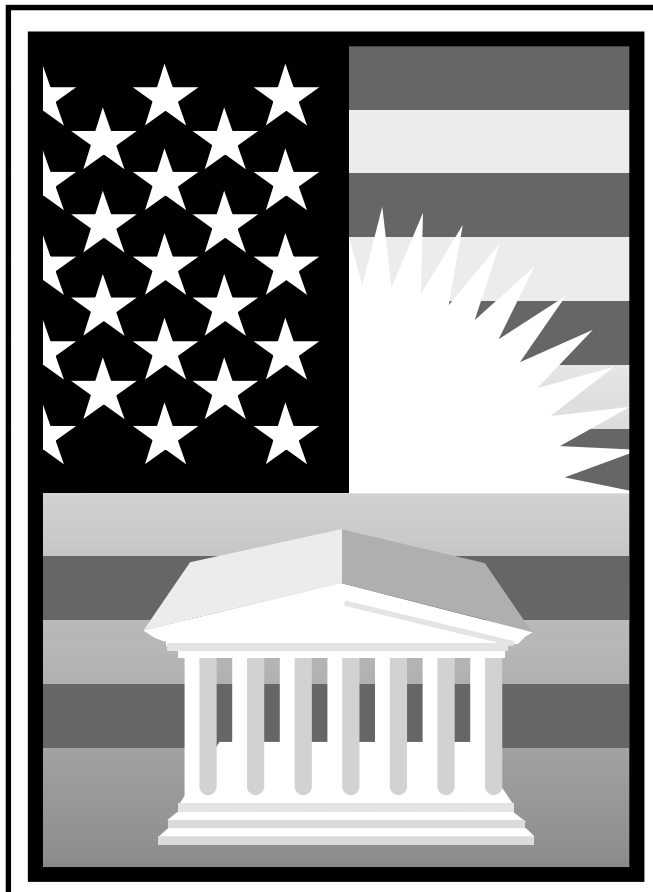




Department of the Treasury  
Internal Revenue Service

Publication 919  
(Rev. November 1999)  
Cat. No. 63900P

# How Do I Adjust My Tax Withholding?



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## Important Change for 1999

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

## Introduction

The federal income tax is a pay-as-you-go tax. This means you must pay the tax as you earn or receive income during the year.

As a wage earner, you pay federal income tax by having it withheld from your pay during the year. This is your "withholding." Your withholding is based on the

number of allowances you claim when you file Form W-4, *Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate*, with your employer.

## Purpose of This Publication

The purpose of this publication is to help you check your withholding and, if necessary, prepare Form W-4 to adjust your withholding. When you first begin a job, you must complete a Form W-4 and give it to your employer to establish your initial withholding. You can adjust your withholding by filing a new Form W-4 with your employer at any time.

## Checking Your Withholding

The purpose of this section is to explain why, when, and how to check your withholding to see if you will have enough, but not too much, tax withheld for 2000.

### Why Should I Check My Withholding?

You should try not to have too little or too much tax withheld. If too little tax is withheld, you will owe tax at the end of the year and may have to pay interest and a penalty. If too much tax is withheld, you will lose the use of that money until you get your refund.

You should check your withholding if there are changes in your life or in the law that might change your tax liability. This section will help you to do this.

### When Should I Check My Withholding?

The earlier in the year you check your withholding, the easier it is to get the right amount of tax withheld.

You may want to check your withholding when any of the following situations occur.

- 1) You receive a pay slip (statement) for a full pay period in 2000, showing tax withheld based on 2000 tax rates.
- 2) You prepare your 1999 tax return and get a:
  - a) Big refund, or
  - b) Balance due that is:
    - i) More than you can comfortably pay, or
    - ii) Subject to a penalty.
- 3) There are changes in your life or financial situation that affect your tax liability (see *Figure 1*).
- 4) There are changes in the tax law that affect your tax liability. See *Tax Law Changes*, later.

## Figure 1. Personal and Financial Factors

You may want to check your withholding after events in your life that are likely to affect your tax liability. Examples are listed below.

Factor	Examples
Lifestyle change	Marriage Divorce Birth or adoption of a child Loss of an exemption Purchase of a new home Retirement
Wage income	You or your spouse start or stop working, or start or stop a second job
Increased or decreased income not subject to withholding	Interest income Dividends Capital gains Self-employment income IRA distributions (including Roth IRA conversion distributions)
Increased or decreased adjustments to income	IRA deduction Student loan interest deduction Alimony expense
Increased or decreased itemized deductions	Medical expenses Taxes Interest expense Gifts to charity Jobs expenses



**Caution:** You must give your employer a new Form W-4 within 10 days of any event that decreases the number of withholding allowances you can claim, such as within 10 days of your divorce if you are claiming married status.

## Tax Law Changes

If there are tax law changes that increase your tax for 2000 and you do not increase your withholding, you may have to pay tax when you file your return. If there are changes that decrease your tax for 2000 and you do not decrease your withholding, you may get a larger refund. You can get this money back earlier by reducing your withholding.

For information about changes in the law for 1999 and 2000, get Publication 553, *Highlights of 1999 Tax Changes*.

## How Do I Check My Withholding?

You can use the worksheets and tables in this publication to see if you are having the right amount of tax withheld.

Follow these steps.

- 1) Fill out *Worksheet 1* to project your total federal income tax liability for 2000.
- 2) Fill out *Worksheet 2* to project your total federal withholding for 2000 and to compare your projected tax to your projected withholding.
- 3) If you are having too little withheld, *Worksheet 2* will show you how much more to have withheld from your paycheck each payday.
- 4) If you are having more tax withheld than you need to have withheld, *Worksheet 2* will refer you to *How Do I Decrease My Withholding*.

## What If Too Little Tax Is Being Withheld?

If too little tax will be withheld, you should give your employer a 2000 Form W-4 showing either a reduced number of withholding allowances or an additional amount to be withheld from your pay. See *How Do I Increase My Withholding*, later.

There is a good chance you are having **too little** tax withheld if:

- 1) You have more than one job at a time,
- 2) Your spouse also works,
- 3) You have income not subject to withholding, such as capital gains, rental income, interest, and dividends, or
- 4) You owe other taxes such as self-employment tax or household employment taxes.

If your employer cannot withhold enough additional tax from your pay, you may need to make estimated tax payments. This might be the case if your pay is low and you have substantial nonwage income, such as interest, dividends, capital gains, or earnings from self-employment. For more information on estimated tax, get Publication 505, *Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax*.

## What If Too Much Tax Is Being Withheld?

If too much tax is withheld, you may receive a large refund when you file your return. If you would prefer to have the money to spend or save during the year, you may be able to decrease your withholding by giving your employer a 2000 Form W-4.

