of days in such period:	If the wages divided by the number of days in such period (before deducting withholding allowances) are:		The amount of payment to be made is the following amount multiplied by the number of days in such period:
Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—	
\$0	\$28	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$28	20.40% of wages	\$0	\$14	20.40% of wages
\$28	\$52	\$6	\$28	\$55	\$6	\$14	\$27	\$3
\$52		\$6 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$52	\$55		\$6 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$55	\$27		\$3 less 9.588% of wages in excess of \$27

Tables for Wage Bracket Method of Advance EIC Payments (For Wages Paid in 2002)

WEEKLY Payroll Period

SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Wages—			Wages—			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	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$50	\$55	\$10	\$100	\$105	\$20	\$270	\$280	\$27	\$370	\$380	\$17	\$470	\$480	\$8
5	10	1	55	60	11	105	110	21	280	290	26	380	390	16	480	490	7
10	15	2	60	65	12	110	115	22	290	300	25	390	400	15	490	500	6
15	20	3	65	70	13	115	120	23	300	310	24	400	410	15	500	510	5
20	25	4	70	75	14	120	125	24	310	320	23	410	420	14	510	520	4
25	30	5	75	80	15	125	130	26	320	330	22	420	430	13	520	530	3
30	35	6	80	85	16	130	135	27	330	340	21	430	440	12	530	540	2
35	40	7	85	90	17	135	140	28	340	350	20	440	450	11	540	550	1
40	45	8	90	95	18	140	260	29	350	360	19	450	460	10	550	---	0
45	50	9	95	100	19	260	270	28	360	370	18	460	470	9	---	---	---

MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate

Wages—			Wages—			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	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$50	\$55	\$10	\$100	\$105	\$20	\$285	\$295	\$27	\$385	\$395	\$18	\$485	\$495	\$8
5	10	1	55	60	11	105	110	21	295	305	26	395	405	17	495	505	7
10	15	2	60	65	12	110	115	22	305	315	25	405	415	16	505	515	6
15	20	3	65	70	13	115	120	23	315	325	25	415	425	15	515	525	5
20	25	4	70	75	14	120	125	24	325	335	24	425	435	14	525	535	4
25	30	5	75	80	15	125	130	26	335	345	23	435	445	13	535	545	3
30	35	6	80	85	16	130	135	27	345	355	22	445	455	12	545	555	2
35	40	7	85	90	17	135	140	28	355	365	21	455	465	11	555	565	2
40	45	8	90	95	18	140	275	29	365	375	20	465	475	10	565	575	1
45	50	9	95	100	19	275	285	28	375	385	19	475	485	9	575	---	0

MARRIED With Both Spouses Filing Certificate

Wages—			Wages—			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	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$30	\$35	\$6	\$60	\$65	\$12	\$165	\$175	\$11	\$225	\$235	\$5	\$285	---	\$0
5	10	1	35	40	7	65	70	13	175	185	10	235	245	4	---	---	---
10	15	2	40	45	8	70	75	14	185	195	9	245	255	3	---	---	---
15	20	3	45	50	9	75	80	15	195	205	8	255	265	2	---	---	---
20	25	4	50	55	10	80	85	16	205	215	7	265	275	1	---	---	---
25	30	5	55	60	11	85	90	17	215	225	6	275	285	1	---	---	---

BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Wages—			Wages—			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	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$100	\$105	\$20	\$200	\$205	\$41	\$550	\$560	\$54	\$750	\$760	\$35	\$950	\$960	\$16
5	10	1	105	110	21	205	210	42	560	570	53	760	770	34	960	970	15
10	15	2	110	115	22	210	215	43	570	580	52	770	780	33	970	980	14
15	20	3	115	120	23	215	220	44	580	590	51	780	790	32	980	990	13
20	25	4	120	125	24	220	225	45	590	600	50	790	800	31	990	1,000	12
25	30	5	125	130	26	225	230	46	600	610	49	800	810	30	1,000	1,010	11
30	35	6	130	135	27	230	235	47	610	620	48	810	820	29	1,010	1,020	10
35	40	7	135	140	28	235	240	48	620	630	47	820	830	28	1,020	1,030	9
40	45	8	140	145	29	240	245	49	630	640	46	830	840	27	1,030	1,040	8
45	50	9	145	150	30	245	250	50	640	650	45	840	850	26	1,040	1,050	7
50	55	10	150	155	31	250	255	51	650	660	44	850	860	25	1,050	1,060	6
55	60	11	155	160	32	255	260	52	660	670	43	860	870	24	1,060	1,070	5
60	65	12	160	165	33	260	265	53	670	680	42	870	880	23	1,070	1,080	4
65	70	13	165	170	34	265	270	54	680	690	42	880	890	22	1,080	1,090	3
70	75	14	170	175	35	270	275	55	690	700	41	890	900	21	1,090	1,100	2
75	80	15	175	180	36	275	280	56	700	710	40	900	910	20	1,100	1,110	1
80	85	16	180	185	37	280	285	57	710	720	39	910	920	19	1,110	---	0
85	90	17	185	190	38	285	290	58	720	730	38	920	930	18	---	---	---
90	95	18	190	195	39	290	295	59	730	740	37	930	940	17	---	---	---
95	100	19	195	200	40	295	300	60	740	750	36	940	950	16	---	---	---

MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate

Wages—			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	\$20	\$25	\$4	\$40	\$45	\$8	\$60	\$65	\$12	\$80	\$85	\$16	\$100	\$105	\$20
5	10	1	25	30	5	45	50	9	65	70	13	85	90	17	105	110	21
10	15	2	30	35	6	50	55	10	70	75	14	90	95	18	110	115	22
15	20	3	35	40	7	55	60	11	75	80	15	95	100	19	---	---	---

(continued on next page)

BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate

Wages—			Wages—			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	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$115	\$120	\$23	\$195	\$200	\$40	\$275	\$280	\$56	\$695	\$705	\$44	\$855	\$865	\$28	\$1,015	\$1,025	\$13
120	125	24	200	205	41	280	555	57	705	715	43	865	875	27	1,025	1,035	12
125	130	26	205	210	42	555	565	57	715	725	42	875	885	26	1,035	1,045	11
130	135	27	210	215	43	565	575	56	725	735	41	885	895	26	1,045	1,055	10
135	140	28	215	220	44	575	585	55	735	745	40	895	905	25	1,055	1,065	9
140	145	29	220	225	45	585	595	54	745	755	39	905	915	24	1,065	1,075	8
145	150	30	225	230	46	595	605	53	755	765	38	915	925	23	1,075	1,085	7
150	155	31	230	235	47	605	615	52	765	775	37	925	935	22	1,085	1,095	6
155	160	32	235	240	48	615	625	51	775	785	36	935	945	21	1,095	1,105	5
160	165	33	240	245	49	625	635	50	785	795	35	945	955	20	1,105	1,115	4
165	170	34	245	250	50	635	645	50	795	805	34	955	965	19	1,115	1,125	3
170	175	35	250	255	51	645	655	49	805	815	33	965	975	18	1,125	1,135	3
175	180	36	255	260	52	655	665	48	815	825	32	975	985	17	1,135	1,145	2
180	185	37	260	265	53	665	675	47	825	835	31	985	995	16	1,145	1,155	1
185	190	38	265	270	54	675	685	46	835	845	30	995	1,005	15	1,155	- - -	0
190	195	39	270	275	55	685	695	45	845	855	29	1,005	1,015	14			

MARRIED With Both Spouses Filing Certificate

Wages—			Wages—			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	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$50	\$55	\$10	\$100	\$105	\$20	\$285	\$295	\$27	\$385	\$395	\$18	\$485	\$495	\$8
5	10	1	55	60	11	105	110	21	295	305	26	395	405	17	495	505	7
10	15	2	60	65	12	110	115	22	305	315	25	405	415	16	505	515	6
15	20	3	65	70	13	115	120	23	315	325	25	415	425	15	515	525	5
20	25	4	70	75	14	120	125	24	325	335	24	425	435	14	525	535	4
25	30	5	75	80	15	125	130	26	335	345	23	435	445	13	535	545	3
30	35	6	80	85	16	130	135	27	345	355	22	445	455	12	545	555	2
35	40	7	85	90	17	135	140	28	355	365	21	455	465	11	555	565	2
40	45	8	90	95	18	140	145	29	365	375	20	465	475	10	565	575	1
45	50	9	95	100	19	145	150	28	375	385	19	475	485	9	575	- - -	0

SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Wages—			Wages—			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	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$110	\$115	\$22	\$220	\$225	\$45	\$600	\$610	\$58	\$820	\$830	\$37	\$1,040	\$1,050	\$16
5	10	1	115	120	23	225	230	46	610	620	57	830	840	36	1,050	1,060	15
10	15	2	120	125	24	230	235	47	620	630	56	840	850	35	1,060	1,070	14
15	20	3	125	130	26	235	240	48	630	640	55	850	860	34	1,070	1,080	13
20	25	4	130	135	27	240	245	49	640	650	54	860	870	33	1,080	1,090	12
25	30	5	135	140	28	245	250	50	650	660	53	870	880	32	1,090	1,100	11
30	35	6	140	145	29	250	255	51	660	670	52	880	890	31	1,100	1,110	10
35	40	7	145	150	30	255	260	52	670	680	51	890	900	30	1,110	1,120	9
40	45	8	150	155	31	260	265	53	680	690	50	900	910	29	1,120	1,130	8
45	50	9	155	160	32	265	270	54	690	700	50	910	920	28	1,130	1,140	7
50	55	10	160	165	33	270	275	55	700	710	49	920	930	27	1,140	1,150	6
55	60	11	165	170	34	275	280	56	710	720	48	930	940	27	1,150	1,160	5
60	65	12	170	175	35	280	285	57	720	730	47	940	950	26	1,160	1,170	4
65	70	13	175	180	36	285	290	58	730	740	46	950	960	25	1,170	1,180	3
70	75	14	180	185	37	290	295	59	740	750	45	960	970	24	1,180	1,190	3
75	80	15	185	190	38	295	300	60	750	760	44	970	980	23	1,190	1,200	2
80	85	16	190	195	39	300	305	61	760	770	43	980	990	22	1,200	1,210	1
85	90	17	195	200	40	305	310	62	770	780	42	990	1,000	21	1,210	- - -	0
90	95	18	200	205	41	310	315	63	780	790	41	1,000	1,010	20			
95	100	19	205	210	42	315	320	64	790	800	40	1,010	1,020	19			
100	105	20	210	215	43	320	325	65	800	810	39	1,020	1,030	18			
105	110	21	215	220	44	325	330	66	810	820	38	1,030	1,040	17			

MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate

Wages—			Wages—			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	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$50	\$55	\$10	\$100	\$105	\$20	\$150	\$155	\$31	\$200	\$205	\$41	\$250	\$255	\$51
5	10	1	55	60	11	105	110	21	155	160	32	205	210	42	255	260	52
10	15	2	60	65	12	110	115	22	160	165	33	210	215	43	260	265	53
15	20	3	65	70	13	115	120	23	165	170	34	215	220	44	265	270	54
20	25	4	70	75	14	120	125	24	170	175	35	220	225	45	270	275	55
25	30	5	75	80	15	125	130	26	175	180	36	225	230	46	275	280	56
30	35	6	80	85	16	130	135	27	180	185	37	230	235	47	280	285	57
35	40	7	85	90	17	135	140	28	185	190	38	235	240	48	285	290	58
40	45	8	90	95	18	140	145	29	190	195	39	240	245	49	290	295	59
45	50	9	95	100	19	145	150	30	195	200	40	245	250	50			

(continued on next page)

SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate

Wages—			Wages—			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	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$295	\$300	\$60	\$695	\$705	\$53	\$815	\$825	\$42	\$935	\$945	\$30	\$1,055	\$1,065	\$19	\$1,175	\$1,185	\$7
300	305	61	705	715	52	825	835	41	945	955	29	1,065	1,075	18	1,185	1,195	6
305	605	62	715	725	51	835	845	40	955	965	28	1,075	1,085	17	1,195	1,205	5
605	615	62	725	735	50	845	855	39	965	975	27	1,085	1,095	16	1,205	1,215	4
615	625	61	735	745	49	855	865	38	975	985	26	1,095	1,105	15	1,215	1,225	3
625	635	60	745	755	48	865	875	37	985	995	25	1,105	1,115	14	1,225	1,235	2
635	645	59	755	765	47	875	885	36	995	1,005	24	1,115	1,125	13	1,235	1,245	1
645	655	58	765	775	46	885	895	35	1,005	1,015	23	1,125	1,135	12	1,245	- - -	0
655	665	57	775	785	45	895	905	34	1,015	1,025	22	1,135	1,145	11	-	-	-
665	675	56	785	795	44	905	915	33	1,025	1,035	21	1,145	1,155	10	-	-	-
675	685	55	795	805	43	915	925	32	1,035	1,045	20	1,155	1,165	9	-	-	-
685	695	54	805	815	42	925	935	31	1,045	1,055	19	1,165	1,175	8	-	-	-

