

Application for Employment

Position You Are Applying For _____

Desired Salary _____

Date Available for Work: _____

PERSONAL INFORMATION

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|--------|-----|
| Last Name | | First Name | Middle | |
| Address | | City | State | Zip |
| Home Phone: _____ | Cell Phone: _____ | Email address: _____ | | |
| Social Security Number: _____ | | | | |
| Are you a U.S. Citizen? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | | | | |
| Have you ever been convicted of a felony? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | | | | |
| If selected for employment are you willing to submit to a pre-employment drug screening test? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | | | | |

EDUCATION

| School Name | Location | Years Attended | Degree Received | Major |
|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Other training, certifications or licenses held: _____

EMPLOYMENT

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Employer: _____ | Dates Employed: _____ |
| Work Phone: _____ | Pay Rate: \$ _____ to _____ |
| Address: _____ | |
| City: _____ | State: _____ Zip: _____ |
| Position: _____ | |
| Duties Performed: _____ | |
| Supervisors Name and Title: _____ | |
| Reason for leaving: _____ | |
| May we contact them? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

REFERENCES

| Name | Title | Company | Phone |
|------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Acknowledgement and Authorization

- I certify that all answers given herein are true and complete to the best of my knowledge.
- I authorize investigation of all statements contained in this application for employment as may be necessary in arriving at an employment decision.
- In the event of employment, I understand that false or misleading information given in my application or interview(s) may result in discharge.

Signature of Applicant _____ Date _____

TIME SHEET

Employee Name _____

Date From _____ Date To _____

Department _____ Payroll Number _____

| Day | Date | Start Time | End Time | Regular Hours | Overtime Hours | Total Hours |
|-----|------|------------|----------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
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| | | | | | | |

Totals

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

Notes:

Employee Signature _____ Date _____

Manager Signature _____ Date _____

must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN), which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid).
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds).
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds).
- Form 1099-NEC (nonemployee compensation).
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers).
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions).
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third-party network transactions).
- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), and 1098-T (tuition).
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt).
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property).

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

Caution: If you don't return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See *What is backup withholding*, later.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued);
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding; or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee; and
4. Certify to your non-foreign status for purposes of withholding under chapter 3 or 4 of the Code (if applicable); and
5. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting is correct. See *What Is FATCA Reporting*, later, for further information.

Note: If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States;
- An estate (other than a foreign estate); or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding. Payments made to foreign persons, including certain distributions, allocations of income, or transfers of sales proceeds, may be subject to withholding under chapter 3 or chapter 4 of the Code (sections 1441-1474). Under those rules, if a Form W-9 or other certification of non-foreign status has not been received, a withholding agent, transferee, or partnership (payor) generally applies presumption rules that may require the payor to withhold applicable tax from the recipient, owner, transferor, or partner (payee). See Pub. 515, *Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*.

The following persons must provide Form W-9 to the payor for purposes of establishing its non-foreign status.

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the disregarded entity.
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the grantor trust.
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

See Pub. 515 for more information on providing a Form W-9 or a certification of non-foreign status to avoid withholding.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person (under Regulations section 1.1441-1(b)(2)(iv) or other applicable section for chapter 3 or 4 purposes), do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Pub. 515). If you are a qualified foreign pension fund under Regulations section 1.897(l)-1(d), or a partnership that is wholly owned by qualified foreign pension funds, that is treated as a non-foreign person for purposes of section 1445 withholding, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use Form W-8EXP (or other certification of non-foreign status).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a saving clause. Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items.

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.
4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.
5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if their stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first Protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on their scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 24% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include, but are not limited to, interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third-party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester;
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the instructions for Part II for details);
3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN;
4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only); or
5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding, as described in item 4 under "*By signing the filled-out form*" above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code*, later, and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

See also *Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding*, earlier.

What Is FATCA Reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all U.S. account holders that are specified U.S. persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code*, later, and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you are no longer tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account, for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; **do not** leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account (other than an account maintained by a foreign financial institution (FFI)), list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9. If you are providing Form W-9 to an FFI to document a joint account, each holder of the account that is a U.S. person must provide a Form W-9.

- **Individual.** Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

Note for ITIN applicant: Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040 you filed with your application.

- **Sole proprietor.** Enter your individual name as shown on your Form 1040 on line 1. Enter your business, trade, or "doing business as" (DBA) name on line 2.

- **Partnership, C corporation, S corporation, or LLC, other than a disregarded entity.** Enter the entity's name as shown on the entity's tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

- **Other entities.** Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. Enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

- **Disregarded entity.** In general, a business entity that has a single owner, including an LLC, and is not a corporation, is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (a disregarded entity). See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2). A disregarded entity should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. Enter the owner's name on line 1. The name of the owner entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For

example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on line 2. If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, enter it on line 2.