There is a good chance you are having **too much** tax withheld if:

- 1) You got a big refund for 1999 and your income, adjustments, deductions, and credits will remain about the same this year,

- 2) Your income will remain about the same as last year, but your adjustments, deductions, or credits will increase significantly, or
- 3) You got a refund last year; your income, adjustments, and deductions will remain about the same as last year; but you will qualify for one or more tax credits this year that you did not qualify for last year.

**Note.** Adjustments to income are listed on Form 1040 and Form 1040A near the bottom of page 1. Itemized deductions appear on Schedule A (Form 1040). Credits appear on page 2 of Form 1040 and Form 1040A. See also *Figures 1* and *2*.

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## Adjusting Your Withholding

The purpose of this section is to explain how to adjust your withholding.

If you are having too little or too much tax withheld, you should either increase or decrease your withholding.

### How Do I Adjust My Withholding?

You increase or decrease your withholding by filling out a new Form W-4 and giving it to your employer. You can use the worksheets and information in this publication to help you complete Form W-4. You can complete the Form W-4 near the end of this publication and give it to your employer.

### How Do I Increase My Withholding?

There are two ways to increase your withholding. You can:

- 1) Decrease the number of allowances you claim on line 5 of Form W-4, or
- 2) Enter an additional amount on line 6 of Form W-4 that you want withheld from each paycheck.

**How to request an additional amount to be withheld.** You can request that an additional amount be withheld from each paycheck by following these steps.

- 1) Complete *Worksheets 1* and *2*.
- 2) Complete a new Form W-4 for 2000 if the amount on line 5 of *Worksheet 2* is more than you want to have to pay or would cause a penalty when you file your tax return for 2000.
- 3) Enter on line 5 of the new form the **same number** of withholding allowances your employer now uses for your withholding. This is the number of allowances you entered on the last Form W-4 you gave your employer.
- 4) Enter on line 6 of the new form the amount from line 6 of *Worksheet 2*.
- 5) Give your newly completed Form W-4 to your employer.

If you have this additional amount withheld from your pay each payday, you should avoid owing a large amount at the end of the year.

**Example.** Using *Worksheets 1 and 2*, Steve figures that his 2000 tax liability will be \$5,000 and that his withholding for the year will be \$4,700. Steve's tax will be underwithheld by \$300 (\$5,000 – \$4,700). He will have to pay this amount when he files his 2000 tax return or he can increase his withholding. Steve gets a new 2000 Form W-4 from his employer, who tells him that there are 50 paydays remaining in 2000. Steve completes the form as before, and enters the same number of withholding allowances as before, then enters \$6 ( $\$300 \div 50$ ) on line 6 of the form. This is the additional amount to be withheld from his pay each payday. He gives the completed form to his employer.

**What if I have more than one job or my spouse and I are a two-earner/two-job couple?** You are likely to need to increase your withholding if you have more than one job (or if you are married filing jointly and your spouse also works). If this is the case, you can increase your withholding for one or more of the jobs.

You can apply the amount on line 5 of *Worksheet 2* to only one job or divide it between the jobs any way you wish. For each job, determine the extra amount that you want to apply to that job and divide that amount by the number of paydays remaining in 2000 for that job. This will give you the additional amount to enter on line 6 of the 2000 Form W-4 you will file for that job. You need to file a Form W-4 for each job for which you are changing your withholding.

**Example.** Meg Green works in a store. Her husband, John, works full time in manufacturing. They file a joint income tax return. When they fill out *Worksheets 1 and 2*, they find they will not have enough tax withheld. They can divide the amount on line 6 of *Worksheet 2* any way they want. They can enter an additional amount on either of their Forms W-4, or divide it between them. They decide to have all of the additional amount from line 6 withheld from John's wages, so they enter on line 6 of his W-4, the number from line 6 of their completed *Worksheet 2*. Both claim the same number of allowances as before.

## How Do I Decrease My Withholding?

Once you determine that you expect to have more tax withheld than your projected tax liability for 2000, you may be able to decrease your withholding by increasing

the number of allowances that you claim on Form W-4.



You can only claim the number of allowances to which you are entitled. To see if you can decrease your withholding by increasing your allowances, see the Form W-4 instructions and the rest of this publication.

**How do I increase the number of allowances I can claim?** You figure the number of withholding allowances you are entitled to claim as follows.

- 1) Complete *Worksheets 1 and 2*.
- 2) If your projected withholding is significantly more than your projected tax, get a new Form W-4 for 2000 (or use the one in the back of this publication).
- 3) Complete the *Personal Allowances Worksheet* on Form W-4.
- 4) Use the remainder of the worksheets in this publication, as applicable.
- 5) Complete the *Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet* on Form W-4, if you plan to itemize deductions, claim adjustments to income, or claim tax credits from *Worksheet 7* on your 2000 return.
- 6) Complete the *Two-earner/two-job worksheet* on Form W-4 if you meet the criteria on line H of the Form W-4 *Personal Allowances Worksheet*.
- 7) Fill out Form W-4 itself.
- 8) Enter the number of allowances you are entitled to claim on line 5 of Form W-4.
- 9) If the number of allowances you are entitled to claim is different from the number you are already claiming, give the new completed Form W-4 to your employer.

**What if I can claim tax credits?** Although you can take most tax credits into account when figuring withholding allowances, the Form W-4 *Personal Allowances Worksheet* only provides rough adjustments for the child and dependent care credit (line F) and the child tax credit (line G). You can take these credits into account more accurately and also take other credits into account by using *Worksheet 7* in this publication.

## Figure 2. Tax Credits

You can take your projected tax credits into account in determining your projected tax liability and withholding. The credits you may be eligible for include the following.

Credit	For more information, see . . .
Credit for child and dependent care expenses	Publication 503, <i>Child and Dependent Care Expenses</i>
Credit for the elderly or the disabled	Publication 524, <i>Credit for the Elderly or the Disabled</i>
Child tax credit (including additional child tax credit)	Instructions for Form 1040 or Form 1040A
Education credits	Publication 970, <i>Tax Benefits for Higher Education</i>
Adoption credit	Publication 968, <i>Tax Benefits for Adoption</i>
Foreign tax credit, except any credit that applies to wages not subject to U.S. income tax withholding because they are subject to income tax withholding by a foreign country	Publication 514, <i>Foreign Tax Credit for Individuals</i>
Mortgage interest credit	<i>Mortgage Interest Credit</i> in Publication 530, <i>Tax Information for First-Time Homeowners</i>
General business credit	Form 3800, <i>General Business Credit</i>
Qualified electric vehicle credit	Form 8834 Instructions
Credit for prior year minimum tax if you paid alternative minimum tax in an earlier year	Form 8801 Instructions
Earned income credit, unless you requested advance payment of the credit	Publication 596, <i>Earned Income Credit</i>



If you take the child and dependent care credit into account on Worksheet 7, enter -0- on line F of the Personal Allowances Worksheet. If you take the child tax credit into account on Worksheet 7, enter -0- on line G of the Personal Allowances Worksheet.

