

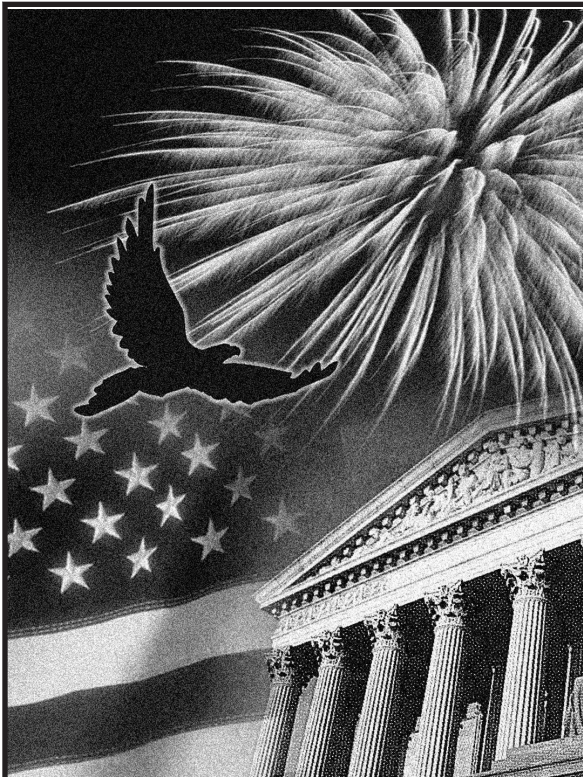


## Publication 51

Cat. No. 10320R

# (Circular A), Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide

For use in **2017**



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## Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Pub. 51, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to [IRS.gov/pub51](https://www.irs.gov/pub51).

## What's New

**Social security and Medicare tax for 2017.** The social security tax rate is 6.2% each for the employee and employer, unchanged from 2016. The social security wage base limit is \$127,200.

The Medicare tax rate is 1.45% each for the employee and employer, unchanged from 2016. There is no wage base limit for Medicare tax.

Social security and Medicare taxes apply to the wages of household workers you pay \$2,000 or more in cash in 2017.

**2017 withholding tables.** This publication includes the 2017 Percentage Method Tables and Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding.

**Withholding allowance.** The 2017 amount for one withholding allowance on an annual basis is \$4,050.

**New certification program for professional employer organizations.** The Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014 required the IRS to establish a voluntary certification program for professional employer organizations (PEOs). PEOs handle various payroll administration and tax reporting responsibilities for their business clients and are typically paid a fee based on payroll costs. To become and remain certified under the certification program, certified professional employer organizations (CPEOs) must meet tax status, background, experience, business location, financial reporting, bonding, and other requirements described in sections 3511 and 7705 and related published guidance. The IRS began accepting applications for PEO certification in July 2016. Certification as a CPEO affects the employment tax liabilities of both the CPEO and its customers. A CPEO is generally treated as the employer of any individual performing services for a customer of the CPEO and covered by a contract described in section 7705(e)(2) between the CPEO and the customer (CPEO contract), but only for wages and other compensation paid to the individual by the CPEO. For more information, visit [IRS.gov](http://IRS.gov) and enter "CPEO" in the search box.

**Leave-based donation programs to aid victims of the severe storms and flooding in Louisiana.** Under these programs, employees may donate their vacation, sick, or personal leave in exchange for employer cash payments made before January 1, 2018, to qualified tax-exempt organizations providing relief for the victims of the severe storms and flooding in Louisiana that began on August 11, 2016. The donated leave won't be included in the income or wages of the employee. The employer may deduct the cash payments as business expenses or charitable contributions. For more information, see Notice 2016-55, 2016-40 I.R.B. 432, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2016-40\\_IRB/ar08.html](http://IRS.gov/irb/2016-40_IRB/ar08.html).

**Leave-based donation programs to aid victims of Hurricane Matthew.** Under these programs, employees may donate their vacation, sick, or personal leave in exchange for employer cash payments made before January 1, 2018, to qualified tax-exempt organizations providing relief for the victims of Hurricane Matthew. The donated leave won't be included in the income or wages of the employee. The employer may deduct the cash payments as business expenses or charitable contributions. For more information, see Notice 2016-69, 2016-51 I.R.B. 832, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2016-51\\_IRB/ar11.html](http://IRS.gov/irb/2016-51_IRB/ar11.html).

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## Reminders

**Work opportunity tax credit for qualified tax-exempt organizations hiring qualified veterans.** The work opportunity tax credit is available for eligible unemployed veterans who begin work after November 22, 2011, and before January 1, 2020. Qualified tax-exempt organizations that hire eligible unemployed veterans can claim the work opportunity tax credit against their payroll tax liability

using Form 5884-C. For more information, visit [IRS.gov](http://IRS.gov) and enter "work opportunity tax credit" in the search box.

**COBRA premium assistance credit.** Effective for tax periods beginning after December 31, 2013, the credit for COBRA premium assistance payments can't be claimed on Form 943, Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees. Instead, after filing your Form 943, file Form 943-X, Adjusted Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees or Claim for Refund, to claim the COBRA premium assistance credit. Filing a Form 943-X before filing a Form 943 for the year may result in errors or delays in processing your Form 943-X. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 943 or visit [IRS.gov](http://IRS.gov) and enter "COBRA" in the search box.

**Same-sex marriage.** A marriage of two individuals is recognized for federal tax purposes if the marriage is recognized by the state, possession, or territory of the United States in which the marriage is entered into, regardless of legal residence. Two individuals who enter into a relationship that is denominated as marriage under the laws of a foreign jurisdiction are recognized as married for federal tax purposes if the relationship would be recognized as marriage under the laws of at least one state, possession, or territory of the United States, regardless of legal residence. Individuals who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar relationship that isn't denominated as a marriage under the law of the state, possession, or territory of the United States where such relationship was entered into aren't considered married for federal tax purposes, regardless of legal residence.

Notice 2013-61 provides special administrative procedures for employers to make claims for refunds or adjustments of overpayments of social security and Medicare taxes with respect to certain same-sex spouse benefits before expiration of the period of limitations. Notice 2013-61, 2013-44 I.R.B. 432, is available at [IRS.gov/irb/2013-44\\_IRB/ar10.html](http://IRS.gov/irb/2013-44_IRB/ar10.html). You may correct errors to federal income tax withholding and Additional Medicare Tax withheld for prior years if the amount reported on your employment tax return doesn't agree with the amount you actually withheld. This type of error is an administrative error. You may also correct errors to federal income tax withholding and Additional Medicare Tax withheld for prior years if section 3509 rates apply.

**Outsourcing payroll duties.** Unless the wages and other compensation paid to the individual performing services for you are paid by a CPEO and are covered by a contract described in section 7705(e)(2) between you and a CPEO (CPEO contract), you're responsible to ensure that tax returns are filed and deposits and payments are made, even if you contract with a third party to perform these acts. You remain responsible if the third party fails to perform any required action. If you choose to outsource any of your payroll and related tax duties (that is, withholding, reporting, and paying over social security, Medicare, FUTA, and income taxes) to a third-party payer, such as a payroll service provider or reporting agent, visit [IRS.gov](http://IRS.gov) and enter "outsourcing payroll duties" in the search box for helpful information on this topic.

**Disregarded entities and qualified subchapter S subsidiaries (QSubs).** Eligible single-owner disregarded entities and QSubs are treated as separate entities for employment tax purposes. Eligible single-member entities must report and pay employment taxes on wages paid to their employees using the entities' own names and EINs. See Regulations sections 1.1361-4(a)(7) and 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iv).

**Differential wage payments.** Qualified differential wage payments made by employers to individuals serving in the Armed Forces after 2008 are subject to income tax withholding but not social security, Medicare, or FUTA taxes. For more information, see Pub. 15.

**Federal tax deposits must be made by electronic funds transfer (EFT).** You must use EFT to make all federal tax deposits. Generally, an EFT is made using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). If you don't want to use EFTPS, you can arrange for your tax professional, financial institution, payroll service, or other trusted third party to make electronic deposits on your behalf. Also, you may arrange for your financial institution to initiate a same-day wire payment on your behalf. EFTPS is a free service provided by the Department of Treasury. Services provided by your tax professional, financial institution, payroll service, or other third party may have a fee.

For more information on making federal tax deposits, see [How To Deposit](#) in section 7. To get more information about EFTPS or to enroll in EFTPS, visit [eftps.gov](#) or call 1-800-555-4477 or 1-800-733-4829 (TDD). Additional information about EFTPS is also available in Pub. 966.

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

Spend less time and worry on taxes and more time running your business. Use *e-file* and EFTPS to your benefit.

- For *e-file*, visit the IRS website at [IRS.gov/employmentefile](#) for additional information.
- For EFTPS, visit [eftps.gov](#) or call EFTPS Customer Service at 1-800-555-4477 or 1-800-733-4829 (TDD) for additional information.
- For electronic filing of Form W-2, visit [socialsecurity.gov/employer](#).



*If you're filing your tax return or paying your federal taxes electronically, a valid EIN is required. If a valid EIN isn't provided, the return or payment won't be processed. This may result in penalties and delays in processing your return or payment.*

**Electronic funds withdrawal (EFW).** If you file your employment tax return electronically, you can *e-file* and *e-pay* (electronic funds withdrawal) the balance due in a single step using tax preparation software or through a tax professional. However, don't use EFW to make federal tax deposits. For more information on paying your taxes using EFW, visit the IRS website at [IRS.gov/payments](#). A fee may be charged to file electronically.

**Credit or debit card payments.** You can pay the balance due shown on your employment tax return by credit

or debit card. Don't use a credit or debit card to make federal tax deposits. For more information on paying your taxes with a credit or debit card, visit the IRS website at [IRS.gov/payments](#).

**Online payment agreement.** You may be eligible to apply for an installment agreement online if you have a balance due when you file your employment tax return. For more information, see the instructions for your employment tax return or visit the IRS website at [IRS.gov/opa](#).

**When you hire a new employee.** Ask each new employee to complete the 2017 Form W-4, or its Spanish version, Formulario W-4(SP). Also, ask the employee to show you his or her social security card so that you can record the employee's name and social security number (SSN) accurately. If the employee has lost the card or recently changed names, have the employee apply for a duplicate or corrected card. If the employee doesn't have a card, have the employee apply for one on Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card. See [section 1](#) for more information.

**Eligibility for employment.** You must verify that each new employee is legally eligible to work in the United States. This includes completing the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification. You can get Form I-9 at [uscis.gov/forms](#), USCIS offices, or by calling 1-800-870-3676. For more information, visit the USCIS website at [uscis.gov/i-9-central](#) or call 1-800-375-5283 or 1-800-767-1833 (TDD).

**New hire reporting.** You're required to report any new employee to a designated state new-hire registry. A new employee is an employee who hasn't previously been employed by you or was previously employed by you but has been separated from such prior employment for at least 60 consecutive days. Many states accept a copy of Form W-4 with employer information added. Visit the Office of Child Support Enforcement's website at [acf.hhs.gov/css/employers](#) for more information.

**Dishonored payments.** Any form of payment that is dishonored and returned from a financial institution is subject to a penalty. The penalty is \$25 or 2% of the payment, whichever is more. However, the penalty on dishonored payments of \$24.99 or less is an amount equal to the payment. For example, a dishonored payment of \$18 is charged a penalty of \$18.

**Forms in Spanish.** You can provide Formulario W-4(SP) in place of Form W-4 to your Spanish-speaking employees. For more information, see Pub. 17(SP), El Impuesto Federal sobre los Ingresos (Para Personas Físicas).

For nonemployees, Formulario W-9(SP), Solicitud y Certificación del Número de Identificación del Contribuyente, may be used in place of Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification.

References in this publication to Form W-4 or Form W-9 also apply to their equivalent Spanish translations—Formulario W-4(SP) or Formulario W-9(SP).

**Information returns.** You may be required to file information returns to report certain types of payments made during the year. For example, you must file Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, to report payments of

\$600 or more to persons not treated as employees (for example, independent contractors) for services performed for your trade or business. For details about filing Forms 1099 and for information about required electronic filing, see the General Instructions for Certain Information Returns for general information and the separate, specific instructions for each information return that you file (for example, Instructions for Form 1099-MISC). Generally, don't use Forms 1099 to report wages or other compensation that you paid to employees; report these amounts on Form W-2.

See the General Instructions for Forms W-2 and W-3 for details about filing Forms W-2 and for information about required electronic filing. If you file 250 or more Forms W-2, you must file them electronically. The IRS and the Social Security Administration (SSA) won't accept information returns on magnetic media.

**Information reporting customer service site.** The IRS operates an information return customer service site to answer questions about reporting on Forms W-2, W-3, 1099, and other information returns. If you have questions related to reporting on information returns, you may call 1-866-455-7438 (toll free), 304-263-8700 (toll call), or 304-579-4827 (TDD/TTY for persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability). The call site can also be reached by email at [mccirp@irs.gov](mailto:mccirp@irs.gov). Don't include tax identification numbers (TINs) or attachments in email correspondence because electronic mail isn't secure.

**Web-based application for an employer identification number (EIN).** Visit the IRS website at [IRS.gov/ein](https://www.irs.gov/ein) to apply for an EIN online. See [section 1](#) for additional information.

**When a crew leader furnishes workers to you.** Record the crew leader's name, address, and EIN. See sections [2](#) and [10](#).

**Change of address.** Use Form 8822-B to notify the IRS of an address change. Don't mail Form 8822-B with your employment tax return.

**Change of responsible party.** Any entity with an EIN must file Form 8822-B to report a change to its responsible party. Form 8822-B must be filed within 60 days of the change. For a definition of "responsible party," see the Form 8822-B instructions.

**Ordering forms and publications.** Visit [IRS.gov/forms](https://www.irs.gov/forms) to download forms and publications. Otherwise, you can go to [IRS.gov/orderforms](https://www.irs.gov/orderforms) to order current- and prior-year forms and instructions. Your order should arrive within 10 business days.

Instead of ordering paper Forms W-2 and W-3, consider filing them electronically using the SSA's free *e-file* service. Visit the SSA's Employer W-2 Filing Instructions & Information website at [socialsecurity.gov/employer](https://www.socialsecurity.gov/employer) to register for Business Services Online. You will be able to create and file "fill-in" versions of Forms W-2 with the SSA and can print out completed copies of Forms W-2 for filing with state and local governments, distribution to your employees, and for your records. Form W-3 will be created for you based on your Forms W-2.

**Tax questions.** If you have an employment tax question, check the information available on [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) or call

1-800-829-4933 or 1-800-829-4059 (TDD/TTY for persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability) Monday–Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. local time (Alaska and Hawaii follow Pacific time).

**Recordkeeping.** Keep all records of employment taxes for at least 4 years. These should be available for IRS review. Your records should include the following information.

- Your EIN.
- Amounts and dates of all wage, annuity, and pension payments.
- Names, addresses, SSNs, and occupations of employees and recipients.
- Any employee copies of Forms W-2 and W-2c returned to you as undeliverable.
- Dates of employment for each employee.
- 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-4(SP), W-4P, and W-4S).
- Dates and amounts of tax deposits you made and acknowledgment numbers for deposits made by EFTPS.
- Copies of returns filed and confirmation numbers.
- Records of fringe benefits and expense reimbursements provided to your employees, including substantiation.

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

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

- DHL Express: DHL Express 9:00, DHL Express 10:30, DHL Express 12:00, DHL Express Worldwide, DHL Express Envelope, DHL Import Express 10:30, DHL Import Express 12:00, and DHL Import Express Worldwide.
- Federal Express (FedEx): FedEx First Overnight, FedEx Priority Overnight, FedEx Standard Overnight, FedEx 2 Day, FedEx International Next Flight Out, FedEx International Priority, FedEx International First, and FedEx International Economy.
- United Parcel Service (UPS): UPS Next Day Air Early AM, 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.

For the IRS mailing address to use if you're using a private delivery service, go to [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) and enter "private delivery service" in the search box.

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



*Private delivery services can't 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.*

**Zero Wage return.** If you haven't filed a "final" Form 940, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return, or Form 943, you must continue to file Forms 940 and 943 even for years during which you paid no wages. The IRS encourages you to file your "Zero Wage" Forms 940 and 943 electronically. Visit the IRS website at [IRS.gov/employmentefile](http://IRS.gov/employmentefile) for more information on electronic filing.

**Pub. 5146 explains employment tax examinations and appeal rights.** Pub. 5146 provides employers with information on how the IRS selects employment tax returns to be examined, what happens during an exam, and what options an employer has in responding to the results of an exam, including how to appeal the results. Pub. 5146 also includes information on worker classification issues and tip exams.

**Photographs of missing children.** The IRS is a proud partner with the [National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® \(NCMEC\)](http://NationalCenterforMissingandExploitedChildren.org). 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.

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## Calendar

The following are important dates and responsibilities. See [section 7](#) for information about depositing taxes reported on Forms 943 and 945. See [section 10](#) for information about depositing FUTA tax. Also see Pub. 509, Tax Calendars.



*If any date shown below for filing a return, furnishing a form, or depositing taxes falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due date is the next business day. A statewide legal holiday delays a filing due date only if the IRS office where you're required to file is located in that state. However, a statewide legal holiday doesn't delay the due date of federal tax deposits. See [Deposits Due on Business Days Only](#) in section 7. For any filing due date, you will meet the "file" or "furnish" requirement if the envelope containing the return or form is properly addressed, contains sufficient postage, and is post-marked by the U.S. Postal Service on or before the due date, or sent by an IRS-designated delivery service on or before the due date. See [Private delivery services](#) under Reminders for more information.*

### By January 31

- File Form 943. See [section 8](#) for more information on Form 943. If you deposited all Form 943 taxes when due, you may file Form 943 by February 10.
- File Form 940. See [section 10](#) for more information on FUTA. If you deposited all the FUTA tax when due, you may file Form 940 by February 10.

- File with the SSA Copy A of all 2016 paper and electronic Forms W-2 with Form W-3, Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements. For more information on reporting Form W-2 information to the SSA electronically, visit the SSA's Employer W-2 Filing Instructions & Information webpage at [socialsecurity.gov/employer](http://socialsecurity.gov/employer). If filing electronically, the SSA will generate Form W-3 data from the electronic submission of Form(s) W-2.
- Furnish each employee with a completed Form W-2.
- File with the IRS Copy A of all 2016 paper and electronic Forms 1099-MISC that report nonemployee compensation, with Form 1096, Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns. For information on filing information returns electronically with the IRS, see Pub. 1220.
- Furnish each recipient to whom you paid \$600 or more in nonemployee compensation with a completed Form 1099-MISC.
- File Form 945, Annual Return of Withheld Federal Income Tax, to report any nonpayroll federal income tax withheld in 2016. If you deposited all Form 945 taxes when due, you may file Form 945 by February 10.

### By February 15

Ask for a new Form W-4 or Formulario W-4(SP) from each employee who claimed exemption from federal income tax withholding last year.

### On February 16

Any Form W-4 claiming exemption from withholding for the previous year has now expired. Begin withholding for any employee who previously claimed exemption from withholding but hasn't given you a new Form W-4 for the current year. If the employee doesn't give you a new Form W-4, withhold tax based on the last valid Form W-4 you have for the employee that doesn't claim exemption from withholding or, if one doesn't exist, as if he or she is single with zero withholding allowances. See [section 5](#) for more information. If the employee furnishes a new Form W-4 claiming exemption from withholding after February 15, you may apply the exemption to future wages, but don't refund taxes withheld while the exempt status wasn't in place.

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

**Deposit FUTA taxes.** Deposit FUTA tax if the undeposited amount is over \$500.

### Before December 1

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

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## Introduction

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

taxes and withheld federal income tax on Form 943 and report FUTA tax on Form 940.

When you pay your employees, you don't pay them all the money they earned. As their employer, you have the added responsibility of withholding taxes from their paychecks. The federal income tax and employees' share of social security and Medicare taxes that you withhold from your employees' paychecks are part of their wages that you pay to the United States Treasury instead of to your employees. Your employees trust that you pay the withheld taxes to the United States Treasury by making federal tax deposits. This is the reason that these withheld taxes are called trust fund taxes. If federal income, social security, or Medicare taxes that must be withheld aren't withheld or aren't deposited or paid to the United States Treasury, the trust fund recovery penalty may apply. See [section 7](#) for more information.

If you have nonfarm employees, see Pub. 15. If you have employees in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, see Pub. 80. Pub. 15-A contains more employment-related information, including information about sick pay and pension income. Pub. 15-B contains information about the employment tax treatment and valuation of various types of noncash compensation.

**Comments and suggestions.** We welcome your comments about this publication and your suggestions for future editions.

You can send us comments from [IRS.gov/formcomment](https://www.irs.gov/formcomment).

Or you can write to:

Internal Revenue Service  
Tax Forms and Publications  
1111 Constitution Ave. NW, IR-6526  
Washington, DC 20224

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

Although we can't respond individually to each comment received, we do appreciate your feedback and will consider your comments as we revise our tax forms, instructions, and publications. We can't answer tax questions sent to the above address.

**COBRA premium assistance credit.** The Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA) provides certain former employees, retirees, spouses, former spouses, and dependent children the right to temporary continuation of health coverage at group rates. COBRA generally covers multiemployer health plans and health plans maintained by private-sector employers (other than churches) with 20 or more full- and part-time employees. Parallel requirements apply to these plans under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). Under the Public Health Service Act, COBRA requirements apply also to health plans covering state or local government employees. Similar requirements apply under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program and under some state laws. For the premium assistance

(or subsidy) discussed below, these requirements are all referred to as COBRA requirements.

Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), employers are allowed a credit against "payroll taxes" (referred to in this publication as "employment taxes") for providing COBRA premium assistance to assistance-eligible individuals. For periods of COBRA continuation coverage beginning after February 16, 2009, a group health plan must treat an assistance-eligible individual as having paid the required COBRA continuation coverage premium if the individual elects COBRA coverage and pays 35% of the amount of the premium.