Line 3a

Check the appropriate box on line 3a for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box on line 3a.

| IF the entity/individual on line 1 is a(n) . . . | THEN check the box for . . . |
|--|--|
| • Corporation | Corporation. |
| • Individual or • Sole proprietorship | Individual/sole proprietor. |
| • LLC classified as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes or • LLC that has filed Form 8832 or 2553 electing to be taxed as a corporation | Limited liability company and enter the appropriate tax classification: P = Partnership, C = C corporation, or S = S corporation. |
| • Partnership | Partnership. |
| • Trust/estate | Trust/estate. |

Line 3b

Check this box if you are a partnership (including an LLC classified as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes), trust, or estate that has any foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries, and you are providing this form to a partnership, trust, or estate, in which you have an ownership interest. You must check the box on line 3b if you receive a Form W-8 (or documentary evidence) from any partner, owner, or beneficiary establishing foreign status or if you receive a Form W-9 from any partner, owner, or beneficiary that has checked the box on line 3b.

Note: A partnership that provides a Form W-9 and checks box 3b may be required to complete Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065). For more information, see the Partnership Instructions for Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065).

If you are required to complete line 3b but fail to do so, you may not receive the information necessary to file a correct information return with the IRS or furnish a correct payee statement to your partners or beneficiaries. See, for example, sections 6698, 6722, and 6724 for penalties that may apply.

Line 4 Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space on line 4 any code(s) that may apply to you.

Exempt payee code.

- Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding.
- Except as provided below, corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, including interest and dividends.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third-party network transactions.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding with respect to attorneys' fees or gross proceeds paid to attorneys, and corporations that provide medical or health care services are not exempt with respect to payments reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding. Enter the appropriate code in the space on line 4.

1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2).

- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or territory, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities.
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities.
- 5—A corporation.
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or territory.
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.
- 8—A real estate investment trust.
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a).
- 11—A financial institution as defined under section 581.
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian.
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947.

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

| IF the payment is for . . . | THEN the payment is exempt for . . . |
|--|---|
| • Interest and dividend payments | All exempt payees except for 7. |
| • Broker transactions | Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012. |
| • Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends | Exempt payees 1 through 4. |
| • Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹ | Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5. ² |
| • Payments made in settlement of payment card or third-party network transactions | Exempt payees 1 through 4. |

¹ See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Information, and its instructions.

² However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney reportable under section 6045(f), and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code is not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) entered on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

- A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37).
- B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
- C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or territory, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities.
- D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i).
- E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i).

- F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state.
- G—A real estate investment trust.
- H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a).
- J—A bank as defined in section 581.
- K—A broker.
- L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1).
- M—A tax-exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan.

Note: You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns. If this address differs from the one the requester already has on file, enter "NEW" at the top. If a new address is provided, there is still a chance the old address will be used until the payor changes your address in their records.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have, and are not eligible to get, an SSN, your TIN is your IRS ITIN. Enter it in the entry space for the Social security number. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note: See *What Name and Number To Give the Requester*, later, for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.SSA.gov. You may also get this form by calling 800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/EIN. Go to www.irs.gov/Forms to view, download, or print Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4. Or, you can go to www.irs.gov/OrderForms to place an order and have Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4 mailed to you within 15 business days.

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and enter "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, you will generally have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note: Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon. See also *Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding*, earlier, for when you may instead be subject to withholding under chapter 3 or 4 of the Code.

Caution: A disregarded U.S. entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if item 1, 4, or 5 below indicates otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code*, earlier.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 5 below.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third-party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), ABLE accounts (under section 529A), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

| For this type of account: | Give name and SSN of: |
|--|---|
| 1. Individual | The individual |
| 2. Two or more individuals (joint account) other than an account maintained by an FFI | The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹ |
| 3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI) | Each holder of the account |
| 4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act) | The minor ² |
| 5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) | The grantor-trustee ¹ |
| b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law | The actual owner ¹ |
| 6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual | The owner ³ |
| 7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A)) ^{**} | The grantor ⁴ |

| For this type of account: | Give name and EIN of: |
|---|---------------------------|
| 8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual | The owner |
| 9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust | Legal entity ⁴ |
| 10. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553 | The corporation |
| 11. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization | The organization |
| 12. Partnership or multi-member LLC | The partnership |
| 13. A broker or registered nominee | The broker or nominee |
| 14. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments | The public entity |
| 15. Grantor trust filing Form 1041 or under the Optional Filing Method 2, requiring Form 1099 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B)) ^{**} | The trust |

¹List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

²Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³You must show your individual name on line 1, and enter your business or DBA name, if any, on line 2. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.)