To figure the additional amount to add on line 5 of the Form W-4 *Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet* for your tax credits, complete *Worksheet 7*. Then complete the Form W-4 *Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet* and the rest of Form W-4.

**Example.** Brett and Alyssa are married and expect to file a joint return for 2000. Their combined estimated wages are \$65,000. Their projected tax credits include a child and dependent care credit of \$960 and a mortgage interest credit of \$1,700.

They use *Worksheet 7* to see whether they can convert their tax credits into additional allowances.

- 1) They enter their expected child and dependent care credit, \$960, on line 1 of *Worksheet 7*.
- 2) They enter their expected mortgage interest credit, \$1,700, on line 7 of *Worksheet 7*.
- 3) They add these credits and enter the total, \$2,660, on line 9.
- 4) Because they are married filing a joint return, they use the table for married filing jointly.
- 5) They see that their combined estimated wages, \$65,000, falls between \$60,001 and \$122,000, and that the number to the right of this range is 3.6.
- 6) They enter 3.6 on line 10.
- 7) They multiply line 9 by line 10 and enter the result, \$9,576, on line 11.
- 8) They take the result on line 11, and add it to their other adjustments on line 5 of the *Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet* on Form W-4.
- 9) They finish filling out the *Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet*.
- 10) Because they chose to account for their child and dependent care credit this way, they enter -0- on line F of the *Personal Allowances Worksheet*.

## When Will My New Form W-4 Go Into Effect?

If the change is for the current year, your employer must put your new Form W-4 into effect no later than the start of the first payroll period ending on or after the 30th day after the day on which you give your employer your revised Form W-4.

If the change is for next year, your new Form W-4 will not take effect until next year.

### Figure 3. Worksheets and Tables

This publication contains a number of worksheets and tables for you to use to figure and adjust your tax withholding. The list below describes how each of them is used.

Use . . .	To . . .
<b>Worksheet 1.</b> Projected Tax for 2000	Project the taxable income you will have for 2000 and the amount of tax you will have to pay on that income.
<b>Worksheet 2.</b> Projected Withholding for 2000	Project the amount of federal income tax that you will have withheld in 2000, compare your projected withholding with your projected tax, and determine whether the amount you are having withheld each payday should be adjusted.
<b>Worksheets 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d.</b> Tax Rate Schedule Worksheets for 2000	Project the amount of tax you will be liable for on your projected income for your filing status. The tax amount is entered either directly on <i>Worksheet 1</i> , line 6, or <i>Worksheet 5</i> and then on <i>Worksheet 1</i> , line 6, depending on whether or not you will have capital gain.
<b>Worksheet 3.</b> Itemized Deductions Limit	Figure the amount of your projected itemized deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040) if they are limited because your projected adjusted gross income is more than \$128,950 (\$64,475 if married filing separately).
<b>Worksheet 4.</b> Exemptions Phaseout	Figure the value of your projected exemptions if your exemptions are limited because your adjusted gross income for your projected filing status is more than: \$128,950 if single, \$193,400 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er), \$96,700 if married filing separately, or \$161,150 if head of household.
<b>Worksheet 5.</b> Figuring Tax If You Expect To Have Capital Gain	Figure projected tax on all taxable income if you expect to have a capital gain in 2000.
<b>Worksheet 6.</b> Self-Employment Tax	Figure your projected self-employment tax for 2000 if you and/or your spouse are self-employed in 2000 and your own wages and self-employment income for 2000 will be more than \$76,200, or your spouse's wages and self-employment income will be more than \$76,200.
<b>Tables 1, 2, and 3.</b> Standard Deduction Tables for 2000.	Determine your projected standard deduction for 2000. Your standard deduction for 2000 is entered on <i>Worksheet 1</i> , line 2. You do not use this table if you plan to itemize your deductions.
<b>Worksheet 7.</b> Converting Credits to Withholding Allowances	Figure how much of an adjustment to make to line 5 of the <i>Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet</i> on Form W-4 to account for your projected tax credits which are not otherwise taken into consideration.

**Worksheet 1. Projected Tax for 2000** Use this worksheet to figure the amount of your projected tax for 2000.  
 (Note: Enter combined amounts if married filing joint return.)

1. Enter amount of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) you expect in 2000. (To determine this, you may want to start with the AGI on your last year's return, and add or subtract your expected changes.) . . . . .	1	
2. If you: ● Do not plan to itemize deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040), enter the standard deduction you expect for 2000 from <i>Table 1, 2, or 3</i> , later. ● Plan to itemize deductions, and the amount on line 1 is: ● Not more than \$128,950 (\$64,475 if married filing separately), enter the total itemized deductions you expect for 2000 after applying any limits (such as the 7.5% limit on medical expenses). ● More than \$128,950 (\$64,475 if married filing separately), use <i>Worksheet 3</i> to figure the amount to enter here. . . . .	2	
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. (If zero or less, enter zero.) . . . . .	3	
4. If the amount on line 1 is: ● Not more than the amount shown below for your 2000 filing status, multiply the number of exemptions you plan to claim on your 2000 tax return by \$2,800 and enter the result here. ● More than the amount shown below for your 2000 filing status, use <i>Worksheet 4</i> to figure the amount to enter here . . . . . ● Single, \$128,950 ● Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er), \$193,400 ● Head of household, \$161,150 ● Married filing separately, \$96,700	4	
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. (If zero or less, enter zero.) . . . . .	5	
6. If the amount on line 1: ● Does not include capital gain, use <i>Worksheet 1a, 1b, 1c, or 1d</i> , as appropriate, to figure the tax to enter here. ● Includes capital gain, use <i>Worksheet 5</i> to figure the tax to enter here. . . . .	6	
7. Enter any expected additional taxes from an election to report your child's interest and dividends (Form 8814), and from lump-sum distributions (Form 4972) . . . . .	7	
8. Add lines 6 and 7 . . . . .	8	
9. Enter the amount of any expected tax credits. See <i>Figure 2</i> , earlier . . . . .	9	
10. Subtract line 9 from line 8. (If zero or less, enter zero.) . . . . .	10	
11. Self-employment tax. If you expect to file a joint return, figure the self-employment tax for each of you separately, and enter the total on line 11. If the projected total of your net self-employment income multiplied by .9235 plus your wage income is: ● \$400 or more, but not more than \$76,200, multiply your expected net self-employment income by .9235, and multiply that result by .153 and enter here. ● More than \$76,200, use <i>Worksheet 6</i> to figure the amount to enter here. . . . .	11	
12. Enter any other expected taxes (such as tax on early distributions from an IRA, alternative minimum tax, etc.) . . . . .	12	
13. Add lines 10 through 12. This is your <b>projected tax for 2000</b> . Enter it here and on line 1 of <i>Worksheet 2</i> . . . . .	13	

**Worksheet 2. Projected Withholding for 2000** Use this worksheet to figure the amount of your projected withholding for 2000, compare it to your projected tax for 2000, and figure an additional amount to have withheld each payday.  
 (Note: Enter combined amounts if married filing joint return.)