An assistance-eligible individual is a qualified beneficiary of an employer's group health plan who is eligible for COBRA continuation coverage during the period beginning September 1, 2008, and ending May 31, 2010, due to the involuntary termination from employment of a covered employee during the period and elects continuation COBRA coverage. The assistance for the coverage can last up to 15 months.

The COBRA premium assistance credit was available to an employer for premiums paid on behalf of employees who were involuntarily terminated from employment between September 1, 2008, and May 31, 2010. The COBRA premium assistance credit isn't available for individuals who were involuntarily terminated after May 31, 2010. Therefore, only in rare circumstances will the credit still be available, such as instances where COBRA eligibility was delayed as a result of employer-provided health insurance coverage following termination. For more information about the credit, see Notice 2009-27, 2009-16 I.R.B. 838, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2009-16/irb/ar09.html](https://www.irs.gov/irb/2009-16/irb/ar09.html).

Administrators of the group health plans (or other entities) that provide or administer COBRA continuation coverage must provide notice to assistance-eligible individuals of the COBRA premium assistance.

The 65% of the premium not paid by the assistance-eligible individual is reimbursed to the employer maintaining the group health plan. The reimbursement is made through a credit against the employer's employment tax liabilities. For information on how to claim the credit, see the Instructions for Form 943-X. The credit is treated as a deposit made on the first day of the return period. In the case of a multiemployer plan, the credit is claimed by the plan, rather than the employer. In the case of an insured plan subject to state law continuation coverage requirements, the credit is claimed by the insurance company, rather than the employer.

Anyone claiming the credit for COBRA premium assistance payments must maintain the following information to support their claim.

- Information on the receipt of the assistance-eligible individuals' 35% share of the premium, including dates and amounts.
- In the case of an insurance plan, a copy of an invoice or other supporting statement from the insurance carrier and proof of timely payment of the full premium to the insurance carrier required under COBRA.
- In the case of a self-insured plan, proof of the premium amount and proof of the coverage provided to the assistance-eligible individuals.

- Attestation of involuntary termination, including the date of the involuntary termination for each covered employee whose involuntary termination is the basis for eligibility for the subsidy.
- Proof of each assistance-eligible individual's eligibility for COBRA coverage and the election of COBRA coverage.
- A record of the SSNs of all covered employees, the amount of the subsidy reimbursed with respect to each covered employee, and whether the subsidy was for one individual or two or more individuals.

For more information, visit [IRS.gov](http://IRS.gov) and enter "COBRA" in the search box.

## Useful Items

You may want to see:

### Publication

- 15** Employer's Tax Guide
- 15-A** Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide
- 15-B** Employer's Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits
- 225** Farmer's Tax Guide
- 535** Business Expenses
- 583** Starting a Business and Keeping Records
- 1635** Employer Identification Number: Understanding Your EIN

## 1. Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TINs)

If you're required to withhold any federal income, social security, or Medicare taxes, you will need an EIN for yourself. Also, you will need the SSN of each employee and the name of each employee as shown on the employee's social security card.

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

If you don't have an EIN, you may apply for one online by visiting the IRS website at [IRS.gov/ein](http://IRS.gov/ein). You may also apply for an EIN by faxing or mailing Form SS-4 to the IRS. Don't use an SSN in place of an EIN.

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

You should have only one EIN. If you have more than one, and aren't sure which one to use, call the toll-free Business and Specialty Tax Line at 1-800-829-4933 or 1-800-829-4059 (TDD/TTY for persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability). Provide the

EINs that you have, the name and address to which each number was assigned, and the address of your principal place of business. The IRS will tell you which EIN to use. For more information, see Pub. 1635.

**When you receive your EIN.** If you're a new employer that indicated a federal tax obligation when requesting an EIN, you will be pre-enrolled in EFTPS. You will receive information in your EIN Package about Express Enrollment and an additional mailing containing your EFTPS personal identification number (PIN) and instructions for activating your PIN. Call the toll-free number located in your "How To Activate Your EFTPS Enrollment" brochure to activate your enrollment and begin making your employment tax deposits. If you outsource any of your payroll and related tax duties to a third-party payer, such as a payroll service provider or reporting agent, be sure to tell them about your EFTPS enrollment.

**Social security number (SSN).** An employee's SSN consists of nine digits arranged as follows: 000-00-0000. You must obtain each employee's name and SSN as shown on the employee's social security card because you must enter them on Form W-2. Don't accept a social security card that says "Not valid for employment." A social security number issued with this legend doesn't permit employment. You may, but aren't required to, photocopy the social security card if the employee provides it. If you don't show the employee's correct name and SSN on Form W-2, you may owe a penalty unless you have reasonable cause. See Pub. 1586, Reasonable Cause Regulations & Requirements for Missing and Incorrect Name/TINs, for information on the requirement to solicit the employee's SSN.

**Applying for a social security card.** Any employee who is legally eligible to work in the United States and doesn't have a social security card can get one by completing Form SS-5 and submitting the necessary documentation to the SSA. You can get Form SS-5 at [socialsecurity.gov/online/ss-5.html](http://socialsecurity.gov/online/ss-5.html), SSA offices, or by calling 1-800-772-1213 or 1-800-325-0778 (TTY). The employee must complete and sign Form SS-5; it can't be filed by the employer. You may be asked to supply a letter to accompany Form SS-5 if the employee has exceeded his or her yearly or lifetime limit for the number of replacement cards allowed.

**Applying for an SSN.** If you file Form W-2 on paper and your employee has applied for an SSN but doesn't have one when you must file Form W-2, enter "Applied For" on the form. If you're filing electronically, enter all zeros (000-00-0000 if creating forms online or 000000000 if uploading a file) in the SSN field. When the employee receives the SSN, file Copy A of Form W-2c, Corrected Wage and Tax Statement, with the SSA to show the employee's SSN. Furnish Copies B, C, and 2 of Form W-2c to the employee. Up to 25 Forms W-2c per Form W-3c, Transmittal of Corrected Wage and Tax Statements, may be filed per session over the Internet, with no limit on the number of sessions. For more information, visit the SSA's Employer W-2 Filing Instructions & Information webpage

at [socialsecurity.gov/employer](https://www.socialsecurity.gov/employer). Advise your employee to correct the SSN on his or her original Form W-2.

**Correctly record the employee's name and SSN.** Record the name and SSN of each employee as they are shown on the employee's social security card. If the employee's name isn't correct as shown on the card (for example, because of marriage or divorce), the employee should request an updated card from the SSA. Continue to report the employee's wages under the old name until the employee shows you an updated social security card with the new name.

If the SSA issues the employee an updated card after a name change, or a new card with a different SSN after a change in alien work status, file a Form W-2c to correct the name/SSN reported on the most recently filed Form W-2. It isn't necessary to correct other years if the previous name and SSN were used for years before the most recent Form W-2.

**IRS individual taxpayer identification numbers (ITINs) for aliens.** Don't accept an ITIN in place of an SSN for employee identification or for work. An ITIN is issued for use by resident and nonresident aliens who need identification for tax purposes, but who aren't eligible for U.S. employment. You can identify an ITIN because it's a nine-digit number, formatted like an SSN, that starts with the number "9" and has a range of numbers from "50-65," "70-88," "90-92," and "94-99" for the fourth and fifth digits (for example, 9NN-7N-NNNN).



*An individual with an ITIN who later becomes eligible to work in the United States must obtain an SSN. If the individual is currently eligible to work in the United States, instruct the individual to apply for an SSN and follow the instructions under [Applying for an SSN](#), earlier in this section. Don't use an ITIN in place of an SSN on Form W-2.*

**Verification of SSNs.** Employers and authorized reporting agents can use the Social Security Number Verification Service (SSNVS) to instantly verify up to 10 employee names and SSNs (per screen) at a time, or submit an electronic file of up to 250,000 names and SSNs and usually receive results the next business day. Visit [socialsecurity.gov/employer/ssnv.htm](https://www.socialsecurity.gov/employer/ssnv.htm) for more information.

**Registering for SSNVS.** You must register online and receive authorization from your employer to use SSNVS. To register, visit the SSA's website at [socialsecurity.gov/bsa](https://www.socialsecurity.gov/bsa) and click on the *Register* link under *Business Services Online*. Follow the registration instructions to obtain a user identification (ID) and password. You will need to provide the following information about yourself and your company.

- Name.
- SSN.
- Date of birth.
- Type of employer.
- EIN.

- Company name, address, and telephone number.
- Email address.

When you have completed the online registration process, the SSA will mail a one-time activation code to your employer. You must enter the activation code online to use SSNVS.

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## 2. Who Are Employees?

Generally, employees are defined either under common law or under statutes for certain situations. See Pub. 15-A for details on statutory employees and nonemployees.

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

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

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

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

- Raise or harvest agricultural or horticultural products on your farm (including the raising and feeding of livestock);
- Work in connection with the operation, management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of your farm and its tools and equipment, if the major part of such service is performed on a farm;
- Provide services relating to salvaging timber, or clearing land of brush and other debris, left by a hurricane (also known as hurricane labor), if the major part of such service is performed on a farm;
- Handle, process, or package any agricultural or horticultural commodity in its unmanufactured state, if you produced over half of the commodity (for a group of up to 20 unincorporated operators, all of the commodity); or
- Do work for you related to cotton ginning, turpentine, gum resin products, or the operation and maintenance of irrigation facilities.

For this purpose, the term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animals, and truck farms, as well



as plantations, ranches, nurseries, ranges, greenhouses or other similar structures used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities, and orchards.

Farmwork doesn't include reselling activities that don't involve any substantial activity of raising agricultural or horticultural commodities, such as a retail store or a greenhouse used primarily for display or storage. It also doesn't include processing services which change a commodity from its raw or natural state, or services performed after a commodity has been changed from its raw or natural state.

The table in section 12, [How Do Employment Taxes Apply to Farmwork](#), distinguishes between farm and non-farm activities, and also addresses rules that apply in special situations.

## Crew Leaders

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

## Business Owned and Operated by Spouses

If you and your spouse jointly own and operate a farm or nonfarm business and share in the profits and losses, you may be partners in a partnership, whether or not you have a formal partnership agreement. See Pub. 541 for more details. The partnership is considered the employer of any employees, and is liable for any employment taxes due on wages paid to its employees.

**Exception—Qualified joint venture.** For tax years beginning after December 31, 2006, the Small Business and Work Opportunity Tax Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-28) provides that a "qualified joint venture," whose only members are spouses filing a joint income tax return, can elect not to be treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes. A qualified joint venture conducts a trade or business where:

- The only members of the joint venture are spouses who file a joint income tax return,
- Both spouses materially participate (see *Material participation* in the Instructions for Schedule C (Form 1040), line G) in the trade or business (mere joint ownership of property isn't enough),
- Both spouses elect to not be treated as a partnership, and
- The business is co-owned by both spouses and isn't held in the name of a state law entity such as a partnership or limited liability company (LLC).

To make the election, all items of income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit must be divided between the spouses, in accordance with each spouse's interest in the venture, and reported on separate Schedules C or F as sole proprietors. Each spouse must also file a separate Schedule SE to pay self-employment taxes, as applicable.

Spouses using the qualified joint venture rules are treated as sole proprietors for federal tax purposes and generally don't need an EIN. If employment taxes are owed by the qualified joint venture, either spouse may report and pay the employment taxes due on the wages paid to the employees using the EIN of that spouse's sole proprietorship. Generally, filing as a qualified joint venture won't increase the spouses' total tax owed on the joint income tax return. However, it gives each spouse credit for social security earnings on which retirement benefits are based and for Medicare coverage without filing a partnership return.

**Note.** If your spouse is your employee, not your partner, you must withhold and pay federal income taxes, and social security and Medicare taxes for him or her. However, the wages are not subject to FUTA tax.

For more information on qualified joint ventures, visit [IRS.gov](http://IRS.gov) and enter "qualified joint venture" in the search box.

**Exception—Community income.** If you and your spouse wholly own an unincorporated business as community property under the community property laws of a state, foreign country, or U.S. possession, you can treat the business either as a sole proprietorship (of the spouse who carried on the business) or a partnership. You may still make an election to be taxed as a qualified joint venture instead of a partnership. See [Exception—Qualified joint venture](#), earlier in this section.

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## 3. Wages and Other Compensation

Cash wages that you pay to employees for farmwork are generally subject to social security tax and Medicare tax. You may also be required to withhold, deposit, and report Additional Medicare Tax. See [section 4](#) for more information. If the wages are subject to social security and Medicare taxes, they are also subject to federal income tax withholding. You may also be liable for FUTA tax, which isn't withheld by you or paid by the employee. FUTA tax is discussed in [section 10](#). Cash wages include checks, money orders, etc.

For more information on what payments are considered taxable wages, see Pub. 15.

**Noncash wages (including commodity wages).** Non-cash wages include food, lodging, clothing, transportation passes, farm products, or other goods or commodities. Noncash wages paid to farmworkers, including commodity wages, aren't subject to social security taxes, Medicare taxes, or federal income tax withholding. However, you and your employee can agree to have federal income tax withheld on noncash wages.

Noncash wages, including commodity wages, are treated as cash wages if the substance of the transaction is a cash payment. Noncash wages treated as cash wages are subject to social security taxes, Medicare taxes, and federal income tax withholding.

Report the value of noncash wages in box 1 of Form W-2 together with cash wages. Noncash wages for farmwork are subject to federal income tax unless a specific exclusion applies. Don't show noncash wages in box 3 or in box 5 of Form W-2 (unless the substance of the transaction is a cash payment and they are being treated as cash wages).

**Other compensation.** Pubs. 15-A and 15-B discuss other forms of compensation that may be taxable.

**Family members.** Generally, the wages that you pay to family members who are your employees are subject to social security and Medicare taxes, federal income tax withholding, and FUTA tax. However, certain exemptions may apply for your child, spouse, or parent. See the table, [How Do Employment Taxes Apply to Farmwork](#), in section 12.

**Household employees.** The wages of an employee who performs household services, such as a maid, babysitter, gardener, or cook, in your home aren't subject to social security and Medicare taxes if you pay that employee cash wages of less than \$2,000 in 2017.

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

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

For more information, see Pub. 926.



*Wages for household work are generally not a deductible farm expense. See Pub. 225.*

**Share farmers.** You don't have to withhold or pay social security and Medicare taxes on amounts paid to share farmers under share-farming arrangements.

**Compensation paid to H-2A visa holders.** Report compensation of \$600 or more paid to foreign agricultural workers who entered the country on H-2A visas in box 1 of Form W-2 but don't report it as social security wages (box 3) or Medicare wages (box 5) on Form W-2 because compensation paid to H-2A workers for agricultural labor performed in connection with this visa isn't subject to social security and Medicare taxes. On Form W-2, don't check box 13 (Statutory employee), as H-2A workers aren't statutory employees.

An employer isn't required to withhold federal income tax from compensation paid to an H-2A worker for agricultural labor performed in connection with this visa but may withhold if the worker asks for withholding and the employer agrees. In that case, the worker must give the employer a completed Form W-4. Federal income tax withheld should be reported in box 2 of Form W-2.

These reporting rules apply when the H-2A worker provides his or her TIN to the employer. If the H-2A worker doesn't provide a TIN and the total annual wages to the H-2A worker are at least \$600, the employer is required to backup withhold. See the Instructions for Form 1099-MISC and the Instructions for Form 945.

For more information on foreign agricultural workers on H-2A visas, go to [IRS.gov](http://IRS.gov) and enter "foreign agricultural workers" in the search box.

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## 4. Social Security and Medicare Taxes

Generally, you must withhold social security and Medicare taxes on all cash wage payments that you make to your employees. You may also be required to withhold Additional Medicare Tax. For more information, see [Additional Medicare Tax withholding](#), later.

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

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

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

**Exceptions.** Annual cash wages of less than \$150 you pay to a **seasonal** farmworker aren't subject to social security and Medicare taxes, or federal income tax withholding, even if you pay \$2,500 or more to all your farmworkers. However, these wages count toward the \$2,500 test for determining whether other farmworkers' wages are subject to social security and Medicare taxes.

A seasonal farmworker is a worker who:

- Is employed in agriculture as a hand-harvest laborer,
- Is paid piece rates in an operation that is usually paid on a piece-rate basis in the region of employment,
- Commutes daily from his or her permanent home to the farm, and

- Had been employed in agriculture less than 13 weeks in the preceding calendar year.

## Social Security and Medicare Tax Withholding

The social security tax rate is 6.2%, for both the employee and employer, on the first \$127,200 paid to each employee. You must withhold at this rate from each employee and pay a matching amount. The Medicare tax rate is 1.45% each for the employee and employer on all wages. You must withhold at this rate from each employee and pay a matching amount. There is no wage base limit for Medicare tax; all covered wages are subject to Medicare tax.

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

**Additional Medicare Tax withholding.** In addition to withholding Medicare tax at 1.45%, you must withhold a 0.9% Additional Medicare Tax from wages you pay to an employee in excess of \$200,000 in a calendar year. You're required to begin withholding Additional Medicare Tax in the pay period in which you pay wages in excess of \$200,000 to an employee and continue to withhold it each pay period until the end of the calendar year. Additional Medicare Tax is only imposed on the employee. There is no employer share of Additional Medicare Tax. All wages that are subject to Medicare tax are subject to Additional Medicare Tax withholding if paid in excess of the \$200,000 withholding threshold.

For more information on what wages are subject to Medicare tax, see the chart, *Special Rules for Various Types of Services and Payments*, in section 15 of Pub. 15. For more information on Additional Medicare Tax, visit IRS.gov and enter "Additional Medicare Tax" in the search box.

**Employee share paid by employer.** If you would rather pay a household or agricultural employee's share of the social security and Medicare taxes without withholding them from his or her wages, you may do so. If you don't withhold the taxes, however, you must still pay them. Any **employee** social security and Medicare taxes that you pay is additional income to the employee. Include it in box 1 of the employee's Form W-2, but don't count it as social security and Medicare wages and don't include it in boxes 3 and 5. Also, don't count the additional income as wages for FUTA tax purposes. Different rules apply to employer payments of social security and Medicare taxes for non-household and non-agricultural employees. See section 7 of Pub. 15-A.

**Withholding social security and Medicare taxes on nonresident alien employees.** In general, if you pay wages to nonresident alien employees, you must withhold social security and Medicare taxes as you would for a U.S. citizen or resident alien. However, see Pub. 515 for exceptions to this general rule. One such exception is for foreign agricultural workers on H-2A visas, who are ex-

empt from social security and Medicare taxes. See [Compensation paid to H-2A visa holders](#) in section 3.

**Religious exemption.** An exemption from social security and Medicare taxes is available to members of a recognized religious sect opposed to public insurance. This exemption is available only if both the employee and the employer are members of the sect. For more information, see Pub. 517.

## 5. Federal Income Tax Withholding

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

**Form W-4.** To know how much federal income tax to withhold from employees' wages, you should have a Form W-4 on file for each employee. Encourage your employees to file an updated Form W-4 for 2017, especially if they owed taxes or received a large refund when filing their 2016 tax return. Advise your employees to use the IRS Withholding Calculator on the IRS website at [IRS.gov/w4app](https://www.irs.gov/w4app) for help in determining how many withholding allowances to claim on their Form W-4.

Ask each new employee to give you a signed Form W-4 when starting work. Make the form effective with the first wage payment. If a new employee doesn't give you a completed Form W-4, withhold tax as if he or she is single, with no withholding allowances.

**Forms in Spanish.** You can provide Formulario W-4(SP) in place of Form W-4 to your Spanish-speaking employees. For more information, see Pub. 17(SP). The rules discussed in this section that apply to Form W-4 also apply to Formulario W-4(SP).

**Effective date of Form W-4.** A Form W-4 remains in effect until the employee gives you a new one. When you receive a new Form W-4, don't adjust withholding for pay periods before the effective date of the new form. If an employee gives you a replacement Form W-4, begin withholding no later than the start of the first payroll period ending on or after the 30th day from the date when you received the replacement Form W-4. For exceptions, see [Exemption from federal income tax withholding](#), [IRS review of requested Forms W-4](#), and [Invalid Forms W-4](#), later in this section.



A Form W-4 that makes a change for the next calendar year won't take effect in the current calendar year.

**Completing Form W-4.** The amount of federal income tax withholding is based on marital status and withholding

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

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

See Pub. 505 for more information about completing Form W-4. Along with Form W-4, you may wish to order Pub. 505 for use by your employees.

Don't accept any withholding or estimated tax payments from your employees in addition to withholding based on their Form W-4. If an employee wants additional withholding, he or she should submit a new Form W-4 and, if necessary, pay estimated tax by filing Form 1040-ES or by using EFTPS to make estimated tax payments.

#### **Exemption from federal income tax withholding.**

Generally, an employee may claim exemption from federal income tax withholding because he or she had no federal 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 effective when it is filed with the employer and only for that calendar year. To continue to be exempt from withholding in the next calendar year, an employee must give you a new Form W-4 by February 15. If the employee doesn't give you a new Form W-4 by February 15, withhold tax based on the last valid Form W-4 you have for the employee that didn't claim an exemption from withholding or, if one doesn't exist, withhold as if he or she is single with zero withholding allowances. If the employee provides a new Form W-4 claiming an exemption from withholding on February 16 or later, you may apply the exemption to future wages, but don't refund taxes withheld while the exempt status wasn't in place.

**Withholding income taxes on the wages of nonresident alien employees.** In general, you must withhold federal income taxes on the wages of nonresident alien employees. However, see Pub. 515 for exceptions to this general rule. Also see [Compensation paid to H-2A visa workers](#) in section 3.

**Withholding adjustment for nonresident alien employees.** A special procedure applies for figuring the amount of income tax to withhold from wages of nonresident alien employees performing services within the United States for wages paid in 2017. This procedure requires a special chart to be used with the withholding tables to determine the amount to withhold from the wages of the nonresident alien employee. See *Withholding adjustment for nonresident alien employees* in section 9 of Pub. 15.