***Note:** The grantor must also provide a Form W-9 to the trustee of the trust.

******For more information on optional filing methods for grantor trusts, see the Instructions for Form 1041.

Note: If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information, such as your name, SSN, or other identifying information, without your permission to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax return preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity, or a questionable credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Pub. 5027, Identity Theft Information for Taxpayers.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a systemic problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes.

Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at spam@uce.gov or report them at www.ftc.gov/complaint. You can contact the FTC at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see www.IdentityTheft.gov and Pub. 5027.

Go to www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and territories for use in administering their laws. The information may also be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payors must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividends, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payor. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.

Employee's Withholding Certificate

**Complete Form W-4 so that your employer can withhold the correct federal income tax from your pay.
Give Form W-4 to your employer.
Your withholding is subject to review by the IRS.**

2026

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| Step 1: Enter Personal Information | (a) First name and middle initial | Last name | (b) Social security number |
| | Address | | Does your name match the name on your social security card? If not, to ensure you get credit for your earnings, contact SSA at 800-772-1213 or go to www.ssa.gov . |
| | City or town, state, and ZIP code | | |
| | (c) <input type="checkbox"/> Single or Married filing separately <input type="checkbox"/> Married filing jointly or Qualifying surviving spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Head of household (Check only if you're unmarried and pay more than half the costs of keeping up a home for yourself and a qualifying individual.) | | |
| Caution: To claim certain credits or deductions on your tax return, you (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly) are required to have a social security number valid for employment. See page 2 for more information. | | | |

TIP: Consider using the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App to determine the most accurate withholding for the rest of the year if you: are completing this form after the beginning of the year; expect to work only part of the year; or have changes during the year in your marital status, number of jobs for you (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly), dependents, other income (not from jobs), deductions, or credits. Have your most recent pay stub(s) from this year available when using the estimator. At the beginning of next year, use the estimator again to recheck your withholding.

Complete Steps 2-4 ONLY if they apply to you; otherwise, skip to Step 5. See page 2 for more information on each step, who can claim exemption from withholding, and when to use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App.

Step 2: Complete this step if you (1) hold more than one job at a time, or (2) are married filing jointly and your spouse also works. The correct amount of withholding depends on income earned from all of these jobs.

Multiple Jobs or Spouse Works Do **only one** of the following.

(a) Use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App for the most accurate withholding for this step (and Steps 3-4). If you or your spouse have self-employment income, use this option; **or**

(b) Use the Multiple Jobs Worksheet on page 3 and enter the result in Step 4(c) below; **or**

(c) If there are only two jobs total, you may check this box. Do the same on Form W-4 for the other job. This option is generally more accurate than Step 2(b) if pay at the lower paying job is more than half of the pay at the higher paying job. Otherwise, Step 2(b) is more accurate

Complete Steps 3-4(b) on Form W-4 for only ONE of these jobs. Leave those steps blank for the other jobs. (Your withholding will be most accurate if you complete Steps 3-4(b) on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job.)

| | | | | |
|--|---|----------|----|--|
| Step 3: Claim Dependent and Other Credits | If your total income will be \$200,000 or less (\$400,000 or less if married filing jointly): | | | |
| | (a) Multiply the number of qualifying children under age 17 by \$2,200 | 3(a) \$ | | |
| | (b) Multiply the number of other dependents by \$500 | 3(b) \$ | | |
| | Add the amounts from Steps 3(a) and 3(b), plus the amount for other credits. Enter the total here | 3 | \$ | |
| Step 4: Other Adjustments | (a) Other income (not from jobs). If you want tax withheld for other income you expect this year that won't have withholding, enter the amount of other income here. This may include interest, dividends, and retirement income | 4(a) | \$ | |
| | (b) Deductions. Use the Deductions Worksheet on page 4 to determine the amount of deductions you may claim, which will reduce your withholding. (If you skip this line, your withholding will be based on the standard deduction.) Enter the result here . . . | 4(b) | \$ | |
| | (c) Extra withholding. Enter any additional tax you want withheld each pay period . . . | 4(c) | \$ | |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Exempt from withholding | I claim exemption from withholding for 2026, and I certify that I meet both of the conditions for exemption for 2026. See <i>Exemption from withholding</i> on page 2. I understand I will need to submit a new Form W-4 for 2027 . . . <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------------------------|---|

Step 5: Under penalties of perjury, I declare that this certificate, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is true, correct, and complete.