1. Enter your <b>projected tax for 2000</b> from line 13 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> . . . . .	1	
2. Enter your total federal income tax withheld to date in 2000 from all of your jobs. (You should be able to find your withholdings to date on your last payslip or statement.) . . . . .	2	
3. Enter the federal tax withholding you expect for the rest of 2000. For each job, multiply the amount of federal income tax now being withheld each payday by the number of paydays remaining in 2000 and enter the combined amount for all jobs . . . . .	3	
4. Add lines 2 and 3. This is your <b>projected withholding for 2000</b> . . . . .	4	
5. Compare the amounts on lines 1 and 4. If: ● Line 1 is more than line 4, subtract line 4 from line 1, enter the result here, and go to line 6. ● Line 4 is more than line 1, stop here and see <i>How Do I Decrease My Withholding</i> . . . . .	5	
6. Divide line 5 by the number of paydays remaining in 2000 and enter the result. This is the additional amount you should have withheld from your pay each payday. To adjust your withholding, enter this amount on line 6 of Form W-4. For more information, see <i>How to request an additional amount to be withheld</i> , earlier . . . . .	6	

**Worksheets 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d**  
**Tax Rate Schedule Worksheets for 2000**  
**Worksheet 1a. For Single Filing Status**

If you expect your filing status for 2000 to be **single**, use this worksheet to figure the amount to enter:

- On line 6 of *Worksheet 1* if there is no capital gain included in the total on line 1 of *Worksheet 1*, or
- On lines 19 and 39 of *Worksheet 5* if there is capital gain included on line 1 of *Worksheet 1*.

1. Enter the amount from line 5 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> , or if figuring the amount to enter on line 19 of <i>Worksheet 5</i> , enter the amount from line 18 of <i>Worksheet 5</i> . . . . .	<b>1</b>	
2. Enter whichever of the amounts in column A below is closer to, but not more than, the amount you entered on line 1 above . . . . .	<b>2</b>	
<b>Column A</b> <b>Column B</b> <b>Column C</b>		
\$0	15%	\$0
\$26,250	28%	\$3,937.50
\$63,550	31%	\$14,381.50
\$132,600	36%	\$35,787.00
\$288,350	39.6%	\$91,857.00
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 . . . . .	<b>3</b>	
4. Enter the percentage from column B above that corresponds to the amount from column A that you entered on line 2 . . . . .	<b>4</b>	
5. Multiply line 3 by line 4 . . . . .	<b>5</b>	
6. Enter the amount from column C above that corresponds to the amount from column A that you entered on line 2 . . . . .	<b>6</b>	
7. Add lines 5 and 6 and enter the result here and on line 6 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> , or on line 19 or 39 of <i>Worksheet 5</i> , whichever is appropriate . . . . .	<b>7</b>	

**Worksheet 1b. For Head of Household Filing Status**

If you expect your filing status for 2000 to be **head of household**, use this worksheet to figure the amount to enter:

- On line 6 of *Worksheet 1* if there is no capital gain included in the total on line 1 of *Worksheet 1*, or
- On lines 19 and 39 of *Worksheet 5* if there is capital gain included on line 1 of *Worksheet 1*.

1. Enter the amount from line 5 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> , or if figuring the amount to enter on line 19 of <i>Worksheet 5</i> , enter the amount from line 18 of <i>Worksheet 5</i> . . . . .	<b>1</b>	
2. Enter whichever of the amounts in column A below is closer to, but not more than, the amount you entered on line 1 above . . . . .	<b>2</b>	
<b>Column A</b> <b>Column B</b> <b>Column C</b>		
\$0	15%	\$0
\$35,150	28%	\$5,272.50
\$90,800	31%	\$20,854.50
\$147,050	36%	\$38,292.00
\$288,350	39.6%	\$89,160.00
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 . . . . .	<b>3</b>	
4. Enter the percentage from column B above that corresponds to the amount from column A that you entered on line 2 . . . . .	<b>4</b>	
5. Multiply line 3 by line 4 . . . . .	<b>5</b>	
6. Enter the amount from column C above that corresponds to the amount from column A that you entered on line 2 . . . . .	<b>6</b>	
7. Add lines 5 and 6 and enter the result here and on line 6 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> , or on line 19 or 39 of <i>Worksheet 5</i> , whichever is appropriate . . . . .	<b>7</b>	



### Worksheet 1c. For Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er) Filing Status

If you expect your filing status for 2000 to be **married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)**, use this worksheet to figure the amount to enter:

- On line 6 of *Worksheet 1* if there is no capital gain included in the total on line 1 of *Worksheet 1*, or
- On lines 19 and 39 of *Worksheet 5* if there is capital gain included on line 1 of *Worksheet 1*.

1. Enter the amount from line 5 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> , or if figuring the amount to enter on line 19 of <i>Worksheet 5</i> , enter the amount from line 18 of <i>Worksheet 5</i> . . . . .	1	
2. Enter whichever of the amounts in column A below is closer to, but not more than, the amount you entered on line 1 above . . . . .	2	
<u>Column A</u> <u>Column B</u> <u>Column C</u>		
\$0                      15%                      \$0		
\$43,850                28%                      \$6,577.50		
\$105,950              31%                      \$23,965.50		
\$161,450              36%                      \$41,170.50		
\$288,350              39.6%                    \$86,854.50		
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 . . . . .	3	
4. Enter the percentage from column B above that corresponds to the amount from column A that you entered on line 2 . . . . .	4	
5. Multiply line 3 by line 4 . . . . .	5	
6. Enter the amount from column C above that corresponds to the amount from column A that you entered on line 2 . . . . .	6	
7. Add lines 5 and 6 and enter the result here and on line 6 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> , or on line 19 or 39 of <i>Worksheet 5</i> , whichever is appropriate . . . . .	7	

### Worksheet 1d. For Married Filing Separately Filing Status

If you expect your filing status for 2000 to be **married filing separately**, use this worksheet to figure the amount to enter:

- On line 6 of *Worksheet 1* if there is no capital gain included in the total on line 1 of *Worksheet 1*, or
- On lines 19 and 39 of *Worksheet 5* if there is capital gain included on line 1 of *Worksheet 1*.