**Nonresident alien employee's Form W-4.** When completing Forms 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, or South Korea, or student or business apprentice from India, he or she may claim more than one allowance); and
- Write "Nonresident Alien" or "NRA" above the dotted line on line 6 of Form W-4.

If you maintain an electronic Form W-4 system, you should provide a field for nonresident alien employees to enter nonresident alien status instead of writing "Nonresident Alien" or "NRA" above the dotted line on line 6.



*A nonresident alien employee may request additional withholding at his or her option for other purposes, although such additions shouldn't be necessary for withholding to cover federal income tax liability related to employment.*

**Form 8233.** If a nonresident alien employee claims a tax treaty exemption from withholding, the employee must submit Form 8233 with respect to the income exempt under the treaty, instead of Form W-4. For more information, see *Pay for Personal Services Performed* in the *Withholding on Specific Income* section of Pub. 515 and the Instructions for Form 8233.

**IRS review of requested Forms W-4.** When requested by the IRS, you must make original Forms W-4 available for inspection by an IRS employee. You may also be directed to send certain Forms W-4 to the IRS. You may receive a notice from the IRS requiring you to submit a copy of Form W-4 for one or more of your named employees. Send the requested copy or copies of Form W-4 to the IRS at the address provided and in the manner directed by the notice. The IRS may also require you to submit copies of Form W-4 to the IRS as directed by a revenue procedure or notice published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin. When we refer to Form W-4, the same rules apply to Formulario W-4(SP), its Spanish translation.

After submitting a copy of the requested Form W-4 to the IRS, continue to withhold federal income tax based on that Form W-4 if it is valid (see [Invalid Forms W-4](#), later in this section). However, if the IRS later notifies you in writing that the employee isn't entitled to claim exemption from withholding or a claimed number of withholding allowances, withhold federal income tax based on the effective date, marital status, and maximum number of withholding allowances specified in the notice (commonly referred to as a "lock-in letter").

**Initial lock-in letter.** The IRS uses information reported on Form W-2 to identify employees with withholding compliance problems. In some cases, where a serious underwithholding problem is found to exist for a particular employee, the IRS may issue a lock-in letter to the employer specifying the maximum number of withholding

allowances and marital status permitted for a specific employee. You will also receive a copy for the employee that identifies the maximum number of withholding allowances and marital status permitted, and the process by which the employee can provide additional information to the IRS for purposes of determining the appropriate number of withholding allowances and/or modifying the specified marital status. If the employee is employed by you as of the date of the notice, you must furnish the employee copy to the employee within 10 business days of receipt. You may follow any reasonable business practice to furnish the employee copy to the employee.

**Implementation of lock-in letter.** When you receive the notice specifying the maximum number of withholding allowances and marital status permitted, you may not withhold immediately on the basis of the notice. You must begin withholding tax on the basis of the notice for any wages paid after the date specified in the notice. The delay between your receipt of the notice and the date to begin the withholding on the basis of the notice permits the employee to contact the IRS.

**Seasonal employees and employees not currently performing services.** If you receive a notice for an employee who isn't currently performing services for you, you're still required to furnish the employee copy to the employee and withhold based on the notice if any of the following apply.

- You're paying wages for the employee's prior services and the wages are subject to income tax withholding on or after the date specified in the notice.
- You reasonably expect the employee to resume services within 12 months of the date of the notice.
- The employee is on a leave of absence that doesn't exceed 12 months or the employee has a right to re-employment after the leave of absence.

**Termination and re-hire of employees.** If you're required to furnish and withhold based on the notice and the employment relationship is terminated after the date of the notice, you must continue to withhold based on the notice if you continue to pay any wages subject to income tax withholding. You must also withhold based on the notice or modification notice (explained next) if the employee resumes the employment relationship with you within 12 months after the termination of the employment relationship.

**Modification notice.** After issuing the notice specifying the maximum number of withholding allowances and marital status permitted, the IRS may issue a subsequent notice (modification notice) that modifies the original notice. The modification notice may change the marital status and/or the number of withholding allowances permitted. You must withhold federal income tax based on the effective date specified in the modification notice.

**New Form W-4 after IRS notice.** After the IRS issues a notice or modification notice, if the employee provides you with a new Form W-4 claiming complete exemption from withholding or claims a marital status, a number of with-

holding allowances, and any additional withholding that results in less withholding than would result under the IRS notice or modification notice, you must disregard the new Form W-4. You're required to withhold on the basis of the notice or modification notice unless the IRS subsequently notifies you to withhold based on the new Form W-4. If the employee wants to put a new Form W-4 into effect that results in less withholding than required, the employee must contact the IRS.

If, after you receive an IRS notice or modification notice, your employee provides you with a new Form W-4 that doesn't claim exemption from federal income tax withholding and claims a marital status, a number of withholding allowances, and any additional withholding that results in more withholding than would result under the notice or modification notice, you must withhold tax on the basis of that new Form W-4. Otherwise, disregard any subsequent Forms W-4 provided by the employee and withhold based on the IRS notice or modification notice.

**Substitute Forms W-4.** You're encouraged to have your employees use the official version of Form W-4 to claim withholding allowances or exemption from withholding.

You may use a substitute version of Form W-4 to meet your business needs. However, your substitute Form W-4 must contain language that is identical to the official Form W-4 and your form must meet all current IRS rules for substitute forms. At the time that you provide your substitute form to the employee, you must provide him or her with all tables, instructions, and worksheets from the current Form W-4.

You can't accept a substitute Form W-4 developed by an employee, and the employee submitting such form will be treated as failing to furnish a Form W-4. However, continue to use any valid Forms W-4 developed by your employees that you accepted before October 11, 2007.

**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 submits a false Form W-4 may be subject to a \$500 penalty. You may treat a Form W-4 as invalid if the employee wrote "exempt" on line 7 and also entered a number on line 5 or an amount on line 6.

When you get an invalid Form W-4, don't use it to figure federal income tax withholding. Tell the employee that it is invalid and ask for another one. If the employee doesn't give you a valid one, withhold tax as if the employee is single with zero withholding allowances. However, if you have an earlier Form W-4 for this worker that is valid, withhold as you did before.

For additional information about these rules, see Treasury Decision 9337, 2007-35 I.R.B. 455, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2007-35\\_IRB/ar10.html](http://IRS.gov/irb/2007-35_IRB/ar10.html).

**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(ACS), 668-W(c)(DO), or 668-W(ICS), you must withhold

amounts as described in the instructions for these forms. Pub. 1494 has tables to figure the amount exempt from levy. If a levy issued in a prior year is still in effect and the taxpayer submits a new Statement of Exemptions and Filing Status, use the current year Pub. 1494 to figure the exempt amount.

## How To Figure Federal Income Tax Withholding

There are several ways to figure federal income tax withholding.

- Wage bracket tables. See [section 13](#) for directions on how to use the tables.
- Percentage method. See [section 13](#) for directions on how to use the percentage method.
- Alternative formula tables for percentage method withholding. See Pub. 15-A.
- Wage bracket percentage method withholding tables. See Pub. 15-A.
- Other alternative methods. See Pub. 15-A.

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

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

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

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

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

1. If you withheld federal income tax from an employee's regular wages in the current or immediately preceding calendar year, you can use one of the following methods for the supplemental wages.
  - a. Withhold a flat 25% (no other percentage allowed).
  - b. If the supplemental wages are paid concurrently with regular wages, add the supplemental wages to the concurrently paid regular wages. If there are no concurrently paid regular wages, add the supplemental wages to, alternatively, either the

regular wages paid or to be paid for the current payroll period or the regular wages paid for the preceding payroll period. Figure the income tax withholding as if the total of the regular wages and supplemental wages is a single payment. Subtract the tax withheld from the regular wages. Withhold the remaining tax from the supplemental wages. If there were other payments of supplemental wages paid during the payroll period made before the current payment of supplemental wages, aggregate all the payments of supplemental wages paid during the payroll period with the regular wages paid during the payroll period, calculate the tax on the total, subtract the tax already withheld from the regular wages and previous supplemental wage payments, and withhold the remaining tax from the current payment of supplemental wages.

2. If you didn't withhold federal income tax from the employee's regular wages in the current or immediately preceding calendar year, use method 1-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.



*Separate rules apply to any supplemental wages exceeding \$1 million that you pay to an individual during the year. See section 7 in Pub. 15 for details.*

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

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## 6. Required Notice to Employees About Earned Income Credit (EIC)

You must notify employees who have no federal income tax withheld that they may be able to claim a tax refund because of the EIC. Although you don't have to notify employees who claim exemption from withholding on Form W-4 about the EIC, you're encouraged to notify any employees whose wages for 2016 were less than \$47,955 (\$53,505 if married filing jointly) that they may be eligible to claim the credit for 2016. This is because eligible employees may get a refund of the amount of EIC that is more than the tax that they owe.


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

If a substitute Form W-2 is given to the employee on time but doesn't have the required statement, you must notify the employee within 1 week of the date that the substitute Form W-2 is given. If Form W-2 is required but isn't given on time, you must give the employee Notice 797 or

your written statement by the date that Form W-2 is required to be given. If Form W-2 isn't required, you must notify the employee by February 7, 2017.


## 7. Depositing Taxes

Generally, you must deposit both the employer and employee shares of social security and Medicare taxes and federal income tax withheld. You must use EFT to make all federal tax deposits. See [How To Deposit](#), later in this section.


 **TIP** *The credit against employment taxes for COBRA premium assistance payments is treated as a deposit of taxes on the first day of your return period. For more information, see [COBRA premium assistance credit](#) under Introduction.*

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

- You report less than a \$2,500 tax liability for the year (Form 943, line 11; Form 945, line 3) and you pay in full with a return that is filed on time. However, if you're unsure that you will report less than \$2,500, deposit under the rules explained in this section so that you won't be subject to a failure-to-deposit (FTD) penalty.
- You're a monthly schedule depositor and make a payment in accordance with the [Accuracy of Deposits Rule](#) discussed later in this section. This payment may be \$2,500 or more.

 **CAUTION** *Only monthly schedule depositors, defined later, are allowed to make an Accuracy of Deposits Rule payment with the return. Semiweekly schedule depositors must timely deposit the amount by the shortfall makeup date. See [Accuracy of Deposits Rule](#) and [How To Deposit](#), later in this section.*

### When To Deposit

 **CAUTION** *If you employ both farm and nonfarm workers, don't combine the taxes reportable on Forms 941 or 944 with Form 943 to decide whether to make a deposit. See [Employers of Both Farm and Nonfarm Workers](#), later in this section.*

The rules for determining when to deposit Form 943 taxes are discussed below. See [section 10](#) for the separate rules that apply to FUTA tax. Under these rules, you're classified as either a monthly schedule depositor or a semiweekly schedule depositor.

The terms "monthly schedule depositor" and "semiweekly schedule depositor" don't refer to how often your business pays its employees or how often you're required to make deposits. The terms identify which set of rules you must follow when you incur a tax liability (for example, when you have a payday).

The deposit schedule that you must use for a calendar year is determined from the tax liability reported on your Form 943, line 11, for the lookback period, discussed next.

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

**Lookback period.** The lookback period is the second calendar year preceding the current calendar year. For example, the lookback period for 2017 is 2015.

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

2015 — \$48,000  
2016 — \$60,000

Rose Co. is a monthly schedule depositor for 2017 because its taxes for the lookback period (\$48,000 for calendar year 2015) weren't more than \$50,000. However, for 2018, Rose Co. is a semiweekly schedule depositor because the total taxes before adjustment for its lookback period (\$60,000 for calendar year 2016) exceeded \$50,000.

**Adjustments to lookback period taxes.** To determine your taxes for the lookback period, use only the tax that you reported on the original return (Form 943, line 11). Don't include adjustments shown on Form 943-X.

**Example of adjustments.** An employer originally reported total tax of \$45,000 for the lookback period in 2015. The employer discovered during March 2017 that the tax reported for the lookback period was understated by \$10,000 and corrected this error by filing Form 943-X. The total tax reported in the lookback period is still \$45,000. The \$10,000 adjustment is also not treated as part of the 2017 taxes.

**Deposit period.** The term "deposit period" refers to the period during which tax liabilities are accumulated for each required deposit due date. For monthly schedule depositors, the deposit period is a calendar month. The deposit periods for semiweekly schedule depositors are Wednesday through Friday and Saturday through Tuesday.

### Monthly Deposit Schedule

If the tax liability reported on Form 943, line 11, for the lookback period is \$50,000 or less, you're a monthly schedule depositor for the current year. You must deposit Form 943 taxes on payments made during a calendar month by the 15th day of the following month.

**Monthly schedule example.** Red Co. is a seasonal employer and a monthly schedule depositor. It pays wages each Friday. It paid wages during July 2017, but didn't pay any wages during August. Red Co. must deposit the

combined tax liabilities for the July paydays by August 15. Red Co. doesn't have a deposit requirement for August (that is, due by September 15, 2017) because no wages were paid in August; therefore, it didn't have a tax liability for August.

**New employers.** For agricultural employers, your tax liability for any year in the lookback period before the date you started or acquired your business is considered to be zero. Therefore, you're a monthly schedule depositor for the first and second calendar years of your agricultural business (but see the [\\$100,000 Next-Day Deposit Rule](#), later in this section).

## Semiweekly Deposit Schedule

You're a semiweekly schedule depositor for a calendar year if the tax liability on Form 943, line 11, during your lookback period was more than \$50,000. Under the semiweekly deposit schedule, deposit Form 943 taxes for payments made on Wednesday, Thursday, and/or Friday by the following Wednesday. Deposit amounts accumulated for payments made on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and/or Tuesday by the following Friday.

Semiweekly depositors aren't required to deposit twice a week if their payments were in the same semiweekly period unless the [\\$100,000 Next-Day Deposit Rule](#) (discussed later in this section) applies. For example, if you made a payment on both Wednesday and Friday and incurred taxes of \$10,000 for each pay date, deposit the \$20,000 by the following Wednesday. If you made no additional payments on Saturday through Tuesday, no deposit is due on Friday.



*Semiweekly schedule depositors must complete Form 943-A, Agricultural Employer's Record of Federal Tax Liability, and submit it with Form 943.*

## Semiweekly Deposit Schedule

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

**Semiweekly schedule example.** Green, Inc., is a semiweekly schedule depositor and pays wages once each month on the last Friday of the month. Green, Inc., will deposit only once a month, but the deposit will be made under the semiweekly deposit schedule as follows. Green, Inc.'s tax liability for the April 28, 2017 (Friday), wage payment must be deposited by May 3, 2017 (Wednesday).

**Semiweekly deposit period spanning two return periods.** If you have more than one pay date during a semiweekly period and the pay dates fall in different return periods, you will need to make separate deposits for the separate liabilities. For example, if you have a pay date on

Saturday, December 30, 2017, and another pay date on Tuesday, January 2, 2018, two separate deposits will be required even though the pay dates fall within the same semiweekly period. Both deposits will be due Friday, January 5, 2018 (3 business days from the end of the semiweekly deposit period).

## Deposits Due on Business Days Only

If a deposit is required to be made on a day that isn't a business day, the deposit is considered timely if it is made by the close of the next business day. A business day is any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. For example, if a deposit is required to be made on Friday and Friday is a legal holiday, the deposit is considered timely if it is made by the following Monday (if Monday is a business day).

**Semiweekly schedule depositors** will always have 3 business days following the close of the semiweekly period to make a deposit. That is, if any of the 3 weekdays after the end of a semiweekly period is a legal holiday, you will have an additional day for each day that is a legal holiday to make the deposit. For example, if a semiweekly schedule depositor accumulated taxes on Friday and the following Monday is a legal holiday, the deposit normally due on Wednesday may be made on Thursday (this allows 3 business days to make the deposit).

**Legal holiday.** The term "legal holiday" means any legal holiday in the District of Columbia. For purposes of the deposit rules, the term "legal holiday" doesn't include other statewide legal holidays. Legal holidays for 2017 are listed below.

- January 2—New Year's Day (observed)
- January 16—Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.
- January 20—Inauguration Day
- February 20—Washington's Birthday
- April 17—District of Columbia Emancipation Day (observed)
- May 29—Memorial Day
- July 4—Independence Day
- September 4—Labor Day
- October 9—Columbus Day
- November 10—Veterans Day (observed)
- November 23—Thanksgiving Day
- December 25—Christmas Day

## \$100,000 Next-Day Deposit Rule

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

For purposes of the \$100,000 rule, don't continue accumulating a tax liability after the end of a deposit period.



For example, if a semiweekly schedule depositor has accumulated a liability of \$95,000 on a Tuesday (of a Saturday-through-Tuesday deposit period) and accumulated a \$10,000 liability on Wednesday, the \$100,000 next-day deposit rule doesn't apply because the \$10,000 is accumulated in the next deposit period. Thus, \$95,000 must be deposited by Friday and \$10,000 must be deposited by the following Wednesday.

However, 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 business day. On Tuesday, Fir Co. accumulates additional taxes of \$30,000. Because the \$30,000 isn't added to the previous \$110,000 and is less than \$100,000, Fir Co. doesn't have to deposit the \$30,000 until Friday (following the semiweekly deposit schedule).



*If you're a monthly schedule depositor and you accumulate a \$100,000 tax liability on any day of a calendar month, 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 of the \$100,000 next-day deposit rule.** Elm, Inc., started its business on May 7, 2017. Because Elm, Inc., is a new employer, the taxes for its lookback period are considered to be zero; therefore, Elm, Inc., is a monthly schedule depositor. On May 10 (Wednesday), Elm, Inc., paid wages for the first time and accumulated taxes of \$50,000. On May 12 (Friday), Elm, Inc., paid wages and accumulated taxes of \$60,000, for a total of \$110,000. Because Elm, Inc., accumulated \$110,000 on May 12, it must deposit \$110,000 by May 15 (Monday), the next business day. Elm, Inc., became a semiweekly schedule depositor on May 13. It will be a semiweekly schedule depositor for the remainder of 2017 and for 2018.

## Accuracy of Deposits Rule

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

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

### Makeup Date for Deposit Shortfall:

- **Monthly Schedule Depositor**—Deposit the shortfall or pay it with your return by the due date of your Form 943. You may pay the shortfall with your Form 943 even if the amount is \$2,500 or more.

- **Semiweekly Schedule Depositor**—Deposit by the earlier of (a) the first Wednesday or Friday (whichever comes first) that falls on or after the 15th of the month following the month in which the shortfall occurred, or (b) the due date for Form 943. For example, if a semiweekly schedule depositor has a deposit shortfall during June 2017, the shortfall makeup date is July 19, 2017 (Wednesday).

## How To Deposit

You must deposit employment taxes by EFT. See [Payment with return](#), earlier in this section, for exceptions explaining when taxes may be paid with the tax return instead of being deposited.

**Electronic deposit requirement.** You must use EFT to make all federal tax deposits (such as deposits of employment tax, excise tax, and corporate income tax). Generally, an EFT is made using EFTPS. If you don't want to use EFTPS, you can arrange for your tax professional, financial institution, payroll service, or other trusted third party to make electronic deposits on your behalf.

EFTPS is a free service provided by the Department of Treasury. To get more information or to enroll in EFTPS, visit [eftps.gov](https://eftps.gov), or call 1-800-555-4477 or 1-800-733-4829 (TDD). Additional information about EFTPS is also available in Pub. 966.

New employers that have a federal tax obligation will be pre-enrolled in EFTPS. Call the toll-free number located in your EIN Package to activate your enrollment and begin making your tax deposit payments. See [When you receive your EIN](#) in section 1 for more information.

**Deposit record.** For your records, an EFT Trace Number will be provided with each successful payment. The number can be used as a receipt or to trace the payment.

**Depositing on time.** For deposits made by EFTPS to be on time, you must submit the deposit by 8 p.m. Eastern time the day before the date a deposit is due. If you use a third party to make a deposit on your behalf, they may have different cutoff times.

**Same-day wire payment option.** If you fail to submit a deposit transaction on EFTPS by 8 p.m. Eastern time the day before the date a deposit is due, you can still make your deposit on time by using the Federal Tax Collection Service (FTCS). To use the same-day wire payment method, you will need to make arrangements with your financial institution ahead of time. Please check with your financial institution regarding availability, deadlines, and costs. Your financial institution may charge you a fee for payments made this way. To learn more about the information you will need to provide your financial institution to make a same-day wire payment, visit the IRS website at [IRS.gov/payments](https://irs.gov/payments) and click on *Same-day wire*.

## Deposit Penalties

Penalties may apply if you don't make required deposits on time or if you make deposits for less than the required

amount. The penalties don't apply if any failure to make a proper and timely deposit was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect. If you receive a penalty notice, you can provide an explanation of why you believe reasonable cause exists. If you timely filed your employment tax return, the IRS may also waive deposit penalties if you inadvertently failed to deposit and it was the first quarter that you were required to deposit any employment tax, or if you inadvertently failed to deposit the first time after your deposit frequency changed.

For amounts not properly deposited or not deposited on time, the penalty rates are shown next.

Penalty	Charged for...
2%	Deposits made 1 to 5 days late.
5%	Deposits made 6 to 15 days late.
10%	Deposits made 16 or more days late, but before 10 days from the date of the first notice the IRS sent asking for the tax due.
10%	Amounts that should have been deposited, but instead were paid directly to the IRS or paid with your tax return. See <a href="#">Payment with return</a> , earlier in this section, for exceptions.
15%	Amounts still unpaid more than 10 days after the date of the first notice that the IRS sent asking for the tax due or the day on which you received notice and demand for immediate payment, whichever is earlier.