Sign Here

| | |
|---|------|
| Employee's signature (This form is not valid unless you sign it.) | Date |
|---|------|

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Employers Only | Employer's name and address | First date of employment | Employer identification number (EIN) |
| | | | |

General Instructions

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

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form W-4, such as legislation enacted after it was published, go to www.irs.gov/FormW4.

Purpose of Form

Complete Form W-4 so that your employer can withhold the correct federal income tax from your pay. If too little is withheld, you will generally owe tax when you file your tax return and may owe a penalty. If too much is withheld, you will generally be due a refund. Complete a new Form W-4 when changes to your personal or financial situation would change the entries on the form. For more information on withholding and when you must furnish a new Form W-4, see Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

Exemption from withholding. You may claim exemption from withholding for 2026 if you meet both of the following conditions: you had no federal income tax liability in 2025 and you expect to have no federal income tax liability in 2026. You had no federal income tax liability in 2025 if (1) your total tax on line 24 on your 2025 Form 1040 or 1040-SR is zero (or less than the sum of lines 27a, 28, 29, and 30), or (2) you were not required to file a return because your income was below the filing threshold for your correct filing status. If you claim exemption, you will have no income tax withheld from your paycheck and may owe taxes and penalties when you file your 2026 tax return. To claim exemption from withholding, certify that you meet both of the conditions by checking the box in the *Exempt from withholding* section. Then, complete Steps 1(a), 1(b), and 5. Do not complete any other steps. You will need to submit a new Form W-4 by February 16, 2027.

Your privacy. Steps 2(c) and 4(a) ask for information regarding income you received from sources other than the job associated with this Form W-4. If you have concerns with providing the information asked for in Step 2(c), you may choose Step 2(b) as an alternative; if you have concerns with providing the information asked for in Step 4(a), you may enter an additional amount you want withheld per pay period in Step 4(c) as an alternative.

When to use the estimator. Consider using the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App if you:

1. Are submitting this form after the beginning of the year;
2. Expect to work only part of the year;
3. Have changes during the year in your marital status, number of jobs for you (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly), or number of dependents, or changes in your deductions or credits;
4. Receive dividends, capital gains, social security, bonuses, or business income, or are subject to the Additional Medicare Tax or Net Investment Income Tax; or
5. Prefer the most accurate withholding for multiple job situations.

TIP: Have your most recent pay stub(s) from this year available when using the estimator to account for federal income tax that has already been withheld this year. At the beginning of next year, use the estimator again to recheck your withholding.

Self-employment. Generally, you will owe both income and self-employment taxes on any self-employment income you receive separate from the wages you receive as an employee. If you want to pay these taxes through withholding from your wages, use the estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App to figure the amount to have withheld.

Nonresident alien. If you're a nonresident alien, see Notice 1392, Supplemental Form W-4 Instructions for Nonresident Aliens, before completing this form.

Specific Instructions

Step 1(c). Check your anticipated filing status. This will determine the standard deduction and tax rates used to compute your withholding.

Step 2. Use this step if you (1) have more than one job at the same time, or (2) are married filing jointly and you and your spouse both work. Submit a separate Form W-4 for each job.

Option (a) most accurately calculates the additional tax you need to have withheld, while option (b) does so with a little less accuracy.

Instead, if you (and your spouse) have a total of only two jobs, you may check the box in option (c). The box must also be checked on the Form W-4 for the other job. If the box is checked, the standard deduction and tax brackets will be cut in half for each job to calculate withholding. This option is accurate for jobs with similar pay; otherwise, more tax than necessary may be withheld, and this extra amount of tax withheld will be larger the greater the difference in pay is between the two jobs.



Multiple jobs. Complete Steps 3 through 4(b) on only one Form W-4. Withholding will be most accurate if you do this on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job.

Step 3. This step provides instructions for determining the amount of the child tax credit and the credit for other dependents that you may be able to claim when you file your tax return. To qualify for the child tax credit, the child must be under age 17 as of December 31, must be your dependent who generally lives with you for more than half the year, and must have the required social security number. You (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly) must have the required social security number to claim certain credits. You may be able to claim a credit for other dependents for whom a child tax credit can't be claimed, such as an older child or a qualifying relative. For additional eligibility requirements for these credits, see Pub. 501, Dependents, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information. You can also include **other tax credits** for which you are eligible in this step, such as the foreign tax credit and the education tax credits. To do so, add an estimate of the amount for the year to your credits for dependents and enter the total amount in Step 3. Including these credits will increase your paycheck and reduce the amount of any refund you may receive when you file your tax return.

Step 4.

Step 4(a). Enter in this step the total of your other estimated income for the year, if any. You shouldn't include income from any jobs or self-employment. If you complete Step 4(a), you likely won't have to make estimated tax payments for that income. If you prefer to pay estimated tax rather than having tax on other income withheld from your paycheck, see Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals.