1. Enter the amount from line 5 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> , or if figuring the amount to enter on line 19 of <i>Worksheet 5</i> , enter the amount from line 18 of <i>Worksheet 5</i> . . . . .	1	
2. Enter whichever of the amounts in column A below is closer to, but not more than, the amount you entered on line 1 above . . . . .	2	
<u>Column A</u> <u>Column B</u> <u>Column C</u>		
\$0                      15%                      \$0		
\$21,925                28%                      \$3,288.75		
\$52,975                31%                      \$11,982.75		
\$80,725                36%                      \$20,585.25		
\$144,175              39.6%                    \$43,427.25		
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 . . . . .	3	
4. Enter the percentage from column B above that corresponds to the amount from column A that you entered on line 2 . . . . .	4	
5. Multiply line 3 by line 4 . . . . .	5	
6. Enter the amount from column C above that corresponds to the amount from column A that you entered on line 2 . . . . .	6	
7. Add lines 5 and 6 and enter the result here and on line 6 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> , or on line 19 or 39 of <i>Worksheet 5</i> , whichever is appropriate . . . . .	7	

**Worksheet 3. Itemized Deductions Limit** Use this worksheet to figure the amount to enter on line 2 of *Worksheet 1* and on line 1 of the Form W-4 *Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet*.

1. Enter the total itemized deductions you expect for 2000 after applying any limits (such as the 7.5% limit on medical expenses) . . . . .	<b>1</b>	
2. Enter the amount included in line 1 for medical and dental expenses, investment interest, casualty and theft losses, and gambling losses . . . . .	<b>2</b>	
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 . . . . .	<b>3</b>	
<b>Note.</b> If the amount on line 3 is zero, stop here and enter on line 2 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> the larger of the amount from line 1 of this worksheet or your standard deduction from Table 1, 2, or 3.		
4. Multiply the amount on line 3 by .80 . . . . .	<b>4</b>	
5. Enter the amount from line 1 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> . . . . .	<b>5</b>	
6. Enter \$128,950 (\$64,475 if married filing separately). . . . .	<b>6</b>	
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5 . . . . .	<b>7</b>	
<b>Note.</b> If the amount on line 7 is zero or less, stop here and enter on line 2 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> the larger of the amount from line 1 of this worksheet or your standard deduction from Table 1, 2, or 3.		
8. Multiply the amount on line 7 by .03 . . . . .	<b>8</b>	
9. Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 8 . . . . .	<b>9</b>	
10. Subtract line 9 from line 1. Enter the result here, on line 2 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> , and on line 1 of the Form W-4 <i>Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet</i> . . . . .	<b>10</b>	

**Worksheet 4. Exemptions Phaseout** Use this worksheet to figure the amount to enter on line 4 of *Worksheet 1*.

1. Multiply \$2,800 by the number of exemptions you plan to claim . . . . .	<b>1</b>	
2. Enter the amount from line 1 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> . . . . .	<b>2</b>	
3. Enter: \$128,950 if single \$193,400 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) \$96,700 if married filing separately \$161,150 if head of household . . . . .	<b>3</b>	
4. Subtract line 3 from line 2 and enter here . . . . .	<b>4</b>	
<b>Note:</b> If line 4 is more than \$122,500 (more than \$61,250 if married filing separately), <b>stop</b> ; you <b>cannot</b> take a deduction for exemptions. Enter -0- on line 4 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> .		
5. Divide the amount on line 4 by \$2,500 (\$1,250 if married filing separately). If the result is not a whole number, increase it to the next whole number . . . . .	<b>5</b>	
6. Multiply the number on line 5 by .02. Enter the result as a decimal, but not more than 1 . . . . .	<b>6</b>	
7. Multiply the amount on line 1 by the decimal on line 6 . . . . .	<b>7</b>	
8. Subtract line 7 from line 1. Enter the result here and on line 4 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> . . . . .	<b>8</b>	

**Worksheet 5. Figuring Tax If You Expect To Have Capital Gain** Use this worksheet to figure the amount to enter on line 6 of *Worksheet 1* only if the amount on line 1 of that worksheet includes capital gain.

1. Enter your expected net long-term capital gain or (loss) for 2000. If a loss, stop here and use <i>Worksheet 1a, 1b, 1c, or 1d</i> , as appropriate, to figure the tax to enter on line 6 of <i>Worksheet 1</i>			1
2. Enter your expected net short-term capital gain or loss for 2000 . . . . .			2
3. Combine lines 1 and 2. If a loss, stop here and use <i>Worksheet 1a, 1b, 1c, or 1d</i> , as appropriate, to figure the tax to enter on line 6 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> . . . . .			3
4. Enter the amount from line 5 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> . . . . .			4
5. Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 3 . . . . .	5		
6. Enter expected net capital gain from the disposition of property held for investment that you elect to include in investment income for purposes of figuring the limit on investment interest. Do not include more than the expected total net gain from the disposition of property held for investment	6		
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5. If zero or less, enter -0- . . . . .	7		
8. Enter the total of your 28% rate gain or (loss). This includes all expected collectibles gains and losses. It also includes part or all of any expected eligible gain on qualified small business stock. (To see what small business stock qualifies, see <i>Gains on Qualified Small Business Stock</i> , in Publication 550.) . . . . .	8		
9. Combine lines 2 and 8. If zero or less, enter -0- . . . . .	9		
10. Enter the smaller of line 8 or line 9, but not less than zero . . . . .	10		
11. Enter your expected unrecaptured section 1250 gain, if any (see page D-7 of the 1999 Schedule D (Form 1040) instructions for guidance on how to figure this amount)	11		
12. Add lines 10 and 11 . . . . .	12		
13. Subtract line 12 from line 7. If zero or less, enter -0- . . . . .			13
14. Subtract line 13 from line 4. If zero or less, enter -0- . . . . .			14
15. Enter the smaller of line 4 or \$43,850 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er); \$26,250 if single; \$21,925 if married filing separately; \$35,150 if head of household . . . . .			15
16. Enter the smaller of line 14 or line 15 . . . . .	16		
17. Subtract line 7 from line 4. If zero or less, enter -0- . . . . .	17		
18. Enter the larger of line 16 or line 17 . . . . .	18		
19. Figure the tax on the amount on line 18. Use <i>Worksheet 1a, 1b, 1c, or 1d</i> , as appropriate <b>Note:</b> If line 15 is less than line 14, go to line 24.			19
20. Enter the amount from line 15 . . . . .	20		
21. Enter the amount from line 14 . . . . .	21		
22. Subtract line 21 from line 20. If zero or less, enter -0- . . . . .	22		
23. Multiply line 22 by 10% (.10) . . . . . <b>Note:</b> If line 13 is more than zero and equal to line 22, go to line 38.			23
24. Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 13 . . . . .	24		
25. Enter the amount from line 22 . . . . .	25		
26. Subtract line 25 from line 24. If zero or less, enter -0- . . . . .	26		
27. Multiply line 26 by 20% (.20) . . . . . <b>Note:</b> If line 11 is zero or blank, go to the note above line 34.			27
28. Enter the smaller of line 7 or line 11 . . . . .	28		
29. Add lines 7 and 18. . . . .	29		
30. Enter the amount from line 4 . . . . .	30		
31. Subtract line 30 from line 29. If zero or less, enter -0- . . . . .	31		
32. Subtract line 31 from line 28. If zero or less, enter -0- . . . . .	32		
33. Multiply line 32 by 25% (.25) . . . . . <b>Note:</b> If line 10 is zero or blank, go to line 38.			33
34. Enter the amount from line 4 . . . . .	34		
35. Add lines 18, 22, 26, and 32 . . . . .	35		
36. Subtract line 35 from line 34 . . . . .	36		
37. Multiply line 36 by 28% (.28) . . . . .			37
38. Add lines 19, 23, 27, 33, and 37 . . . . .			38
39. Figure the tax on the amount on line 4. Use <i>Worksheet 1a, 1b, 1c, or 1d</i> , as appropriate . . . . .			39
40. <b>Projected Tax for 2000 on all taxable income (including capital gains).</b> Enter the smaller of line 38 or line 39 here and on line 6 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> . . . . .			40