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

**Order in which deposits are applied.** Deposits generally are applied to the most recent tax liability within the year. If you receive an FTD penalty notice, you may designate how your deposits are to be applied in order to minimize the amount of the penalty, if you do so within 90 days of the date of the notice. Follow the instructions on the penalty notice that you received. For examples on how the IRS will apply deposits and more information on designating deposits, see Revenue Procedure 2001-58. You can find Revenue Procedure 2001-58 on page 579 of Internal Revenue Bulletin 2001-50 at [IRS.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb01-50.pdf](http://IRS.gov/pub/irs-irbs/irb01-50.pdf).

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

**Trust fund recovery penalty.** If federal income, social security, or Medicare taxes that must be withheld (that is, trust fund taxes) aren't withheld or aren't 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 can't 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, or paying over these taxes, and who acted willfully in not doing so.

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

**Willfully** means voluntarily, consciously, and intentionally. A responsible person acts willfully if the person knows that the required actions of collecting, accounting for, or paying over trust fund taxes aren't taking place, or recklessly disregards obvious and known risks to the government's right to receive trust fund taxes.

**“Average” FTD penalty.** The IRS may assess an “averaged” FTD penalty of 2% to 10% if you're a monthly schedule depositor and didn't properly complete Form 943, line 17, when your tax liability shown on Form 943, line 11, was \$2,500 or more. The IRS may also assess this penalty of 2% to 10% if you're a semiweekly schedule depositor and your tax liability shown on Form 943, line 11, was \$2,500 or more and you did any of the following.

- Completed Form 943, line 17, instead of Form 943-A.
- Failed to attach a properly completed Form 943-A.
- Completed Form 943-A incorrectly, for example, by entering tax deposits instead of tax liabilities in the numbered spaces.

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

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

- If you're a monthly schedule depositor, report your tax liabilities (not your deposits) in the monthly entry spaces on Form 943, line 17.
- If you're a semiweekly schedule depositor, report your tax liabilities (not your deposits) on Form 943-A in the lines that represent the dates you paid your employees.
- Verify that your total liability shown on Form 943, line 17, or Form 943-A, line M, equals your tax liability shown on Form 943, line 11.
- Don't show negative amounts on Form 943, line 17, or Form 943-A.
- For prior period errors, don't adjust your tax liabilities reported on Form 943, line 17, or on Form 943-A.

## Employers of Both Farm and Nonfarm Workers

If you employ both farm and nonfarm workers, you must treat employment taxes for the farmworkers (Form 943 taxes) separately from employment taxes for the nonfarm workers (Form 941 and 944 taxes). Form 943 taxes and Form 941/944 taxes aren't combined for purposes of applying any of the deposit schedule rules.

If a deposit is due, deposit the Form 941/944 taxes and the Form 943 taxes by making separate deposits. For example, if you're a monthly schedule depositor for both Forms 941/944 and 943 taxes and your tax liability at the end of May is \$1,500 reportable on Form 941/944 and \$1,200 reportable on Form 943, deposit both amounts by June 15. Use one transaction to deposit the \$1,500 of Form 941/944 taxes and another transaction to deposit the \$1,200 of Form 943 taxes.

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## 8. Form 943

You must file Form 943 for each calendar year beginning with the first year that you pay \$2,500 or more for farmwork or you employ a farmworker who meets the \$150 test explained in [section 4](#). Don't report these wages on Form 941 or Form 944.

**Household employees.** If you file Form 943 and pay wages to household workers, you may include the wages and taxes of these workers on Form 943. If you choose not to report these wages and taxes on Form 943, report the wages of these workers separately on Schedule H (Form 1040). You must have an EIN to file Schedule H (Form 1040). See [section 1](#) for details. If you report the wages on Form 943, include the taxes when you figure deposit requirements or make deposits. If you include household employee wages and taxes on Schedule H (Form 1040), don't include the household employee taxes when you figure deposit requirements or make Form 943 deposits. See Pub. 926 for more information about household workers.

If household employee wages and taxes are included on Form 943, you must also include FUTA tax for the employees on Form 940. See [section 10](#) for more information.

**Penalties.** For each month or part of a month that a return isn't filed when required (disregarding any extensions of the filing deadline), there is a failure-to-file (FTF) penalty of 5% of the unpaid tax due with that return. The maximum penalty is 25% of the tax due. Also, for each month or part of a month that the tax is paid late (disregarding any extensions of the payment deadline), there is a failure-to-pay (FTP) penalty of 0.5% per month of the amount of tax. For individual filers only, the FTP penalty is reduced from 0.5% per month to 0.25% per month if an installment agreement is in effect. You must have filed your return on or before the due date of the return to qualify for the reduced penalty. The maximum amount of the FTP penalty is also 25% of the tax due. If both penalties apply

in any month, the FTF penalty is reduced by the amount of the FTP penalty. The penalties won't be charged if you have reasonable cause for failing to file or pay. If you receive a penalty notice, you can provide an explanation of why you believe reasonable cause exists.

**Note.** In addition to any penalties, interest accrues from the due date of the tax on any unpaid balance.

If federal income, social security, or Medicare taxes that must be withheld aren't withheld or aren't paid, you may be personally liable for the trust fund recovery penalty. See [Trust fund recovery penalty](#) in section 7.

Generally, use of a third-party payer, such as a payroll service provider or reporting agent, doesn't relieve an employer of the responsibility to ensure that tax returns are filed and all taxes are paid or deposited correctly and on time. See [Outsourcing payroll duties](#) for more information.

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## 9. Reporting Adjustments on Form 943

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

### Current Year Adjustments

In certain cases, amounts reported as social security and Medicare taxes on Form 943, lines 3, 5, and 7, must be adjusted to arrive at your correct tax liability. The most common situation involves differences in cents totals due to rounding. Other situations when current year adjustments may be necessary include third-party sick pay, group-term life insurance for former employees, and the uncollected employee share of social security and Medicare taxes on tips. Current year adjustments are reported on Form 943, line 10. See section 13 of Pub. 15 for more information on these adjustments.

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

### Prior Year Adjustments

If you discover an error on a previously filed Form 943, make the correction using Form 943-X. File a separate Form 943-X for each prior year you're correcting. File Form 943-X separately. Don't attach Form 943-X to your current period Form 943. You must explain your error on Form 943-X, indicate when the error was discovered, and provide the applicable certifications.

When you discover that you underreported tax on a previously filed return, you must file Form 943-X no later than the due date of the return for the period during which you discovered the error. Pay the amount you owe by the time you file. For example, you discover on June 9, 2017,

that you underreported \$10,000 of social security and Medicare wages on your 2016 Form 943. You owe \$1,530 on the 2016 Form 943. To qualify for an interest-free adjustment, you must file Form 943-X by January 31, 2018, and pay \$1,530 by the time you file. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 943-X or visit [IRS.gov](http://IRS.gov) and enter “correcting employment taxes” in the search box.



See *Revenue Ruling 2009-39, 2009-52 I.R.B. 951*, for examples of how the interest-free adjustment and claim for refund rules apply in 10 different situations. You can find *Revenue Ruling 2009-39* at [IRS.gov/irb/2009-52\\_IRB/ar14.html](http://IRS.gov/irb/2009-52_IRB/ar14.html).

**Form 843.** Don't use Form 843 to request a refund or abatement of overreported social security or Medicare taxes. Instead, request your refund or abatement of taxes on Form 943-X. However, use Form 843 when requesting a refund or abatement of assessed interest or penalties.

**Federal income tax and Additional Medicare Tax withholding adjustments.** You can't adjust amounts reported as income tax or Additional Medicare Tax withheld in a prior calendar year, even if you withheld the wrong amount, unless it is to correct an administrative error or section 3509 applies. An administrative error occurs if the amount you entered on Form 943 isn't the amount that you actually withheld. Examples include mathematical or transposition errors. In these cases, you should adjust the return to show the amount actually withheld.

If a prior year error was a nonadministrative error, you may correct only the **wages** subject to Additional Medicare Tax withholding.

**Social security and Medicare tax adjustments.** Correct prior year social security and Medicare tax errors by making an adjustment on Form 943-X.

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

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

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

**Refunding amounts incorrectly withheld from employees.** If you withheld more than the correct amount of income, social security, or Medicare taxes from wages paid, repay or reimburse the employee the excess. Any excess income tax or Additional Medicare Tax withholding must be repaid or reimbursed to the employee before the end of the calendar year in which it was withheld. Keep in your records the employee's written receipt showing the date and amount of the repayment or record of reimburse-

ment. If you didn't repay or reimburse the employee, you must report and pay each excess amount when you file Form 943 for the year in which you withheld too much tax.

**Filing corrections to 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 Forms W-2c and Form W-3c. Forms W-2c may be created and submitted to the SSA over the Internet. For more information, visit the SSA's Employer W-2 Filing Instructions & Information website at [socialsecurity.gov/employer](http://socialsecurity.gov/employer).

For additional information about the procedure for adjusting employment taxes, see the Instructions for Form 943-X or visit [IRS.gov](http://IRS.gov) and enter “correcting employment taxes” in the search box. Also see Treasury Decision 9405, 2008-32 I.R.B. 293, available at [IRS.gov/irb/2008-32\\_IRB/ar13.html](http://IRS.gov/irb/2008-32_IRB/ar13.html).

**Note.** Current period adjustments for fractions of cents, sick pay, tips, and group-term life insurance are reported on your Form 943.

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## 10. 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. For a list of state unemployment agencies, visit the U.S. Department of Labor's website at [workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/agencies.asp](http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/agencies.asp).

Only the employer pays FUTA tax; it isn't withheld from the employees' wages. For more information, see the Instructions for Form 940.

For 2017, you must file Form 940 if you:

- Paid cash wages of \$20,000 or more to farmworkers in any calendar quarter in 2016 or 2017, or
- Employed 10 or more farmworkers during at least some part of a day (whether or not at the same time) during any 20 or more different weeks in 2016 or 20 or more different weeks in 2017.

To determine whether you meet either test above, you must count wages paid to aliens admitted on a temporary basis to the United States to perform farmwork, also known as “H-2A” visa workers. However, wages paid to “H-2A” visa workers aren't subject to the FUTA tax.

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

You must deposit FUTA tax by EFT. The deposit rules for FUTA tax are different from those for income, social security, and Medicare taxes. See [Deposit rules for FUTA tax](#), later in this section.

**FUTA tax rate.** The FUTA tax rate is 6.0% for 2017. The tax applies to the first \$7,000 you pay to 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. The credit may be as much as 5.4% of wages subject to FUTA tax. If you're entitled to the maximum 5.4% credit, the FUTA tax rate after credit is 0.6%. You're entitled to the maximum credit if you paid your state unemployment taxes in full, on time, and on all the same wages as are subject to FUTA tax, and as long as the state isn't determined to be a credit reduction state. See the Instructions for Form 940 to determine the credit.

In some states, the wages subject to state unemployment tax are the same as the wages subject to FUTA tax. However, certain states exclude some types of wages from state unemployment tax, even though they are subject to FUTA tax (for example, wages paid to corporate officers, certain payments of sick pay by unions, and certain fringe benefits). In such a case, you may be required to deposit more than 0.6% FUTA tax on those wages. See the Instructions for Form 940 for further guidance.

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

**Deposit rules for FUTA tax.** Generally, deposit FUTA tax quarterly. To figure your FUTA tax, multiply 0.006 times the amount of wages paid to each employee during the quarter. This amount may need to be adjusted, however, depending on your entitlement to the credit for state unemployment contributions. See the Instructions for Form 940. When an employee's wages reach \$7,000 for the calendar year, don't figure any additional FUTA tax for that employee. If the FUTA tax for the quarter (plus any undeposited FUTA tax from prior quarters) is more than \$500, deposit the FUTA tax by EFT as explained in [section 7](#), by the last day of the month following the end of the quarter. If the amount is \$500 or less, you don't have to deposit it, but you must add it to the amount of tax for the next quarter to determine whether a deposit is required for that quarter.

If your liability for the fourth quarter (plus any undeposited amount from any earlier quarter) is over \$500, deposit the entire amount by the due date of Form 940 (January 31). If it is \$500 or less, you can make a deposit, pay the tax with a major credit card, debit card, or pay the tax with a check or money order with your Form 940 by January 31. If you file Form 940 electronically, you can *e-file* and *e-pay* (EFW). For more information on paying your taxes with a credit or debit card or using EFW, visit the IRS website at [IRS.gov/payments](https://www.irs.gov/payments).

**Filing Form 940.** File your 2016 Form 940 by January 31, 2017. If you make deposits on time in full payment of

the tax due for the year, you may file Form 940 by February 10.

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## 11. Reconciling Wage Reporting Forms

When there are discrepancies between amounts reported on Form 943 filed with the IRS and Forms W-2 and W-3 filed with the SSA, the IRS may 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 943;
2. Report social security and Medicare wages and taxes separately on Forms W-2, W-3, and 943;
3. Report social security taxes on Form W-2 in the box for social security tax withheld (box 4), not as social security wages;
4. Report Medicare taxes on Form W-2 in the box for Medicare tax withheld (box 6), not as Medicare wages;
5. Make sure that social security wages for each employee don't exceed the annual social security wage base; and
6. Don't report noncash wages that aren't subject to social security or Medicare taxes as social security or Medicare wages.

Take the following steps to reduce the discrepancies between amounts reported on Forms W-2, W-3, and 943.

1. Be sure that the amounts on Form W-3 are the total amounts from Forms W-2, excluding any amounts from Forms W-2 that were marked void.
2. Reconcile Form W-3 with your Form 943 by comparing amounts reported for the following items.
  - a. Federal income tax withheld.
  - b. Social security wages and Medicare wages.
  - c. Social security and Medicare taxes. Generally, the amounts shown on Form 943, including current year adjustments, should be approximately twice the amounts shown on Form W-3.

Amounts reported on Forms W-2, W-3, and 943 may not match for valid reasons. For example, if you withheld any Additional Medicare Tax from your employee's wages, the amount of Medicare tax that is reported on Form 943, line 5, won't be twice the amount of the Medicare tax withheld that is reported in box 6 of Form W-3. If they don't match, you should determine that the reasons are valid. Keep your reconciliation so that you will have a record of why amounts didn't match in case there are inquiries from the IRS or the SSA.

## 12. How Do Employment Taxes Apply to Farmwork?

Type of employment	Income Tax Withholding, Social Security, and Medicare (including Additional Medicare Tax when wages are paid in excess of \$200,000)	Federal Unemployment Tax
<p><b>Farm Employment Includes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cultivating soil; raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity; the care of livestock, poultry, bees, fur-bearing animals, or wildlife.</li> <li>2. Work on a farm if major farm duties are in management or maintenance, etc., of farm tools or equipment or salvaging timber, or clearing brush or other debris, left by hurricane.</li> <li>3. Work in connection with the production and harvesting of turpentine and other oleoresinous products.</li> <li>4. Cotton ginning.</li> <li>5. Operating or maintenance of ditches, reservoirs, canals, or waterways used only for supplying or storing water for farming purposes and not owned or operated for profit.</li> <li>6. Processing, packaging, etc., any commodity in its unmanufactured state if employed by farm operator who produced over half of commodity processed or by group of up to 20 unincorporated farm operators if they produced all the commodity.*</li> <li>7. Hatching poultry on a farm.</li> <li>8. Production or harvesting of maple syrup on a farm.</li> </ol>	<p>Taxable if \$150 test or \$2,500 test is met. See <a href="#">section 4</a>.</p>	<p>Taxable if either test in <a href="#">section 10</a> is met.</p>
<p><b>Farm Employment Doesn't Include:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handling or processing commodities after delivery to terminal market for commercial canning or freezing.</li> <li>2. Operating or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs or waterways not meeting tests in (5) above.</li> <li>3. Processing, packaging, delivering, etc., any commodity in its unmanufactured state if group of farm operators don't meet the tests in (6) above.</li> <li>4. Household employment.</li> </ol>	<p>Taxable under general employment rules. Farm rules don't apply.</p>	<p>Taxable under general FUTA rules. Farm rules don't apply.</p>
<p><b>Special Employment Situations:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Services not in the course of employer's trade or business on farm operated for profit (cash payments only).</li> <li>2. Workers admitted under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act on a temporary basis to perform agricultural labor ("H-2A" workers).</li> <li>3. Family employment.</li> </ol>	<p>Taxable if \$150 test or \$2,500 test is met (see <a href="#">section 4</a>), unless performed by parent employed by child.</p> <p>Exempt.</p> <p>Exempt for employer's child under age 18, but counted for \$150 test or \$2,500 test. Taxable for spouse of employer.</p>	<p>Taxable only if \$50 or more is paid in a quarter and employee works on 24 or more different days in current or prior quarter.</p> <p>Exempt.</p> <p>Exempt if services performed by employer's parent or spouse or by employer's child under age 21.</p>
<p>*For federal unemployment tax, farmwork includes workers employed by a group of operators, if they produce more than one-half of the commodity.</p>		

## 13. Federal Income Tax Withholding Methods

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

### Wage Bracket Method

Under the wage bracket method, find the proper table (on pages 26–45) 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 federal income tax to withhold. If your employee is claiming more than 10 withholding allowances, see below.

If you can't 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 later in this section. Be sure to reduce wages by the amount of total withholding allowances (shown in the table below) before using the percentage method tables on pages 24 and 25.

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

1. Multiply the number of withholding allowances that is over 10 by the allowance value for the payroll period. The allowance values are in the Percentage Method—2017 Amount for One Withholding Allowance table shown 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 the other methods described later.

### Percentage Method

If you don't want to use the wage bracket tables on pages 26–45 to figure how much federal income tax to withhold, you can use the percentage method based on the table on this page 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 federal income tax to withhold under the percentage method.

1. Multiply one withholding allowance (see table later) 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 24 and 25.

### Percentage Method—2017 Amount for One Withholding Allowance

Payroll Period	One Withholding Allowance
Weekly . . . . .	\$ 77.90
Biweekly . . . . .	155.80
Semimonthly . . . . .	168.80
Monthly . . . . .	337.50
Quarterly . . . . .	1,012.50
Semiannually . . . . .	2,025.00
Annually . . . . .	4,050.00
Daily or miscellaneous (each day of the payroll period) . . . . .	15.60

**Example.** An unmarried employee is paid \$800 weekly. This employee has a Form W-4 in effect claiming two withholding allowances. Using the percentage method, figure the federal income tax withholding as follows.

1. Total wage payment . . . . .		\$800.00
2. One allowance . . . . .	\$77.90	
3. Allowances claimed on Form W-4 . . . . .	2	
4. Multiply line 2 by line 3 . . . . .		<u>\$155.80</u>
5. Amount subject to withholding (subtract line 4 from line 1) . . . . .		\$644.20
6. Tax to be withheld on \$644.20 from Table 1—single person, page 24 . . . . .		<u>\$81.03</u>

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

**Withholding based on annual wages.** Figure the federal 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 \$16,200 (the value of four withholding allowances annually) for a balance of \$35,800. Using column (b) of Table 7—Annual Payroll Period on page 25, the annual federal income tax withholding is \$3,140. Divide the annual amount by 52. The weekly federal income tax to withhold is \$60.38.

### Alternative Methods of Federal Income Tax Withholding

Rather than the [Percentage Method](#) or [Wage Bracket Method](#) described above, you can use an alternative method to withhold federal income tax. Section 9 of Pub. 15-A describes these alternative methods.