Step 4(b). Enter in this step the amount from the Deductions Worksheet, line 15, if you expect to claim deductions other than the basic standard deduction on your 2026 tax return and want to reduce your withholding to account for these deductions. This includes both itemized deductions and other deductions such as for qualified tips, overtime compensation, and passenger vehicle loan interest; student loan interest; IRAs; and seniors. You (and/or your spouse if married filing jointly) must have the required social security number to claim certain deductions. For additional eligibility requirements, see Pub. 501.

Step 4(c). Enter in this step any additional tax you want withheld from your pay **each pay period**, including any amounts from the Multiple Jobs Worksheet, line 4. Entering an amount here will reduce your paycheck and will either increase your refund or reduce any amount of tax that you owe when you file your tax return.

Step 2(b)—Multiple Jobs Worksheet (Keep for your records.)



If you choose the option in Step 2(b) on Form W-4, complete this worksheet (which calculates the total extra tax for all jobs) on **only ONE** Form W-4. Withholding will be most accurate if you complete the worksheet and enter the result on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job. To be accurate, submit a new Form W-4 for all other jobs if you have not updated your withholding since 2019.

Note: If more than one job has annual wages of more than \$120,000 or there are more than three jobs, see Pub. 505 for additional tables; or, you can use the online withholding estimator at www.irs.gov/W4App.

- 1 **Two jobs.** If you have two jobs or you're married filing jointly and you and your spouse each have one job, find the amount from the appropriate table on page 5. Using the "Higher Paying Job" row and the "Lower Paying Job" column, find the value at the intersection of the two household salaries and enter that value on line 1. Then, **skip** to line 3 **1** \$ _____

- 2 **Three jobs.** If you and/or your spouse have three jobs at the same time, complete lines 2a, 2b, and 2c below. Otherwise, skip to line 3.
 - a Find the amount from the appropriate table on page 5 using the annual wages from the highest paying job in the "Higher Paying Job" row and the annual wages for your next highest paying job in the "Lower Paying Job" column. Find the value at the intersection of the two household salaries and enter that value on line 2a **2a** \$ _____

 - b Add the annual wages of the two highest paying jobs from line 2a together and use the total as the wages in the "Higher Paying Job" row and use the annual wages for your third job in the "Lower Paying Job" column to find the amount from the appropriate table on page 5 and enter this amount on line 2b **2b** \$ _____

 - c Add the amounts from lines 2a and 2b and enter the result on line 2c **2c** \$ _____

- 3 Enter the number of pay periods per year for the highest paying job. For example, if that job pays weekly, enter 52; if it pays every other week, enter 26; if it pays monthly, enter 12, etc. **3** _____

- 4 **Divide** the annual amount on line 1 or line 2c by the number of pay periods on line 3. Enter this amount here and in **Step 4(c)** of Form W-4 for the highest paying job (plus any other additional amount you want withheld) **4** \$ _____

Step 4(b)—Deductions Worksheet (Keep for your records.)



See the Instructions for Schedule 1-A (Form 1040) for more information about whether you qualify for the deductions on lines 1a, 1b, 1c, 3a, and 3b.