**Worksheet 6. Self-Employment Tax** Use this worksheet to figure the amount to enter on line 11 of *Worksheet 1*.  
 If you are married filing a joint return and you are both self-employed, complete the self-employment tax calculation separately for each spouse, and combine the amounts on line 11 of *Worksheet 1*.

1. Enter expected self-employment income for 2000 . . . . .	<b>1</b>	
2. Multiply the amount on line 1 by .9235 . . . . .	<b>2</b>	
3. Multiply the amount on line 2 by .029 . . . . .	<b>3</b>	
4. Social security tax maximum income. . . . .	<b>4</b>	\$76,200
5. Enter estimated wages for 2000 . . . . .	<b>5</b>	
6. Subtract line 5 from line 4 . . . . .	<b>6</b>	
<i>Note. If line 6 is zero or less, stop here and enter the amount from line 3 on line 11 of Worksheet 1.</i>		
7. Enter the smaller of line 2 or line 6 . . . . .	<b>7</b>	
8. Multiply the amount on line 7 by .124 . . . . .	<b>8</b>	
9. Add line 3 and line 8. Enter the result here and on line 11 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> . If you expect to file a joint return, combine the result with your spouse's expected self-employment tax and enter the total on line 11 of <i>Worksheet 1</i> . . . . .	<b>9</b>	

## Standard Deduction Tables for 2000

There are three standard deduction tables. Use the appropriate one to arrive at your standard deduction for 2000.

**Table 1. For Most People**

DO NOT use this chart if you were 65 or older or blind, OR if someone can claim you (or your spouse if married filing jointly) as a dependent.

If Your Filing Status is:	Your Standard Deduction is:
Single	\$4,400
Married filing joint return or Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child	7,350
Married filing separately	3,675
Head of household	6,450

**Table 2. For People Age 65 or Older or Blind**

If someone can claim you (or your spouse if married filing jointly) as a dependent, use the worksheet in Table 3 instead.

Check the correct number of boxes below. Then go to the chart.		
You	65 or older <input type="checkbox"/>	Blind <input type="checkbox"/>
Your spouse, if claiming spouse's exemption	65 or older <input type="checkbox"/>	Blind <input type="checkbox"/>
Total number of boxes you checked <input type="checkbox"/>		
If Your Filing Status is:	And the Number in the Box Above is:	Your Standard Deduction is:
Single	1	\$5,500
	2	6,600
Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child	1	8,200
	2	9,050
	3	9,900
	4	10,750
Married filing separately	1	4,525
	2	5,375
	3	6,225
	4	7,075
Head of household	1	7,550
	2	8,650



If you are married filing a separate return and your spouse itemizes deductions, or if you are a dual-status alien, you cannot take the standard deduction even if you were 65 or older or blind.

**Table 3. For Dependents**

Use Table 3 ONLY if someone can claim you (or your spouse if married filing jointly) as a dependent.

If you were 65 or older or blind, check the correct number of boxes below. Then go to the worksheet.	
You	65 or older <input type="checkbox"/> Blind <input type="checkbox"/>
Your spouse, if claiming spouse's exemption	65 or older <input type="checkbox"/> Blind <input type="checkbox"/>
Total number of boxes you checked <input type="checkbox"/>	
1. Enter your expected earned income (defined below) plus \$250.	1. _____
2. Minimum amount.	2. \$700
3. Compare the amounts on lines 1 and 2. Enter the <b>larger</b> of the two amounts here.	3. _____
4. Enter on line 4 the amount shown below for your filing status. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single, enter \$4,400</li> <li>• Married filing separate return, enter \$3,675</li> <li>• Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, enter \$7,350</li> <li>• Head of household, enter \$6,450</li> </ul>	4. _____
5. <b>Standard deduction.</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Compare the amounts on lines 3 and 4. Enter the <b>smaller</b> of the two amounts here. If under 65 and not blind, stop here. This is your standard deduction. Otherwise, go on to line 5b.</li> <li>b. If 65 or older or blind, multiply \$1,100 (\$850 if married or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child) by the number in the box above. Enter the result.</li> <li>c. Add lines 5a and 5b. This is your standard deduction for 2000.</li> </ol>	5a. _____  5b. _____  5c. _____
<i>Earned income includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, and other compensation received for personal services you performed. It also includes any amount received as a scholarship that you must include in your income.</i>	

**Worksheet 7. Converting Credits to Withholding Allowances** Use this worksheet to figure an additional amount to enter on line 5 of the Form W-4 *Deductions and Allowances Worksheet*. For more information on these credits, see *What If I Can Claim Tax Credits?* earlier.

For lines 1 through 8, enter your projections for each of the credits.					
1.	Credit for child and dependent care expenses (See Caution below) . . . . .			<b>1</b>	
2.	Credit for the elderly or the disabled . . . . .			<b>2</b>	
3.	Child tax credit (including additional child tax credit) (See Caution below) . . . . .			<b>3</b>	
4.	Education credits . . . . .			<b>4</b>	
5.	Adoption credit . . . . .			<b>5</b>	
6.	Foreign tax credit . . . . .			<b>6</b>	
7.	Other credits (including mortgage interest credit, credit for prior year minimum tax if you paid alternative minimum tax in a prior year, qualified electric vehicle credit, and general business credit) . . . . .			<b>7</b>	
8.	Earned income credit (unless you requested advance payment). . . . .			<b>8</b>	
9.	Add lines 1 through 8. This is your total estimated tax credits . . . . .			<b>9</b>	
10.	Enter the appropriate number from one of the following credit tables. Use the table which matches your filing status. Find the line in the table that matches your total income. Then, enter here the amount shown next to your income . . . . .			<b>10</b>	
<b>Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er)</b>		<b>Head of Household</b>			
If combined estimated wages are:	Multiply credits by:	If estimated wages are:	Multiply credits by:		
\$0 to 60,000 . . . . .	6.7	\$0 to 47,000 . . . . .	6.7		
60,001 to 122,000 . . . . .	3.6	47,001 to 103,000 . . . . .	3.6		
122,001 to 177,000 . . . . .	3.2	103,001 to 159,000 . . . . .	3.2		
177,001 to 304,000 . . . . .	2.8	159,001 to 300,000 . . . . .	2.8		
over 304,000 . . . . .	2.5	over 300,000 . . . . .	2.5		
<b>Single</b>		<b>Married Filing Separately</b>			
If estimated wages are:	Multiply credits by:	If estimated wages are:	Multiply credits by:		
\$0 to 33,000 . . . . .	6.7	\$0 to 28,000 . . . . .	6.7		
33,001 to 71,000 . . . . .	3.6	28,001 to 59,000 . . . . .	3.6		
71,001 to 140,000 . . . . .	3.2	59,001 to 87,000 . . . . .	3.2		
140,001 to 296,000 . . . . .	2.8	87,001 to 151,000 . . . . .	2.8		
over 296,000 . . . . .	2.5	over 151,000 . . . . .	2.5		
11.	Multiply line 9 by line 10. Enter the result here and include it in the total on line 5 of the Form W-4 <i>Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet</i> . <b>Caution.</b> If you entered an amount on line 1 of this worksheet, enter "0" on line F of the Form W-4 <i>Personal Allowances Worksheet</i> . If you entered an amount on line 3 of this worksheet, enter "0" on line G of the Form W-4 <i>Personal Allowances Worksheet</i> . . . . .			<b>11</b>	