**Percentage Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding**

**(For Wages Paid in 2017)**

**TABLE 1—WEEKLY Payroll Period**

<b>(a) SINGLE person</b> (including head of household)—				<b>(b) MARRIED person—</b>			
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 \$ 44 . . . . .		\$0		Not over \$166 . . . . .		\$0	
<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>	<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>
\$44	—\$224 . . .	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$44	\$166	—\$525 . . .	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$166
\$224	—\$774 . . .	\$18.00 plus 15%	—\$224	\$525	—\$1,626 . . .	\$35.90 plus 15%	—\$525
\$774	—\$1,812 . . .	\$100.50 plus 25%	—\$774	\$1,626	—\$3,111 . . .	\$201.05 plus 25%	—\$1,626
\$1,812	—\$3,730 . . .	\$360.00 plus 28%	—\$1,812	\$3,111	—\$4,654 . . .	\$572.30 plus 28%	—\$3,111
\$3,730	—\$8,058 . . .	\$897.04 plus 33%	—\$3,730	\$4,654	—\$8,180 . . .	\$1,004.34 plus 33%	—\$4,654
\$8,058	—\$8,090 . . .	\$2,325.28 plus 35%	—\$8,058	\$8,180	—\$9,218 . . .	\$2,167.92 plus 35%	—\$8,180
\$8,090	.....	\$2,336.48 plus 39.6%	—\$8,090	\$9,218	.....	\$2,531.22 plus 39.6%	—\$9,218

**TABLE 2—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period**

<b>(a) SINGLE person</b> (including head of household)—				<b>(b) MARRIED person—</b>			
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 \$88 . . . . .		\$0		Not over \$333 . . . . .		\$0	
<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>	<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>
\$88	—\$447 . . .	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$88	\$333	—\$1,050 . . .	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$333
\$447	—\$1,548 . . .	\$35.90 plus 15%	—\$447	\$1,050	—\$3,252 . . .	\$71.70 plus 15%	—\$1,050
\$1,548	—\$3,623 . . .	\$201.05 plus 25%	—\$1,548	\$3,252	—\$6,221 . . .	\$402.00 plus 25%	—\$3,252
\$3,623	—\$7,460 . . .	\$719.80 plus 28%	—\$3,623	\$6,221	—\$9,308 . . .	\$1,144.25 plus 28%	—\$6,221
\$7,460	—\$16,115 . . .	\$1,794.16 plus 33%	—\$7,460	\$9,308	—\$16,360 . . .	\$2,008.61 plus 33%	—\$9,308
\$16,115	—\$16,181 . . .	\$4,650.31 plus 35%	—\$16,115	\$16,360	—\$18,437 . . .	\$4,335.77 plus 35%	—\$16,360
\$16,181	.....	\$4,673.41 plus 39.6%	—\$16,181	\$18,437	.....	\$5,062.72 plus 39.6%	—\$18,437

**TABLE 3—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period**

<b>(a) SINGLE person</b> (including head of household)—				<b>(b) MARRIED person—</b>			
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 \$96 . . . . .		\$0		Not over \$360 . . . . .		\$0	
<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>	<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>
\$96	—\$484 . . .	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$96	\$360	—\$1,138 . . .	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$360
\$484	—\$1,677 . . .	\$38.80 plus 15%	—\$484	\$1,138	—\$3,523 . . .	\$77.80 plus 15%	—\$1,138
\$1,677	—\$3,925 . . .	\$217.75 plus 25%	—\$1,677	\$3,523	—\$6,740 . . .	\$435.55 plus 25%	—\$3,523
\$3,925	—\$8,081 . . .	\$779.75 plus 28%	—\$3,925	\$6,740	—\$10,083 . . .	\$1,239.80 plus 28%	—\$6,740
\$8,081	—\$17,458 . . .	\$1,943.43 plus 33%	—\$8,081	\$10,083	—\$17,723 . . .	\$2,175.84 plus 33%	—\$10,083
\$17,458	—\$17,529 . . .	\$5,037.84 plus 35%	—\$17,458	\$17,723	—\$19,973 . . .	\$4,697.04 plus 35%	—\$17,723
\$17,529	.....	\$5,062.69 plus 39.6%	—\$17,529	\$19,973	.....	\$5,484.54 plus 39.6%	—\$19,973

**TABLE 4—MONTHLY Payroll Period**

<b>(a) SINGLE person</b> (including head of household)—				<b>(b) MARRIED person—</b>			
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 \$192 . . . . .		\$0		Not over \$721 . . . . .		\$0	
<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>	<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>
\$192	—\$969 . . .	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$192	\$721	—\$2,275 . . .	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$721
\$969	—\$3,354 . . .	\$77.70 plus 15%	—\$969	\$2,275	—\$7,046 . . .	\$155.40 plus 15%	—\$2,275
\$3,354	—\$7,850 . . .	\$435.45 plus 25%	—\$3,354	\$7,046	—\$13,479 . . .	\$871.05 plus 25%	—\$7,046
\$7,850	—\$16,163 . . .	\$1,559.45 plus 28%	—\$7,850	\$13,479	—\$20,167 . . .	\$2,479.30 plus 28%	—\$13,479
\$16,163	—\$34,917 . . .	\$3,887.09 plus 33%	—\$16,163	\$20,167	—\$35,446 . . .	\$4,351.94 plus 33%	—\$20,167
\$34,917	—\$35,058 . . .	\$10,075.91 plus 35%	—\$34,917	\$35,446	—\$39,946 . . .	\$9,394.01 plus 35%	—\$35,446
\$35,058	.....	\$10,125.26 plus 39.6%	—\$35,058	\$39,946	.....	\$10,969.01 plus 39.6%	—\$39,946



**Percentage Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding (continued)**

**(For Wages Paid in 2017)**

**TABLE 5—QUARTERLY Payroll Period**

<b>(a) SINGLE person</b> (including head of household)—				<b>(b) MARRIED person—</b>			
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 \$575		\$0		Not over \$2,163		\$0	
<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>	<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>
\$575	—\$2,906	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$575	\$2,163	—\$6,825	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$2,163
\$2,906	—\$10,063	\$233.10 plus 15%	—\$2,906	\$6,825	—\$21,138	\$466.20 plus 15%	—\$6,825
\$10,063	—\$23,550	\$1,306.65 plus 25%	—\$10,063	\$21,138	—\$40,438	\$2,613.15 plus 25%	—\$21,138
\$23,550	—\$48,488	\$4,678.40 plus 28%	—\$23,550	\$40,438	—\$60,500	\$7,438.15 plus 28%	—\$40,438
\$48,488	—\$104,750	\$11,661.04 plus 33%	—\$48,488	\$60,500	—\$106,338	\$13,055.51 plus 33%	—\$60,500
\$104,750	—\$105,175	\$30,227.50 plus 35%	—\$104,750	\$106,338	—\$119,838	\$28,182.05 plus 35%	—\$106,338
\$105,175		\$30,376.25 plus 39.6%	—\$105,175	\$119,838		\$32,907.05 plus 39.6%	—\$119,838

**TABLE 6—SEMIANNUAL Payroll Period**

<b>(a) SINGLE person</b> (including head of household)—				<b>(b) MARRIED person—</b>			
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 \$1,150		\$0		Not over \$4,325		\$0	
<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>	<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>
\$1,150	—\$5,813	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$1,150	\$4,325	—\$13,650	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$4,325
\$5,813	—\$20,125	\$466.30 plus 15%	—\$5,813	\$13,650	—\$42,275	\$932.50 plus 15%	—\$13,650
\$20,125	—\$47,100	\$2,613.10 plus 25%	—\$20,125	\$42,275	—\$80,875	\$5,226.25 plus 25%	—\$42,275
\$47,100	—\$96,975	\$9,356.85 plus 28%	—\$47,100	\$80,875	—\$121,000	\$14,876.25 plus 28%	—\$80,875
\$96,975	—\$209,500	\$23,321.85 plus 33%	—\$96,975	\$121,000	—\$212,675	\$26,111.25 plus 33%	—\$121,000
\$209,500	—\$210,350	\$60,455.10 plus 35%	—\$209,500	\$212,675	—\$239,675	\$56,364.00 plus 35%	—\$212,675
\$210,350		\$60,752.60 plus 39.6%	—\$210,350	\$239,675		\$65,814.00 plus 39.6%	—\$239,675

**TABLE 7—ANNUAL Payroll Period**

<b>(a) SINGLE person</b> (including head of household)—				<b>(b) MARRIED person—</b>			
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 \$2,300		\$0		Not over \$8,650		\$0	
<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>	<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>
\$2,300	—\$11,625	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$2,300	\$8,650	—\$27,300	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$8,650
\$11,625	—\$40,250	\$932.50 plus 15%	—\$11,625	\$27,300	—\$84,550	\$1,865.00 plus 15%	—\$27,300
\$40,250	—\$94,200	\$5,226.25 plus 25%	—\$40,250	\$84,550	—\$161,750	\$10,452.50 plus 25%	—\$84,550
\$94,200	—\$193,950	\$18,713.75 plus 28%	—\$94,200	\$161,750	—\$242,000	\$29,752.50 plus 28%	—\$161,750
\$193,950	—\$419,000	\$46,643.75 plus 33%	—\$193,950	\$242,000	—\$425,350	\$52,222.50 plus 33%	—\$242,000
\$419,000	—\$420,700	\$120,910.25 plus 35%	—\$419,000	\$425,350	—\$479,350	\$112,728.00 plus 35%	—\$425,350
\$420,700		\$121,505.25 plus 39.6%	—\$420,700	\$479,350		\$131,628.00 plus 39.6%	—\$479,350

**TABLE 8—DAILY or MISCELLANEOUS Payroll Period**

<b>(a) SINGLE person</b> (including head of household)—				<b>(b) MARRIED person—</b>			
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 \$8.80		\$0		Not over \$33.30		\$0	
<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>	<b>Over—</b>	<b>But not over—</b>		<b>of excess over—</b>
\$8.80	—\$44.70	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$8.80	\$33.30	—\$105.00	\$0.00 plus 10%	—\$33.30
\$44.70	—\$154.80	\$3.59 plus 15%	—\$44.70	\$105.00	—\$325.20	\$7.17 plus 15%	—\$105.00
\$154.80	—\$362.30	\$20.11 plus 25%	—\$154.80	\$325.20	—\$622.10	\$40.20 plus 25%	—\$325.20
\$362.30	—\$746.00	\$71.99 plus 28%	—\$362.30	\$622.10	—\$930.80	\$114.43 plus 28%	—\$622.10
\$746.00	—\$1,611.50	\$179.43 plus 33%	—\$746.00	\$930.80	—\$1,636.00	\$200.87 plus 33%	—\$930.80
\$1,611.50	—\$1,618.10	\$465.05 plus 35%	—\$1,611.50	\$1,636.00	—\$1,843.70	\$433.59 plus 35%	—\$1,636.00
\$1,618.10		\$467.36 plus 39.6%	—\$1,618.10	\$1,843.70		\$506.29 plus 39.6%	—\$1,843.70

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## SINGLE Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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	2	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	3	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	4	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	5	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	6	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	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	120	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	125	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	130	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	135	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	140	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	145	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	150	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	155	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	160	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	165	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	170	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	175	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	180	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	185	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	190	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	195	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	200	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	210	16	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	220	17	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	230	18	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	240	20	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	250	21	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	260	23	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	270	24	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	280	26	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	290	27	16	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	300	29	17	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	310	30	18	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	320	32	20	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	330	33	21	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	340	35	23	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	350	36	24	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	360	38	26	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	370	39	27	17	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	380	41	29	18	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	390	42	30	19	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	400	44	32	20	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	410	45	33	22	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	420	47	35	23	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	430	48	36	25	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	440	50	38	26	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	450	51	39	28	17	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
450	460	53	41	29	18	10	2	0	0	0	0	0
460	470	54	42	31	19	11	3	0	0	0	0	0
470	480	56	44	32	21	12	4	0	0	0	0	0
480	490	57	45	34	22	13	5	0	0	0	0	0
490	500	59	47	35	24	14	6	0	0	0	0	0
500	510	60	48	37	25	15	7	0	0	0	0	0
510	520	62	50	38	27	16	8	0	0	0	0	0
520	530	63	51	40	28	17	9	1	0	0	0	0
530	540	65	53	41	30	18	10	2	0	0	0	0
540	550	66	54	43	31	19	11	3	0	0	0	0
550	560	68	56	44	33	21	12	4	0	0	0	0
560	570	69	57	46	34	22	13	5	0	0	0	0
570	580	71	59	47	36	24	14	6	0	0	0	0
580	590	72	60	49	37	25	15	7	0	0	0	0
590	600	74	62	50	39	27	16	8	1	0	0	0

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## SINGLE Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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	\$75	\$63	\$52	\$40	\$28	\$17	\$9	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0
610	620	77	65	53	42	30	18	10	3	0	0	0
620	630	78	66	55	43	31	20	11	4	0	0	0
630	640	80	68	56	45	33	21	12	5	0	0	0
640	650	81	69	58	46	34	23	13	6	0	0	0
650	660	83	71	59	48	36	24	14	7	0	0	0
660	670	84	72	61	49	37	26	15	8	0	0	0
670	680	86	74	62	51	39	27	16	9	1	0	0
680	690	87	75	64	52	40	29	17	10	2	0	0
690	700	89	77	65	54	42	30	19	11	3	0	0
700	710	90	78	67	55	43	32	20	12	4	0	0
710	720	92	80	68	57	45	33	22	13	5	0	0
720	730	93	81	70	58	46	35	23	14	6	0	0
730	740	95	83	71	60	48	36	25	15	7	0	0
740	750	96	84	73	61	49	38	26	16	8	0	0
750	760	98	86	74	63	51	39	28	17	9	1	0
760	770	99	87	76	64	52	41	29	18	10	2	0
770	780	101	89	77	66	54	42	31	19	11	3	0
780	790	103	90	79	67	55	44	32	20	12	4	0
790	800	106	92	80	69	57	45	34	22	13	5	0
800	810	108	93	82	70	58	47	35	23	14	6	0
810	820	111	95	83	72	60	48	37	25	15	7	0
820	830	113	96	85	73	61	50	38	26	16	8	0
830	840	116	98	86	75	63	51	40	28	17	9	1
840	850	118	99	88	76	64	53	41	29	18	10	2
850	860	121	101	89	78	66	54	43	31	19	11	3
860	870	123	104	91	79	67	56	44	32	21	12	4
870	880	126	106	92	81	69	57	46	34	22	13	5
880	890	128	109	94	82	70	59	47	35	24	14	6
890	900	131	111	95	84	72	60	49	37	25	15	7
900	910	133	114	97	85	73	62	50	38	27	16	8
910	920	136	116	98	87	75	63	52	40	28	17	9
920	930	138	119	100	88	76	65	53	41	30	18	10
930	940	141	121	102	90	78	66	55	43	31	20	11
940	950	143	124	104	91	79	68	56	44	33	21	12
950	960	146	126	107	93	81	69	58	46	34	23	13
960	970	148	129	109	94	82	71	59	47	36	24	14
970	980	151	131	112	96	84	72	61	49	37	26	15
980	990	153	134	114	97	85	74	62	50	39	27	16
990	1,000	156	136	117	99	87	75	64	52	40	29	17
1,000	1,010	158	139	119	100	88	77	65	53	42	30	18
1,010	1,020	161	141	122	102	90	78	67	55	43	32	20
1,020	1,030	163	144	124	105	91	80	68	56	45	33	21
1,030	1,040	166	146	127	107	93	81	70	58	46	35	23
1,040	1,050	168	149	129	110	94	83	71	59	48	36	24
1,050	1,060	171	151	132	112	96	84	73	61	49	38	26
1,060	1,070	173	154	134	115	97	86	74	62	51	39	27
1,070	1,080	176	156	137	117	99	87	76	64	52	41	29
1,080	1,090	178	159	139	120	100	89	77	65	54	42	30
1,090	1,100	181	161	142	122	103	90	79	67	55	44	32
1,100	1,110	183	164	144	125	105	92	80	68	57	45	33
1,110	1,120	186	166	147	127	108	93	82	70	58	47	35
1,120	1,130	188	169	149	130	110	95	83	71	60	48	36
1,130	1,140	191	171	152	132	113	96	85	73	61	50	38
1,140	1,150	193	174	154	135	115	98	86	74	63	51	39
1,150	1,160	196	176	157	137	118	99	88	76	64	53	41
1,160	1,170	198	179	159	140	120	101	89	77	66	54	42
1,170	1,180	201	181	162	142	123	103	91	79	67	56	44
1,180	1,190	203	184	164	145	125	106	92	80	69	57	45
1,190	1,200	206	186	167	147	128	108	94	82	70	59	47
1,200	1,210	208	189	169	150	130	111	95	83	72	60	48
1,210	1,220	211	191	172	152	133	113	97	85	73	62	50
1,220	1,230	213	194	174	155	135	116	98	86	75	63	51
1,230	1,240	216	196	177	157	138	118	100	88	76	65	53
1,240	1,250	218	199	179	160	140	121	101	89	78	66	54

\$1,250 and over

Use Table 1(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 24. Also see the instructions on page 23.

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## MARRIED Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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	\$170	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
170	175	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	180	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	185	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	190	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	195	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	200	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	210	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	220	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	230	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	240	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	250	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	260	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	270	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	280	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	290	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	300	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	310	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	320	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	330	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	340	17	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	350	18	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	360	19	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	370	20	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	380	21	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	390	22	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	400	23	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	410	24	16	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	420	25	17	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	430	26	18	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	440	27	19	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	450	28	20	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	460	29	21	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	470	30	22	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	480	31	23	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	490	32	24	16	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	500	33	25	17	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	510	34	26	18	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
510	520	35	27	19	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	530	36	28	20	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
530	540	37	29	21	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	550	39	30	22	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
550	560	40	31	23	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	570	42	32	24	17	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
570	580	43	33	25	18	10	2	0	0	0	0	0
580	590	45	34	26	19	11	3	0	0	0	0	0
590	600	46	35	27	20	12	4	0	0	0	0	0
600	610	48	36	28	21	13	5	0	0	0	0	0
610	620	49	38	29	22	14	6	0	0	0	0	0
620	630	51	39	30	23	15	7	0	0	0	0	0
630	640	52	41	31	24	16	8	0	0	0	0	0
640	650	54	42	32	25	17	9	1	0	0	0	0
650	660	55	44	33	26	18	10	2	0	0	0	0
660	670	57	45	34	27	19	11	3	0	0	0	0
670	680	58	47	35	28	20	12	4	0	0	0	0
680	690	60	48	37	29	21	13	5	0	0	0	0
690	700	61	50	38	30	22	14	6	0	0	0	0
700	710	63	51	40	31	23	15	7	0	0	0	0
710	720	64	53	41	32	24	16	8	0	0	0	0
720	730	66	54	43	33	25	17	9	1	0	0	0
730	740	67	56	44	34	26	18	10	2	0	0	0
740	750	69	57	46	35	27	19	11	3	0	0	0
750	760	70	59	47	36	28	20	12	4	0	0	0
760	770	72	60	49	37	29	21	13	5	0	0	0
770	780	73	62	50	38	30	22	14	6	0	0	0
780	790	75	63	52	40	31	23	15	7	0	0	0
790	800	76	65	53	41	32	24	16	8	1	0	0

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## MARRIED Persons—WEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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	\$810	\$78	\$66	\$55	\$43	\$33	\$25	\$17	\$9	\$2	\$0	\$0
810	820	79	68	56	44	34	26	18	10	3	0	0
820	830	81	69	58	46	35	27	19	11	4	0	0
830	840	82	71	59	47	36	28	20	12	5	0	0
840	850	84	72	61	49	37	29	21	13	6	0	0
850	860	85	74	62	50	39	30	22	14	7	0	0
860	870	87	75	64	52	40	31	23	15	8	0	0
870	880	88	77	65	53	42	32	24	16	9	1	0
880	890	90	78	67	55	43	33	25	17	10	2	0
890	900	91	80	68	56	45	34	26	18	11	3	0
900	910	93	81	70	58	46	35	27	19	12	4	0
910	920	94	83	71	59	48	36	28	20	13	5	0
920	930	96	84	73	61	49	37	29	21	14	6	0
930	940	97	86	74	62	51	39	30	22	15	7	0
940	950	99	87	76	64	52	40	31	23	16	8	0
950	960	100	89	77	65	54	42	32	24	17	9	1
960	970	102	90	79	67	55	43	33	25	18	10	2
970	980	103	92	80	68	57	45	34	26	19	11	3
980	990	105	93	82	70	58	46	35	27	20	12	4
990	1,000	106	95	83	71	60	48	36	28	21	13	5
1,000	1,010	108	96	85	73	61	49	38	29	22	14	6
1,010	1,020	109	98	86	74	63	51	39	30	23	15	7
1,020	1,030	111	99	88	76	64	52	41	31	24	16	8
1,030	1,040	112	101	89	77	66	54	42	32	25	17	9
1,040	1,050	114	102	91	79	67	55	44	33	26	18	10
1,050	1,060	115	104	92	80	69	57	45	34	27	19	11
1,060	1,070	117	105	94	82	70	58	47	35	28	20	12
1,070	1,080	118	107	95	83	72	60	48	37	29	21	13
1,080	1,090	120	108	97	85	73	61	50	38	30	22	14
1,090	1,100	121	110	98	86	75	63	51	40	31	23	15
1,100	1,110	123	111	100	88	76	64	53	41	32	24	16
1,110	1,120	124	113	101	89	78	66	54	43	33	25	17
1,120	1,130	126	114	103	91	79	67	56	44	34	26	18
1,130	1,140	127	116	104	92	81	69	57	46	35	27	19
1,140	1,150	129	117	106	94	82	70	59	47	36	28	20
1,150	1,160	130	119	107	95	84	72	60	49	37	29	21
1,160	1,170	132	120	109	97	85	73	62	50	38	30	22
1,170	1,180	133	122	110	98	87	75	63	52	40	31	23
1,180	1,190	135	123	112	100	88	76	65	53	41	32	24
1,190	1,200	136	125	113	101	90	78	66	55	43	33	25
1,200	1,210	138	126	115	103	91	79	68	56	44	34	26
1,210	1,220	139	128	116	104	93	81	69	58	46	35	27
1,220	1,230	141	129	118	106	94	82	71	59	47	36	28
1,230	1,240	142	131	119	107	96	84	72	61	49	37	29
1,240	1,250	144	132	121	109	97	85	74	62	50	39	30
1,250	1,260	145	134	122	110	99	87	75	64	52	40	31
1,260	1,270	147	135	124	112	100	88	77	65	53	42	32
1,270	1,280	148	137	125	113	102	90	78	67	55	43	33
1,280	1,290	150	138	127	115	103	91	80	68	56	45	34
1,290	1,300	151	140	128	116	105	93	81	70	58	46	35
1,300	1,310	153	141	130	118	106	94	83	71	59	48	36
1,310	1,320	154	143	131	119	108	96	84	73	61	49	38
1,320	1,330	156	144	133	121	109	97	86	74	62	51	39
1,330	1,340	157	146	134	122	111	99	87	76	64	52	41
1,340	1,350	159	147	136	124	112	100	89	77	65	54	42
1,350	1,360	160	149	137	125	114	102	90	79	67	55	44
1,360	1,370	162	150	139	127	115	103	92	80	68	57	45
1,370	1,380	163	152	140	128	117	105	93	82	70	58	47
1,380	1,390	165	153	142	130	118	106	95	83	71	60	48
1,390	1,400	166	155	143	131	120	108	96	85	73	61	50
1,400	1,410	168	156	145	133	121	109	98	86	74	63	51
1,410	1,420	169	158	146	134	123	111	99	88	76	64	53
1,420	1,430	171	159	148	136	124	112	101	89	77	66	54
1,430	1,440	172	161	149	137	126	114	102	91	79	67	56
1,440	1,450	174	162	151	139	127	115	104	92	80	69	57
1,450	1,460	175	164	152	140	129	117	105	94	82	70	59
1,460	1,470	177	165	154	142	130	118	107	95	83	72	60
1,470	1,480	178	167	155	143	132	120	108	97	85	73	62
1,480	1,490	180	168	157	145	133	121	110	98	86	75	63

\$1,490 and over

Use Table 1(b) for a MARRIED person on page 24. Also see the instructions on page 23.