| | | |
|-----------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Deductions for qualified tips, overtime compensation, and passenger vehicle loan interest. | |
| a | Qualified tips. If your total income is less than \$150,000 (\$300,000 if married filing jointly), enter an estimate of your qualified tips up to \$25,000 | 1a \$ _____ |
| b | Qualified overtime compensation. If your total income is less than \$150,000 (\$300,000 if married filing jointly), enter an estimate of your qualified overtime compensation up to \$12,500 (\$25,000 if married filing jointly) of the "and-a-half" portion of time-and-a-half compensation | 1b \$ _____ |
| c | Qualified passenger vehicle loan interest. If your total income is less than \$100,000 (\$200,000 if married filing jointly), enter an estimate of your qualified passenger vehicle loan interest up to \$10,000 | 1c \$ _____ |
| 2 | Add lines 1a, 1b, and 1c. Enter the result here | 2 \$ _____ |
| 3 | Seniors age 65 or older. If your total income is less than \$75,000 (\$150,000 if married filing jointly): | |
| a | Enter \$6,000 if you are age 65 or older before the end of the year | 3a \$ _____ |
| b | Enter \$6,000 if your spouse is age 65 or older before the end of the year and has a social security number valid for employment | 3b \$ _____ |
| 4 | Add lines 3a and 3b. Enter the result here | 4 \$ _____ |
| 5 | Enter an estimate of your student loan interest, deductible IRA contributions, educator expenses, alimony paid, and certain other adjustments from Schedule 1 (Form 1040), Part II. See Pub. 505 for more information | 5 \$ _____ |
| 6 | Itemized deductions. Enter an estimate of your 2026 itemized deductions from Schedule A (Form 1040). Such deductions may include qualifying: | |
| a | Medical and dental expenses. Enter expenses in excess of 7.5% (0.075) of your total income | 6a \$ _____ |
| b | State and local taxes. If your total income is less than \$505,000 (\$252,500 if married filing separately), enter state and local taxes paid up to \$40,400 (\$20,200 if married filing separately) | 6b \$ _____ |
| c | Home mortgage interest. If your home acquisition debt is less than \$750,000 (\$375,000 if married filing separately), enter your home mortgage interest expense (including mortgage insurance premiums) | 6c \$ _____ |
| d | Gifts to charities. Enter contributions in excess of 0.5% (0.005) of your total income | 6d \$ _____ |
| e | Other itemized deductions. Enter the amount for other itemized deductions | 6e \$ _____ |
| 7 | Add lines 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, and 6e. Enter the result here | 7 \$ _____ |
| 8 | Limitation on itemized deductions. | |
| a | Enter your total income | 8a \$ _____ |
| b | Subtract line 4 from line 8a. If line 4 is greater than line 8a, enter -0- here and on line 10. Skip line 9 | 8b \$ _____ |
| 9 | Enter: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \$768,700 \text{ if you're married filing jointly or a qualifying surviving spouse} \\ \bullet \$640,600 \text{ if you're single or head of household} \\ \bullet \$384,350 \text{ if you're married filing separately} \end{array} \right\}$ | 9 \$ _____ |
| 10 | If line 9 is greater than line 8b, enter the amount from line 7. Otherwise, multiply line 7 by 94% (0.94) and enter the result here | 10 \$ _____ |
| 11 | Standard deduction. | |
| | Enter: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \$32,200 \text{ if you're married filing jointly or a qualifying surviving spouse} \\ \bullet \$24,150 \text{ if you're head of household} \\ \bullet \$16,100 \text{ if you're single or married filing separately} \end{array} \right\}$ | 11 \$ _____ |
| 12 | Cash gifts to charities. If you take the standard deduction, enter cash contributions up to \$1,000 (\$2,000 if married filing jointly) | 12 \$ _____ |
| 13 | Add lines 11 and 12. Enter the result here | 13 \$ _____ |
| 14 | If line 10 is greater than line 13, subtract line 11 from line 10 and enter the result here. If line 13 is greater than line 10, enter the amount from line 12 | 14 \$ _____ |
| 15 | Add lines 2, 4, 5, and 14. Enter the result here and in Step 4(b) of Form W-4 | 15 \$ _____ |

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. Internal Revenue Code sections 3402(f)(2) and 6109 and their regulations require you to provide this information; your employer uses it to determine your federal income tax withholding. Failure to provide a properly completed form will result in your being treated as a single person with no other entries on the form; providing fraudulent information may subject you to penalties. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation; to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and territories for use in administering their tax laws; and to the Department of Health and Human Services for use in the National Directory of New Hires. We may also disclose this information to other countries under a tax treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce federal nontax criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism.

You are not required to provide the information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. Generally, tax returns and return information are confidential, as required by Code section 6103.

The average time and expenses required to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. For estimated averages, see the instructions for your income tax return.

If you have suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.

Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Surviving Spouse

| Higher Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary | Lower Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | \$0 - 9,999 | \$10,000 - 19,999 | \$20,000 - 29,999 | \$30,000 - 39,999 | \$40,000 - 49,999 | \$50,000 - 59,999 | \$60,000 - 69,999 | \$70,000 - 79,999 | \$80,000 - 89,999 | \$90,000 - 99,999 | \$100,000 - 109,999 | \$110,000 - 120,000 |
| \$0 - 9,999 | \$0 | \$0 | \$480 | \$850 | \$850 | \$1,020 | \$1,020 | \$1,020 | \$1,020 | \$1,020 | \$1,020 | \$1,020 |
| \$10,000 - 19,999 | 0 | 480 | 1,480 | 1,850 | 2,050 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,620 |
| \$20,000 - 29,999 | 480 | 1,480 | 2,480 | 3,050 | 3,250 | 3,420 | 3,420 | 3,420 | 3,420 | 3,420 | 3,420 | 4,820 |
| \$30,000 - 39,999 | 850 | 1,850 | 3,050 | 3,620 | 3,820 | 3,990 | 3,990 | 3,990 | 3,990 | 4,390 | 5,390 | 6,390 |
| \$40,000 - 49,999 | 850 | 2,050 | 3,250 | 3,820 | 4,020 | 4,190 | 4,190 | 4,190 | 4,590 | 5,590 | 6,590 | 7,590 |
| \$50,000 - 59,999 | 1,020 | 2,220 | 3,420 | 3,990 | 4,190 | 4,360 | 4,360 | 4,760 | 5,760 | 6,760 | 7,760 | 8,760 |
| \$60,000 - 69,999 | 1,020 | 2,220 | 3,420 | 3,990 | 4,190 | 4,360 | 4,760 | 5,760 | 6,760 | 7,760 | 8,760 | 9,760 |
| \$70,000 - 79,999 | 1,020 | 2,220 | 3,420 | 3,990 | 4,190 | 4,760 | 5,760 | 6,760 | 7,760 | 8,760 | 9,760 | 10,760 |
| \$80,000 - 99,999 | 1,020 | 2,220 | 3,420 | 4,240 | 5,440 | 6,610 | 7,610 | 8,610 | 9,610 | 10,610 | 11,610 | 12,610 |
| \$100,000 - 149,999 | 1,870 | 4,070 | 6,270 | 7,840 | 9,040 | 10,210 | 11,210 | 12,210 | 13,210 | 14,210 | 15,360 | 16,560 |
| \$150,000 - 239,999 | 1,870 | 4,100 | 6,500 | 8,270 | 9,670 | 11,040 | 12,240 | 13,440 | 14,640 | 15,840 | 17,040 | 18,240 |
| \$240,000 - 319,999 | 2,040 | 4,440 | 6,840 | 8,610 | 10,010 | 11,380 | 12,580 | 13,780 | 14,980 | 16,180 | 17,380 | 18,580 |
| \$320,000 - 364,999 | 2,040 | 4,440 | 6,840 | 8,610 | 10,010 | 11,380 | 12,580 | 13,860 | 15,860 | 17,860 | 19,860 | 21,860 |
| \$365,000 - 524,999 | 2,720 | 5,920 | 9,390 | 12,260 | 14,760 | 17,230 | 19,530 | 21,830 | 24,130 | 26,430 | 28,730 | 31,030 |
| \$525,000 and over | 3,140 | 6,840 | 10,540 | 13,610 | 16,310 | 18,980 | 21,480 | 23,980 | 26,480 | 28,980 | 31,480 | 33,990 |

Single or Married Filing Separately

| Higher Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary | Lower Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | \$0 - 9,999 | \$10,000 - 19,999 | \$20,000 - 29,999 | \$30,000 - 39,999 | \$40,000 - 49,999 | \$50,000 - 59,999 | \$60,000 - 69,999 | \$70,000 - 79,999 | \$80,000 - 89,999 | \$90,000 - 99,999 | \$100,000 - 109,999 | \$110,000 - 120,000 |
| \$0 - 9,999 | \$90 | \$850 | \$1,020 | \$1,020 | \$1,020 | \$1,070 | \$1,870 | \$1,870 | \$1,870 | \$1,870 | \$1,870 | \$1,970 |
| \$10,000 - 19,999 | 850 | 1,780 | 1,980 | 1,980 | 2,030 | 3,030 | 3,830 | 3,830 | 3,830 | 3,830 | 3,930 | 4,130 |
| \$20,000 - 29,999 | 1,020 | 1,980 | 2,180 | 2,230 | 3,230 | 4,230 | 5,030 | 5,030 | 5,030 | 5,130 | 5,330 | 5,530 |
| \$30,000 - 39,999 | 1,020 | 1,980 | 2,230 | 3,230 | 4,230 | 5,230 | 6,030 | 6,030 | 6,130 | 6,330 | 6,530 | 6,730 |
| \$40,000 - 59,999 | 1,020 | 2,880 | 4,080 | 5,080 | 6,080 | 7,080 | 7,950 | 8,150 | 8,350 | 8,550 | 8,750 | 8,950 |
| \$60,000 - 79,999 | 1,870 | 3,830 | 5,030 | 6,030 | 7,100 | 8,300 | 9,300 | 9,500 | 9,700 | 9,900 | 10,100 | 10,300 |
| \$80,000 - 99,999 | 1,870 | 3,830 | 5,100 | 6,300 | 7,500 | 8,700 | 9,700 | 9,900 | 10,100 | 10,300 | 10,500 | 10,700 |
| \$100,000 - 124,999 | 2,030 | 4,190 | 5,590 | 6,790 | 7,990 | 9,190 | 10,190 | 10,390 | 10,590 | 10,940 | 11,940 | 12,940 |
| \$125,000 - 149,999 | 2,040 | 4,200 | 5,600 | 6,800 | 8,000 | 9,200 | 10,200 | 10,950 | 11,950 | 12,950 | 13,950 | 14,950 |
| \$150,000 - 174,999 | 2,040 | 4,200 | 5,600 | 6,800 | 8,150 | 10,150 | 11,950 | 12,950 | 13,950 | 14,950 | 16,170 | 17,470 |
| \$175,000 - 199,999 | 2,040 | 4,200 | 6,150 | 8,150 | 10,150 | 12,150 | 13,950 | 15,020 | 16,320 | 17,620 | 18,920 | 20,220 |
| \$200,000 - 249,999 | 2,720 | 5,680 | 7,880 | 10,140 | 12,440 | 14,740 | 16,840 | 18,140 | 19,440 | 20,740 | 22,040 | 23,340 |
| \$250,000 - 449,999 | 2,970 | 6,230 | 8,730 | 11,030 | 13,330 | 15,630 | 17,730 | 19,030 | 20,330 | 21,630 | 22,930 | 24,240 |
| \$450,000 and over | 3,140 | 6,600 | 9,300 | 11,800 | 14,300 | 16,800 | 19,100 | 20,600 | 22,100 | 23,600 | 25,100 | 26,610 |