# Form W-4 (2000)

**Purpose.** Complete Form W-4 so your employer can withhold the correct Federal income tax from your pay. Because your tax situation may change, you may want to refigure your withholding each year.

**Exemption from withholding.** If you are exempt, complete only lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7, and sign the form to validate it. Your exemption for 2000 expires February 16, 2001.

**Note:** You cannot claim exemption from withholding if (1) your income exceeds \$700 and includes more than \$250 of unearned income (e.g., interest and dividends) and (2) another person can claim you as a dependent on their tax return.

**Basic instructions.** If you are not exempt, complete the **Personal Allowances Worksheet** below. The worksheets on page 2 adjust your withholding allowances based on itemized

deductions, adjustments to income, or two-earner/two-job situations. Complete all worksheets that apply. They will help you figure the number of withholding allowances you are entitled to claim. **However, you may claim fewer (or zero) allowances.**

**Child tax and higher education credits.** For details on adjusting withholding for these and other credits, see **Pub. 919, How Do I Adjust My Tax Withholding?**

**Head of household.** Generally, you may claim head of household filing status on your tax return only if you are unmarried and pay more than 50% of the costs of keeping up a home for yourself and your dependent(s) or other qualifying individuals. See line **E** below.

**Nonwage income.** If you have a large amount of nonwage income, such as interest or dividends, you should consider making estimated tax payments using **Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals.** Otherwise, you may owe additional tax.

**Two earners/two jobs.** If you have a working spouse or more than one job, figure the total number of allowances you are entitled to claim on all jobs using worksheets from only one Form W-4. Your withholding usually will be most accurate when all allowances are claimed on the Form W-4 prepared for the highest paying job and zero allowances are claimed for the others.

**Check your withholding.** After your Form W-4 takes effect, use Pub. 919 to see how the dollar amount you are having withheld compares to your projected total tax for 2000. Get Pub. 919 especially if you used the **Two-Earner/Two-Job Worksheet** on page 2 and your earnings exceed \$150,000 (Single) or \$200,000 (Married).

**Recent name change?** If your name on line 1 differs from that shown on your social security card, call 1-800-772-1213 for a new social security card.

## Personal Allowances Worksheet (Keep for your records.)

**A** Enter "1" for **yourself** if no one else can claim you as a dependent . . . . . **A** \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Enter "1" if:   
 { • You are single and have only one job; or   
 • You are married, have only one job, and your spouse does not work; or   
 • Your wages from a second job or your spouse's wages (or the total of both) are \$1,000 or less. } . . . **B** \_\_\_\_\_

**C** Enter "1" for your **spouse**. But, you may choose to enter -0- if you are married and have either a working spouse or more than one job. (Entering -0- may help you avoid having too little tax withheld.) . . . . . **C** \_\_\_\_\_

**D** Enter number of **dependents** (other than your spouse or yourself) you will claim on your tax return . . . . . **D** \_\_\_\_\_

**E** Enter "1" if you will file as **head of household** on your tax return (see conditions under **Head of household** above) . . . **E** \_\_\_\_\_

**F** Enter "1" if you have at least \$1,500 of **child or dependent care expenses** for which you plan to claim a credit . . . **F** \_\_\_\_\_

**G Child Tax Credit:**

- If your total income will be between \$18,000 and \$50,000 (\$23,000 and \$63,000 if married), enter "1" for each eligible child.
- If your total income will be between \$50,000 and \$80,000 (\$63,000 and \$115,000 if married), enter "1" if you have two eligible children, enter "2" if you have three or four eligible children, or enter "3" if you have five or more eligible children. **G** \_\_\_\_\_

**H** Add lines A through G and enter total here. **Note:** This may be different from the number of exemptions you claim on your tax return. **H** \_\_\_\_\_

For accuracy, complete all worksheets that apply.   
 { • If you plan to **itemize or claim adjustments to income** and want to reduce your withholding, see the **Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet** on page 2.   
 • If you are **single**, have **more than one job** and your combined earnings from all jobs exceed \$34,000, OR if you are **married** and have a **working spouse or more than one job** and the combined earnings from all jobs exceed \$60,000, see the **Two-Earner/Two-Job Worksheet** on page 2 to avoid having too little tax withheld.   
 • If **neither** of the above situations applies, **stop here** and enter the number from line H on line 5 of Form W-4 below.

----- Cut here and give Form W-4 to your employer. Keep the top part for your records. -----

Form <b>W-4</b> Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	<h2 style="margin:0;">Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate</h2> <p style="margin:0;">▶ For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 2.</p>	OMB No. 1545-0010 <h1 style="margin:0;">2000</h1>
1 Type or print your first name and middle initial _____ Last name _____		2 Your social security number _____
Home address (number and street or rural route) _____		3 <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Married, but withhold at higher Single rate. <b>Note:</b> If married, but legally separated, or spouse is a nonresident alien, check the Single box.
City or town, state, and ZIP code _____		4 If your last name differs from that on your social security card, check here. <b>You must call 1-800-772-1213 for a new card</b> . . . ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>
5 Total number of allowances you are claiming (from line <b>H</b> above <b>OR</b> from the applicable worksheet on page 2)		5 _____
6 Additional amount, if any, you want withheld from each paycheck . . . . .		6 \$ _____
7 I claim exemption from withholding for 2000, and I certify that I meet <b>BOTH</b> of the following conditions for exemption: • Last year I had a right to a refund of <b>ALL</b> Federal income tax withheld because I had <b>NO</b> tax liability <b>AND</b> • This year I expect a refund of <b>ALL</b> Federal income tax withheld because I expect to have <b>NO</b> tax liability. If you meet both conditions, write "EXEMPT" here . . . . . ▶		7 _____
Under penalties of perjury, I certify that I am entitled to the number of withholding allowances claimed on this certificate, or I am entitled to claim exempt status.		
Employee's signature _____ (Form is not valid unless you sign it) ▶		Date ▶ _____
8 Employer's name and address (Employer: Complete lines 8 and 10 only if sending to the IRS.) _____		9 Office code (optional) _____
		10 Employer identification number _____

### Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet

**Note:** Use this worksheet only if you plan to itemize deductions or claim adjustments to income on your 2000 tax return.