MARRIED With Both Spouses Filing Certificate

Wages—			Wages—			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	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$55	\$60	\$11	\$110	\$115	\$22	\$320	\$330	\$29	\$430	\$440	\$18	\$540	\$550	\$8
5	10	1	60	65	12	115	120	23	330	340	28	440	450	17	550	560	7
10	15	2	65	70	13	120	125	24	340	350	27	450	460	16	560	570	6
15	20	3	70	75	14	125	130	26	350	360	26	460	470	15	570	580	5
20	25	4	75	80	15	130	135	27	360	370	25	470	480	14	580	590	4
25	30	5	80	85	16	135	140	28	370	380	24	480	490	13	590	600	3
30	35	6	85	90	17	140	145	29	380	390	23	490	500	12	600	610	2
35	40	7	90	95	18	145	150	30	390	400	22	500	510	11	610	620	1
40	45	8	95	100	19	150	155	31	400	410	21	510	520	10	620	- - -	0
45	50	9	100	105	20	155	160	31	410	420	20	520	530	10	-	-	-
50	55	10	105	110	21	160	165	30	420	430	19	530	540	9	-	-	-

MONTHLY Payroll Period

SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Wages—			Wages—			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	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$215	\$220	\$44	\$430	\$435	\$88	\$1,185	\$1,195	\$119	\$1,615	\$1,625	\$77	\$2,045	\$2,055	\$36
5	10	1	220	225	45	435	440	89	1,195	1,205	118	1,625	1,635	77	2,055	2,065	35
10	15	2	225	230	46	440	445	90	1,205	1,215	117	1,635	1,645	76	2,065	2,075	34
15	20	3	230	235	47	445	450	91	1,215	1,225	116	1,645	1,655	75	2,075	2,085	33
20	25	4	235	240	48	450	455	92	1,225	1,235	115	1,655	1,665	74	2,085	2,095	32
25	30	5	240	245	49	455	460	93	1,235	1,245	114	1,665	1,675	73	2,095	2,105	31
30	35	6	245	250	50	460	465	94	1,245	1,255	113	1,675	1,685	72	2,105	2,115	30
35	40	7	250	255	51	465	470	95	1,255	1,265	112	1,685	1,695	71	2,115	2,125	30
40	45	8	255	260	52	470	475	96	1,265	1,275	111	1,695	1,705	70	2,125	2,135	29
45	50	9	260	265	53	475	480	97	1,275	1,285	110	1,705	1,715	69	2,135	2,145	28
50	55	10	265	270	54	480	485	98	1,285	1,295	109	1,715	1,725	68	2,145	2,155	27
55	60	11	270	275	55	485	490	99	1,295	1,305	108	1,725	1,735	67	2,155	2,165	26
60	65	12	275	280	56	490	495	100	1,305	1,315	107	1,735	1,745	66	2,165	2,175	25
65	70	13	280	285	57	495	500	101	1,315	1,325	106	1,745	1,755	65	2,175	2,185	24
70	75	14	285	290	58	500	505	102	1,325	1,335	105	1,755	1,765	64	2,185	2,195	23