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## SINGLE Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	115	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	120	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	125	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	130	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	135	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	140	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	145	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	150	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	155	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	160	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	165	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	170	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	175	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	180	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	185	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	190	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	195	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	200	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	205	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	210	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	215	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
215	220	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	225	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225	230	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	235	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235	240	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	245	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
245	250	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	260	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	270	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	280	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	290	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	300	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	310	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	320	23	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	330	24	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	340	25	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	350	26	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	360	27	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	370	28	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	380	29	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	390	30	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	400	31	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	410	32	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	420	33	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	430	34	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	440	35	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	450	36	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	460	37	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	470	39	22	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	480	40	23	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	490	42	24	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	500	43	25	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	520	45	27	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	540	48	29	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	560	51	31	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	580	54	33	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	600	57	35	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	620	60	37	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	640	63	40	23	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	660	66	43	25	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
660	680	69	46	27	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
680	700	72	49	29	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
700	720	75	52	31	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
720	740	78	55	33	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
740	760	81	58	35	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
760	780	84	61	38	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
780	800	87	64	41	23	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## SINGLE Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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—										
<b>\$800</b>	<b>\$820</b>	\$90	\$67	\$44	\$25	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>820</b>	<b>840</b>	93	70	47	27	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>840</b>	<b>860</b>	96	73	50	29	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>860</b>	<b>880</b>	99	76	53	31	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>880</b>	<b>900</b>	102	79	56	33	18	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>900</b>	<b>920</b>	105	82	59	35	20	4	0	0	0	0	0
<b>920</b>	<b>940</b>	108	85	62	38	22	6	0	0	0	0	0
<b>940</b>	<b>960</b>	111	88	65	41	24	8	0	0	0	0	0
<b>960</b>	<b>980</b>	114	91	68	44	26	10	0	0	0	0	0
<b>980</b>	<b>1,000</b>	117	94	71	47	28	12	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,020</b>	120	97	74	50	30	14	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,040</b>	123	100	77	53	32	16	1	0	0	0	0
<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,060</b>	126	103	80	56	34	18	3	0	0	0	0
<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,080</b>	129	106	83	59	36	20	5	0	0	0	0
<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,100</b>	132	109	86	62	39	22	7	0	0	0	0
<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,120</b>	135	112	89	65	42	24	9	0	0	0	0
<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,140</b>	138	115	92	68	45	26	11	0	0	0	0
<b>1,140</b>	<b>1,160</b>	141	118	95	71	48	28	13	0	0	0	0
<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,180</b>	144	121	98	74	51	30	15	0	0	0	0
<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,200</b>	147	124	101	77	54	32	17	1	0	0	0
<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,220</b>	150	127	104	80	57	34	19	3	0	0	0
<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,240</b>	153	130	107	83	60	36	21	5	0	0	0
<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,260</b>	156	133	110	86	63	39	23	7	0	0	0
<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,280</b>	159	136	113	89	66	42	25	9	0	0	0
<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,300</b>	162	139	116	92	69	45	27	11	0	0	0
<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,320</b>	165	142	119	95	72	48	29	13	0	0	0
<b>1,320</b>	<b>1,340</b>	168	145	122	98	75	51	31	15	0	0	0
<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,360</b>	171	148	125	101	78	54	33	17	2	0	0
<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,380</b>	174	151	128	104	81	57	35	19	4	0	0
<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,400</b>	177	154	131	107	84	60	37	21	6	0	0
<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,420</b>	180	157	134	110	87	63	40	23	8	0	0
<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,440</b>	183	160	137	113	90	66	43	25	10	0	0
<b>1,440</b>	<b>1,460</b>	186	163	140	116	93	69	46	27	12	0	0
<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,480</b>	189	166	143	119	96	72	49	29	14	0	0
<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,500</b>	192	169	146	122	99	75	52	31	16	0	0
<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,520</b>	195	172	149	125	102	78	55	33	18	2	0
<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,540</b>	198	175	152	128	105	81	58	35	20	4	0
<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,560</b>	201	178	155	131	108	84	61	38	22	6	0
<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,580</b>	206	181	158	134	111	87	64	41	24	8	0
<b>1,580</b>	<b>1,600</b>	211	184	161	137	114	90	67	44	26	10	0
<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,620</b>	216	187	164	140	117	93	70	47	28	12	0
<b>1,620</b>	<b>1,640</b>	221	190	167	143	120	96	73	50	30	14	0
<b>1,640</b>	<b>1,660</b>	226	193	170	146	123	99	76	53	32	16	0
<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,680</b>	231	196	173	149	126	102	79	56	34	18	2
<b>1,680</b>	<b>1,700</b>	236	199	176	152	129	105	82	59	36	20	4
<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,720</b>	241	203	179	155	132	108	85	62	38	22	6
<b>1,720</b>	<b>1,740</b>	246	208	182	158	135	111	88	65	41	24	8
<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,760</b>	251	213	185	161	138	114	91	68	44	26	10
<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,780</b>	256	218	188	164	141	117	94	71	47	28	12
<b>1,780</b>	<b>1,800</b>	261	223	191	167	144	120	97	74	50	30	14
<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,820</b>	266	228	194	170	147	123	100	77	53	32	16
<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,840</b>	271	233	197	173	150	126	103	80	56	34	18
<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,860</b>	276	238	200	176	153	129	106	83	59	36	20
<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,880</b>	281	243	204	179	156	132	109	86	62	39	22
<b>1,880</b>	<b>1,900</b>	286	248	209	182	159	135	112	89	65	42	24
<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,920</b>	291	253	214	185	162	138	115	92	68	45	26
<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,940</b>	296	258	219	188	165	141	118	95	71	48	28
<b>1,940</b>	<b>1,960</b>	301	263	224	191	168	144	121	98	74	51	30
<b>1,960</b>	<b>1,980</b>	306	268	229	194	171	147	124	101	77	54	32
<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,000</b>	311	273	234	197	174	150	127	104	80	57	34
<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,020</b>	316	278	239	200	177	153	130	107	83	60	37
<b>2,020</b>	<b>2,040</b>	321	283	244	205	180	156	133	110	86	63	40
<b>2,040</b>	<b>2,060</b>	326	288	249	210	183	159	136	113	89	66	43
<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,080</b>	331	293	254	215	186	162	139	116	92	69	46
<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,100</b>	336	298	259	220	189	165	142	119	95	72	49

**\$2,100 and over**

Use Table 2(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 24. Also see the instructions on page 23.

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## MARRIED Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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	\$340	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
340	350	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	360	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	370	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	380	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	390	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	400	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	410	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	420	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	430	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	440	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	450	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	460	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	470	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	480	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	490	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	500	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	520	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	540	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	560	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	580	24	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	600	26	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	620	28	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	640	30	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	660	32	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
660	680	34	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
680	700	36	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
700	720	38	22	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
720	740	40	24	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
740	760	42	26	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
760	780	44	28	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
780	800	46	30	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
800	820	48	32	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
820	840	50	34	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
840	860	52	36	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
860	880	54	38	23	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
880	900	56	40	25	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
900	920	58	42	27	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
920	940	60	44	29	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
940	960	62	46	31	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
960	980	64	48	33	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
980	1,000	66	50	35	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,020	68	52	37	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,020	1,040	70	54	39	23	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,040	1,060	72	56	41	25	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,060	1,080	75	58	43	27	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,080	1,100	78	60	45	29	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,100	1,120	81	62	47	31	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,120	1,140	84	64	49	33	17	2	0	0	0	0	0
1,140	1,160	87	66	51	35	19	4	0	0	0	0	0
1,160	1,180	90	68	53	37	21	6	0	0	0	0	0
1,180	1,200	93	70	55	39	23	8	0	0	0	0	0
1,200	1,220	96	72	57	41	25	10	0	0	0	0	0
1,220	1,240	99	75	59	43	27	12	0	0	0	0	0
1,240	1,260	102	78	61	45	29	14	0	0	0	0	0
1,260	1,280	105	81	63	47	31	16	0	0	0	0	0
1,280	1,300	108	84	65	49	33	18	2	0	0	0	0
1,300	1,320	111	87	67	51	35	20	4	0	0	0	0
1,320	1,340	114	90	69	53	37	22	6	0	0	0	0
1,340	1,360	117	93	71	55	39	24	8	0	0	0	0
1,360	1,380	120	96	73	57	41	26	10	0	0	0	0
1,380	1,400	123	99	76	59	43	28	12	0	0	0	0
1,400	1,420	126	102	79	61	45	30	14	0	0	0	0
1,420	1,440	129	105	82	63	47	32	16	1	0	0	0
1,440	1,460	132	108	85	65	49	34	18	3	0	0	0
1,460	1,480	135	111	88	67	51	36	20	5	0	0	0
1,480	1,500	138	114	91	69	53	38	22	7	0	0	0



# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## MARRIED Persons—BIWEEKLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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—										
<b>\$1,500</b>	<b>\$1,520</b>	\$141	\$117	\$94	\$71	\$55	\$40	\$24	\$9	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,540</b>	144	120	97	74	57	42	26	11	0	0	0
<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,560</b>	147	123	100	77	59	44	28	13	0	0	0
<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,580</b>	150	126	103	80	61	46	30	15	0	0	0
<b>1,580</b>	<b>1,600</b>	153	129	106	83	63	48	32	17	1	0	0
<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,620</b>	156	132	109	86	65	50	34	19	3	0	0
<b>1,620</b>	<b>1,640</b>	159	135	112	89	67	52	36	21	5	0	0
<b>1,640</b>	<b>1,660</b>	162	138	115	92	69	54	38	23	7	0	0
<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,680</b>	165	141	118	95	71	56	40	25	9	0	0
<b>1,680</b>	<b>1,700</b>	168	144	121	98	74	58	42	27	11	0	0
<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,720</b>	171	147	124	101	77	60	44	29	13	0	0
<b>1,720</b>	<b>1,740</b>	174	150	127	104	80	62	46	31	15	0	0
<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,760</b>	177	153	130	107	83	64	48	33	17	2	0
<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,780</b>	180	156	133	110	86	66	50	35	19	4	0
<b>1,780</b>	<b>1,800</b>	183	159	136	113	89	68	52	37	21	6	0
<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,820</b>	186	162	139	116	92	70	54	39	23	8	0
<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,840</b>	189	165	142	119	95	72	56	41	25	10	0
<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,860</b>	192	168	145	122	98	75	58	43	27	12	0
<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,880</b>	195	171	148	125	101	78	60	45	29	14	0
<b>1,880</b>	<b>1,900</b>	198	174	151	128	104	81	62	47	31	16	0
<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,920</b>	201	177	154	131	107	84	64	49	33	18	2
<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,940</b>	204	180	157	134	110	87	66	51	35	20	4
<b>1,940</b>	<b>1,960</b>	207	183	160	137	113	90	68	53	37	22	6
<b>1,960</b>	<b>1,980</b>	210	186	163	140	116	93	70	55	39	24	8
<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,000</b>	213	189	166	143	119	96	73	57	41	26	10
<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,020</b>	216	192	169	146	122	99	76	59	43	28	12
<b>2,020</b>	<b>2,040</b>	219	195	172	149	125	102	79	61	45	30	14
<b>2,040</b>	<b>2,060</b>	222	198	175	152	128	105	82	63	47	32	16
<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,080</b>	225	201	178	155	131	108	85	65	49	34	18
<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,100</b>	228	204	181	158	134	111	88	67	51	36	20
<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,120</b>	231	207	184	161	137	114	91	69	53	38	22
<b>2,120</b>	<b>2,140</b>	234	210	187	164	140	117	94	71	55	40	24
<b>2,140</b>	<b>2,160</b>	237	213	190	167	143	120	97	73	57	42	26
<b>2,160</b>	<b>2,180</b>	240	216	193	170	146	123	100	76	59	44	28
<b>2,180</b>	<b>2,200</b>	243	219	196	173	149	126	103	79	61	46	30
<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,220</b>	246	222	199	176	152	129	106	82	63	48	32
<b>2,220</b>	<b>2,240</b>	249	225	202	179	155	132	109	85	65	50	34
<b>2,240</b>	<b>2,260</b>	252	228	205	182	158	135	112	88	67	52	36
<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,280</b>	255	231	208	185	161	138	115	91	69	54	38
<b>2,280</b>	<b>2,300</b>	258	234	211	188	164	141	118	94	71	56	40
<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,320</b>	261	237	214	191	167	144	121	97	74	58	42
<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,340</b>	264	240	217	194	170	147	124	100	77	60	44
<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,360</b>	267	243	220	197	173	150	127	103	80	62	46
<b>2,360</b>	<b>2,380</b>	270	246	223	200	176	153	130	106	83	64	48
<b>2,380</b>	<b>2,400</b>	273	249	226	203	179	156	133	109	86	66	50
<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,420</b>	276	252	229	206	182	159	136	112	89	68	52
<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,440</b>	279	255	232	209	185	162	139	115	92	70	54
<b>2,440</b>	<b>2,460</b>	282	258	235	212	188	165	142	118	95	72	56
<b>2,460</b>	<b>2,480</b>	285	261	238	215	191	168	145	121	98	74	58
<b>2,480</b>	<b>2,500</b>	288	264	241	218	194	171	148	124	101	77	60
<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,520</b>	291	267	244	221	197	174	151	127	104	80	62
<b>2,520</b>	<b>2,540</b>	294	270	247	224	200	177	154	130	107	83	64
<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,560</b>	297	273	250	227	203	180	157	133	110	86	66
<b>2,560</b>	<b>2,580</b>	300	276	253	230	206	183	160	136	113	89	68
<b>2,580</b>	<b>2,600</b>	303	279	256	233	209	186	163	139	116	92	70
<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,620</b>	306	282	259	236	212	189	166	142	119	95	72
<b>2,620</b>	<b>2,640</b>	309	285	262	239	215	192	169	145	122	98	75
<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,660</b>	312	288	265	242	218	195	172	148	125	101	78
<b>2,660</b>	<b>2,680</b>	315	291	268	245	221	198	175	151	128	104	81
<b>2,680</b>	<b>2,700</b>	318	294	271	248	224	201	178	154	131	107	84
<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,720</b>	321	297	274	251	227	204	181	157	134	110	87
<b>2,720</b>	<b>2,740</b>	324	300	277	254	230	207	184	160	137	113	90
<b>2,740</b>	<b>2,760</b>	327	303	280	257	233	210	187	163	140	116	93
<b>2,760</b>	<b>2,780</b>	330	306	283	260	236	213	190	166	143	119	96
<b>2,780</b>	<b>2,800</b>	333	309	286	263	239	216	193	169	146	122	99
<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,820</b>	336	312	289	266	242	219	196	172	149	125	102
<b>2,820</b>	<b>2,840</b>	339	315	292	269	245	222	199	175	152	128	105
<b>2,840</b>	<b>2,860</b>	342	318	295	272	248	225	202	178	155	131	108
<b>2,860</b>	<b>2,880</b>	345	321	298	275	251	228	205	181	158	134	111

**\$2,880 and over**

Use Table 2(b) for a **MARRIED person** on page 24. Also see the instructions on page 23.

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## SINGLE Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	125	3	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	4	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	5	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	6	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	7	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	8	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	9	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	10	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	11	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	12	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	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225	230	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	235	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235	240	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	245	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
245	250	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	260	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	270	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	280	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	290	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	300	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	310	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	320	22	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	330	23	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	340	24	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	350	25	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	360	26	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	370	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	380	28	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	390	29	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	400	30	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	410	31	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	420	32	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	430	33	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	440	34	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	450	35	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	460	36	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	470	37	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	480	38	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	490	39	22	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	500	40	23	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	520	43	25	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	540	46	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	560	49	29	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	580	52	31	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	600	55	33	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	620	58	35	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	640	61	37	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	660	64	39	22	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
660	680	67	41	24	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
680	700	70	44	26	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
700	720	73	47	28	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
720	740	76	50	30	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
740	760	79	53	32	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
760	780	82	56	34	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
780	800	85	59	36	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## SINGLE Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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—										
<b>\$800</b>	<b>\$820</b>	\$88	\$62	\$38	\$21	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>820</b>	<b>840</b>	91	65	40	23	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>840</b>	<b>860</b>	94	68	43	25	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>860</b>	<b>880</b>	97	71	46	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>880</b>	<b>900</b>	100	74	49	29	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>900</b>	<b>920</b>	103	77	52	31	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>920</b>	<b>940</b>	106	80	55	33	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>940</b>	<b>960</b>	109	83	58	35	18	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>960</b>	<b>980</b>	112	86	61	37	20	3	0	0	0	0	0
<b>980</b>	<b>1,000</b>	115	89	64	39	22	5	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,020</b>	118	92	67	42	24	7	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,040</b>	121	95	70	45	26	9	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,060</b>	124	98	73	48	28	11	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,080</b>	127	101	76	51	30	13	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,100</b>	130	104	79	54	32	15	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,120</b>	133	107	82	57	34	17	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,140</b>	136	110	85	60	36	19	2	0	0	0	0
<b>1,140</b>	<b>1,160</b>	139	113	88	63	38	21	4	0	0	0	0
<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,180</b>	142	116	91	66	40	23	6	0	0	0	0
<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,200</b>	145	119	94	69	43	25	8	0	0	0	0
<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,220</b>	148	122	97	72	46	27	10	0	0	0	0
<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,240</b>	151	125	100	75	49	29	12	0	0	0	0
<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,260</b>	154	128	103	78	52	31	14	0	0	0	0
<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,280</b>	157	131	106	81	55	33	16	0	0	0	0
<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,300</b>	160	134	109	84	58	35	18	1	0	0	0
<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,320</b>	163	137	112	87	61	37	20	3	0	0	0
<b>1,320</b>	<b>1,340</b>	166	140	115	90	64	39	22	5	0	0	0
<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,360</b>	169	143	118	93	67	42	24	7	0	0	0
<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,380</b>	172	146	121	96	70	45	26	9	0	0	0
<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,400</b>	175	149	124	99	73	48	28	11	0	0	0
<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,420</b>	178	152	127	102	76	51	30	13	0	0	0
<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,440</b>	181	155	130	105	79	54	32	15	0	0	0
<b>1,440</b>	<b>1,460</b>	184	158	133	108	82	57	34	17	0	0	0
<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,480</b>	187	161	136	111	85	60	36	19	2	0	0
<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,500</b>	190	164	139	114	88	63	38	21	4	0	0
<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,520</b>	193	167	142	117	91	66	41	23	6	0	0
<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,540</b>	196	170	145	120	94	69	44	25	8	0	0
<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,560</b>	199	173	148	123	97	72	47	27	10	0	0
<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,580</b>	202	176	151	126	100	75	50	29	12	0	0
<b>1,580</b>	<b>1,600</b>	205	179	154	129	103	78	53	31	14	0	0
<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,620</b>	208	182	157	132	106	81	56	33	16	0	0
<b>1,620</b>	<b>1,640</b>	211	185	160	135	109	84	59	35	18	2	0
<b>1,640</b>	<b>1,660</b>	214	188	163	138	112	87	62	37	20	4	0
<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,680</b>	217	191	166	141	115	90	65	40	22	6	0
<b>1,680</b>	<b>1,700</b>	221	194	169	144	118	93	68	43	24	8	0
<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,720</b>	226	197	172	147	121	96	71	46	26	10	0
<b>1,720</b>	<b>1,740</b>	231	200	175	150	124	99	74	49	28	12	0
<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,760</b>	236	203	178	153	127	102	77	52	30	14	0
<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,780</b>	241	206	181	156	130	105	80	55	32	16	0
<b>1,780</b>	<b>1,800</b>	246	209	184	159	133	108	83	58	34	18	1
<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,820</b>	251	212	187	162	136	111	86	61	36	20	3
<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,840</b>	256	215	190	165	139	114	89	64	38	22	5
<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,860</b>	261	219	193	168	142	117	92	67	41	24	7
<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,880</b>	266	224	196	171	145	120	95	70	44	26	9
<b>1,880</b>	<b>1,900</b>	271	229	199	174	148	123	98	73	47	28	11
<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,920</b>	276	234	202	177	151	126	101	76	50	30	13
<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,940</b>	281	239	205	180	154	129	104	79	53	32	15
<b>1,940</b>	<b>1,960</b>	286	244	208	183	157	132	107	82	56	34	17
<b>1,960</b>	<b>1,980</b>	291	249	211	186	160	135	110	85	59	36	19
<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,000</b>	296	254	214	189	163	138	113	88	62	38	21
<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,020</b>	301	259	217	192	166	141	116	91	65	40	23
<b>2,020</b>	<b>2,040</b>	306	264	222	195	169	144	119	94	68	43	25
<b>2,040</b>	<b>2,060</b>	311	269	227	198	172	147	122	97	71	46	27
<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,080</b>	316	274	232	201	175	150	125	100	74	49	29
<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,100</b>	321	279	237	204	178	153	128	103	77	52	31
<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,120</b>	326	284	242	207	181	156	131	106	80	55	33
<b>2,120</b>	<b>2,140</b>	331	289	247	210	184	159	134	109	83	58	35

**\$2,140 and over**

Use Table 3(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 24. Also see the instructions on page 23.