- 1 Enter an estimate of your 2000 itemized deductions. These include qualifying home mortgage interest, charitable contributions, state and local taxes, medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of your income, and miscellaneous deductions. (For 2000, you may have to reduce your itemized deductions if your income is over \$128,950 (\$64,475 if married filing separately). See **Worksheet 3** in Pub. 919 for details.) . . . 1 \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Enter:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$7,350 \text{ if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)} \\ \$6,450 \text{ if head of household} \\ \$4,400 \text{ if single} \\ \$3,675 \text{ if married filing separately} \end{array} \right\}$  . . . . . 2 \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 **Subtract** line 2 from line 1. If line 2 is greater than line 1, enter -0- . . . . . 3 \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Enter an estimate of your 2000 adjustments to income, including alimony, deductible IRA contributions, and student loan interest . . . . . 4 \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 **Add** lines 3 and 4 and enter the total (Include any amount for credits from **Worksheet 7** in Pub. 919.) . . . . . 5 \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Enter an estimate of your 2000 nonwage income (such as dividends or interest) . . . . . 6 \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 **Subtract** line 6 from line 5. Enter the result, but not less than -0- . . . . . 7 \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 **Divide** the amount on line 7 by \$3,000 and enter the result here. Drop any fraction . . . . . 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Enter the number from the **Personal Allowances Worksheet**, line H, page 1 . . . . . 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 **Add** lines 8 and 9 and enter the total here. If you plan to use the **Two-Earner/Two-Job Worksheet**, also enter this total on line 1 below. Otherwise, **stop here** and enter this total on Form W-4, line 5, page 1 . . . . . 10 \_\_\_\_\_

### Two-Earner/Two-Job Worksheet

**Note:** Use this worksheet only if the instructions under line H on page 1 direct you here.

- 1 Enter the number from line H, page 1 (or from line 10 above if you used the **Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet**) . . . . . 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Find the number in **Table 1** below that applies to the **LOWEST** paying job and enter it here . . . . . 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 If line 1 is **MORE THAN OR EQUAL TO** line 2, subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the result here (if zero, enter -0-) and on Form W-4, line 5, page 1. **Do not** use the rest of this worksheet . . . . . 3 \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** If line 1 is **LESS THAN** line 2, enter -0- on Form W-4, line 5, page 1. Complete lines 4-9 below to calculate the additional withholding amount necessary to avoid a year end tax bill.

- 4 Enter the number from line 2 of this worksheet . . . . . 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Enter the number from line 1 of this worksheet . . . . . 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 **Subtract** line 5 from line 4 . . . . . 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Find the amount in **Table 2** below that applies to the **HIGHEST** paying job and enter it here . . . . . 7 \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 **Multiply** line 7 by line 6 and enter the result here. This is the additional annual withholding needed . . . . . 8 \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Divide line 8 by the number of pay periods remaining in 2000. For example, divide by 26 if you are paid every other week and you complete this form in December 1999. Enter the result here and on Form W-4, line 6, page 1. This is the additional amount to be withheld from each paycheck . . . . . 9 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Table 1: Two-Earner/Two-Job Worksheet**

Married Filing Jointly				All Others			
If wages from <b>LOWEST</b> paying job are—	Enter on line 2 above	If wages from <b>LOWEST</b> paying job are—	Enter on line 2 above	If wages from <b>LOWEST</b> paying job are—	Enter on line 2 above	If wages from <b>LOWEST</b> paying job are—	Enter on line 2 above
\$0 - \$4,000 . . . . .	0	41,001 - 45,000 . . . . .	8	\$0 - \$5,000 . . . . .	0	65,001 - 80,000 . . . . .	8
4,001 - 7,000 . . . . .	1	45,001 - 55,000 . . . . .	9	5,001 - 11,000 . . . . .	1	80,001 - 100,000 . . . . .	9
7,001 - 13,000 . . . . .	2	55,001 - 63,000 . . . . .	10	11,001 - 17,000 . . . . .	2	100,001 and over . . . . .	10
13,001 - 19,000 . . . . .	3	63,001 - 70,000 . . . . .	11	17,001 - 22,000 . . . . .	3		
19,001 - 25,000 . . . . .	4	70,001 - 85,000 . . . . .	12	22,001 - 27,000 . . . . .	4		
25,001 - 31,000 . . . . .	5	85,001 - 100,000 . . . . .	13	27,001 - 40,000 . . . . .	5		
31,001 - 37,000 . . . . .	6	100,001 - 110,000 . . . . .	14	40,001 - 50,000 . . . . .	6		
37,001 - 41,000 . . . . .	7	110,001 and over . . . . .	15	50,001 - 65,000 . . . . .	7		

**Table 2: Two-Earner/Two-Job Worksheet**

Married Filing Jointly		All Others	
If wages from <b>HIGHEST</b> paying job are—	Enter on line 7 above	If wages from <b>HIGHEST</b> paying job are—	Enter on line 7 above
\$0 - \$50,000 . . . . .	\$420	\$0 - \$30,000 . . . . .	\$420
50,001 - 100,000 . . . . .	780	30,001 - 60,000 . . . . .	780
100,001 - 130,000 . . . . .	870	60,001 - 120,000 . . . . .	870
130,001 - 250,000 . . . . .	1,000	120,001 - 270,000 . . . . .	1,000
250,001 and over . . . . .	1,100	270,001 and over . . . . .	1,100

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- *Tax Info For You* to view Internal Revenue Bulletins published in the last few years.
- *Tax Regs in English* to search regulations and the Internal Revenue Code (under *United States Code (USC)*).
- *Digital Dispatch* and *IRS Local News Net* (both located under *Tax Info For Business*) to receive our electronic newsletters on hot tax issues and news.
- *Small Business Corner* (located under *Tax Info For Business*) to get information on starting and operating a small business.

You can also reach us with your computer using File Transfer Protocol at [ftp.irs.gov](ftp://ftp.irs.gov).



**TaxFax Service.** Using the phone attached to your fax machine, you can receive forms and instructions by calling **703-368-9694**. Follow the directions from the prompts. When you order forms, enter the catalog number for the form you need. The items you request will be faxed to you.



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- *TTY/TDD equipment.* If you have access to TTY/TDD equipment, call **1-800-829-4059** to ask tax questions or to order forms and publications.
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