75	80	15	290	295	59	505	510	103	1,335	1,345	104	1,765	1,775	63	2,195	2,205	22
80	85	16	295	300	60	510	515	104	1,345	1,355	103	1,775	1,785	62	2,205	2,215	21
85	90	17	300	305	61	515	520	105	1,355	1,365	102	1,785	1,795	61	2,215	2,225	20
90	95	18	305	310	62	520	525	106	1,365	1,375	101	1,795	1,805	60	2,225	2,235	19
95	100	19	310	315	63	525	530	107	1,375	1,385	100	1,805	1,815	59	2,235	2,245	18
100	105	20	315	320	64	530	535	108	1,385	1,395	100	1,815	1,825	58	2,245	2,255	17
105	110	21	320	325	65	535	540	109	1,395	1,405	99	1,825	1,835	57	2,255	2,265	16
110	115	22	325	330	66	540	545	110	1,405	1,415	98	1,835	1,845	56	2,265	2,275	15
115	120	23	330	335	67	545	550	111	1,415	1,425	97	1,845	1,855	55	2,275	2,285	14
120	125	24	335	340	68	550	555	112	1,425	1,435	96	1,855	1,865	54	2,285	2,295	13
125	130	26	340	345	69	555	560	113	1,435	1,445	95	1,865	1,875	53	2,295	2,305	12
130	135	27	345	350	70	560	565	114	1,445	1,455	94	1,875	1,885	53	2,305	2,315	11
135	140	28	350	355	71	565	570	115	1,455	1,465	93	1,885	1,895	52	2,315	2,325	10
140	145	29	355	360	72	570	575	116	1,465	1,475	92	1,895	1,905	51	2,325	2,335	9
145	150	30	360	365	73	575	580	117	1,475	1,485	91	1,905	1,915	50	2,335	2,345	8
150	155	31	365	370	74	580	585	118	1,485	1,495	90	1,915	1,925	49	2,345	2,355	7
155	160	32	370	375	75	585	590	119	1,495	1,505	89	1,925	1,935	48	2,355	2,365	7
160	165	33	375	380	77	590	595	120	1,505	1,515	88	1,935	1,945	47	2,365	2,375	6
165	170	34	380	385	78	595	600	121	1,515	1,525	87	1,945	1,955	46	2,375	2,385	5
170	175	35	385	390	79	600	605	122	1,525	1,535	86	1,955	1,965	45	2,385	2,395	4
175	180	36	390	395	80	605	610	123	1,535	1,545	85	1,965	1,975	44	2,395	2,405	3
180	185	37	395	400	81	610	1,125	124	1,545	1,555	84	1,975	1,985	43	2,405	2,415	2
185	190	38	400	405	82	1,125	1,135	124	1,555	1,565	83	1,985	1,995	42	2,415	2,425	1
190	195	39	405	410	83	1,135	1,145	123	1,565	1,575	82	1,995	2,005	41	2,425	- - -	0
195	200	40	410	415	84	1,145	1,155	123	1,575	1,585	81	2,005	2,015	40	-	-	-
200	205	41	415	420	85	1,155	1,165	122	1,585	1,595	80	2,015	2,025	39	-	-	-
205	210	42	420	425	86	1,165	1,175	121	1,595	1,605	79	2,025	2,035	38	-	-	-
210	215	43	425	430	87	1,175	1,185	120	1,605	1,615	78	2,035	2,045	37	-	-	-