Head of Household

| Higher Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary | Lower Paying Job Annual Taxable Wage & Salary | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | \$0 - 9,999 | \$10,000 - 19,999 | \$20,000 - 29,999 | \$30,000 - 39,999 | \$40,000 - 49,999 | \$50,000 - 59,999 | \$60,000 - 69,999 | \$70,000 - 79,999 | \$80,000 - 89,999 | \$90,000 - 99,999 | \$100,000 - 109,999 | \$110,000 - 120,000 |
| \$0 - 9,999 | \$0 | \$280 | \$850 | \$950 | \$1,020 | \$1,020 | \$1,020 | \$1,020 | \$1,560 | \$1,870 | \$1,870 | \$1,870 |
| \$10,000 - 19,999 | 280 | 1,280 | 1,950 | 2,150 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,760 | 3,760 | 4,070 | 4,070 | 4,210 |
| \$20,000 - 29,999 | 850 | 1,950 | 2,720 | 2,920 | 2,980 | 2,980 | 3,520 | 4,520 | 5,520 | 5,830 | 5,980 | 6,180 |
| \$30,000 - 39,999 | 950 | 2,150 | 2,920 | 3,120 | 3,180 | 3,720 | 4,720 | 5,720 | 6,720 | 7,180 | 7,380 | 7,580 |
| \$40,000 - 59,999 | 1,020 | 2,220 | 2,980 | 3,570 | 4,640 | 5,640 | 6,640 | 7,750 | 8,950 | 9,460 | 9,660 | 9,860 |
| \$60,000 - 79,999 | 1,020 | 2,610 | 4,370 | 5,570 | 6,640 | 7,750 | 8,950 | 10,150 | 11,350 | 11,860 | 12,060 | 12,260 |
| \$80,000 - 99,999 | 1,870 | 4,070 | 5,830 | 7,150 | 8,410 | 9,610 | 10,810 | 12,010 | 13,210 | 13,720 | 13,920 | 14,120 |
| \$100,000 - 124,999 | 1,870 | 4,270 | 6,230 | 7,630 | 8,900 | 10,100 | 11,300 | 12,500 | 13,700 | 14,210 | 14,720 | 15,720 |
| \$125,000 - 149,999 | 2,040 | 4,440 | 6,400 | 7,800 | 9,070 | 10,270 | 11,470 | 12,670 | 14,580 | 15,890 | 16,890 | 17,890 |
| \$150,000 - 174,999 | 2,040 | 4,440 | 6,400 | 7,800 | 9,070 | 10,580 | 12,580 | 14,580 | 16,580 | 17,890 | 18,890 | 20,170 |
| \$175,000 - 199,999 | 2,040 | 4,440 | 6,400 | 8,510 | 10,580 | 12,580 | 14,580 | 16,580 | 18,710 | 20,320 | 21,620 | 22,920 |
| \$200,000 - 249,999 | 2,720 | 5,920 | 8,680 | 10,900 | 13,270 | 15,570 | 17,870 | 20,170 | 22,470 | 24,080 | 25,380 | 26,680 |
| \$250,000 - 449,999 | 2,970 | 6,470 | 9,540 | 12,040 | 14,410 | 16,710 | 19,010 | 21,310 | 23,610 | 25,220 | 26,520 | 27,820 |
| \$450,000 and over | 3,140 | 6,840 | 10,110 | 12,810 | 15,380 | 17,880 | 20,380 | 22,880 | 25,380 | 27,190 | 28,690 | 30,190 |