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## MARRIED Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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	\$370	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
370	380	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	390	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	400	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	410	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	420	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	430	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	440	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	450	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	460	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	470	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	480	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	490	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	500	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	520	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	540	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	560	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	580	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	600	23	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	620	25	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	640	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	660	29	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
660	680	31	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
680	700	33	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
700	720	35	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
720	740	37	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
740	760	39	22	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
760	780	41	24	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
780	800	43	26	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
800	820	45	28	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
820	840	47	30	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
840	860	49	32	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
860	880	51	34	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
880	900	53	36	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
900	920	55	38	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
920	940	57	40	23	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
940	960	59	42	25	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
960	980	61	44	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
980	1,000	63	46	29	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,020	65	48	31	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,020	1,040	67	50	33	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,040	1,060	69	52	35	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,060	1,080	71	54	37	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,080	1,100	73	56	39	22	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,100	1,120	75	58	41	24	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,120	1,140	77	60	43	26	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,140	1,160	80	62	45	28	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,160	1,180	83	64	47	30	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,180	1,200	86	66	49	32	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,200	1,220	89	68	51	34	17	1	0	0	0	0	0
1,220	1,240	92	70	53	36	19	3	0	0	0	0	0
1,240	1,260	95	72	55	38	21	5	0	0	0	0	0
1,260	1,280	98	74	57	40	23	7	0	0	0	0	0
1,280	1,300	101	76	59	42	25	9	0	0	0	0	0
1,300	1,320	104	78	61	44	27	11	0	0	0	0	0
1,320	1,340	107	81	63	46	29	13	0	0	0	0	0
1,340	1,360	110	84	65	48	31	15	0	0	0	0	0
1,360	1,380	113	87	67	50	33	17	0	0	0	0	0
1,380	1,400	116	90	69	52	35	19	2	0	0	0	0
1,400	1,420	119	93	71	54	37	21	4	0	0	0	0
1,420	1,440	122	96	73	56	39	23	6	0	0	0	0
1,440	1,460	125	99	75	58	41	25	8	0	0	0	0
1,460	1,480	128	102	77	60	43	27	10	0	0	0	0
1,480	1,500	131	105	80	62	45	29	12	0	0	0	0
1,500	1,520	134	108	83	64	47	31	14	0	0	0	0
1,520	1,540	137	111	86	66	49	33	16	0	0	0	0
1,540	1,560	140	114	89	68	51	35	18	1	0	0	0
1,560	1,580	143	117	92	70	53	37	20	3	0	0	0
1,580	1,600	146	120	95	72	55	39	22	5	0	0	0

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## MARRIED Persons—SEMIMONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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—										
\$1,600	\$1,620	\$149	\$123	\$98	\$74	\$57	\$41	\$24	\$7	\$0	\$0	\$0
1,620	1,640	152	126	101	76	59	43	26	9	0	0	0
1,640	1,660	155	129	104	79	61	45	28	11	0	0	0
1,660	1,680	158	132	107	82	63	47	30	13	0	0	0
1,680	1,700	161	135	110	85	65	49	32	15	0	0	0
1,700	1,720	164	138	113	88	67	51	34	17	0	0	0
1,720	1,740	167	141	116	91	69	53	36	19	2	0	0
1,740	1,760	170	144	119	94	71	55	38	21	4	0	0
1,760	1,780	173	147	122	97	73	57	40	23	6	0	0
1,780	1,800	176	150	125	100	75	59	42	25	8	0	0
1,800	1,820	179	153	128	103	77	61	44	27	10	0	0
1,820	1,840	182	156	131	106	80	63	46	29	12	0	0
1,840	1,860	185	159	134	109	83	65	48	31	14	0	0
1,860	1,880	188	162	137	112	86	67	50	33	16	0	0
1,880	1,900	191	165	140	115	89	69	52	35	18	1	0
1,900	1,920	194	168	143	118	92	71	54	37	20	3	0
1,920	1,940	197	171	146	121	95	73	56	39	22	5	0
1,940	1,960	200	174	149	124	98	75	58	41	24	7	0
1,960	1,980	203	177	152	127	101	77	60	43	26	9	0
1,980	2,000	206	180	155	130	104	79	62	45	28	11	0
2,000	2,020	209	183	158	133	107	82	64	47	30	13	0
2,020	2,040	212	186	161	136	110	85	66	49	32	15	0
2,040	2,060	215	189	164	139	113	88	68	51	34	17	0
2,060	2,080	218	192	167	142	116	91	70	53	36	19	2
2,080	2,100	221	195	170	145	119	94	72	55	38	21	4
2,100	2,120	224	198	173	148	122	97	74	57	40	23	6
2,120	2,140	227	201	176	151	125	100	76	59	42	25	8
2,140	2,160	230	204	179	154	128	103	78	61	44	27	10
2,160	2,180	233	207	182	157	131	106	81	63	46	29	12
2,180	2,200	236	210	185	160	134	109	84	65	48	31	14
2,200	2,220	239	213	188	163	137	112	87	67	50	33	16
2,220	2,240	242	216	191	166	140	115	90	69	52	35	18
2,240	2,260	245	219	194	169	143	118	93	71	54	37	20
2,260	2,280	248	222	197	172	146	121	96	73	56	39	22
2,280	2,300	251	225	200	175	149	124	99	75	58	41	24
2,300	2,320	254	228	203	178	152	127	102	77	60	43	26
2,320	2,340	257	231	206	181	155	130	105	79	62	45	28
2,340	2,360	260	234	209	184	158	133	108	82	64	47	30
2,360	2,380	263	237	212	187	161	136	111	85	66	49	32
2,380	2,400	266	240	215	190	164	139	114	88	68	51	34
2,400	2,420	269	243	218	193	167	142	117	91	70	53	36
2,420	2,440	272	246	221	196	170	145	120	94	72	55	38
2,440	2,460	275	249	224	199	173	148	123	97	74	57	40
2,460	2,480	278	252	227	202	176	151	126	100	76	59	42
2,480	2,500	281	255	230	205	179	154	129	103	78	61	44
2,500	2,520	284	258	233	208	182	157	132	106	81	63	46
2,520	2,540	287	261	236	211	185	160	135	109	84	65	48
2,540	2,560	290	264	239	214	188	163	138	112	87	67	50
2,560	2,580	293	267	242	217	191	166	141	115	90	69	52
2,580	2,600	296	270	245	220	194	169	144	118	93	71	54
2,600	2,620	299	273	248	223	197	172	147	121	96	73	56
2,620	2,640	302	276	251	226	200	175	150	124	99	75	58
2,640	2,660	305	279	254	229	203	178	153	127	102	77	60
2,660	2,680	308	282	257	232	206	181	156	130	105	80	62
2,680	2,700	311	285	260	235	209	184	159	133	108	83	64
2,700	2,720	314	288	263	238	212	187	162	136	111	86	66
2,720	2,740	317	291	266	241	215	190	165	139	114	89	68
2,740	2,760	320	294	269	244	218	193	168	142	117	92	70
2,760	2,780	323	297	272	247	221	196	171	145	120	95	72
2,780	2,800	326	300	275	250	224	199	174	148	123	98	74
2,800	2,820	329	303	278	253	227	202	177	151	126	101	76
2,820	2,840	332	306	281	256	230	205	180	154	129	104	78
2,840	2,860	335	309	284	259	233	208	183	157	132	107	81
2,860	2,880	338	312	287	262	236	211	186	160	135	110	84
2,880	2,900	341	315	290	265	239	214	189	163	138	113	87
2,900	2,920	344	318	293	268	242	217	192	166	141	116	90
2,920	2,940	347	321	296	271	245	220	195	169	144	119	93

\$2,940 and over

Use Table 3(b) for a MARRIED person on page 24. Also see the instructions on page 23.

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## SINGLE Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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	\$220	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
220	230	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	240	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	250	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	260	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	270	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	280	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	290	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	300	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	320	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	340	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	360	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360	380	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	400	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	420	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	440	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	460	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	480	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	500	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500	520	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520	540	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	560	36	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
560	580	38	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	600	40	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	640	43	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
640	680	47	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
680	720	51	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
720	760	55	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
760	800	59	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
800	840	63	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
840	880	67	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
880	920	71	37	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
920	960	75	41	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
960	1,000	79	45	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,040	85	49	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,040	1,080	91	53	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,080	1,120	97	57	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,120	1,160	103	61	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,160	1,200	109	65	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,200	1,240	115	69	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,240	1,280	121	73	39	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,280	1,320	127	77	43	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,320	1,360	133	83	47	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,360	1,400	139	89	51	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,400	1,440	145	95	55	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,440	1,480	151	101	59	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,480	1,520	157	107	63	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,520	1,560	163	113	67	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,560	1,600	169	119	71	38	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,600	1,640	175	125	75	42	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,640	1,680	181	131	80	46	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,680	1,720	187	137	86	50	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,720	1,760	193	143	92	54	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,760	1,800	199	149	98	58	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,800	1,840	205	155	104	62	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,840	1,880	211	161	110	66	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,880	1,920	217	167	116	70	36	2	0	0	0	0	0
1,920	1,960	223	173	122	74	40	6	0	0	0	0	0
1,960	2,000	229	179	128	78	44	10	0	0	0	0	0
2,000	2,040	235	185	134	84	48	14	0	0	0	0	0
2,040	2,080	241	191	140	90	52	18	0	0	0	0	0
2,080	2,120	247	197	146	96	56	22	0	0	0	0	0
2,120	2,160	253	203	152	102	60	26	0	0	0	0	0
2,160	2,200	259	209	158	108	64	30	0	0	0	0	0
2,200	2,240	265	215	164	114	68	34	0	0	0	0	0
2,240	2,280	271	221	170	120	72	38	4	0	0	0	0
2,280	2,320	277	227	176	126	76	42	8	0	0	0	0
2,320	2,360	283	233	182	132	81	46	12	0	0	0	0
2,360	2,400	289	239	188	138	87	50	16	0	0	0	0

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## SINGLE Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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—										
\$2,400	\$2,440	\$295	\$245	\$194	\$144	\$93	\$54	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2,440	2,480	301	251	200	150	99	58	24	0	0	0	0
2,480	2,520	307	257	206	156	105	62	28	0	0	0	0
2,520	2,560	313	263	212	162	111	66	32	0	0	0	0
2,560	2,600	319	269	218	168	117	70	36	3	0	0	0
2,600	2,640	325	275	224	174	123	74	40	7	0	0	0
2,640	2,680	331	281	230	180	129	78	44	11	0	0	0
2,680	2,720	337	287	236	186	135	84	48	15	0	0	0
2,720	2,760	343	293	242	192	141	90	52	19	0	0	0
2,760	2,800	349	299	248	198	147	96	56	23	0	0	0
2,800	2,840	355	305	254	204	153	102	60	27	0	0	0
2,840	2,880	361	311	260	210	159	108	64	31	0	0	0
2,880	2,920	367	317	266	216	165	114	68	35	1	0	0
2,920	2,960	373	323	272	222	171	120	72	39	5	0	0
2,960	3,000	379	329	278	228	177	126	76	43	9	0	0
3,000	3,040	385	335	284	234	183	132	82	47	13	0	0
3,040	3,080	391	341	290	240	189	138	88	51	17	0	0
3,080	3,120	397	347	296	246	195	144	94	55	21	0	0
3,120	3,160	403	353	302	252	201	150	100	59	25	0	0
3,160	3,200	409	359	308	258	207	156	106	63	29	0	0
3,200	3,240	415	365	314	264	213	162	112	67	33	0	0
3,240	3,280	421	371	320	270	219	168	118	71	37	3	0
3,280	3,320	427	377	326	276	225	174	124	75	41	7	0
3,320	3,360	433	383	332	282	231	180	130	79	45	11	0
3,360	3,400	442	389	338	288	237	186	136	85	49	15	0
3,400	3,440	452	395	344	294	243	192	142	91	53	19	0
3,440	3,480	462	401	350	300	249	198	148	97	57	23	0
3,480	3,520	472	407	356	306	255	204	154	103	61	27	0
3,520	3,560	482	413	362	312	261	210	160	109	65	31	0
3,560	3,600	492	419	368	318	267	216	166	115	69	35	1
3,600	3,640	502	425	374	324	273	222	172	121	73	39	5
3,640	3,680	512	431	380	330	279	228	178	127	77	43	9
3,680	3,720	522	438	386	336	285	234	184	133	82	47	13
3,720	3,760	532	448	392	342	291	240	190	139	88	51	17
3,760	3,800	542	458	398	348	297	246	196	145	94	55	21
3,800	3,840	552	468	404	354	303	252	202	151	100	59	25
3,840	3,880	562	478	410	360	309	258	208	157	106	63	29
3,880	3,920	572	488	416	366	315	264	214	163	112	67	33
3,920	3,960	582	498	422	372	321	270	220	169	118	71	37
3,960	4,000	592	508	428	378	327	276	226	175	124	75	41
4,000	4,040	602	518	434	384	333	282	232	181	130	80	45
4,040	4,080	612	528	443	390	339	288	238	187	136	86	49
4,080	4,120	622	538	453	396	345	294	244	193	142	92	53
4,120	4,160	632	548	463	402	351	300	250	199	148	98	57
4,160	4,200	642	558	473	408	357	306	256	205	154	104	61
4,200	4,240	652	568	483	414	363	312	262	211	160	110	65
4,240	4,280	662	578	493	420	369	318	268	217	166	116	69
4,280	4,320	672	588	503	426	375	324	274	223	172	122	73
4,320	4,360	682	598	513	432	381	330	280	229	178	128	77
4,360	4,400	692	608	523	439	387	336	286	235	184	134	83
4,400	4,440	702	618	533	449	393	342	292	241	190	140	89
4,440	4,480	712	628	543	459	399	348	298	247	196	146	95
4,480	4,520	722	638	553	469	405	354	304	253	202	152	101
4,520	4,560	732	648	563	479	411	360	310	259	208	158	107
4,560	4,600	742	658	573	489	417	366	316	265	214	164	113
4,600	4,640	752	668	583	499	423	372	322	271	220	170	119
4,640	4,680	762	678	593	509	429	378	328	277	226	176	125
4,680	4,720	772	688	603	519	435	384	334	283	232	182	131
4,720	4,760	782	698	613	529	444	390	340	289	238	188	137
4,760	4,800	792	708	623	539	454	396	346	295	244	194	143
4,800	4,840	802	718	633	549	464	402	352	301	250	200	149
4,840	4,880	812	728	643	559	474	408	358	307	256	206	155
4,880	4,920	822	738	653	569	484	414	364	313	262	212	161
4,920	4,960	832	748	663	579	494	420	370	319	268	218	167
4,960	5,000	842	758	673	589	504	426	376	325	274	224	173
5,000	5,040	852	768	683	599	514	432	382	331	280	230	179
5,040	5,080	862	778	693	609	524	440	388	337	286	236	185

\$5,080 and over

Use Table 4(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 24. Also see the instructions on page 23.

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## MARRIED Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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	\$720	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	720	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	760	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	800	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	840	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	880	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	920	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	960	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,000	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,040	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,080	38	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,120	42	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,160	46	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,200	50	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,240	54	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,280	58	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,320	62	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,360	66	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,400	70	36	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,440	74	40	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,480	78	44	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,520	82	48	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,560	86	52	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,600	90	56	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,640	94	60	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,680	98	64	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,720	102	68	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,760	106	72	38	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,800	110	76	42	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,840	114	80	46	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,880	118	84	50	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,920	122	88	54	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,960	126	92	58	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,000	130	96	62	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,040	134	100	66	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,080	138	104	70	37	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,120	142	108	74	41	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,160	146	112	78	45	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,200	150	116	82	49	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,240	154	120	86	53	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,280	159	124	90	57	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,320	165	128	94	61	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,360	171	132	98	65	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,400	177	136	102	69	35	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2,440	183	140	106	73	39	5	0	0	0	0	0
	2,480	189	144	110	77	43	9	0	0	0	0	0
	2,520	195	148	114	81	47	13	0	0	0	0	0
	2,560	201	152	118	85	51	17	0	0	0	0	0
	2,600	207	157	122	89	55	21	0	0	0	0	0
	2,640	213	163	126	93	59	25	0	0	0	0	0
	2,680	219	169	130	97	63	29	0	0	0	0	0
	2,720	225	175	134	101	67	33	0	0	0	0	0
	2,760	231	181	138	105	71	37	3	0	0	0	0
	2,800	237	187	142	109	75	41	7	0	0	0	0
	2,840	243	193	146	113	79	45	11	0	0	0	0
	2,880	249	199	150	117	83	49	15	0	0	0	0
	2,920	255	205	154	121	87	53	19	0	0	0	0
	2,960	261	211	160	125	91	57	23	0	0	0	0
	3,000	267	217	166	129	95	61	27	0	0	0	0
	3,040	273	223	172	133	99	65	31	0	0	0	0
	3,080	279	229	178	137	103	69	35	2	0	0	0
	3,120	285	235	184	141	107	73	39	6	0	0	0
	3,160	291	241	190	145	111	77	43	10	0	0	0
	3,200	297	247	196	149	115	81	47	14	0	0	0
	3,240	303	253	202	153	119	85	51	18	0	0	0
	3,280	309	259	208	157	123	89	55	22	0	0	0
	3,320	315	265	214	163	127	93	59	26	0	0	0
	3,360	321	271	220	169	131	97	63	30	0	0	0



# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## MARRIED Persons—MONTHLY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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—										
\$3,400	\$3,440	\$327	\$277	\$226	\$175	\$135	\$101	\$67	\$34	\$0	\$0	\$0
3,440	3,480	333	283	232	181	139	105	71	38	4	0	0
3,480	3,520	339	289	238	187	143	109	75	42	8	0	0
3,520	3,560	345	295	244	193	147	113	79	46	12	0	0
3,560	3,600	351	301	250	199	151	117	83	50	16	0	0
3,600	3,640	357	307	256	205	155	121	87	54	20	0	0
3,640	3,680	363	313	262	211	161	125	91	58	24	0	0
3,680	3,720	369	319	268	217	167	129	95	62	28	0	0
3,720	3,760	375	325	274	223	173	133	99	66	32	0	0
3,760	3,800	381	331	280	229	179	137	103	70	36	2	0
3,800	3,840	387	337	286	235	185	141	107	74	40	6	0
3,840	3,880	393	343	292	241	191	145	111	78	44	10	0
3,880	3,920	399	349	298	247	197	149	115	82	48	14	0
3,920	3,960	405	355	304	253	203	153	119	86	52	18	0
3,960	4,000	411	361	310	259	209	158	123	90	56	22	0
4,000	4,040	417	367	316	265	215	164	127	94	60	26	0
4,040	4,080	423	373	322	271	221	170	131	98	64	30	0
4,080	4,120	429	379	328	277	227	176	135	102	68	34	0
4,120	4,160	435	385	334	283	233	182	139	106	72	38	4
4,160	4,200	441	391	340	289	239	188	143	110	76	42	8
4,200	4,240	447	397	346	295	245	194	147	114	80	46	12
4,240	4,280	453	403	352	301	251	200	151	118	84	50	16
4,280	4,320	459	409	358	307	257	206	155	122	88	54	20
4,320	4,360	465	415	364	313	263	212	161	126	92	58	24
4,360	4,400	471	421	370	319	269	218	167	130	96	62	28
4,400	4,440	477	427	376	325	275	224	173	134	100	66	32
4,440	4,480	483	433	382	331	281	230	179	138	104	70	36
4,480	4,520	489	439	388	337	287	236	185	142	108	74	40
4,520	4,560	495	445	394	343	293	242	191	146	112	78	44
4,560	4,600	501	451	400	349	299	248	197	150	116	82	48
4,600	4,640	507	457	406	355	305	254	203	154	120	86	52
4,640	4,680	513	463	412	361	311	260	209	159	124	90	56
4,680	4,720	519	469	418	367	317	266	215	165	128	94	60
4,720	4,760	525	475	424	373	323	272	221	171	132	98	64
4,760	4,800	531	481	430	379	329	278	227	177	136	102	68
4,800	4,840	537	487	436	385	335	284	233	183	140	106	72
4,840	4,880	543	493	442	391	341	290	239	189	144	110	76
4,880	4,920	549	499	448	397	347	296	245	195	148	114	80
4,920	4,960	555	505	454	403	353	302	251	201	152	118	84
4,960	5,000	561	511	460	409	359	308	257	207	156	122	88
5,000	5,040	567	517	466	415	365	314	263	213	162	126	92
5,040	5,080	573	523	472	421	371	320	269	219	168	130	96
5,080	5,120	579	529	478	427	377	326	275	225	174	134	100
5,120	5,160	585	535	484	433	383	332	281	231	180	138	104
5,160	5,200	591	541	490	439	389	338	287	237	186	142	108
5,200	5,240	597	547	496	445	395	344	293	243	192	146	112
5,240	5,280	603	553	502	451	401	350	299	249	198	150	116
5,280	5,320	609	559	508	457	407	356	305	255	204	154	120
5,320	5,360	615	565	514	463	413	362	311	261	210	160	124
5,360	5,400	621	571	520	469	419	368	317	267	216	166	128
5,400	5,440	627	577	526	475	425	374	323	273	222	172	132
5,440	5,480	633	583	532	481	431	380	329	279	228	178	136
5,480	5,520	639	589	538	487	437	386	335	285	234	184	140
5,520	5,560	645	595	544	493	443	392	341	291	240	190	144
5,560	5,600	651	601	550	499	449	398	347	297	246	196	148
5,600	5,640	657	607	556	505	455	404	353	303	252	202	152
5,640	5,680	663	613	562	511	461	410	359	309	258	208	157
5,680	5,720	669	619	568	517	467	416	365	315	264	214	163
5,720	5,760	675	625	574	523	473	422	371	321	270	220	169
5,760	5,800	681	631	580	529	479	428	377	327	276	226	175
5,800	5,840	687	637	586	535	485	434	383	333	282	232	181
5,840	5,880	693	643	592	541	491	440	389	339	288	238	187
5,880	5,920	699	649	598	547	497	446	395	345	294	244	193
5,920	5,960	705	655	604	553	503	452	401	351	300	250	199
5,960	6,000	711	661	610	559	509	458	407	357	306	256	205
6,000	6,040	717	667	616	565	515	464	413	363	312	262	211
6,040	6,080	723	673	622	571	521	470	419	369	318	268	217
6,080	6,120	729	679	628	577	527	476	425	375	324	274	223

\$6,120 and over

Use Table 4(b) for a MARRIED person on page 24. Also see the instructions on page 23.