MONTHLY Payroll Period

MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate

Wages—			Wages—			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	At least	But less than	Payment to be made
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$215	\$220	\$44	\$430	\$435	\$88	\$1,270	\$1,280	\$119	\$1,700	\$1,710	\$77	\$2,130	\$2,140	\$36
5	10	1	220	225	45	435	440	89	1,280	1,290	118	1,710	1,720	76	2,140	2,150	35
10	15	2	225	230	46	440	445	90	1,290	1,300	117	1,720	1,730	75	2,150	2,160	34
15	20	3	230	235	47	445	450	91	1,300	1,310	116	1,730	1,740	74	2,160	2,170	33
20	25	4	235	240	48	450	455	92	1,310	1,320	115	1,740	1,750	73	2,170	2,180	32
25	30	5	240	245	49	455	460	93	1,320	1,330	114	1,750	1,760	73	2,180	2,190	31
30	35	6	245	250	50	460	465	94	1,330	1,340	113	1,760	1,770	72	2,190	2,200	30
35	40	7	250	255	51	465	470	95	1,340	1,350	112	1,770	1,780	71	2,200	2,210	29
40	45	8	255	260	52	470	475	96	1,350	1,360	111	1,780	1,790	70	2,210	2,220	28
45	50	9	260	265	53	475	480	97	1,360	1,370	110	1,790	1,800	69	2,220	2,230	27
50	55	10	265	270	54	480	485	98	1,370	1,380	109	1,800	1,810	68	2,230	2,240	26
55	60	11	270	275	55	485	490	99	1,380	1,390	108	1,810	1,820	67	2,240	2,250	26
60	65	12	275	280	56	490	495	100	1,390	1,400	107	1,820	1,830	66	2,250	2,260	25
65	70	13	280	285	57	495	500	101	1,400	1,410	106	1,830	1,840	65	2,260	2,270	24
70	75	14	285	290	58	500	505	102	1,410	1,420	105	1,840	1,850	64	2,270	2,280	23
75	80	15	290	295	59	505	510	103	1,420	1,430	104	1,850	1,860	63	2,280	2,290	22
80	85	16	295	300	60	510	515	104	1,430	1,440	103	1,860	1,870	62	2,290	2,300	21
85	90	17	300	305	61	515	520	105	1,440	1,450	102	1,870	1,880	61	2,300	2,310	20
90	95	18	305	310	62	520	525	106	1,450	1,460	101	1,880	1,890	60	2,310	2,320	19
95	100	19	310	315	63	525	530	107	1,460	1,470	100	1,890	1,900	59	2,320	2,330	18
100	105	20	315	320	64	530	535	108	1,470	1,480	99	1,900	1,910	58	2,330	2,340	17
105	110	21	320	325	65	535	540	109	1,480	1,490	98	1,910	1,920	57	2,340	2,350	16
110	115	22	325	330	66	540	545	110	1,490	1,500	97	1,920	1,930	56	2,350	2,360	15
115	120	23	330	335	67	545	550	111	1,500	1,510	96	1,930	1,940	55	2,360	2,370	14
120	125	24	335	340	68	550	555	112	1,510	1,520	96	1,940	1,950	54	2,370	2,380	13
125	130	26	340	345	69	555	560	113	1,520	1,530	95	1,950	1,960	53	2,380	2,390	12
130	135	27	345	350	70	560	565	114	1,530	1,540	94	1,960	1,970	52	2,390	2,400	11
135	140	28	350	355	71	565	570	115	1,540	1,550	93	1,970	1,980	51	2,400	2,410	10
140	145	29	355	360	72	570	575	116	1,550	1,560	92	1,980	1,990	50	2,410	2,420	9
145	150	30	360	365	73	575	580	117	1,560	1,570	91	1,990	2,000	50	2,420	2,430	8
150	155	31	365	370	74	580	585	118	1,570	1,580	90	2,000	2,010	49	2,430	2,440	7
155	160	32	370	375	75	585	590	119	1,580	1,590	89	2,010	2,020	48	2,440	2,450	6
160	165	33	375	380	77	590	595	120	1,590	1,600	88	2,020	2,030	47	2,450	2,460	5
165	170	34	380	385	78	595	600	121	1,600	1,610	87	2,030	2,040	46	2,460	2,470	4
170	175	35	385	390	79	600	605	122	1,610	1,620	86	2,040	2,050	45	2,470	2,480	3
175	180	36	390	395	80	605	610	123	1,620	1,630	85	2,050	2,060	44	2,480	2,490	3
180	185	37	395	400	81	610	1,210	124	1,630	1,640	84	2,060	2,070	43	2,490	2,500	2
185	190	38	400	405	82	1,210	1,220	124	1,640	1,650	83	2,070	2,080	42	2,500	2,510	1
190	195	39	405	410	83	1,220	1,230	123	1,650	1,660	82	2,080	2,090	41	2,510	- - -	0
195	200	40	410	415	84	1,230	1,240	122	1,660	1,670	81	2,090	2,100	40			
200	205	41	415	420	85	1,240	1,250	121	1,670	1,680	80	2,100	2,110	39			
205	210	42	420	425	86	1,250	1,260	120	1,680	1,690	79	2,110	2,120	38			
210	215	43	425	430	87	1,260	1,270	119	1,690	1,700	78	2,120	2,130	37			

MARRIED With Both Spouses Filing Certificate

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

DAILY Payroll Period

SINGLE or HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			MARRIED Without Spouse Filing Certificate			MARRIED With Both Spouses Filing Certificate					
Wages—	Payment	Wages—	Payment	Wages—	Payment	Wages—	Payment	Wages—	Payment		
At least	But less than	At least	But less than	At least	But less than	At least	But less than	At least	But less than		
\$0	\$5	\$0	\$50	\$60	\$5	\$0	\$5	\$0	\$25	\$35	\$2
5	10	1	60	70	4	5	10	1	35	45	1
10	15	2	70	80	3	10	15	2	45	- - -	0
15	20	3	80	90	2	15	20	3			
20	25	4	90	100	1	20	25	4			
25	50	5	100	- - -	0	25	55	5			

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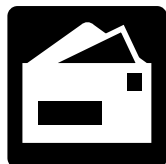
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