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## SINGLE Persons—DAILY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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	0	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	42	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	45	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	48	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	51	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	54	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	57	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	60	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	63	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	66	7	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	69	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	72	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	75	8	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	78	8	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	81	9	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	84	9	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	87	10	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	90	10	8	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	93	11	8	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	96	11	9	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
96	99	12	9	7	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
99	102	12	10	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
102	105	12	10	8	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
105	108	13	11	8	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
108	111	13	11	9	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
111	114	14	11	9	7	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
114	117	14	12	10	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	0
117	120	15	12	10	8	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
120	123	15	13	10	8	6	3	2	0	0	0	0
123	126	16	13	11	9	6	4	2	1	0	0	0
126	129	16	14	11	9	7	4	3	1	0	0	0
129	132	16	14	12	9	7	5	3	1	0	0	0
132	135	17	15	12	10	8	5	3	2	0	0	0
135	138	17	15	13	10	8	6	3	2	0	0	0
138	141	18	15	13	11	8	6	4	2	1	0	0
141	144	18	16	14	11	9	7	4	2	1	0	0
144	147	19	16	14	12	9	7	5	3	1	0	0
147	150	19	17	14	12	10	7	5	3	2	0	0
150	153	20	17	15	13	10	8	6	3	2	0	0
153	156	20	18	15	13	11	8	6	4	2	1	0
156	159	21	18	16	13	11	9	6	4	2	1	0
159	162	22	19	16	14	12	9	7	5	3	1	0
162	165	22	19	17	14	12	10	7	5	3	1	0
165	168	23	20	17	15	13	10	8	5	3	2	0
168	171	24	20	18	15	13	11	8	6	4	2	0
171	174	25	21	18	16	13	11	9	6	4	2	1
174	177	25	21	19	16	14	12	9	7	5	3	1
177	180	26	22	19	17	14	12	10	7	5	3	1
180	183	27	23	19	17	15	12	10	8	5	3	2
183	186	28	24	20	18	15	13	11	8	6	4	2
186	189	28	24	20	18	16	13	11	9	6	4	2
189	192	29	25	21	18	16	14	11	9	7	4	3
192	195	30	26	22	19	17	14	12	10	7	5	3
195	198	31	27	23	19	17	15	12	10	8	5	3
198	201	31	27	23	20	17	15	13	10	8	6	3
201	204	32	28	24	20	18	16	13	11	9	6	4
204	207	33	29	25	21	18	16	14	11	9	7	4
207	210	34	30	26	22	19	16	14	12	9	7	5
210	213	34	30	26	23	19	17	15	12	10	8	5
213	216	35	31	27	23	20	17	15	13	10	8	6
216	219	36	32	28	24	20	18	15	13	11	8	6
219	222	37	33	29	25	21	18	16	14	11	9	7
222	225	37	33	29	26	22	19	16	14	12	9	7

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## SINGLE Persons—DAILY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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—										
<b>\$225</b>	<b>\$228</b>	\$38	\$34	\$30	\$26	\$22	\$19	\$17	\$14	\$12	\$10	\$7
<b>228</b>	<b>231</b>	39	35	31	27	23	20	17	15	13	10	8
<b>231</b>	<b>234</b>	40	36	32	28	24	20	18	15	13	11	8
<b>234</b>	<b>237</b>	40	36	32	29	25	21	18	16	14	11	9
<b>237</b>	<b>240</b>	41	37	33	29	25	22	19	16	14	12	9
<b>240</b>	<b>243</b>	42	38	34	30	26	22	19	17	14	12	10
<b>243</b>	<b>246</b>	43	39	35	31	27	23	20	17	15	13	10
<b>246</b>	<b>249</b>	43	39	35	32	28	24	20	18	15	13	11
<b>249</b>	<b>252</b>	44	40	36	32	28	25	21	18	16	13	11
<b>252</b>	<b>255</b>	45	41	37	33	29	25	21	19	16	14	12
<b>255</b>	<b>258</b>	46	42	38	34	30	26	22	19	17	14	12
<b>258</b>	<b>261</b>	46	42	38	35	31	27	23	19	17	15	12
<b>261</b>	<b>264</b>	47	43	39	35	31	28	24	20	18	15	13
<b>264</b>	<b>267</b>	48	44	40	36	32	28	24	21	18	16	13
<b>267</b>	<b>270</b>	49	45	41	37	33	29	25	21	18	16	14
<b>270</b>	<b>273</b>	49	45	41	38	34	30	26	22	19	17	14
<b>273</b>	<b>276</b>	50	46	42	38	34	31	27	23	19	17	15
<b>276</b>	<b>279</b>	51	47	43	39	35	31	27	24	20	17	15
<b>279</b>	<b>282</b>	52	48	44	40	36	32	28	24	20	18	16
<b>282</b>	<b>285</b>	52	48	44	41	37	33	29	25	21	18	16
<b>285</b>	<b>288</b>	53	49	45	41	37	34	30	26	22	19	16
<b>288</b>	<b>291</b>	54	50	46	42	38	34	30	27	23	19	17
<b>291</b>	<b>294</b>	55	51	47	43	39	35	31	27	23	20	17
<b>294</b>	<b>297</b>	55	51	47	44	40	36	32	28	24	20	18
<b>297</b>	<b>300</b>	56	52	48	44	40	37	33	29	25	21	18
<b>300</b>	<b>303</b>	57	53	49	45	41	37	33	30	26	22	19
<b>303</b>	<b>306</b>	58	54	50	46	42	38	34	30	26	22	19
<b>306</b>	<b>309</b>	58	54	50	47	43	39	35	31	27	23	20
<b>309</b>	<b>312</b>	59	55	51	47	43	40	36	32	28	24	20
<b>312</b>	<b>315</b>	60	56	52	48	44	40	36	33	29	25	21
<b>315</b>	<b>318</b>	61	57	53	49	45	41	37	33	29	25	22
<b>318</b>	<b>321</b>	61	57	53	50	46	42	38	34	30	26	22
<b>321</b>	<b>324</b>	62	58	54	50	46	43	39	35	31	27	23
<b>324</b>	<b>327</b>	63	59	55	51	47	43	39	36	32	28	24
<b>327</b>	<b>330</b>	64	60	56	52	48	44	40	36	32	28	25
<b>330</b>	<b>333</b>	64	60	56	53	49	45	41	37	33	29	25
<b>333</b>	<b>336</b>	65	61	57	53	49	46	42	38	34	30	26
<b>336</b>	<b>339</b>	66	62	58	54	50	46	42	39	35	31	27
<b>339</b>	<b>341</b>	66	63	59	55	51	47	43	39	35	31	27
<b>341</b>	<b>343</b>	67	63	59	55	51	47	44	40	36	32	28
<b>343</b>	<b>345</b>	67	64	60	56	52	48	44	40	36	32	28
<b>345</b>	<b>347</b>	68	64	60	56	52	48	45	41	37	33	29
<b>347</b>	<b>349</b>	68	65	61	57	53	49	45	41	37	33	29
<b>349</b>	<b>351</b>	69	65	61	57	53	49	46	42	38	34	30
<b>351</b>	<b>353</b>	69	66	62	58	54	50	46	42	38	34	30
<b>353</b>	<b>355</b>	70	66	62	58	54	50	47	43	39	35	31
<b>355</b>	<b>357</b>	70	67	63	59	55	51	47	43	39	35	31
<b>357</b>	<b>359</b>	71	67	63	59	55	51	48	44	40	36	32
<b>359</b>	<b>361</b>	71	68	64	60	56	52	48	44	40	36	32
<b>361</b>	<b>363</b>	72	68	64	60	56	52	49	45	41	37	33
<b>363</b>	<b>365</b>	72	69	65	61	57	53	49	45	41	37	33
<b>365</b>	<b>367</b>	73	69	65	61	57	53	50	46	42	38	34
<b>367</b>	<b>369</b>	74	70	66	62	58	54	50	46	42	38	34
<b>369</b>	<b>371</b>	74	70	66	62	58	54	51	47	43	39	35
<b>371</b>	<b>373</b>	75	71	67	63	59	55	51	47	43	39	35
<b>373</b>	<b>375</b>	75	71	67	63	59	55	52	48	44	40	36
<b>375</b>	<b>377</b>	76	72	68	64	60	56	52	48	44	40	36
<b>377</b>	<b>379</b>	76	72	68	64	60	56	53	49	45	41	37
<b>379</b>	<b>381</b>	77	73	69	65	61	57	53	49	45	41	37
<b>381</b>	<b>383</b>	77	73	69	65	61	57	54	50	46	42	38
<b>383</b>	<b>385</b>	78	74	70	66	62	58	54	50	46	42	38
<b>385</b>	<b>387</b>	79	74	70	66	62	58	55	51	47	43	39
<b>387</b>	<b>389</b>	79	75	71	67	63	59	55	51	47	43	39
<b>389</b>	<b>391</b>	80	75	71	67	63	59	56	52	48	44	40
<b>391</b>	<b>393</b>	80	76	72	68	64	60	56	52	48	44	40

**\$393 and over**

Use Table 8(a) for a **SINGLE person** on page 25. Also see the instructions on page 23.

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## MARRIED Persons—DAILY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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	\$39	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
39	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	51	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	54	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	57	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	60	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	63	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	66	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	69	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	72	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	75	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	78	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	81	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	84	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	87	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	90	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	93	6	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	96	6	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	99	6	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	102	7	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	105	7	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	108	7	6	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	111	8	6	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	114	8	6	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	117	9	7	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	120	9	7	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
120	123	10	7	6	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
123	126	10	8	6	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
126	129	11	8	6	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
129	132	11	9	7	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
132	135	11	9	7	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
135	138	12	10	7	6	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
138	141	12	10	8	6	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
141	144	13	10	8	6	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
144	147	13	11	9	7	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
147	150	14	11	9	7	5	4	2	1	0	0	0
150	153	14	12	9	7	6	4	2	1	0	0	0
153	156	15	12	10	8	6	4	3	1	0	0	0
156	159	15	13	10	8	6	5	3	2	0	0	0
159	162	15	13	11	8	6	5	3	2	0	0	0
162	165	16	14	11	9	7	5	4	2	1	0	0
165	168	16	14	12	9	7	6	4	2	1	0	0
168	171	17	15	12	10	8	6	4	3	1	0	0
171	174	17	15	13	10	8	6	5	3	1	0	0
174	177	18	15	13	11	8	6	5	3	2	0	0
177	180	18	16	14	11	9	7	5	4	2	1	0
180	183	19	16	14	12	9	7	5	4	2	1	0
183	186	19	17	14	12	10	7	6	4	3	1	0
186	189	20	17	15	13	10	8	6	5	3	1	0
189	192	20	18	15	13	11	8	6	5	3	2	0
192	195	20	18	16	13	11	9	7	5	4	2	0
195	198	21	19	16	14	12	9	7	5	4	2	1
198	201	21	19	17	14	12	10	7	6	4	3	1
201	204	22	19	17	15	12	10	8	6	4	3	1
204	207	22	20	18	15	13	11	8	6	5	3	2
207	210	23	20	18	16	13	11	9	7	5	4	2
210	213	23	21	18	16	14	11	9	7	5	4	2
213	216	24	21	19	17	14	12	10	7	6	4	3
216	219	24	22	19	17	15	12	10	8	6	4	3
219	222	24	22	20	17	15	13	10	8	6	5	3
222	225	25	23	20	18	16	13	11	9	7	5	3
225	228	25	23	21	18	16	14	11	9	7	5	4
228	231	26	24	21	19	17	14	12	9	7	6	4
231	234	26	24	22	19	17	15	12	10	8	6	4
234	237	27	24	22	20	17	15	13	10	8	6	5
237	240	27	25	23	20	18	16	13	11	9	7	5
240	243	28	25	23	21	18	16	14	11	9	7	5
243	246	28	26	23	21	19	16	14	12	9	7	6
246	249	29	26	24	22	19	17	15	12	10	8	6

# Wage Bracket Method Tables for Income Tax Withholding

## MARRIED Persons—DAILY Payroll Period

(For Wages Paid through December 31, 2017)

And 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—										
\$249	\$252	\$29	\$27	\$24	\$22	\$20	\$17	\$15	\$13	\$10	\$8	\$6
252	255	29	27	25	22	20	18	15	13	11	8	6
255	258	30	28	25	23	21	18	16	14	11	9	7
258	261	30	28	26	23	21	19	16	14	12	9	7
261	264	31	28	26	24	21	19	17	14	12	10	7
264	267	31	29	27	24	22	20	17	15	13	10	8
267	270	32	29	27	25	22	20	18	15	13	11	8
270	273	32	30	27	25	23	20	18	16	13	11	9
273	276	33	30	28	26	23	21	19	16	14	12	9
276	279	33	31	28	26	24	21	19	17	14	12	10
279	282	33	31	29	26	24	22	19	17	15	12	10
282	285	34	32	29	27	25	22	20	18	15	13	11
285	288	34	32	30	27	25	23	20	18	16	13	11
288	291	35	33	30	28	26	23	21	18	16	14	11
291	294	35	33	31	28	26	24	21	19	17	14	12
294	297	36	33	31	29	26	24	22	19	17	15	12
297	300	36	34	32	29	27	25	22	20	18	15	13
300	303	37	34	32	30	27	25	23	20	18	16	13
303	306	37	35	32	30	28	25	23	21	18	16	14
306	309	38	35	33	31	28	26	24	21	19	17	14
309	312	38	36	33	31	29	26	24	22	19	17	15
312	315	38	36	34	31	29	27	24	22	20	17	15
315	318	39	37	34	32	30	27	25	23	20	18	16
318	321	39	37	35	32	30	28	25	23	21	18	16
321	324	40	37	35	33	30	28	26	23	21	19	16
324	327	40	38	36	33	31	29	26	24	22	19	17
327	330	41	38	36	34	31	29	27	24	22	20	17
330	333	42	39	36	34	32	29	27	25	22	20	18
333	336	43	39	37	35	32	30	28	25	23	21	18
336	339	43	40	37	35	33	30	28	26	23	21	19
339	341	44	40	38	35	33	31	28	26	24	21	19
341	343	44	41	38	36	33	31	29	26	24	22	19
343	345	45	41	38	36	34	31	29	27	24	22	20
345	347	45	42	39	36	34	32	29	27	25	22	20
347	349	46	42	39	37	34	32	30	27	25	23	20
349	351	46	43	39	37	35	32	30	28	25	23	21
351	353	47	43	40	37	35	33	30	28	26	23	21
353	355	47	44	40	38	35	33	31	28	26	23	21
355	357	48	44	40	38	35	33	31	28	26	24	21
357	359	48	45	41	38	36	33	31	29	26	24	22
359	361	49	45	41	38	36	34	31	29	27	24	22
361	363	49	46	42	39	36	34	32	29	27	25	22
363	365	50	46	42	39	37	34	32	30	27	25	23
365	367	50	47	43	39	37	35	32	30	28	25	23
367	369	51	47	43	40	37	35	33	30	28	26	23
369	371	51	48	44	40	38	35	33	31	28	26	24
371	373	52	48	44	40	38	36	33	31	29	26	24
373	375	52	49	45	41	38	36	34	31	29	26	24
375	377	53	49	45	41	38	36	34	31	29	27	24
377	379	53	50	46	42	39	36	34	32	29	27	25
379	381	54	50	46	42	39	37	34	32	30	27	25
381	383	54	51	47	43	39	37	35	32	30	28	25
383	385	55	51	47	43	40	37	35	33	30	28	26
385	387	55	52	48	44	40	38	35	33	31	28	26
387	389	56	52	48	44	40	38	36	33	31	29	26
389	391	56	53	49	45	41	38	36	34	31	29	27
391	393	57	53	49	45	41	39	36	34	32	29	27
393	395	57	54	50	46	42	39	37	34	32	29	27
395	397	58	54	50	46	42	39	37	34	32	30	27
397	399	58	55	51	47	43	39	37	35	32	30	28
399	401	59	55	51	47	43	40	37	35	33	30	28
401	403	59	56	52	48	44	40	38	35	33	31	28
403	405	60	56	52	48	44	40	38	36	33	31	29
405	407	60	57	53	49	45	41	38	36	34	31	29
407	409	61	57	53	49	45	41	39	36	34	32	29

\$409 and over

Use Table 8(b) for a **MARRIED** person on page 25. Also see the instructions on page 23.

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# How To Get Tax Help

If you have questions about a tax issue, need help preparing your tax return, or want to download free publications, forms, or instructions, go to [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) and find resources that can help you right away.

**Preparing and filing your tax return.** Visit the IRS website at [IRS.gov/employmentefile](https://www.irs.gov/employmentefile) for more information on filing your employment tax returns electronically.



**Getting answers to your tax law questions.** On [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) get answers to your tax questions anytime, anywhere.

- Go to [IRS.gov/help](https://www.irs.gov/help) or [IRS.gov/letushelp](https://www.irs.gov/letushelp) pages for a variety of tools that will help you get answers to some of the most common tax questions.
- You may also be able to access tax law information in your electronic filing software.

**Getting tax forms and publications.** Go to [IRS.gov/forms](https://www.irs.gov/forms) to view, download, or print most of the forms and publications you may need. You can also download and view popular tax publications and instructions (including Pub. 51) on mobile devices as an eBook at no charge. Or, you can go to [IRS.gov/orderforms](https://www.irs.gov/orderforms) to place an order and have forms mailed to you within 10 business days.

**Getting a transcript or copy of a return.** You can get a copy of your tax transcript or a copy of your return by calling 1-800-829-4933 or by mailing Form 4506-T (transcript request) or Form 4506 (copy of return) to the IRS.

## Resolving tax-related identity theft issues.

- The IRS doesn't initiate contact with taxpayers by email or telephone to request personal or financial information. This includes any type of electronic communication, such as text messages and social media channels.
- Go to [IRS.gov/idprotection](https://www.irs.gov/idprotection) for information and videos.
- If you suspect you are a victim of tax-related identity theft, visit [IRS.gov/id](https://www.irs.gov/id) to learn what steps you should take.

**Making a tax payment.** The IRS uses the latest encryption technology to ensure your electronic payments are safe and secure. You can make electronic payments online, by phone, and from a mobile device using the IRS2Go app. Paying electronically is quick, easy, and faster than mailing in a check or money order. Go to [IRS.gov/payments](https://www.irs.gov/payments) to make a payment using any of the following options.

- **Debit or credit card:** Choose an approved payment processor to pay online, by phone, and by mobile device.
- **Electronic Funds Withdrawal:** Offered only when filing your federal taxes using tax preparation software or through a tax professional.

- **Electronic Federal Tax Payment System:** Best option for businesses. Enrollment is required.
- **Check or money order:** Mail your payment to the address listed on the notice or instructions.

**What if I can't pay now?** Go to [IRS.gov/payments](https://www.irs.gov/payments) for more information about your options.

- Apply for an [online payment agreement \(IRS.gov/opa\)](https://www.irs.gov/opa) to meet your tax obligation in monthly installments if you can't pay your taxes in full today. Once you complete the online process, you will receive immediate notification of whether your agreement has been approved.
- Use the [Offer in Compromise Pre-Qualifier \(IRS.gov/oic\)](https://www.irs.gov/oic) to see if you can settle your tax debt for less than the full amount you owe.

**Understanding an IRS notice or letter.** Go to [IRS.gov/notices](https://www.irs.gov/notices) to find additional information about responding to an IRS notice or letter.

**Contacting your local IRS office.** Keep in mind, many questions can be resolved on [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) without visiting an IRS Tax Assistance Center (TAC). Go to [IRS.gov/letushelp](https://www.irs.gov/letushelp) for the topics people ask about most. If you still need help, IRS TACs provide tax help when a tax issue can't be handled online or by phone. All TACs now provide service by appointment so you'll know in advance that you can get the service you need without waiting. Before you visit, go to [IRS.gov/taclocator](https://www.irs.gov/taclocator) to find the nearest TAC, check hours, available services, and appointment options. Or, on the IRS2Go app, under the Stay Connected tab, choose the Contact Us option and click on "Local Offices."

**Watching IRS videos.** The IRS Video portal ([IRSvideos.gov](https://www.irs.gov/videos)) contains video and audio presentations for individuals, small businesses, and tax professionals.

**Getting tax information in other languages.** For taxpayers whose native language isn't English, we have the following resources available. Taxpayers can find information on [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov) in the following languages.

- [Spanish \(IRS.gov/spanish\)](https://www.irs.gov/spanish).
- [Chinese \(IRS.gov/chinese\)](https://www.irs.gov/chinese).
- [Vietnamese \(IRS.gov/vietnamese\)](https://www.irs.gov/vietnamese).
- [Korean \(IRS.gov/korean\)](https://www.irs.gov/korean).
- [Russian \(IRS.gov/russian\)](https://www.irs.gov/russian).

The IRS TACs provide over-the-phone interpreter service in over 170 languages, and the service is available free to taxpayers.

## The Taxpayer Advocate Service Is Here To Help You

### What is the Taxpayer Advocate Service?

The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is an *independent* organization within the IRS that helps taxpayers and

protects taxpayer rights. Our job is to ensure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and that you know and understand your rights under the [Taxpayer Bill of Rights](#).

## What Can the Taxpayer Advocate Service Do For You?

We can help you resolve problems that you can't resolve with the IRS. And our service is free. If you qualify for our assistance, you will be assigned to one advocate who will work with you throughout the process and will do everything possible to resolve your issue. TAS can help you if:

- Your problem is causing financial difficulty for you, your family, or your business,
- You face (or your business is facing) an immediate threat of adverse action, or
- You've tried repeatedly to contact the IRS but no one has responded, or the IRS hasn't responded by the date promised.

## How Can You Reach Us?

We have offices [in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico](#). Your local advocate's number is in your

local directory and at [taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov](http://taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov). You can also call us at 1-877-777-4778.

## How Can You Learn About Your Taxpayer Rights?

The Taxpayer Bill of Rights describes 10 basic rights that all taxpayers have when dealing with the IRS. Our Tax Toolkit at [taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov](http://taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov) can help you understand [what these rights mean to you](#) and how they apply. These are **your** rights. Know them. Use them.

## How Else Does the Taxpayer Advocate Service Help Taxpayers?

TAS works to resolve large-scale problems that affect many taxpayers. If you know of one of these broad issues, please report it to us at [IRS.gov/sams](http://IRS.gov/sams).



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